Town of Ingalls

Location

Green Township is located in the southwest corner of Madison County, bound by Fall Creek Township to the east, Stoney Creek Township to the north, Hamilton County to the west, and Hancock County to the south. Ingalls is also accessible by several State Roads and uniquely situated on the edge of the growing Indianapolis Metropolitan Area.

Figure 3.1 Location of Ingalls within Madison County.

Figure 3.2 Location of Ingalls in relation to Indianapolis Metropolitan Area.
Demographics

Population

Over the past hundred years, the population of Madison County has nearly doubled from 70,470 in 1900 to an estimated 133,358 people in 2000. Madison County experienced growth in its population in the 1920’s due to the discovery of natural gas and in post World War II era due to developments in the automobile manufacturing industry. Another time of growth occurred between 1985 and 1990 (as seen in Table 3.1).

During the last thirty years, Madison County and East Central Indiana Region has been evolving slowly away from its roots in the manufacturing industry. Layoffs, plant closings, and factory relocations have all contributed to the region changing from a manufacturing-based economy to a service-based economy. Because of these shifts in the economy, the region has seen an overall decline in the population. The City of Anderson and Madison County have both had significant declines in their population between 1980 and 2000. However, the population in the Town of Ingalls has continued to increase from 1910 to 2000 with minor deviations, with little affect from regional economic impacts.

In recent years, growth in the Greater Indianapolis Area has been expanding into the adjacent communities and neighboring counties. Because the Town of Ingalls is located in the path of this growth, significant changes in population growth has been occurring.

Considering the rate of population change between 1990 and 2000, the population will double by 2020 (see figure 3.2) if growth continues at this rate. However, within the past five years, significant population growth has been seen in the communities that are closest to Indianapolis and this new rate of growth is expected to have an impact the Town of Ingalls in the near future.
Age

Five year increments are used to divide population into uniform cohorts. A cohort is defined as a generation group for a particular sex. These provide reliable information about actual and potential demands of a particular portion of the population over time. Due to a longer life expectancy, most populations will have a greater number of females. Within the 1990 cohort graph (figure 3.4), it shows that the “20 to 25” and “under 5” cohorts, that the male population is much larger than the female.

In the figure 3.4 and 3.5, it is evident that the “Under 5” cohort in 1980 became the “20 to 24” cohort in 2000. The graphs show a net of approximately 20 people from this cohort either died or left town in the 90’s. Migration was probably the cause for the drop in population as this cohort was either away at college or left home for the first time to enter the job market.

The trends in these cohorts also show that young adults, in their early 20’s, moving away from Ingalls as well as the “25 to 29” cohort couples moving into town to start families. The 2000 graph supports this by showing some of the largest growth in the “35 to 39” age range along with a corresponding increase in the “Under 5” cohort, who are likely their children.
Race and Ethnicity

The distribution of race for the population of the Town of Ingalls is predominantly white (97.9%). With a growing population rising from 889 in 1990 to 1168 in 2000, the racial make up of the population has also changed. While only a slight change exists, it does conclude that the Town is slowly becoming more diverse as the pressures of growth inundate the region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>African-American</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>6080485</td>
<td>87.5%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>5544159</td>
<td>90.0%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>5490224</td>
<td>91.2%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>133358</td>
<td>89.9%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>130669</td>
<td>91.6%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>139336</td>
<td>92.5%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>11638</td>
<td>97.9%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>99.8%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>99.2%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.2 Comparison of total population by race for Indiana, Madison County, and Ingalls

Density

Density is a measure of the number of people per square mile. Density is a factor that influences the look and feel of a community. Higher density communities may imply apartment buildings or zero-lot lines, while less density may reflect a more rural atmosphere. The land area is .5 square mile and the 2000 population was 1,168, this giving it an overall density of 2336 people per square mile.
Disabilities

According to the U.S. Census 54% of Ingalls residents reported having some form of disability. A disability is defined as a long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition. This condition can make it difficult for a person to do activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning, or remembering. This condition can also impede a person from being able to go outside the home alone or to work at a job or business. Because of these affects, persons with disabilities may need special facilities, such as wheelchair access to facilities and interpretive stations for hearing and visually impaired.

Disabilities are categorized as follows:

- **Sensory disability** - difficulty with hearing or seeing.
- **Physical disability** - difficulty walking or climbing stairs.
- **Mental disability** - difficulty with cognitive tasks like learning, remembering and concentrating.
- **Self-care disability** - difficulty in taking care of basic needs like dressing and bathing.
- **Go-outside-home disability** - difficulty of getting outside the home for shopping, doctor’s visits, and other trips.
- **Employment disability** - difficulty with work.

![Figure 3.6 Population with Disabilities](image)

Source: U.S. Census 2000
The chart below shows the dispersion of different disabilities reported in the Census 2000. The Town of Ingalls has a varied population of disabled individuals, ranging from physical, mental, or special needs. When compared to the State of Indiana, Madison County, and the City of Anderson; the Town of Ingalls has a larger percentage of persons who have some kind of disability. This information highlights the importance for the community to recognize the needs of their disabled population; with special attention given to deficiencies, such as wheelchair access to facilities, ramps for public spaces (i.e. parks and sidewalks), and interpretive stations for the hearing or visually impaired.

![Graph showing percentage of population with disabilities](image)

**Figure 3.7 Percentage of Population with Disabilities**
Source: U.S. Census 2000

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**Education**

Ingalls is served by the South Madison Community School Corporation. Four communities, with a total land area of approximately 112 square miles, comprise the corporation: Ingalls (Green Township), Markleville (Adams Township), and Pendleton/Huntsville (Fall Creek Township). The schools within this corporation include East Elementary, Maple Ridge Elementary, Pendleton Elementary, Pendleton Heights Middle School, Pendleton Heights High School, and a joint venture with the Hancock County school district to provide special educational needs. The Town of Ingalls is specifically served by the Maple Ridge Elementary School, which recently opened its doors to students in the Fall of 2002. The corporation’s overall student enrollment has been steadily in-

![Graph showing educational attainment](image)

**Figure 3.8 Educational Attainment**
Source: U.S. Census 2000
creasing for the past four years. Likewise, the enrollment of Maple Ridge Elementary has also been steadily increasing during its three years of operation. Attendance rates, graduation rates, and SAT Scores are all comparable to averages for the State of Indiana.

While recent graduation rates reflect the ongoing educational success of high school students, educational pursuits beyond high school equal 29%, leaving 71% of Ingalls’ population, 25 years and older, with no formal training or education beyond high school.

As shown in Table 3.3 the percentage of the population of Ingalls that have continued their education beyond high school is substantially lower than county and state averages. However when comparing those within the population the have received their high school diploma, the Town of Ingalls ranks with a slightly higher average (40%) than the state (37%).

Economy

Industry

Residents of Ingalls are employed by nearly twenty different industries within the community. Table 3.4 displays a breakdown of employment for all industries represented within Ingalls. Most residents are employed in the “Manufacturing” or “Retail Trade” areas. In fact, nearly 40% of the employed civilian population works within those two industries.
Commuting

There are also numerous persons coming from other counties to work within Madison County. Although Delaware County receives 1,690 employees from Madison County, it sends more than 2,000. Along with Delaware County, Henry County sends 1,565 employees into Madison County. It is evident that the total number of persons who work in Madison County is still significantly less than the number of workers that live within Madison County.

Over 85% of people in Ingalls drive their car to work. A little more than 10% carpool. Only two people walk and fourteen find alternate means of transportation.

![Figure 3.11 Commuting Patterns for Madison County](source: Stats Indiana)

Table 3.6 Means of transportation for Ingalls and surrounding area
Source: U.S. Census 2000
Income

Residents within the Town of Ingalls have income levels that are significantly less when comparing the per capita income; that is the total income divided by the total population. While this is true, the median income for persons 16 years and older is significantly greater than the City of Anderson and still slightly more than the median income for the county and the state. The data shown in Figure 3.8 compares this data.

Another aspect contributing to income is the number of persons classified below the poverty level. In 2000 the Town of Ingalls held approximately 65 persons that were classified below poverty level. While this is not a significant percentage of the population (5%), the ratio of working-age females to working-age males below poverty level is significant.

As shown in Figure 3.10, 30% (13) of those persons below poverty between the ages of 18 and 64 years were male, while 70% (31) were female. This data further supports earlier documentation regarding population trends for the Town of Ingalls. Female householders are often the primary income-earner of single-parent households; juggling childcare and income responsibilities alone. Because of an increase in single-parent households, it is not surprising that there is an overwhelming percentage of poverty among working-age females (18-64) in comparison to working-age males.

Figure 3.12 Income Comparisons for Ingalls and surrounding area
Source: U.S. Census 2000

Figure 3.13 Percentage below poverty within Ingalls
Source: U.S. Census 2000

Figure 3.14 Percentage of males and females below poverty
Source: U.S. Census 2000
Another significant factor for income in the Town of Ingalls is the distribution of the level of income and the age of the wage-earner. Figure 3.9 compares the relative dispersion for the City of Anderson, the county, and the state to Ingalls. For each of these areas, the patterns are relatively similar showing a gradual increase in earnings from working-age and peaking between the ages of 45-54. However, the Town of Ingalls has a significantly different pattern; beginning with relatively high income levels that tend to rise throughout the 45–64 age range. Also, notice the drop at age 65 (retirement age) in relation the drops in the other areas highlighted. Although all four areas drop significantly, the Town of Ingalls is much more dramatic. In short, the Town of Ingalls has more people earning higher wages at an earlier age and at a more constant rate than the City of Anderson, Madison County, or the State of Indiana. It is possible the changing composition of the population caused by growth pressures of the Indianapolis Metropolitan Area have contributed to these changes.

Unemployment

When considering the median income comparisons in Figure 3.11, it is also important to highlight that the Town of Ingalls has a relatively low percentage of unemployment in comparison to neighboring cities, the county, or the state. While employment data and income are both relative to the total population, this low unemployment rate is encouraging for the sustainability and ongoing improvement of the tax base for the Town of Ingalls.
Housing

Household Composition

The following charts show a profile of housing within the Town of Ingalls and its household composition statistics; that is, the number of households, average household size, and type of housing units existing within the community. To clarify the data provided by the US Census, it is important to understand the definitions associated with housing data.

- **Household** - an entity that includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence
- **Household Size** - the total number of people living within a housing unit
- **Family** - a group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption
- **Family Household** – a group of people including a householder, along with one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption

What is significant about these definitions is that a family household may contain people who are not related to the householder. Those people are also not included as part of the householder’s family in the census tabulations. The total number of households for the Town of Ingalls is 422 (Census 2000). Of these, 87 are non-family households (21%) and 335 are family households (79%). For the purposes of this plan, the characteristics of the Ingalls’ household will be reviewed by the overall number of households as the primary data set.

Table 3.7 shows the Town of Ingalls ranking only slightly higher than neighboring cities, the county, and the state and overall is within range with the national average (2.59 persons per household). This indicates that most households have approximately 2-3 people living in them.

Recent trends also indicate that the household size is shrinking; meaning less people are getting married, more are living alone, and more are choosing not to have children or are planning for fewer children. A factor contributing to these trends is the number of those persons who are divorced with children and/or maintain single-parent households. According to the Child Trends Databank, the percentage of all US children under age 18, living with two married parents; decreased steadily from 85% in 1970 to 68% in 2004.

(Child Trends Databank)
Housing Units

The existing housing within the Town of Ingalls has shown significant change in both the overall number and their actual usage. While the number of housing units has grown by 70% from 1980 (328) to 2000 (472), the increasing number has also affected the number of vacant housing units; a 53% increase from 1980 to 2000 (as shown in Figure 3.12).

The considerable increase in housing units has occurred over the past decade. The age range of the existing housing stock is shown in the chart below. The chart inset shows the breakdown of recently constructed housing from 1990 to 2000. Notice that the number of existing units in 1990 (336) increase by 40% over the next decade, with a specific housing boom between 1995 and 1998.

![Age of Housing Stock](image)

Figure 3.17 Age of Housing Stock
Source: U.S. Census 2000
Tenure and Vacancy

Significant changes have also occurred in the overall use of Ingalls’ existing housing units. From 1980 to 2000, there was increase of 71% in the number of owners and an 83% increase in renters. While it is understood that there should be a relative increase parallel to the increase in housing units, the number of renters is growing at a faster pace than other sectors of housing uses.

It is also important to point out that the number of housing units should be meeting a market demand. While there were only 16 vacant housing units in 1990, an increase of 53% (or 36 units) by 2000 reveals an overall decrease in market demand for housing.

The changes in these trends from 1980 through 2000 are shown in the chart at right.

Population changes, growth pressure of the Greater Indianapolis Metropolitan Area, and significant changes in the type of housing, size of household, and make up of each household has greatly affected the market demand for housing.

Housing Costs

Figure 3.14 examines current trends in housing for the Town of Ingalls, as compared to other cities, the county, and the state. The median housing value seems to be relative to the percentage of existing housing valued above $100k. However, there is significant difference in this relationship for the Town of Ingalls.
It seems that although the percentage of existing housing value above $100k is relative to the county, state, and the neighboring City of Anderson; the median value for homes is significantly higher, considering its population and community size. It is very probable that because of its proximity to the Greater Indianapolis Metropolitan Area, the Town of Ingalls is experiencing more intense pressure for growth of homes and within that growth pressure exists the market demand for higher-valued housing units.

![Figure 3.20 Distribution of Housing Values](image)

**Natural Resources**

**Geology**

The town of Ingalls is located in the Tipton Till Plain, which occupies most of central Indiana. Most of the landforms and changes in topography can be attributed to unique glaciations and minor post-glacial erosions. The bedrock geology of Ingalls consists of calcareous sedimentary rock that dates back to the Devonian Age. It has a depth ranging from 40 to 80 feet. The underlying bedrock has very little influence on present topography and landforms. A major escarpment exists along Lick Creek which runs along the southern and western border of the town. This steep slope is most likely the result of erosion.

**Topography**

The topography of the Town of Ingalls has a range in elevation from 850 to 880 feet above sea level, with steeper topography located along the creeks.

**Soils**

The Town of Ingalls is found within the Miami-Celina Fox, Till-Substratum Soil Association. Generally, these soils are characterized as gently sloping to steep soils formed in medium-textured glacial drift on uplands. The outer edge of the town falls within the Fox-Eel Association,
Town of Ingalls

distinguished by nearly level to strongly sloping soils on terraces and flood plains. Both associations are susceptible to erosion if cultivated.

Four soil series are predominant in Ingalls (as seen in Figure 20), include the Camden Series, Crosby Series, Fox Series, and Miami Series. A soil study of the town indicates that the Fox soils are most suited for development.

1. **Camden Soils** (CaA, CaB2). Located in the central part of the town, these soils are well drained, deep, and have nearly level to gently sloping soils on outwash plains. On average, these soils have a 44 to 66 inch depth from the surface, and the water table near these soils is seasonally deep. The Camden Series also has a high frost potential and a low shrink-swell potential. There are slight soil limitations for septic tanks. Due to moderate permeability there is potential for contamination of ground water. There are also slight soil limitations for building sites, due to medium shear strength and low compressibility. Camden Soils often occur with the less occurring Sleeth Series (Sl), which are somewhat poorly drained, and have moderate soil limitations for septic tanks and building sites.

2. **Crosby Soils** (CrA). Found on the west side of the town, these are somewhat poorly drained, deep, nearly level to gently sloping soils on uplands. These soils have a 0 to 10 inch depth from the surface, and have a water table that is seasonally at a depth of 1 to 3 feet. There is a moderate to high potential for frost, and a low or moderate shrink-swell potential. Crosby Soils have severe soil limitations for septic tanks and building sites due to a seasonally high water table. The Brookston Soils (Br, Bs) are found with the Crosby Series and have similar characteristics.
3. **Fox Soils** (FoA, FoB2, FoC2, FoD2, FsB, FsB2, FtC3). Found in the northeast and southern parts of Ingalls, these are well-drained, moderately deep to deep soils which are nearly level to strongly sloping soils formed from outwash material. The soils depth from the surface is 9 to 44 inches, and has a seasonally deep water table. Fox Soils have a moderate to low potential for both frost and shrink-swell. There are slight to moderate soil limitations for septic tanks due to the substratum being moderately slow in permeability. It is suggested that tile be placed on the contour of the steeper slopes. There are also slight to no soil limitations for building sites since erosion control is needed. The Homer (Hm), Sleeth (SI), and Westland (Wd) Series are often found with the Fox Series in small quantities, are poorly drained, and have severe soil limitations for both septic and building sites.

4. **Miami Series** (MnA, MnB2, MnC2, MnD2, MpC3). Found in the north, northeast, and southwest parts of the town, they are well-drained, deep soils that are nearly level to steep soils in uplands. Their depth from surface ranges from 0 to 36 inches. Severely eroded areas have lost all or nearly all of their original surface layer through erosion. Miami Slopes are normally stable and the water table is seasonally deep. There is a moderate frost potential and a low or moderate shrink-swell potential. Miami soils have slight soil limitations for septic tanks, and it is suggested tile be placed on the contour of steeper slopes. There are also slight soil limitations for building sites since practices to control erosion are needed. The Eel (Es) Series is located near the Miami Soils and along Lick Creek. This soil is moderately well drained, has severe soil limitations for both septic and building sites due to flooding and a seasonally high water table.

**Mineral Resources**

Mineral resources in Ingalls and the surrounding area are limited to sand and gravel for concrete products, bituminous mix aggregate, and road construction material. Sand and gravel deposits were found northeast of Ingalls, but in limited supply. Gravel pits can also be found north of Ingalls along Fall Creek. These pits are excellent sources of gravel for road construction. In addition, large quantities of Fox, Camden, Ockley, and Westland Soils surrounding the town have the potential to be good sources of sand, gravel, and road sub-grade material.

**Hydrology**

Ingalls lies within the White River Drainage Basin in the West Fork Subdivision. Waterways generally flow east to west in a sub-parallel drainage pattern. Intermittent streams exist in the northern part of the town which drain into Fall Creek. one of the major waterways that drains into Fall Creek is Lick Creek. It is the major waterway that runs along the southern and western side of Ingalls. Currently, on the west side, the creek serves as a corporate boundary for the town as well as the boundary for Interurban Park property.

According to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, several areas within the town are located in floodplains. In accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, the town has applied and been accepted into the National Flood Insurance Program. The community park itself is located in the floodplain and provides an excellent use of the land.

Drinking water is supplied primarily by public (municipal) and private (property owner) wells. As a supplement to these wells, a water tower is situated in the central part of the town. Wells in the northern part of the town are predominantly limestone. Well supplies are usually adequate and
rarely exceed 200 feet in depth. Large diameter wells have yields over 100 gallons per minute. In the southern part of Ingalls, wells are constructed of limestone bedrock or thin sand and gravel formations overlying the bedrock. These wells are poor. These wells are 4 inches in diameter and less than 150 feet deep with yields from 5 to 50 gallons per minute.

Vegetation

Forests consisting of beech-maple and oak-hickory once covered the entire town and county, but the majority of this coverage has been removed to allow for agricultural production. Because the soils were extremely suitable for farming, most of the original hardwood forests were harvested for veneers and lumber, although some wooded areas were cleared without regard to market value or potential use. Therefore, much of the remaining woodland is in poor condition. Cattle and hog grazing causes the quality of the trees continue to decline. It compacts the soil, slows tree growth, and prevents reseeding. The protection of present woodland from livestock and the reduction of clear-cutting for development are critical in preserving woodland coverage. Without vegetative banks, streams flow faster and are more prone to erosion because of a lack of root structures to hold the soil in place.

Wildlife

The trend in construction of large farms and intensive cropping in both Ingalls and Madison County has upset the balance between food, cover, and water required by wildlife. The environment for wildlife was removed along with fence and row covers that surround the fields. Row cover is important to wildlife as it facilitates nesting and traveling in cover. A lack of cover near food supplies often makes food unattainable, even in heavily cropped fields where the food supply is more abundant. In addition, the removal of all or part of woodlots for development has eliminated winter sheltering and breeding areas for deer, and the removal of vegetation along streams has affected some endangered species and increased erosion and water degradation. Water supply for wildlife is not a major problem. This can be obtained through rainfall, drainage ditches, and intermittent streams.

Climate

The temperate climate of Indiana provides an annual average growing season of 178 days, which is adequate to support a variety of trees, shrubs, and grasses that allow for ample variation in the visual and natural environment. This can be described as a continental climate. The temperature varies widely from summer to winter with a 29 degree Fahrenheit average in January and an average of 75 degrees Fahrenheit in July. Precipitation is consistent through all the seasons, but is slightly greater in the spring and summer than in the fall and winter. On average, each month has greater than 2 inches of rain, and the yearly average is about 37 inches. Evaporation exceeds rainfall in the summer, and solar raditation is about three times greater in the summer than the winter. Snowfall varies in the winter and temperatures have dropped to as low as -20 degrees Fahrenheit.

Winds of high velocity rarely occur in Ingalls, and wind erosion is slight due to adequate soil moisture. Extremely high winds may come from intense low pressure centers moving through or near Madison County, or may come from thunderstorms. Tornadoes are small and infrequent. In the winter winds blow from the northwest, and in the summer from the southwest.
Parks and Recreation

Ingalls currently has two parks: Interurban Park and Jesse Ireton Memorial Park. The Ingalls Park and Recreation Board, compromised of five members, manages these facilities. The Park and Recreation system is a vital element of the community’s social well-being and environmental health. The Board works with the citizens of Ingalls to provide a broad spectrum of opportunities to balance stressful lifestyles. They encourage the participation of individuals and families to develop the highest possible level of physical and mental well-being. People who are well-balanced and healthy contribute to a productive and healthy community.

Interurban Park

This community park is a seven acre facility nestled along Lick Creek. The park sits atop a high bank overlooking the creek. Many large trees provide shade for the playground, which is one of the many active recreation areas within the park. Other amenities include:

- Picnic shelter
- Picnic tables
- Baseball/Softball field
- Playground
- Basketball court
- Quarter-scale RC Racetrack

Jesse Ireton Memorial Park

Memorial park is a small neighborhood park located across from the Ingalls Town Hall. It is within walking distance of the majority of the residents in town. Amenities at this facility include:

- Picnic shelter
- Playground equipment

Other Recreational Opportunities

There are numerous recreational opportunities within driving distance of Ingalls. Many facilities, both public and private, are within easy access for Ingalls residents.
Camping

- Class AA camping (I-69 at SR 13)
- Class A camping (I-70 and Mount Comfort Road)
- Class B camping (American Legion Park)
- Class C camping
  - New Castle
  - Mt. Summit
  - Mounds State Park
  - State Reserve-Pine Lake

Swimming Pools

- Pendleton’s Falls Park
- Greenfield
- Noblesville
- Anderson

Golf

- Idlewood Golf and Country Club - Pendleton, IN - Private
- Arrowhead Golf Course - Greenfield, IN - Public
- River Glenn Country Club - Fishers, IN - Semi-Private
- The Hawthorns Golf and Country Club - Fishers, IN - Private
- Ironwood Golf Club- Ridge/Valley - Fishers, IN - Public

Transportation

Thouroughfares

Located in the southern quadrant of Madison County, Ingalls has access to a variety of larger transportation routes. Interstate 69 is the major interstate link between Ingalls and other metropolitan areas. It runs north and south, bisecting Madison County. Interchanges are available at State Roads 38 and 9/67 via SR 13. These State Roads also serve as the main transportation links between Madison County communities, with SR 67/US 36 bisecting the Town of Ingalls. The local street system is a grid network oriented towards SR 67/US 36 and to natural features, such as waterways.

As previously mentioned, State Road 67 serves as the major aerterial for access through the town. It accommodates 7,805 car and truck trips per day. This route is used by local residents as well as travelers going to other nearby towns.
Town of Ingalls

Railroads

Indiana has about 5,200 miles of Class I railroads with three large carriers. The Muncie, Indianapolis and Terre Haute Line that runs through the Town of Ingalls formerly operated by Conrail (transferred in 2000) is now owned and operated by the CSX Transportation, Inc. (CSXT). The line has two main tracks and has Maximum Authorized Speed (MAS) of 60 mph, and operated by an automated Traffic Control System (TCS). This line provides connections to Indianapolis and Anderson, and throughout the Midwest. The rail line often poses problem for Ingalls because it bisects the town into two parts. With no under or over-passes to provide direct access to both sides of town, trains can block emergency services, located on the north side of town, from reaching the south side of town. In addition, the crossings are at steep grades from the approaching road network.

Airports

Although the town does not have its own municipal airport, it is very accessible to many nearby. There are several local and regional airports located at Mt. Comfort, Anderson, Shelbyville, McCordsville, as well as others (See Map Below). The Mt. Comfort airport is a relief facility for the Indianapolis International Airport, and provides all-weather access for business jets. For larger travel needs, there are two international airports located within 90 minutes of Ingalls in Indianapolis (IN) and Dayton (OH).

Indianapolis International Airport – Approximately 45 miles from downtown Ingalls, its terminal has 33 gates and is served by 10 major and 10 national passenger airlines.

| Number of Passengers (2003) | 7,360,482 |
| Number of Daily Flights (2003) | 280 |

Dayton International Airport – Approximately 100 miles from downtown Ingalls, its terminal has 24 gates and is served by 7 major and 6 national passenger airlines.

| Number of Passengers (2002) | 2,280,960 |
| Number of Daily Flights (2002) | 85 |

Regional & Local Airports - Several regional and local airports also exist within a 75 minute radius of Ingalls:

The following map shows the location and proximity to airports in the vicinity of the Greater Ingalls Area:

Figure 3.24 Location of nearby airports

Mass Transit

Because a limited population exists in the greater Ingalls Area, the need does not constitute provisions for a comprehensive mass transit system. However, one opportunity is available for the residents of Ingalls.

TRAM, or Transportation for Rural Areas of Madison County, offers an on-demand transit system for the rural residents of Madison County. Arrangements must be made 24-hours in advance and vouchers can be purchased for either $3.00 one-way/$6.00 round-trip from drivers and riders board the vehicle. Hours of operation are 6:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday and can be used by any legal resident of Madison County. TRAM trips are restricted to Madison County, and either the origin or destination of the trip must be outside the urbanized area of Anderson. Some suggested uses include rides for doctor appointments, shopping, group trips, work, school, and picnics.
Land Use

Existing Land Use

There are several land use characteristics for a small town, and Ingalls has concentrated on maintaining such characteristics. There are four land use types currently existing within the town: agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial. The agricultural land is the most predominant land use for the region; it surrounds the existing town and is available for development for any future expansion. The majority of the land within the corporate boundaries is residential, consisting of single-family residential dwellings. Both commercial and industrial land uses exist, but are minimal within the area. Commercial areas exist in the form of highway-oriented strip development and industrial sites are scattered throughout the town.

An inventory of current land use was conducted for the Town of Ingalls during the summer of 2004. There are currently (5) different land uses within the existing corporate limits. These consist of single-family residential, civic, institutional, parks and recreation, and commercial business.

1. Single-Family Residential

The residential land use occupies the majority of the land within the corporate limits. Residential dwellings include different types of single-family detached units, along with mobile home units. The majority are single-family detached homes built prior to 1970. Included in the residential land use is one subdivision, Prairie Hollow, which was incorporated into the town in 2004.

2. Civic

The Town Hall, Water Plant, and Post Office are the predominant governmental land uses in the town. This land use provides a means to accommodate the unique development requirements of public facilities and keep them in close proximity to the residents of the town.

3. Institutional

There are numerous churches scattered throughout the residential areas. These vary from Christian to Methodist. The Pendleton Reformatory Facility lies directly northeast of town and represents the largest institutional land use in the area.

4. Parks and Recreation

There are currently two parks: Ireton Memorial Park and Interurban Park. These are located on opposite sides of SR 67, which separates the town into two halves. This land lends itself for active and passive recreation. The dedicated land provides for the protection of water quality, wetlands, stream banks, riparian buffers, scenic views, woodlands, and historic or archaeological resources.
5. Commercial Business

Commercial business occurs along State Road 67/36. There are a few small businesses including (1) bar/restaurant, (1) convenience store, (1) liquor store, (1) home decorating store, and (1) auto repair garage. These businesses are owned by local residents and occupy a small percentage of land use. In addition to these businesses located along the major thoroughfare, there are a small number of home-occupations scattered throughout the residential areas.

Projected Land Use

While the land within the existing corporate limits is nearly all in use, there is available land for annexation and development surrounding the town. The distribution of land uses as they currently exist are detailed in the current land use map found in the Land Use Plan Section. To accommodate projected levels of growth and reflect existing and desired development patterns the comprehensive plan provides for a variety of land use categories to permit specific types of development. These categories will contain policies for the use, density, design, and look of permitted uses. To implement these policies, a new land use ordinance will need to be created.

Existing Zoning

Existing zoning often follows the land use patterns previously described, with one major difference -- when comparing the land use map with the zoning map, the primary land use outside of the town limits is agriculture, while a vast majority of this land is zoned for industrial or residential use. This allows for residential construction to occur almost anywhere outside of the corporate limits. Without any specific guidance or limitations, this could present problems with providing infrastructure and utilities in an efficient manner.

The most critical issue facing Ingalls is the rapid pressure for residential development in the relatively large tracts of land to the East and West of Ingalls felt from the Greater Indianapolis Metropolitan Area. The relatively large tracts of land to the east and west of Ingalls are seeing pressure for development. Faced with the prospect of supplying water to these developments, it is logical to incorporate these areas into the Town of Ingalls to add to their tax base. It needs to establish a clear development policy to maintain its high quality of living standards. Identifying the right areas for development, residential or commercial, will ensure there is no financial strain.
Utilities

Ingalls operates and maintains a system for the storage and distribution of potable water within a service area that includes all residents as well as areas that are planned for annexation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Utilities</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
<th>Madison County</th>
<th>Anderson</th>
<th>Ingalls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing Units</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Heating Fuel</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupied Housing Units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utility Gas</td>
<td>64.6%</td>
<td>73.5%</td>
<td>84.6%</td>
<td>78.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottled Tank or LP Gas</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
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<td>18.8%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Oil - Kerosene, etc.</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal or Coke</td>
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<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar Energy</td>
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<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Fuel Used</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Telephone Availability  |         |                |          |         |
| Owner-Occupied Housing  | 71.4%   | 74.2%          | 63.8%    | 83.7%   |
| Telephone Service Available | 70.4% | 73.4%          | 63.0%    | 80.3%   |
| Renter-Occupied Housing | 28.6%   | 25.8%          | 36.2%    | 16.3%   |
| Telephone Service Available | 26.7% | 23.9%          | 33.5%    | 11.9%   |
| No Telephone Service Available | 1.9%  | 1.9%           | 2.7%     | 4.4%    |

Table 3.7 Utility usage for Ingalls and surrounding areas
Source: U.S. Census 2000