

DOWNTOWN REDEVELOPMENT PLAN



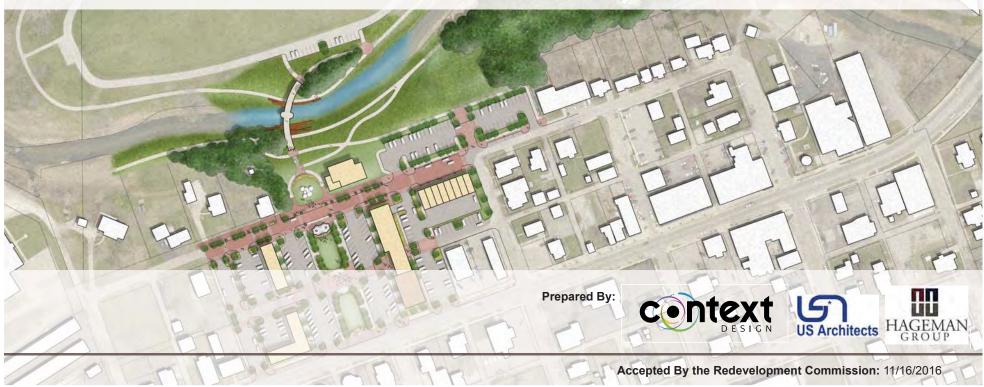


Table of Contents

Project Credits and Executive Summary1
Historical Information3
Inventory
Context Map
Site Photography
Public Input
Previous Studies, Studies and Public Input
Proposed Plan
Plan Option 'A'
Implementation

Recommendations	41
Action Plans	
Cost Estimates	45



Plan Approved By:

Town of Yorktown - Redevelopme	ent Commission Member - Signature
Printed Name	Date
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Town of Yorktown - Redevelopme	ent Commission Member - Signature
Printed Name	Date
Town of Yorktown - Town Manage	er - Signature
Printed Name	Date

DRKTOWN

Planning Credits

Town of Yorktown - Town Council Members

- Rich Lee President
 Robert Ratchford Vice President
- Robert Ratchford Vice Presider
- Laura Vise
- Robert Flanagan
- Rick Glaub
- Daniel Flanagan
- Lon Fox

Town of Yorktown - Redevelopment Commission Members

- · Jason Brooks (President)
- Ted Johnson (Vice President)
- Patti Decker (Secretary)
- Ted Johnson
- Keith Gary
- Pat LaVelle
- · Brad Bookout
- · Terry Murphy (Past President)

Town of Yorktown - Town Staff

- Pete Olson Town Manager
- Todd Blevins Assistant to the Town Manager

Planning Team

- Veridus Group Client Representative
- Context Design Lead Consultant
- Hageman Group Real Estate and Finance
- US Architects Architect and Design Support







Executive Summary

The Downtown Redevelopment (or Revitalization) Plan!

The Yorktown Redevelopment Commission (YRC) set forth in 2016 to create a Downtown Redevelopment Plan with clear goals, exciting program elements, build-able design direction, realistic budgets, and implementation strategies. Previous planning studies developed program lists that are carried forward within this plan, but modified per continuous review with the YRC - see the Proposed Plan.

The following Benefits to Downtown Planning were shared at Community Engagement events and during YRC review sessions:

- Build upon the abundance of existing community assets
- · Long-term economic sustainability (while addressing challenges of tax caps)
- Enhance viable properties and address vacant or dilapidating buildings
- Implement proven concepts to enhance commercial tax base
- · Live, work, play (here!) Provide desired amenities for residents
- · Create a vibrant downtown that attracts new business and retains employers
- · Keep discretionary spending in Yorktown restaurants, etc.
- Provide opportunities for great public open space and vibrant and functional architecture
- Improve quality of life for all residents while potentially increasing property values

Redevelopment Vision Principles - The Baseline

In order to help guide the redevelopment of downtown, the following principles were derived from discussion in meetings with the Yorktown Redevelopment Commission and have subsequently been adopted as the driving force behind this study.

- Create a social and economic hub for the Town of Yorktown. A central hub in downtown Yorktown to root social interactions and economic development. From this hub, develop and connect to places to live, work and play in the community.
- Develop a destination downtown Yorktown. A downtown Yorktown that attracts and draws visitors into the core of the Town to experience the culture, enjoy the social events and patronize the local businesses.
- 3. Create a multi-generational attraction. With Yorktown Schools as a keystone of our community and Morrow's Meadow the premier community destination, create a space which connects these two community assets to the downtown core. Furthermore, this connection needs be suitable for multi-generational with a strong focus on young families.
- needs be suitable for multi-generational with a strong focus on young families.
 4. Develop a project which creates a "culture" unique to Yorktown. Create and nurture a culture, unique to Yorktown, where residents feel a sense of pride and belonging with this project at the core. A place where residents to want to live, work, learn and play in the community.

Process - Collaboration, Engagement, Creativity, and Getting to a Plan

The YRC and Design Team established the following process to complete this study. The process was adapted at certain points to respond to new ideas, address items needing additional focus, and providing adequate review and discussion so that the implementation could be seamless once exciting design ideas were well received. An example of this adaptation was a meeting with local real estate experts that informed concepts, Pro-forma study, and re-invigorated discussions about taking action.

Data Gathering and Project Preparation Economic Development, Inventory / Analysis Community Engagement - Open House and July 4th Conceptual Land Planning

Economic Development Pro Forma Schematic Plan and Cost Estimates Finalize Booklet - Package Text and Graphics

The Plan - Design Concepts to Guide the Action

The best way to discuss the achievements of the Downtown Plan is to describe them based on the Vision Principles. The community, YRC, and design team all helped to craft Principles and used them to explore design options and ultimately finalize a plan that will help to make the Vision a reality.

Social and Economic Hub

The Plan includes a Civic Green that connects Smith Street to Canal and therefore the core of downtown to the Park. The orientation of the Civic Green draws attention to visitors and physically connects a main thoroughfare and downtown neighborhoods. Multi-functional green spaces like this have been at the root of many successful downtown plans that have been a catalyst for subsequent civic, private, residential, and commercial redevelopment and infill development. The Green speaks to the benefits of a "live, work, play" strategy and includes memorable special features including a shade/performance structure, sensory plaza, and gateway plaza.

Another element to keep downtown on a regular basis is the inclusion of the Town Hall. Early in the process, the design team challenged the YRC to consider the benefits of putting the bustling civic services in the core of downtown, adjacent to green space. If this component can be an early addition along with the Civic Green, it will help to keep a consistent stream of people downtown and therefore provide opportunities for residential and commercial to flourish.

Develop A Destination Downtown

The core of the community is the adjacency of Morrow's Meadow, Downtown, and the Schools. Connecting these elements physically and programmatically is essential to the Plan in the long-term. The Overlook Park, Bridge, and Signature Building are the elements that fuse the connections. The YRC was careful to make sure that plans were first and foremost serving the community, but realize that unique features that can attract visitors are essential to economic development.

In this case a "Signature Building" of a unique architectural character and location is proposed to be a local restaurant. The concept would be to invite a private developer to create a place with inviting indoor and outdoor spaces where all locals feel welcome and visitors are attracted to its unique character. The adjacency of this building and site are complimented by the special features - shade/performance structure, sensory plaza, and bridge to the park. In creating destinations, ample parking is always a land use balance. The YRC and design team discussed parking counts and have conceptually included what would be needed for the types of public and private developments in consideration.

Create A Multi-Generational Attraction

Among many attributes, Yorktown is known for its great schools, families, and youth athletics. The Plan includes features that are designed to provide all residents with needed amenities, but puts a focus on serving the young families of the community that will continue to live, work, and play in Yorktown and strengthen the community and downtown in the long term. Several physical connections are noted that will provide new opportunities for children and parents to safely move between the trails / schools and park / downtown.

Create A "Culture" Unique to Yorktown

One of the observations the Design Team emphasized at the outset was the great opportunity to build on the incredibly unique natural features including the White River and Buck Creek alongside Morrow's Meadow. The Plan seeks to preserve the great physical features,

enhance others, and create new that aide in achieving all the other Vision Principles. Further enhancing these places can only strengthen the downtown and the opportunities both can provide the community for events, recreation, special features, and tourism. This concept was the driving force in encouraging a sense of pride in the community and the great potential for redevelopment, or revitalization, that is possible. The Plan recommends a robust enhancement of native plant communities along river and creek slopes that provide a layer of beautification and encourages some engagement with water.

Within the realm of the built environment, pedestrian-friendly streets are recommended to complement the Civic Green and promote a feeling of the Park reaching out into downtown. Streets that are comfortable to drive, walk, and bike, and can be sectioned off for special purposes create a sense of place, which allows residential to become a reality and commercial to flourish.

Action - Making the Plan a Reality

Implementation and Action Items are critical in taking the Plan from paper to built works. At the time of this Plan being officially adopted, the YRC has already begun to research, execute tasks, and seek further counsel. Early in the process, the Design Team and YRC made a point to recognize that the Downtown Plan must continue to be reviewed, refreshed, evaluated, and energized immediately after it is adopted and even during early implementation. This is reflected within the living document of the Action Plan, which includes immediate (2017), short-term (1-3 years), near-term (3-5 years), and long-term (5+ years) steps. Re-assessing and adapting on this rhythm is a formula that successful communities have come to know well.

The Design Team and YRC have also discussed the importance of transitioning from this study into further design exploration and alignment with other ongoing studies in late 2016 and early 2017. It is critical for the Downtown Plan to be in concert with goals and ideas within the Comprehensive Plan, Parks Master Plan, and other Town plans involving infrastructure and Community Enhancement - Arts, Trails, Schools, Sports, and beyond.



Yorktown / Mt. Pleasant Township Historical Summary

Yorktown is located at the junction of Buck Creek and White River in the Mt. Pleasant Township of Delaware County, Indiana. The Earliest known development was by the Delaware Tribe of Native Americans. The Delaware were originally from an area near the Delaware River on the eastern seaboard in what is now known as Pennsylvania. As the white settlers moved into the Pennsylvania area they forced the Delaware to look for a new home. They made an agreement with the Miami Indians to settle in an area between the White and Ohio Rivers.

The Delaware depended on hunting, fishing and trapping for their food supply. Early history books make reference to a mission somewhere along White River between Yorktown and Anderson as one of the first European settlements in the region. With the exception of those who were converted to Christianity with the exposure from European settlers, the Delaware worshiped in tribal tradition. The "long house" was common to the Delaware, was usually a long building containing fire pits, seats along the side and an area for tribal dancing.

Indiana became a state in 1816 and land was advertised for \$2 an acre. By 1818, the Delaware's lands along the White River "Wapihani", or "Great White Water" were ceded by treaty made at St. Mary's, Ohio. By terms of this document, the Delaware ceded their lands to the government of the United States for \$4000.00 and were promised suitable lands west of the Mississippi. By 1820 most of the Delaware had made their way to Missouri, Texas and Oklahoma.

Mt. Pleasant Twp was surveyed in 1821 and 1822; the original titleholders were Samuel and Thirza Cassman. They sold the area to Goldsmith Gilbert in 1830 (Mr. Gilbert still has numerous descendants in this area).

Oliver H. Smith purchased the area that was to become Yorktown in October of 1836 and platted it in 1837. Yorktown was originally projected to be along the canal route connecting Indianapolis to Toledo, Ohio but was never completed due to the locomotive advancements. Its main thoroughfare was the old Indianapolis State road, which was extensively traveled by emigrants at an early day.

Among some of the original land owners are: - Jones, Aldredge, Griffis, Morris, Hancock, Mahomey, Curtis, Childs, Ellison, Van Matre, Hensley, Smith, Reed, Lennington, Williamson, Van Buskirk, Dragoo, Howell, Fuson, Snodgrass, Heath, Humbert, McKinley, Stewart Antrim, Justice Martin, Stout, Shoemaker, Harmon, Hofherr, Hayden Parkinson, Cummings, Daugherty and Koontz. Many still have relatives here and many still living in the same areas.

One of the earliest businesses in the area was a mill already in operation when Yorktown was platted. It was located on the north side of what is now known as Canal St. Much like other small towns of the era, Yorktown had hotels, restaurants, grocery stores, dry good stores, an undertaker, a postmaster, doctors, a blacksmith, a boot & shoemaker and many other small enterprises.

Some of the larger businesses included the following:

Strawboard Factory (made egg crates), located on ground currently occupied by the east wing of Yorktown Elementary, the administrative office and playground. The Mineral Wool Plant, or Rock Wool as it was later called, (made insulation), a portion of that building is still standing across the highway from the Strawboard and is occupied by N.G. Gilbert (now Townsend's). A Saw Mill and of course a glass factory – Among other items necessary for the period, the Skillen Gooden Glass factory manufactured medicine bottles. Several were found a few years ago near the site of the Glass Factory. They also manufactured canning jars, the most popular for collectors today is the LEADER JAR. A portion of the Glass Factory building still stands on Mill Road along with several brick houses built for employees. The homes of the Skillen and Gooden families also stand just south of Cornbread Road. The Western Reserve Milk Company was on the west end of Depot Street and would later become home to Marsh Supermarkets.

Narrative Credit: Text provided by Becky Monroe, Yorktown Historical Alliance and *"A History of Delaware County"* written 1881 by Thomas B. Helm found on the Yorktown Historical Alliance website.



YORKTOWN DOWNTOWN REDEVELOPMENT PLAN















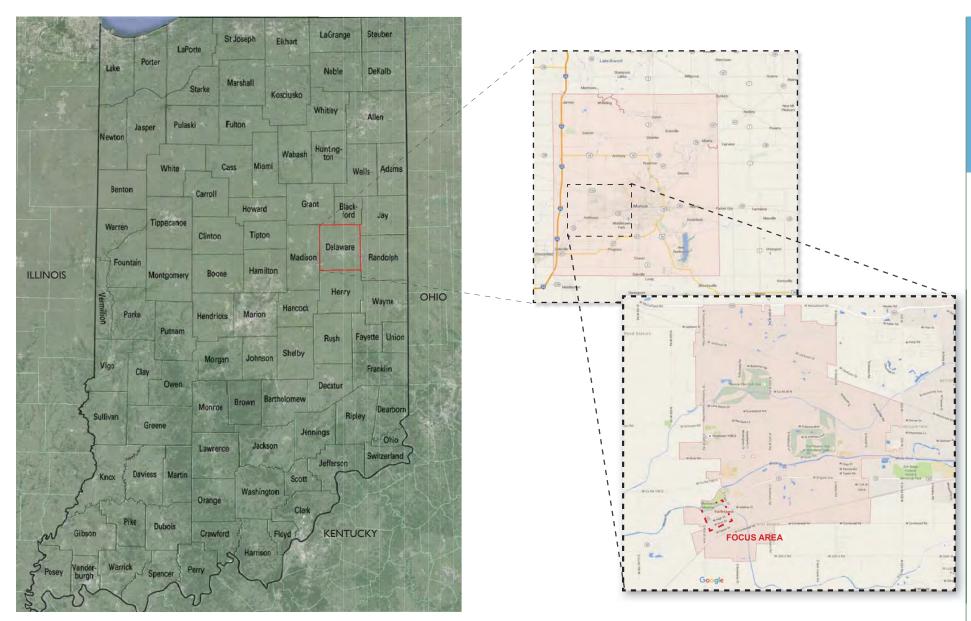






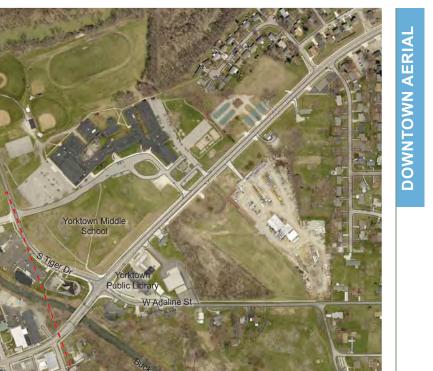


CONTEXT MAP





YORKTOWN DOWNTOWN REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

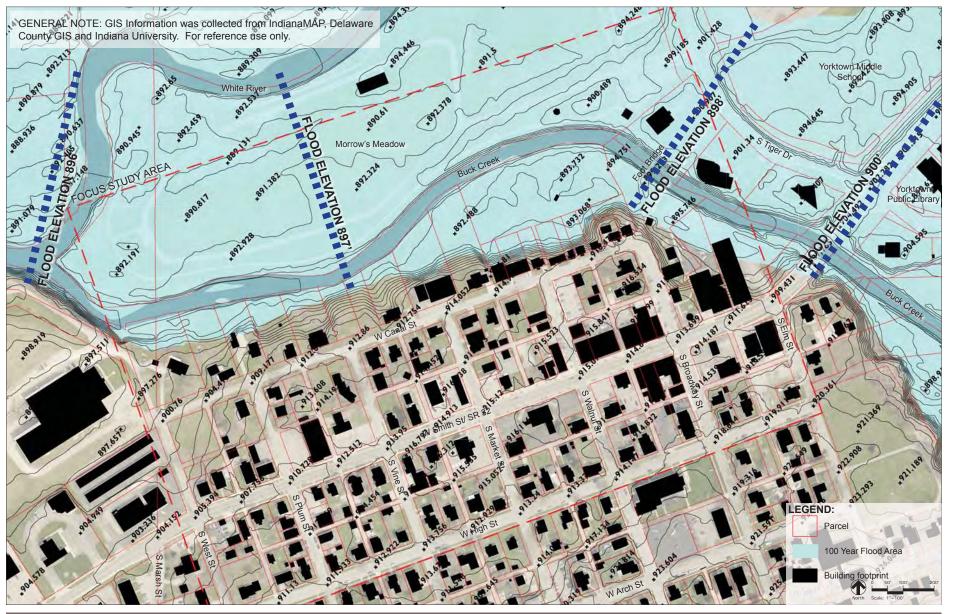




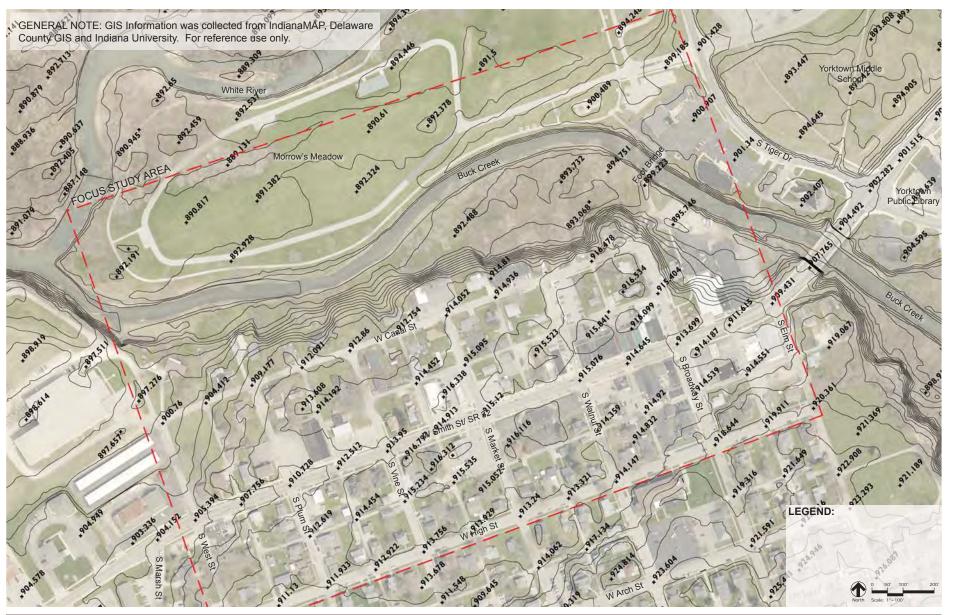






















LdfAH

Lash loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration **Setting**

Landform: Natural levees on flood plains

Map Unit Composition

Lash and similar soils: 70 to 95 percent Dissimilar soils: 5 to 30 percent

Similar soils:

 ${\boldsymbol{\cdot}}$ Soils in which the base of the cambic horizon is at a depth of less than 40 inches

Soils that do not have carbonates throughout

 Soils that are flooded less often than frequently or for very brief durations

Dissimilar soils:

The well drained Ross soils in microlows on natural levees
The well drained Gessie soils in the slightly lower positions on natural

levees and flood-plain steps

. The very poorly drained Sloan soils on the lower flood plains

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Lash—2w Farmland classification: Prime farmland where protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Profile Characteristics

This soil has a profile similar to the profile described as typical for the series in the section "Classification of the Soils," except that this soil has a surface layer of loam.

Properties and Qualities of the Lash Soil

Parent material: Loamy alluvium Drainage class: Well drained Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate or moderately rapid Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderately rapid or rapid Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep, more than 80 inches Available water capacity: High, about 9.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 2 to 4 percent Shrink-swell potential: Low Potential for frost action: Moderate Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet all year Ponding: None Flooding: Frequent, most likely in February, March, and April Hydric status: Nonhydric Corrosivity: Low for steel and concrete Potential for surface runoff: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Slight Susceptibility to wind erosion: Moderate

UemB

Urban land-Fox complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes Setting Landform: Urban land, kames, and outwash terraces

Map Unit Composition Urban land and similar inclusions: 35 to 60 percent



Fox and similar soils: 25 to 35 percent Dissimilar inclusions: 0 to 30 percent

Similar inclusions:

Udorthents, loamy-skeletal, in abandoned gravel pits

Udorthents, loamy, in cut-and-filled areas

Dissimilar inclusions:

- The well drained Ross soils on flood plains
- The well drained Martinsville soils on gently sloping shoulders
 The well drained Ockley soils on nearly level treads

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land—None assigned; Fox—2e Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Unit Characteristics

This unit consists of land covered by streets, parking lots, buildings, and other structures and areas of the Fox soil. The Fox soil has a profile similar to the profile described as typical for the series in the section "Classification of the Soils."

Properties and Qualities of the Urban Land

Potential for surface runoff: Very high Susceptibility to water erosion: Slight Susceptibility to wind erosion: Slight

Properties and Qualities of the Fox Soil

Parent material: Loamy outwash over stratified gravelly and sandy outwash Drainage class: Well drained Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate to very rapid Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very rapid Depth to restrictive feature: Moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches, to strongly contrasting textural stratification Available water capacity: Moderate, about 6.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1 to 3 percent Shrink-swell potential: Moderate Potential for frost action: Moderate Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet all year Ponding: None Flooding: None Hydric status: Nonhydric Corrosivity: Moderate for steel and concrete Potential for surface runoff: Low Susceptibility to water erosion: Slight Susceptibility to wind erosion: Slight

GInAH

Gessie-Eel silt loams, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration

Setting Landform: Flood plains

Map Unit Composition

Gessie and similar soils: 35 to 65 percent Eel and similar soils: 20 to 50 percent Dissimilar soils: 0 to 30 percent

Similar soils:

Soils in which the base of the cambic horizon is at a depth of less than 30 inches; in areas of the Gessie soil

Soils that do not have carbonates throughout the soil; in areas of the Gessie soil
Soils on the upper ends of tributaries that flood less often than frequently or for very brief durations

Dissimilar soils:

- The well drained Lash soils on natural levees
- . The very poorly drained Sloan soils on the lower flood plains
- The somewhat poorly drained Shoals soils on the slightly lower flood plains

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Gessie—2w; Eel—2w Farmland classification: Prime farmland where protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Profile Characteristics

These soils have the profiles described as typical for the series in the section "Classification of the Soils."

Properties and Qualities of the Gessie Soil

Parent material: Loamy alluvium Drainage class: Well drained Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate or moderately rapid Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep, more than 80 inches Available water capacity: High, about 9.5 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1 to 3 percent Shrink-swell potential: Low Potential for frost action: Moderate Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet all year Pondina: None Flooding: Frequent, most likely in February, March, and April Hydric status: Nonhydric Corrosivity: Low for steel and concrete Potential for surface runoff: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Slight Susceptibility to wind erosion: Moderate

Properties and Qualities of the Eel Soil

Parent material: Loamy alluvium Drainage class: Moderately well drained Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate or moderately rapid Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep, more than 80 inches Available water capacity: High, about 11.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 2 to 3 percent Shrink-swell potential: Low Potential for frost action: Moderate Depth and months of highest apparent seasonal high water table: 11/2 foot, January, February, and March Pondina: None Flooding: Frequent, most likely in February, March, and April Hydric status: Nonhydric Corrosivity: Moderate for steel and low for concrete Potential for surface runoff: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Slight Susceptibility to wind erosion: Slight

UfuA

Urban land-Millgrove complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes Setting Landform: Urban land and outwash plains

Map Unit Composition

Urban land and similar inclusions: 35 to 60 percent Millgrove and similar soils: 20 to 40 percent Dissimilar inclusions: 0 to 40 percent Similar inclusions: • Udorthents, loamy, in cut-and-filled areas Dissimilar soils:

The very poorly drained Sloan soils on flood plains

• The very poorly drained Muskego soils in closed depressions

The very poorly drained Milford, stratified sandy substratum, soils in glacial drainage channels

• The somewhat poorly drained Digby soils on the slightly higher treads

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land—None assigned; Millgrove—2w Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Unit Characteristics

This unit consists of land covered by streets, parking lots, buildings, and other structures and areas of the Millgrove soil. The Millgrove soil has a profile similar to the profile described as typical for the series in the section "Classification of the Soils."

Properties and Qualities of the Urban Land

Potential for surface runoff: Very high Susceptibility to water erosion: Slight Susceptibility to wind erosion: Slight

Properties and Qualities of the Millgrove Soil

Parent material: Loamy outwash over stratified sandy, gravelly, and loamy outwash Drainage class: Very poorly drained Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate or moderately rapid Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep, more than 80 inches Available water capacity: High, about 9.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 3 to 6 percent Shrink-swell potential: Moderate Potential for frost action: High Depth and months of highest apparent seasonal high water table: At the surface, January, February, and March Ponding: Frequent, most likely in January, February, March, April, May, and December Flooding: None Hydric status: Hydric

SmsAH

Sloan silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently

Setting

- Landform: Flood plains Map Unit Composition Sloan and similar soils: 70 to 90 percent Dissimilar soils: 10 to 30 percent Similar soils: • Soils that have a surface layer that is less than 10 inches thick • Soils that average less than 18 percent clay in the subsoil • Soils that average less throughout the profile • Soils on the upper ends of tributaries that flood less often than frequently or for very brief durations Dissimilar soils: • The somewhat poorly drained Shoals soils in the slightly higher positions on flood plains
- The well drained Lash soils on natural levees
- The poorly drained Southwest soils in closed depressions and
- drainageways
- The very poorly drained Bellcreek soils in backswamps

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Sloan—3w Farmland classification: Prime farmland where drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Profile Characteristics

This soil has a profile similar to the profile described as typical for the series in the section "Classification of the Soils," except that this soil has a surface layer of silt loam.

Properties and Qualities of the Sloan Soil

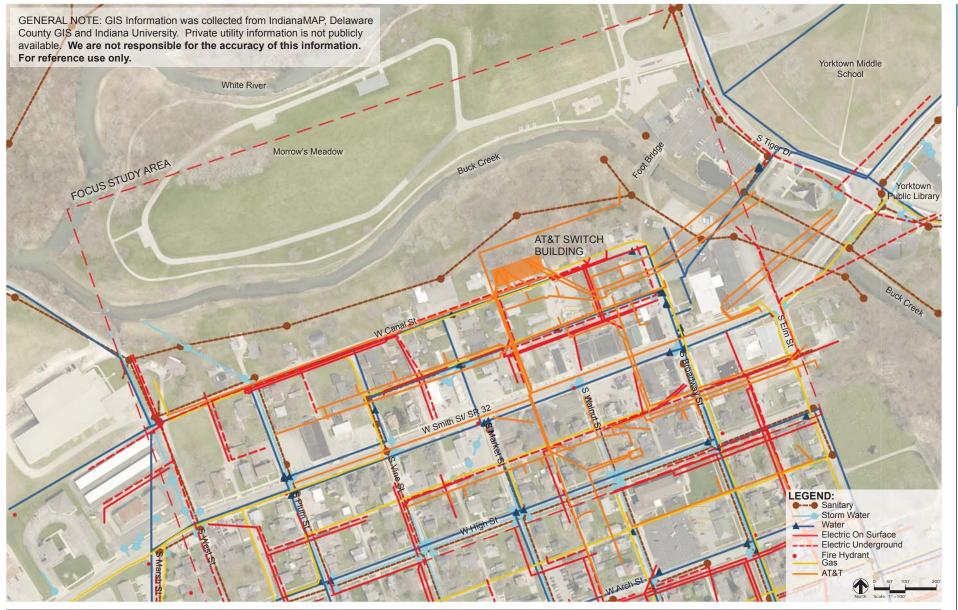
Parent material: Loamy alluvium Drainage class: Very poorly drained Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderately slow or moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderately slow or moderate Depth to restrictive feature: Very deep, more than 80 inches Available water capacity: High, about 10.8 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface laver: 3 to 6 percent Shrink-swell potential: Moderate Potential for frost action: High Depth and months of highest apparent seasonal high water table: At the surface, January, February, and March Ponding: Frequent, most likely in January, February, March, April, May, and December Flooding: Frequent, most likely in February, March, and April Hydric status: Hydric Corrosivity: High for steel and low for concrete Potential for surface runoff: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Slight





ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS













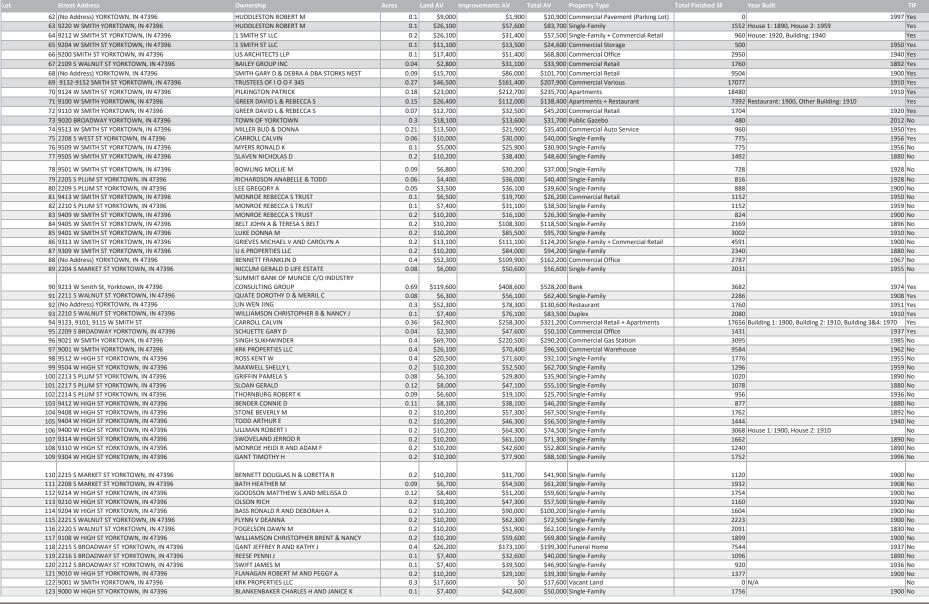




1 9520 W CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	HUMBERT DORIS L & STEVEN J		1 \$25,000			Single-Family	1593	
2 9500 W CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	NOEL EUGENE F	0.5		\$41,700	\$60,900	Single-Family	864	1
3 9414 W CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	MCFARL BRUCE E	0.4	8 \$18,400	\$58,400	\$76,800	Single-Family	1161	
4 9408 W CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	Vacant	0.5	1 \$19,000	\$0	\$19,000	Vacant Land	(1
5 9400 W CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	MARTIN BERT & RUBY L	0.5	5 \$18,500	\$58,400	\$76,900	Single-Family	1596	i 1
6 (No Address, Vacant Land) YORKTOWN, IN 4	396 MARTIN RUBY L	0.3	1 \$2,300	\$0	\$2,300	Vacant Land	(N/A
7 (No Address, Vacant Land) YORKTOWN, IN 4	396 PUCKETT JERRY RAYMOND	0.2	5 \$1,900	\$0	\$1,900	Vacant Land	(N/A
8 9314 W CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396-122	1 PUCKETT JERRY RAYMOND	0.	6 \$21,300	\$54,900	\$76,200	Single-Family	1806	5 1
9 9300 CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	RODGERS MICHAEL W	0.7				Commercial Various	7216	
10 9218 W CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	YORKTOWN REDEVELOPMENT COMMISSION	0.7				Single-Family	1679	
11 (No Address, Vacant Land) YORKTOWN, IN 4		0.1				Vacant Land		N/A
12 9200 W CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY INC	0.1		\$56,600		Commercial Various	4934	
13 9126 W CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	THORNBURG DARRELL ROBERT & DIANA SUE	0.1				Single-Family	676	1
14 9122 W CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	SILVERLINE HOLDINGS LLC	0.1		\$42,400		Single-Family	1302	
15 9118 W CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	GANT KELLY A	0.1	,	\$19,100		Single-Family	516	1
							1344	
16 9114 W CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	MEADOWS LOWELL DEAN JR & JENNY LOU SMIT	H 0.1		\$22,700 \$19,300		Single-Family	480	
17 9110 W CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	BOYLE JOHN C & SHELIA A ASBERRY					Single-Family		
18 9106 W CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	BOYLE JOHN C & SHELIA A ASBERRY	0.1		\$20,300		Single-Family	480	1
19 9100 W CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	BOYLE JOHN C & SHELIA A ASBERRY	0.2				Single-Family	1547	
20 (No Address, Vacant Land) YORKTOWN, IN 4		2.		\$0		Vacant Land		N/A
21 (No Address) YORKTOWN, IN 47396	YORKTOWN POST 321 AM LEGION INC	1.7				Commercial Various	2400	
22 9010 W SMITH ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	REIDS MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC	0.70		\$141,600		Commercial Various		Building 1: 1950, Building 2: 1928, Building 3: 1972
23 9000 W SMITH ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	TAYLOR MARK D	0.99	5 \$46,300	\$123,300	\$169,600	Commerical Warehouse	12712	2 1
24 2130 S WEST ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	GOFORTH JAMES A & MARILYN S	0.4	7 \$12,400	\$0	\$12,400	Vacant Land	(N/A
25 2101 S PLUM ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	NEFF ALAN E & BARBARA A	0.4	5 \$21,800	\$50,900	\$72,700	Single-Family	1352	2 1
26 9413 W CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	GRAGG ROGER W	0.1	4 \$7,400	\$25,900	\$33,300	Single-Family	1588	1
27 (No Address, Vacant Land) YORKTOWN, IN 4	396 ROSS JANICE K	0.2	1 \$10,600	\$0	\$10,600	Vacant Land	(N/A
28 2104 N PLUM ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	ROSS FOOD MARKETING INC	0.0	7 \$4,800	\$11,500		Single-Family	840	1
29 2108 N PLUM ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	ROSS FOOD MARKETING INC	0.0				Vacant Land		N/A
30 (No Address, Vacant Land) YORKTOWN, IN 4		0.		\$0		Vacant Land		N/A
31 2105 S VINE ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	ROSS JANICE K	0.2				Single-Family	1653	1.*
32 2100 S VINE ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	MAXWELL SHELLY L	0.1		\$47,700		Duplex	1806	
33 2104 S VINE ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	GREGORY DELLA D REVOCABLE TRUST	0.1				Single-Family	1379	1
34 9317 W CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396		0.2					1375	
	TERRY STEVEN D & SUSAN E WALLACE KEITH A	0.2				Single-Family	1220	
35 9313 W CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396						Single-Family		
36 9315 W CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	BRATTON PHILLIP E & LINDA K	0.		\$52,700	\$59,900		2508	1
37 2101 S MARKET ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	STANLEY CHARLES M	0.2				Single-Family	1052	
38 2100 S MARKET ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	MASTERS MAURICE & BEVERLY	0.		\$29,200		Single-Family	1076	
39 2104 S MARKET ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	COMBS JENNIFER	0.1				Single-Family	1135	
40 9219 W CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	ERTLE GREGORY & ERTLE SUNSHINE	0.		\$59,700		Single-Family		House 1: 1900, House 2&3: 1946
41 9209 W CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	KRAMER JOHN P & JANE E	0.2		\$48,200	\$58,800	Single-Family	1740	House 1: 1892, House 2: 1901
42 2111 S WALNUT ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	KRAMER JOHN P & JANE E	0.1	6 \$9,400	\$44,100	\$53,500	Single-Family	720	
43 2115 S WALNUT YORKTOWN, IN 47396	TOWN OF YORKTOWN	0.0	4 \$2,500	\$28,700	\$31,200	Commercial Various	720	1
44 2100 S WALNUT ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	YORKTOWN REDEVELOPMENT	0.	2 \$13,100	\$7,100	\$20,200	Commercial Pavement (Parking Lot)	(2
45 9119 W CANAL ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	POWELL NORA J	0.1	4 \$8,700	\$22,800	\$31,500	Single-Family	1202	2 1
46 2101 S BROADWAY ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	POWELL STEVE A	0.0	8 \$6,000	\$8,400	\$14,400	Detached Garage	(1
47 2101 S BROADWAY ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	POWELL STEVE A & POWELL NORA J	0.2	2 \$11,500	\$44,200		Single-Family	1800	1
48 2111 S BROADWAY YORKTOWN, IN 47396	CHAMBERS HAROLD E & BONITA J	0.	2 \$13,100	\$71,800		Single-Family + Commercial Retail	1300	House: 1922, Building: 1950
49 (No Address, Vacant Land) YORKTOWN, IN 4		0.0				Vacant Land		N/A
50 (No Address, Vacant Land) YORKTOWN, IN 4		0.0		\$0		Vacant Land		N/A
51 (No Address) YORKTOWN, IN 47396	BAIM DOUGLAS E & LESLIE E	0.1		\$35,300		Commercial Office	1230	
52 9510 W SMITH ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	REED JERILYNN	0.1		\$49,300		Duplex	1368	
							3120	
53 9504 W SMITH ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396		0.				Single-Family		
54 (No Address) YORKTOWN, IN 47396	CALVERT MARIE EVALYN TESTAMENTARY TR	0.	1 .7			Apartments	8712	
55 (No Address) YORKTOWN, IN 47396	ROSS JANICE K	0.				Commercial Pavement (Parking Lot)	(
56 9410 W SMITH ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	ROSS JANICE K	0.		\$42,900		Commercial Various	7750	
57 (No Address) YORKTOWN, IN 47396	ROSS JANICE K	0.				Commercial Auto Service	2632	
58 9312 W SMITH ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	LENNIS LARRY J	0.		\$62,900		Duplex	2518	1
59 9308 W SMITH ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	WALLEN JIMMIE W	0.	2 \$12,700	\$51,200	\$63,900	Duplex	2816	5 1
60 9304 W SMITH ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	SPEEDWAY LLC	0.	4 \$34,900	\$450,800	\$485,700	Commercial Gas Station	3000	1
61 2108 S MARKET ST YORKTOWN, IN 47396	HUDDLESTON ROBERT M	0.	1 \$7,100	\$21,200	\$28,300	Single-Family	1008	1
01 2106 S WIARKET ST TURKTUWN, IN 47590								

PARCEL INFORMATION





FORMATION

ELIN

RCI

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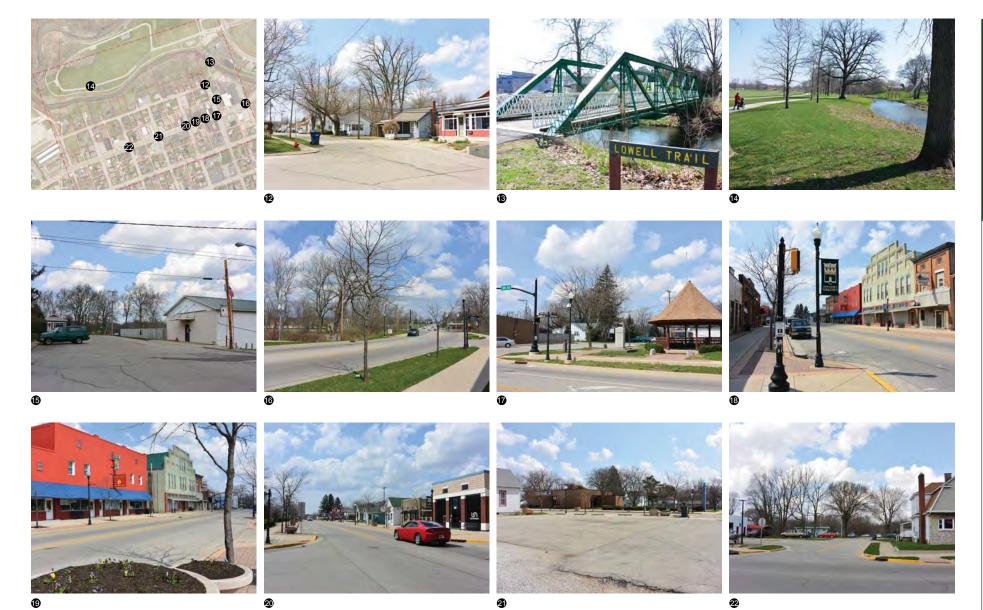












YORKTOWN INDIANA

YORKTOWN DOWNTOWN REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

81% Fire prevention Ambulance/EMS Animal control Yorktown Traffic flow 11 88% raffic enforcem 6-3 Travel by car 93% 73% 85% Street repair 66% Travel by bicycle Ease of walking Street cleaning Street lighting 799 THE NC Downtown Overall ease of trave 91% Snow remov 78% Sidewalk maintenance Traffic signal timing Public parking 67% 73% The National Citizen S Paths and walking tra 80% 81% Action Agenda Overall natural enviro Air quality 89% 94% Garbage collection Recycling 92% 81% 2014 Cleanlinese 91% Yard waste pick-up 74% Made home more energy efficient Drinking wate Open space 67% 76% THE NC Yorktown, IN New development in Yorktown 36% Sewer servio 83% 74% NOT experiencing housing cost stress 61% Storm drainage Affordable quality housing The National Citizen Sur Built Housing options Overall built environment 66% 64% Utility billing Land use, planning and zoning 73% 60% 66% Public places NO THE Yorktown, IN The National Citizen Su NRC sgena †† Much higher ICMA † Higher ↔ Similar ↓ Lower ↓↓ Much lower * Not available Yorktown, IN The National Citizen Survey™ ol Street NF Suite 500 2015 Percent positive 44% Benchmark Percent Community Characteristics Governance Benchmark NRC ICMA Overall economic health Shopping opportu 11% 2955 Valmont Road Suite 300 Boulder, Colorado 80301 n-r-c.com + 303-444-7863 777 North Capitol Street NE Suite 500 Washington, DC 20002 Place to visit 15% 1 · 800-745-8780 45% 58% NRC 20% 43% ICMA Place to work Susiness and serv 43% Fitness opportuniti 83% 93% Town parks 777 North Capitol Street NE Suite 50 Washington, DC 20002 Ioma.org = 800-745-8780 Recreational opportunities 70% Recreation centers 75% Used Yorktown recreation centers 2955 Valmont Road Suit Boulder, Colorado 8030 P.4.4 200 AM 70 Health care Food Recreation program Health services 63% 54% 47% 37% 11 Mental health can 33% Health and wellnes 76% 48% Preventive health services K-12 education 92% 27% Public libraries 89% 67% Cultural/arts/music activities Special events 59% 70% Child care/preschool Figure 1: Dashboard Summary Religious or spiritual eve activities Community Characteristics Governance Participation Adult education 32% Similar Similar Similar Higher Lower Higher Lower Higher Lower Overall education and enrich 75% 13 Overall 25 7 33 0 24 52% 69% Opportunities to participate in community matters Overall direction General 6 0 3 2 0 Opportunities to volunteer 48% 46% Value of services for taxes paid 63% 1 Safety 0 Openness and acceptance Nelcoming citizen involvemen 50% Mobility Social events and activitie 46% Confidence in Town gove 54% Neighborliness 67% Acting in the best interest of Yorktown 61% Natural Environment 60% 58% Built Environment 0 0 Being honest Treating all residents fairly Economy 0 0 0 Recreation and Wellness 0 0 0 0 4 Education and Enrichment 1 Community Engagement 0 Legend

HyettPalma

Indiana Downtown®

The National Citizen Survey™

Governance

Customer service

Services provided by the Federal Government

Police

Crime preventio

Fire

Services provided by York

62%

96%

97%

88%

85%

95%

98%

99%

Benchmark Percent positive ** 86% ** 84%

39%

90%

83%

94%

Participation

Recommend Yorktown

Remain in Yorktown

Was NOT the victim of a crime

Did NOT report a crime

Stocked supplies for an emergency

Recycled at home Conserved water

Participation

Economy will have positive impact or income

Purchased goods or services in Yorktown

Work in Yorktow

In very good to excellent heal

Ato 5

Visited a Town park ortions of fruits and veget

Participated in moderate or vigorous physical activity

Used Yorktown public libraries

Participated in religious or spiritual activities

Attended a Town-sponsored even

Sense of communi

Voted in local elections

alked to or visited with neighbors

Attended a local public meeting

Volunteered

Participated in a club Campaigned for an issue, cause or candidate

ontacted Yorktown elected officials

Read or watched local news

Done a favor for a neighbor

Contacted Yorktown emplo

Figure 2: Detailed Dashboard

Place to retire

Place to raise children

Place to live

Neighborhood

Overall image

Overall feeling of safety

area

Safe in neighb

tt Much higher

t Higher

↔ Similar

↓ Lower

 2.
 Detailed Distributed
 Benchmark
 Percent positive

 Community Characteristics
 Benchmark
 Percent positive

 Overall appearance
 ↔
 85%

 Overall quality of life
 ↔
 88%

COMMUNITY INPUT

Percent positive 96% 91%

42%

90%

82%

46%

78% 73% 84%

86%

Percent positive 31%

80%

24%

59%

69% 88% 77% 83%

60% 29%

54%

70%

86% 94% 23% 30%

22% 20%

21% 91%

87%

 \leftrightarrow

Benchmark

1

Benchmark



Previous Studies and Public Input

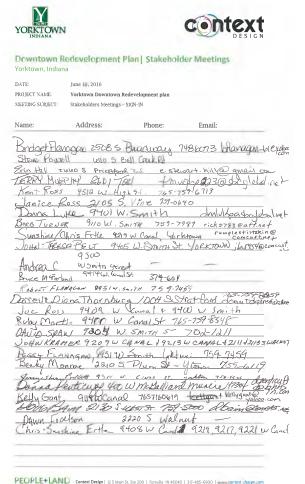
YORKTOWN DOWNTOWN REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

* Not available

↓↓ Much lower

COMMUNITY INPUT

Downtown Property Owners Open House - June 16, 2016







YORKTOWN DOWNTOWN REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

COMMUNITY INPUT

July 4th Festival Booth - July 4, 2016

YORKTOWN	Į.	Context
		Plan July 4 Public Input
Yorktown, Indiar	ia	
DATE	July 4, 2016	
PROJECT NAME:	Yorktown Downtown	Redevelopment plan
MEETING SUBJECT:	Public Input – SIGN-IN	
Name:	Email:	Address (or Area, Neighborhood)
BROCE-ChRi	5 MONROE	High ST.
Themy D	herein 7 broker 18 Dy Miller 2:	DI & Comerst. net 8708 W. Twint Rese M. North (Mr. Resson) World Mr. Basson) 904 W. Kennedy, PKWy - Gorth (M. 13 N. Buckeye, Stanwar Sher (2 rad. 500 N. Rowng Huisse NEGLER

DOWNTOWN YORKTOWN Connect. Revitalize. Activate.



















ORKTOWN













PLAN OVERALL PTUAL ш C Ż 0 Ŏ

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ğ PLAN ОШ ETAIL PTUAL Ш C ZO

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PLAN







Mixed-Use Development







Town Hall













Signature Building (Featured Arch.)





Civic Green







Pedestrian Street







Sculptural Play Experience







Sensory Plaza (with Water)







Parking Plaza







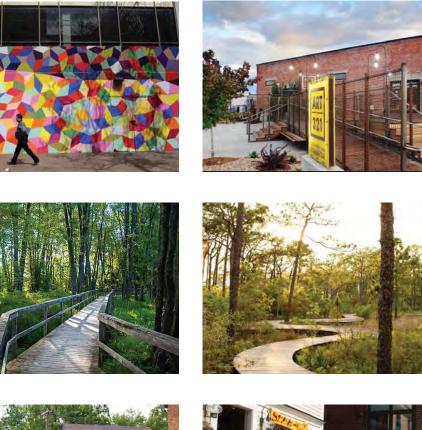


Shade / Performance Structure



ORKTOWN

Art Wrapped Building









Small Scale Infill

Creek Trail



WHY DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION IN YORKTOWN?

There are two key reasons downtown revitalization is important to Yorktown and other small to midsize municipalities: (1) Fiscal Sustainability; and (2) Quality of Life for Residents.

Fiscal Sustainability

- With the advent of real property tax caps (1% residential, 2% multifamily, and 3% commercial) local governments' ability to increase taxes to meet operational deficits is limited. This is good and bad. It provides certainty for property owners and limits government spending. However, it puts incredible pressure on local government budgets of what are known as "bedroom communities" (i.e., those communities that relv disproportionately on a residential tax base).
- Most bedroom communities, like Yorktown, have been successful as great places to live because
 of a high level of services, like public safety, parks, public works and schools. With property
 tax caps, it will be extremely difficult for Yorktown and other similarly situated municipalities to
 continue the same high level of services that residents have come to expect with a budget that
 relies on residential property with taxes capped at 1%.
- One of the most important steps a community can take to protect its long-term sustainability is to focus on attracting more commercial tax base. This is not a new concept, but one that has more urgency since property tax caps were enacted. The question is how best to tackle this challenge.
- Communities around Indiana have seen success by focusing on quality of life investments. Redeveloped and reinvigorated downtowns have been a key piece of this focus on quality of life.
- A redeveloped and vibrant downtown can be a great asset in recruiting new employers and retaining existing employers in Yorktown.

Quality of Life for Residents

- Yorktown residents are accustomed to great schools, parks, trails and community events. Many
 though, when it comes to restaurants and shops, travel outside of Yorktown, more often than not.
 A redeveloped and vibrant downtown with living, restaurant and shopping options will be more
 convenient for residents, give residents a central gathering place and greater sense of community
 pride.
- As a community invests physical assets to improve quality of life for its residents, you can almost always expect increased property values throughout the community.

WHY HAS DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION NOT HAPPENED TO DATE?

Market Forces

- In recent years, a number of bedroom, suburban communities and some small towns, like Yorktown, have experienced renewed investment in their downtowns. Not surprisingly, building owners and developers invest where the market economics will allow them to make a reasonable return on their investment.
- Some improvements have been made in downtown Yorktown in recent years, but there has not been significant reinvestment on a wide scale.
- Generally speaking, this is because of market economics. Building owners and developers have not perceived they can make enough revenue to justify investment in a renovated or new building.
- Building renovation costs and the costs of new building construction can vary somewhat from location to location, because of site characteristics and the quality of the planned renovation or new building. However, the costs are generally within a predictable range. In addition, there is most definitely a competitive market for construction services and materials. Thus, to some extent, building costs "are what they are."
- With new construction or renovation costs generally known, the real issue in towns like Yorktown is whether a renovated building or a newly-constructed building can generate enough revenue to justify the investment in new construction.
- As part of this study, we met with local real estate brokers to discuss the state of the real estate market in and around Yorktown. Collectively, that group felt market rents were: Rent for new apartments: \$1.10 per sf
 \$1.10 per sf
 - Rent for new commercial space: \$8-10 sf (NNN)
- These rents would not support major building renovation or new building construction. In other words, an investor could not make money at those rates.



WHAT CAN YORKTOWN DO TO ENCOURAGE DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION?

Infrastructure

- In order for investors to believe that downtown revitalization is for real, they must see a plan and see the Town executing the plan.
- The Town must invest in public infrastructure. Items, such as streets, sidewalks, parks, streetlights, pocket parks and the like.
- This report does not go into great detail with respect to specific funding strategies, as the Town must engage its financial and legal advisors to explore the most up-to-date and creative strategies. That being said, strategies that should be considered include:
 - 1. General obligation bonds
 2. RDA lease-rental bonds
 3. COIT and EDIT
 4. TIF (but TJF likely needed to incentivize developer projects)

Incentives

- In order to attract new investment in their downtowns, towns, like Yorktown, must offer incentives for major renovation and new construction in their downtowns. Where rents do not support investment, building owners, investors and developers will choose to invest their time and money in ventures where they can generate a reasonable return.
- Stated differently, there is a "gap" in market economics (i.e., rents do not justify investment) and thus if a municipality wants to see new investment it must work to "fill the gap" with incentives.
- · Incentives that are often used to incentivize downtown revitalization are:
 - 1. Tax increment financing ("TIF") must be part of the Town's strategy to incentivize downtown revitalization. In downtown projects, TIF is most often used as a cash incentive to help fund developer projects. For example, a developer may be considering a project that has total project costs of \$5 Million. It can only justify investing \$4 Million given the amount of revenue the building can generate. In that case, a municipality may be able to choose to use TIF to fund \$1M of project costs.
 - 2. Tax abatement can be effective in some situations but often times is not enough by itself to "fill the gap." It is particularly ineffective to incentivize revitalization of existing buildings because, under Indiana law, it cannot be used on an existing building unless the building has been vacant for more than 2 years. In addition, under Indiana law, tax abatement cannot be used to incentivize retail uses, such as a grocery store.
 - 3. If a municipality has a need for space (e.g., for town offices), the municipality can leverage that use and sign a lease with a building owner or developer that can make the investment more appealing. For example, if a municipality wants to see two and three-story mixed use buildings in its downtown, the municipality can sign a lease for space somewhere in the building for its offices.
 - 4. In recent years, some municipalities have signed "master leases" with developers under the terms of which the municipality promises to pay lease to the developer for a new building if the building fails to lease-up to third-party tenants. This is particularly effective in areas where the municipality is confident there will be demand for a project (like a new office building or new downtown apartments), but developers, banks and investors are not willing to take the risk without some support from the municipality. There are number of ways master leases can be structured and they are relatively complex. Some master lease deals have been done in Indiana in recent years where the municipality can even share in the upside if the project is successful.

Governance Recommendations

TIF

- · Expand downtown TIF area to add all of downtown.
- Review purpose language in Economic Development Plan for current TIF and revise, if needed, to cover all potential future downtown projects.
 - Be broad when defining eligible projects. Include supporting developer projects, downtown infrastructure, parks, public spaces, utility relocations, etc. Defining it as eligible does not mean the Town would have to spend TIF money on a particular item, but it does give you the flexibility to do so.
 - 2. Include property acquisition as an eligible project.
 - Identify most all property in downtown, so that the Town will have flexibility in the future if it needs to acquire a property that was not originally contemplated.
- Work with your financial advisor to determine if there are any negative impacts to your TIF cash flow from the residential properties that are in the TIF area. Likewise, review all properties in the TIF to see if there have been any major declines in assessed value since the base year was set that could be reduced if the affected properties were eliminated from the TIF area.
- Add property acquisition list to the TIF.

Zoning

- The Town's current zoning classification HM is an appropriate zoning classification for downtown as it redevelops. Many of its standards already support a dense downtown plan. We have reviewed the HM classification and provide the following comments and recommendations related thereto:
 - 1.At page 3-22, the HM classification states that it "encourages 2-story structures", but at page 3-23, the maximum height for a primary structure is 40 feet, which would allow 3-story structures. While the specific standard of 40 feet maximum height should govern because it the more specific standard, the Town should consider clarifying 3-story structures are allowed in HM.
 - 2.At page 3-23, HM limits multi-family minimum floor area per unit to 850 sf. Many units today (both studio and one bedroom units) are smaller than this. We recommend this be reduced to at 650 sf.
 - 3.At page 3-22, under the HM permitted uses, it appears that multifamily residential units on upper floors of buildings are limited to 10 units or less. While this ultimately may work given the relatively small size of buildings that will be in a revitalized downtown, we recommend removing any limit on the number of units, because residential uses in the downtown are crucial to its success and this there should be minimal limits on density.
 - 4. The Town should consider prohibiting new single family development in HM district. We believe the HM district should be in place where the Town is focused on commercial, multi-family and mixed-uses. Allowing new single-family development may not be consistent with the Town's plan for the area.
 - 5. The Town should review and revise the parking standards for the HM district with particular emphasis on the current plan for downtown revitalization. It appears the only parking standard directly applicable to the HM district is PK-01. However, that provision only addresses parking space size, location and a few other miscellaneous matters. If multifamily parking in the HM district is regulated consistent with the M1 and M2 districts in PK-04, there would be too much parking required in the downtown for multifamily. In addition, shared parking, which is an important strategy in downtown redevelopment, is allowed in PK-06, but is not clear if PK-06 applies to the HM district. Also, the table on page 6-41 breaks commercial uses into number of spaces required for employees and number required for visitors. This type of a provision can be very difficult to administer and can result in an abundance of parking in a downtown revitalization scenario. We recommend a thorough review and revision of the HM parking standards.





Wayfinding





Pop-Up Parks

Before d



Pop-Up Entertainment



Pop-Up Play



Pavement Mural



Outdoor Library



Public Feedback Booths



Public Games



Public Games

Implementation

1. Programming

- · Establish Yorktown Downtown, Inc.
- Must have a champion, a visionary, someone with connections to bring in entertainment, events, energize businesses and citizens
- Announce 2 new events in downtown for 2017
- Implement Creative Placemaking ideas once a guarter inspired by Tactical Urbanism (https://issuu.com/streetplanscollaborative/docs/tactical urbanism vol 2 final) and 101 Ways to Improve your City (http://www.curbed.com/2016/9/22/13019420/urban-designcommunity-building-placemaking)

 - 1.Christmas tree lighting downtown or Morrow's Meadow 2.Pop-up Retail and Cafe (Christmas Stores and July 4th)
 - 3. Pop-up park, playground or dog park in vacant lots and parking lots
 - 4. Pop-up storefront art to cover vacant storefronts
 - 5. Cover a street's pavement with a mural
 - 6.Use utility cabinet and hydrants as art canvases
 - 7.Add chairs, swings and hammocks in vacant lots, along the streetscape and in under-utilized areas
 - 8.Add swing and hammocks in unusual places
 - 9.Add an interactive art piece to get public input

2. Public Relations for downtown plan

- · Newspaper, TV, IBJ
- · Roll-out meeting with brokers
- · Update website with good downtown plan info so developers know where they can fit in.

3. Pocket Park

Integrate some of the above Creative Placemaking ideas within the space

4. Acquire a project site

Consider BAN to be paid back with pledge of EDIT funds

5. Issue downtown RFP for development on project site

- · Town lease for Town Hall and community room
 - Have place on plan for Town to build new Town Hall some day in the downtown, and assume leasing is a 5-10 year transition to new Town Hall. Once downtown gets going, Town moves out and landlord leases to new office or retail tenant. Consider Condo'ing building so Town owns, but then no taxes for TIF
- Multifamily above
- · Town building parking lot and stormwater with GO Bond proceeds

6. Matching grant program for Canal Street village redevelopment. Grants would be very specific and the redevelopment would have to be exactly what the Town wants to get the grant. Very significant grants.

• 50% of improvement costs, up to \$50,000

• Owner must repay if they sell within 5 years or change use.



43 YORKTOWN DOWNTOWN REDEVELOPMENT PLAN



