

DIVISION OF PLANNING

OWNER'S MANUAL SEVENTH EDITION



CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS
DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT
April 7, 2008

DIVISION OF PLANNING OWNER'S MANUAL
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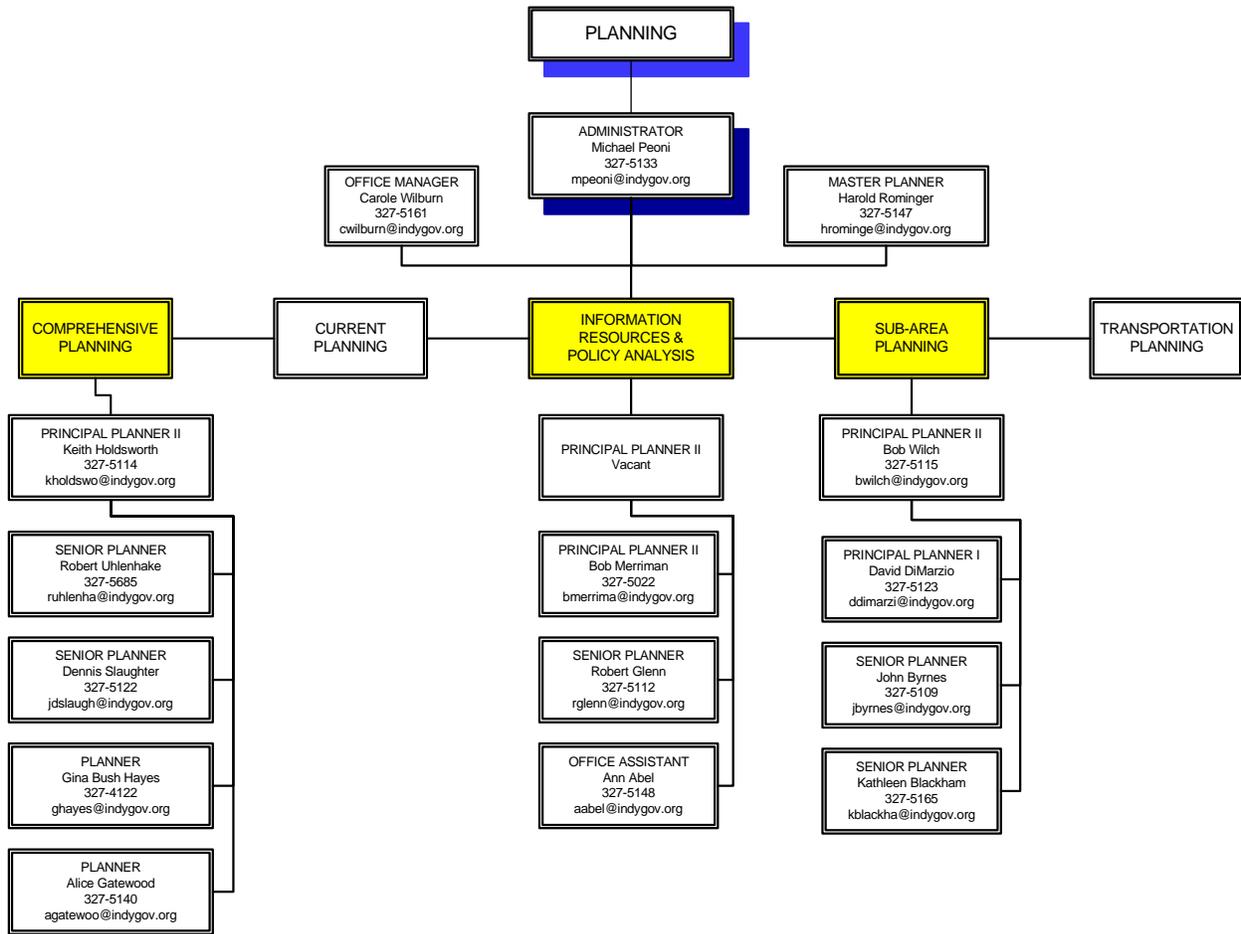
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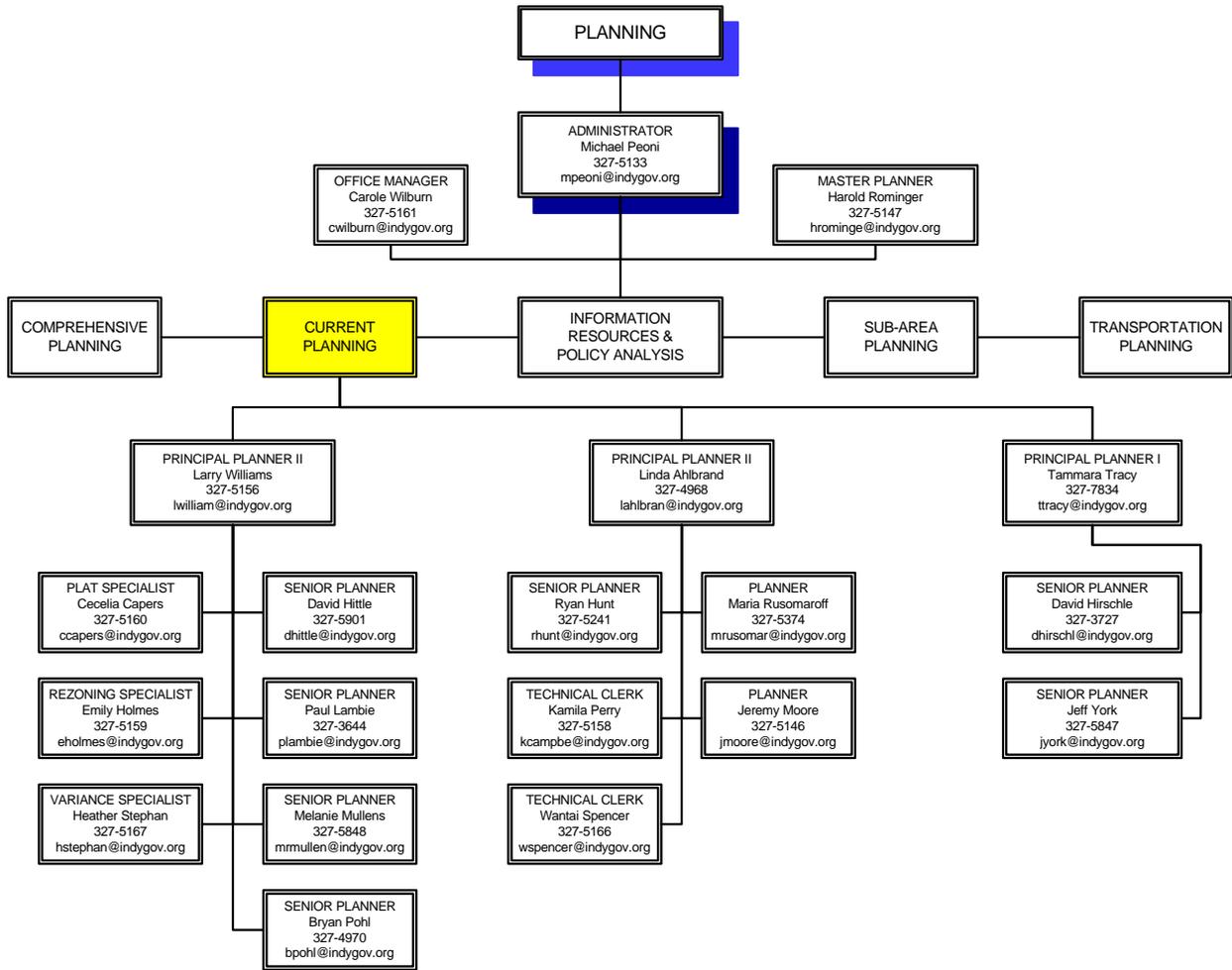


Visit the Division of Planning website at:
www.indygov.org/dmdplan

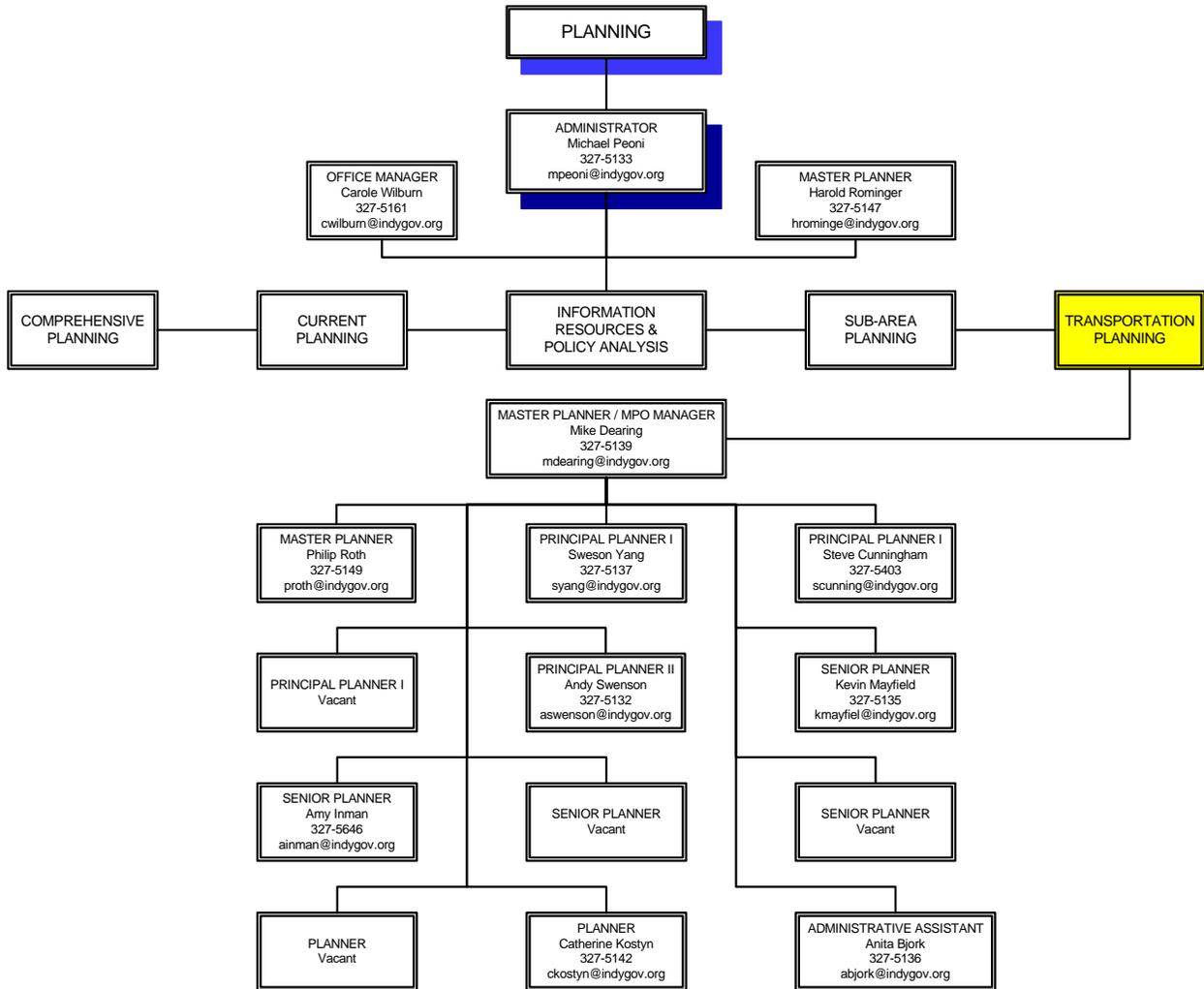
DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT



DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT



DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT



INTRODUCTION

The Division of Planning is one of six divisions of the Department of Metropolitan Development (DMD). The DMD has the responsibility for the orderly development of Marion County. In 2000 the Current Planning portion of the Administrative Services Division was combined with the Division of Planning. The Division of Planning's primary responsibilities are both the preparation of the Comprehensive Plan for Indianapolis/Marion County and the maintenance and administration of the Indianapolis/Marion County zoning ordinances. The Comprehensive Plan has many components, including recommendations for transportation, parks, land use, zoning, economic development, and public facilities. Similarly there are many components to the City's zoning ordinances such as primary land use districts, secondary zoning districts, and administrative/enforcement sections. These components are administered through the Metropolitan Development Commission and the Boards of Zoning Appeals.

The Division analyzes community conditions, makes projections, and recommends plans for private and public projects. Staff develops plans for the improvement of streets, change of land use, protection of natural resources, and the expenditure of public money. Residents, business owners, City departments, and others are involved in these efforts.

This "Owner's Manual" has been prepared to provide people with information regarding the services and products the Division can provide and how to obtain them. This manual is organized into five major sections. The first section is "History of Community Development in Indianapolis." "Functions of the Division" is the second section and provides: 1.) a brief description of the services provided by each of the ten sections of the Division, 2.) information regarding past projects, and 3.) descriptions of procedures used to request services or obtain information from the section.

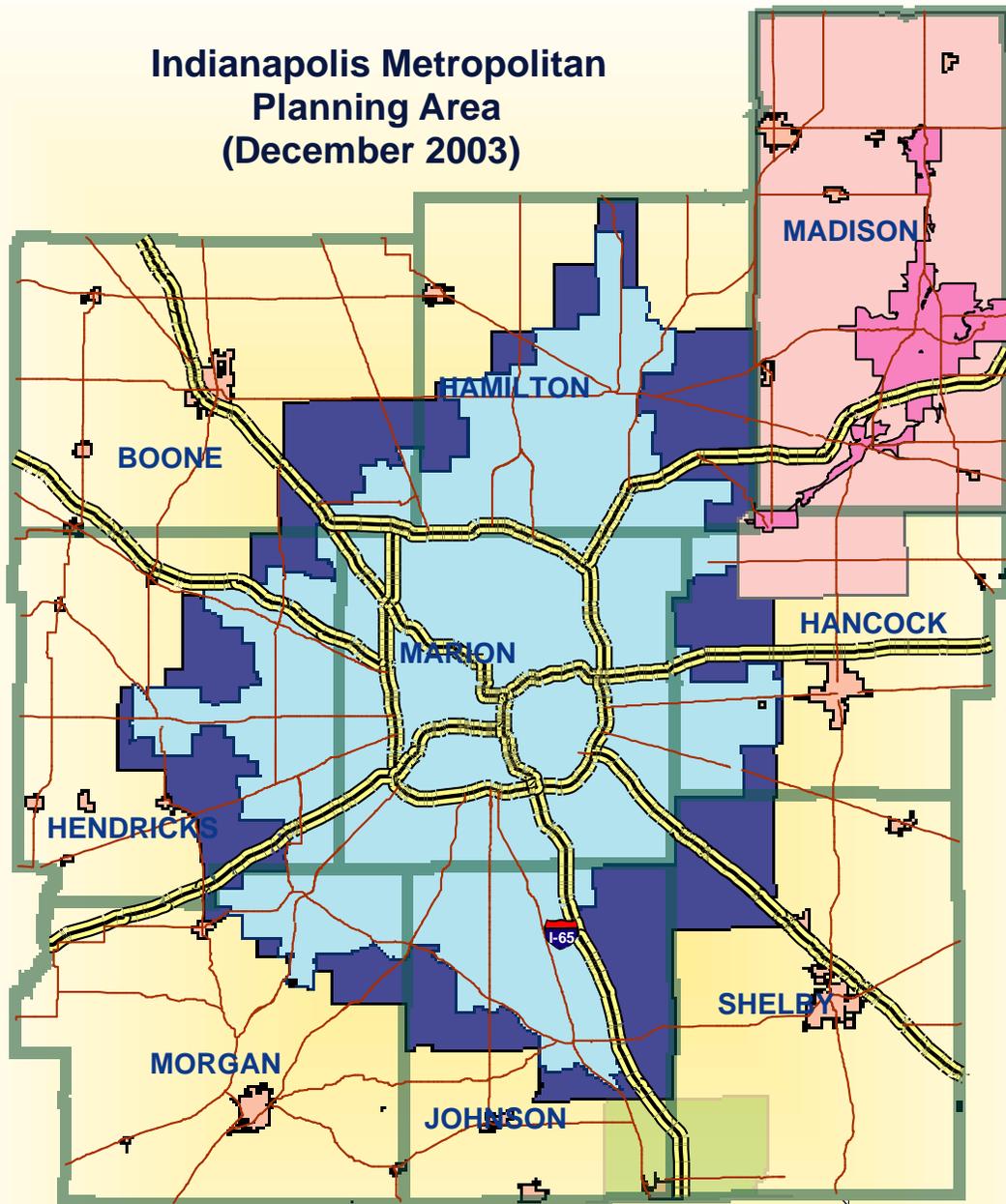
The third section of the manual, "Division Documents," is a list of the maps, documents, and computer information offered by the Division. An order form is included at the back of this document so that desired items may be ordered by mail. Also, included is a chronological list of Indianapolis' Major Urban Design Projects and Studies.

"Information Requests" is the fourth part of the manual. It lists questions most frequently asked of the Division. Included with each question is the name and telephone number of the person best qualified to answer the question. Important websites listing public information available are included at the end of this section.

"Glossary of Planning and Community Development Related Terms and Acronyms" is the last section of the document. It provides definitions for many of the terms that planners may use.

If you have suggestions for improvements or encounter errors as you use this manual, please contact Bob Wilch at 327-5115. The intention is to provide the most up-to-date and helpful information possible.

Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Area (December 2003)



- ◆ Anderson Urbanized Area
- ◆ Anderson Metropolitan Planning Area
- ◆ Columbus Metropolitan Planning Area
- ◆ Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Area
- ◆ Adjusted Indianapolis Urbanized Area (approved 12/2005)

Created by the Indianapolis MPO, February 2006
This is a graphic representation only and does not represent a legal document

HISTORY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIANAPOLIS – A Timeline

The following timeline briefly describes the history of community development in Indianapolis. Information for the timeline was taken primarily from the following sources:

- *An Evaluation of the Neighborhood Empowerment Initiative*, prepared for the City of Indianapolis by Marsha Regenstein and Jack A. Meyer of the Economic and Social Research Institute and Christine Glancy and Elizabeth Ganier of Glancy Associates, September 1997.
- *Not-For-Profits of Note*, prepared by the Indianapolis Business Journal, August 1997.
- *The Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*, prepared by the Polis Research Center at Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis and edited by David J. Bodenhamer and Robert G. Barrows. It was printed in 1994 by the Indiana University Press

Indianapolis Timeline of Community Development Events:

1922-The Common Council of the City of Indianapolis passes the **original Zoning Ordinance** for the city. The ordinance established five use districts termed respectively, Class U-1, or Dwelling House District; Class U-2, or Apartment House District; Class U-3, or Business District; Class U-4, or First Industrial District; and Class U-5, or Second Industrial District.

1929-Publication of *The Leisure of a People*, which was a report based on an extensive survey of the residents of Indianapolis regarding their recreational needs and which made **overall park planning** recommendations for the city. Previously the City had hired landscape architects John C. Olmstead, in 1885, and George Kessler, in 1905, to prepare park plans for the city. *The Leisure of a People* was a comprehensive look at providers of both public and private recreation. The plan proposed expansion of park acreage, facilities, and programs and called for the park and school boards to do more cooperative planning.

1935-1938-Development of **Lockefield Garden Apartments**. Lockefield Gardens was a Public Works Administration public housing project and the **first major public housing project** in Indianapolis. It was originally built as segregated housing for the city's African-American population. The complex was converted in 1987 into a market rate apartment complex. The apartments are adjacent to Indiana Avenue on the northwest side of downtown Indianapolis.

1948-The Board of County Commissioners adopts the **Marion County Master Plan Permanent Zoning Ordinance** for those portions of Marion County not subject to zoning regulation under the jurisdiction of a city or town.

1950s and 1960s-Flanner House homes were developed as "sweat equity" construction projects sponsored by the Flanner House settlement house. Future owners participated in the construction of the homes. Flanner House received national recognition due to the success of this project. This development was also called "Project A," being one of the city's **first uses of redevelopment law** in renewal efforts. Flanner House homes remain today and are located on the northwest side of downtown Indianapolis.

1956-The **Butler-Tarkington Neighborhood Association** is established, an organization that is one of the first, if not the first, neighborhood associations in Indianapolis and among the oldest continuously operating neighborhood associations in the nation. Its mission is to conserve and improve the neighborhood that is located northwest of the downtown. Indianapolis now has more than 600 registered community organizations.

1958-The first **Official Thoroughfare Plan** for the city is adopted. The Thoroughfare Plan identifies major street improvements proposed for Marion County, Indiana. The proposed improvements are to provide roadway capacity needed to accommodate traffic demand based on future forecasts. These forecasts are based on projected changes in population and employment. This plan is periodically updated, and when adopted by the Metropolitan Development Commission, becomes a segment of the Comprehensive Plan for Marion County.

1962-The **Industrial Zoning Ordinance of Marion County** was adopted pursuant to Chapter 283 of the Acts of the Indiana General Assembly for 1955, which established a single planning and zoning authority in Marion County. Subsequent adoption of the Central Business District Zoning Ordinance (1964), the Dwelling Districts Zoning Ordinance (1966) and the Commercial Zoning Ordinance (1969) followed, resulting, ultimately, in the adoption of one set of zoning standards for the Consolidated City/County.

1964-Founding of the **Citizens Forum**, an organization located in the center city that sought to improve city neighborhoods through the formation of block clubs and community support.

1964-Founding of **Community Action Against Poverty (CAAP)** of Indianapolis (now **Community Action of Greater Indianapolis (CAGI)**) a nonprofit program for low-income, developmentally challenged, and elderly persons. Community Action offers direct and referral services in the areas of education and development, energy assistance, housing rehabilitation, and nutrition and health.

1965-The **Greater Indianapolis Progress Committee (GIPC)** is established to provide a forum in which leaders of the public and private sector of Indianapolis can work as partners to study, discuss, and address issues of concern and areas of opportunity which effect the progress of the City. Since its inception, the Progress Committee has played a major role in bringing together people and representatives from all sectors of the community to solve problems.

1965-The first **Marion County Comprehensive General Land Use Plan** is adopted. This plan is the overall land use plan for Marion County. In 1965 the plan included recommendations for future commercial, residential, and industrial areas as well as recommendations for the location of new parks and schools.

1967-**Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission (IHPC)** formed. This is a nine-member mayor-appointed board. The mission of the IHPC is to work in cooperation with the City of Indianapolis to preserve both the character and fabric of historically significant areas and structures. The IHPC has jurisdiction over eleven locally designated historic areas and four conservation districts. In 1975, funding was provided to hire staff and open an office in the City-County Building. IHPC's professional staff are employees of the Department of Metropolitan Development.

1969-The **first subarea** (or neighborhood) **plan** to be prepared for the city, **Metropolitan Subarea Plan- Highland-Brookside**, was completed by the Metropolitan Planning Department (now Department of Metropolitan Development). This plan was prepared in conjunction with City staff and an area-wide citizen planning committee. Now more than fifty similar plans have been prepared for neighborhood areas of the city. Subarea plans are adopted by the Metropolitan Development Commission as segments of the Comprehensive Plan and are used to guide development policy.

1969-1973-The **Model Cities Program** in Indianapolis was in operation. This was a HUD program aimed at establishing comprehensive improvement strategies in distressed neighborhoods. In Indianapolis the Model Cities program area was focused in the Citizens and Martindale-Brightwood neighborhoods. In 1974, the program was largely replaced by the Community Development Block Grant Program.

1974-The **Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)** was created. In Indianapolis, it is administered through the Community Economic Development Division of the Department of Metropolitan Development.

1976-Founding of the **Indianapolis Clean City Committee (ICCC)**, an agency with the mission to enhance the quality of life through litter reduction, recycling, beautification, and environmental education. In 1997 the organization changed its name to **Keep Indianapolis Beautiful, Inc. (KIBI)** to better reflect its efforts in the community.

1976-Founding of **Eastside Community Investments (ECI)** which was one of the **first project-oriented community development corporations (CDCs)** to be formed in Indianapolis. It has since gone out of business. Others that were created later are:

Near North Development Corp. (NNDC), 1978;
Riley Area Development Corporation, 1979;
United Northwest Area Development Corp. (UNWA), 1979;
BOS Community Development Corp. (BOS), 1982;
Mapleton-Fall Creek Development Corp. (MF CDC), 1985;
Westside Community Development Corp. (WCDC), 1985;
King Park Area Development Corp. (KPADC), 1987;
Martin Luther King Community Development Corp. (MLK CDC), 1987 (Since gone out of business);
Community Alliance of the Far Eastside (CAFE), 1992;
Martindale-Brightwood Community Development Corp. (MBCDC), 1992;
Concord Community Development Corp. (CCDC), 1993;
Southeast Neighborhood Development, Inc. (SEND), 1993;
West Indianapolis Development Corp. (WIDC), 1993;
Redevelopment/Revitalization of the Southside Community Development Corp. (R/ROSCDC), 1996;
United North East Community Development Corp. (UNECDC), 1996; and,
Crooked Creek Northwest Community Development Corp. (CCN-CDC), 2004.

1977-Establishment of the Commission for Downtown, Inc. In 1993 the name was changed to **Indianapolis Downtown, Inc. (IDI)**. The mission of IDI is to address, in partnership with the public and private sectors, critical issues that affect the growth, well being, and user-friendliness of downtown Indianapolis.

1981-Establishment of the Indianapolis Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) office. The Ford Foundation's subsidiary organization, Local Initiatives Support Corporation, solicits corporate funding to support local non-profit neighborhood redevelopment programs, housing services, economic development, and technical assistance.

1987-Habitat for Humanity of Greater Indianapolis (HFH) established. Habitat for Humanity collaborates with churches, corporations, CDCs, social service agencies, and volunteer groups to accomplish its mission. To qualify for Habitat for Humanity programs, applicants must agree to several provisions that include income requirements.

1988-Establishment of the Indianapolis Neighborhood Housing Partnership (INHP), an agency that works to expand the supply of quality, affordable housing by leveraging public and private resources. INHP provides home ownership training, housing counseling, low-cost loans, and serves as the coordinating body for the community development corporations in the city.

1992-Community policing initiative began in Indianapolis, a concept that involves visible police presence in the community. This is a program that has created a dialogue between the community and the police. Residents understand the criminal justice system better and the police are more focused on community needs.

1992-The Township Administrator program is established in the Department of Metropolitan Development. In 2005, the title was changed to **Mayor's Neighborhood Liaisons**. The Liaisons serve as the direct link to the Mayor's office and all city departments and services. Liaisons serve neighborhoods in a variety of ways, including: assisting in establishing new neighborhood organizations; bringing community groups together to address common issues; attending community meetings to hear and address citizen and business concerns; educating the public on zoning and land use issues; and assisting merchants in business expansion or relocation of operations.

1994-The Neighborhood Empowerment Initiative (NEI) is formed to strengthen several low-income neighborhoods located in the Indianapolis inner city. These projects consisted of the development of neighborhood umbrella associations, creation of neighborhood coordinator positions, and the allocation of a portion of Community Development Block Grant funds to the umbrella associations for neighborhood projects.

1994-Establishment of the Indianapolis Neighborhood Resource Center (INRC), an agency that works to strengthen the capacity of neighborhood-based organizations to effect positive change in their communities through training, support, and technical assistance.

1996-Incorporation of the **Indianapolis Coalition of Neighborhood Development (ICND)**, which is an association of Indianapolis community development corporations (CDCs) that facilitates the comprehensive redevelopment of Indianapolis center city neighborhoods by promoting communication, collaboration, and cooperation among CDCs. ICND, through its members, links CDCs with one another, with their institutional partners, and with the residents of Indianapolis neighborhoods to build housing, economic opportunities, and a strong community for all.

2000-Establishment of the **Family Strengthening Coalition** which consists of several Indianapolis organizations that collectively focus the community's leaders and resources on helping Marion County families raise healthy and successful children. One strategy of the Family Strengthening Coalition is the **Family Circles Project**, to engage neighborhood residents in discussions about strengthening families. The purpose of these discussions is to begin to help solve the pressing needs of families. Among the organizations participating in the Family Strengthening Coalition are The Indianapolis Foundation, the United Way of Central Indiana, the City of Indianapolis, the Indianapolis Neighborhood Resource Center, and the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

2001-Coalition of Northeast Neighborhoods (CNN) receives its official recognition award as a designated **Weed and Seed** site, bringing the total number of Indianapolis Weed and Seed sites to six. The Indianapolis Weed and Seed Initiative is a creative project to revitalize Indianapolis neighborhoods through crime prevention and innovative neighborhood-based programs. The Indianapolis Weed and Seed project developed as a result of the combined efforts of the Mayor's Office, U.S. Attorney's Office, and the Indianapolis community. Since 1992 other designated Weed and Seed sites in Indianapolis include WESCO, UNWA, NESCO, Mid-North, and SUMO. Each site has a steering committee that includes members from the community who develop the work plan and strategy. The Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department and the Mayor's Office also assist the committee. A Citywide Steering Committee was formed in April of 1999. This committee is composed of two representatives from each site, the Mayor's Office, Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, the U.S. Attorney's Office, other federal law enforcement agencies, Marion County Health and Hospital Corporation, and the Department of Parks and Recreation.

2001-Ground is broken for **Fall Creek Place**, the result of a \$4 million Home Ownership Zone grant from HUD. The grant is part of a project designed by a partnership between the City of Indianapolis and King Park Area Development Corporation. Over 300 new homeownership opportunities in Fall Creek Place have been achieved through rehabilitation and new construction. The majority of homes have been targeted to households at or below 80% of the area's Median Family Income, with the remainder sold at market rate. The neighborhood's boundaries are Pennsylvania Street to the west; Park Avenue to the east; Fall Creek Parkway to the north; and 22nd Street to the south.

2002 – In April, the **Blueprint to End Homelessness** is launched, an ambitious multi-year plan that works to place chronically homeless individuals and families in affordable housing and prevent future homelessness by helping them obtain the skills and resources they need to remain in their current housing. The plan calls for helping 2,100 households in the first five years and substantially more families and individuals in the years to follow.

2002 – The city and community partners break ground in June on **Keystone Enterprise Park**, a 62-acre multi-use business park that will bring new jobs and private investment to the near northeast side.

2003 – The city unveils a long-term commitment to address the problem of vacant and unsafe houses in Indianapolis. Immediate steps include utilizing the expedited tax sale to get abandoned properties in the hands of redevelopers faster, and cracking down on the city's most negligent property owners. Later in the year, the city completes its comprehensive inventory of vacant homes throughout the city and implements a classification system to identify properties that are potentially ripe for redevelopment. The Mayor forms the **Abandoned Houses Work Group**, a body of community members who have assisted the city in tackling unsafe, vacant houses in neighborhoods

2003 – As part of the **Blueprint to End Homelessness**, The City of Indianapolis awards \$3.2 million in grants to 16 local organizations that will create approximately 250 transitional and permanent housing units to homeless individuals and families. These grants, provided through entitlement funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban, also fund supportive services for individuals in these housing locations, such as job training, health care, substance abuse treatment, and child care.

2003 - Two initiatives are launched to bolster business development and revitalization efforts on the city's east and west sides. The **East Side Revitalization District** is created and provides economic incentives for a minimum of five years for businesses or organizations that utilize large, vacant properties that meet certain criteria. On the city's west side, the city unveils plans to designate the Lafayette Square area as a "**community revitalization enhancement district**" (CRED). CREDs are districts authorized by state law in which the state sets aside portions of sales and income taxes collected in that area that would otherwise be directed to the state. This funding then can be reinvested in the district and used for revitalization efforts.

2004 - The city makes a \$1 million deposit into the **Indianapolis Housing Trust Fund**, which was set-up to fund affordable housing opportunities. The \$1 million in funding was made possible by a payment to the city for the sale of the former Market Square Arena site.

2004 - The city hosts its first-ever **Community Development Summit** to focus on prioritizing goals for future neighborhood revitalization efforts and develop a more comprehensive approach to community development in Indianapolis.

2004 - The Urban Land Institute selects **Fall Creek Place** to receive a **2004 Award for Excellence**, widely regarded as one of the land use industry's most prestigious honors and adding to the national accolades the development has received.

2004 - The 300th new homeowner moves into **Fall Creek Place**, marking a major milestone in the city's effort to revitalize the near northside neighborhood that had at one time lost nearly 80 percent of its housing stock. Creating at least 300 new Homeownership opportunities was one of the primary goals specified by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as part of the \$4 million Homeownership Zone grant it awarded to the City of Indianapolis for Fall Creek Place. The milestone was reached three years ahead of schedule.

2004 - Martindale-Brightwood community leaders and residents launch a neighborhood revitalization plan that will result in the new construction and renovation of more than 100 homes on the city's near northeast side. Inspired by Fall Creek Place, the Martindale-Brightwood redevelopment effort, called Martindale on the Monon, effort will place an emphasis on providing homeownership opportunities for families with incomes at or below 80 percent of the area's median income.

2006 - The Community Development Strategy Group, an outgrowth of the 2004 Community Development Summit, proposes the **Great Indy Neighborhoods Initiative (GINI)**, a renewed approach to community development activities across the city that promotes neighborhood-driven improvements. The purpose of GINI is to meet the challenges, identified in focus groups, Community Development Summit discussions, community forums, and the project website. The idea is to build on the idea of comprehensive community development and is based on the success of past community development efforts; our current human, financial, and community assets; and the future promise of great Indianapolis neighborhoods. A pilot quality of life planning process is now underway in six neighborhoods.

2006 - The **Indianapolis MPO Regional Pedestrian Plan** is a guide to integrating the pedestrian mode of travel into the Indianapolis urban transportation system. The vision statement created by the steering committee provides that "The Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Area will be a regional network of diverse, walkable, bikeable, and transit-friendly communities linked by a comprehensive multi-modal system that provides access to home, work, education, commerce, recognizes the importance of balance among all transportation modes, connects transportation and land use, and understands that economic and community development is sustained by the region's quality of life and environmental health." The goal of the study is to incorporate pedestrian consideration into the MPO's long-range transportation plan and encourage the adoption of the plan by the individual jurisdictions within the MPO planning area to create a network of pedestrian facilities that will form a linked, regional, pedestrian system.

2007 - Fall Creek Place, Phase IV - This phase is an expansion of the neighborhood eastward to include Broadway Street and College Avenue. Approximately 110 new or renovated single-family homes, condominiums, and

townhomes will be built as part of this phase. As with the first three phases, infrastructure will be completely rebuilt, including resurfaced streets and alleys, new utility connections, and new street lighting.

2007 – The Indy GreenPrint is launched by the Mayor. The GreenPrint sets a vision for sustainable Indianapolis that contributes to climate protection and promotes energy efficiency and conservation. To implement the GreenPrint, the city will:

- Encourage businesses and residents to embrace energy efficiency and conservation;
- Lead by example by implementing policies and measure within city government;
- Monitor and verify the results if increased energy efficiency and conservation; and
- Create a “Green Commission” to explore new policy areas, make recommendations, and advocate for implementation of this vision.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION - Division Sections and Procedures

ADMINISTRATION

This staff supports all activities of the Division by providing overall policy direction and management; program administration and development; finance, purchasing, personnel, fiscal analysis, and distribution of public and internal information.

CURRENT PLANNING

Current Planning's primary function is to support the Metropolitan Development Commission and the Metropolitan Board of Zoning Appeals by evaluating and administering approximately one thousand land use petitions annually. This includes support to other decision-making bodies, which function under the authority of the Metropolitan Development Commission (the Hearing Examiner, the Plat Committee and the Hearing Officer) and also for the town councils and variance boards of the excluded cities of Beech Grove, Lawrence, and Speedway. In addition, the Current Planning Section has secondary functions, which relate to the aforementioned primary function and can be identified, generally, in five areas: Petition Intake and Subdivision Administration, Petition Review, Public Hearings, Ordinance Maintenance, and Database/GIS Services.

Petition Intake and Subdivision Administration

The Petition Intake and Subdivision Administration section involves the initial intake of land use petitions and the administration of residential subdivisions. The initial intake of petitions includes the receipt of petitions in the Current Planning offices, the review and docketing of the petition for an initial public hearing, and the preparation of legal notices. The administration of residential subdivisions includes the secondary review and approval of conditionally approved plat petitions prior to recordation, the review of covenant amendments, certificates of correction, condominiums, and model home applications, and the administration of performance and maintenance bonds in order to ensure that required improvements in a residential subdivision are completed to the appropriate standards.

Petition Review

The Petition Review staff reviews land use petitions and prepares staff reports for each petition scheduled for a public hearing; provides staff support for appointed and elected bodies in Marion County; holds Supplemental Review and Planned Unit

Development meetings for land use petitions which could have significant effects on adjacent properties; administratively approves Regional Center approval petitions, applications for Certificates of Legal Nonconforming Use, and other items as required by the Metropolitan Development Commission and Boards of Zoning Appeals; and provides limited pre-application review of proposed land uses prior to the filing of a petition. This area also retains the original record of the previous three years of land use petitions and is able to research history on the majority of petitions filed within Marion County since the adoption of the initial zoning ordinance in 1922.

Public Hearings

The Public Hearings staff consists of the Secretaries of the Metropolitan Development Commission, the Metropolitan Board of Zoning Appeals, and the Plat Committee. This area ensures notice is provided in accordance with the Rules of Procedure and applicable Indiana statutes, provides administrative support to the various bodies at public hearings, prepares disposition letters verifying the final outcome of a land use petition, records Statements of Commitments and Declaratory Resolutions, and produces official minutes of the proceedings.

Ordinance Maintenance

The Ordinance Maintenance staff ensures that the Indianapolis/Marion County Zoning Ordinance is current. This ordinance is segmented into approximately 19 distinct sections. While most of these Ordinance sections have been updated within the last decade, the ordinance is constantly reviewed for timeliness in today's changing legal environment. Additionally, new segments of the ordinance are regularly proposed. This section drafts new ordinance segments and ordinance revisions, coordinates with appropriate City departments and other interested parties during a preliminary review period, and presents the proposals to the Metropolitan Development Commission and City-County Council for adoption.

Past projects include the adoption of the Interstate Zoning Ordinance, the revision of the Flood Control Districts Zoning Ordinance, and the amendment of the Sign Regulations.

Database/GIS Services

The Database/GIS Services staff coordinates the transformation of the paper files contained in the records of the City into digital format that can be accessed from the Geographic Information System (GIS). In addition, this area supervises the input of rezoning legal descriptions into the GIS system and oversees real-time updates to the Zoning Base Maps.

Past projects include the computerization of the petition intake process and the establishment of a real-time updating process for the zoning base maps.

Planner-on-Call

Current Planning designates a planner to provide information on general land use issues to the public for every day of the week (except Wednesday mornings). Any general question from the history of a specific site to the recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan to an interpretation of the zoning ordinance can be answered.

To Contact the Planner-on-Call:

1. Contact the Planner-on-Call at 327-5155.
or
2. Fax the request to 327-7883.

Pre-Application Review (Inquiry)

Current Planning can provide a limited review of proposed land use changes, before the filing of a land use petition. This review involves very limited research and a staff discussion during the weekly petition meeting.

To Submit a Proposed Land Use Change for Pre-Application Review:

1. Contact the Planner-on-call at 327-5155 or fax the request to 327-7883.
2. Review will generally be completed for most requests by the first Wednesday following submission.

LONG RANGE PLANNING

Long Range Planning's primary responsibility is the preparation of the Comprehensive Plan for Indianapolis/Marion County. The Comprehensive Plan has many components, including recommendations for transportation, parks, land use, zoning, economic development, and public facilities.

The Division analyzes community conditions, makes projections, and recommends plans for private and public projects. Staff develops plans for the

improvement of streets, change of land use, protection of natural resources, and the expenditure of public money. Residents, business owners, City agencies, and others are involved in these efforts. Long Range Planning has four functional areas: Transportation Planning, Information and Policy Analysis, Subarea Planning, and Comprehensive Planning.

Transportation Planning

The Transportation Planning staff serves as the staff for the Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO). The Department of Metropolitan Development is the designated MPO for the Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Area, which encompasses all of Marion County and portions of seven other Central Indiana counties. (See map on page 2.) The MPO has the responsibility, together with state agencies, the Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation, and other transportation stakeholders for the continuing, cooperative, and comprehensive transportation planning process required of urbanized areas to qualify for federal transportation funds.

This staff provides short- and long-range planning for transportation-related issues, air quality planning, technical assistance, and programming for streets, highways, mass transit and other modes of travel within the Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Area.

The Transportation Planning staff prepares a number of reports and maps each year. This information is available to the public. See the Division Documents section.

Past projects include the ozone education and awareness program, the Regional Mass Transit Service Plan, the ConNECTIONS Major Investment Study/Draft Environmental Impact Statement, the Marion County Bike Route Map, and the Indianapolis MPO Regional Pedestrian Plan. Many of the Transportation Section's projects are ongoing; they include the Transportation Monitoring System, preparation of the Thoroughfare Plan, traffic impact studies, bicycle and pedestrian planning, and preparation of project submittals for many special funding programs including Transportation Enhancements, Transportation and Community and System Preservation, and Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality programs. Work also continues on the I-70/Six Points Road Interchange, preparation of the 2035 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) update, and continuing annual development of the

Indianapolis Regional Transportation Improvement Plan (IRTIP).

Citizen Participation in Transportation Planning

Transportation planning is conducted with many opportunities for citizens to get involved in the planning process. The Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) was formed in 1994 to inform and solicit feedback from the public on various aspects of transportation planning. Since that time the CAC has advised the Indianapolis Regional Transportation Council (IRTC) on a variety of issues of public interest. The IRTC is the cooperative group composed of all the planning jurisdictions within the metropolitan planning area, which makes recommendations to the MPO. As a part of MPO responsibilities, the Transportation Planning staff publishes a quarterly newsletter, teMPO, which provides helpful information on a wide range of transportation topics and includes information on planning efforts that are currently underway.

To Obtain Information About Transportation Planning:

1. Contact Mike Dearing at 327-5139
or
2. Visit the MPO website at:
<http://www.indygov.org/indympo/>.

Official Thoroughfare Plan for Marion County

The staff periodically updates this plan which identifies major street improvements proposed for Marion County, Indiana. These improvements are proposed to provide roadway capacity needed to accommodate forecasted traffic demand to the year 2020. The future traffic forecasts are based on projected changes in population and employment. The plan is updated as conditions change or as new information becomes available.

To Obtain Information About the Official Thoroughfare Plan:

Contact Steve Cunningham at 327-5403.

DiRecTionS - Regional Rapid Transit Study

The Regional Rapid Transit Study, known as "DiRecTionS", is a comprehensive study of rapid transit in the greater Indianapolis area. This five-year study has examined rapid transit service for the region and answered several questions raised during the ConNECTIONS (NorthEast Corridor Transportation) study about cost-feasibility, available

technologies, and optimum alignment. The DiRecTionS study is multi-phased and will eventually determine a preferred system of transit corridors and technology(ies). The Indianapolis Regional Transportation Council (IRTC) and the public have been engaged throughout the study process. The phases of the study were:

- Phase 1: Define a system of travel corridors that serve the region, and identify prospective rapid transit technologies.
- Phase 2: Further define and prioritize the travel corridors and rapid transit technology(ies), and determine potential funding sources.
- Phase 3: Analyze a full set of route options for a "starter system", the first step in implementing region-wide rapid transit. The selected corridor is the northeast corridor. A regional system plan was developed during this phase. This plan addresses regional issues of phasing in future rapid transit corridors and funding.

Additional information on Directions:

1. The study examined a range of transit alternatives, including bus rapid transit, passenger rail and others in the Indianapolis metropolitan area.
2. The \$3.0 million Study is jointly funded by the Federal Transit Administration and the City of Indianapolis.
3. The Indianapolis MPO is in charge of coordinating the Study. Current phases of work are being conducted by several consultants, including HNTB Corporation and Cambridge Systematics.
4. Region-wide travel corridors, including the NorthEast Corridor, a downtown-airport connection, Greenwood and possibly others were identified and prioritized.

To Obtain Information About DiRecTionS:

1. Contact Mike Dearing at 327-5139
or
2. Visit the MPO website at:
<http://www.indygov.org/indympo/>

Downtown Parking Information

The Division of Planning prepares an annual update of Mile Square parking information that shows the amount, type, and location of existing parking at year-end. Also the Division has a computer model that allows staff to analyze the impact of proposed downtown developments on the parking supply.

To Obtain Information About Downtown Parking Supply, Demand, and Location:

1. Contact Phil Roth at 327-5149.

2. Depending on complexity of question asked, allow ten working days for research to be done and reply to be given.

NOTE: See *Regional Center Parking Study 2000 Year-End Summary in the Division Documents section.*

Regional Air Quality

Transportation plans are assessed for conformity to national ambient air quality standards. The nine-county central Indiana area includes both ozone and fine particulate matter non-attainment areas. For more information about transportation planning or the transportation planning process, contact Phil Roth, Assistant Manager of the Metropolitan Planning Organization at (317) 327-5149 or visit the MPO website at www.indygov.org/indympo.

Multimodal Planning

The MPO conducts planning studies intended to advance multimodalism within Central Indiana, including bicycle and pedestrian facilities and transit service, and strategies for linking these alternate modes. Currently, Center Township in Marion County is the subject of study, with subsequent phases intended to examine the other Marion County townships, then the ring county portions of the Metropolitan Planning Area.

To Obtain Information About Multimodal Planning:
Contact Amy Inman at 327-5646.

Vehicle Volumes

Transportation Planning staff has access to recent daily automobile traffic count information for most of the city's major streets. Both the City and the State conduct traffic counting programs. The State counts the Interstate system and other state routes and roads for which it has jurisdiction, generally every four years. The City counts thoroughfares identified on the Official Thoroughfare Plan, generally every three years. For a given counting period a road segment is counted on two separate weekdays and averaged to derive the count.

To Obtain Existing Automobile Traffic Counts:
Contact Kevin Mayfield at 327-5135.

Vehicle Accidents

Transportation Planning staff has access to recent information regarding the number of traffic accidents

by intersection for Marion County including information regarding high accident intersections.

To Obtain Traffic Accident Information:
Contact Catherine Kostyn at 327-5142.

Indianapolis Regional Transportation Improvement Program (IRTIP)

Staff facilitates an annual process which combines transportation improvements proposed by government and transportation agencies in the Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Area for a three-year period. It is mandatory that all projects seeking federal funds appear in the IRTIP. The current IRTIP covers 2006 through the year 2008.

To Obtain Information About the Indianapolis Regional Transportation Improvement Program:
Contact Steve Cunningham at 327-5403.

Regional Transportation Plan

The RTP guides the development of the area's transportation system for the next 25 years. It is developed through the cooperation of citizens, planners, engineers, and public officials. The RTP provides the planning support for the projects in the Official Thoroughfare Plan for Marion County and the Indianapolis Regional Transportation Improvement Program.

To Obtain Information About the Regional Transportation Plan:
Contact Phil Roth at 327-5149.

The Regional Mass Transit Service Plan for Central Indiana

The Central Indiana Regional Transit Alliance (CIRTA), working with the MPO, developed this 20-year, regional transit plan for the 9-county metropolitan statistical area. The fundamental goal of the Plan is to ensure people throughout the region have mobility options while also enhancing the regional economy and offering options to single-occupant vehicle use. The plan reflects a regional approach in applying public transportation as a tool to sustain the region's quality of life and economic growth.

Key service recommendations include expansion of IndyGo services in Marion County that include park-and-ride services, Intelligent Transportation System applications, and other service improvements; development of countywide demand-response services; creation of a vanpool/rideshare initiative;

establishment of flex-route services that link regional counties with IndyGo services; development of linkages between transit and the bicycle/pedestrian network; and support of transit-oriented land use initiatives; and additional alternatives to traditional transportation,

To Obtain Information About the Regional Mass Transit Service Plan:

Contact Amy Inman at 327-5646.

Indianapolis Regional Pedestrian Plan

The Indianapolis Regional Pedestrian Plan is a guide to integrating the pedestrian mode of travel into the Indianapolis urban transportation system. The next phases of the planning process will be to complete development of Design Guidelines.

To Obtain Information About the Indianapolis Regional Pedestrian Plan:

Contact Amy Inman at 327-5646.

Traffic Impact Studies

Transportation Planning staff analyzes certain new developments to determine the impact on the surrounding transportation system.

To Obtain Information About the Traffic Impact Study Process:

Contact Steve Cunningham at 327-5403.

NOTE: The Division of Planning has prepared reports providing information regarding the preparation of traffic impact studies. See *Applicant's Guide: Transportation Impact Studies for Proposed Development* and *Procedure Manual-Transportation Impact Studies for Proposed Development* in the Division Documents section.

Freight and Intermodal Transportation

In addition to analyzing passenger transportation, the transportation planning staff analyzes transportation plans for the movement of goods. Two recent projects have been the Intermodal Freight System Plan and the Airport Development Study.

To Obtain Information About Freight and Intermodal Transportation Planning:

Contact Steve Cunningham at 327-5403.

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)

The transportation planning staff has collaborated with the Indiana Department of Transportation and IndyGo in developing ITS smart solutions to the existing transportation system.

To Obtain Information About Intelligent Transportation Systems:

Contact Phil Roth at 327-5149.

Custom Transportation Maps

In some cases, especially when the map information is computerized, customized maps can be created.

To Request Custom Made Transportation Maps:

1. Contact Catherine Kostyn at 327-5142.
2. Response time depends on whether the map you are requesting is readily available or a custom made map needs to be prepared. The time it takes to prepare custom made maps varies depending on the complexity of the request.

Information Resources and Policy Analysis

This staff provides information resource development and the analysis of public policies that pertain to community development issues.

The Mission of IRPA is to provide elected officials, planners, other city staff, and the public with high quality information resources concerning the development and use of land in the Indianapolis metropolitan area.

IRPA provides:

- Website development
- Database development
- Access to Home Mortgage Disclosure Act Data (HMDA)
- Public policy analysis
- Custom maps, reports and data analysis
- Investment in demographic and business data for research
- Summaries of development activity

Recent projects and activities of IRPA include:

- Development of the Department of Metropolitan Development website
- Development of the Department's divisional websites
- Development of the FOCUS Indy website
- Development of the Indy Site Finder website
- Development of the Economic Development Portal

- Demographic profiles and analysis for the Martindale-Brightwood Revitalization Planning Study
- Development of cluster analysis methodology
- Staff support for the Urban Design Oversight Committee
- Digitization of Division of Planning documents
- Department representation on the IMAGIS, SAVI, and Enhanced Access boards

Social Assets and Vulnerability Indicators (SAVI)

The Community Service Council and POLIS have developed a database of information from sources such as the U.S. Census, the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, the Family and Social Services Administration, and the Marion County Health Department. Information in this database can be displayed on a Marion County map. This database includes information about the people that live in Marion County and their social condition.

To Obtain Marion County SAVI Information:

1. Contact Andy Swenson at 327-5132.
2. Response time depends on whether the information you are requesting is readily available or a custom made report needs to be prepared. The time it takes to prepare custom made reports varies depending on the complexity of the request.

Census Information

The Division of Planning has a wide range of Census information available. Categories of available information include sex and age of population, race, relationship in households, household type, housing occupancy, housing tenure, and income.

To Obtain Census Information:

1. Consult the U.S. Census website
<http://factfinder.census.gov>
or
2. Contact Andy Swenson at 327-5132.

User Defined Area Program (UDAP)

These are standardized, computer produced narratives based on the results of the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. They provide information for a number of Indianapolis neighborhoods.

To Learn More About This Program :

Contact Bob Wilch at 327-5115.

Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Data

The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act provides information regarding the disposition of loan applications by location of property and type of loan. This information is available for Indianapolis and surrounding counties.

To Obtain Home Mortgage Disclosure Act Data Information:

1. Contact Andy Swenson at 327-5132.
2. Response time depends on whether the information you are requesting is readily available or a custom made report needs to be prepared. The time it takes to prepare custom made reports varies depending on the complexity of the request.

Housing, Commercial, and Industrial Starts and Losses

The Division has prepared a number of reports based on building permit information from the Development Monitoring System. Information is given by census tract and township. Numbers of permits for housing construction and demolition are reported by housing type. See the Division Documents section.

To Obtain Housing Starts and Losses Information:

1. Contact Andy Swenson at 327-5132.
2. Response time depends on whether the information you are requesting is readily available or a custom made report needs to be prepared. The time it takes to prepare custom made reports varies depending on the complexity of the request.

Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS)

This information comes from computer accessible files which furnishes responses from each person and housing unit on the census decennial questionnaire. With this information, a user can construct a variety of cross tabulations from a desired set of variables.

To Obtain Public-Use Microdata Samples Information:

1. Contact at Andy Swenson at 327-5132.
2. Response time depends on whether the information you are requesting is readily

available or a custom made report needs to be prepared. The time it takes to prepare custom made reports varies depending on the complexity of the request.

Web Resource Management

The Division of Planning frequently uses the Internet to provide citizens with information and to obtain public input for planning processes. The Division website includes a staff directory, searchable community organization database, discussion forums, census information, and a listing of upcoming meetings.

To Obtain Information About Web Based Resources:

1. Visit the Division's website at:
<http://www.indygov.org/dmdplan>.
or
2. Contact Andy Swenson at 327-5132.

Custom Demographic Information Maps

In some cases, especially when the map information is computerized, customized maps can be created.

To Request Custom Made Demographic Maps:

1. Contact Andy Swenson at 327-5132.
2. Response time depends on whether the map you are requesting is readily available or a custom made map needs to be prepared. The time it takes to prepare custom made maps varies depending on the complexity of the request.

Subarea Planning

This staff provides planning and technical assistance for portions of Marion County that are smaller than townships. Examples are neighborhood plans, corridor plans, redevelopment area plans, and economic development area plans. The purpose of these planning efforts is to improve the quality of life for the city's residents. Much of this planning effort has been focused in Center Township.

Technical assistance, provided by staff, includes such tasks as the collection and analysis of specialized information that is used in planning and other similar efforts.

The Subarea Planning section prepares a number of reports and maps each year. This information is available to the public. See the Division Documents section.

Past projects include the preparation of neighborhood plans, redevelopment plans, urban design studies, the Regional Center Plan, and other types of small area plans.

Neighborhood Planning

Neighborhood planning involves community stakeholders in a community participation process aimed at strengthening the neighborhood. Subarea staff members are participants in the Quality of Life planning process developed as a part of the Great Indy Neighborhoods Initiative.

To Request the Preparation of a Neighborhood Plan:

1. Submit a request for the preparation of a neighborhood plan in writing to:

Director,
Department of Metropolitan Development,
200 E. Washington St.,
Suite #2042, City-County Building,
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Please state the name of the neighborhood and the boundaries of the proposed study area.

2. Depending on staff availability, a decision will be made about how soon a plan can be done for the area.

Regional Center Planning

Subarea Planning staff has recently updated the Regional Center Plan. The area is bounded by 16th Street on the north, I-65 and I-70 on the east, I-70 on the south, and the previously proposed alignment of Harding Street improvements on the west. Indianapolis Regional Center Plan 2000-2020 is a partnership between the Department of Metropolitan Development; the Greater Indianapolis Progress Committee; Indianapolis Downtown Incorporated; and Ball State University, College of Architecture and Planning: Indianapolis Center.

To Obtain Information About Regional Center Plan 2000-2020:

1. Contact Bob Wilch at 327-5115 or Harold Rominger at 327-5147.
or
2. Visit the website at:
<http://www.indyrc2020.org>.

Registered Organizations, Churches, and Schools

Church, school, neighborhood organization, and other organization registration and notification is a

process by which the community can be kept informed of proposed developments in their area.

Division staff performs approximately 1,000 map searches a year, primarily to let petitioners for liquor licenses, rezonings, variances, special exceptions, approvals, administrative appeals, plat approvals, and street, alley, and plat vacations know which organizations, churches, and schools need to be notified of public hearings relating to their development proposals.

Information regarding registered organizations, churches, and schools is stored in a dBASE file. This database is manipulated to provide custom made formats such as listing organizations alphabetically or by township, producing mailing labels, or the semi-annual publication, *Indianapolis/Marion County Registered Organizations*, which lists over 600 Marion County registered organizations.

The city of Indianapolis has redesigned its Internet site to provide the most up-to-date information regarding registered neighborhood organizations, homeowner and condominium associations, business associations, public or quasi-public organizations, and other miscellaneous community groups in Marion County.

At this site you can:

- View the entire, most up-to-date list of organizations,
- Search the city's Registered Organization database by township, organization type, keyword, or any combination of these,
- Download information to your computer, so that you may print labels or perform mail merges, and
- Download the Organization Registration Form so that you may register a new organization or keep the city up to date on changes to an existing organization.

The direct Internet address for the latest information is: <http://imaps.indygov.org/RegOrgs/>.

To Obtain Information About Registered Organizations, Churches, and Schools:

1. A. Contact Andy Swenson at 327-5132 or Bob Wilch at 327-5115.
or
B. Fax address of location to 327-5103.
or
C. Make your request in person at 1821 City County Building.
or

D. Visit the city's Community Organization website.

2. If making a request by method 1A, 1B, or 1C above, allow two working days for research to be done and information to be typed.

Redevelopment / Economic Development Area Planning

Subarea Planning prepares documentation establishing existing conditions for redevelopment / economic development areas and assists in preparing plans for these areas.

Redevelopment projects are initiated to support community development and economic development activities. A redevelopment team composed of a team leader, planner, urban designer, bond counsel, fiscal agent, property manager and legal counsel manage the process.

To Obtain Information About Redevelopment Plans:
Contact Harold Rominger at (317) 327-5147 or Bob Wilch at (317) 327-5115 or Steve Schulmeyer at (317) 327-5822.

Other Information from Subarea Planning

Downtown Pedestrian Counts-City staff conducted extensive pedestrian counts in downtown Indianapolis in 1979 and 1987. The same locations were used for each of these studies with counts being taken at both lunchtime and evening rush periods. From 1995 - 2001, Subarea Planning staff counted two of these locations each month during lunchtime.

To Obtain Downtown Pedestrian Count Information:
Contact Bob Wilch at 327-5115.

Analysis of Inner City Retail-The Subarea Planning Section has conducted a study of the retail market in an area that includes all of Center Township and the eastern portion of Wayne Township. The study found that there was a significant retail demand within the study area that was not being met fully by the existing retail firms. In addition, staff has produced a significant amount of data regarding inner city retail including income density maps that emphasize the fact that there is significant buying power in the area.

To Obtain Information About the Analysis of Inner City Retail:
Contact Bob Wilch at 327-5115.

Subarea Plan Recommendations for Indianapolis-The Division of Planning prepares land use plans for portions of Marion County smaller than townships. These are neighborhood, corridor, redevelopment area, and economic area plans. They are refinements to the Marion County Comprehensive Plan. See Comprehensive Planning below.

To Determine the Subarea Plan Recommendation for an Address in Indianapolis:

Contact Bob Wilch at 327-5115 or John Byrnes at 327-5109.

Certification of a Location for a New Beer and Wine License-New beer and wine licenses must be located in areas that are within a set distance of an incorporated area that has not exceeded its quota for licenses. Staff of the Division of Planning researches proposed new license locations to see if they meet this test.

To Certify A Location For A New Liquor License:

1. A. Contact Bob Wilch at 327-5115 or Dave DiMarzio at 327-5123.
or
B. Fax address of new location to 327-5103.
or
C. Make your request in person at 1821 City County Building.
2. Allow two working days for research to be done and letter to be typed.

NOTE: For other liquor license related issues see *Liquor License* in the Information Requests section of this document.

Historic Maps of Indianapolis-Staff has obtained a series of historic street maps of Indianapolis from the State Library. They are:

| Date | Map Supplier |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| 1943 _____ | Marion County Engineer |
| 1942 _____ | George F. Cram Co. |
| 1918 _____ | Dreher's Mile Square |
| 1917 _____ | National Map Co. |
| 1895 _____ | Palmer's Official Road Map |
| 1888 _____ | R.L. Polk Co. |
| 1855 _____ | Wm. Y. Wiley, Real Estate Agent |
| 1855 _____ | Unknown |
| 1836 _____ | W. Woodruff |

To Obtain Copies of these Historic Maps:

Contact Bob Wilch at 327-5115 or John Byrnes at 327-5109.

Subarea Planning Custom Maps

In some cases, especially when the map information is computerized, customized maps can be created.

To Obtain Subarea Planning Custom Made Maps:
Contact Bob Wilch 327-5115 or Harold Rominger at 327-5147.

Comprehensive Planning

This staff collects and analyzes data and prepares planning studies relating to land use in Marion County. This section is charged with preparing the Marion County Comprehensive Plan. In addition, the Comprehensive Planning section prepares special studies of smaller portions of Marion County.

The Comprehensive Planning section prepares a number of reports and maps each year. This information is available to the public. See the Division Documents Section.

Past projects include updates of the Comprehensive Plan, planning for Indianapolis wellfields, preparation of "build out" studies, preparation of GIS studies, and development of data inventories.

Marion County Comprehensive Plan

The Division of Planning periodically prepares a land use plan for Marion County called the Comprehensive Plan for Marion County, Indiana. The Comprehensive Plan is required by state statute as a basis for zoning and must include objectives and policies for future land use development and development of public ways, place, land, structures, and utilities. It is also required by a number of state and federal grants programs in which the City takes part such as Community Development Block Grants, Home Grants and federal highway funding.

The most recent update of the Comprehensive Plan is called Indianapolis Insight. The initial portion of the plan, the Community Values Component, was adopted by the Metropolitan Development Commission in 2002. The plan's remaining three parts; the Land Use Component, Environmentally Sensitive Areas and Critical Area text; were adopted by geographic area in 2005 and 2006.

The Comprehensive Plan covers those portions of the county outside the boundaries of the neighborhood and corridor plans.

Comprehensive plans were previously adopted in 1965, 1969, 1977, 1984 and 1991-93.

The direct Internet address for the latest information regarding Indianapolis Insight is:
<http://www.indygov.org/indianapolisinsight>.

Comprehensive Plan Segments

Comprehensive plan segments are land use plans that are prepared for portions of Marion County. These are primarily neighborhood, commercial area, and corridor plans. The Comprehensive Planning staff usually has responsibility for commercial area and corridor plans with the Subarea Planning staff preparing the neighborhood plans.

The preparation of a comprehensive plan segment involves area stakeholders in a community participation process. In preparing a plan segment, staff holds a series of public meetings seeking the input of people that live, work, and own property in the area.

A typical planning process takes less than a year, depending on how much time the community wants to spend on the various topics.

To Request the Preparation of a Comprehensive Plan Segment:

1. Submit a request for the preparation of a comprehensive plan segment in writing to:

Director,
Department of Metropolitan Development,
200 E. Washington St.,
Suite #2042, City-County Building,
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Please state the boundaries of the proposed study area.

2. Depending on staff availability, a decision will be made about how soon a plan can be done for the area.

Indianapolis Development Assets

The Indianapolis Development Assets (IDA) book is an atlas developed in 1999 that provides comprehensive development related information on Indianapolis Marion County, Indiana. The IDA book is a reference document that contains maps, as well as summary narratives, tables, and charts, on the various features of the urban environment. These features have been divided into the following sections: Population, Economy, Housing, Natural Resources, Land Use, Transportation and Infrastructure, Quality of Life, and Government.

The primary purpose of this book is to provide useful information to developers, researchers, market analysts, government officials, private agencies, and community organizations. In addition, the text, tables, and charts provide supporting information that broadens the reader's understanding of the development trends and available resources in the city-county.

To Obtain Information About Indianapolis Development Assets:

Contact Keith Holdsworth at 327-5114

Historic Aerial Photo File

The Division has a series of Marion county aerial photos taken in various years and at various scales. They are:

| Date | Map Scale |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1995 | 1" = 800' |
| 1993 | 1" = 800' |
| 1991 | 1" = 1000' |
| 1985 | 1" = 800' |
| 1979 | 1" = 660' |
| 1978 | 1" = 2000' |
| 1972 | 1" = 400' |
| 1955 | 1" = ?' |

To Obtain Historic Aerial Photos:

1. Make your request in person at 1821 City County Building. Staff from the Comprehensive Section will assist you with finding the photos you need. It is helpful if you have a map of the areas you are interested in or know the major roads near the properties.
2. A copy of the photograph can be made in the Division of Planning or you can leave your driver's license with the receptionist and make a copy at a nearby commercial copy company. Your driver's license will be returned upon return of the photos. The 1955 and 1972 photos cannot leave the building because of their size.
3. Division staff has the capability of printing computer copies of Marion County aerials from 1937, 1941, 1956, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2002, and 2003. The 2002, 2003, and 2007 aerials are in color.

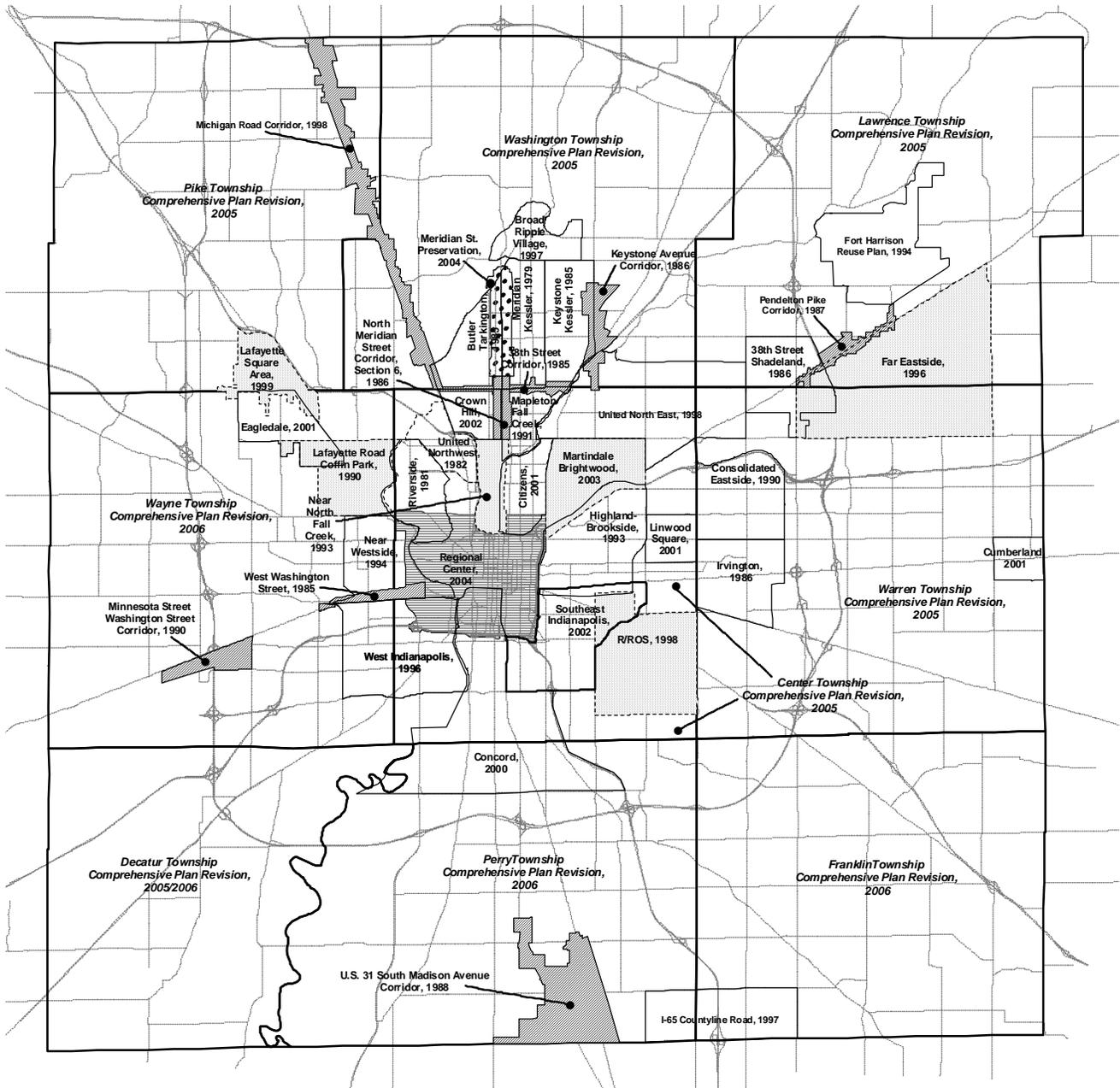
2007 aerial photography of Marion County is available and printable visit the website at:
<http://arcimsnt1.indygov.org/prod/GeneralView/r/viewer.htm>

Comprehensive Planning Custom Maps

In some cases, especially when the map information is computerized, customized maps can be created.

To Obtain Custom Made Maps Related to the Marion County Comprehensive Land Use Plan:

1. Contact Alice Gatewood at 327-5140 or Gina Bush Hayes at 327-4122.
2. Response time depends on whether the map you are requesting is readily available or a custom made map needs to be prepared. The time it takes to prepare custom made maps varies depending on the complexity of the request.



Township - Neighborhood - Corridor Plans Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana

-  Corridor Plans
-  Regional Center
-  Major Roads
-  Township Comprehensive Plan Revisions
-  Neighborhood Planning Areas
-  Overlapping Planning Areas



**COMPREHENSIVE PLAN SEGMENTS
Area Wide, Neighborhood, Corridor, and Park Plans**

The Division of Planning periodically prepares a land use plan for Marion County called the Comprehensive Plan for Marion County, Indiana. The Community Values Component, adopted in 2002, was the first phase of the most recent update. It contains planning principles, community value statements and 283 recommendations for new and revised policies, procedures, programs and ordinances as they relate to land use or to the mission of the Department of Metropolitan Development. In addition, this component of the plan set forth a framework for the development of the second phase of the plan, the land use-mapping phase. See "Planning and Land Use Maps" for the mapping portion of the plan.

The Comprehensive Plan covers those portions of the county not within the boundaries of the neighborhood and corridor plans.

In addition to the Comprehensive Plan, the Division of Planning prepares land use plans for smaller portions of Marion County. These are neighborhood, corridor, redevelopment area, and economic area plans. They are refinements to the Marion County Comprehensive Plan. The Division of Planning uses a public planning process to prepare land use plans. Most land use planning documents prepared by the Division include a description of existing conditions and recommendations for future development in the area.

The land use plans included in these documents comprise the land use policy of the Metropolitan Development Commission. To determine the current land use recommendation for a particular location, check the map on the preceding page to see if there is a smaller area plan (neighborhood, corridor, redevelopment area, or economic development area plan) that includes the location in question. If there is no smaller area plan for the location, the land use recommendation will be found in the Comprehensive Plan. In cases where there are land use recommendations both in the comprehensive plan and a smaller area plan for a particular location, usually the most recently adopted plan should be the one consulted. The first two digits of the resolution number, shown in the second column of the following chart, indicates the year the plan was adopted. In cases where the comprehensive plan is more recently adopted than a smaller area plan, both plans should be consulted. Smaller area plans contain recommendations that are more detailed than recommendations in Comprehensive Plan.

| Title | Resolution Number/ Comments | Adoption Date | Price |
|--|--|----------------------|-------------------|
| 38th and Shadeland Area Plan | (86-CPS-R-008B) | 10/15/86 | Display Copy Only |
| 38th Street Corridor Plan- 1998 Appendix: 38th Street Design Charrette Results | (85-CPS-R-006) | 10/16/85 | 5.00 |
| Arsenal Park | (88-CPS-R-008) | 1988 | 2.00 |
| Broad Ripple Village Plan | (97-CPS-R-003) | 5/7/97 | 10.00 |
| Broken Burr Trails Project Area | (04-CPS-R-004) | 10/6/04 | 5.00 |
| Butler-Tarkington Neighborhood Plan | (85-CPS-R-010) | 12/4/85 | Display Copy Only |
| Central State Land Use Plan | (07-CPS-R-005) | 9/16/07 | 2.00 |
| Christian Park/Pleasant Run | (90-CPS-R-012) | 1990 | 2.00 |
| Citizens/King Park Neighborhood Plan | (01-CPS-R-005) | 12/19/01 | 10.00 |
| Clermont Park - Robey School Master Plan | (83-CPS-R-005) | 1983 | 2.00 |
| Comprehensive Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan: Pathways to the Future | (04/CPS-R-002) | 05/26/04 | 17.00 |
| Concord Community Plan | (00-CPS-R-002) | 5/17/00 | 10.00 |
| Consolidated Eastside Neighborhood Plan | (90-CPS-R-006) | 6/6/90 | 7.00 |
| Crooked Creek Community/Juan Solomon Park | (96-CPS-R-002) | 1996 | 2.00 |
| Crown Hill Neighborhood Plan | (02-CPS-R-012) | 10/9/02 | 10.00 |
| Eagle Creek Park | (97-CPS-R-005) | 1997 | 2.00 |
| Eagle Highlands Park | (91-CPS-R-004) | 1991 | 2.00 |
| Eagledale Neighborhood Plan | (01-CPS-R-001) | 4/18/01 | 10.00 |

| Title | Resolution Number/ Comments | Adoption Date | Price |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Fall Creek Parkway-Woollens Gardens-Skiles Test Nature Park | (88-CPS-R-003) | 1989 | 2.00 |
| Far Eastside Neighborhood Plan | (96-CPS-R-006) | 12/18/96 | 10.00 |
| Fort Benjamin Harrison Base Reuse Plan | (95-CPS-R-001) | NA | Display Copy Only |
| Franklin/Edgewood Park | (91-CPS-R-006) | 1991 | 2.00 |
| Garfield Park | (89-CPS-R-002) | 1989 | 2.00 |
| Gustafson Park | (93-CPS-R-008) | 1993 | 2.00 |
| Highland-Brookside Housing Improvement and Neighborhood Plan | (93-CPS-R-010) | 12/1/93 | 10.00 |
| I-65/County Line Road Strategic Plan | (97-CPS-R-006) | 3/5/97 | 10.00 |
| Indianapolis Greenways Plan | (03-CPS-R -001) | 02/12/03 | Display Copy Only |
| Indianapolis Insight, the Comprehensive Plan for Marion County, Northeast Quadrant | Washington Township (05-CPS-R-003) | 10/5/05 | 2.00 |
| | Lawrence Township (05-CPS-R-004) | 11/2/05 | |
| | Warren Township (05-CPS-R-005) | 11/16/05 | |
| | Center Township (05-CPS-R-002) | 9/21/05 | |
| Indianapolis Insight, the Comprehensive Plan for Marion County, Northwest Quadrant | Washington Township (05-CPS-R-003) | 10/5/05 | 2.00 |
| | Pike Township (05-CPS-R-001) | 8/3/05 | |
| | Wayne Township (06-CPS-R-004) | 5/3/06 | |
| | Center Township (05-CPS-R-002) | 9/21/05 | |
| Indianapolis Insight, the Comprehensive Plan for Marion County, Southeast Quadrant | Warren Township (05-CPS-R-005) | 11/16/05 | 2.00 |
| | Franklin Township (06-CPS-R-003) | 3/15/06 | |
| | Perry Township (06-CPS-R-002) | 3/1/06 | |
| | Center Township (05-CPS-R-002) | 9/21/05 | |
| Indianapolis Insight, the Comprehensive Plan for Marion County, Southwest Quadrant | Wayne Township (06-CPS-R-004) | 5/3/06 | 2.00 |
| | Decatur Township (05-CPS-R-006) | 12/7/05 | |
| | Decatur Township (06-CPS-R-005) | 12/6/06 | |
| | Perry Township (06-CPS-R-002) | 3/1/06 | |
| | Center Township (05-CPS-R-002) | 9/21/05 | |
| Indianapolis Insight-The Comprehensive Plan for Marion County, Indiana-Community Values Component | (02-CPS-R-001) | 2/20/02 | 10.00 |
| Indianapolis Regional Center Plan 2020 | (04-CPS-R-001) | 3/3/04 | 10.00 |
| Infill Housing Guidelines | (93-CPS-R-005) | 1993 | 2.00 |
| Irvington Neighborhood Plan | (86-CPS-R-008) | 8/8/86 | Display Copy Only |
| Keystone Avenue Corridor Study | (86-CPS-R-006) | 7/2/86 | 5.00 |
| Keystone-Kessler Neighborhood Plan | (85-CPS-R-008) | 11/20/85 | Display Copy Only |
| Lafayette Rd./Coffin Park Neighborhood Plan | (90-CPS-R-004) | 7/5/90 | 6.00 |
| Lafayette Square Area Plan | (99-CPS-R-002) | 3/17/99 | 15.00 |
| Linwood Square Area Neighborhood Plan | (01-CPS-R-002) | 4/18/01 | 10.00 |
| Mapleton-Fall Creek Housing Improvement and Neighborhood Plan | (91-CPS-R-012) | 12/18/91 | 7.00 |
| Martindale-Brightwood Neighborhood Plan | (03-CPS-R-002) | 10/16/03 | 10.00 |
| Meridian Street Preservation Area Plan | (04-CPS-R-003) | 9/1/04 | 10.00 |
| Meridian-Kessler Subarea Plan | (79-CPS-R-003) | 1/17/79 | Display Copy Only |
| Michigan Road Corridor Study | (98-CPS-R-004) | 5/20/98 | 10.00 |
| Minnesota St./Washington St. Corridor Study | (90-CPS-R-003) | 5/2/90 | 3.00 |
| Near North/Fall Creek Plan | (93-CPS-R-007) | 10/20/93 | Display Copy Only |
| Nearwestside Housing Improvement and Neighborhood Plan | (94-CPS-R-002) | 10/20/94 | 10.00 |
| North Meridian Corridor – Section Six Plan | (86-CPS-R-010) | 11/5/86 | 5.00 |
| Northwestway Park | (83-CPS-R-004) | 1983 | 2.00 |
| Official Thoroughfare Plan for Marion County | (02-CPS-R-010) | 2002 | 10.00 |
| Paul Ruster Memorial Park Master Plan | (83-CPS-R-003) | 1983 | 1.50 |

| Title | Resolution Number/ Comments | Adoption Date | Price |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Pendleton Pike Corridor Plan | (87-CPS-R-002) | 4/1/87 | 5.00 |
| Post Road Community Park | (90-CPS-R-015) | 1990 | 2.00 |
| Raymond Park | (97-CPS-R-002) | 1997 | 2.00 |
| Redevelopment/Revitalization of the Southside Community Plan | (98-CPS-R-007) | 9/2/98 | 10.00 |
| Rhodus Park | (97-CPS-R-004) | 1997 | 2.00 |
| Riverside Neighborhood Subarea Plan | (81-CPS-R-001) | 4/22/81 | 1.50 |
| Sanitary Sewer Master Plan | (06-CPS-R-001) | 3/1/06 | To be determined |
| Southeast Indianapolis Community Strategic Plan | (02-CPS-R-011) | 7/17/02 | 10.00 |
| Southeastway Park | (87-CPS-R-001) | 1988 | 1.50 |
| Southside Park | (88-CPS-R-005) | 1988 | 2.00 |
| Southwestway Park | (87-CPS-R-003) | 1987 | 2.00 |
| Tolin-Akeman Park | (94-CPS-R-001) | 1994 | 2.00 |
| Town of Cumberland Comprehensive Plan | (01-CPS-R-003) | 8/15/01 | Display Copy Only |
| U.S. 31 and S. Madison Ave. Corridor Study | (88-CPS-R-006) | 5/17/88 | 5.00 |
| United North East Neighborhood Plan | (98-CPS-R-001) | 1/7/98 | 10.00 |
| United Northwest Subarea | (82-CPS-R-008) | 10/6/82 | Display Copy Only |
| West Indianapolis Neighborhood Plan | (96-CPS-R-005) | 10/16/96 | 10.00 |
| William S. Sahn Park (Northeastway) | (86-CPS-R-001) | 1986 | 2.00 |

REDEVELOPMENT AREA AND ECONOMIC AREA PLANS

| Title | Resolution Number/ Comments | Adoption Date | Price |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 16th and MLK/Methodist Redevelopment Area Plan | (96-D-148) | 9/18/96 | 15.00 |
| 96th Street/Castleton Economic Development Area | (96-D-029) | 3/20/96 | 15.00 |
| Airport Redevelopment Area | (95-D-153) | 10/2/95 | 15.00 |
| Barrington HoTIF and Redevelopment Area Amendment | (04-R-081) | 10/20/04 | 5.00 |
| Citizens Redevelopment Area | (93-N-221) | 9/24/93 | 15.00 |
| Crown Hill Redevelopment Area | (03-R-009) | 8/20/03 | 15.00 |
| Fulton Street Redevelopment Area Plan | (96-D-018) | 2/2/96 | 15.00 |
| Glendale Redevelopment Area | (99-R-064) | 4/21/99 | 15.00 |
| Market Square Redevelopment Plan | (02-R-069) | 10/16/02 | 15.00 |
| Martindale-Brightwood Industrial Development Area Redevelopment Plan | (98-R-005) | 1/7/98 | 15.00 |
| Meridian Redevelopment Area | (99-R-063) | 4/21/99 | 15.00 |
| Meridian II Redevelopment Area | (99-R-128) | 10/6/99 | 15.00 |
| Naval Air Warfare Center Economic Development Area Plan | (96-D-111) | 8/1/96 | 15.00 |
| Neareastside Redevelopment Area | (06-R-020) | 6/7/06 | 15.00 |
| Near North Redevelopment Area | (93-N-289) | 11/19/93 | 15.00 |
| Nearwestside Redevelopment Area | (94-D-039) | | 15.00 |
| Tibbs Avenue Redevelopment Area | (07-R-010) | 2/21/07 | 15.00 |
| UNWA Redevelopment Area | (95-N-005) | 6/7/95 | 15.00 |

TRANSPORTATION REPORTS

The Division of Planning prepares studies on a wide range of transportation issues from parking studies to long range transportation plans. The following reports are available.

| Title | Comments | Date | Price |
|---|--|---------------|--------------|
| 1987 Indianapolis Regional Center Parking Study- Procedure Manual for Using dBASE III Computer Model | Description of the procedure necessary to use the Regional Center Parking Study dBASE III Computer Model. | 1994 | 10.00 |
| 1987 Regional Center Parking Study | Original Regional Center parking study. Provides an inventory of existing parking supply and demand. Updated yearly. See <i>Regional Center Parking Study- 1999 Year-End Summary</i> listed below. | 1987 | 10.00 |
| 1987 Regional Center Parking Study - Executive Summary | Summary of the Regional Center Parking Study. | 1987 | 2.00 |
| 1990 Census Transportation Planning Package - Parts 4 and 6 | Analysis of 1990 census data for transportation planning purposes. | 1995 and 1996 | 2.00 |
| 2004 Overall Work Program Transportation Planning Element Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Area | Work program for the transportation planning element of the Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Area (MPA). Reported quarterly. Work programs from previous years available on request. | 2001 | 2.00 |
| 96th Street Corridor Study- Michigan Road to Keystone Avenue | Addresses future land use and transportation issues in the corridor. | 1999 | 15.00 |
| Air Quality Conformity Analysis | Analyzes the Transportation Improvement Program to determine its impact on air quality and assesses how well the long range plan conforms to the air quality goals. | 2001 | 10.00 |
| Applicant's Guide: Transportation Impact Studies for Proposed Development | See description of <i>Procedure Manual- Transportation Impact Studies for Proposed Development</i> listed below. | 1990 | 6.00 |
| City of Indianapolis Comprehensive Rail Study | Inventories existing rail system in Indianapolis and comprehensively evaluates it. | 1995 | 10.00 |
| Congestion Management System Process Report | Identifies locations of traffic congestion and provides methods to monitor it. Methods of mitigating negative impacts are recommended. | 1996 | 10.00 |
| Indianapolis External Station Survey (Final Report) | Origin and destination survey results for the Indianapolis Urbanized Area. | 1994 | 10.00 |
| Indianapolis Intermodal Freight System Plan | A report which assesses the strengths and weaknesses of the freight transportation system and recommends improvements. | 1998 | 20.00 |
| Indianapolis Long Range Transportation Plan Update Status Report - Review of Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) Metropolitan Transportation Planning Factors | Describes the steps taken by the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) to consider 15 planning factors during the update of the long-range transportation plan. | 1993 | 5.00 |

| Title | Comments | Date | Price |
|--|---|-------------|-------------------|
| Indianapolis Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian System Plan | Identification of system routes, design standards, funding sources, and strategies for implementation. | 1999 | 15.00 |
| Indianapolis Regional Transportation Improvement Program 2005-2007 (IRTIP) | Transportation improvements proposed by government and transportation agencies in the Indianapolis Urbanized Area. Previous IRTIPs available on request. | 2001 | 5.00 |
| Update of the Indianapolis Regional Transportation Plan for 2025 - Executive Summary | (01-T-003) Transportation plan for the Indianapolis MPA. Includes parts of Hamilton, Boone, Hendricks, Johnson and Hancock counties. | 2001 | 5.00 |
| Indianapolis Travel Time Study | Results of a survey of the time it takes to travel specific segments of streets in the Indianapolis Urbanized Area. Makes comparisons to previous travel times. | 1994 | 5.00 |
| Interchange Access Study | Describes new interchanges proposed near the airport. See <i>Study of Proposed I-70 Interchanges</i> and <i>Interchange Justification Report</i> listed below. | 1994 | Display Copy Only |
| Interchange Justification Report | Describes new interchanges proposed near the airport. See <i>Study of Proposed I-70 Interchanges</i> and <i>Interchange Access Study</i> listed above and below. | 1992 | Display Copy Only |
| Local Applicability of National Trip Generation Data | Describes data collection and analysis which were a part of the preparation of <i>Procedure Manual-Transportation Impact Studies for Proposed Development</i> | 1990 | 5.00 |
| Marion County Bike Routes; Streets and Trails for Cycling | Large fold-out map of the network of preferred biking routes throughout Marion County. Also includes the state and city bicycle codes, rules-of-the-road, and safe bicycling tips. | 2004 | No Charge |
| Monon Rail Corridor Planning Process | Documents the planning process that was conducted to determine the best use of the Monon Rail Corridor. | 1993 | 5.00 |
| Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey Indianapolis Metropolitan Area Special Add-On Study | Presents national trends in personal travel compared with local travel characteristics in 1990. | 1992 | 5.00 |
| Official Thoroughfare Plan for Marion County | (02-CPS-R-010) Identifies major street improvements proposed for Marion County, Indiana. Based on traffic forecasts to the year 2020. Previous Thoroughfare Plans available on request. | 2002 | 10.00 |
| Procedure Manual-Transportation Impact Studies for Proposed Development | Describes methods to assess the impact of new development. Makes recommendations for mitigating potential negative impacts. | 1990 | 10.00 |
| Regional Center Parking Study 2000 Year-End Summary | Previous Regional Center Parking Studies available on request. | 2003 | 2.00 |
| Regional Mass Transit Service Plan for Central Indiana-Final Report and Appendix | A plan to ensure people throughout the region have mobility options while also enhancing the regional economy and offering options to single-occupant vehicle use. | 1999 | 15.00 |
| Street Facilities Inventory 2000 | Inventory and description of existing roadways including volume to capacity ratios. | 2002 | 5.00 |

| Title | Comments | Date | Price |
|---|--|-------------|-------------------|
| Study of Proposed I-70 Interchanges | Assesses the need and potential costs of new interchanges proposed near the airport. See <i>Interchange Justification Report</i> and <i>Interchange Access Study</i> listed above. | 1994 | Display Copy Only |
| Thoroughfare Plan Supplement-Indianapolis Reassessment and Refinement of Proposed Roadways | Provides more information on new roadways identified in the then current Official Thoroughfare Plan for the Indianapolis area. | 1988 | 5.00 |
| Thoroughfare Plan Supplement | Provides more information on new roadways identified in the current Official Thoroughfare Plan for the Indianapolis area. | 1998 | 25.00 |
| Transportation System Management (TSM) Report 1992-1996 Edition | Provides support for short-range transportation projects and activities. TSMs from other years available on request. | 1991 | Display Copy Only |

OTHER REPORTS

The Division of Planning has prepared reports on a wide range of issues affecting Marion County as needs have arisen. The following reports do not fit readily into any of the above categories.

| Title | Comments | Date | Price |
|--|---|-------------|--------------|
| A Citizen's Guide to the Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Hearings | Information regarding the relationship of the Comprehensive Plan, Zoning Ordinance and Development Petition Hearings. | 2004 | No Charge |
| Adult Bookstore Impact on Property Values Summary | A survey of real estate appraisers from around the country regarding the impact of adult businesses. | 1984 | 2.00 |
| Adult Entertainment Business in Indianapolis - An Analysis | An examination of representative adult businesses in the city. | 1984 | 2.00 |
| An Analysis of Retail Development in the Indianapolis Inner City | A report prepared by the Center for Urban Policy and Environment and a basis for the Inner City Retail study. | 1999 | No charge |
| Analysis of Six Retail Locations in the Indianapolis Inner City | A report prepared by consultants Terzo and Bologna and a basis for the Inner City Retail study. | 1999 | No charge |
| Crooked Creek Neighborhood Retail Market Study | A report prepared by consultants Development Concepts that describes the retail market in the Crooked Creek neighborhood and makes recommendations. | 2004 | No Charge |
| Division of Planning Owner's Manual | A description of the functions, products, and services provided by the Division of Planning. | 2007 | No Charge |
| Facilities and Services Needs Assessment: Center Township | A current list of all nine townships supply and demand for facilities and services, plus a projection of future demand. | 2000 | 1.00 |
| Facilities and Services Needs Assessment: Compilation by Township | A current list of the township's supply and demand for facilities and services, plus a projection of future demand. | 1999 | 9.00 |
| Facilities and Services Needs Assessment: Decatur Township | A current list of the township's supply and demand for facilities and services, plus a projection of future demand. | 1999 | 1.00 |
| Facilities and Services Needs Assessment: Franklin Township | A current list of the township's supply and demand for facilities and services, plus a projection of future demand. | 1999 | 1.00 |

| Title | Comments | Date | Price |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Facilities and Services Needs Assessment: Lawrence Township | A current list of the township's supply and demand for facilities and services, plus a projection of future demand. | 1999 | 1.00 |
| Facilities and Services Needs Assessment: Perry Township | A current list of the township's supply and demand for facilities and services, plus a projection of future demand. | 2000 | 1.00 |
| Facilities and Services Needs Assessment: Pike Township | A current list of the township's supply and demand for facilities and services, plus a projection of future demand. | 1999 | 1.00 |
| Facilities and Services Needs Assessment: Warren Township | A current list of the township's supply and demand for facilities and services, plus a projection of future demand. | 2000 | 1.00 |
| Facilities and Services Needs Assessment: Washington Township | A current list of the township's supply and demand for facilities and services, plus a projection of future demand. | 1999 | 1.00 |
| Facilities and Services Needs Assessment: Wayne Township | A current list of the township's supply and demand for facilities and services plus a projection of future demand. | 1999 | 1.00 |
| Indianapolis Development Assets | Comprehensive Indianapolis development related information including maps, summary narratives, tables, and charts. | 2000 | 25.00 |
| Indianapolis/Marion County Registered Organizations | An alphabetical listing of the over 500 registered neighborhood organizations in Marion County. Updated semi-annually. | Current Semi-Annually | 5.00 |
| Indianapolis Urban Economic Development Guide | This guide is a quick and easy reference outlining general resources and references to chart the path to successful development | 2003 | No charge |
| Infill Housing Guidelines | (93-CPS-R-5) Housing design guidelines that are suggested as minimum standards for new housing in existing neighborhoods. | 1993 | 2.00 |
| Marion County Growth Advisory Committee Report | Examines the current issues of urban growth and suggests which courses of action may be best suited to the Indianapolis area. | 2000 | 2.00 |
| Martindale-Brightwood Neighborhood Retail Market Study | A report prepared by consultants Development Concepts that describes the retail market in the Martindale-Brightwood neighborhood and makes recommendations. | 2002 | No Charge |
| Near Eastside Neighborhood Retail Study | A report prepared by consultants Development Concepts that describes the retail market in the Near Eastside neighborhood and makes recommendations. | 2001 | 10.00 |
| Pari-Mutuel Horse Racetrack Study | A survey of racetracks from around the country dealing with their impacts on the community. Details of their development are also provided. | 1991 | 2.00 |
| Retail Market Study-Citizens/King Park | A report prepared by consultants Economic Research Associates that describes the retail market in the Citizens neighborhood and makes recommendations. | 2001 | 10.00 |
| Summary of Results-Survey of Marion County Residents and Businesses on Public Facility Needs | A summary of 1,204 telephone interviews regarding facility needs and development issues. | 1999 | Display Copy Only |

REPORTS PREPARED BY OTHER AGENCIES

Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission staff prepares preservation plans for local historic districts. Their offices are located in room 1801 of the City-County Building. A current list of historic area preservation plans includes:

Chatham-Arch and Massachusetts Avenue Historic Area Preservation Plan, 2006
Cottage Home Conservation District, 2007
Cumberland Conservation District Plan, 2005
Fayette Street Historic Area Preservation Plan-Conservation District, 1995
Fletcher Place Historic Area Preservation Plan, 1980
Fountain Square Historic Area Preservation Plan, 1984
Herron-Morton Place Historic Area Preservation Plan, 1986
Irvington Historic Area Plan, 2006
Lockefield Gardens Historic Area Preservation Plan, 1984
Lockerbie Square Historic Area Preservation Plan, 1987
New Augusta Conservation District, 1999
Old Northside Historic Area Preservation Plan, 1979
Ransom Place Conservation Area, 1998
St. Joseph Historic Area Preservation Plan, 1991
Wholesale District Historic Area Preservation Plan, 1990
Woodruff Place Historic Area Preservation Plan, 2001

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources and the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana have prepared interim reports that contain inventories of historic sites and structures for townships in Marion County. Interim reports available at the Historic Landmark Foundation offices at 340 W. Michigan Street are:

Center Township, Marion County, 1991
Decatur, Perry, and Franklin Townships, Marion County, 1992
Pike and Lawrence Townships, Marion County, 1994
Warren Township, Marion County, 1993
Washington Township, Marion County, 1993
Wayne Township, Marion County, 1993

COMPUTER ACCESSED INFORMATION

In addition to printed documents and materials, the Division of Planning maintains electronic databases. Currently available are the following databases and their and price.

| Name of Program | Price |
|--|---------------|
| Functional Classification Street Inventory File | 1.00 Per Page |
| List of Registered Neighborhood Organizations | 2.00 |
| Traffic Counts (By Street) | 1.00 Per Page |

INDIANAPOLIS MAJOR URBAN DESIGN PROJECTS OR STUDIES

The following list of urban design projects and studies has been prepared by researching the files in the Division of Planning and other sources. Projects are shown in approximate chronological order.

| Project Or Study | Author/Designer | Date |
|---|---|-------------|
| Mile Square Plan -The original plan for the City included wide streets and space for public buildings and parks. | Alexander Ralston | 1821 |
| Irvington Town Plan -Sited on the National Road, this community was laid out with curvilinear streets and natural landscaping. | Jacob Julian and Sylvester Johnson | 1870 |
| Woodruff Place Plan -This community east of downtown was laid out with esplanades that include trees, shrubs, fountains and sculpture. | James Woodruff | 1872 |
| Soldiers and Sailors Monument Design -This memorial to honor Indiana's war dead is the center piece of downtown Indianapolis. | Bruno Schmitz | 1887 |
| Proposed Park and Boulevard System of Indianapolis -This extensive design for a framework of parks and connecting parkways was designed to be the framework for future city development. | George Kessler | 1909 |
| Indiana War Memorial Plaza Plan -Five blocks of park, open space and public buildings anchored by the Library on the north and University Park on the south. | Walker and Weeks Architects | 1923 |
| Lockefield Gardens Master Plan -This International and Art Moderne style, 748 unit apartment complex was one of the first group of federally initiated, funded, and supervised peacetime housing projects. | William Earl Russ/ Merritt Harrison Architects | 1935 |
| Central Business District Report -A land use plan for downtown that included recommendations for IU Medical Center, a park on White River, a convention center, parking facilities, a combined transportation center, a wholesale district, Monument Circle, City Market, Lockerbie Square, housing, and War Memorial Plaza. | Metropolitan Planning Department | 1958 |
| Central Business District -A plan that recommended 5 CBD zoning categories plus extensive vehicular circulation and storage recommendations. | Metropolitan Planning Department | 1960 |
| Plan for James Whitcomb Riley Center -At the time of construction, these were the tallest apartment towers in the City. Originally planned to cover the 42 acres of the Project H urban renewal site, only the first phase of this project was completed. | Perkins and Will | 1963 |
| Central Business District Zoning Ordinance -This downtown zoning ordinance allows for 100% lot coverage and mixed-use development. This ordinance includes sky exposure plane regulations and limits on the location of parking facilities in the core. | Metropolitan Planning Department | 1964 |
| Report on a Pedestrian Mall for Indianapolis -A report the examined the feasibility of establishing a pedestrian mall in the downtown, either on Washington Street or Monument Circle. | Metropolitan Planning Department | 1965 |
| Central Area Revitalization and the Urban University -An early campus plan. | Victor Gruen Associates | 1967 |

| Project Or Study | Author/Designer | Date |
|--|--|-------------|
| Indianapolis Centrum, A Design Potential Study -A graduate design studio project that provided land use and transportation recommendations for downtown Indianapolis. Among other things the study foresaw a park on White River at Washington Street with a zoo on the west side of the river. | University of Illinois | 1968 |
| Monument Circle -This report examined various ideas for removing vehicle traffic from Monument Circle. | Metropolitan Planning Department | 1968 |
| Regional Center Plan -The first land use plan for the Regional Center or the land within the downtown interstate system. It includes recommendations for terminal and storage facilities, mixed use development, vehicle circulation and storage, an upper level walkway system, a Washington Street transit mall, and a pedestrian mall on Monument Circle. | Department of Metropolitan Development, Division of Planning and Zoning | 1970 |
| Regional Center Zoning Ordinance -The overlay zoning ordinance that establishes administrative review of all new development in the Regional Center. | Department of Metropolitan Development, Division of Planning and Zoning | 1970 |
| Design for Renovation of the Indianapolis City Market -A \$4.7 million project that included renovation of the historic main market building, the construction of two new wings, and the construction of two public plazas. | James Associates/ Perry Associates | 1974 |
| Indiana Capitol Complex Master Plan - A plan that presents the concept of consolidating the 9 block State Capitol complex on the west side of downtown. | Archonics Corporation | 1975 |
| Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis, Campus Plan -A master plan that shows campus buildings oriented on central spines. | Urban Design Associates/ Woollen Associates | 1975 |
| The Lower Central Canal: A Preservation Program -The original report proposing the Canal be developed as an urban linear park. | Historic Landmarks Foundation | 1975 |
| Plan for Monument Circle and Market Street -One of the most significant large scale downtown urban design projects since the development of War Memorial Plaza. Brick and limestone paving, trees, flower pots, benches, trash cans, and new light fixtures transformed Monument Circle and Market Street between the State Capitol and Market Square Arena into a pedestrian friendly environment. | Browning, Day, Pollak | 1978 |
| White River Park- Park Design Assistance Team (PDAT) -The first planning efforts for the State Park. Included are recommendations for overall theme, celebration of White River, market rationale, the Canal, and the relationship of the park to the neighborhoods. | John Desmond, Jacquelyn Hall, Robert Hanna, Kenneth Landry, Robert Siler, Evans Woollen, David Lewis, Kevin Lynch, Roy Mann, and Don Perry | 1980 |
| Indianapolis 1980-2000, Regional Center General Plan -The second Regional Center Plan with recommendations in 11 topical areas. | Department of Metropolitan Development, Division of Planning and Zoning | 1981 |
| Union Station Master Plan -The purpose of this was plan was to re-establish Union Station as a transportation center, to preserve rehabilitate the building and surrounding neighborhood, and to point out redevelopment opportunities for the private sector. | Woollen Associates, Architects | 1981 |

| Project Or Study | Author/Designer | Date |
|--|--|-------------|
| White River Park Master Plan -A planning document with recommendations for Indiana Tower, Indiana Landing, public open space, White River Park Zoo, a performing arts quadrangle, Military Park, a pedestrian bridge, and landscaping. | HNTB Master Plan Team | 1981 |
| Indianapolis Zoo Master Plan for White River State Park -The first major portion of White River State Park to be constructed. The zoo displays 3,800 specimens of 320 species of animals and the grounds have more than 1,900 species of plants in its collection. | James Associates/ Zooplan Assoc. | 1983 |
| Indiana Capitol Complex Master Plan: 1984-1995 -A plan that furthers the 1975 plan with the addition of two blocks. | Archonics Corporation | 1984 |
| Lower Canal Improvement Project, Canal Corridor Design Guidelines -The concept for the area surrounding and including the renovated and lowered Canal as a contemporary Italianate mixed use neighborhood. | Browning, Day, Mullins, Dierdorf | 1985 |
| Lower Canal Improvement Project, Canal Design -The design for the first phase of the renovated and lowered Canal from West to North Street. | Browning, Day, Mullins, Dierdorf | 1985 |
| Pan American Plaza -Plans for full block development that includes a public plaza, parking garage, and office building. The plaza provides a setting for Union Station. | Indiana Sports Corporation/ Browning, Day, Mullins, and Dierdorf | 1985 |
| Lockerbie Marketplace -Plans for a full block retail and office development that includes the first new grocery store in the downtown in many years. | Gordon Clark Associates, Inc./HDG Architects, Inc. | 1987 |
| Indiana Landing, White River State Park -Plans for White River State Park that included the Crystal Bridge, White River Plaza, Washington Court, Pump House Square, Wintergarden, Riverside Park, and Summerside Park. | Harrison Price Company/Grady Larkins Associates/ Eskew Vogt Salvato and Filson Architects | 1988 |
| Lower Canal Improvement Project, Canal Design -The design for the second phase of the renovated and lowered Canal from North to St. Clair Street. | Ratio Architects/Wetzel Engineering | 1988 |
| River Promenade, White River State Park -This half-mile landscaped walkway, on the west bank of White River adjacent to the Zoo, is the first link in a trail that is popular with walkers and runners. It is constructed of 1,272 massive limestone blocks and displays 14 carved renderings of famous buildings constructed of Indiana limestone. In addition it includes a hand carved rose window with a view of the river. | Danadjieva and Koenig Associates | 1988 |
| Circle Centre Mall Design -The 800,000 square foot mall has played a major role in the revitalization of the downtown. The mall's exterior includes eight historic facades dating back to the 1800s. | Browning Day Mullins Dierdorf/CSO Architects Inc/ Ehrenkrants and Eckstut Architects | 1991 |
| Indianapolis Regional Center Plan 1990-2010 - The third Regional Center Plan with recommendations in 18 topical areas. | Department of Metropolitan Development, Division of Planning | 1991 |

| Project Or Study | Author/Designer | Date |
|---|--|-------------|
| Infill Housing Guidelines -These guidelines are intended as minimum design standards for new housing in existing neighborhoods. Included are standards relating to building setback, orientation, spacing, height, outline, mass, fenestration, foundation, entry, materials, style, and design. | Department of Metropolitan Development, Division of Planning | 1993 |
| Central Indianapolis Waterfront Concept Master Plan -The purpose of this report is to establish a strong link between the White River, Fall Creek and the Indianapolis Water Company Canal, and the City. | Sasaki Associates Inc. and Others | 1994 |
| Concord Village and Eagle Creek Design -This \$29 million 200 unit housing development is one of the first successful Hope VI projects in the country. It is used as an example for others seeking Hope VI funds. | Tise, Hurwitz & Diamond/Armonics | 1995 |
| White River State Park-Central Indianapolis Riverfront-Urban Reach Segments 2.1-2.4 -Design of the White River improvements from Washington Street to 11 th Street. | Sasaki Associates Inc./Others | 1996-1997 |
| Northwest Gateway New Village Initiative -The report that recommended streetscape improvements in the 29 th , 30 th , 34 th , Illinois Street corridors in the Crown Hill neighborhood among other recommendations. | Claire Bennett Associates | 1998 |
| Central Indianapolis Riverfront Development White River Park Urban Reach: Canal Walk Extension Design -Design of the Canal improvements from St. Clair to 11 th Street. | Sasaki Associates Inc./Wallace Roberts & Todd, LLC/Others | 1999 |
| Glendale Special Neighborhood Study -This study presents planning and design guidelines to retrofit an existing neighborhood for bicycle, pedestrian, and transit facility connectivity; to create neighborhood streets that are safe, efficient, and aesthetically pleasing; and to accommodate and encourage a balanced neighborhood scale network of pedestrian, bicycle, automobile, and public transit systems. | Storrow and Kinsella Associates | 1999 |
| King Park Area Homeownership Zone Urban Design Plan -A plan for approximately 322 new homeownership opportunities in Fall Creek Place that will be achieved through rehabilitation and new construction. | Urban Design Associates | 1999 |
| Northeast Quadrant, Sketchpad for the 00's - This document maps out a general direction for future development, investment, and discussions regarding Riley Area. | Schmidt Associates | 2000 |
| Central Indianapolis Riverfront Development White River Park Urban Reach: South Park Segment Design -Design of the Canal improvements from West Street to White River. | Sasaki Associates Inc./Wallace Roberts & Todd, LLC/Others | 2001 |
| Fall Creek Place Master Development Plan -This study presents specific detail of the infrastructure improvements in the Fall Creek Place neighborhood. | Schneider Engineering | 2001 |
| IUPUI Campus Planning Framework -A plan framework that reflects the university's need in 10 years of 2.1 million in gross square feet in non-residential facilities. | Beyer Blinder Belle | 2001 |

| Project Or Study | Author/Designer | Date |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| Market Square Vicinity Implementation Plan- This study was designed to assist the City of Indianapolis and community-based organizations in the identification and implementation of public improvements in the 29-block Market Square Vicinity project area. | Rundell Ernstberger Associates/Axis Architecture | 2002 |
| Massachusetts Avenue Development Guidelines- Guidelines for new construction on Massachusetts Avenue that includes sections on site plan, building size and massing, architectural character, window openings, signs, parking, land use, and "carrot and stick" provisions. | Development Concepts, Inc. | 2002 |
| Cultural Trail- The proposed trail will link the downtown's newly designated cultural districts with a dedicated bicycle and pedestrian path system through and around downtown. | Storrow and Kinsella Associates (early phases) Rundell Ernstberger Associates (later phases) | 2003 and continuing |
| Development Framework for the Northeast Quadrant of Downtown Indianapolis- This document makes recommendations regarding desired design and development directions for the northeast quadrant of the Regional Center. | Development Concepts, Inc. | 2003 |
| Framework for a Research Community-Indianapolis Northwest Quadrant- The Master Plan provides a framework for new development in the Northwest Quadrant of the downtown that capitalizes on the presence of existing institutions and businesses related to the life sciences. The goal of the plan is the creation of a Research Community - a mixed-use district with emphasis on medical research facilities that builds upon the existing residential, commercial, and recreational uses already present in the area. | Beyer Blinder Belle | 2003 |
| Indianapolis Regional Center Plan 2020- The fourth Regional Center Plan with recommendations organized in six key ways that people use Downtown Indianapolis. | Department of Metropolitan Development, Division of Planning and Ball State University, College of Architecture and Planning: Indianapolis Center | 2004 |
| Pennsylvania and Market Street Vision Plan- The intention of this vision plan is to assist existing area stakeholders in their current efforts plus outline an agenda that will ultimately attract new development to the area. | Development Concepts, Inc. and Ratio Architects | 2004 |
| Indiana Avenue Cultural District Redevelopment Blueprint- The goal of the Blueprint is to translate the District's hopes, dreams and data into a visual depiction and an implementation plan which the Indiana Avenue District Stakeholders can follow for the next 20 years. | Kiku Obata and Company and Blackburn Architects | 2005 |
| Historic Meridian Park Beautification Blueprint- This document six placemaking strategies for beautifying the Meridian Park neighborhood in addition to a placemaking toolbox of elements to help achieve these strategies. | Ball State University, College of Architecture and Planning: Indianapolis Center | 2006 |
| North Meridian Neighborhood- The purpose of this plan is to present a stakeholder-based shared vision, identify opportunities and challenges to achieving the vision, give direction and clarity to future redevelopment, promote redevelopment design suggestions, and provide a recruitment tool and strategy for attracting new investment, development, and businesses. | Browning Day Mullins Dierdorf Architects | 2006 |

| Project Or Study | Author/Designer | Date |
|---|---|-------------|
| Indianapolis Regional Center Design Guidelines- These design guidelines provide a community standard for design in downtown Indianapolis. They were developed to encourage creativity, interest, and variety, and to build upon local heritage and character to maintain downtown Indianapolis as an efficient, sustainable, and vital place in which to live, work, learn, and spend free time. | Department of Metropolitan Development, Division of Planning and Ball State University, College of Architecture and Planning: Indianapolis Center | 2008 |
| Metropolitan Planning Area, Multi-Modal and Public Space Design Guidelines- These design guidelines are intended to provide a community standard for good design for corridors throughout the Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Organization's (MPO) Metropolitan Planning Area (MPA). | Storrow and Kinsella Associates | 2008 |

INFORMATION REQUESTS

The following chart has been prepared to ensure that information requests received by the Division of Planning are directed to the people that can best answer them. These questions were compiled by the staff over a period of several years.

The information on the list is updated regularly. For changes please contact Bob Wilch at 327-5115.

| Topic | Question | Contact Persons | Phone |
|--|---|---|----------------------|
| Address Information | How do I obtain a new address for a piece of property that currently has no address? | Brian Schneider | 327-4953 |
| Adult Entertainment Report | How do I obtain a copy of the Adult Entertainment Report? | Bob Wilch | 327-5115 |
| Aerial Photographs | How do I obtain photocopies of aerials for Marion County? Check the website http://imaps.indygov.org/prod/GeneralViewer/viewer.htm | | |
| " " | How do I obtain aerials for Marion County and the rest of the state? | State of Indiana Land Office, Room W472, 402 W. Washington | 232-33 |
| Apartment Construction | How do I obtain a map showing apartment complexes built in Marion County from 1964-1992? | Bob Wilch | 327-5115 |
| " " | How do I obtain information regarding apartment complexes built in Marion County from 1992 to present? | Division of Compliance | 327-8700 |
| Barrett Law | How do I obtain information regarding the Barrett Law process? | Barrett Law Office | 327-8314 |
| Bicycle Trails | How do I obtain information on bicycle trails in Indianapolis? | Karina Staub or Amy Inman | 327-7432 327-5646 |
| Bids and Quotes | How do I find information on the procurement of goods, services, public works construction, and the disposal of fixed assets? | Purchasing Division, Controller's Office | 327-4900 |
| Brownfields (Possible Ground Pollution) | How do I obtain information regarding possible brownfields in Marion County? | Chris Harrell | 327-5845 |
| Building Codes and Building Inspections | How do I obtain information regarding building codes in Marion County? Who do I contact to have a building inspected? | Scott Mason | 327-5550 |
| Building Permits | How do I obtain information regarding the number of building permits that have been issued in a given period of time? | Bob Glenn | 327-5112 |
| " " | How do I obtain permits for new construction? | Division of Compliance | 327-8700 |
| Building Plans | How do I obtain detailed building plans for a specific building? <i>Answer-Contact the building's architect or owner.</i> | -- | -- |
| Bus Routes | How do I obtain information regarding bus routes and schedules? Check the website (http://www.indygo.net) or call IndyGo. | IndyGo | 635-3344 |
| Canal or Lower Canal | How do I obtain information regarding the Canal in downtown Indianapolis? | Katherine Davidson | 327-5823 |
| Census Information | How do I obtain Census information for Marion County and elsewhere in Indiana? Check the website (http://www.census.gov). or call Bob Glenn. | Bob Glenn | 327-5112 |

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| Topic | Question | Contact Persons | Phone |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------|
| Circle Centre Mall | How do I obtain information regarding the development of Circle Centre Mall? | Bond Bank | 327-4220 |
| City Limits (Old) Map | How do I obtain a map showing pre-UniGov city limits? | Bob Wilch | 327-5115 |
| City Owned Houses or Lots | How do I find information regarding homes or lots that are owned by the City of Indianapolis or Marion County? Property searches for a fee are available at http://www.indygov.biz | Marion County Auditor | 327-4646 |
| Code Enforcement | I need to report a zoning violation in my neighborhood. Who should I contact? | Mayor's Action Center | 327-4622 |
| " " | There is an unsafe, abandoned building in my neighborhood that is a nuisance. Who should I contact so that it is made safe? | Marion County Health Department | 221-2000 |
| " " | There is an unsafe or unsanitary occupied house in my neighborhood. Who should I contact so that it is made safe and clean? | Marion County Health Department | 221-2000 |
| " " | There is an abandoned vehicle parked on my street. Who do I call to get it removed? | Mayor's Action Center | 327-4622 |
| " " | There is an abandoned vehicle parked on private property on my street. Who do I call to get it removed? | Mayor's Action Center | 327-4622 |
| " " | There is a property in my neighborhood that contains a large quantity of trash. Who should I contact so that the trash is removed? | Marion County Health Department | 221-2000 |
| Consolidated Plan | How do I obtain information regarding the Consolidated Plan? | Jennifer Fults | 327-5899 |
| Contractors' Permits | How do I obtain information regarding contractor's licenses, permits for sewer connections, plumbing, electrical, heating, and air conditioning? | Division of Compliance | 327-8700 |
| Covenants | Who enforces the covenants for my homeowner's association? <i>Answer- The particular homeowner's association where the property is located. The City does not enforce covenants.</i> | -- | -- |
| Crime Watch | I live in the IMPD district. How do I begin a crime watch in my neighborhood? | Call IMPD Crime Watch Office and Crime Prevention | 327-3781 |
| Deeds | How do I obtain a plat map or a deed for a particular address? | Recorder's Office-Records Department | 327-4020 |
| Development in Neighborhoods | I live in a Center Township neighborhood and would like to know what the Comprehensive Plan recommends. | Bob Wilch or John Byrnes | 327-5115 327-5109 |
| " " | I live in a township other than Center and would like to know what the Comprehensive Plan recommends. | See Division of Planning website or contact one of the staff as listed below. | -- |
| " " | Decatur Township | Keith Holdsworth | 327-5114 |
| " " | Franklin Township | Dennis Slaughter | 327-5122 |
| " " | Lawrence Township | Robert Uhlenhake | 327-5685 |
| " " | Perry Township | Keith Holdsworth | 327-5114 |
| " " | Pike Township | Keith Holdsworth | 327-5114 |
| " " | Warren Township | Dennis Slaughter | 327-5122 |

*Division of Planning Owner's Manual
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| Topic | Question | Contact Persons | Phone |
|---|--|---|----------------------|
| " " | Washington Township | Keith Holdsworth | 327-5114 |
| " " | Wayne Township | Keith Holdsworth | 327-5114 |
| " " | I live in Marion County and would like to know about a new development that is under construction. | Mayor's Neighborhood Liaison | 327-5014 |
| Development Trends | How do I obtain information regarding recent development trends based on the number of building permits? | Bob Glenn | 327-5112 |
| Downtown Development and Planning | How do I obtain information concerning the plan for downtown Indianapolis or Regional Center? | Bob Wilch or Harold Rominger | 327-5115 327-5147 |
| " " | How do I obtain information regarding new developments in downtown Indianapolis? | Terry Sweeny @ IDI | 237-2222 |
| " " | I want to build a new building in downtown. Where do I start the approval process? | Division of Compliance or Current Planning | 327-8700 327-5155 |
| Downtown Pedestrian Counts | Are pedestrian counts available for downtown Indianapolis or Regional Center? | Bob Wilch | 327-5115 |
| Drainage Permits | How do I obtain the proper permits for drainage? | Division of Compliance | 327-8700 |
| Early Release of Improvement Location Permit | How do I obtain an early release for an Improvement Location Permit? | Current Planning | 327-5155 |
| Economic Revitalization Areas | How do I obtain a map of Economic Revitalization Areas in Marion County? <i>Answer- No map exists. Areas are established on an individual property basis as a part of Tax Abatement cases.</i> | -- | -- |
| Encroachment License | Who do I contact to obtain an encroachment license? | Stefan Wolfla | 327-8471 |
| " " | Whom do I contact to determine if there is a consent of encroachment to allow a public sidewalk to encroach on my property? | Stefan Wolfla | 327-8471 |
| Enterprise Zone or Urban Enterprise Zone | How do I obtain information regarding the Urban Enterprise Zone? | Kelly Becket | 974-4420 |
| Façade Grant Program | How would a commercial business owner obtain assistance for façade improvements? | Local Initiatives Support Corporation | 396-0588 |
| Fire District Map | How do I obtain a map showing the boundaries of the Indianapolis Fire Department Service District? | IFD Records Management Services/ Information Technology | 327-8674 |
| Flood Plain | How do I determine if I live in a floodplain? | State of Indiana, DNR, Division of Water | 232-4160 |
| Fort Harrison Reuse | How do I obtain information regarding the reuse of Fort Harrison? | Fort Harrison Reuse Authority | 377-3400 |
| Historic Buildings or Historic Districts | Is my building historic? Do I live in an historic district? | Meg Purnsley | 327-4408 |

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Information Requests*

| Topic | Question | Contact Persons | Phone |
|--|--|---|----------------------|
| Homeowner's Associations (Different from Neighborhood Associations) | Is there a map showing all of the homeowner's associations in Marion County? <i>Answer-No map exists. The City does not regulate homeowner associations.</i> | -- | -- |
| " " | How do I obtain information regarding the covenants for my homeowner's association? <i>Answer - Homeowners should consult their property deed.</i> | -- | -- |
| " " | Who enforces the covenants for my homeowner's association? <i>Answer- The particular homeowner's association where the property is located. The City does not enforce covenants.</i> | -- | -- |
| Housing Starts and Losses | How do I obtain information regarding housing starts and losses in Marion County? | Bob Glenn | 327-5112 |
| Improvement Location Permit | How do I obtain an improvement location permit for a development that I am proposing to build? | Division of Compliance | 327-8700 |
| Liquor License | How do I determine which registered schools, churches, and neighborhood organizations are near a site of a proposed liquor license? | Bob Wilch or Dave DiMarzio | 327-5115 327-5123 |
| " " | How do I obtain information regarding a specific Alcoholic Beverage Commission hearing? | Indiana State Excise Police, Alcohol and Tobacco Commission | 232-2449 |
| " " | Who should I contact for a zoning review for a location of a liquor license? | Nita Johnson | 327-5024 |
| " " | I have an address for the location of a new beer and wine license, and I need a statement identifying the subdivision where it is located. Who should I contact? | Bob Wilch or Dave DiMarzio | 327-5115 327-5123 |
| " " | I have an address for the location of an alcoholic beverage permit, and I need an affidavit stating whether it is in or out of the old city limits. Who should I contact? | Bob Wilch or Dave DiMarzio | 327-5115 327-5123 |
| " " | I am filing a liquor license and need to notify property owners within a certain distance from my property. Where do I obtain their names? | Township Assessor's Office | Various |
| Metropolitan Planning Organization or MPO | I need to talk to a representative of the Metropolitan Planning Organization. Who should I contact? | Mike Dearing | 327-5139 |
| Names of Property Owners | I am filing a rezoning or variance petition and need to notify property owners within a certain distance from my property. Where do I obtain their names? | Township Assessor's Office | Various |
| Naval Air Warfare Center | How do I obtain information regarding the reuse of the Naval Air Warfare Center? | Chris Harrell | 327-5845 |
| Neighborhood Organizations | How do I start a new neighborhood organization? | Neighborhood Resource Center | 920-0330 |
| " " | How do I register my neighborhood organization so that we can receive information regarding zoning cases in our area? | Bob Glenn or Bob Wilch | 327-5112 327-5115 |
| " " | How do I obtain mailing labels for Marion County neighborhood organizations? | Bob Glenn or Bob Wilch | 327-5112 327-5115 |

| Topic | Question | Contact Persons | Phone |
|---|---|--|----------------------|
| " " | I would like to see a map of all the registered neighborhood organizations in Marion County. Who should I contact? <i>Answer-Maps are available in the <u>Indianapolis/Marion County Registered Organizations</u> (See Division Documents) or at <u>http://imaps.indygov.org/RegOrgs/</u></i> | Bob Glenn or Bob Wilch | 327-5112 327-5115 |
| Neighborhood Plans | How do I obtain information regarding a neighborhood plan? <i>Answer – Go to the website <u>http://www.indygov.org/eGov/City/DMD/Planning/Docs/adopted/neighborhood.htm</u> to view adopted neighborhood plans. In addition you can contact one of the neighborhood planners listed to the right.</i> | Bob Wilch or John Byrnes | 327-5115 327-5109 |
| Neighborhood Signs | How do I obtain information regarding the placement of small, light pole signs that identify my neighborhood on street light poles? | IPL Ed Ross | 261-8571 |
| " " | How do I obtain information regarding the placement of small, light pole signs that identify my neighborhood on large distribution poles? | IPL Kevin Walker | 261-8916 |
| Pavement Markings | Who do I contact regarding pavement markings? | Eric Jackson | 327-2933 |
| Plat Maps | How do I obtain a plat map or a deed for a particular address? | Recorder's Office- Records Department | 327-4020 |
| Police District Map | How do I obtain a map showing the district boundaries of the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department? | IMPD, Office of Information Management | 327-3555 |
| Population | How do I obtain information regarding the population (past, present, and future) of portions of Marion County? | Bob Glenn | 327-5112 |
| Railroads | What is the future of a railroad line in my neighborhood? | Steve Cunningham | 327-5403 |
| Railroad Crossings | How do I obtain more information regarding railroad crossings in Marion County? | Tom Hipple | 327-4342 |
| Redevelopment Areas | Is my property in a redevelopment area? | Steve Schultmeyer | 327-5822 |
| Regional Transportation Planning | Whom do I contact regarding transportation planning for the region? | Mike Dearing | 327-5139 |
| Registered Schools and Churches | How do I register my school or church to receive information regarding liquor license hearings in Marion County? | Bob Glenn or Bob Wilch | 327-5112 327-5115 |
| Septic Systems | Would anyone have a map showing me the location of my septic system? <i>Answer-If the house was built after 1956, Marion County Health Department will probably have a plan.</i> | Marion County Health Department, Hazardous Materials Management / Water Quality | 221-2266 |
| Septic Tank Elimination Program | How do I obtain information regarding conversion of a septic tank to a sewer | Gary Huddleston | 327-2390 |
| Sewer Information | How do I obtain information regarding a sewer project? | Gary Huddleston | 327-2390 |
| Signs | How do I obtain information regarding the types of signs that are legal in Marion County? | Division of Compliance | 327-8700 |

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| Topic | Question | Contact Persons | Phone |
|---|---|---|---------------------|
| Snow Routes | How do I obtain information regarding snow routes in Marion County? | Flo Hughes | 327-2958 |
| Street Engineering Plans | How do I obtain information regarding how a new street will look when complete? | Paul Whitmore | 327-4669 |
| Street Functional Classifications | How do I obtain information regarding how my street is classified? Is it a thoroughfare or is it a local street? | Kevin Mayfield | 327-5135 |
| Street Improvements | Will a certain street be improved in the future? | Steve Cunningham | 327-5403 |
| " " | How do I obtain information regarding street work that is occurring in my area? | Paul Whitmore | 327-4669 |
| Street Lights | Who can answer questions regarding the street lights in my neighborhood? | Sherry Powell | 327-4569 |
| Street Locations or Street Names | How do I locate a street that has been recently built in Marion County? How are streets named? | Brian Schneider | 327-4953 |
| Street Ownership | Who owns the street in front of my house? Does the City own it, or is it privately owned? | Sherry Powell | 327-4569 |
| Street Right-of-Way Information | How do I obtain information regarding where the street right-of-way is located in relation to my property? | Surveyor's Office or Twp. Assessor's Office | 327-4150 Various |
| Street Signs | How do I obtain information regarding the <u>replacement</u> of street signs? <i>Note- New street signs are the responsibility of the developer.</i> | Bob Coolman | 327-2928 |
| Subdivision Locations | How do I obtain a map showing subdivisions developed in Marion County between 1957 and 1990? | Bob Wilch | 327-5115 |
| " " | How do I obtain information regarding subdivisions developed in Marion County from 1990 to the present time? | Brian Schneider | 327-4953 |
| Subdivision Performance Bond | I am a subdivision developer and have a question regarding the performance bond I am required to maintain in compliance with the Subdivision Control Ordinance. Who do I call? | Linda Ahlbrand | 327-4968 |
| Tax Abatement | How do I find out more about how tax abatements are administered in Marion County? | Stephanie Quick | 327-3701 |
| Tax Districts or Tax Increment Financing | What is the taxing district where my property is located? Is my property in a Tax Increment Financing District? | Township Assessor's Office | Various |
| Thoroughfare Plan | Whom do I contact regarding the Thoroughfare Plan? | Steve Cunningham | 327-5403 |
| Traffic Counts | How do I obtain current vehicle traffic counts? | Kevin Mayfield | 327-5135 |
| Traffic Lights and Stop Signs | How do I obtain information regarding the installation of traffic signals or stop signs at a particular intersection? | Lenny Addair | 327-2935 |
| Transit Planning | Whom do I contact regarding transit planning? | Phil Roth | 327-5149 |
| Union Station | What is happening with Union Station? | Bond Bank | 327-4220 |
| Vacant Buildings | I am looking for a vacant building because I want to start a new business. Who should I contact? <i>Answer-Contact the Mayor's Neighborhood Liaison for the township(s) of interest.</i> | Mayor's Neighborhood Liaison | 327-5039 |
| Vacant Land | I am looking for a vacant site because I want to build a new building. Who should I contact? <i>Answer-Contact a commercial Realtor or MIBOR (956-1912).</i> | -- | -- |

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| Topic | Question | Contact Persons | Phone |
|---|---|---|----------------------|
| " " | How do I obtain information regarding where vacant land is located in Marion County? | Gina Bush Hayes or Alice Gatewood | 327-4122 327-5140 |
| Vacation of Streets, Alleys, or Plats | I would like to vacate a street, alley, or plat. Who should I contact to get started? | Current Planning | 327-5155 |
| " " | I would like to know if the street or alley near my house has been vacated. Who should I contact? | Township Assessor's Office | Various |
| White River Corridor Plan | How do I obtain information regarding the plan for the White River Corridor? | Karina Staub | 327-7432 |
| White River State Park | How do I obtain information regarding White River State Park? | White River State Park headquarters | 233-2434 |
| Wellfield Planning | How do I obtain information regarding wellfield planning in Marion County? | Department of Public Works, Office of Environmental Services | 327-2234 |
| Zoning | How do I obtain information regarding a certain zoning category? What is the zoning for my property? | Division of Compliance | 327-8700 |
| Zoning Approvals, Special Exceptions, Rezonings, and Variances | How do I obtain information regarding zoning approvals, special exceptions, rezonings, and variances? | Current Planning | 327-5155 |
| Zoning Maps | Who do I contact regarding the purchase of zoning maps? | Division of Compliance | 327-8700 |

INFORMATION ON THE WEB

The following on-line resources are available at the www.indygov.org website. These resources are provided for public inquiries that touch upon the functions of the Department of Metropolitan Development, City of Indianapolis. Forms and documents, too numerous to list, are also available on-line at <http://www.indygov.org/eGov/City/DMD/home.htm>

<http://indygov.biz> – IndyBiz (formerly CivicNet) is the Indianapolis/Marion County interactive portal that provides businesses and citizens with enhanced access to government records. Access includes court records, law enforcement records, property records, permit applications, and citizen services.

<http://imaps.indygov.org/RegOrgs/> – This link displays the Registered Community Organizations Directory. The organizations listed have registered with the Department of Metropolitan Development for public notification purposes. Maps and text are available to be searched.

<http://www.municode.com/Resources/gateway.asp?pid=12016&sid=14> – This web address is an on-line listing of the municipal codes for the consolidated City of Indianapolis and Marion County. In part, the listing includes codes that guide the functions of the Division of Compliance, Department of Metropolitan Development.

<http://www.indygov.org/eGov/City/DMD/Compliance/Permits/home.htm> – This on-line research tool is the City of Indianapolis' Integrated Permitting System (CIIPS) to find land use petition information.

<http://www.indygov.org/eGov/City/DMD/Compliance/Licenses/home.htm> - This web address is an on-line listing of Contractor Licenses for the consolidated City of Indianapolis and Marion County. The listing includes general contractors, electrical, heating and cooling, wrecking licenses, and plumbing registrations. Excluded are the cities of Lawrence, Speedway, Beech Grove, and Southport.

GLOSSARY OF PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RELATED TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Many sources of information have been used to prepare this glossary. Included are the *Indianapolis Star* newspaper; the *Indianapolis Business Journal*; the *UniGov Handbook*, prepared by the League of Women Voters; *The Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*, prepared by The Polis Center at IUPUI; the *Dictionary of Banking Terms*, prepared by Barron's Business Guides; the *Rainbow Book*, prepared by the Information and Referral Network, Inc.; *Principles and Practices of Urban Planning*, prepared by the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration; *Land Use Task Force of the Indiana Rural Development Council*, *Directory of Terms*; various internet websites; and many documents prepared by the staff of the Department of Metropolitan Development and other agencies listed below. Also the helpful staff members of the Department of Metropolitan Development have contributed a great deal to the information provided here.

ADA: See **Americans with Disabilities Act**.

ADT: See **Average Daily Traffic Volume**.

Advanced Manufacturing: New manufacturing techniques and automation machinery design combined with information technology, microelectronics and new organizational practices in the manufacturing process. Examples are the development of computer controlled machine tools, robots and advanced sensors and materials requirements planning (MRP) programs, statistical process monitoring, and team organization.

Affordable Housing: A housing unit (owned or rented) that costs the occupants less than 30% of the occupant's income. Numbers vary based on family size.

Airport Related Mixed-Use: A Comprehensive Plan land use category. This land use category consists of commercial and industrial land uses that are considered complementary to airport development. All residential development is inappropriate within this district.

American Planning Association (APA): The American Planning Association and its professional institute, the American Institute of Certified Planners, are organized to advance the art and science of planning and to foster the activity of .planning -- physical, economic, and social -- at the local, regional, state, and national levels. The objective of the Association is to encourage planning that will contribute to public well-being by developing communities and environments that meet the needs of people and society more effectively. The Indiana Planning Association (IPA) is the Indiana chapter of the APA

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA): The Americans with Disabilities Act gives civil rights protections to individuals with disabilities similar to those provided to individuals on the basis of race, color, sex, national origin, age, and religion. It guarantees equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities in public accommodations, employment, transportation, state and local government services, and telecommunications. The Title I employment provisions apply to private employers, state and local governments, employment agencies, and labor unions. Employers with fifteen or more employees are covered. For more information, contact the Region V office at (312) 413-7756; or 1-800-514-0301; or visit the website at www.ada.gov.

Annie E. Casey Foundation: For more than half a century, the Annie E. Casey Foundation has worked to build better futures for disadvantaged children and their families in the United States. Located in Baltimore, their mission is to foster public policies, human service reforms, and community supports that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families. Working with neighborhoods and state and local governments, the Foundation provides grants to public and nonprofit organizations to strengthen the support services, social networks, physical infrastructure, employment, self-determination, and economic vitality of distressed communities. Starting in the 90s, there have been several Annie Casey funded projects in Indianapolis neighborhoods. Most recently the Foundation is participating in the Family Strengthening Coalition. For more information, call (410) 547-6600 or visit the website at www.aecf.org.

APA: See **American Planning Association**.

Art: Art is original works created by an individual or team that is experienced in their discipline. The following disciplines are included as having the

potential for producing original creative works: (1) artists - visual arts, performing arts and literary arts, (2) craftsmen - glass, metal, weaving, quilting, pottery, etc., or (3) design professionals - architecture, landscapes, interiors, engineers, etc. In general, art is a creative expression by an individual or design team that also ultimately controls the aesthetic outcome.

Arts Council of Indianapolis (Indianapolis Arts Council): The Arts Council of Indianapolis builds the community through the arts by developing visibility, funding, audiences, information, and partnerships. The Council supports Indianapolis-area arts organizations and approximately 50 local artists through a variety of services. For more information, phone 631-3301 or visit the website at www.indyarts.org.

ATC. See **Alcohol and Tobacco Commission.**

Average Daily Traffic Volume (ADT): The average number of vehicles passing a specific point during a 24-hour period. For information regarding traffic volumes in Indianapolis, contact Kevin Mayfield at 327-5135.

Awning: A roof-like cover, often of fabric, metal, plastic, fiberglass or glass, designed and intended for protection from the weather or as a decorative embellishment, and which is supported by and projects from a wall or roof of a structure over a window, walk, door, or the like.

BAGI: See **Builders Association of Greater Indianapolis.**

Benchmark: A point of reference from which measurements are made.

BID: See **Business Improvement District.**
Binford Revitalization and Growth (BRAG): Binford Redevelopment and Growth was formed in April 2005 to address concerns related to the appearance of the area surrounding the intersection of East 71st Street and Binford Boulevard and the lack of commercial vitality and vacant tenant spaces. The BRAG area includes 25 neighborhoods and approximately 25,355 residents and 500 businesses. It is located in the northeast quadrant of Marion County and bisected by the Washington /Lawrence Township boundary. The BRAG area is defined by East 82nd Street, Hague Road, Kessler Boulevard /Fall Creek, and Allisonville Road.

BioCrossroads: A life sciences initiative to market and develop the economic future of the city and region. A major physical component of the initiative is a life sciences district Downtown to build off the presence of existing research and health industry leaders like IUPUI, IU Medical School, Clarian Health, and Eli Lilly and Company. For more information, call 238-2450 or visit the website at www.biocrossroads.com.

Biomedical: The application of the principles of the natural sciences to clinical medicine.

Bio-Swales: Open channels possessing a dense cover of grasses and other herbaceous plants through which runoff is directed during storm events.

BMT: See **Indiana Business Modernization and Technology Corporation.**

Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA): The Board of Zoning Appeals holds public hearings and makes decisions on variances of the zoning ordinances, special exceptions specifically allowed by the zoning ordinances, appeals of administrative decisions, and approval petitions for modifications of previously approved petitions. There are three divisions of the BZA, and each division has five members.

BOS Community Development Corporation: A community development corporation in the northwest part of downtown Indianapolis. Formed in 1982 the BOS Community Development Corporation was created with the purpose of improving the quality of life in the community. Other names used to describe this neighborhood area are Midtown, Indiana Avenue, and MEDIC (Midtown Economic Development and Industrial Corporation). Smaller neighborhoods within the BOS area are the Upper Canal Neighborhood Association, MEDIC, and the Ransom Place Neighborhood Association. For more information, contact BOS, 719 Indiana Avenue, Suite 360, Indianapolis, IN 46202 or call 635-2913.

BRAG: See **Binford Revitalization and Growth.**

Bridges to Success (BTS): A collaborative effort of Indianapolis Public Schools, United Way, City of Indianapolis, and businesses and service providers. The goal of BTS is to make the school a focal point of community activity and to more effectively meet the needs of children and their families through the development and enhancement of school-linked services. For more information, contact BTS at 921-1281 or visit the website at www.bridgestosuccess.org.

Broad Ripple: A neighborhood and commercial area north of downtown Indianapolis. Division of Planning staff prepared the *Broad Ripple Village Plan Update* in 1997.

Brownfield: Abandoned, idled, or under utilized industrial and commercial facilities where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination. For more information, contact Chris Harrell at 327-5845.

BTS: See **Bridges to Success**.

Builders Association of Greater Indianapolis (BAGI): BAGI offers a builders' referral service and provides for customer complaint procedures involving member building contractors and construction companies who build or remodel homes. For more information, contact BAGI at 236-6330 or visit the website at www.bagi.com.

Build Indiana Fund: The Indiana General Assembly enacted the law governing the use and distribution of lottery and gaming revenues in 1989. Public Law 25-1995 created the Lottery and Gaming Surplus Account within the existing Build Indiana Fund (established by the 1989 Lottery Act). PL 25-1995 required that revenues from the Hoosier Lottery, the riverboat gaming wagering tax, the horse racing pari-mutuel wagering tax, and from charity gaming taxes and license fees be deposited in the Lottery and Gaming Surplus Account.

PL 25-1995 also set forth the uses of the Lottery and Gaming Surplus Account revenues and provided for distribution priorities should the revenue from the various gaming sources fall short of appropriations. The highest priority distribution is for motor vehicle excise tax replacement. If any lottery and gaming revenue remains available after these distributions, that revenue may be distributed for State and Local Capital Projects, the Indiana Technology Fund, the Indiana University Proton Therapy Center, the 21st Century Research and Technology Fund, and Indiana Public Television Grants. From 1989 through June 30, 2005, lottery and gaming revenue totaling \$ 5.778 billion were transferred to the State.

Building Codes: Local government regulations that prescribe minimum standards for the construction and maintenance of buildings.

Building Permit: A permit issued by the Division of Compliance of the Department of Metropolitan Development. Various types of building permits

authorize structural, electrical, heating and cooling, plumbing, or wrecking work. For more information, contact the Division of Compliance at 327-8700.

Business Improvement District (BID): Through such a district, property owners approve a supplementary assessment, over and above what they pay to the city, to fund dedicated services within the boundaries of their district.

Butler-Tarkington Neighborhood: A neighborhood area northwest of downtown Indianapolis. Division of Planning staff prepared the *Butler-Tarkington Neighborhood Plan* in 1985.

BZA: See **Board of Zoning Appeals**.

CAC: See **Citizens Advisory Committee**.

CADD: See **Computer-Aided Design and Drafting**.

CAFE: See **Community Alliance of the Far Eastside**.

CAGI: See **Community Action of Greater Indianapolis**.

CAI: See **Community Associations Institute**.

Capital Improvement Board (CIB): A board that is empowered to finance and manage public capital improvements in Marion County. Examples are the Convention Center and RCA Dome, Victory Field, Market Square Arena, the Conseco Fieldhouse, and the new Lucas Oil Stadium. For more information, call 262-3410.

CBD: See **Central Business District**.

CCI: See **Community Centers of Indianapolis**.

CCN-CDC: See **Crooked Creek Northwest Community Development Corporation**.

CDBG: See **Community Development Block Grant**.

CDC: See **Community Development Corporation**.

CDCU: See **Community Development Credit Union**.

CDFI: See **Community Development Financial Institution**.

CDLC: See **Community Development Law Center**.

Center for Urban Policy and the Environment (CUPE): A part of Indiana University that has a mission to work with state and local governments and their associations, neighborhood and community organizations, community leaders, and business and civic organizations in Indiana to identify issues, analyze options, and develop the capacity to respond to challenges. For more information, contact CUPE at 261-3000, or visit the website at www.urbancenter.iupui.edu.

Center Township: A 27,367 acre township located in the center of Marion County. Center Township had a population of 208,624 in 1980, 182,140 in 1990, and 167,055 in 2000. The Center Township portion of the comprehensive land use plan for Marion County was last updated in 2005. For more information, contact Keith Holdsworth at 327-5114 or the Mayor's Neighborhood Liaisons at 327-5039.

Central Business District (CBD): A term generally used to describe the heart of an urban downtown. In Indianapolis, the U.S. Census defines the CBD as Census tracts 3541, 3542, 3543, 3562, and 3563.

Central Indiana Bicycling Association (CIBA): A not-for-profit organization of people who enjoy bicycle riding. They promote bicycle touring and conduct regularly scheduled rides that are open to the public. For more information, call 767-7765 or visit the website at www.cibaride.org.

Central Indiana Community Foundation (CICF): A collaborative effort between the Indianapolis Foundation and Hamilton County Legacy Fund since 1997, CICF is committed to improving and strengthening the communities of the Indianapolis metropolitan region. The concept of CICF is to build, over time, substantial endowment funds for central Indiana communities through contributions large and small.

The Foundation is led by a board of directors representing the broad interests of the region in partnership with county-based boards responsible for philanthropic initiatives in their respective communities. The goal of CICF is to build the largest and most flexible philanthropic resource for the region, for Hamilton County and for Indianapolis. For more information, contact the Central Indiana Community Foundation at 634-2423 or visit the website at www.cicf.org.

Central Indiana Corporate Partnership (CICP): The Central Indiana Corporate Partnership is intended as a forum for CEOs for setting broad priorities for initiatives affecting the growth and vitality of the region and to direct corporate resources toward those initiatives that will have the most positive impact on the identified priorities. The CICP was formally organized in July, 1999 as a successor organization to the Corporate Community Council.

Members include CEOs from a geographic region that includes Bloomington, Lafayette, Anderson, Muncie, Columbus, Shelbyville, Carmel, and Indianapolis. For more information, contact CICP at 638-2440 or visit the website at www.cincorp.com.

CERCLIS: See **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Information System**.

Certificate of Appropriateness: A certificate issued by the Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission (IHPC) authorizing exterior changes to building and grounds in locally designated historic areas. A certificate of appropriateness is needed before a building permit allowing construction or demolition is issued for these areas. The certificate reflects a determination that the changes are in keeping with the historic character of the area and are appropriate to the building, site, or streetscape. For more information, contact IHPC at 327-4406 or visit the website at www.indygov.org/ihpc.

Certificate of Authorization: A certificate issued by the Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission in cases in which undertaking the appropriate action would "result in substantial hardship or deprive the owner of all reasonable use and benefit of the subject property." Allowance is also made for those proposed changes that, while inappropriate, would have an insignificant effect upon the historic character of the area.

Certified Technology Park: The Certified Technology Park came about in 2002 as a result of tax restructuring legislation. The program encourages the location of high-technology businesses within areas identified by local redevelopment commissions. Portions of the tax revenues generated by tenants are reinvested into the park and used for improvements, operation and maintenance of facilities, payment of interest and principal on bonds, and other business-generating activities. In December of 2003, a Certified Technology Park was created in Indianapolis that includes IUPUI and the Indiana University Medical

Center, the upper Canal, Methodist Hospital and the Stadium Drive area to support Biocrossroads Life Sciences development.

Charitable Choice: The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 devolves welfare authority to the states within a framework comprised of several basic guidelines. A key feature of this welfare reform law is the charitable choice provision, which encourages states to utilize charitable and faith-based organizations in serving the poor and needy.

Charrette: An intensive design session conducted in a workshop atmosphere. The Division of Planning has participated in a number of charrettes. For more information, contact Bob Wilch at 327-5115.

Charter School: Secular, tuition-free public schools that control their own curriculum, staffing, internal organization, and budget. The "charter" is a performance contract entered into with a sponsor that explains what the school will attempt to accomplish, how student performance will be measured, and what levels of achievement it will attain. Charter schools are freed from most of the regulations governing traditional public schools; however, they must meet the highest academic standards. For more information, call the Charter Schools office 327-3618 or visit the website at www.indy.gov.

CHDO: See **Community Housing Development Organization**.

CHINS: A term used by human service agencies for "child in need of services".

CHIP: See **Coalition for Homelessness Intervention and Prevention**.

CHSP: See **Coalition for Human Services Planning**.

CIB: See **Capital Improvement Board**.

CIBA: See **Central Indiana Bicycling Association**.

CICF: See **Central Indiana Community Foundation**.

CICOA Aging and In-Home Solutions: Formerly Central Indiana Council on Aging, this agency serves persons 60 years of age and older. Programs included are Indy Senior Classic, Senior Enterprises, Hot Lunches, Home-Delivered Meals, Home Health Aide, Senior care Management, CHOICE,

Homemaker Services, Signal of Security, and the Senior Information and Assistance Center. For more information, call 254-5465 or visit the website at www.cicoa.org.

CICP: See **Central Indiana Corporate Partnership**.

Circulator: Surface transportation with frequent service to improve access and connect Downtown activity destinations offering an alternative to the automobile.

Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC): A citizens' group formed in 1994 to advise the Indianapolis Regional Transportation Council. The committee meets quarterly to discuss transportation issues and Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) activities. The meetings are open to the public. For more information, call Mike Dearing at 327-5139.

Citizens Neighborhood: A neighborhood north of downtown Indianapolis. Also, see King Park Area Development Corporation and Citizens Neighborhood Coalition.

Citizens Neighborhood Coalition: A neighborhood umbrella organization north of downtown Indianapolis. See King Park Area Development Corporation.

Clean Air Act: The 1990 Clean Air Act is a federal law covering the entire country. Under this law, EPA set limits on how much of a pollutant can be in the air anywhere in the United States, ensuring that all Americans have the same basic health and environmental protections. For more information contact Region 5 at (312) 353-2000 or 1-800-621-8431 or visit the website at www.epa.gov.

Cluster Development: A grouping of homes on part of a property while maintaining a large amount of open space on the remaining land. By grouping houses on small sections of a large parcel of land, cluster development can be used to protect open space.

CMS: See **Congestion Management System**.

CPTED: See **Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design**.

Coalition for Homelessness Intervention and Prevention (CHIP): A coalition of many different organizations and individuals working together to establish homeless prevention programs and help

keep families from losing their homes. CHIP's mission is to"mobilize, advocate, and empower community collaboration towards the elimination of homelessness and foster an effective system of homeless prevention and intervention in the greater Indianapolis area." Activities include conducting needs assessments and community education campaigns, advocating for change, being a voice on behalf of homeless persons and housing issues, helping to secure additional resources for housing and homeless programs, recruiting congregations and corporations in the effort to end homelessness, promoting ways to meet the housing needs of the most vulnerable citizens, providing training and technical assistance, collecting and sharing examples of effective programs, recognizing quality programs, and serving as a planning agency for homeless issues. For more information, contact CHIP at 630-0853 or visit the website at www.chipindy.org.

Coalition for Human Services Planning (CHSP): A public-private network of local human service funders formed in 1977 to provide a forum for major community institutions concerned with social policy issues and/or financing human services. Through cooperative efforts it is the intent of the CHSP to more effectively impact human needs and maximize the utilization of resources. Its goal is to promote better human services through improved funding coordination, information sharing and joint planning and development. Coalition membership includes the chief executive (or designated representative) of United Way of Central Indiana, the Central Indiana Community Foundation, Lilly Endowment, the Health Foundation, CICOA Aging and In-Home Solutions, the Moriah Fund, the Clowes Fund, the Pulliam Foundation, the Mayor's office, the Governor's office, Nina Mason Pulliam Charitable Trust, and the Greater Indianapolis Progress Committee.

Code Enforcement: The enforcement of City health and safety codes. In 2000 the City of Indianapolis launched an aggressive, targeted strategy to enforce City these codes. The coordinated effort includes the Marion County Health and Hospital Corporation and the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, as well as several City departments. Particular targets are bad landlords.

Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO): An overflow of the combined sanitary and storm sewers, usually during periods of heavy rain.

Community Action of Greater Indianapolis (CAGI): An agency that offers such services as

Weatherization and Energy Assistance services, Foster Grandparents program, Mobile Food Pantry, Health Fair, Lead Reduction Assistance Service, Emergency Home Repair services, Home Rehabilitation Service, Weatherization Assistance, Homeless Housing Service. For more information, call 396-1800 or visit the website at www.cagi-in.org.

Community Alliance of the Far Eastside (CAFE): A merger of the former Greenleaf Community Center and the Far Eastside Community Development Council (FESCDC) formed CAFE. Greenleaf was Community Centers of Indianapolis facility and FESCDC was a community development corporation. Both organizations have worked together to improve the quality of life in the neighborhood. The Far Eastside neighborhood was the recipient of a Neighborhood Preservation Initiative (NPI) grant in 1994 from the Pew Charitable Trust. This money was used for projects and programs aimed at not only improving the Far Eastside neighborhood, but also providing examples of initiatives that other similar neighborhoods might undertake for neighborhood improvement. The Division of Planning staff prepared the *Far Eastside Neighborhood Plan* in 1996. For more information, contact Community Alliance of the Far Eastside, 8902 East 38th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46226, at 890-3288 or visit the website at www.cafeindy.org

Community Associations Institute (CAI): CAI is a national, nonprofit 501(c)(6) association created in 1973 to provide education and resources to America's 231,000 residential condominium, cooperative and homeowner associations and related professionals and service providers. The Institute is dedicated to fostering vibrant, responsive, competent community associations that promote harmony, community, and responsible leadership. For more information call 464-5359.

Community Commercial: A Comprehensive Plan land use category. This land use category is for low-intensity retail commercial and office uses, which serve the surrounding neighborhoods. This category is designed to provide a broad range of retailing and services that are either freestanding or part of a small, integrated center.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): As an entitlement city, Indianapolis annually receives HUD-sponsored CDBG moneys. Eligible programs and projects include a wide range of community and economic development activities aimed at revitalizing decayed urban areas and benefiting low-

and moderate-income persons. Indianapolis receives approximately \$11 million in CDBG funds each year. The grants management team of the Division of Community Economic Development administers these funds for the City. For more information, call 327-5355 or visit the website at www.indygov.org.

Community Development Corporation (CDC): A nonprofit organization usually established by concerned citizens who reside in a decaying or blighted neighborhood. The purpose of the organization is to engage in development activities; such as homeowner repair, home rehabilitation, new home construction, and commercial revitalization projects. For more information regarding Indianapolis CDCs contact Indianapolis Coalition of Neighborhood Development at 920-2300.

Community Development Credit Union (CDCU): CDCUs are federally regulated financial cooperatives owned and operated by lower income persons to serve the credit and financial services needs of their members. The members often have limited access to other financial institutions. For more information, call 1-800-437-8711 or visit the website at www.natfed.org.

Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI): CDFIs link conventional financial services to persons of lower income to fill credit, investment and savings gaps; act as partners to other private and public financial sources, and advocate more private sector investment in distressed economies. For more information, call (202) 622-3655 or visit the website at www.cdfifund.gov.

Community Development Law Center (CDLC): CDLC provides legal and technical assistance to nonprofit organizations whose missions include serving low-income individuals and neighborhoods. Services include helping start organizations, addressing ongoing legal issues, and helping with revitalization activities. For more information, call CDLC at 921-8806 or visit the website at www.cdlawcenter.org.

Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO): Private nonprofit organizations that have, among their purposes, the provision of decent housing that is affordable to low-income and moderate-income persons. Non-governmental organizations that receive HOME funds must be CHDOs.

Community Park: Community Parks fall between Regional and Neighborhood Parks in size and scope

of services. Their focus is on meeting the recreation needs of several neighborhoods or large sections of the community, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces. They allow for group activities and offer other recreational opportunities not feasible, nor perhaps desirable, at the neighborhood level. As with neighborhood parks, they should be developed for both active and passive recreation activities. In addition to minimum size of 25 to 100 acres, a park may be classified as a community park, solely on the amenities and programs offered to a particular neighborhood. A community park should serve two or more neighborhoods. Although its service area should be 0.5 to 3.0 miles in radius, the quality of the natural resource base should play a significant role in its site selection. The site should be serviced by arterial and collector streets and easily accessible from throughout its service area by way of interconnecting trails.

Community Reinvestment Act (CRA): A federal law adopted in 1977 requiring deposit-taking financial institutions offer equal access to lending, investment and services to all those in an institution's geographic assessment area – at least three to five miles from each branch. In the case of large banks with many branches, the geographic area may encompass an entire county or even a state.

Community Revitalization Enhancement District (CRED): CREDs are similar to Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Districts in that they capture new revenues generated after an established baseline period. Unlike a TIF district, which captures property tax revenues, a CRED captures state sales tax, local income tax, and state income tax revenues for use in making improvements in the district.

Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Information System (CERCLIS): A list that includes properties across the nation that may contain environmental contamination. For more information, contact the Indiana Department of Environmental Management at 232-8603 or visit the website at www.state.in.us/idem or www.epa.gov/superfund.

Comprehensive Plan Segment (CPS): A segment of the Comprehensive Plan for Marion County. Comprehensive plan segments become a part of City policy when adopted by the Metropolitan Development Commission. Adopted Comprehensive plan segments have CPS numbers assigned to them. Examples of comprehensive plan segments are neighborhood plans, township plans, corridor plans,

park master plans, and the Official Thoroughfare Plan.

Computer-Aided Design and Drafting (CADD): An automated system for producing drawings, maps, and graphics.

Concord Community Development Corporation: A community development corporation south of downtown Indianapolis. Formed in 1993 Concord CDC has helped to improve the neighborhood environment with numerous projects including construction of new houses, renovation of existing houses, sponsoring youth programs, and other general neighborhood improvements. For more information, contact Concord Neighborhood Development Corporation, 1310 S. Meridian, Indianapolis, IN 46225 or call 637-4376.

Concord Neighborhood: A neighborhood south of downtown Indianapolis. See **Concord Community Development Corporation**.

Congestion Management System (CMS): A system that identifies locations of traffic congestion and provides methods to monitor it. Methods of mitigating negative impacts are recommended. The CMS replaced the Transportation Management System.

Consolidated Plan (CP): The application for federal funds for the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership, and Emergency Shelter Grant. In addition, it is the five-year strategy for housing and community development, and it is the one-year action plan for use of the funds listed above. For more information, call 327-5894.

Context: The interrelated conditions in which something occurs or exists including the built environment, the natural environment, social environment and temporal environment.

Context Sensitive Solutions (CSS): A collaborative, interdisciplinary approach that involves all stakeholders to develop a transportation facility that fits its physical setting and preserves scenic, aesthetics, historic, and environmental resources, while maintaining safety and mobility CSS is an approach that considers the total context within which a transportation improvement project will exist. For more information go to www.contextsensitivesolutions.org.

Continuum of Care or Support Continuum: A concept for comprehensively dealing with issues related to the homeless population. HUD has

supported the continuum of care concept through the McKinney Act programs. Fundamental components consist of prevention strategies, an emergency shelter and assessment effort, transitional housing and necessary social services, and permanent housing or permanent supportive housing arrangements.

Core or Downtown Core: The heart of Downtown Indianapolis usually taken to mean the 16-block Core bounded by New York Street on the north, Delaware Street on the east, Maryland Street on the south and Capitol Avenue on the west.

Core Employment: A central and often foundational type of an employment industry that is distinct from the enveloping part by a difference in nature. Services, manufacturing, government, retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate make up the Regional Center's core employment categories.

Core Support: A Regional Center Plan land use category. The businesses in this category serve primarily to support the Central Business District. This category includes the following: automotive-related uses providing service to downtown workers and residents; business services such as convention decorators and exhibit construction, engraving services, printing and office supplies and equipment rental; catering; repair services such as computer, copier, air conditioning, electronics and laboratory instrument repair; retail such as awning shops, office furniture stores, floor covering stores, paint, glass and wall paper stores and rubber stamp stores; repair services (non-automotive) such as jewelry, watch and clock repair, key duplicating, office equipment, shoe and camera repair; retail to include art galleries, antique stores, apparel and accessory stores, artists' and architects' supply, book stores, camera and photographic stores, florists, bakeries, card and stationery stores, hardware stores, jewelry stores, pet shops, framing services and record, tape and compact disc stores; and parking garages and small parking lots designed only to support immediately adjacent businesses.

Council for Urban Economic Development (CUED): Formed in 1967, the National Council for Urban Economic Development represents cities of all sizes, urban counties, metropolitan regional agencies and public/private partnership organizations, utility companies, consultants and academics. CUED members represent a wide range of knowledge and expertise from real estate development to small business development, technology transfer and exporting. CUED has grown into an important

service delivery center for the economic development community.

The services they offer include information and research -- its newsletters, quarterly journal, technical reports and manuals, information clearinghouse and technical assistance. CUED's conferences, workshops, special issue committees and the networks they generate are another informational service. In addition, the organization offers ten courses on economic development subjects including marketing, planning, finance, business retention and expansion, technology, entrepreneurial strategy, neighborhood development, real estate development and organizational management.

CPS: See **Comprehensive Plan Segment**.

CRA: See **Community Reinvestment Act**.

Creative Class or Creative Professionals or Creative Sector: People for whom creativity is a key factor in their work in business, education, health care, law or some other profession.

CRED: See **Community Revitalization Enhancement District**.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED): Community design based on the relationship between the physical environment and crime. CPTED usually involves the use of four principles: natural surveillance (by placing physical features, activities, and people to maximize visibility); territorial reinforcement (by using features that define property lines, and distinguish private spaces from public spaces); natural access control (through the judicious placement of streets, sidewalks, entrances, and neighborhood gateways, to indicate public routes and discouraging access to private areas with structural elements); and target hardening (by installing feature that prohibit entry or access such as window locks, dead bolts, and interior door hinges). For more information, call (202) 261-4169 or visit the website at www.cpted-watch.com.

Critical Area: A land use planning designation for areas that exhibit an unusual character, important location, or significant infrastructure need that warrants a high degree of scrutiny. Critical Area recommendations address significant land use issues that require more detailed information than that shown on the land use maps.

Crooked Creek Northwest Community Development Corporation (CCN-CDC): was

formed in January 2004 with a mission to empower people to revitalize the Crooked Creek community. CCN-CDC spearheads revitalization and affordable housing efforts in an area bounded by I-465 to the west and north, Spring Mill and White River to the east and 38th Street to the south. Projects along the Michigan Road corridor, which bisects the area, are a major area of focus for the near future. For more information, contact CCN-CDC at 773-6551.

CSO: See **Combined Sewer Overflow**.

CSS: See **Context Sensitive Solutions**.

CUED: See **Council for Urban Economic Development**.

Cultural Districts: An outgrowth of the Indianapolis Cultural Development Initiative, the purpose of the Cultural District Program is to strengthen Indianapolis and central Indiana as a unique destination by facilitating the growth of cultural districts or hubs which offer a critical mass of cultural activity. Districts for initial focus are Broad Ripple, Fountain Square, Massachusetts Avenue, White River State Park and the Historic Central Canal, Indiana Avenue, and the Wholesale District, including Monument Circle. For more information go to www.discoverculturaldistricts.com.

Cultural Tourism: Culture-related travel.

Cultural Tourism Initiative or Cultural Development Initiative: An initiative of Mayor Bart Peterson, the Arts Council of Indianapolis, the Indianapolis Convention & Visitors Association, and Indianapolis Downtown, Incorporated to increase cultural tourism's economic and quality of life impact on the community.

Cultural Trail: An urban greenway, now under construction with dedicated lanes for bicycles and pedestrians, separated from vehicular traffic within existing public rights-of-way. This trail will link cultural districts, features and attractions of the Indianapolis Regional Center and provide a Downtown hub of existing and proposed greenway trails. For more information, call 327-7431 or 713-3335 or visit the website at www.culturaltrail.org.

CUPE: See **Center for Urban Policy and the Environment**.

Damien Center: The Damien Center provides services to persons in central Indiana infected with HIV/AIDS, as well as their friends and families. For

more information, call 632-0123 or visit the website at www.damien.org.

Database: Stored information that is usually kept in the form of a computer table, chart, or file.

DCAM: See **Department of Capital Asset Management**.

Decatur Township: A 20,695 acre township located in the southwest part of Marion County. Decatur Township had a population of 19,426 in 1980, 21,092 in 1990, and 24,726 in 2000. The Decatur Township portion of the comprehensive land use plan for Marion County was last updated in 2005/2006. For more information, contact Keith Holdsworth at 327-5114 or the Decatur Township Mayor's Neighborhood Liaison at 327-4838.

Department of Capital Asset Management

(DCAM): A former City department now combined with the Department of Public Works.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

(HUD): A cabinet-level federal agency that promotes housing and urban development in the United States through direct loans, mortgage insurance, and other programs. To contact the Indianapolis HUD office call 226-6303 or visit the website at www.hud.gov

Department of Metropolitan Development

(DMD): A City department that plans and implements projects and services focused on jobs, economic development, affordable housing, and the empowerment of neighborhoods through citizen participation. For more information, call 327-3698 or visit the website at www.indygov.org/dmd.

Department of Natural Resources (DNR): A state agency with responsibility for acquisition, improvement, and upkeep of the state's natural resources, such as wetlands, waterways, agricultural lands, wildlife, plant communities, and recreation lands. In addition, DNR has responsibility for the state's historic and cultural sites. For more information, call 232-4200 or visit the website at www.in.gov/dnr.

Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) or Indy Parks: A City department with responsibility for the acquisition, improvement, and upkeep of the city's parks. Also DPR facilitates sports and recreation programs for the residents of Indianapolis. For more information, call 327-7050 or 327-PARK

or visit the website at www.indygov.org/egov/city/dpr.

Department of Public Safety (DPS): A City department that maintains order and protects the rights and property of Indianapolis citizens. The department's divisions include Fire, Emergency Management Planning, Animal Care and Control, and Weights and Measures. For more information, call 327-5090 or visit the website at www.indygov.org/egov/city/dps.

Department of Public Works (DPW): A City department that plans, designs, and constructs streets and roads in Marion County and is responsible for sanitation, including trash pickup and sewage disposal. DPW is also responsible for planning infrastructure and designing sanitary and storm water systems, wastewater treatment systems, drains and levees, and completing flood control projects. Other activities include wastewater treatment and disposal, maintenance of infrastructure, street maintenance, and the protection of City environmental resources. For more information, call 327-4000 or visit the website at www.indygov.org/egov/city/dpw.

Development Monitoring System (DMS): A system of information gathered from the City's permit processes. Information available from the Development Monitoring System includes the:
1.) number of housing permits issued by township or census tract; 2.) number of commercial permits issued by township; 3.) number of industrial permits issued by township; 4.) number of new and demolished housing units listed by single, duplex, multi-family, and condominiums construction type; 5.) amount of new retail, office, and other commercial space; 6.) amount of new manufacturing and warehouse space; 7.) value of new commercial space; 8.) value of new industrial; and 9.) value of the total demolished commercial space. Information is not available for the cities of Beech Grove, Lawrence, Speedway, and Southport. The Division of Planning regularly prepares housing starts and losses and other similar reports based on the DMS information. For more information, call Robert Uhlenhake at 327-5685.

Digital Subscriber Line (DSL): DSL allows subscribers to maintain a continuous, high-speed Internet connection.

District: An area that generally has a homogenous character and/or well-defined boundaries.

Division of Community Economic Development:

A division of the Department of Metropolitan Development with several important responsibilities. One is to seek federal grants and other funds to support initiatives focused on affordable housing, neighborhood empowerment, commercial revitalization, workforce development, homeless assistance, youth activities, senior services, health services and the elimination of blight.

Another responsibility of this division is to assist with the implementation of commercial, industrial and retail development projects that promote job creation and retention and increase the tax base. For more information, call 327-5355 or visit the website at www.indygov.org/egov/city/dmd.

Division of Compliance: A division of the Department of Metropolitan Development that is responsible for assuring that construction activity in the city complies with state and municipal building standards. For more information, contact the Division of Compliance at 327-8700 or visit the website at www.indygov.org/egov/city/dmd.

Division of Neighborhood Services: A division of the Department of Metropolitan Development that includes the Mayor's Action Center and the Mayor's Neighborhood Liaisons. For the Mayor's Action Center, call 327-4622. For the Mayor's Neighborhood Liaisons, call 327-5014 or visit the website at www.indygov.org/egov/city/dmd.

Division of Planning (DOP): A division of the Department of Metropolitan Development that administers subdivision and zoning regulations, updates zoning ordinances in its Current Planning Section and analyzes community conditions, makes projections, and recommends plans for private and public projects in its Long Range Planning Section. For more information regarding Current Planning and Long Range Planning, call 327-5155. www.indygov.org/egov/city/dmd.

DMD: See **Department of Metropolitan Development**.

DMS: See **Development Monitoring System**.

DNR: See **Department of Natural Resources**.

DOP: See **Division of Planning**.

DPR: See **Department of Parks and Recreation**.

DPS: See **Department of Public Safety**.

DPW: See **Department of Public Works**.

DSL: See **Digital Subscriber Line**.

DUA: See **Dwelling Units Per Acre**.

DWD: See **Indiana Department of Workforce Development**.

Dwelling Units Per Acre (DUA): The number of housing units per acre of land for a particular housing development or area.

Eastside Community Investments (ECI): A now defunct community development corporation that operated east of downtown Indianapolis. Through the efforts of Near East Side Community Organization (NESCO), ECI was created in 1976 for an original mission of improving housing stock and creating jobs. Other names used to describe this neighborhood area are Highland-Brookside, NESCO, and the Near Eastside. Smaller neighborhoods within the ECI area are the Arsenal Heights Civic League, Brookside Bunch Neighborhood Association, Brookside Neighborhood Association, Cottage Home Neighborhood Association, Holy Cross-Westminster Neighborhood Association, Springdale Neighborhood Association, Windsor Park Neighborhood Association, and the Woodruff Place Civic League. The Division of Planning prepared the *Highland-Brookside Housing Improvement and Neighborhood Plan* in 1993. In 2001, the ECI board voted to cease operations. The Indy East Asset Development Corporation functions as the new CDC for the area. For more information, call the Center Township Mayor's Neighborhood Liaison at 327-5014.

ECI: See **Eastside Community Investments**.

Economic Development Administration (EDA): The original purpose of this federal agency was to deal with the problems of long-term unemployment and underemployment in rural areas. The role of EDA has subsequently been expanded to include economic development assistance to cities and urban areas as well as rural areas. A local government may apply for aid under the public works, technical assistance, and planning programs, and encourage private business to apply for aid through EDA's business development program. For more information, call (312) 353-7706 or visit the website at www.eda.gov.

Economic Development Area (EDA): An area similar to a redevelopment area (see below), but one that does not have the use of eminent domain.

Economic Impact Statement (EIS): An analysis of certain existing or proposed developments to determine their economic impact on the community.

EDA: See **Economic Development Administration** and **Economic Development Area**.

EEO: See **Equal Employment Opportunity**.

EIS: See **Economic Impact Statement** and **Environmental Impact Statement**.

Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG): A program funded under the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act and administered by HUD. It is designed to help improve the quality of existing emergency shelters for the homeless, to help make available additional emergency shelters, to help meet the costs of operating emergency shelters, and to provide certain essential social services to homeless individuals, so that these persons have access not only to safe and sanitary shelter, but also the supportive services and other kinds of assistance they need to improve their situations. The program is also intended to restrict the increase of homelessness through the funding of preventive programs and activities. The grants management team of the Division of Community Economic Development and Financial Services administers these funds for the City. For more information, call 327-5899.

Eminent Domain: The right of a government to acquire the lands and rights necessary for a public use if the government is unable to agree with the owner on damages or the purchase price. The government may exercise eminent domain to condemn the land or right-of-way necessary to carry out a public use.

Employment Threshold: The amount of education or training necessary to make a person employable.

Empowerment Zones: See **Enterprise Communities**.

Enterprise Communities: The Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993 authorized certain tax incentives to businesses located within designated distressed areas in order to stimulate economic activity and to encourage the hiring of individuals who reside within these areas. There are 95 "lower tier" enterprise communities in the United States which came about as a part of the 1993 legislation

which created enterprise zones consisting of up to nine empowerment zones. Nationally, the program for urban areas is administered by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development. Indianapolis was recently awarded enterprise community designation for an area located within several central city neighborhoods including all or portions of Highland-Brookside, Martindale- Brightwood, Citizens, Near North, Mapleton-Fall Creek, United North East, and UNWA. For more information about Indianapolis' Enterprise Community, contact Jennifer Fults at 327-5899.

Enterprise Zone: See **Urban Enterprise Association**.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): An analysis of certain existing or proposed developments to determine their impact on the surrounding environment.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): A federal agency with the mission to protect human health and safeguard the natural environment, i.e. air, water, and land, upon which life depends. EPA works to ensure that: 1.) national efforts to reduce environmental risk are based on the best available scientific information; 2.) federal laws protecting human health and the environment are enforced fairly and effectively; 3.) environmental protection is an integral consideration in U.S. policies concerning natural resources, human health, economic growth, energy, transportation, agriculture, industry, and international trade, and these factors are similarly considered in establishing environmental policy; 4.) all parts of society-communities, individuals, business, state, local governments, and tribal governments-have access to accurate information sufficient to effectively participate in managing human health and environmental risks; 5.) environmental protection contributes to making our communities and ecosystems diverse, sustainable, and economically productive; and 6.) the United States plays a leadership role in working with other nations to protect the global environment. For more information, call (312) 353-2000 or 1-800-621-8431 or visit the website at www.epa.gov.

EPA: See **Environmental Protection Agency**.

Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO): Employment that does not discriminate against any employee or job applicant because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, physical or mental handicap, or age.

ESC: See **Executive Service Corps**.

ESG: See **Emergency Shelter Grant**.

Established Setback: The average setback of all buildings located on the same frontage between intervening street intersections. Vacant parcels, parking lots, major structures related to parks, plazas, monuments, churchyards and other formal site related elements shall not be used in determining the average setback.

Excluded Cities and Towns: In 1970 Indianapolis and Marion County merged to form a joint city-county government. Three cities and one town (Beech Grove, Lawrence, Southport and Speedway) were only partially included in the merger. These excluded cities and town retained a substantial number of powers; however, planning and zoning in these jurisdictions are still largely conducted in coordination with the Indianapolis Department of Metropolitan Development.

Executive Service Corps (ESC): ESC is an association of non-profit management consulting groups that work with nonprofit organizations, schools, and municipalities to help them become more successful. Since 1977, the Executive Service Corps has applied proven business planning and management skills to the nonprofit sector. For more information, call 252-5900 or visit the website at www.escindy.com.

Expressway: Access controlled routes with design and operational characteristics similar to freeways, with some intersections at grade.

FAA: See **Federal Aviation Administration**.

Fall Creek Place: In 2001 Mayor Bart Peterson and Congresswoman Julia Carson, along with project partners, break ground for Fall Creek Place, the result of a \$4 million Home Ownership Zone grant from HUD. The grant is part of a project designed by a partnership between the City of Indianapolis and King Park Area Development Corporation. Nearly 400 new homeownership opportunities in Fall Creek Place will be achieved through rehabilitation and new construction. The majority of homes will be targeted to households at or below 80% of the area's Median Family Income, with the remainder sold at market rate. The neighborhood's boundaries are: Pennsylvania Street to the west; Park Avenue to the east; Fall Creek Parkway to the north; and 22nd Street to the south.

Fall Creek Place Phase IV is an expansion of the neighborhood eastward to include Broadway Street and College Avenue. There are 44 single-family homesites along Broadway Avenue and 15 single-family homesites along College Avenue, with 40 new attached townhomes along College Avenue, with a portion of the homesites set aside for affordable homebuyers earning at or below 80% of median income.

For more information call 423-9480 or visit the website at <http://www.FallCreekPlace.com>.

Family Circles Project: See **Family Strengthening Coalition**.

Family Strengthening Coalition: Consists of several Indianapolis organizations joining together to focus the community's leaders and resources on helping Marion County families raise healthy and successful children. One strategy of the Family Strengthening Coalition is the Family Circles Project, to engage neighborhood residents in discussions about strengthening families. The purpose of these discussions is to begin to help solve the pressing needs of families. Among the organizations participating in the Family Strengthening Coalition are Annie E. Casey Foundation, Central Indiana Community Foundation, City of Indianapolis, Greater Indianapolis Progress Committee, Indianapolis Neighborhood Resource Center, United Way of Central Indiana, and Clarian. For more information, call 962-5965, or visit the website at www.indyfamilies.org.

Fannie Mae: Fannie Mae is a New York Stock Exchange company and the largest non-bank financial services company in the world. It operates pursuant to a federal charter and is the nation's largest source of financing for home mortgages. Fannie Mae is working to shrink the nation's "homeownership gaps" through a \$2 trillion "American Dream Commitment" to increase homeownership rates and serve 18 million targeted American families by the end of the decade. Since 1968, Fannie Mae has provided over \$3.0 trillion of mortgage financing for over 63 million families. For more information about Fannie Mae call 639-7915 or 1-800-732-6643 or visit the website at <http://www.fanniemae.com>.

FAR: See **Floor Area Ratio**.

Far From Home Foundation: See **Hoosier Veterans Assistance Foundation**.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA): A federal agency with responsibility for overseeing air travel in the United States. The FAA provides federal funding to the Indianapolis Airport Authority. For more information, call 1-866-835-5322 or visit the website at www.faa.gov.

Federal Fair Housing Law: In accordance with the Federal Fair Housing Act Amendments of 1988, this law states it is illegal to discriminate in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, handicap, family status, or national origin. For more information, call 266-6303 or visit the website at www.hud.gov/offices/fheo.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA): A federal agency with responsibility for highway planning and construction in the United States. The FHWA acts as a non-voting member of the Indianapolis Regional Transportation Council (IRTC) and provides guidance on the interpretation and implementation of federal transportation planning regulations. For more information, call 266-7475 or visit the website at www.fhwa.dot.gov.

Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB): A central credit system for savings and loan institutions created in 1932. The system was restructured in 1989 and now district banks are required to establish an affordable housing program to finance below-market mortgages to low income borrowers. For more information, contact the FHLB at 465-0200 or 851-3300 or visit the website at www.fhlbanks.com.

FESCDC: See **Community Alliance of the Far Eastside**.

FHLB: See **Federal Home Loan Bank**.

FHWA: See **Federal Highway Administration**.

Fiber Optics: The science or technology of light transmission through very fine, flexible glass or plastic fibers.

FIRE: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

First Flush: Most of the older City of Indianapolis is served by combination sewers that overflow into streams during periods of heavy rainfall. The early phase of this process creates a "first flush" that dumps raw sewage and pollutants that are concentrated and more hazardous than later, more diluted phases.

FLIP Funds: See **Fund for Landmark Indianapolis Properties**.

Floodplain: Areas where floodwater is likely to stand during a flood of such intensity that it is likely to happen once in 100 years. For the purposes of the Comprehensive Plan, Floodplains were identified based on 2001 Federal Emergency Management Agency flood panels.

Floodway: A Comprehensive Plan land use category. This land use classification consists of areas within the 100-year floodway. These areas exhibit a great potential for property loss and damage or for water quality degradation and should not be developed. Nonconforming uses should not be expanded or altered.

Floor Area Ratio (FAR): The total floor area on a lot divided by the lot area.

FOCUS: See **Fostering Commercial Urban Strategies**.

Fort Harrison Reuse Authority (FHRA): The entity responsible for redeveloping the approximately 550 acres and 250 buildings of base property that became available at Fort Harrison. The FHRA was created under state authorizing legislation in 1995. It is comprised of a five-member board with one appointee of the Mayor of Indianapolis, one appointee of the Mayor of Lawrence, one appointee of the City-County Council, one appointee of the Lawrence Common Council, and one appointee of the Board of County Commissioners. For more information, contact FHRA at 377-3400 or visit the website at www.fhra.org.

Fostering Commercial Urban Strategies

(FOCUS): An innovative partnership of the Local Initiatives Support Corp. (LISC), the Central Indiana Chamber of Commerce, and the Indianapolis Coalition for Neighborhood Development (the coalition of the 13 community development corporations), is designed to jump start commercial development in core urban neighborhoods in Indianapolis and create dynamic models for community-supported revitalization. Working closely with the City of Indianapolis, FOCUS will combine the efforts of the partners, neighborhood residents, developers, and private business leaders towards restoring goods, services, and jobs to the inner city. This initiative was formerly known as Indianapolis Urban Economic Development Initiative (IUEDI). For more information, call 396-0588 or visit the website at www.lisc.org.

Fountain Square Neighborhood: A neighborhood area southeast of downtown Indianapolis. See Southeastern Neighborhood.

Franchise or Corporate Design: Any business that has multiple locations and pre-designed prototype plans that they apply to proposed development. With the resurgence of downtowns many businesses now have urban prototypes that are more consistent with mixed-use higher density areas.

Franklin Township: A 26,987 acre township located in the southeast part of Marion County. Franklin Township had a population of 16,477 in 1980, 21,458 in 1990, and 32,080 in 2000. The Franklin Township portion of the comprehensive land use plan for Marion County was last updated in 2006. For more information, contact Keith Holdsworth at 327-5114 or the Franklin Township Mayor's Neighborhood Liaison at 327-5014.

Freeway: Divided highways with full control access and grade-separated interchanges designed for relatively high-speed operation. Primary function is movement of traffic, in particular long trips made within and through the study area.

Fund for Landmark Indianapolis Properties (FLIP): A fund for non-profit community preservation organizations and historic neighborhood foundations that Historic Landmarks Foundation has established to acquire and/or restore historic properties. Historic Landmarks resells these properties to buyers devoted to preserving them. Historic Landmarks remains involved after the sale to provide technical assistance and restoration advice to the buyers, and to monitor any proposed changes to the structure to ensure they are in keeping with its historic integrity. Groups must attach Historic Landmarks' preservation covenants to the deeds of properties assisted by the loan funds. FLIP loans have a \$50,000 limit and low interest terms for the first three years. For more information, contact Historic Landmarks of Indiana at 639-4534 or visit the website at www.historiclandmarks.org.

GAP: See **Grant Assistance for Preservation**.

Gateway: An arrival or departure point of a district. "Gateways" are defined as (1) a sense (or recognition) of arrival, such as seeing the downtown skyline from 121st Street and Meridian Street, (2) transitional corridors approaching a destination, such as traveling east through the West Washington Street corridor adjacent to the Zoo or (3) as a physical

element marking a point of arrival, such as the Interstate underpasses approaching the downtown.

General Industrial: A Comprehensive Plan land use category. This land use category consists of intensive industrial uses that are characterized by outdoor operations and outdoor storage, and/or emissions of light, odor, noise and vibration.

General Obligation Bond (GO Bond): A type of local government bond that can be used for a variety of projects. Proceeds of GO bonds can be issued either directly for economic development purposes or indirectly by providing for infrastructure improvements. The issuance of GO bonds requires approval of taxpayers located within the boundaries of the unit issuing the debt.

Geographic Information System (GIS): A means of producing, analyzing, and storing computerized maps. See **Indianapolis Mapping and Geographic Infrastructure System**.

Getting Indianapolis Fit for Tomorrow (GIFT): A study by a committee established by the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce for the following two reasons: 1.) to evaluate extensively the city's infrastructure in order to determine what needs to be done to replace, repair, or maintain the Indianapolis infrastructure to ensure the safety of its citizens and the health of its economy; and 2.) to identify what sources of equitable revenue exist or need to be developed to pay for only the essential infrastructure improvements in a ten-year period. The findings of the committee were published in June of 1991.

GIFT: See **Getting Indianapolis Fit for Tomorrow**.

GIPC: See **Greater Indianapolis Progress Committee**.

GIS: See **Geographic Information System**.

Global Positioning System: The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a constellation of 24 satellites that orbit the Earth. This constellation, when used with a GPS receiver, makes it possible for a person to pinpoint their geographic position. GPS uses these satellites as reference points to calculate positions within meters (actual distance depends on the system being used).

Goal: The end toward which planning and development efforts are directed. Goals are broad

based in nature, but they are more refined than values.

GO Bond: See **General Obligation Bond**.

Goodwill Industries of Central Indiana, Incorporated: Assists individuals with barriers to employment to achieve fuller participation in society by expanding their opportunities and enhancing their employability. For more information, phone 524-4313.

GPS: See **Global Positioning System**.

Grant Assistance for Preservation (GAP): A program of the Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission (IHPC) which is intended to assist low income homeowners in locally designated historic neighborhoods by filling the financial gap between a safe and sound house and a restored house. The intent of these small grants is to assist in the restoration of highly visible exterior architectural features, thus improving the visual character of a house in a revitalizing historic neighborhood.

The GAP program can provide up to \$4,000 of assistance per grant award. No match is required, but a project will be given extra points during the scoring process if the owner is willing to make an additional financial commitment.

To qualify for a GAP grant, the application must meet certain requirement and be located in one of the following historic neighborhoods: Chatham Arch, Fletcher Place, Herron Morton Place, Lockerbie Square, Old Northside, St. Joseph, Fayette Street, Ransom Place, Irvington, Fountain Square, Lockfield Gardens, the Wholesale District, Woodruff Place and New Augusta. For more information, contact the IHPC office at 327-4406.

Great Indy Neighborhoods Initiative (GINI): An outgrowth of the Community Development Strategy Group, GINI is a renewed approach to community development activities across the city that promotes neighborhood-driven improvements. The purpose of GINI is to meet the challenges, identified in focus groups, Community Development Summit discussions, community forums, and the project website. The idea is to build on the concept of comprehensive community development. For more information, call 396-0588 or visit the website at: www.greatindyneighborhoods.org.

Greater Indianapolis Progress Committee (GIPC): Established in 1965, GIPC is a non-partisan

organization of business, civic, religious, and educational leaders that advises the mayor on community concerns. For more information, call 327-3860 or visit the website at www.thegipc.com.

Green Building: Buildings that incorporate the principles of energy efficiency and sound ecological practices.

Greenspace: A park or other landscaped area.

Greenway: A corridor of undeveloped land, as along a river or between urban centers, that is reserved for recreational use or environmental preservation.

Habitat for Humanity (HFH): A national organization that has as its mission to work...“in partnership with God and people everywhere, from all walks of life, to develop communities with God's people in need by building and renovating houses, so that there can be decent houses in decent communities in which God's people can live and grow into all that God intended.” HFH collaborates with churches, corporations, CDCs, social service agencies, and volunteer groups to accomplish their mission. To qualify for Habitat for Humanity programs, applicants must agree to several provisions and there are income requirements. For more information, contact HFH at 921-2121 or visit the website at www.habitat.org.

Heavy Commercial: A Comprehensive Plan land use category. This land use category is for general commercial uses. The uses in this land use category tend to exhibit characteristics that are not compatible with less intensive land uses and are predominantly devoted to exterior operations, sales and display of goods.

Heavy Industrial: A Regional Center Plan land use category. Typical uses in this category include the following: motor truck terminals; coke ovens; cement, lime and gypsum manufacturing; scrap metal reprocessing; auto and truck components manufacturing; and raw material processing.

HFH: See **Habitat for Humanity**.

High-Density Mixed-Use: A Regional Center Plan land use category. This development pattern, typical of a primary Central Business District, is characterized by high floor area ratios (6:1 and above), headquarters locations and its capacity to generate a tremendous degree of activity. To meet stated housing goals, 30 percent of the development within this category should be housing. The

following uses are integral components of this category: high-density housing 50+ dwelling units per acre (DUA); theaters (movie and live performance); business services and professional offices (non-industrial) such as architectural, law, accounting, advertising, public relations and employment agencies and banking and insurance centers; restaurants and night clubs; hotels; membership organizations such as chambers of commerce, bar associations, athletic associations, labor unions, alumni associations and clubs; personal services such as barber and beauty shops, dry cleaners and shoe repair shops; public administration; repair service (non-automotive) such as jewelry, watch and clock repair, key duplicating, office equipment, shoe and camera repair; retail such as department stores, apparel and accessory stores, book stores, card shops, stationery, sporting goods, toy, hobby and game stores; and garage parking.

Highland-Brookside Neighborhood: A neighborhood east of downtown Indianapolis. See Eastside Community Investments.

High Occupancy Vehicle Lanes: Lanes that allow only motor vehicles carrying two or more persons, including the driver, depending on local regulations.

High Quality Woodlands: Woodlands that have been relatively undisturbed for over 50 years; these older woodlands tend to have greater biodiversity. For the purposes of the Comprehensive Plan, High Quality Woodlands were identified based on 1999 data.

High Speed Rail: An inter-city passenger ground transportation that is time-competitive with air and auto for travel markets in the approximate range of 100 to 500 miles.

Historic Urban Neighborhoods of Indianapolis (HUNI): A coalition of organized neighborhoods including historic preservation as a part of their agenda and whose purpose it is to: 1.) provide a forum for the exchange, gathering and dissemination of information, ideas, and experiences between the various neighborhood associations; 2.) interface with the local and regional governmental units; and 3.) to act as a vehicle for implementing positive changes in the neighborhoods. HUNI member neighborhoods include Arsenal Heights Civic League, Chatham-Arch Neighborhood Association, Cottage Home Neighborhood, Fletcher Place Neighborhood Association, Friends of Historic Fountain Square, Historic Haughville Neighborhood Association, Herron-Morton Place Association, Historic Woodruff

Place, Inc., Holy Cross/Westminster Neighborhood Association, Irvington Community Council, Lockerbie Square People's Club, Meridian Park Neighborhood Association, New Northside Neighborhood Association, Old Northside Inc., Ransom Place Neighborhood Association, and St. Joseph Historic Neighborhood Association. For more information, contact HUNI at 639-4534 or visit the website at www.historiclandmarks.org.

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana (HLFI): A statewide, private, non-profit, membership-supported organization established to promote the preservation and restoration of Indiana's architectural and historic heritage.

The Indianapolis Regional Office endeavors to meet the preservation needs of Marion County through advocacy and education. In addition to preparing the Marion County historic structures, preparing National Register nominations, and providing technical assistance, the Indianapolis Regional Office also operates a revolving loan fund. To contact HLFI Indianapolis call 638-4534 or visit the website at www.historiclandmarks.org.

HLFI: See **Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana**.

HMDA: See **Home Mortgage Disclosure Act**.

HOME: A program that was enacted as Title II of the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990. It is administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The purposes of HOME are to expand the supply of decent, affordable housing for low- and very low-income families; to build local capacity to carry out affordable housing programs; and to provide for coordinated assistance to participants in the development of affordable low-income housing. The grants management team of the Division of Community Economic Development administers these funds for the City. For more information, call 327-5894 or visit the website at www.hud.gov/offices/cpd.

Homeless Person: According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, a homeless person is an individual who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate night time residence or has a primary night time residence that is a) a publicly supervised or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters and transitional housing for the mentally ill); b) an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals

intended to be institutionalized; or c) a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping place for human beings.

Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA): A Federal Reserve regulation requiring depository institutions to make annual disclosure of the location of certain residential loans, to determine whether depository institutions are meeting the credit needs of their local community. The Division of Planning receives information from this reporting process and can produce reports based upon the information. For more information, call 327-5155 or visit the website at www.ffiec.gov/hmda

Home Ownership Zone: See **Fall Creek Place**.

Hoosier Veterans Assistance Foundation: Formerly **Far From Home Foundation**, the Hoosier Veterans Assistance Foundation is the only Indianapolis agency that supplies transitional housing for homeless military veterans, who make up a large percentage of the city's homeless. The foundation's Indiana chapter opened its first group home in 1996. Hoosier Veterans Assistance Foundation receives funds through various public and private sources. The agency recently negotiated to receive several houses from the city through an agreement in which the group gives up its right to claim military housing vacated when the Naval Air Warfare Center was privatized. For more information, call 951-0688 or visit the website at www.hvag.org.

HOPE VI: A U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development demonstration program in the Nearwestside neighborhood. The program provides an alternative to traditional public housing complexes by developing scattered site assisted housing units with support services. These houses are first offered for sale to public housing residents. For more information, contact the Indianapolis Housing Agency at 327-8100, or 261-7200 or visit the website at www.indyhousing.org

HOPWA: See **Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids**.

HoTIF See **Housing Tax Increment Financing District**.

Household: A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids (HOPWA): A program that is funded under the AIDS Housing Opportunity Act and administered by HUD. The program authorizes grants for housing assistance and supportive services for low-income persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. The grants management team of the Division of Community Economic Development administers these funds for the City. For more information, call 327-4116 or visit the website at www.hud.gov/cpd/aidshousing/program.

Housing Starts and Losses: See **Development Monitoring System**.

Housing Tax Increment Financing District (HoTIF): Indiana law makes special provisions for a TIF district that benefits residential development for low and moderate income households. Funds available in this type of TIF can be used for public improvements or a housing program. A HoTIF can only be created in a redevelopment area.

Housing Units: A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

HUD: See **Department of Housing and Urban Development**.

HUNI: See **Historic Urban Neighborhoods of Indianapolis**.

IAA: See **Indianapolis Airport Authority**.

IACED: See **Indiana Association for Community Economic Development**.

IAUW: See **Indiana Association of United Ways**.

IBRC: See **Indiana Business Research Center**.

ICHHI: See **Indiana Coalition for Housing and Homeless Issues**.

ICHS: See **Indiana Coalition for Human Services**.

ICND: See **Indianapolis Coalition for Neighborhood Development**.

Iconography: The art of creating an image.

ICVA: See **Indianapolis Convention and Visitors Association.**

IDA: See **Individual Development Account.**

IDEM: See **Indiana Department of Environmental Management.**

IECD: See **International Economic Development Council.**

IDI: See **Indianapolis Downtown Incorporated.**

IHA: See **Indianapolis Housing Agency.**

IHFA: See **Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority.**

IHPC: See **Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission.**

IHTF: See **Indianapolis Housing Task Force.**

I-Light: A very high-speed fiber optic network.

ILP: See **Improvement Location Permit.**

IMAGIS: See **Indianapolis Mapping and Geographic Infrastructure System.**

IMCPL: See **Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library.**

IMPACT: See **Indiana Manpower and Comprehensive Training.**

IMPD: See **Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department.**

Improvement Location Permit (ILP): A "zoning clearance" permit issued by the Division of Compliance of the Indianapolis Department of Metropolitan Development. Generally an ILP is required when a new structure is built, the bulk of an existing structure is increased, or a change in the use of property causes an increase in parking requirements. For more information, contact the Division of Compliance at 327-8700.

Incubator: A place or situation that permits or encourages the formation and development of new ideas.

Indexing: Indexing is a method of numerically assigning an alternate land use recommendation to an area. Where the Comprehensive Plan uses indexing, the primary recommendation is identified by color and the alternate land use recommendation by the index number. Indexing is often used for large, existing special uses and in those areas where the primary land use recommendation requires some public expenditure for implementation; for example, the acquisition of parkland.

Indiana Alcohol and Tobacco Commission

(IACT): The Commission licenses and regulates nearly 10,000 permits for the manufacture, operation or sale of alcoholic beverages at all restaurants, breweries, wineries, grocery stores, hotels, drug stores, package stores, stadiums, civic centers, social and fraternal clubs, horse tracks and river boats throughout the State of Indiana. In addition, the Commission also licenses and regulates the permits of every bartender, waiter, waitress, salesperson and clerk associated with the sale or service of alcoholic beverages in the State of Indiana - almost 100,000 in number. The Commission is responsible for raising revenue of approximately \$42 million for the citizens of Indiana. Until July 1, 2001 the name of this agency was the Indiana Alcoholic Beverage Commission.

The State Excise Police, a division of the Commission, enforces the laws related to alcoholic beverages and the rules of the Commission. For information, call the Commission at 232-2430 or visit the website at www.in.gov/atc/index.html.

The Alcoholic Beverage Board of Marion County (local board) may be contacted in writing in care of the Marion County Circuit Court Clerk's office in Room W-122 of the City-County Building.

Indiana Association for Community Economic Development (IACED):

A statewide nonprofit association for organizations who rebuild distressed communities. Activities include housing rehabilitation and construction; employment generation; real estate, industrial, and small business development; and social services.

Founded in 1986, IACED promotes and supports its members efforts through training, technical assistance, and public policy advocacy. For more information, contact IACED at 464-2044 or 920-2300 or visit the website at www.iaced.org.

Indiana Association of United Ways (IAUW): A statewide coalition of 68 Indiana United Ways and

United Funds working to build better communities by raising money for a number of priorities. The priorities include health care, economic issues, substance abuse, crisis intervention and emergency services, childcare, abuse and neglect, crime and violence, mental health, education and literacy, and housing and homelessness. For more information, contact IAUW at 923-2377 or visit the website at www.iauw.org.

Indiana Avenue Area: A neighborhood in the northwest part of downtown Indianapolis. See **BOS Community Development Corporation**.

Indiana Business Modernization and Technology Corporation (BMT): Indiana BMT was created by the State of Indiana in 1986 as a full-service resource providing business, manufacturing, and technology assistance to small- and medium-sized Indiana businesses. Through a set of fourteen regional offices (hosted by chambers of commerce or economic development groups) BMT provides technical assistance to a variety of Indiana firms and industries. For more information, phone 635-3058 or visit the website at <http://goliath.ecnext.com>.

Indiana Business Research Center (IBRC): Established in 1925, the Indiana Business Research Center is an integral unit in the Indiana University-Kelley School of Business. The IBRC provides customized research or information services on request. Among other tasks, the IBRC is the State of Indiana's official representative in the US Census Bureau's 50-state cooperative on population estimates and projections. For more information, call 274-2979 or visit the website at www.ibrc.indiana.edu.

Indiana Chamber of Commerce: The mission of the Indiana Chamber of Commerce is to work proactively on behalf of its members and constituents by providing a world-competitive business climate throughout the state in order to provide the maximum opportunity for meaningful employment for all citizens of Indiana. The Chamber does this by advancing thoughtful legislation and public policy and serving as the convenient source of reliable business information for their members and constituents. For more information, phone 264-3110 or visit the website at www.indianachamber.com.

Indiana Coalition for Human Services (ICHS): ICHS is an association of organizations working to develop and promote comprehensive human services for Indiana residents by influencing public policy. Emphasis is given to human services that benefit low income and vulnerable persons. For more

information, contact ICHS at 715-6719 or visit the website at www.ichsvisitthewebsite.org.

Indiana Coalition on Housing and Homeless Issues (ICHHI): ICHHI is a statewide association dedicated to the right of all Indiana citizens to safe, decent, and affordable housing; and necessary supportive services. The Coalition acts as a unifying entity for organizations and individuals dealing with affordable housing and homelessness by advocating change through elected officials and governmental agencies; and assisting local housing and homeless coalitions in development of affordable housing and homeless services. For more information, contact ICHHI at 636-8819 or visit the website at www.ichhi.org.

Indiana Economic Development Corporation (IEDC) (formerly the Indiana Department of Commerce): The Indiana Economic Development Corporation (IEDC) was officially established in February 2005 to replace the former Department of Commerce. The IEDC directs its efforts on growing and retaining businesses in Indiana and attracting new business to the State of Indiana by focusing exclusively on economic development and has incorporated all state entities and economic development responsibilities into its organizational structure. For more information, call 232-8800 or visit the website at www.in.gov/iedc.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM): A state agency responsible for dealing with issues related to air quality, ground contamination, solid waste, hazardous waste, and water quality. IDEM has responsibility for air quality issues as they relate to the Indianapolis region's long range transportation plans and the IRTIP. For more information, contact IDEM at 232-8603 or visit the website at www.in.gov/idem.

Indiana Department of Homeland Security, Division of Fire and Building Safety - Plan Review: The Plan Review staff reviews plans for construction and alteration of Class I structures for compliance with applicable adopted codes and standards, and prepares design releases for approval by the State Fire Marshal. Three main programs are included in this process: project filing, review and release documentation. The stated goal of this process is to accurately review and release construction plans within ten working days of their filing. Another program, not directly affecting the release turnaround time, is customer correspondence. For information, contact Dave Moses at 232-1426 or

Carolyn Kemp at 232-1431 or visit the website at www.in.gov/dhs.

Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT): A state agency responsible for aeronautics, public transportation, railroads, and highways in the state. INDOT has the primary responsibility, under the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA), to develop a statewide transportation improvement program for highways. For more information, contact INDOT at 232-5533 or visit the website at www.in.gov/dot.

Indiana Department of Workforce Development (DWD): Indiana Department of Workforce Development helps people prepare for rewarding careers and good jobs through lifelong learning. DWD's workforce development programs provide assistance, direction and support for thousands of Hoosiers each year - including more than 34,000 new jobs found through employment referral services, over 37,000 dislocated workers and low-income youth and adults participate annually in training for new careers. Additionally, more than 150,000 secondary, post-secondary and adult education students prepare for a rewarding future through technical education programs. For more information, phone 232-6702 or visit the website at www.in.gov/dwd.

Indiana Economic Development Council (IEDC): Indiana Economic Development Council is a non profit organization created in 1985 by the Indiana General Assembly to function as a think tank and consultant for the State of Indiana on economic development issues. For more information, contact IEDC at 631-0871.

Indiana Fair Housing Task Force: Promotes equal housing opportunity for all people in Indiana through cooperative efforts with federal, state and local government, Indiana businesses, social service organizations, and fair housing advocacy groups.

The goal of the task force is located with the Indiana Civil Rights Commission and educates housing providers, consumers, fair housing advocacy organizations and government leaders on their rights and responsibilities in ensuring free housing choice to every Indiana resident. For more information, contact the Indiana Fair Housing Task Force at 232-2600 or visit the website at www.in.gov/icrc.

Indiana Health Industry Forum, Incorporated (IHIF): The goal of this organization is to position Indiana as a recognized, leading center

of economic vitality and innovation for health-related business and industry, globally competitive and attractive to business development interest. IHIF serves as a clearinghouse and broker of resources and information, as well as acts as a credible spokesman relative to issues facing the health industry. For more information, phone 278-9970 or visit the website at www.ihif.org.

Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority (IHCDA) (formerly Indiana Housing Finance Authority): A state agency created in 1978, that assists localities by making lower rate mortgage money available to first time home buyers and also by administering the state (HUD-funded) HOME Program and some CDBG affordable housing activities. For more information, call IHCDA at 232-777 or visit the website at www.indianahousing.org.

Indiana Manpower and Comprehensive Training (IMPACT): A component of Indiana's "Welfare to Work" initiative which places an increasing emphasis on expectations that individuals accept a job when it can be secured with their existing education and skills. Services are designed to help recipients of Food Stamps and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TSANF) achieve economic self-sufficiency through education, training, job search, and job placement activities. For more information, call 232-3645 or visit the website at www.in.gov/fssa/dftr.

Indiana Planning Association (IPA): See **American Planning Association**.

Indiana Sports Corporation (ISC): A private, not-for-profit organization that represents Indianapolis in the national and international sports marketplace. Created in 1979 to attract national and international sporting organizations and events to central Indiana, ISC coordinates and markets major amateur sporting events. Indiana Sports Corporation was instrumental in the process which resulted in the NCAA's decision to relocate its national headquarters and Hall of Champions to Indianapolis, and ISC supports and assists more than a dozen sport-related organizations in Indianapolis. For more information, call 237-5000 or visit the website at www.indianasportscorp.com.

Indiana University/Purdue University at Indianapolis (IUPUI): IUPUI is an urban research university in Indianapolis created in 1969 as a partnership by and between Indiana and Purdue Universities, with IU as the managing partner. For more information visit the website visit the website at www.iupui.edu.

Indiana Youth Institute (IYI): IYI is a non profit organization that promotes the future of youth in the State of Indiana. IYI reaches out to adults and organizations to develop practices and promote conditions that can provide youth with safe, healthy, and productive lives. For more information, contact IYI at 396-2700 or visit the website at www.iyi.org.

Indianapolis Airport Authority (IAA): A municipal corporation established in 1962 to administer and develop an air transportation system for Marion County and Central Indiana. For more information, call the IAA at 487-9594 or visit the website at www.indianapolisairport.com.

Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce: The mission of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce is to solve problems on behalf of its members and to be a leader in advocating solutions for all businesses in Indianapolis and Central Indiana. The Chamber represents the business community on issues such as education reform, workforce initiatives, economic development, and infrastructure enhancement. For more information, phone 464-2200 or visit the website at www.indychamber.com.

Indianapolis Coalition of Neighborhood Development (ICND): An association of Indianapolis community development corporations (CDCs) which facilitates the comprehensive redevelopment of Indianapolis center city neighborhoods by promoting communication, collaboration and cooperation among CDCs. ICND, through its 13 members, links CDCs with one another, with their institutional partners, and with the residents of Indianapolis neighborhoods to build economic opportunities and a strong community for all. For more information, call ICND at 920-2300 or visit the website at www.icnindy.org.

Indianapolis Convention and Visitors Association (ICVA): An agency with the mission to enhance the economic fabric and quality of life of Greater Indianapolis. This is accomplished by marketing the area as a destination for conventions, trade shows, other business meetings and for pleasure travel, assisting member businesses in marketing their facilities, products and services to these same clients and servicing the needs of all visiting groups and individuals. For more information, phone 639-4282 or visit the website at www.indygov.org.

Indianapolis Cultural Development Commission: A panel that oversees Indianapolis' cultural development effort organized under the auspices of

the Capital Improvement Board (CIB). It is responsible for the city's overall cultural development policy and partners with the Arts Council, ICVA and IDI to further the community's cultural development effort. For more information, call 327-3649 or visit the website at www.bsu.edu/capic/culturalindy.org

Indianapolis Downtown, Incorporated (IDI): An agency created with the mission to address, in partnership with the public and private sectors, critical issues that affect the growth, well-being and user-friendliness of downtown Indianapolis. For more information, contact IDI at 237-2222 or visit the website at www.indydt.com.

Indianapolis Foundation: When the Indianapolis Foundation was created in 1916, it was one of a very few such trusts in America. Now a member of a family of hundreds of such institutions, the Foundation is one of the largest community foundations in the country. The assets of the Foundation have grown steadily through the decades. Nearly \$180 million in permanent assets have come from gifts and bequests from thousands of generous charitable citizens in the Indianapolis community. The Indianapolis Foundation has been making significant grants in the community since the early 1920s. It has always been devoted to the widest range of charitable interests. A publicly appointed board of six members who serve six-year terms governs the Foundation. For more information, contact the Indianapolis Foundation at 634-2423 or visit the website at www.cicf.org.

Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission (IHPC): A nine-member mayor-appointed board. The mission of the IHPC and its professional staff is to work in cooperation with the City of Indianapolis to preserve both the character and fabric of historically significant areas and structures. The IHPC has jurisdiction over 12 locally designated historic areas: Lockerbie Square, Fountain Square, The Old Northside, Herron-Morton Place, Chatham-Arch and Massachusetts Avenue, Lockefield Gardens, Fletcher Place, St. Joseph, Irvington, the Wholesale District, and Woodruff Place. In addition, the Commission has jurisdiction over five conservation districts: Cumberland, Ransom Place, Fayette Street, Cottage Home and New Augusta. For more information, contact IHPC at 327-4406 or visit the website at www.indygov/egov/city/dmd/ihpc.

Indianapolis Home Challenge Fund: The Indianapolis Home Challenge Fund is administered by the Indianapolis Neighborhood Housing

Partnership (INHP) and is being developed as a program aimed at establishing a comprehensive approach to securing resources for increasing access to affordable housing. The fund will be designed to support current providers and develop initiatives to fill gaps. The program will work with extremely low income, low-income renters/first time homebuyers, and low to moderate-income homeowners. For additional information contact INHP at 925-1400 or visit the website at www.inhp.org.

Indianapolis Housing Agency (IHA): An agency which maintains and operates four complexes for seniors and seven complexes for family communities for low-income Marion County residents who are elderly or disabled. For more information, call 261-7200 or visit the website at www.indyhousing.org.

Indianapolis Housing Task Force (IHTF): A broad based committee that began work in 1998 to discuss and make policy recommendations regarding a wide range of topics. A preliminary list of topics includes welfare to work, jobs in housing, transitional housing, HUD changes and how they may affect the city, and income diversification in housing. In 2002, the Task Force prepared a comprehensive 10-year strategic plan to effectively stem the tide of homelessness in Indianapolis. More information on the 'Blueprint To End Homelessness' can be found by calling 327-5132.

Indianapolis Housing Trust Fund: This fund was created by the Indiana State Legislature in 2002 to support the expansion of affordable housing opportunities for low-income residents and families and those struggling with homelessness. In 2006 the fund had approximately \$1.4 million. Officials expect the annual revenue flowing to the Housing Trust Fund to be around \$1.3 million.

Indianapolis Mapping and Geographic Infrastructure System (IMAGIS): The computerized map of Marion County that, when complete, will include information on soils, topography, zoning, utilities, and tax assessment for all parcels. For more information, call 327-2154 or visit the website at www.indygov.org/imagis.

Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library (IMCPL): The first public library in Indianapolis was opened in the downtown area in 1873. Today the library has twenty-two branches and a bookmobile service providing information to all of Marion County. The library offers a wide range of materials and programs, not only to the over one half million Marion County residents registered as

borrowers, but to others throughout central Indiana. For more information, contact the library at 269-1700 or visit the website at www.imcpl.org.

Indianapolis/Marion County Tree Board: The Indianapolis/Marion County Tree Board, with the mission to increase overall tree canopy coverage and quality within Marion County, is charged by the Mayor of Indianapolis with the responsibility to: 1.) monitor the urban forest, 2.) provide tree-related educational opportunities, 3.) make recommendations to local government agencies on potential tree-related policy revisions, and 4.) make recommendations to the Mayor of Indianapolis on the revision or creation of tree-related ordinances. The Indianapolis/Marion County Tree Board was formed by executive order of the Mayor on November 21, 2005.

Indianapolis Neighborhood Housing Partnership (INHP): An agency that works to expand the supply of quality, affordable housing through leveraging public and private resources. INHP provides home ownership training, housing counseling, low cost loans, and also serves as the coordinating body for the community development corporations in the city. For more information, contact INHP at 925-1400 or on line at www.inhp.org.

Indianapolis Neighborhood Resource Center (INRC): Works to strengthen the capacity of neighborhood-based organizations to effect positive change in their communities through training, support, and technical assistance. For more information, contact INRC at 920-0330 or visit the website at www.inrc.org.

Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD): On January 1, 2007, the former Indianapolis Police Department and Marion County Sheriff Department were consolidated to form the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department. For more information, contact MIPD at 327-3170 or visit the website at www.indygov.org/impd.

Indianapolis Private Industry Council (IPIC): A business-led organization serving as advisor, advocate, and agenda-setter for workforce development in Marion County, with interest in maintaining and increasing the economic vitality of the region. IPIC focuses on the increasing challenges confronting local employers; reflects a pro-business, anti-red tape philosophy; seeks to creatively and effectively link job seekers with employers; has more than thirty public, private, and philanthropic funding sources for planning, administration, and oversight of specific workforce development programs; and

serves as a broker of workforce resources to area service providers. For more information, contact the IPIC at 639-4441 or visit the website at www.ipic.org.

Indianapolis Public Schools (IPS): The school corporation with boundaries that are essentially coincident with the old city limits for the City of Indianapolis. For more information, call IPS at 226-4000 or visit the website at www.schools.ips.k12.in.us.

Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation: See **IndyGo**.

Indianapolis Regional Economic Development Partnership (IREDP): A not-for-profit organization working as the sales organization to market the Indianapolis region. The IREDP mission is to serve as a catalyst for increased capital investment and quality job growth in the Indianapolis region. The IREDP's primary goal is to serve as the sales organization to market the Indianapolis region. It is a client-focused organization serving targeted industry and decision-maker groups. As a regional organization, IREDP shows no preference for one location over another. The IREDP serves as an umbrella organization under which specific initiatives operate. A division of the IREDP is the Marion County Economic Development organization, a LEDO (Local Economic Development Organization) similar to that existing in the other eight partner counties. This organization participates in existing business expansion and retention initiatives. Additionally, the IREDP houses divisions focused on responsibilities directly related to marketing the Indianapolis region. For more information, call 236-6262 or visit the website at www.iredp.com.

Indianapolis Regional Transportation and Development Study (IRTADS): This report prepared in the late 1960s was a cooperative study in which local, state, and federal agencies pooled their financial resources and planning efforts to produce a coordinated and comprehensive plan. This plan had the purpose of considering all modes of urban transportation and directly relating the planning of transportation facilities to the planning of land use. IRTADS was designed to provide needed facts to guide the officials of the various governmental agencies in the investment of public funds in public work projects and to suggest priorities for needed transportation improvements. For more information, contact Mike Dearing at 327-5139 or visit the website at www.indympo.org/admin/irtc.

Indianapolis Regional Transportation Council (IRTC): A cooperative group composed of all the planning jurisdictions within the metropolitan planning area that recommends to the MPO: 1.) policies for the conduct of the transportation planning program; 2.) transportation projects involving the federal-aid Surface Transportation Program, and 3.) mechanisms for the discussion and resolution of local transportation issues.

Indianapolis Regional Transportation Improvement Program (IRTIP): Presents transportation improvements proposed by government and transportation agencies in the Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Area for a three year period. The current IRTIP covers 2006 through the year 2008. For more information, contact Mike Dearing at 327-5139.

Indianapolis Urbanized Area (IUA): Census tracts in central Indiana that were identified as a part of the 2000 Census as making up urbanized area of Indianapolis. This area is smaller than the MPA and MSA. See map on page 2.

Indianapolis Works: In 2004, the Mayor announced a "sweeping reform effort to simplify and streamline local government and tax structures to make Indianapolis even more competitive with other cities and even more attractive to families, businesses, employees, entrepreneurs, and investors". The target date for implementation was January 2006.

Individual Development Account (IDA): A new mechanism for asset accumulation similar to an IRA. IDAs can be opened at birth and used for such development purposes as education, home ownership, or starting a business. A key anti-poverty feature of IDAs is that poor households are assisted in building assets through matched deposits. In many cases IDAs are attached to job training, welfare reform, self-sufficiency, microenterprise, or other development programs. The state has initiated a \$6 million, four-year, IDA program with six Indianapolis CDCs. Each dollar saved by qualified participants toward goals of higher education or training, business ownership or home ownership will be matched with a \$3 deposit into their accounts from the state, up to a maximum match of \$900 per account per year. The CDCs participating are Martindale-Brightwood CDC, Community Alliance of the Far Eastside, Concord CDC, Riley Area Development Corporation, Unity Resident Council, and West Indianapolis Development Corporation. The state program is administered through the

Indiana Economic Development Corporation. For more information, call 232-7045.

INDOT: See **Indiana Department of Transportation**.

Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB): Private companies may use industrial revenue bonds for fixed-asset financing. Because these bonds are tax exempt and offered at a lower rate of interest, they offer savings to the company financing the project.

Indy Gateways Initiative: Indy Gateways is a community partnership to develop the gateway entry points into and around the city to create a positive first impression for the 18 million annual visitors as well as to foster a sense of place and identity the residents can take proud in. For more information visit the website at <http://www.bsucapic.org/gateways/>.

IndyGo: Provides mass transit service to the Marion County area over fixed routes and uses scheduled times of arrival and departure. Also known as Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation or IPTC and formerly know as Metro. For more information, call 635-2100 or visit the website at www.indygo.net.

Infill Development: New development on vacant lots in a built-up area.

Informatics: The study of information technology and its application to various fields such as bioinformatics, chemical informatics, and new media and health-care informatics.

Information Technology (IT): The name given to the business of dealing with computerized information.

Indy Parks: See **Department of Parks and Recreation**.

Infrastructure: The underlying foundation or basic framework of a city, including streets, parks, bridges, sewers, streetlights, and other utilities.

INHP: See **Indianapolis Neighborhood Housing Partnership**.

INITA: See **Indiana Information Technology Association**.

INRC: See **Indianapolis Neighborhood Resource Center**.

Intelligent Transportation System (ITS):

Intelligent transportation systems, or ITS, encompass a broad range of wireless and wireline communications-based information, control and electronics technologies. When integrated into the transportation system infrastructure and in vehicles themselves, these technologies help monitor and manage traffic flow, reduce congestion, provide alternate routes to travelers, enhance productivity and save lives, time and money.

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA): A federal program that governed all transportation planning and programming and required that it “be conducted cooperatively and in such a way as to provide for continuous and substantive public participation.” This program has been re-authorized as the Transportation Equity Act (TEA-21).

International Economic Development Council (IEDC): IEDC is the result of the 2001 merger of the American Economic Development Council, the largest and oldest economic development society, and the Council for Urban Economic Development (CUED), a multi-service membership organization and strong advocate of economic development since 1967. The IEDC continues the strong legacies of the former organizations by providing a variety of services, including advocacy, training and education, information and technical assistance, and networking. The IEDC is a non-profit membership organization dedicated to helping economic developers do their job more effectively and raising the profile of the profession.

For more information call (202) 223-7800 or visit the website at www.iedcvisitthewebsite.org.

IPA: See **American Planning Association**.

IPD: See **Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department**.

IPIC: See **Indianapolis Private Industry Council**.

IPS: See **Indianapolis Public Schools**.

IPTC or Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation or Metro: See **IndyGo**.

IRB: See **Industrial Revenue Bond**.

IREDP: See **Indianapolis Regional Economic Development Partnership**.

IRTADS: See **Indianapolis Regional Transportation and Development Study**.

IRTC: See **Indianapolis Regional Transportation Council**.

IRTIP: See **Indianapolis Regional Transportation Improvement Program**.

Irvington Neighborhood: A neighborhood and commercial area east of downtown Indianapolis. Division of Planning staff prepared the *Irvington Neighborhood Plan* in 1986.

ISC: See **Indiana Sports Corporation**.

ISTEA: See **Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act**.

IT: See **Information Technology**.

ITP: See **Indiana Technology Partnership**.

ITS: See **Intelligent Transportation System**.

IUA: See **Indianapolis Urbanized Area**.

IUPUI: See **Indiana University/Purdue University at Indianapolis**.

IYI: See **Indiana Youth Institute**.

Keep Indianapolis Beautiful, Inc (KIBI): KIBI engages residents in beautifying the City, improving the quality of the environment and fostering pride in the community. Keep Indianapolis Beautiful is a 501c (3), private, nonprofit organization and is supported by corporations, foundations, individuals, civic groups and a professional service contract with the City of Indianapolis. KIBI has beautification programs, education and youth initiatives, litter reduction activities and recycling programs. KIBI typically focuses on residential neighborhoods with Indianapolis Downtown, Inc. providing beautification in the Downtown area. For more information, call 264-7555 or visit the website at www.kibi.org.

KIBI: See **Keep Indianapolis Beautiful, Inc**.

King Park Area Development Corporation: A community development corporation, which was established in 1987, north of downtown Indianapolis. Another name used to describe this neighborhood area is Citizens. King Park has played an active role in the revitalization of housing and the economic

development of the Citizens neighborhood. In addition the Indianapolis Urban Enterprise Zone, which was established in 1990, covers the northern portion of the area. Smaller neighborhood organizations within the King Park area are Reagan Park Community Action Group, Citizens Neighborhood Coalition, the Old Northside Neighborhood Association, the New North Neighborhood Association, Friends and Neighbors, Christian Fellowship, and Herron Morton Place. For more information, contact King Park Area Development Corporation, 2430 N. Delaware Street, Indianapolis, IN 46205 or call 924-8116.

Knowledge Workers: See **Creative Class**.

Land Bank: A pool of acquired and assembled land in urban areas packaged into sites suitable for redevelopment.

Landmark: An individual, physical element that serves as a reference point in locating a node or district. The Soldiers and Sailors Monument is a good example of a landmark.

Land Use Plan: A plan that recommends appropriate uses for property.

Lawrence Township: A 31,064 acre township located in the northeast part of Marion County. Lawrence Township had a population of 75,860 in 1980, 94,548 in 1990, and 111,961 in 2000. The Lawrence Township portion of the comprehensive land use plan for Marion County was last updated in 2005. For more information, contact Keith Holdsworth at 327-5114 or the Lawrence Township Mayor's Neighborhood Liaison at 327-5014.

LEED: The LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Green Building Rating System™ is a voluntary, consensus-based national standard for developing high-performance, sustainable buildings. For more information, visit the website visit the website at www.usgbc.org/leed.

Light Industrial: A Comprehensive Plan land use category. This land use category consists of industrial uses that are conducted within enclosed structures and are compatible with less intensive land uses. In addition, Light industrial is a Regional Center Plan land use category. The following describes the Regional Center Plan definition. Uses typically serve as a buffer zone between heavy industrial uses and residential and business districts. Typical uses in this category include the following: jewelry manufacturing and engraving; warehousing,

construction companies; upholstery; paper box and paper products manufacturing from finished paper; and manufacturing of optical goods.

Lifelong Learning: Education and training provided for people of all ages.

Life Sciences: Education and business related to pharmaceuticals, surgical and medical instruments, medical laboratories, and ophthalmic goods.

Light Rail: Electric rail transit system with "light" volume of traffic capacity, as compared to heavy rail. May be on exclusive or shared right-of-way and may include modes such as streetcars and trolleys.

Lilly Endowment: Created in 1937, Lilly Endowment Inc. is a private philanthropic foundation based in Indianapolis. It supports the causes of religion, education, and community development. Areas for which funds are granted include religion; elementary, secondary, and higher education; community development; and philanthropy. The following types of grants are given: project/program grants, capital grants, general operating grants, seed money grants, demonstration grants, development grants, training grants, conferences/seminars, challenge/matching grants, fellowships, scholarships, awards/prizes, research grants, matching gifts, and technical assistance. For more information, contact Lilly Endowment at 924-5471 or visit the website at www.lillyendowment.org.

Linear Park: A Comprehensive Plan land use category. This land use category consists of public or private property designated for active and/or passive recreational amenities and is primarily used for the passage of people or wildlife.

LISC: See **Local Initiatives Support Corporation**.

Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC): The Ford Foundation's subsidiary organization, Local Initiatives Support Corporation, solicits corporate funding to support local non-profit neighborhood redevelopment programs, housing services, economic development, and technical assistance. For more information, call LISC at 396-0588 or visit the website at

Low Income Housing Tax Credits: A federally funded program whereby each state is allocated a prescribed amount of tax credits every year. The states then issue these tax credits to affordable housing developers who, in turn, sell the tax credits to investors who supply upfront equity for affordable

rental projects. The investors receive a return on their investment through a tax credit they can take against their tax liability. They can take this credit for 10 years. The developer must guarantee that the units financed with these credits will remain affordable to households earning 60 percent of median family income or less for 15 years.

MAC: See **Mayor's Action Center**.

MACD: See **Mayor's Advisory Council of Disability**.

MAGIC: See **Metropolitan Association of Greater Indianapolis Communities**.

Magnet School: Schools with a unifying theme for students of similar interest. Students and teachers choose the school that suits their interest.

Manufacturing Technology Center at Indianapolis, Incorporated (MTCI): The MTCI helps industry, individuals, and other organizations with a diverse variety of business functions. MTCI develops and establishes workforce training programs and identifies and assists in the implementation of advanced manufacturing practices to meet the needs of Indiana companies. For more information, phone 615-0015.

Mapleton-Fall Creek Development Corporation: A community development corporation formed in 1985 north of downtown Indianapolis. Division of Planning staff prepared the *Mapleton-Fall Creek Housing Improvement and Neighborhood Plan* in 1991. For more information, contact Mapleton-Fall Creek Development Corporation, 130 E. 30th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46205 or call 923-5514 or visit the website at www.mfcdc.org.

Mapleton-Fall Creek Neighborhood: A neighborhood umbrella organization north of downtown Indianapolis. See **Mapleton-Fall Creek Development Corporation**.

Marion County: The county in which the city of Indianapolis is located. Marion County is 403 square miles and contains nine townships. The population of Marion County in 1980 was 765,233, in 1990 it was 797,159, and in 2000 it was 860,454 persons.

Marion County Alliance of Neighborhood Associations (MCANA): An voluntary organization of neighborhood associations in Marion County created to deal with common issues. For more information, visit the website at www.mcanaindy.org.

Marion County Commission on Youth (MCCOY): A non-profit agency that identifies youth needs and setting priorities, convenes diverse entities in order to solve problems, advocates on behalf of youth services, works with other coordinating efforts, serves as a clearinghouse, and plans for special events. For more information, contact MCCOY at 921-1266 or visit the website at www.mccoyouth.org.

Marion County Comprehensive Land Use Plan: The Comprehensive Plan is required by state statute as a basis for zoning and must include objectives and policies for future land use development and development of public ways, place, land, structures and utilities.

Marion County Soil & Water Conservation District (MCSWCD): A subdivision of state government that works closely with the City, landowners, and developers in Marion County with regard to natural resource issues such as soils, land use, erosion control and water quality. The MCSWCD is governed by a five member board that is appointed or elected locally. The MCSWCD provides technical assistance and consultation to individual landowners who have problems with drainage, erosion and other natural resource concerns. The District also provides educational materials and information to adults and teachers regarding natural resource conservation. For more information, call 786-1776 or visit the website at www.marionswcd.org.

Marion County Sheriff's Department (MCS D): The former police agency for the portions of Marion County outside the excluded cities and not covered by the Indianapolis Police Department. This agency was merged and consolidated on January 1, 2007, with the Indianapolis Police Department to form the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department.

Mark-to-Market: The Mark-to-Market program was established by the Multifamily Assisted Housing Reform and Affordability Act of 1997 as a process for restructuring multifamily properties insured by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) when their contracts expire. It is overseen by the Office of Multifamily Housing Assistance Restructuring (OMHAR), a division of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The overall goal of the program is to reduce federal spending on housing subsidies by making it financially feasible for multifamily properties currently charging rents greater than comparable

market rents to survive and offer quality, market-competitive housing at comparable market rents. As part of this process, eligible properties work with a Participating Administrative Entity (PAE), usually a housing authority or state housing finance agency, to identify appropriate market rent, identify improvements necessary for the property to be competitive in the marketplace, and identify methods of restructuring the finances of the property in order to make operating at comparable market rents financially feasible. For more information, call 226-6303.

Martindale-Brightwood Community Development Corporation: A community development corporation formed in 1992 northeast of downtown Indianapolis. Neighborhood organizations within the Martindale-Brightwood area are Forest Manor Neighborhood Association, the Martindale-Brightwood Neighborhood Association, the Hillside Neighborhood Association, and the Oakhill Civic Association. In addition to the Martindale-Brightwood Community Development Corporation, a portion of the area is in the Indianapolis Urban Enterprise Zone, which was established by the Indiana Legislature in 1990. For more information, contact Martindale-Brightwood Community Development Corporation, 2855 Keystone Avenue, Suite 130, Indianapolis, IN 46218 or call 924-8042 or visit the website at www.icndindy.org.

Martindale-Brightwood Neighborhood: A neighborhood umbrella organization northeast of downtown Indianapolis. See also Martindale-Brightwood Community Development Corporation.

Martin Luther King Community Development Corporation: A community development corporation, which was established in 1987, north of downtown Indianapolis. It contains portions of Butler-Tarkington, Meridian-Kessler, and Keystone Kessler neighborhoods. Neighborhood organizations that are active in the area are Fall Creek Civic League, Inc., the Keystone Communities Association, the Meridian-Kessler Neighborhood Association, the Butler-Tarkington Neighborhood Association, and the Keystone-Monon Neighborhood Partnership. For more information, contact MLK CDC, 512 East 38th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46205 or call 931-8090 or visit the website at www.icndindy.org.

Mayor's Action Center (MAC): The agency that assists citizens of Indianapolis and Marion County in contacting and soliciting services from the city. The MAC takes service requests and provides information regarding abandoned buildings and vehicles, air

pollution, dead animal pick-up, fallen trees and limbs, sewer and drainage problems, street and sidewalk maintenance, trash burning and dumping violations, and weed control. For more information, call 327-4622.

The Peterson II was prepared and included strengthening the economy and creating jobs, lifting-up public education and supporting our youth, and improving our quality of life by building world-class neighborhood, building a safer community, promoting strong, healthy families, celebrating diversity, and supporting the arts.

Mayor's Advisory Council of Disability (MACD), formerly Mayor's Office of Disability Affairs (MODA): An office created to promote an inclusive community for all Indianapolis citizens and to ensure accessibility in city government, neighborhoods, transportation, employment, housing, and other facets of the community. For more information, call 327-3798 or jpaini@indygov.org.

Mayor's Commission on Latino Affairs: This commission was created in February 2000, to increase Latino involvement in City government and make city services more accessible to all Indianapolis residents. For more information, call 327-2052.

Mayor's Neighborhood Liaisons: The Mayor's Neighborhood Liaisons serve as the direct link to the Mayor's office and all city departments and services. Liaisons serve neighborhoods in a variety of ways, including: assisting in establishing new neighborhood organizations; bringing community groups together to address common issues; attending community meetings to hear and address citizen and business concerns; educating the public on zoning and land use issues; and assisting merchants in business expansion or relocation of operations. Residents can sign up to receive newsletters, find maps reflecting the geographic area for each neighborhood liaison, and/or contact their liaison at 327-5039 or www.indygov.org/myneighborhood.

Mayor's Special Event Advisory Board: The committee to ensure that all major Downtown events are safe and successful and that residents and visitors have a positive experience in the city.

MBE: See **Minority Business Enterprise**.

MCANA: See **Marion County Alliance of Neighborhood Associations**.

MCCOY: See **Marion County Commission on Youth**.

McKinney Act: See **Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act**.

MCS D: See **Marion County Sheriff's Department**.

MCSWCD: See **Marion County Soil & Water Conservation District**.

MDC: See **Metropolitan Development Commission**.

MECA: See **Metropolitan Emergency Communications Agency**.

MEDIC: A neighborhood in the northwest part of downtown Indianapolis. See BOS Community Development Corporation.

Medium-Density Mixed-Use: A Regional Center Plan land use category. The general character of these areas is expected to be street-level retail with office or residential above. Development densities should reflect a floor area ratio of 5:1 or less. Specifically, the following types of uses will be encouraged: medium-density housing 16-49 DUA; theaters (movie and live performance); business services and professional offices (non-industrial) such as architectural, law, accounting, medical, advertising, commercial art and graphic design, interior decorators and designers, commercial photography and branch banks; restaurants and taverns; membership organizations (see High Density Mixed-Use); and personal services (see High-Density Mixed-Use).

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU): A written agreement that clarifies the enforcement roles and responsibilities of each agency in areas of shared authority.

Meridian Corridor: A name that generally describes the commercial area on Meridian Street from downtown Indianapolis to 40th Street. See Near North Community Development Corporation.

Meridian-Kessler Neighborhood: A neighborhood north of downtown Indianapolis. Division of Planning staff prepared the *Meridian-Kessler Subarea Plan* in 1979.

Meridian Street Preservation Area: The Meridian Street Preservation Area was established in 1971 by

the State of Indiana (IC 36-7-11.2). It is the only state-designated residential historic district in Indiana. The Meridian Street Preservation Commission has jurisdiction in the Meridian Street Preservation Area. According to state statute, the City of Indianapolis cannot grant a permit, variance or rezoning in the area without Meridian Street Preservation Commission approval. Generally the Meridian Street Preservation Area includes Illinois, Meridian, and Pennsylvania streets from 40th Street to Westfield Boulevard.

Meridian Street Preservation Commission: See **Meridian Street Preservation Area**.

Metadata: Defines what is known about a data set in terms of the content of the data set, it's accuracy, it's currency and who is responsible for maintenance.

Metro: See **IndyGo**.

Metropolitan Area: The concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei. The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of officially published standards.

Metropolitan Development Commission (MDC): The policy-making body of the Department of Metropolitan Development, consisting of nine appointed members who serve a one-year term. For more information, call 327-3698.

Metropolitan Emergency Communications Agency (MECA): The agency that handles all emergency communications for Marion County. For more information, contact MECA at 327-5501.

Metropolitan Indianapolis Board of Realtors (MIBOR): A voluntary trade association for Indianapolis area real estate professionals. For more information, contact MIBOR at 956-1912 or visit the website at www.mibor.com.

Metropolitan Planning Area (MPA): The portion of central Indiana that is expected to be urbanized in the next twenty years. It is the area studied by the MPO and includes all of Marion County and portions of the surrounding counties including the cities of

Beech Grove, Indianapolis, Lawrence, Southport, and the town of Speedway. The boundary also includes portions of Hamilton, Boone, Hendricks, Johnson, and Hancock counties, including the municipalities of Fishers, Westfield, Whiteland, New Whiteland, and the cities of Carmel, Zionsville, Brownsburg, Plainfield, and Greenwood. This area is larger than the IUA. See map on page 2.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO): The Department of Metropolitan Development is the designated MPO for the Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Area. The MPO has the responsibility, together with the state and IPTC, for the continuing, cooperative, and comprehensive transportation planning process required of urbanized areas to qualify for federal transportation funds. For more information, contact Mike Dearing at 327-5139 or visit the MPO website at www.indygov.org/indympo.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): A definition of central Indiana used to report Census information. Counties included in the MSA are Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan, Putnam, and Shelby. Total population in the MSA increased from 1990 to 2000 by 230,887 from 1,294,217 to 1,525,104. The MSA was formerly called the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area or SMSA. See map on page 2.

MIBOR: See **Metropolitan Indianapolis Board of Realtors**.

Midtown Neighborhood: A neighborhood in the northwest part of downtown Indianapolis. See **BOS Community Development Corporation**.

Mile Square: The Indiana General Assembly of 1820 approved a one square mile donation for the City of Indianapolis. The boundary streets are North, East, South, and West streets.

Mini Park: The mini park is designed to offer green space in those urban locations where yards are limited or in areas not served by any other park. They are established when larger acreage is unavailable, particularly in densely populated, developed areas. The cost of development and maintenance of mini parks is very high relative to the number of people served. Therefore mini parks are only created when neighborhoods enter into a long-term partnership with Indy Parks. As part of the community partnership commitment they bring development and maintenance endowment dollars as well as sweat-equity to the project. Land most frequently used for such a facility has been vacant

lots scattered throughout the inner city, although newer suburban sub-divisions are setting land aside for mini parks. Such parks are usually designed for the use of a specific age group (i.e., preschool children, teens or senior citizens) living within the immediate neighborhood, or they address limited or isolated recreation needs, or they are located where dense residential populations limit the availability of open space. Recreation resources include both active and passive use. Mini parks are between 2500 square feet and one acre in size. However, park areas less than 5 acres would technically be considered a mini-park. Anything larger would be considered a neighborhood park. The service area is several city blocks or less than 1/4 mile in a residential setting. The character may be either one of intensive use or aesthetic enjoyment. Low maintenance of these facilities is essential; also area residents should be encouraged to assist in policing and the day-to-day maintenance of this type of park. The primary function of such a park is to provide passive recreation space to those areas of the county where population densities limit the available open space.

Minority Business Enterprise (MBE): A business that is at least fifty-one percent owned by a minority or minorities who also control and operate the business.

Minority Participation Plan: A plan that invites the participation of those that differ from most of the population based on race, color, or national origin.

Mixed-Use: Mixed-use development is designed to encourage a variety of community activities, locales and services to co-exist in close proximity, thereby reducing the need for extensive vehicular travel.

Model Cities: A HUD program of the late 1960s and early 1970s aimed at establishing comprehensive improvement strategies in distressed neighborhoods. In Indianapolis the Model Cities program area was focused in the Citizens and Martindale-Brightwood neighborhoods.

MPA: See **Metropolitan Planning Area.**

MPO: See **Metropolitan Planning Organization.**

MSA: See **Metropolitan Statistical Area** or **Market Square Arena.**

MTCI: See **Manufacturing Technology Center at Indianapolis, Incorporated.**

Multi-Modal Transportation: The consideration of more than one mode to serve transportation needs in a given area.

Multiple Family Development: Housing units in a structure containing three or more housing units.

NAAQS: See **National Ambient Air Quality Standards.**

NAICS: See **North American Industrial Classification System.**

NAP: See **Neighborhood Assistance Program.**

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS): Standards for six principal air pollutants, including Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Ozone, Lead, Particles with diameters of 10 micrometer or less, and Particles with diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less.

National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA): A voluntary association of about 1,200 colleges and universities, athletic conferences and sports organizations devoted to the administration of intercollegiate athletics. Volunteer representatives from these schools and conferences establish rules that govern the Association and programs designed to further its goals and purposes. For more information, call 917-6222 or visit the website at www.ncaa.org.

National Community Development Initiative (NCDI): In 1991, a group of private foundations and corporations formed a national funders' collaborative to support low-income community development. The National Community Development Initiative (NCDI) allocated loan and grant funds to two national community development intermediaries - The Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) and The Enterprise Foundation - which, in turn invested in local projects developed by community development corporations (CDCs) in twenty-three U.S. cities. Local intermediary offices also supported CDCs directly, through operating support grants, technical assistance, and other activities to build organizational capacity. In both their project and organizational development work, LISC and Enterprise sought to engage new local actors in community development, often by forming funding collaboratives to support CDCs, and other building community development "systems".

Between 1991 and 1999, NCDI accounted for almost half of all intermediary supplied project and capacity-building funding awarded to CDCs. In June 2001,

NCDI concluded its first ten years' investments, and embark on a second decade of community development support.

Natural Woodlands: Groupings of trees, naturally occurring or planted.

Naval Air Warfare Center (NAWC): A defense plant on the east side of Indianapolis that opened in 1942. At its wartime peak, this facility employed nearly 7,000 people in the development of the Norden Bomb Sight, which was used for precision bombing in support of Allied forces. In 1945 the Naval Bureau of Ordnance took over the facility from the private contractor. In 1995 the federal government closed this base. Since then, the Navy has worked with the local community in investigating the possibility of privatization of the facility as an alternative to closure. Hughes Technical Services Company was selected in 1996 to acquire the facility. Operations began at the site in January of 1997. Raytheon has since acquired Hughes and now operates the site.

NAWC: See **Naval Air Warfare Center**.

NCAA: See **National Collegiate Athletic Association**.

NCDI: See **National Community Development Initiative**.

Near Eastside: A neighborhood area east of downtown Indianapolis. See **Eastside Community Investments**.

Near Eastside Community Organization (NESCO): A neighborhood umbrella organization east of downtown Indianapolis. See **Eastside Community Investments**.

Near North Development Corporation: A community development corporation, which was established in 1978. Near North is generally oriented along North Meridian Street in downtown Indianapolis and north to 40th Street. The CDC has been involved in numerous commercial and residential revitalization projects in the Near North area. Neighborhood organizations in Near North are Meridian-Highland Neighborhood Association and Highland Vicinity Neighborhood Association. The Division of Planning prepared the *North Meridian Corridor-Section Six Plan* in 1986 and the *Near North/Fall Creek Plan* in 1993. For more information, contact Near North Development Corporation, 2123

North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202 or call 927-9881.

Nearwestside Neighborhood: A neighborhood west of downtown Indianapolis. See **Westside Community Development Corporation**.

NEEDS: See **Neighborhood Environmental Evaluation and Decision System**.

NEI: See **Neighborhood Empowerment Initiative**.

Neighborhood Assistance Program (NAP): A tool for raising funds for community projects. Through this state-funded program, a business or individual can receive tax credits for donations to qualifying projects.

When a business donates to a qualifying project, they are eligible to take a tax credit on their Indiana state tax return for that year. The tax credit is taken directly on their return for one-half of the amount that was donated, up to a maximum credit of \$25,000. As an added incentive, the business may be able to take a deduction on their federal income tax return (provided the project is a qualifying 501 (c) non-profit).

Since 1990, NAP has leveraged more than \$385 million in private donations. This partnership enables community-based programs to expand their funding base, especially in economically disadvantaged areas. Typically, qualifying NAP projects focus on: low- and moderate-income housing, counseling services, day care, emergency assistance, housing facilities, job training, medical care, recreational facilities, downtown rehabilitation, and neighborhood commercial revitalization. For more information on NAP, contact the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority at 232-7777 or visit the website at www.indianahousing.org.

Neighborhood Empowerment Initiative (NEI): A series of programs in the 1990s that were designed to strengthen several low-income neighborhoods located in the core of Indianapolis. These projects consisted of the development of neighborhood umbrella associations, creation of neighborhood coordinator positions, and the allocation of a portion of Community Development Block Grant funds to the umbrella associations for neighborhood projects.

Neighborhood Environmental Evaluation and Decision System (NEEDS): A four stage sampling approach to environmental management developed

by the U.S. Bureau of Community Environmental Management, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare. A report based on the Indianapolis findings was printed in 1972. The program collected data that made possible evaluation and remediation of environmental factors that adversely affect the quality of life in Indianapolis.

Neighborhood Park: Neighborhood parks remain the basic unit of the park system and serve as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. They should be developed for both active and passive recreation activities geared specifically for those living in the service area. Accommodating a wide variety of age and user groups, including children, adults, senior citizens, and special populations, is important. Creating a sense of place by bringing together the unique character of the site with that of the neighborhood is vital to successful design. The neighborhood park is designed to provide the types of recreation one would expect to be able to walk to rather than be required to drive to. Neighborhood Parks offer small areas of open space and a sampling of park resources to service individual neighborhoods. Demographic profiles and population density within the park's service area are determinants of a neighborhood park's size. Generally, 5 acres is accepted as the minimum size necessary to provide space for a variety of recreation activities. 7 to 10 acres is considered optimal, up to 25 acres would be ideal. A neighborhood park is limited by geographical or social limits (maximum 20 minutes walking distance). The park primarily serves the local neighborhoods located within a radius of 1/4 to 1/2 mile of the park, without physical or social barriers to the boundaries. A neighborhood park should be centrally located within its service area, which encompasses a 1/4 to 1/2 mile distance uninterrupted by arterial roads and other physical barriers. It should be located away from railroads, main streets and other hazardous barriers. The distances might vary depending on development diversity. The site should be accessible from throughout its service area by way of interconnecting trails, sidewalks, or low-volume residential streets. Ease of access and walking distance are critical factors in locating a neighborhood park.

Neighborhood Preservation Initiative (NPI): The Pew Charitable Trusts' \$8.5 million Neighborhood Preservation Initiative (NPI) sought to learn how best to assist residents of diverse working-class neighborhoods to strengthen the social, physical and economic assets that make neighborhoods healthy and viable, and to help residents overcome factors

that put their neighborhoods at risk of blight and deterioration. NPI's goals were to determine what strategies are likely to work, build the long-term capacity of neighborhood residents to engage in neighborhood preservation, and stimulate future investments in working-class neighborhoods.

In October 1994, the Indianapolis Far-Eastside (now CAFÉ) was selected by NPI from a competitive pool of 21 applications.

Neighborhoods, USA (NUSA): A national non-profit organization committed to building and strengthening neighborhood organizations. Created in 1975 to share information and experiences toward building stronger communities, NUSA now continues to encourage networking and information sharing to facilitate the development of partnerships between neighborhood organizations, government and the private sector. For more information, call (419) 927-4710 or www.nusa.org.

NESCO: See **Near Eastside Community Organization**.

New Markets Tax Credit: In December 2000, Congress enacted the New Markets Tax Credit as part of the Community Renewal Tax Relief Act of 2000. The New Markets Tax Credit are intended to spur some \$15 billion in investments and to promote economic development in rural and urban low-income communities.

The Credit is available to taxpayers who make equity investments in Community Development Entities (CDEs) which are organizations with track records and expertise in promoting economic development in low-income communities. These investments, in turn, may be used to provide a range of financial and technical assistance for economic development services to promote business growth in low-income communities.

The New Markets Tax Credit is administered by the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI Fund) of the Treasury Department. CDEs will use credits to attract equity investments from individual or corporate taxpayers. The term of the credit is seven years. Investors are able to claim a tax credit of 5% for each of first three years of the credit, 6% for each of the last four years. The net present value of the credit is 30%.

CDEs can include community development organizations such as community development corporations, community development financial

institutions, community development venture capital funds, small business investment corporations, community loan funds, specialized small business investment companies, and others.

With funds derived from the credits, CDEs may make available a range of financial and technical assistance to private business enterprise in low-income communities. Qualified low-income community investments include: loans, equity investments, or capital to businesses; purchase of certain loans made by other CDEs; financial counseling and related services to businesses; and equity investment, loans, and counseling to other CDEs.

Under the law, businesses eligible to receive such investments are those corporations or partnerships (including sole proprietorships or unincorporated trades or businesses) that are active and located in low-income communities. A qualified active low-income business must derive at least half its gross income from business in the eligible area. In addition, a substantial portion of its tangible property as well as services performed by employees of the business must be in an eligible community. CDEs may provide investments to qualified active low-income businesses that are owned in whole or in part by the CDE.

New Urbanism: Community design that borrows from traditional city planning concepts, particularly those of the years 1900-1920, and applies them to modern living. New urbanism integrates housing, shops, workplaces, parks, and civic facilities into close-knit communities that are walkable and have ready access to transit. Andres Duany, Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk, and Peter Calthorpe are considered the pioneers of this method of community design. For more information, visit the website visit the website at www.newurbanism.org.

NIMBY: See **Not in My Back Yard**.

Nina Mason Pulliam Charitable Trust: Nina Mason Pulliam was a business leader, journalist, and humanitarian. Upon her death, her assets were placed into an irrevocable charitable trust to support the causes she loved in her home states of Arizona and Indiana. The Trust began its grantmaking in 1998 and will be in existence for 50 years. The Nina Mason Pulliam Charitable Trust seeks to help people in need, especially women, children and families; to protect animals and nature; and to enrich community life in the metropolitan areas of Indianapolis and Phoenix.

Primary consideration for grants is given to charitable organizations that serve the communities of Indianapolis paired with Metropolitan Phoenix; secondary consideration is given to the states of Indiana and Arizona. The Trust will consider grant proposals on an occasional basis from national organizations whose programs benefit these priority communities and states and/or benefit society as a whole. For more information, contact the Nina Mason Pulliam Charitable Trust at 231-6075 or visit the website at www.ninapulliamtrust.org

NOFA: See **Super NOFA**.

Non-Core Commercial: A Regional Center Plan land use category. Uses will generally be commercial retail and service uses that are not necessarily linked with one neighborhood and may be used by worker, visitor and resident populations. The following uses would typically be found in this category: restaurants; hotels and motels; personal services such as dry-cleaning; and retail uses such as grocery and drug stores.

Non-Core Office: A Regional Center Plan land use category. Uses will generally be single-owner office and professional service uses that are not necessarily linked with one neighborhood and may be used by worker, visitor and resident populations. Ancillary street-level commercial may be included. The following uses would typically be found in this category: single owner offices; organizations and professional services; and offices in historic districts in restored buildings.

North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS): Replacing the SIC system, the NAICS is a system of employment classification developed for the purpose of facilitating the collection, tabulation, presentation, and analysis of data relating to employment and for promoting uniformity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data collected by various agencies of the United States Government, state agencies, trade associations, and private research organizations. The NAICS is intended to cover the entire field of economic activities: agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and trapping; mining and construction; manufacturing; transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; personal, business, professional, repair, recreation, and other services; and public administration. For more information, visit the website visit the website at www.census.gov.

North Meridian Corridor: See both **Meridian Corridor** and **Near North Community Development Corporation**.

Not in My Back Yard (NIMBY): Land uses that most people do not want near their homes, such as power plants and junkyards.

NPI: See **Neighborhood Preservation Initiative**.

NUSA: See **Neighborhoods, USA**.

Objective: A quantifiable refinement of a goal or means of achieving a goal. Objectives often relate to more than one goal.

Office Commercial: A Comprehensive Plan land use category. This land use category is for single office uses and integrated office development. Retail uses are not promoted in this category. Office Commercial Uses can exist either as buffers between higher and lower intensity land uses or as major employment centers.

OIC: See **Opportunities Industrialization Centers**.

Opportunities Industrialization Centers (OIC): An agency that provides a wide range of services including adult education, child care, vocational training, job search and placement services, and other services that directly impact the ability of the poor, unemployed, and disadvantaged to prepare for and secure viable jobs. Also OIC is involved in an economic development project, Genesis Plaza, in the Martindale-Brightwood neighborhood of Indianapolis. Technical assistance and community needs assessments are offered to communities by OIC staff. The Indiana OIC State Council, incorporated in 1978, is a part of OIC America, Inc. For more information, contact OIC at 924-9440 or visit the website at www.oicindiana.com.

Ozone Awareness Program: A public information program with the purpose of helping to educate the public about ozone and enlisting their aid in dealing with the issue. The campaign includes a wide range of educational components, an information line (327-4247), various public relations activities, a KNOZONE web page (www.knozone.com), and reduced transit fares on weekday NOZONE Action Days.

Paradigm: A simplified model used to make decisions related to complex conditions.

Park: A Comprehensive Plan land use category. This land use category consists of public and private property designated for active and passive recreation and conservation and preservation areas.

Parks and Open Space: A Regional Center Plan land use category. There are five primary categories within the Parks and Open Space land use designation: building related spaces; civic open spaces; neighborhood parks; White River State Park; and corridors.

Partners In Housing Development Corporation: A corporation that was founded in 1993 to create housing for people with special needs.

Partners In Housing is fulfilling its mission today through the concept of supportive housing: housing linked with social services, employment training and placement. Supportive housing is built on the principle that there must be services right where people live to stop the overwhelming recurring cycles of homelessness.

Partners In Housing has over 300 units of supportive housing in Indianapolis and acted as a consultant on supportive housing projects across the State of Indiana. Partners' first project, the Burton Apartments at 821 North Pennsylvania, provides 23 efficiency units for formerly homeless individuals. Another Partners' project, the Blue Triangle Residence Hall, 725 North Pennsylvania Street, is a 96 unit single room occupancy (SRO) apartment house created through the adaptive reuse of Indianapolis' historic YWCA dormitory. The Blue Triangle Residence Hall was the first project in Indiana to link housing with on-site social services and employment training and placement. Today, the Blue Triangle supportive housing model meets the individual needs of tenants with a full-time social service staff, a Goodwill Career Academy, and links to a network of established service providers. Other supportive housing includes 22 units at Mozingo Place, 106 units at Colonial Park, 29 units at Linwood Manor, 19 units at Guerin Place, 4 units at Park Place, and 24 units at Gladstone Apartments. For more information, contact Partners In Housing at 633-1861 or visit the website at www.pihdc.org.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT): Payments a public agency makes to local units of government in lieu of property taxes for the land owned by that agency. For more information, visit the website at www.doi.gov/pilt.

PDR: See **Purchase of Development Rights**.

People Mover: An elevated, automated rail system.

Perry Township: A 29,420 acre township located in the south central part of Marion County. Perry Township had a population of 78,485 in 1980, 85,060 in 1990, and 92,838 in 2000. The Perry Township portion of the comprehensive land use plan for Marion County was last updated in 2006. For more information, contact Keith Holdsworth at 327-5114 or the Perry Township Mayor's Neighborhood Liaison at 327-5014.

Pew Charitable Trusts: The Pew Charitable Trusts support nonprofit activities in the areas of culture, education, the environment, health and human services, public policy and religion. Based in Philadelphia, the Trusts make strategic investments that encourage and support citizen participation in addressing critical issues and effecting social change. In 1994 the Pew Charitable Trusts helped to fund a Neighborhood Preservation Initiative project in the Far Eastside neighborhood (now CAFÉ) of Indianapolis.

For more information, visit the website visit the website at www.pewtrusts.com.

RHS: See **Rural Housing Service**.

Pike Township: A 28,140 acre township located in the northwest part of Marion County. Pike Township had a 1980 population of 25,336, a 1990 population of 45,204, and a 2000 population of 71,465 persons. The Pike Township portion of the comprehensive land use plan for Marion County was last updated in 2005. For more information, contact Keith Holdsworth at 327-5114 or the Pike Township Mayor's Neighborhood Liaison at 327-5157.

PILOT: See **Payments in Lieu of Taxes**.

Planned Unit Development (PUD): A development which, for zoning approval purposes, is not judged by typical zoning standards but on the basis of an overall plan for the total development. To be approved by the zoning review agency, the plan must include detailed information regarding such issues as land use, building height, density, and setbacks at the overall edge of the development.

Polis Center, The: A research center of Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis. Polis deals with issues in religion, education, race relations, social values, social services, information technologies, economic development, and other

areas. The Center works with private citizens, public officials, clergy and parishioners, and with leaders from neighborhood, cultural, historical, and educational organizations. One of the more significant products from Polis to date is *The Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*. For more information, contact Polis at 274-2455 or visit the website at www.polis.iupui.edu.

Primary Arterial: These routes have greater traffic-carrying capabilities and higher levels of service than other at-grade routes to channel major traffic movements and serve as connecting routes to the freeway system.

Program: A proposal with an end product that is not physical in nature but is a plan for dealing with an issue. Programs are direct outgrowths of objectives.

Project: A proposal with an end product that is physical in nature. As with programs, projects are direct outgrowths of objectives.

Public and Semi-Public: A Regional Center Plan land use category. This land use category primarily includes publicly-owned and institutional properties. Because many of these uses support other nearby uses, they may be located in areas with different land use designations: places of worship; schools; city, county, state and federal facilities; public utilities; theaters (non-profit live performance); nursing homes; hospitals; union halls; fraternities; sororities and lodges; sports and convention centers; libraries; and community centers.

Public Art: Public Art is art which is located on public property and/or integrated with public construction projects. Public Art can include all forms of original works of art work, exterior or interior, which are accessible to the public during normal hours of operation.

Public Arts Council Advisory Group: This group has been established as was recommended in the Indianapolis Public Art Master Plan. The group is convened by the Arts Council of Indianapolis and consists of representatives from the following: Indianapolis Mayor's Office, Cultural Development Commission, Indianapolis Art Center, Community Foundation of Central Indiana, Indianapolis Department of Public Works, Indianapolis Department of Metropolitan Development, IUPUI Public History Program, Indianapolis Museum of Art, Eiteljorg Museum, and Herron School of Art, IUPUI, among others. The Public Art Advisory Group has been active in producing public art

projects and will be consulted in the review of all public art proposed to be permanently located on public property.

Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS): Information that comes from computer accessible files which furnish nearly all of the detailed information recorded on the long-form questionnaires administered as a part of the Census. With this information users can construct an infinite variety of tabulations interrelating any desired set of variables. For more information regarding PUMS contact Andy Swenson at 327-5132 or visit the website at www.census.gov.

Public Works Coordinating Council (PWCC): A group of utility related agencies that meet once a month to exchange information, update project status and coordinate future projects. Agencies involved include DMD Compliance, DPW, INDOT, Marion Co. Surveyor's Office and all Major utilities.

PUD: See **Planned Unit Development**.

PUMS: See **Public Use Microdata Samples**.

Purchase of Development Rights (PDR): The voluntary sale of the right to develop a piece of property by the landowner to a government agency or land trust. The sale price is determined by an appraisal. Landowners retain full ownership and use of their land for agricultural purposes. Development rights are extinguished in exchange for compensation.

Purdue Cooperative Extension Service of Marion County: The non-formal educational arm of Purdue University whose primary mission is to bring research-based knowledge to people to help them address problems. It offers services in leadership and volunteer development; citizenship, public issues, and community development; science education; career development and workforce preparation; environmental stewardship and natural resources; business development and technical assistance; diet, nutrition, and health; and family strength and resilience. For more information, contact the Purdue Cooperative Extension Service at 848-7351 or visit the website at www.ces.purdue.edu/marion.

PWCC: See **Public Works Coordinating Council**.

Quality of Life: The attributes or amenities that combine to make an area a good place to live. Examples include the availability of political, educational, and social support systems; good

relations among constituent groups; a healthy physical environment; and economic opportunities for both individuals and businesses.

Ralston Plan: The original one square mile plan prepared by Alexander Ralston in 1820.

Rapid Transit: An elevated or at grade urban passenger transportation system operating completely separate from all modes of transportation on an exclusive right-of-way.

RC: See **Regional Center**.

Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT): A publicly traded investment trust which invests the capital of its shareholders in real estate.

Redevelopment Area: Areas that are designated for redevelopment by the MDC and administered by DMD. Establishing a redevelopment area allows government to accomplish a wide variety of public goals. A variety of tools can be used in the districts to acquire and assemble land (including eminent domain), prepare it for disposition, write-down acquisition costs, make needed area improvements, and assist developers and property owners in improving their property.

Redevelopment/Revitalization of the Southside (R/ROS): A community development corporation formed in 1996 southeast of downtown Indianapolis. In 1996, the community undertook a process to prepare a plan for the R/ROS neighborhood. The plan was completed and adopted by the Metropolitan Development Commission in 1998. Smaller neighborhood organizations in the R/ROS area are the South East Community Organization, Southeast Side Triangle Community Neighborhood Association, and Granville and Vicinity. For more information, contact Redevelopment/Revitalization of the Southside, 2618 East Bethel Avenue, Indianapolis IN, 46203 or call 784-5176.

Regional Center (RC): The area bounded by I6th Street on the north, I-65 and I-70 on the east, I-70 on the south, and the previously proposed alignment of Harding Street improvements on the west. Plans were prepared for this area in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2004.

Regional Commercial: A Comprehensive Plan land use category. This land use category is for general commercial and office uses that serve a wider market. This land use category may consist of a collection of

relatively large freestanding commercial uses and integrated centers.

Regional Park: Regional parks offer county residents the opportunity to participate in a variety of park experiences capable of entertaining the entire family for extended time periods. It may provide a natural setting or sense of remoteness from the common urban fabric or enrich participants about our cultural heritage. Because regional parks are designed for both active and passive recreation, and are centered on unique terrain, extensive natural areas, scenic views, a lake, river, or cultural features, they typically attract a large number of persons from throughout the county. These parks serve a broader purpose than community parks and are used when community and neighborhood parks are not adequate to serve the needs of the community. The focus is on meeting community-based recreation needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces. Regional Parks are a minimum of 50 acres with 75 or more acres being optimal. Regional Parks may have recreation centers, nature centers, aquatic facilities, golf courses, play grounds, athletic fields/courts, trails, shelters and open space. Regional parks may also have unique features such as designated nature preserves, a conservatory, velodrome, horse trails, or a soap box derby hill.

Regional Park: A land use plan category recommending a park of 100 acres or more that serves a population within a one hour driving distance. A regional park usually includes facilities such as play areas, picnic areas, shelters, nature centers, and trails. They also usually include rivers, lakes, or other natural features to provide the park users a natural retreat from the urban environment.

Regional Transportation Plan (RTP): This plan guides the development of an area's transportation system for the next 25 years. It is developed through the cooperation of citizens, planners, engineers, and public officials.

Rehab Resource: An agency dedicated to providing building materials for the repair and rehabilitation of existing housing and the construction of new, affordable housing for low- to moderate-income residents. Donations of high-quality building materials are sought from private businesses, including manufacturers, suppliers and contractors. The materials are then redistributed to CDCs and other non-profit organizations that work on behalf of low- to moderate-income families. Individuals may get building materials from Rehab Resources with a referral from any member agency. There is a

nominal handling fee to cover the cost of the warehouse operations. For more information, contact Rehab Resource at 1-800-685-4686 or visit the website at www.rehabresource.org.

REIT: See **Real Estate Investment Trust**.

Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act (RULIPA): This act was passed by Congress in 2000 to protect individuals, houses of worship, and other religious institutions from discrimination in zoning and landmarking laws. For more information visit the website at www.usdoj.gov.

Request for Proposal (RFP): A process to solicit proposals for new projects and programs. For example, the RFP process is used when a municipality seeks a developer for publicly owned property. There is a public advertisement of the type of development being sought, and interested firms may submit information explaining why their firm is the best qualified to develop the property. A selection is then made based on the proposals submitted.

Request for Qualifications (RFQ): A process to solicit information regarding individuals or firms that might provide professional services to the agency. An example is that the RFQ process is frequently used when a municipality seeks to hire an architect or engineering firm. There is a public advertisement of the services being sought, and interested firms may submit information explaining why their firm is the best qualified to perform the services. A selection is then made based on the qualifications submitted.

Research and Technology: A Regional Center Plan land use category. This use category primarily includes research and production of high technology or medical related goods in a campus-like setting. Uses typically will be thematically linked with a University or adjacent business. Supporting uses such as personal services and restaurants will contribute to the vitality of these areas. The following types of uses will be encouraged: research and development facilities; testing and evaluation facilities; offices incidental to research or production; education resource center; assembly of high technology products; and conference center.

Research Community Mixed-Use: A Regional Center Plan land use category. This use category primarily includes research and production of high technology or medical related goods in an urban mixed-use community setting. Uses typically will be thematically linked with a University or adjacent

business. Supporting uses such as commercial, retail and residential development will contribute to the vitality of these areas. Street-level pedestrian oriented uses are encouraged. The following types of uses will be encouraged: research and development facilities; testing and evaluation facilities; offices incidental to research or production; education resource center; assembly of high technology products; conference center; mixed-use development; residential 50+ DUA; and parks, trails and open space.

Residential 16-26 Dwelling Units per Acre: A Regional Center Plan land use category. Garden apartments and townhouses.

Residential 27-49 Dwelling Units per Acre: A Regional Center Plan land use category. Low-rise (usually under four stories) apartments. Canal or street-level development as described in "50+ DUN" category is also appropriate.

Residential 50+ Dwelling Units per Acre: A Regional Center Plan land use category. High- and mid-rise apartments that typically would include garage parking and other onsite amenities. Canal or street-level retail sales and services such as restaurants, nightclubs, gift shops, florists and bookstores should be a component of this category.

Residential 6-15 Dwelling Units per Acre: A Regional Center Plan land use category. Single-family, two-family and townhouses.

Residential Development Greater Than 0.00 and Equal to or Less Than 1.75 Units per Acre: A Comprehensive Plan land use category. This density is consistent with rural development patterns and property with extreme topography or other significant environmental considerations.

Residential Development Greater Than 1.75 and Equal to or Less Than 3.50 Units per Acre: A Comprehensive Plan land use category. This density is consistent with single-family residential development in transitional areas between rural and suburban development patterns.

Residential Development Greater Than 15.00 Units per Acre: A Comprehensive Plan land use category. This density is appropriate only within relatively intense urban areas where there is a full range of urban services and in rare circumstances in suburban areas as assisted-living housing or as a buffer between major retail areas and lower density residential areas.

Residential Development Greater Than 3.50 and Equal to or Less Than 5.00 Units per Acre: A Comprehensive Plan land use category. This density is consistent with single-family residential development in suburban areas and in transitional areas between suburban and urban patterns of development. Multi-family residential development is acceptable, but unlikely.

Residential Development Greater Than 5.00 and Equal to or Less Than 8.00 Units per Acre: A Comprehensive Plan land use category. In suburban and rural areas this is a common multi-family density and typically the highest density single-family category in suburban areas. In urban areas, it is common for both single-family and multi-family development.

Residential Development Greater Than 8.00 and Equal to or Less Than 15.00 Units per Acre: A Comprehensive Plan land use category. This density is typically the highest density serviceable in suburban areas. In urban areas, this is the highest density single-family residential category and a common multi-family category.

Rezoning: Changing the zoning on a particular piece of property.

RFP: See **Request for Proposal**.

RFQ: See **Request for Qualifications**.

RHS: See **Rural Housing Service**.

Right-of-Way: Specific and particularly described strip of land, property, or interest therein devoted to and subject to the lawful use, typically as a thoroughfare of passage for pedestrians, vehicles, or utilities, as officially recorded by the Office of the Marion County Recorder.

Riley Area Development Corporation: A community development corporation formed in 1979 in the northeast part of downtown Indianapolis. Smaller neighborhoods within Riley Area include the Chatham Arch Neighborhood Association, Cole-Noble Commercial Arts District, St. Joseph Historic Neighborhood Association, and Lockerbie Square People's Club. For more information, contact Riley Area Development Corporation, 430 Massachusetts Avenue, Suite LL1, Indianapolis, IN 46204 or call 637-8996.

RLUIPA: See **Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act**.

R/ROSS: See **Redevelopment/Revitalization of the Southside**.

RTP: See **Regional Transportation Plan**.

Rural Housing Service: The Rural Housing Service (RHS) is the successor agency to the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA). It is responsible for administering a number of rural housing programs not all of which serve low- and very low income persons and households. Unlike its predecessor which was an agency within the Department of Agriculture with its own national and field office staff, RHS is only an administrative division within the Department of Agriculture (USDA). It has a national office but no field office staff. The RHS housing programs are administered in the field by USDA's Rural Development staff. For more information, call (510) 251-9400 or visit the website at www.nhlp.org.

SAVI: See **Social Assets and Vulnerability Indicators**.

SCORE: See **Service Corps of Retired Executives**.

Secondary Arterial: These routes serve a higher percentage of short trips than do primary arterials. They carry significant volumes and are needed to provide system continuity.

Section 501 (c) (3): An agency that has 501 (c) (3) status is tax-exempt. Many non-profit organizations have this designation.

Section Six: A term used to describe the North Meridian Corridor from 30th to 40th Street. Near North Development Corporation originally had five areas of interest, or sections. The "Sixth Section" was added when it was determined that the 30th to 40th Street portion should be included as an area of interest. The Division of Planning prepared the *North Meridian Corridor-Section Six Plan* in 1986.

Section 8 Certificate: Rental assistance for very low income (50% or less of median family income) or elderly households, which is provided by HUD through local housing authorities. Recipients may choose a rental unit that suits their household needs and only pay 30% of their household income. HUD makes up the difference between the 30% and fair market rent.

SEND: See **South East Neighborhood Development**.

Septic Tank Elimination Program (STEP): This program replaced the state's Barrett Law on January 1, 2006, in an effort to minimize the financial hardship for septic conversion for many homeowners, especially low-income residents and the elderly. The typical property owner's costs to connect to the sewer will be reduced by approximately 50 percent. Under this program, the 18,000 high-priority homes will be taken off septic systems and connected to city sewers during the next 20 years. For more information, contact Gary Huddleston at 327-8314 or visit the website at www.indygov.org/eGov/City/DPW/Environment/CleanStream/Solutions/Septic/contact.htm.

Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE): A 13,000 member volunteer association sponsored by the U.S. Small Business Administration. Since 1964, the association has matched volunteer business management counselors with clients in need of expert advice. SCORE has experts in virtually every area of business management and maintains a national skills roster to help identify the best counselor for a particular client. Volunteer counselors, whose collective experience spans the full range of American enterprise, share their management and technical expertise with both present and prospective small business owners. For more information, contact SCORE at 226-7264 or visit the website at www.score.org.

Sign: Any structure, fixture, placard, announcement, declaration, device, demonstration or insignia used for direction, information, identification or to advertise or promote any business, product, goods, activity, services or any interests.

Single Room Occupancy (SRO): A method of providing housing for homeless people. Often an old hotel building is modified to provide one person per room, permanent housing.

Skywalk: An upper-level pedestrian walkway.

Smart Growth: A current trend to deal with sprawl by channeling development towards existing cities and towns, preserving farms and natural areas, supporting car-independent living, and revitalizing existing neighborhoods. A number of cities across the country have Smart Growth initiatives. For more information, visit the website at www.smartgrowth.org.

SMSA or Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area: See **Metropolitan Statistical Area**.

Social Assets and Vulnerability Indicators (SAVI):

The Community Service Council and The Polis Center have developed a database of information from sources such as the U.S. Census, the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, the Family and Social Services Administration, and the Marion County Health Department. Information in this database can be displayed on a Marion County map. This database includes information about the people that live in Marion County and their social condition. For more information, contact the Community Service Council at 923-1466 or Polis at 274-2455 or visit the website at www.savi.org.

Southeastern Neighborhood: A neighborhood and commercial area southeast of downtown Indianapolis. Other names used to describe this neighborhood area are South East Neighborhood Development (SEND), Fountain Square, and Southeast Umbrella Organization (SUMO). Smaller neighborhoods within the Southeastern neighborhood area are Coburn Block, Fletcher Place Neighborhood Association, Fountain Square Neighborhood Association, Friends of Historic Fountain Square, South East Community Organization, and Garfield Station. The Division of Planning assisted the community in the preparation of the *Southeast Indianapolis Community Strategic Plan* in 2002. For more information, contact SEND at 634-5079.

Southeast Neighborhood Development (SEND): A community development corporation formed in 1993 by combining the Fountain Square/Fletcher Place Investment Corporation and Fountain Square Church and Community Project. These two former community development corporations and now SEND have played an active role in improving the quality of life for those who live, work, and shop in the area. For more information, contact SEND, 1030 Orange Street, Indianapolis, IN 46203 or call 634-5079.

Southeastside Neighborhood: A neighborhood area southeast of downtown Indianapolis. Another name used to describe this general neighborhood area is the R/ROS area. See **Redevelopment/ Revitalization of the Southside**.

Southeast Umbrella Organization (SUMO): A neighborhood umbrella organization southeast of downtown Indianapolis. The service area of SUMO is in the South East Neighborhood Development (SEND) or Southeastern neighborhood area.

Special Use: A Comprehensive Plan land use category. This land use category consists of a variety

of public, semi-public and private land uses that either serve a specific public purpose (such as schools, churches, and fire stations) or are unique uses exhibiting significant impacts on adjacent property.

SPIRIT: See **Strategic Plan for Indianapolis Residents Investing in Tomorrow**.

SRO: See **Single Room Occupancy**.

Steep Slopes: Slopes of 10% or more. These are slopes with greater than one foot of rise in elevation over 10 feet of horizontal distance. For the purposes of the Comprehensive Plan, Steep Slopes were identified based on 1979 data.

Step Ahead: Step Ahead is a comprehensive, statewide process which provides a coordinated approach to deliver needed services to individuals, children and families in their communities. For more information, call 293-9639.

STEP: See **Septic Tank Elimination Program**.

Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act or McKinney Act: Congress enacted this legislation in 1987 to establish distinct assistance programs for the growing numbers of homeless persons. Recognizing the variety of causes of homelessness, the original McKinney Act authorized twenty programs offering a multitude of services, including emergency food and shelter, transitional and permanent housing, education, job training, mental health care, primary health care services, substance abuse treatment, and veterans' assistance services. The six programs administered by HUD are: Emergency Shelter Grants Program (ESG), Supportive Housing Demonstration Program (SHDP), Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation for Single-Room Occupancy Dwellings (SROs), Supplemental Assistance to Facilities to Assist the Homeless, Single Family Property Disposition Initiative (SFPDI), and Shelter Plus Care. For information, call 226-6303 or visit the website at www.hud.gov.

Strategic Plan for Indianapolis Residents Investing in Tomorrow (SPIRIT): A study commissioned to review the human service needs of the city. The results of the committee's work were published in a report in February of 1991.

Streetscape: Furniture and fixtures in the street right of way including benches, lighting landscaping and paving.

Sub-Area Plans: The Indianapolis Division of Planning works with the citizens of Marion County to develop sub-area plans. These plans are detailed studies of contained areas such as neighborhoods and street corridors and are tailored to the needs of their individual locales. Sub-area plans are adopted by the Metropolitan Development Commission and form the land use component for their study areas. Sub-area plans are available from the Division of Planning in Room 1821 of the City-County Building or call 327-5155.

Sub-Neighborhood Park: A land use plan category recommending a park of between 1/4 and 5 acres that usually serves a specific age group within the immediate neighborhood. Facilities may include a playground, sitting area, and multi-purpose game area.

SUMO: See **Southeast Umbrella Organization**.

Super NOFA: NOFA stands for notice of funding availability. In recent years, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has awarded funding for the Supportive Housing Program, the Shelter Plus Care Program, and the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation SRO Program for homeless individuals through a combined application process or "Super NOFA." For more information, call 226-6303 or visit the website at www.hud.gov.

Support Continuum: See **Continuum of Care**.

Sustainable Development: Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

SWOT Analysis: An analysis that examines the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of the subject.

TANF: See **Temporary Assistance For Needy Families**

Tax Abatement: A reduction in taxes granted to a property owner in a locally designated Economic Revitalization Area who makes improvements to real property or installs new manufacturing equipment. Used manufacturing equipment can also qualify as long as such equipment is new to the State of Indiana. Equipment not used in direct production, such as office equipment, does not qualify for abatement. Land does not qualify for abatement.

Tax Exempt Bonds: Bonds issued on the stock market to raise capital for public investments at an interest rate below the market value. Capital gains

with these bonds are not taxed by the federal government.

Tax Increment Financing (TIF): A method of raising additional capital within declared districts to pay for needed improvements within those districts. The districts are established by the Metropolitan Development Commission. The base of existing assessed valuation is frozen with the incremental revenues obtained by the taxes on new development in the TIF District then becoming available to fund improvement projects.

TDR: See **Transfer of Development Rights**.

TEA-21: See **Transportation Equity Act**.

teMPO: A newsletter prepared by the MPO to keep the public informed of its activities. For more information or to receive copies of teMPO, call Mike Dearing at 327-5139.

Temporary Assistance For Needy Families (TANF): The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) created the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant, replacing the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and giving states flexibility to create new cash assistance programs for families with children. While the federal legislation establishes a variety of minimum requirements in some areas, there is considerable flexibility for states to exceed these minimum requirements and a number of areas are open to state discretion.

TIF: See **Tax Increment Financing**.

TIS: See **Traffic Impact Study**.

TLD: See **Trustee Leadership Development, Inc.**

TMS: See **Transportation Monitoring System**.

TND: See **Traditional Neighborhood Design**.

TOD: See **Transit Oriented Development**.

Techpoint (merger of Indiana Information Technology Association and Indiana Technology Partnership): Techpoint, founded in December 2002, represents Indiana's technology community, including publicly-traded companies, private businesses, college and research, and local economic development organizations. The group's mission is to transform Indiana into a recognized technology

leader by developing relevant policy, catalyzing change, and measuring the state's progress. TechPoint promotes technology-based enterprise and economic development through lobbying and government advocacy, educational and networking programs, and strategic economic development initiatives. TechPoint seeks growth in Indiana's emerging technology clusters, including advanced manufacturing, logistics, health and life sciences, and information technology. For more information, call 275-2080 or visit the website at www.techpoint.org.

Traditional Neighborhood Design (TND): Neighborhood design that uses the principles of the new urbanism movement. See **New Urbanism**.

Traffic Calming: Usually a component of traditional neighborhood design, traffic calming uses physical design features, such as street trees, landscaping bump outs, and textured pavement to slow down automobile traffic passing through neighborhood areas. The intention is to improve the quality of life in urban neighborhoods and to make neighborhoods more pedestrian friendly. For more information, visit the website at www.trafficcalming.org.

Traffic Impact Study (TIS): An analysis of certain new developments to determine the impact on the surrounding transportation system. For more information, call Steve Cunningham at 327-5403.

Transfer of Development Rights (TDR): A program that allows landowners to transfer the right to develop one parcel of land to a more suitable parcel of land. TDR programs establish "sending area" and "receiving areas" for development rights.

Transit Oriented Development (TOD): A compact, mixed-use development within an easy walk of a transit station. Its pedestrian-oriented design encourages residents and workers to drive their cars less and ride mass transit more. These "transit villages" are usually moderate to high density, matching the existing scale of development and can be new construction or redevelopment. For more information, visit the website at www.transitorienteddevelopment.org.

Transportation Equity Act (TEA-21): The landmark Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century affirms the priority of improving safety, protecting public health and the environment, and creating opportunity for all Americans. The Act provides money for the continued rebuilding of America's highways and transit systems. TEA-21

replaces **ISTEA**. For more information, visit the website at www.dot.gov.

Transportation Monitoring System (TMS): A systematic process for the collection, analysis, summary, and retention of roadway related person and vehicular traffic data, including public transportation on public highways and streets. The goal of TMS is to develop a comprehensive compilation of available transportation and traffic data for the region while satisfying the intent of the regulations outlined in ISTEA. ISTEA specifies that the TMS shall cover all public roads except those functionally classified as local or rural minor collectors or those that are federally owned. For more information, call the MPO at 327-5155.

Transportation System Management (TSM): A study that looked at ways to maximize the efficiency of the existing transportation system by relatively low cost means such as signal improvements and turning lanes. TSM has been replaced by the Congestion Management System.

Trustee Leadership Development, Inc. (TLD): Trustee Leadership Development (TLD) is an Indiana based, national leadership education and resource center helping individuals and organizations in philanthropic, social service, education, religion, and business sectors to serve more responsibly and to lead more effectively. TLD specializes in leadership education that engages the intellect and spirit, cultivates caring and competence, aligns beliefs with actions, and values with commitment, and that fosters participation and sustained change considerate of individual interests and the common good. TLD has served more than 30,000 individuals and 850 organizations since its inception in 1989. For more information, contact TLD at 636-5323 or visit the website at www.tld.org.

TSM: See **Transportation System Management**.

UBC: See **Uniform Building Code**.

UDAP: See **User Defined Area Program**.

UDAT: See **Urban Design Assistance Team**.

UEA: See **Urban Enterprise Association**.

UEZ or Urban Enterprise Zone: See **Urban Enterprise Association**.

ULI: See **Urban Land Institute**.

Underground Storage Tank (UST): A storage tank that is buried under the ground similar to ones used at gasoline service stations. Many have been used to store materials that are considered hazardous. New standards require the removal of older tanks that may leak and pollute the surrounding area. For more information, call (812) 886-6136 or visit the website at www.epa.gov/oust.

UNECDC: See **United North East Community Development Corporation**.

Unified Planning Program (UPP): A comprehensive planning program developed by the Department of Metropolitan Development, Division of Planning and Zoning in the late 1960s. It covered a wide range of subject areas, from administration through the preparation and implementation of plans and programs in economic, social, environmental, and physical development. Until recently all work of the Division was organized by UPP numbers.

Uniform Building Code (UBC): National building construction standards first developed in 1927 for the purpose of protecting the health and safety of the building occupants. The UBC was designed to create greater safety to the public by providing uniformity in building laws. Topics covered in the code include fire safety, appropriate use of building materials, size of public spaces, and special hazards. The UBC is the basis for the State's review of certain types of new construction. For more information, contact the Division of Fire and Building Safety at 232-2222.

UNIGOV: Title 36, Article 3 of the State of Indiana Code detailing the combined governments of the City of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana. Effective January 1, 1970, UNIGOV legislation permitted the City of Indianapolis to provide most municipal services county-wide.

The City Council and the County Council were joined to become the City-County Council. The structure of the UNIGOV legislation was divided into three branches similar to the federal government: the executive branch consisted of the Mayor and other administrators; the legislative branch consisted of the City-County Council; and the judicial branch consisted of the court system.

United North East Community Development Corporation (UNECDC): A community development corporation formed in 1996 northeast of downtown Indianapolis. The UNECDC was founded by residents, business owners/representatives, and social service representatives who serve the United

North East area. The UNECDC provides housing repairs, homeowner education, housing counseling, technical assistance to small businesses, community workshops, community and economic development incentives, and information and referral services. Smaller neighborhood organizations in the UNECDC area are Crosstown Community, Emerson Avenue Area Civic Alliance, Inc., Forest Manor Community Development Corp., Forest Manor Neighborhood Association, Forest Manor-South Gladstone Area Community Organization, Friends and Neighbors Block Club, Keystone-Orchard Neighborhood Association, Meadows-Fall Creek Civic League, and Rosecrest Neighborhood Association. The Division of Planning prepared the *United North East Neighborhood Plan* in 1997. For more information, contact UNECDC, 3636 East 38th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46218 or call 546-6240.

United Northwest Area Development Corporation: A community development corporation formed in 1979 northwest of downtown Indianapolis. Access to information from all sectors of this community is a key strength of the organization. Residents are involved in, and supportive of, the work of the CDC, which has primarily focused on housing (i.e., major repairs for owner-occupants, rehab to create affordable rental units, and a lease-to-buy program for first time homeowners). Smaller neighborhood organizations in the UNWADC area are the Northwest Neighborhood Planning and Development Corporation; the Riverside Civic League; the North West Way Civic Association; Neighbors Helping Neighbors; the Concerned Neighborhood Association, Inc.; and the Crown Hill Neighborhood Association. For more information, contact United Northwest Area Development Corporation, 1426 West 29th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46208 or call 924-0199.

United Northwest Area, Incorporated (UNWA): A neighborhood umbrella organization northwest of downtown Indianapolis. This organization is a part of the NEI program described above. The service area of UNWA is in the United Northwest Area Development Corporation area. See description above. For more information, contact United Northwest Area at 924-5786.

United Way of Central Indiana: United Way of Central Indiana's mission is to mobilize people in our community to care for one another. The United Way works with approximately 118,000 donors, over 100 service agencies, 33 schools, and 16 funding partners.

For more information, phone 923-1466 or visit the website at www.uwci.org.

UNWA: See **United Northwest Area Development Corporation**.

UPARR: See **Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Program**.

UPP: See **Unified Planning Program**.

Urban Design Assistance Team (UDAT): A professional program of the American Institute of Architects. Through the program, nationally-recognized design professionals are paired with local design professionals, residents, and community leaders in a focused, brainstorming workshop. A hallmark of the UDAT process is a focus on community-based planning--involving citizens in the planning and design of their own community.

Urban Enterprise Association (UEA): A statutory enterprise zone established by the Indiana Legislature in 1990 that is governed by a twelve-member board comprised of the public and private sector. Economic development and employment are the primary goals set forth in its strategic plan. The UEA has assisted in the training and employment of many residents. The UEA has created new jobs by attracting businesses to the zone and helping existing businesses increase employment of zone residents. Both state and local governments have empowered the UEA with tax incentives that facilitate the attraction of new business. The Indianapolis enterprise zone designation will expire on December 31, 2009. The Indianapolis Urban Enterprise Association is currently receiving assistance "with administrative functions from the city of Indianapolis." For more information, call 327-5110.

Urban Insurance Partners Foundation: The Urban Insurance Partners Foundation promotes the availability of property and casualty insurance in America's urban communities. For more information, contact 876-6213 or visit the website at www.uipf.org.

Urban Land Institute (ULI): Founded in 1936, the mission of the Urban Land Institute is to provide leadership in the responsible use of land and in creating and sustaining thriving communities worldwide. ULI's strategic direction is to increase its effectiveness locally; accelerate its expansion worldwide to increase the exchange of ideas; create a "virtual ULI," a strong network for communications, interaction, and information exchange; retain its

culture of sharing and learning from each other; coordinate its many activities through a strategic, integrated, mission driven, Program of Work; reorganize staff resources to more effectively support its missions, its members, and the Program of Work; continue its commitment and emphasis on being inclusive and diverse; devise a leadership structure that will enable it to effectively manage the business of ULI and govern the organization worldwide; and the ULI Foundation will increase its effectiveness in supporting the ULI mission. For more information, visit the website at www.uli.org.

Urban Mixed-Use: A Comprehensive Plan land use category. This land use category consists of dense, pedestrian-oriented, mixed-use (primarily commercial) development within the historic central city and first generation suburban areas of Indianapolis. The development pattern typically includes multi-story buildings located at or near rights-of-way, with entrances and large windows facing the street. Future development in these areas should maintain the historic fabric.

Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Program (UPARR): A program of the National Park Service, Federal Department of the Interior from the early 1980s. In Indianapolis UPARR funded planning studies that included *Parks, Recreation, and Open Space - A Comprehensive Guide for Community Action*, with supplemental reports providing information on park related demographics, a survey of recreation center users, and a survey of swimming pool users. For more information, visit the website at www.nps.gov/uprr.

Urban Sprawl: Occurs when a city or state develops land at a faster rate than their population growth.

User Defined Area Program (UDAP): Standardized, computer produced narratives based on the results of the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. They provide information for a number of Indianapolis neighborhoods. For more information regarding the UDAP contact Bob Wilch at 327-5115.

UST: See **Underground Storage Tank**.

Utility Coordinating Team: A team to coordinate infrastructure upgrades and improvements in public rights-of-way to limit traffic disruption and reduce capital improvement cost.

Value: An ideal, custom, institution, etc. that the people of a society try to achieve.

Variance: Exceptions to current zoning laws.

View Shed: All the places that can be seen from a certain point.

Village Mixed-Use: A Comprehensive Plan land use category. Village mixed use areas are primarily intended to strengthen existing, historic, small towns within Marion County, so they may continue as neighborhood gathering places and allow for a wide range of small businesses, housing types, and public and semi-public facilities. New development should promote a pedestrian-oriented "village" or "small town" atmosphere. Strip commercial development, large-scale freestanding retail uses and heavy industrial development are generally inappropriate.

Vision Statement: A vivid, imaginative conception of the future.

Visitability: A movement to change home construction practices so that virtually all new homes, whether or not designated for residents who currently have disabilities, offer a few specific features that make the home easier for people who develop a mobility impairment to live and visit.

Wallace-Reader's Digest Funds: In 1922, DeWitt Wallace, together with his wife, Lila Acheson, founded the Reader's Digest Association. Their business success provided the Wallaces with the resources to pursue a variety of philanthropic endeavors. Supporters of educational and visual and performing arts organizations and endeavors since the early days of their success, DeWitt and Lila Wallace, in the 1950s, established foundations in their names, with grants since that time totaling nearly \$2 billion. Today, the grantmaking programs of the Wallace-Reader's Digest Funds continue to reflect the interests of the Wallaces during their lives and honor what DeWitt at age 17 identified as his chief ambition--to serve his fellow man. For more information, call (212) 251-9700 or visit the website at www.wallacefoundation.org.

Warren Township: A 30,986 acre township located in the east central part of Marion County. Warren Township had a population of 89,208 in 1980, 87,989 in 1990, and 93,941 in 2000. The Warren Township portion of the comprehensive land use plan for Marion County was last updated in 2005. For more information, contact Keith Holdsworth at 327-5114 or the Warren Township Mayor's Neighborhood Liaison at 327-5014.

Washington Township: A 31,795 acre township located in the north central part of Marion County. Washington Township had a population of 129,008 in 1980, 133,969 in 1990, and 132,927 in 2000. The Washington Township portion of the comprehensive land use plan for Marion County was last updated in 2005. For more information, contact Keith Holdsworth at 327-5114 or the Washington Township Mayor's Neighborhood Liaison at 327-5380.

Wayfinding: The process of using spatial and environmental information to find our way in the built environment.

Wayne Township: A 31,227 acre township located in the west central part of Marion County. Wayne Township had a population of 122,809 in 1980, 125,699 in 1990, and 133,461 in 2000. The Wayne Township portion of the comprehensive land use plan for Marion County was last updated in 2006. For more information, contact Keith Holdsworth at 327-5114 or the Wayne Township Mayor's Neighborhood Liaison at 327-5014.

WBE: See **Women Business Enterprise**.

WCDC: See **Westside Community Development Corporation**.

Weed and Seed: A program initiated by the U.S. Department of Justice in 1992 with the purpose of "weeding out" violent crime, drug dealers, gang activity, and restoring neighborhoods through social and economic revitalization. Neighborhoods presently involved in the Indianapolis program are WESCO, UNWA, Mid-North, NESCO, SUMO, and the Coalition of Northeast Neighborhoods (CNN). For more information, call Catherine Moore at 327-5667 or visit the website at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ccdo/ws.

Wellfields: Areas within a five year time of travel to a wellhead. Fluids hitting the surface of the ground within these areas have the potential to reach a public water utility well intake within five years. For the purposes of the Comprehensive Plan, wellfields were identified based on maps adopted by the City-County Council in 2004. For more information regarding the protection of Indianapolis wellfields contact 327-5155 or 464-2219 or visit the website at www.indyh2o.org.

WESCO: See **Westside Cooperative Organization**.

West Indianapolis Development Corporation (WIDC): A community development corporation formed in 1993 southwest of downtown Indianapolis. WIDC has been involved in projects to improve the quality of life in the west Indianapolis area. Another name used to describe this neighborhood area is West Indianapolis Neighborhood Congress (WINC). For more information, contact WIDC, 1211 S. Hiatt Street, Indianapolis, IN 46221 or call 638-9432.

West Indianapolis Neighborhood Congress (WINC): A neighborhood umbrella organization southwest of downtown Indianapolis. Another name used to describe this neighborhood area is West Indianapolis Development Corporation (WIDC). The West Indianapolis neighborhood has traditionally been identified by smaller residential areas, such as the Hill, the Valley, the Little Valley, the Mt. Jackson area, the Hollow, and the Bottoms.

Westside Community Development Corporation (WCDC): A community development corporation formed in 1985 west of downtown Indianapolis. WCDC administers numerous housing and improvement programs in the area. Programs are designed to address the needs of homeowners, renters, and the homeless (transitional housing). Smaller neighborhood organizations in the WCDC area are the Haughville Community Council, Neighbors for Historic Haughville, Hawthorne Neighborhood Association, Stringtown Neighborhood Association Council, and Concord Village Resident Council. The Division of Planning prepared the *Nearwestside Housing Improvement and Neighborhood Plan* in 1994. For more information, contact WCDC at 2314 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46222 or call 684-0611.

Westside Cooperative Organization (WESCO): A neighborhood umbrella organization west of downtown Indianapolis. Other names used to describe this neighborhood area are the Nearwestside neighborhood and Westside Community Development Corporation area. For more information, contact WESCO at 327-7902.

Wetlands: Land that has wet or spongy soil. These areas are often important wildlife habitats.

White River State Park: An urban park on White River in downtown Indianapolis that offers the Pumphouse Visitor's Center, Indianapolis Zoo, White River Gardens, Victory Field Baseball Park, Eiteljorg Museum of American Indians and Western Art, IMAX theatre, NCAA Hall of Champions, Congressional Medal of Honor Memorial, Central

Canal, the National Institute for Fitness and Sport, Celebration Plaza and Amphitheatre, River Promenade, and Indiana State Museum. It is adjacent to IUPUI. For more information, call 233-2434 or visit the website at www.in.gov/whiteriver.

WICS: See **Women In Community Service**.

WIDC: See **West Indianapolis Development Corporation**.

WINC: See **West Indianapolis Neighborhood Congress**.

Women Business Enterprise (WBE): A business that is at least fifty-one percent owned by a woman or women who also control and operate the business.

Women In Community Service (WICS): A national nonprofit organization that helps women and young people by promoting self-reliance and economic independence. With volunteers and staff located in all fifty states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, WICS addresses critical national and local issues surrounding women and young people in poverty, welfare reform, job training and employment. WICS in Indiana has a focus on mentor recruitment, training and development. For more information, call (317) 631-2749 or by fax at (317) 631-2807 or visit the website at www.wics.org.

Women's Fund of Central Indiana: A fund established in 1996 after a group of female leaders had studied for years a disturbing trend in the community – many of our most critical problems fall hardest on women. Those problems included a high poverty level among area women, an increased teen pregnancy rate and a large number of women being subjected to domestic violence. The fund supports programs created to give opportunities, encouragement, knowledge and hope to women and girls. Grants from the fund particularly support economic empowerment, health, and self development programs.

An advisory board composed of local business and community leaders who care deeply about women's issues governs the Women's Fund. The members of the board are active in all decision making and policy development for the Fund, including all funding decisions.

If you would like more information about the Women's Fund, call 634-2423 or visit the website at www.cicf.org.

Workforce Development: The development of employee skills, job marketing, testing services and unemployment insurance benefits; and as an employer the analysis of labor market information, regulations, training, employee promotion and skills assessment. For more information call 1-800-891-6499 or visit the website at www.in.gov/dwd.

Youthbuild: A program providing funds for a wide range of activities and services to assist low income youth in the areas of education and job training. More information on this Department of Housing and Urban Development program can be obtained at 226-6303 or visit the website at www.youthbuild.org.

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