

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
for Georgetown, Sadieville, Stamping Ground,
and Scott County, Kentucky

1996 UPDATE

EDUCATION ELEMENT

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EDUCATION PLAN

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EDUCATION GOAL, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

GOAL FOR EDUCATION:

QUALITY EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES SHOULD BE PROVIDED FOR ALL SCOTT COUNTIANS THROUGHOUT THEIR LIFETIME.

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES:

Accomplishing this goal for education will require commitment to a broad scope of educational programs, facilities, and funding. Scott County should strive to go beyond the minimum standards and programs established by the Commonwealth.

1. Comprehensive early childhood care: Quality programs for early childhood education and care should be available to all children in Scott County, to ensure that they are better prepared for school.

- 1.1 Preschool programs must meet established standards of quality to ensure the health, well being and development of young children.
- 1.2 Quality programs must be accessible to all families. Service areas of sub-communities need to be considered to ensure that quality preschool care and education is reasonably available and proximate to homes in major sectors of the community.
- 1.3 Quality programs must be affordable for all children. Considering the benefits of early childhood programs to low-income or disadvantaged children, and the savings in future tax dollars, affordability is an advantage for the community.

1.4 Programs need to be comprehensive in nature to provide for the interdependencies of education, economics and health. The individual needs of the child and the needs of the family must both be addressed. Supportive family services and adequate referral systems should be incorporated within preschool programs.

2. **Advanced educational programs** should be available at all grade levels for all qualified students, to help Scott County children develop their special talents.

3. **Secondary education:** All Scott Countians should be encouraged to complete at least the secondary educational level; the drop-out rate should be significantly reduced. Involvement in GED and literacy programs should be increased for those who have not completed the secondary education level.

3.1 **Expand programs:** Adult education programs such as GED and literacy should continue as year-round programs with funding levels sufficient to serve Scott County's needs.

3.2 **Outreach:** Continue to support outreach programs in businesses, homes, and the Justice Center.

4. **Vocational education:** Vocational education programs should develop a wide range of skills reflective of those needed by regional employers. These programs should recognize the changing technologies in today's society.

5. **Georgetown College** is an important community institution, which should be supported in its efforts to strengthen its programs, facilities, and enrollment and to provide educational and cultural programs to the wider community. The College, Planning Commission, and City should cooperate on a plan for meeting expansion, parking, and circulation needs to ensure the College's continued growth and vitality in Georgetown, in balance with needs of surrounding neighborhoods.
6. **Community education:** A broad range of community education programs should be available to all Scott Countians for the continuing development of interests and skills.

 - 6.1 **Local funding:** The Scott County Community Education program should receive needed local financial support, to offset reduced State funds and aid in the transition to a more self-supporting program.
 - 6.2 **Coordination of programs:** The various institutions offering community education programs need an on-going relationship to coordinate course planning, identify the distinct role of each agency, and reduce gaps and overlaps in classes.
7. **Coordination:** Coordination across community agencies and services should be improved to ensure full utilization of all available programs and facilities and complete coverage of all educational needs, with minimal overlap.

 - 7.1 **Family services:** Educational programs for all ages should be coordinated with social and community services, to be responsive to changing family needs. The family environment is critical to the individual's ability to participate in and learn from educational opportunities.
- 7.2 **Joint use of facilities:** To make the best use of available funds and properties, educational and social service facilities should be designed to allow joint use by different agencies and should be located to be accessible to all Scott Countians, especially lower-income families.
8. **Scott County Schools Master Plan:** The Planning Commission and legislative bodies should support the School Board in accomplishing the Scott County Schools Facility Plan. The Georgetown-Scott County Comprehensive Plan incorporates the goals, policies, objectives, and strategies of the Facility Plan, as it is amended and adopted by the Board.

 - 8.1 It is recommended that the School Board prepare a 15- to 20-Year Master Plan that generally projects needed facilities and locations, in concert with the growth expectations of the Georgetown-Scott County Comprehensive Plan, the capital improvement plans for supporting infrastructure (roads, water, sewer, etc.), particularly the bypass, and the master plans of other agencies such as the Scott County Parks Board.
9. **Private Non-Profit Educational Foundation:** should act as a catalyst for improved education and to reflect growing "community ownership" and responsibility for the school system.

 - 9.1 **Structure of the Foundation:** The foundation should continue to include representatives from all agencies which provide educational opportunities, including business and community leaders, the School County Board of Education, and other educational agencies, and teachers.
 - 9.2 **Role of the Foundation:** As envisioned, the Foundation should continue to play these

roles:

- Soliciting financial support for enhanced educational opportunities throughout the County.
- Providing a focal point for the coordination of educational and community service programs.
- Serving as a catalyst for the development of programs and services needed by area business and industry which are outside of the current role of Scott County Schools and other existing agencies.
- Coordinating international visitor and educational programs in Scott County.
- Facilitating the spread of technology to Scott County Schools, governments, and community organizations.

I. SCOTT COUNTY SCHOOLS

Educational facility planning needs to be done as a cooperative effort between the School Board, other educational and social service agencies, Cardome, the Planning Commission, and the legislative bodies.

- To make the best use of available funds and properties, educational and social service facilities should be designed to allow joint use by different agencies and should be located to be accessible to all Scott Countians, especially lower-income families.
- To project future facility needs, all agencies and the Planning Commission should work with similar assumptions about development patterns and population growth and should coordinate long-range facility plans.
- To aid in property acquisition for new facilities, the Planning Commission and legislative bodies must understand the plans of the School Board and other agencies. Development regulations and the project review process should help ensure that new facilities will be available in growing areas.

This section of the report will discuss

education facility needs. The final section of the report will recommend a process for coordination of facilities planning and site acquisition.

A. ACCESSIBILITY

Except for the facilities of Scott County Schools, educational and social services are not equally accessible to all Scott Countians, as discussed above in the section on early childhood care. All licensed child care programs are located within Georgetown, as are the GED, Adult Education programs, the Health Department services, and most social service agencies.

Upper and moderate income families are more likely to have transportation available for access to these services. Lower income families, those most in need of the services, do not have equal access if they live in Sadieville, Stamping Ground, or rural parts of the County. The cost to staff branch offices of education and service agencies must be balanced with the need to bring services closer to the population. A study should be undertaken to identify where the families who need assistance are located, the feasible service areas for various programs, and the target

locations for branch facilities that will be accessible to the most people.

B. JOINT USE OF FACILITIES AMONG AGENCIES

Scott County education, recreation, and service agencies are already moving toward greater joint use of facilities. There are three compelling reasons for this. First, many educational and social services are interrelated and will benefit from being located together. This was discussed in the section on early childhood education and care. For instance, health services such as immunizations used to be provided in the schools, which was both an efficient way to serve those in need and helped prevent health problems from interfering with students' school work.

Second, if we are to achieve a dramatic improvement in the quality and array of educational and social services provided to Scott Countians, we must make the most efficient use of available resources. The School Board has shown a willingness to allow joint use of its facilities after school hours, such as Scott County Parks and Recreation programs in the gymnasiums. It would also be helpful to find locations where growing agencies could share secretarial services, office equipment, telephone costs, etc. Cardome could play a greater role in this.

Third, the need to combine facilities for cost savings must be balanced with the need to locate target facilities closer to the people in need. Again, the schools could be a resource, because of their locations throughout the County. Educational and service agencies could have main offices centrally located with part-time satellite programs at the schools or other shared locations, which could also be community centers. Every effort should be made to use existing facilities for expanded and new programs; available funds should go to staff, teachers, educational materials and equipment,

etc., not to bricks and mortar, where possible.

The Education Reform Act can be a strong impetus for greater joint use of facilities. The Act requires every school with 20% or more free lunch students to have an on-site Family Resource Center. Scott County Schools should raise this standard and place such a center at every school. The community should move as quickly as possible to get this underway.

The School Board could take a strong leadership role in coordinating facility planning for joint use. The Board could identify those existing school facilities that are underused or available during off hours, and could explore designing new facilities to create joint-use space for other agencies.

C. SCOTT COUNTY SCHOOLS FACILITY PLAN

Summary of the Four-Year Plan: In 1993 the Scott County School Board adopted a four-year master facility plan and capital budget for facilities, curriculum, and administration. The School Board will be revising the Plan in 1997. The adopted plan is recognized and incorporated into the Georgetown-Scott County Comprehensive Plan.

The Facility Plan includes a series of goals and objectives and an action plan for reaching these goals. A summary provided by the School Board is shown in Figure 2. The Georgetown-Scott County Comprehensive Plan is mainly concerned with coordinating school facility needs with expected growth and development. This focus on facilities, however, should not underestimate the importance of the curriculum improvements recommended in the Five-Year Plan, this Education Plan, and more specifically in the Economic Development Plan. A summary of the facility improvement portion of the Five Year Plan is as follows.

Expected Growth in School Population: The

Facilities Plan is based on projections of the number of school-aged children, considering such factors as increase in births, new residents, reduction in the drop-out rate, and known increased enrollment in the lower grades. Recent years have seen a major jump in K-6 enrollment, which is expected to be sustained due to our economic and residential growth. Overall, the School Board predicts a 20% increase in enrollment, from 5000 students in 1996 to 6000 in 2001.

Plan for New and Renovated Facilities: The 1993 Facility Plan list has a project list of needed renovations and new construction of school facilities, with expected costs. According to Dr. Dallas J. Blankenship, Superintendent of Scott County Schools, the Board has been very successful in accomplishing the proposed objectives of the 1993 plan. Key objectives mentioned in the Plan and the current status are as follows.

1. CONSTRUCTION OF TWO NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

- Northern Elementary was completed and opened in January 1990.
- Western Elementary School -- a new elementary school with capacity of 450 students was built for the Great Crossings area.

2. RENOVATE EXISTING ELEMENTARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Facility upgrade needs as of 1987 are listed below (from Scott County Schools Facility Survey, 1993), along with the recommended improvements adopted by the Board. Some renovations have been completed and others are underway. A thorough inventory of the status of these projects will be available in the updated Facility plan and available at the Scott County Board of Education Office at Great Crossings.

According to the Scott County Schools Administration, the Middle Schools are at roughly 90% of capacity and have modest room for future population growth. However, the elementary schools were estimated at about 95% capacity, including the new Northern Elementary and Western Elementary. There is a need to build another elementary school and to add on to others over the next five years.

<u>Existing Facilities:</u>	<u>Deficiencies & Improvements:</u>
Eastern Elementary (K-5)	Lack of instructional space, needs new library and administration complex, plumbing, wiring, and drainage problems, no access for handicapped. Construct addition for cultural facilities, administration, kitchen, and renovate.
Garth Elementary K-5)	\$3 million investment to renovate facilities including school building, parking, and playground - completed.
Great Crossing Elem. (Office Complex)	Deficient in many areas and needs to be improved.

Stamping Ground Elem. (K-5)	Lack of space, with old wiring, library too small, inaccessible to handicapped. Renovate and construct addition for classrooms, library, computer and cultural facilities, administration, kitchen.
Southern Elem. (K-5)	Shortage of instructional space, esp. for science, no art room, music and computer space in portables, library too small. Construct addition for classrooms, library, art, music.
Georgetown Middle (6-8)	Additional student spaces will be needed.
Scott County Middle (6-8) Former Scott County High School	Renovations taking place but not to the scale that is needed.

3. HIGH TECH TRAINING CENTER WITHIN SCOTT COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

While the Scott County schools administration feels that its programs well prepare students bound for college, it acknowledges that the traditional K-12 program and in-school vo-tech and vo-ag programs do not adequately prepare students that are not going to college for the work world. To address this, Scott County Schools has constructed a major high tech training area in the High School. The programs focus on future growth areas in the regional economy:

- Agriscience/Agribusiness - Full range of horticulture, business management, plant and soil science.
- Business occupations.
- Manufacturing occupations, with emphasis on new technologies.
- Health and Human Services occupations.

The high tech school is envisioned as an educational partnership with area businesses:

adult business employees will be trained and retrained at the facility; teachers will serve as interns in businesses, and businesses will provide employees as teachers. It would also be an integral part of high school programs and coordinated with literacy and GED programs.

The Economic Development Element of the Plan also strongly recommends support for the high-tech school. A team of economic development experts visited Scott County in spring of 1990. After evaluating our situation, the team emphasized that improved education is the key to economic growth. They recommended that vocational education should be integrated throughout the K-12 program, as well as provided in a special facility. This has been accomplished in the High Tech Training Center.

4. NEW SCOTT COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

Funding for School Facilities and Curriculum Improvements: A detailed revenue analysis is not the purpose of this Plan. In general, the School Board should be commended for taking advantage of all opportunities in State law to enhance its revenues. The total cost of the Facility Plan capital improvements is estimated

to be \$24 million, of which about \$10 million does not have an identified source of funds.

At this time, the School Board has additional bonding capacity for new school construction and will use these funds to build a new elementary school.

Need for a Long-Range Plan for Scott County Schools: Currently, the School Board feels that the five-year time frame is sufficient for capital planning. However, it would be useful to have a more generalized long-range plan that dovetails with the growth expectations of the Comprehensive Plan for many reasons:

- The Planning Commission often approves zone changes for major developments that will build out over 10 to 15 years. The likely school needs of these developments should be determined and site acquisition should be pursued with the zoning.
- Comprehensive Plan policies and resulting capital facility priorities can influence the location of development. For greatest cost-efficiency, it may be wise to steer new growth to districts with excess school capacity. It is also important to coordinate school facility locations with future road improvements, such as the bypass.
- The recommended rural development policies envision continued residential growth throughout the County, in cluster developments, new rural PUD's such as Mallard Point, and traditional 5-acre tracts. It would be helpful to anticipate the implications of dispersed growth for locations of new school facilities and transportation costs, to help us monitor the appropriateness of these policies.
- Future locations of school and public recreation facilities should be coordinated to make the most efficient use of parks, sports fields, gyms, pools, etc.

As the changes mandated by the new State approach to education become clear, and once the 1990 Census figures are available to aid in making longer-range growth predictions, it is recommended that the School Board prepare a 15- to 20-year Master Plan, which should be coordinated with the facility needs of other Scott County social service and educational agencies, as discussed above.

D. ADULT EDUCATION NEEDS AND THE SCOTT COUNTY COMMUNITY EDUCATION PROGRAM:

The Community Education Program is a comprehensive and integrated approach to serving the education, recreational, social, and cultural needs of people of all age groups. Scott County's undereducated adults are a focus of the program. Overall, it is estimated that about 42% of adult Scott Countians do not have a high school diploma or equivalency. Of adults 25 years or older, 28% hold less than an eighth grade education. Estimates show that between 2,500 to 3,000 adults are functionally illiterate. A study in which the School Board tracked students found that an average of 3-1/2% to 4% drop out each year, or a total of 13% between 9th and 12th grades alone. Although the ability to keep kids in school for the full K-12 program -- the school system's "holding power" -- has improved over the last seven years, it is clear that this problem deserves continued attention.

Available Adult Education Programs: Community support has been building for adult education, which was established as a full time program by the School Board in 1986. Enrollment has increased remarkably, from 25 students in 1985 to an average of 500 to 600 per year in recent years. After Toyota announced, there was a surge of interest in the GED program. Once it was realized that skills, rather than a high school diploma, made the difference in who was hired, interests in the program have shifted. Many people now enrolled want basic skill improvement to enter training in specialized

fields, such as nursing. GED enrollment is still strong: in 1990, for the first time the total number of GED and high school graduates was larger than the number of freshmen entering high school.

The program also includes preparation for the GATB, or General Aptitude Test Battery, for job placement through the Department for Employment Services. The YEP (Youth Employment Program) helps dropouts aged 16-21 obtain basic skills to obtain their GED, learn employability skills, and participate in on-the-job training.

For the nonreaders in Scott County, the Adult Literacy Program provides trained volunteer tutors who meet three hours per week to assist the student in becoming a new reader. Once the student has obtained the necessary skills to read on the sixth grade reading level, he is eligible to enroll in adult basic education (ABE) classes. In addition, people who need to improve their English speaking and writing abilities may enroll in ESL (English as a Second Language) classes.

The adult education programs are offered at the Adult Learning Center in Cardome, which is open 40 hours per week, and in evening classes held twice a week in Sadieville and Stamping Ground.

Funding Needs: All of these classes are provided free of charge. Funds are allocated to Scott County Schools by the Kentucky Literacy Commission, Kentucky Department of Adult Education and Community Education, and the Bluegrass Area Development District. However, those funds are inadequate to serve the number

of targeted adults in this county. The GED program, for instance, can only serve about 5% of those without high school degrees. Each year pleas for donations are made to Scott County citizens, civic and business organizations to keep the programs updated and viable resources for learning. The Scott County Fiscal Court and the Georgetown City Council have acknowledged the importance of adult education, and have allocated funds in their budgets. The School Board funds these programs in excess of \$150,000 each year and continues to need community support. The program remains uncertain of its local funding from year to year, and needs a long-term commitment of local funds for stability, to help it through the transition period to greater self-sufficiency.

Coordination with Other Programs: The community education aspect of the program is the least stable in terms of funding and course offerings, and was directly affected by loss of State funds. There are often competing courses from other providers, such as Georgetown College and the School Board's summer enrichment program. Scott County is not large enough to support independent and competing programs. There needs to be an on-going relationship between Community Ed and other providers to coordinate course planning, reduce overlaps and gaps in classes, and to identify the distinct role of each agency. Coordination with other agencies is a way to stretch resources. When funds permit, the Community Education Program provides a special service, a listing of all available classes offered by the various community education agencies, and this service should be regularly funded.

II. GEORGETOWN COLLEGE

Georgetown College has been an integral part of the educational, economic and social fabric of Georgetown and Scott County since 1829. The historic relationship between college and community is so significant that Scott Countians have come to think of the college as the place that most defines the character of the community (Wilkerson Survey, 1990).

Georgetown is noted for its rigorous academic program, opportunities for leadership and strong commitment to Christian values. Its distinguished alumni include five Rhodes Scholars, six recent Fulbright Scholars, and 34 college and university presidents. Georgetown graduates have gone on to provide distinctive leadership in business, medicine, law, education and the arts. Georgetown is known for its high-caliber faculty who give personal attention as classroom teachers and student advisers. Many of our students win prestigious awards, earn grants and gain admission into the country's best graduate schools.

Its many recent successes have provided the college a strong financial and academic foundation with which to face the 21st century. Georgetown was ranked among the top third of liberal arts colleges in the country by *U.S. News & World Report*, was listed in *Peterson's Guide to Competitive Colleges 1995-96*, and was named to the Templeton Honor Roll for Character Building Colleges for the sixth year. In a new report released by the Association of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities, Georgetown, for the first time ever, raised more money from private sources than Centre College or Transylvania University.

COMMITMENT TO EXPANSION

The college is committed to growth and expansion, whether it be to enhance the academic curriculum or provide maintenance and upgrades

for its physical plant.

Located on 104 acres in the heart of the city, the Georgetown College campus features four antebellum buildings (two of which are used for classrooms), 14 residence halls, a student center, a library, chapel, three other classroom buildings, a gymnasium, football field, and an Athletic Complex for baseball, soccer and tennis.

PLANNED RENOVATIONS

In recent years, the college has renovated several of its campus facilities, making a priority its antebellum structures that are listed on the National Registry of Historic Places. These include Giddings Hall (1839), Highbaugh Hall (1861) and Pawling Hall (1844), which has undergone a \$2 million renovation that features modern classrooms, faculty offices and conference rooms. The college will continue its sensitive approach to adapting older buildings to modern needs while preserving their significant historic character.

The college plans to continue renovation of the Cralle Student Center, the most heavily used facility on campus. The first phase allowed the college to relocate its grille and give larger floor space to the bookstore. The Hall of Fame Room, Flem Smith Welcome Center/ Campus Safety Office, and redecoration of the Colbert Room have also been included in the student center's upgrade. Other renovations are planned in the near future.

The Health, Physical Education and Recreation (HPER) Building, built in 1925, was renovated in 1983 to improve the gymnasium and construct weight rooms and a handball/racquetball court. The next phase will provide additional recreation facilities.

PLANNED NEW CONSTRUCTION

Fine Arts Building. The college broke ground for the Anne Wright Wilson Fine Arts Building in December 1995. The \$1.8-million project, located on the corner of Mulberry and College streets, represents the first construction of a new academic building on campus in 25 years and is expected to open during the fall of 1996. The 14,300-square foot building will feature one of the largest galleries in Central Kentucky, enabling the college to host major exhibits. It will also house classrooms and studios for painting, drawing, printing, design, photography and a variety of sculpture processes, including an indoor sculpture area. Georgetown College is a leader among private colleges in Kentucky in electronic imaging and computer graphics, and a specially designed studio will allow the Art Department to expand in this area. HNTB Architects, Engineers & Planners of Indianapolis designed the building, which is being constructed by the Lexington, Kentucky office of Messer Construction Company.

Learning Resource Center. In the fall of 1996, Georgetown will begin construction on a \$12 million, state-of-the-art Learning Resource Center, which will run parallel to Mulberry Street and serve as the academic centerpiece of campus. The two-story, 53,000-square foot building is designed in classic Georgian architecture to complement other antebellum structures on campus. It will feature a state-of-the-art teleconferencing center; a 100-seat, high-tech distance learning center; a replica of the Yale Law Library study room, including a 14-foot high fireplace; a three-story entrance hall; movable stacks for book storage; study tables with computer hookup; and space to accommodate 220,500 volumes of books and 1,050 periodicals.

Performing Arts Building. A new Performing Arts Building is also planned that will house the Music and Communication Arts departments, a performance hall, and an outdoor amphitheater which can be used for musical and dramatic

performances.

Fitness Center. A multipurpose Fitness/Health Center is high on the priority list of buildings to be constructed that would benefit both the college and the community. Although the Fitness Center would be located on campus, it would be used by both the college and the YMCA.

Stadium. In the near future the college plans to build a football stadium and soccer field capable of being used by the college, the Scott County School System and other community organizations.

Technology. Thanks to a generous grant from the James Graham Brown Foundation, Georgetown College is installing fiber-optic cable throughout campus as part of its comprehensive Technology Infrastructure Project. Students with their own computers will be able to access the Internet from their residence hall rooms, or from campus computer labs, unlocking the resources of the World Wide Web. The project will allow students to have educational and entertainment cable TV, voice mail, and local and worldwide e-mail available in each room, and voice, video and data access from every classroom, faculty office and the Learning Resource Center.

Benefits to Community. The Fine Arts Building, Learning Resource Center, Performing Arts Building and Fitness Center will provide major cultural and athletic facilities to the entire Scott County community. Not only will these facilities enhance the caliber of education students receive at Georgetown College, but they will also bring a new level of sophistication to the area.

EXPANSION INTO ADJACENT NEIGHBORHOODS

All colleges must be able to grow in order to thrive. Several of the neighborhoods surrounding the college are attractive, historic,

residential areas. The existing East Main National Registry District borders the college on the north and the proposed South Broadway District borders it on the west. Future expansion of campus should either be steered away from these stable, historic neighborhoods, or should be done carefully to be compatible with these areas.

Strategies for compatible expansion could include reuse of existing historic homes, new construction using design guidelines for historic compatibility, avoidance of demolishing historically significant structures, and screening and buffering from residences. The college has been and will continue to be highly sensitive to the historic and social significance of these areas.

Office on East Main. In the fall of 1989, the college purchased a house at East Main and Giddings for use by the Office of Development. This building, located next to the president's home, is listed on the National Registry of Historic Homes. The purchase raised considerable neighborhood debate about nonresidential use of buildings on East Main. The Downtown Georgetown Plan section of the Comprehensive Plan advocates that East Main be exempted from further nonresidential expansion, as this would eventually lead toward commercialization and would not be in keeping with the historic and residential character of the street. The college intends to maintain the antebellum building's historic integrity, both internally and externally.

Parking Lots. During the late 1980s, student enrollment at Georgetown increased to record levels, creating an immediate need for additional parking space. From 1989 to 1990, the College built three parking lots on Jackson Street, Dudley Avenue and East College Street. The new lots added 203 new spaces to the once-crowded parking situation at Georgetown College. Today, the lots feature well-lighted areas within a short walking distance to the center of campus.

Parking lots take the strain off on-street parking in the residential areas that surround the campus.

It is important that the design and landscaping of these lots allow them to blend into existing residential areas without disruption. As future lots are proposed, the Planning Commission and adjacent property owners should continue to be involved to address fencing and/or vegetation that would provide a buffer for the lots.

Circulation. The Georgetown College campus could function better as a whole if there were fewer streets bisecting it and creating unsafe conditions for pedestrians. If the college should ever seek to close public-through streets to consolidate the campus, a circulation study should be undertaken for all of central Georgetown to determine the effect on traffic flow, the best way to reroute traffic and the needed street improvements.

Mulberry/College Street Redevelopment. Downtown Georgetown would be strengthened by greater use of local stores by college students, faculty and staff. Currently, the main pedestrian route to downtown along Mulberry Street is perceived by the students as unsafe and unattractive. However, the College's new Fine Arts Building will develop the Mulberry Street/College Street intersection. The Downtown Georgetown Plan section of the Comprehensive Plan recommends redevelopment of the South Mulberry Street and College Street corridors to create a more lively and attractive mix of college-oriented stores, services and housing, and to encourage pedestrian activity between the campus and Main Street. The city has already begun a Community Development Block Grant project to reduce blight, renovate properties and make land available for development.

Lemon's Mill Property. The College owns property east of the railroad that could be available for a campus annex or a private development that could provide a funding source for college improvements. This area is currently the site of the Athletic Complex, but in the future may also be used for parking, apartments and other purposes. This would ease the need to

expand within established residential areas surrounding the center of campus. However, it would be necessary to establish a shuttle system and improve road connections across the railroad.

Need for Small Area Plan. The need for college expansion, including parking, rerouting streets, possible new campus development east of the railroad, and redevelopment of the Mulberry/College Street corridors, promise great benefits to the community but could also cause profound changes to the south Georgetown area. This will require close coordination and cooperation on land use and capital improvement planning. The college, City and Planning Commission should work together on a small area plan so there is an overall strategy that will ensure the institution's continued growth and vitality while balancing the needs of surrounding neighborhoods.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WIDER COMMUNITY

Georgetown College has long provided educational programs, facilities, services and financial benefits for the wider Georgetown community, making the institution a vital resource for the citizens of Georgetown, Scott County and the surrounding area.

Arts Program. The college's Foust Artist Series, Collier Convocation Series, the Hatfield Lecture Series and the Danford Thomas Lecture Series draw leading speakers, musical and dramatic performers, painters and sculptors to the campus. These programs are significant cultural assets for Scott County.

Civic, Cultural and Intellectual Contributions. Many Georgetown College employees serve as prominent volunteer leaders in key community organizations and projects. Just a few examples: A faculty member is president of the community's Children's Theater Group and is active with the local arts council. Another faculty member serves as a consultant to the

Tourism Board. A history professor is involved with the Scott County Museum and, with two other faculty members, has contributed to *The History of Scott County*.

In addition, the college's facilities have always been made available to the community for monthly meetings of the Georgetown/Scott County Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Club, the local chapter of NAACP, and many other organizations.

Athletic Tradition. The college's fourteen intercollegiate sports provide a rallying point for both the college and community. In addition, the college invited Scott County High School to use its football field for the 1995 season while the new high school is under construction. The college installed lights brought from SCHS to accommodate night games.

Economic Impact. A study completed by Georgetown College to determine the institution's economic impact on Scott County and the region from 1983 to 1993 proved that:

- The college contributed nearly \$16 million to Scott County in 1993 alone.
- Over 10 years, Georgetown College contributed \$98 million to the Scott County economy, impacting local schools, tourism, banking, jobs, taxes and retail.
- Children of Georgetown College employees accounted for an annual contribution of \$390,000 to the Scott County school system.
- Events on campus attract thousands of visitors each year. By patronizing local hotels, restaurants and stores, these visitors provided \$800,000 a year to Scott County businesses. Over 10 years that contribution grew to \$6 million.
- The college had a \$6 million annual impact on the local credit base, and over the last 10 years had a \$37 million impact on the Scott

County financial community.

- The college generated more than 500 jobs annually, making it one of Scott County's six largest employers. College employees contributed \$300,000 annually to county taxes.
- The annual economic impact to Scott County of resident student spending was more than \$2 million while nonresident student spending contributed \$470,000. In addition, student organization spending had a \$38,000 annual impact on Scott County.
- More than half of the 240 employees of Georgetown College live in the city of Georgetown and 86 percent are residents of Scott County.

On-site classes at Toyota. Georgetown has teamed up with four other Kentucky colleges to give Toyota employees the opportunity to take college classes and earn degrees on-site at the Georgetown plant. The program will give Toyota workers the opportunity to earn two-year associate degrees and four-year bachelor's degrees.

Presidential Mentorship Program. One of the first programs Dr. William H. Crouch Jr. established when he became president of Georgetown College in 1991 was the Presidential Mentorship Program. Now in its fourth year, the program was designed to:

- Provide leadership and personal enrichment experiences for select members of the junior class at Scott County High School.
- Encourage Scott County High School students to enroll at Georgetown College, an outstanding liberal arts institution in their home county.
- Enhance community ties and relations. In its first four years, 46 students completed the Presidential Mentorship Program. Of

those who have already graduated from high school, 23 are attending college, with six of those students enrolled at Georgetown College. The students who choose to attend Georgetown receive scholarships worth \$2,000 a year for four years over and above any other financial aid. Students applying to other schools receive letters of recommendation from President Crouch. Georgetown Bank & Trust, the program's first local sponsor, will underwrite the program for the next three years, from 1996 to 1998.

International Relations. Georgetown College is a member of the Scott Education Foundation, which recently hired an International Programs Coordinator. A priority for the coordinator is to bring together members of the college, the public schools and the community in joint international projects. The coordinator will work closely with members of the college community who have international interests to enhance the "internationalization" of the college through new programs for current international students, student recruitment, study abroad programs and grant writing.

Financial Aid for Scott Countians. The college places a priority on enrolling students from Scott County by providing a tuition discount to each Scott County High School graduate who enrolls here. Over a three-year period, from 1993 to 1996, the value of this discount has amounted to \$157,450. In addition, Toyota has set up a scholarship to encourage Scott County students to earn their formal education "at home" so that one day they might stay and improve the quality of life in Scott County. It provides for up to four (one per year) full-tuition, four-year scholarships for graduates of Scott County High School.

Classes Offered to High School Students. The college offers a special reduced tuition program for high school students who want to take college level course work. Prior to graduating from high school, students may enroll in

summer, fall or spring term classes for \$100 for each three-credit-hour course. The program has been available in Scott County for several years, and is now being offered in the contiguous counties of Bourbon, Fayette, Franklin, Grant, Harrison, Owen and Woodford.

1995 Day for Georgetown College. The community responded beyond all expectations to support the college financially during the first-ever Day for Georgetown College on Oct. 30, 1995. This fundraising event, the first formal campaign launched by the college in Scott County in nearly 14 years, was a huge success. The base goal was set at \$125,000 with a challenge goal of \$138,000. Scott Countians responded by donating \$196,776 in cash, pledges and gifts-in-kind by the end of the day. Total pledges and checks have now risen to an amazing \$300,249.

Contribution of President Crouch. President William H. Crouch Jr. is committed to a close, mutually beneficial relationship between the college and community. He has demonstrated this personally through membership on the boards of the Scott Education Foundation, Scott County United, the Advisory Council on Gifted and Talented Education, Scott General Hospital, United Way of the Bluegrass and Hospice of the Bluegrass.

Since becoming president of Georgetown College in August 1991, Dr. Crouch has spearheaded an intensive re-examination of the institution's structure, mission and vision for the future, challenging all constituencies to help the college reach its full potential.

CONCLUSION

The connection between Georgetown College and the City of Georgetown and Scott County continues to strengthen as all entities work diligently to make this area one of the best in Kentucky in which to live, work and pursue a liberal arts education.

SCOTT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT FACILITY PLAN

A. Plan of School Organization

Scott County School District operates a P-5, 6-8, 9-12 plan.

B. School Centers

1. Secondary

- a. Scott County High School - Permanent 9-12 Center
Desired to house levels 6-8

2. Middle

- a. Georgetown Middle School - Permanent 6-8 Center
- b. Scott County Middle School - Permanent 6-8 Center
Will be used to house 9th grade students

3. Elementary

- a. Eastern Elementary School - Permanent P-5 Center
- b. Garth Elementary School - Permanent K-5 Center
Desired change to P-5 Center
- c. Northern Elementary School - Permanent P-5 Center
- d. Southern Elementary School - Permanent K-5 Center
Desired change to P-5
- e. Stamping Ground Elementary School - Permanent P-5 Center
- g. Western Elementary School - Permanent P-5 Center
Desired to house Preschool

C. Capital Construction Priorities/Discretionary Construction Projects

1a. KERA Strands

- 1. Georgetown Middle School as a Middle School (desired Capacity 650)
Renovate: SBDM
Youth Service Area
Technology
- 2. Scott County Middle as a ninth grade center (desired capacity 450)
Addition: Technology
- 3. Scott County High school as a Middle School (desired capacity 750)
Addition: Technology

4. Eastern Elementary (desired capacity 300)
Addition: Preschool
SBDM
Family Resource Area
Technology
5. Garth Elementary (desired capacity 450)
Addition: Technology
6. Northern Elementary (desired capacity 400)
Addition: SBDM
Family Resource Area
Technology
7. Southern Elementary (desired capacity 400)
Addition: Preschool
SBDM
Family Resource Area
Technology
8. Stamping Ground Elementary (desired capacity 300)
Addition: Preschool
SBDM
Family Resource Area
Technology

1b. New Classrooms

1. New 10-12 High School center for 1200 Capacity
 2. Georgetown Middle School (desired capacity 650)
Addition of: 9 Classrooms
 3. Eastern Elementary (Desired Capacity 300)
Addition of: Art
Music
Computer Lab
 4. Stamping Ground Elementary (Desired Capacity 300)
Addition of: Art
Music
 5. Southern Elementary (desired capacity 400)
Addition of: Library
 6. Western Elementary (desired capacity 600)
Addition of: 8 Classrooms
 7. New Elementary (desired capacity 400)
2. Replacement Rooms - None
3. Renovation/Non-Classrooms
- a. Georgetown Middle School (desired capacity 650)
Addition of: Cafeteria Expansion
Kitchen Expansion
Full renovation except for 1989 addition.

- b. Scott County Middle School as a ninth grade center (desired capacity 450)
Full Renovation of existing except for library and art.
 - c. Scott County High School as a Middle School (desired capacity 750)
Full Renovation of existing.
 - d. Eastern Elementary (Desired Capacity 300)
Addition of: Kitchen
Administration
Library
Full Renovation of Existing Facility
 - e. Garth Elementary (Desired Capacity 450)
Addition of: Kitchen
Cafeteria
 - f. Southern Elementary (Desired Capacity 400)
Addition of: Library
Full Renovation of Existing Facility
 - g. Stamping Ground Elementary (Desired Capacity 300)
Addition of: Library
Full Renovation of Existing Facility
4. Management Support Facilities
- a. Acquire or Build a new Central Office
 - b. Acquire or Build a new Transportation Center

Discretionary Construction Projects - None

Amendment approved by the State Board for Elementary & Secondary Education September 7, 1994