Human Services & Community Building

The majority of the goals and objectives listed come from the 2011 update to the Georgetown-Scott County Comprehensive Plan. Some of the goals and objectives come from the 1996 and 1991 updates, as marked. Those goals and objectives under 'Vision 2020' come from Scott County United.

| | | | Do we need more information or |
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| Goal | Objectives | Does this need to be included or updated? | research? |
| Growth (2011) | | | |
| 1. Development is used to promote opportunities for a variety of cultures and income levels, resulting in a vibrant and interesting community. | 1.1 Create a form-based zoning category that can be used by developers who wish to mix land uses in return for superior and stringent design characteristics. | | |
| Urban Form: Residential (2011) | | | |
| A variety of housing types and densities are encouraged throughout urban areas | 1.a Municipalities should encourage a variety of housing types and densities, including mixed-use developments that are well-served by potential public transportation and close to employment centers, services, and amenities. Higher-density housing should be placed near shopping and work | | |
| for all income levels. | 1.b Municipalities should encourage public and private, for-profit and non-profit sectors to develop and maintain an adequate supply of single and multiple family housing. | | |
| 2. Municipalities should encourage creation and expansion of affordable housing opportunities and preservation of existing housing stock. | 2.a Municipalities should collect, maintain, and disseminate information and vital statistics on housing affordability such as cost demand and supply of housing stock. | | |
| | 2.b Scott County municipalities will seek opportunities to develop and modify land use regulations and permit processes that make project approval timelines achievable, and densities and mitigation costs more predictable. | | |
| | 2.c Scott County municipalities will work toward retaining existing affordable housing stock through conservation efforts of older residential neighborhoods. | | |
| | 2.d Municipalities will assess the effects of new policies and regulations, on housing development costs, and overall housing affordability. | | |
| | 2.e Scott County and its cities and towns will explore opportunities to combine development efforts with historic preservation, placing priority on preserving existing residential structures of historic value. An Historical District Ordinance should be adopted to support preservation efforts. | | |
| Sadieville (1996) | | | |
| Overall Goals | | | |
| 6. Improve the access of Sadieville | | | |
| residents to recreational, cultural, child | | | |
| care, health, and educational services. | | | |

| Goal | Objectives | Does this need to be included or updated? | Do we need more information or research? |
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| Growth, land use, and community facilities plans | | | |
| I. Housing | I.1 Provide for a variety of housing types and residents and rehabilitate or replace dilapidated units. | | |
| K. Parks and recreation | K.2 Work with Scott County Parks and Recreation to improve the amount and variety of recreation possibilities for teenagers and older residents. Explore the feasibility of rehabilitating the school gym for recreation and community use. | | |
| Stamping Ground (1996) | | | |
| 1. To provide for a variety of housing types and residents and to rehabilitate or replace dilapidated units. | 1.1 Housing development should concentrate on the middle income housing market, and for senior citizens. These can be provided through townhomes, single family lots, and elderly communities. | | |
| Education (1996) | | | |
| | 1.1 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. | | |
| | 1.2 Advanced educational programs should be available at all grade levels for all qualified students, to help Scott County children develop their special talents. | | |
| Quality educational opportunities should be provided for all Scott Countians throughout their lifetime. | 1.3 All Scott Countians should be encouraged to complete at least the secondary educational level; the dropout rate should be significantly reduced. Involvement in GED and literacy programs should be increased for those who have not completed the secondary education level. | | |
| | 1.4 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. | | |
| | 1.5 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. | | |
| | 1.6 A broad range of community education programs should be available to all Scott Countians for the continuing development of interests and skills. | | |
| | 1.7 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. | | |

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| | 1.8 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. | | |
| | 1.9 Private non-profit educational foundation: should act as a catalyst for improved education and to reflect growing "community ownership" and responsibility for the schools system. | | |
| Housing (1991) | | | |
| A. All Scott County citizens should have | | | |
| safe, sanitary, and decent housing to meet | | | |
| their needs. The new housing demands | | | |
| created by job growth should be | | | |
| accommodated, in keeping with other | | | |
| goals for growth and protection of | | | |
| community character and the | | | |
| environment. | | | |
| B. Scott County should preserve and expand a diverse housing stock capable of meeting the needs of a diverse population, who vary by income, preference, household size and type, and special housing needs. A diverse housing stock must meet peoples' needs in different ways. It must reflect their ability to pay, as well as their ability to buy - or their need to rent - their home. The needs of special populations, including the frail elderly, the developmentally disabled, and the physically handicapped, must also be addressed. | | | |
| C. The Planning Commission and local governments should take an active leadership role to foster the production, conservation, and rehabilitation of housing affordable to families of moderate and lower income. | | | |

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| D. Scott County governments and | - Supposition of the state of t | раз виделения при | 1 00001 0117 |
| business and community organizations | | | |
| should jointly establish a non-profit | | | |
| | | | |
| housing corporation to multiply the | | | |
| institutional resources for affordable | | | |
| housing. | | | |
| E. Affordable home ownership | | | |
| F. Appropriate rental housing | | | |
| G. Rehabilitation and neighborhood preservation | | | |
| Housing Objectives and Action Plan | | | |
| 1. A key objective of the housing element | | | |
| is to create a private, non-profit housing | 1.1 Such a housing corporation with committed loadership and adequate start up recourses, could | | |
| corporation through joint public/private | 1.1 Such a housing corporation, with committed leadership and adequate start-up resources, could | | |
| initiatives to carry out the implementation | carry out many activities in Scott County that are supportive of and not competitive with the private | | |
| of affordable housing programs and | housing market and capable of fostering the principle of affordable housing. | | |
| projects. | | | |
| 2. Modify the framework of land use | | | |
| regulation to provide for a range of | | | |
| diverse housing needs and to increase | | | |
| opportunities for moderate-income | | | |
| housing. Through a more targeted zoning | 2.5 Devise specific incentives that can be offered to developers to encourage the creation of affordable | | |
| process, provide specific opportunities for | Thousing linits. The Planning (ommission should explore in conjunction with the non-profit housing | | |
| a wider range of multi-family densities, | corporation and developers, incentives that can be offered without impairing other important planning | | |
| single-family housing on small lots, | objectives. | | |
| planned developments and other | | | |
| l. | | | |
| innovative neighborhood designs, and | | | |
| mobile home parks. | | | |
| | | | |
| | 2.2 Davidan a vahahilitatian and paighbanka advasas atian magnetical attacks | | |
| 2 Through poighborhood and infill | 3.2 Develop a rehabilitation and neighborhood preservation program and strategy. | | |
| 3. Through neighborhood and infill | | | |
| planning, widen opportunities for | | | |
| affordable housing while preserving and | 3.3 Strongly encourage appropriate infill development as a way to provide affordable housing, and | | |
| strengthening the fabric of existing | apply the following infill policies through the neighborhood planning, zoning, and development review | | |
| neighborhoods. | process. | | |

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| | 3.4 Encourage preservation of open space and provision of adequate park and recreation facilities in all residential areas. | | |
| and state housing programs to address | 4.1 Efforts to use available Federal programs - carefully targeted to local needs - should be accelerated. Senior citizen housing opportunities, using the Farmers Home Administration program as well as the HUD Section 202 program, should be actively pursued. Since it appears likely that Georgetown will lose | | |
| | 4.2 Establish an information clearinghouse for financial and technical assistance for stabilization and renovation of urban and rural housing. | | |
| 5. Encourage rehabilitation of substandard housing and private reinvestment in neighborhoods through a strong housing code and property maintenance enforcement program. | 5.1 Establish an on-going code enforcement program in both Georgetown and the County to support enforcement in smaller communities and rural areas. | | |
| | 5.2 Coordinate code enforcement with the Housing Authority and the proposed non-profit corporation to help property owners find resources for housing, rehabilitation, especially for owner-occupied units, and to minimize negative impacts of relocations when these are necessary. | | |
| | 5.3 Closely coordinate this program with neighborhood preservation and infill planning. | | |
| | 6.1 Give consideration for affordable housing in public capital improvement projects. Local governments and utility agencies need to focus available public funds for major infrastructure improvements in areas where the greatest benefit will result. It is reasonable for developers to pay for the cost of infrastructure extensions to serve their project. However, major off-site costs, such as for new interceptor sewers, or widening of deficient collector roads, need to be shared through impact fees and public capital improvement projects. | | |
| | 6.2 Developers sometimes must pay the cost of improvements that will eventually serve other developments as well as their own. The financial impact of upfront costs should be reduced through methods to reimburse the developer for these improvements. Local government and utility agencies could establish reimbursement funds to repay developer as fees are collected from additional growth. For affordable projects, a payback rate could be guaranteed from the fund. | | |
| | 6.3 Develop flexible design standards that aim to minimize costs for on-site infrastructure improvements while ensuring that standards are met. | | |
| Vision 2020 | | | |
| Quality of Life | 1.a A partnership register, established on a website or through a local community organization, for organizations to express their interest in partnering with other community organizations. 1.b Quality of life board formed: representatives from existing organizations, neighborhoods, and government. The board helps bring programs, identify partnership opportunities, and keeps their own | | |
| | organizations, neighborhoods, and governing groups informed. | | |

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| 1. The partnership focus | 1.c Break historical community barriers between segments of the community. Offer programs for specific audiences at "not-so-traditional" locations. Encourage organizations to investigate and analyze joint opportunities. | | |
| | 1.d Continue to break down perceived community barriers with Georgetown College to encourage participation in arts and cultural programs offered by the college. | | |
| | 1.e Implement a cross-neighborhood activity. For example, Copperfield and Canewood get together for a big summer picnic activity at the Scott County Park. | | |
| | 1.f Educate the community on diversity issues. Establish a Diversity Council. | | |
| | 2.a The creation of a Community Calendar to publicize activities for community participations. | | |
| | 2.b Advertise available community space for activities | | |
| | 2.c Encourage the building of a performing arts center at Georgetown College. | | |
| 2. The "opportunities to gather" focus | 2.d Continue pursuit of a Scott County YMCA facility with a full slate of YMCA activities for children, adults, and families. | | |
| | 2.e Add bike trails in the community; add sidewalks and small gathering areas in the neighborhoods. | | |
| | 2.f Public transportation system will make activities accessible to all. | | |
| | 5.a Eliminate substandard housing: support Habitat for Humanity 21st Century Challenge | | |
| 5. The housing focus | 5.b Pursue options for funding for rejuvenation of Neighborhoods and/or housing/neighborhood programs. | | |
| Agriculture | | | |
| 3. The labor focus | 3.a Develop a help center for migrant workers to assist with a variety of needs: housing, language, job assistance, legal assistance, medical benefits, tax assistance, etc. | | |
| Health and Human Services | | | |
| 1. The "responsible, dependable, and proactive delivery system" focus | 1.a Set standards for providing assistance in a timely manner for those in the community who need help - will vary depending on the need, i.e. healthcare, housing, educational services | | |
| | 1.b. Unmet needs are identified by service agencies and through the coalition or through agency partnerships as the needs are addressed. | | |
| | 1.c Service agencies work together to become the "system", known as Community Connection | | |

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| Goal | Objectives | Does this need to be included or updated? | research? |
| 2. The community connection focus | 2.a On-going definition and refinement of the role of the Community Connection | | |
| | 2.b Community Connection members include the public, private, and non-profit sectors, and meets on a regular basis. All agencies share information and define current resources and new resources that are needed to meet emerging needs. | | |
| | 2.c Georgetown Community Hospital is viewed as a key player in delivering a 'responsible, dependable, and proactive delivery system' for health and human services issues. | | |
| Education | | | |
| The Scott County community education | 1.a Use a dissemination point for educational information. | | |
| foundation focus | 1.b Adopt the Vision 2020 education plan as its mission. | | |
| | 2.a Create a task force for the purpose of establishing an Institute for character education. | | |
| 2. The character focus | 2.b The institute for character education will focus on: family, career, health, financial, citizenship, government, technology, culture, volunteers, and spiritual issues. | | |
| | 3.a Through the foundation, communicate to the community the degree programs available. | | |
| 3. The degree/industrial focus | 3.b Develop virtual course work with technology available to the entire community - with focus on workforce development issues. | | |
| 4. The collaboration focus | 4.a Expand on the community and education foundation board to include representatives from business and industry, public and private schools, the college, local government, the ministerial association, and community groups. | | |
| | 4.b Seek a grant from a foundation or other private sources to fund the Collaboration Focus. | | |
| 5. The lifelong intellectual curiosity focus. | 5.a Establish Scott County as a community-learning center by disseminating information about learning opportunities throughout the community. | | |
| | 5.b Focus on early childhood education to meet community needs. | | |
| 6. The international programs focus. | 6.a Encourage international programs and opportunities for all citizens with such projects as the Japanese Garden. | | |
| | 6.b Coordinate International visits and conferences | | |
| | 6.c Coordinate exchange programs. | | |