Draft – Vision Floyd County

Comprehensive Plan

January 30, 2017

Vision Floyd County Comprehensive Plan

Table of Contents

I. Introduction

Executive Summary....4

Policy Statement....5

II. Demographic Analysis

Introduction....7

Floyd County....7

Franklin Township....8

Georgetown Township....12

Greenville Township....14

Lafayette Township....16

New Albany Township....17

III. Public Participation

Public Survey....20

Community Conversation Series....22

Public Forums and Outreach Efforts....23

IV. Vision, Objectives, and Policies

Vision....24

Smart Growth....24

Goals and Policies....26

SWOT Analysis....26

Theme: *Places to Live*....27

Theme: *Places to Play*....28

Theme: *Places to Work*....29

Theme: *Places to Visit*....30

Theme: *Services and Infrastructure*....31

V. Land Use and Land Cover

Growth Areas....32

Steep Slope and Flood Zones....35

Franklin Township....36

Georgetown Township....38

Greenville Township....40

Lafayette Township....42

New Albany Township....44

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VI. Appendix

County Zoning Maps **45**

Major Roadways **48**

Public Survey Responses **51**

Action Items **68**

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Executive Summary

Land Use. Demographics. Transportation System. Community Development. Economic Development. Infrastructure. Housing. Recreational facilities. All of these elements are an interconnected in the development of a community plan and are key to mapping out the future for a community.

The current Floyd County Comprehensive Land Use Plan was adopted in 2005. Cornerstone 2005 – A Vision for the Future was a ten (10) year development plan to guide and grow the community to the standards set by its residents.

The 2005 plan was developed as a ten (10) year plan in order to anticipate the needs of the community in relationship to infrastructure, community facilities, housing and economic development. Its primary function was to identify the interests of the community, understand current land use trends, and adjust those trends and interests into community goals to meet the opportunities and challenges in the future. The plan was used as the guiding document for the revising the antiqued land use zoning ordinance in the County which had been become dated since its inception in 1968.

As the plan entered its ten (10) year, the Floyd County Board of Commissioners authorized the Operations and County Planning Office to start the process of evaluating the present conditions and update the County Comprehensive Plan. This effort was designed to not only review the County's planning jurisdiction, but to evaluate the County as a whole. It was also designed to review the goals and objectives of the 2005 plan and to understand where the plan was successful and where it had shortcomings. The new plan also was designed to analyze key community data points, survey local residents and various stakeholders for their preferences in land use and auxiliary policies, and begin the process of drafting a series of new community land use planning vision and objectives.

A series of stakeholder meetings were conducted in 2015 and a random sample survey was mailed to 2500 property owners in the County's planning jurisdiction. A series of Community Conversations, public presentation on ideas ranging from local government finance to regional food systems, were conducted.

Due to limited staffing internally in the summer 2015, the planning process was placed on hiatus. Reconstituted in summer 2016, the planning process has moved forward to presenting this draft policy recommendations to the public for input and feedback through a series of stakeholder meetings. In Appendix A, a listing of those attending and the groups represented are available.

From these activities, Vision – Floyd County Comprehensive Plan emerged. Through these stakeholder meetings and data analysis, four key community vision themes came into focus. These themes were: ***Places to Live, Work, Play and Visit.*** Additionally, interwoven into these four themes was the condition and scope of various infrastructure systems and public service facilities with the county's planning jurisdiction.

This plan has been designed to provide key data points that are important in developing land use policies. It has also been designed to provide the reader with an easy to follow analysis. Each of the county's township have been analyzed based on socio-economic data, geographic locations, land use objectives and policies. Each of the vision theme have had draft policies created and a proposed time schedule for implementation and various participants identified.

The plan sections also provides information on public outreach efforts, stakeholder meetings, public preference surveys, and public meetings that were developed to engage the public in this policy discussion.

The goal of this document is two-fold. One is to meet the statutory requirements set forth by the State of Indiana in terms of comprehensive plans and their relationship with the decision-making process for plan commissions and board of zoning appeals. The overarching goal is to present a community blueprint that can be used to enhance the quality of life for the residents of Floyd County.

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Floyd County Statements of Policies

Per Indiana Code IC 36-7-4-502, a community's comprehensive plan must include statements of policy for land use development, future public facilities and community land use goals. This statement of policy for land use development is the formulation of the principles that the community views as important in land use development.

Statement of Policy for Land Use Development

Development, redevelopment, or change in the use of land within Floyd County shall be considered on the basis of its immediate and future impact on the public health, safety, welfare, population density and whether the proposed development furthers the interests of the Comprehensive Plan.

Any proposed change in the plan through subsequent changes to the regulatory elements of land use regulation such as zoning or subdivision control shall follow the recommendations as set forth in this document. Additional studies, plans, analysis that is conducted after the adoption of the plan should be considered in its totality and in its relationship to the recommendations set forth.

The County through the statutory process in the Indiana Code allows for amendments to the Comprehensive plan if changes in the current status lends itself to revisions. Revisions to the comprehensive plan shall not be done lightly or without regard, however, to the efforts undertaken in the development of this plan.

The Comprehensive plan policies shall strive to ensure the rural character of Floyd County is maintained and preserved. Through the development of conservation development design, sustainable ecological design, and promotion of low-impact infrastructure choices, the Comprehensive plan's land use development policies shall be viewed through its ability to ensure the rural characteristics cherished by the general public are protected and maintained.

Requests for changes in land use regulation, zoning classification, uses or request for special uses should be measured against the adopted land use policies and objectives of this document.

Factors for consideration includes the relation of the development, redevelopment or change in land use to the following factors: (the list below does not restrict the general)

- Nuisance potential to existing or planned future land uses
- Proximity to existing like-use development
- Population density
- Proximity to supporting land uses
- Traffic patterns and thoroughfare plan
- Public safety systems including fire protection and law enforcement
- Water and sanitation systems
- Public school system
- Topographic and geologic characteristics
- Preservation of natural characteristics including sight-lines
- Site drainage
- Loss of agricultural usage
- And any other factor reasonably related to protect the health, safety and general welfare of the public or further the interests of the Comprehensive Plan

Intensity and type of development shall be limited by the ability of infrastructure proposed and existing to service the new development without materially decreasing the level of service to the existing development or creating safety concerns or materially harming the environment.

Actual or reserved internal linkages between new and existing development shall be encouraged and strip development of all kinds shall be discouraged to minimize

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unsafe traffic patterns, promote recreational trail development, and to prevent the elimination of developable land from being locked out by frontage development

Access to single lots shall be provided whenever possible on local internal streets or by easements provided or required across adjacent unrelated lots, development of land which fronts on a county, state, or federal public way shall reserve through access to land parcels which may be locked out from access to a public way by operation of the development, development of unimproved land shall reserve the most logical connection for pedestrian and bike pathways to link with existing or proposed developments or in conformance with any pathways plan adopted under the Comprehensive Plan, and incremental subdivision of land requiring single lot access to county, state, or federal roads shall be discouraged

Steep slopes, forested areas, drainage, and flood ways, wetlands and other non-developable areas shall be preserved as open space and shall be inter-connected where feasible through easements across potentially developable areas. Development, redevelopment, or change in use of land within Floyd County shall preserve the natural characteristics and scenic quality of the land to the greatest extent possible."

The second required component of the comprehensive plan is a statement of policy regarding the development of public ways, public places, public structures, and public utilities.

Statement of Policy regarding Development of Public Ways, Places, Structures and Utilities

Floyd County deems the development of public ways, places, and structures an intricate component of the land use and community development process. Floyd County will proceed with the development of these public ways, places and structures in an efficient and effective manner for the betterment of the community's interest as a whole.

Requests for changes in current land use or proposed developments shall be measured to determine the impact these proposed changes have on level of service provided by public ways, places, structures and utilities. Proposed changes shall be required to review the comprehensive plan and other relevant studies/plans in order to determine how the proposed development interacts with the community's interest and its potential effects on public ways, places, structures and utilities.

Directing development to public infrastructure systems that have current adequate capacity, immediate availability to the site is a cornerstone of smart growth land use planning ideas. These ideas are the foundation for the orderly development of the community.

The County shall work in coordination with other infrastructure providers both governmental, non-profit and for-profit. The County should encourage that development be directed to providers that have the highest level of oversight and maintain proper regulatory compliance. The County shall encourage development to make use of existing facilities when feasible and shall require in-depth analysis regarding requests for extension into new areas.

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Demographic Analysis: Introduction

An investigation of historic trends and current conditions is one of the first steps in the community planning process. This section includes statistical data and the analysis compiled for Floyd County. Information was gathered to provide an overview of the county in terms of population, tapestry, education, household type, income, and housing stock. The information was taken from the 2014 American Community Survey provided by the U.S Census and ESRI's Community Analyst.

An overall county analysis is provided for primary demographic information. In the plan, each of the county's five townships are also analyzed in primary demographic data. The plan also reviewed ERSI community tapestries to provide a unique look at the community in more conversational terms.

Floyd County

Located in southern Indiana along the Ohio River, Floyd County is bordered by Jefferson County, Kentucky to the south, Harrison County to the west, with Washington and Clark counties to the north and east. In 2014, Floyd County had a population of 76,778 residing in five different townships: Franklin, Georgetown, Greenville, Lafayette, and New Albany.

Floyd County is divided into four local units of government; each with the opportunity to establish their own land use policies. The City of New Albany is the county's largest municipality with a population of 36,732 people. The city has land use jurisdiction for the municipality and an established two mile fringe outside its municipal boundaries. The Town of Georgetown has a planning and zoning statute for its community, while the Town of Greenville has adopted a comprehensive plan. It is unclear on their current state of zoning regulations.

Age, Sex, and Race

The median age for the county as a whole is 40 years of age, higher than the state of Indiana's median age of 37. Floyd County is also older than neighboring Clark County, which has a median age of 38 years. 25.9 percent of the county population are under the age of 19 and 18.5 percent are aged 20-34. The largest age group is between the ages of 35-64, totaling 42 percent of the population. The remaining 13.6 percent are 65 and over.

Floyd County Race Distribution	
Race	Percent
Non-Hispanic White	90.94%
Non-Hispanic Black	4.66%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.17%
Non-Hispanic Asian	1%
Non-Hispanic Other	3%

Table 1: Floyd County Race Distribution

Floyd County is nearly split in terms of sex. The population is made up of 48.5 percent male and 51.5 percent female. This distribution of sex is similar to the state at 50.7 percent female and 49.3 percent male. Table 1 shows the total breakdown of ethnicity within Floyd County. As of 2014, 90.9 percent of Floyd County's population was white, compared to the state of Indiana at 84.5 percent. While the black population was the largest minority group within the county at 4.7 percent.

Education

In 2014, there were 51,105 people in Floyd County aged 25 and over. Of those aged 25 and over, 12 percent had not graduated high school while 33.4 percent held a high school diploma or equivalent. 16 percent of the population has obtained a bachelor's degree, while 8.3 percent have a graduate or professional degree.

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Table 2 shows how Floyd County compares to its neighbors and to the state. Floyd County has a higher bachelor's degree attainment than neighboring Clark County and the state of Indiana.

Floyd County Education Comparison			
Location	Population Aged 25 and Over	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Floyd County	**51,105**	**16%**	**8.30%**
Clark County	76,754	13.6%	6.1%
Jefferson County, KY	511,378	18.1%	12.8%
Indiana	4,287,819	15.1%	8.5%

Table 2: Floyd County Education Comparison

Household Type

There are 29,088 total households within Floyd County. Of these households, 68.4 percent are family households. The average household size for the county is 2.57 persons per household, comparable to the state average of 2.55 persons per household. In Floyd County, 27 percent of households are single-person households. Making up the largest amount of households are two-person households at 35.6 percent. 16.2 percent are three-person households and 21.1 percent are four or more person households.

Income and Poverty

In 2014, the median household income in Floyd County was $53,186. Table 3 represents the county's income distribution for 2014. 33.3 percent of households within the county have a median income between $35,000 and $74,999, While 26.6 percent of households make between $75,000 and $149,000 and 20.3 percent of households make between $15,000 and $34,999.

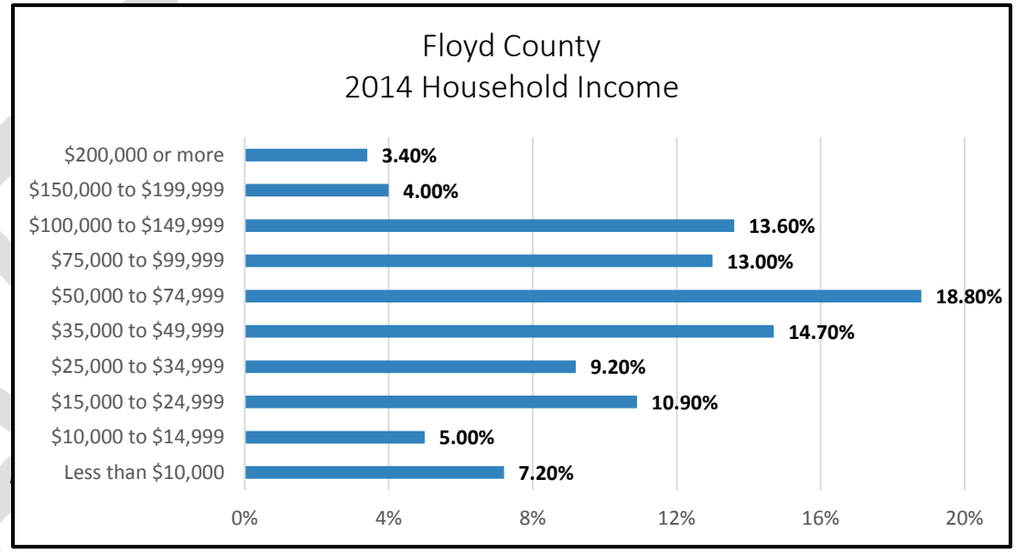

Figure 1: Floyd County Income Distribution

In 2014, the percentage of persons living in poverty in Floyd County was 11.6 percent, lower than the state poverty rate of 15.2 percent.

Housing Stock

In 2014 there were 32,128 total housing units in Floyd County. Of these housing units, 29,017 units were occupied. Floyd County has a higher occupancy rate compared to the state, 90.3 percent to the state's 88.6 percent. Of the occupied housing units, 72.1 percent were owner occupied while 27.9 percent were renter occupied. Floyd County has a homeowner vacancy rate of 2.6 percent and a rental vacancy rate of 8.3 percent.

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Floyd County has a higher median home value than the state as a whole. The median home value in the county is $152,800, compared to the state of Indiana's median home value of $122,700.
Of the occupied units, 19.5 percent are valued between $50,000 and $99,999, 23.8 percent are valued between $100,000 and $149,999, 19.4 percent are valued between $150,000 and $199,999 and 20.8 percent are valued between $200,000 and $299,999.

Floyd County's housing stock has seen three decades of increased development. 16.8 percent of the housing stock was built in 1939 or earlier, 16.4 percent was built between 1970 and 1979 and 16.0 percent between 1990 and 1999.

Affordability

In 2014, Floyd County had 14,487 occupied housing units with a mortgage. Of these housing units with mortgages, nearly half of all owners spend less than 20 percent of their income on monthly household costs. 29 percent of owners spend between 20 and 29.9 percent of their income on monthly household expenses, while 17.3 percent spend 35 percent or more. Floyd County owner housing costs are similar to the rest of the state.

Of the 7,729 renter occupied units paying rent in Floyd County, renters were paying a median rent of $728, compared to the state's median rent of $741. Renters in Floyd County pay significantly more of their household income in rent compared to homeowners with mortgages. In 2014, 40.7 percent of the total number of renters paid 35 percent or more of their income on rent.

Commuting

The average time to get to work for a resident of Floyd County is 22.6 minutes, slightly under the state average of 22.8 minutes. Nearly half of all residents take between 15 and 24 minutes to get to work. 15.3 percent of residents take 10 to 14 minutes to get work, while 12.2 percent take 30 to 34 minutes to commute to work.

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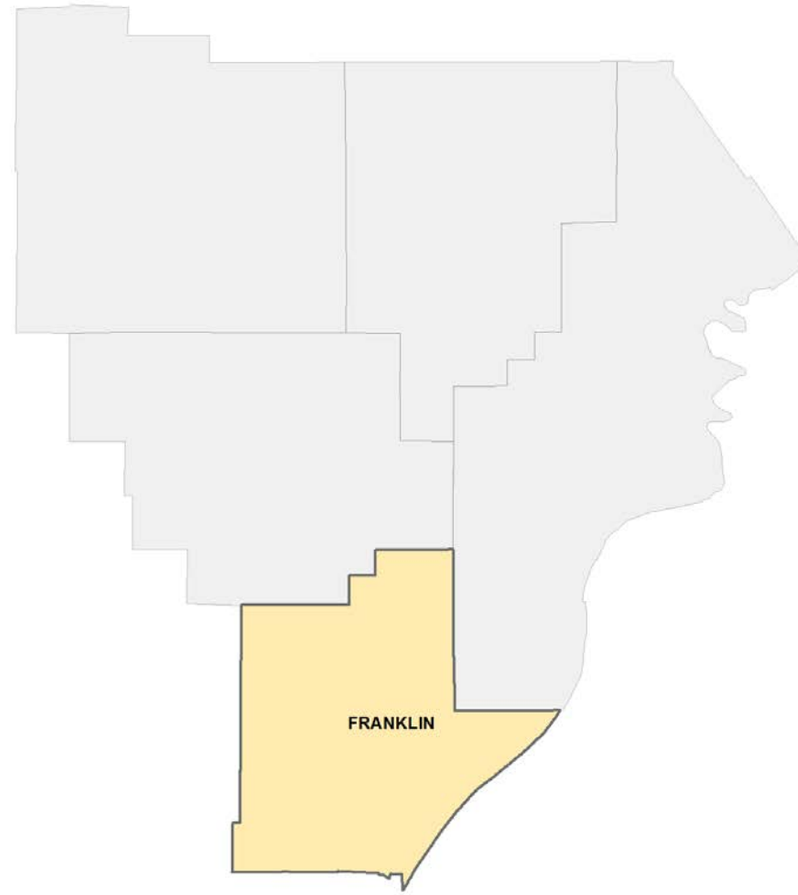

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Franklin Township

Age, Sex, and Race

Franklin Township is located in the southern part of the county. It is the least populated township with a population of only 1,320 people and the oldest with a median age of 46 years. Less than 20 percent of Franklin Township is under the age of 19 and 18.8 percent is between 20-34 years of age. 48 percent of the population are between the ages of 35-64, with 13.4 percent of residents aged 65 and over.

Franklin Township has the largest population of those over the age of 65 in Floyd County. The gender break down is 51.2 percent male and 48.8 percent female, which is consistent with the rest of the county. Also following another county trend, Franklin Township is 94 percent white. The remaining 6 percent is split between Black or African American, Asian, and two or more races.

Education

In Franklin Township 14 percent of the population aged 25 and over have less than a high school education, 29.9 percent of the population is a high school graduate or equivalent, while 24.1 percent have some college but no degree. 14.3 percent of Franklin Township's population have obtained a bachelor's degree while 8.8 percent have obtained a graduate or professional degree.

Household Type

There are 672 households located within Franklin Township. In 2014, 61.9 percent of the households were families, leaving 38.4 percent non-family. Of these households, 35.4 percent are one-person households, 31.5 percent are two-person households, 11.6 percent are three-person households, and 21.4 percent are households with four or more people.

Income

In 2014, the median household income in Franklin Township was $59,840. In Franklin Township, 8.6 percent of residents make less than $15,000 a year, 28.8 percent make between $15,000 and $49,999, 23.8 percent make between $50,000 and 74,999, while the remaining 38 percent makes more than $75,000 a year.

Housing Stock

The median value for a home in Franklin Township is $126,000. In 2014, there were 681 total housing units within the township. Of the total number of housing units, 92 percent are owner occupied, while 8 percent are renter occupied. According to the Floyd County Plan Commission, for the fourteen year period between 2000 and 2014 there were a total of 74 housing permits issued in Franklin Township. The chart below breaks down the number of permits by year.

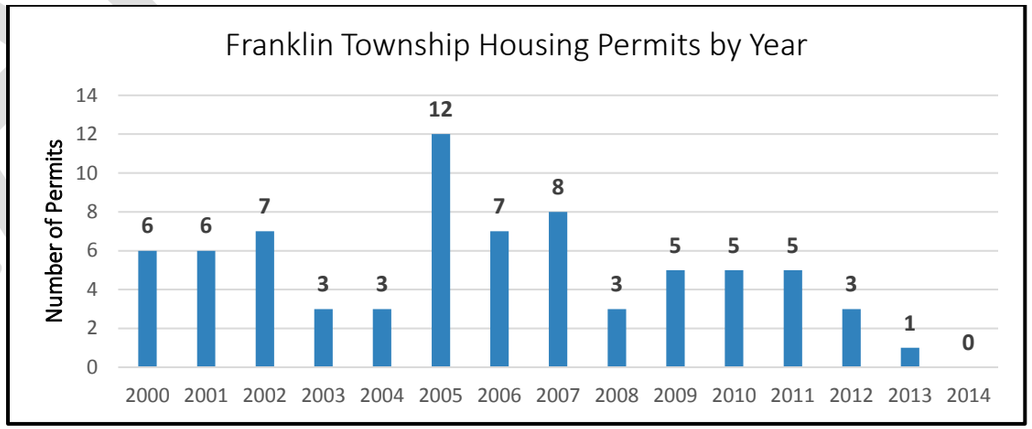

Figure 2: Franklin Township Housing Permits 2000-2014

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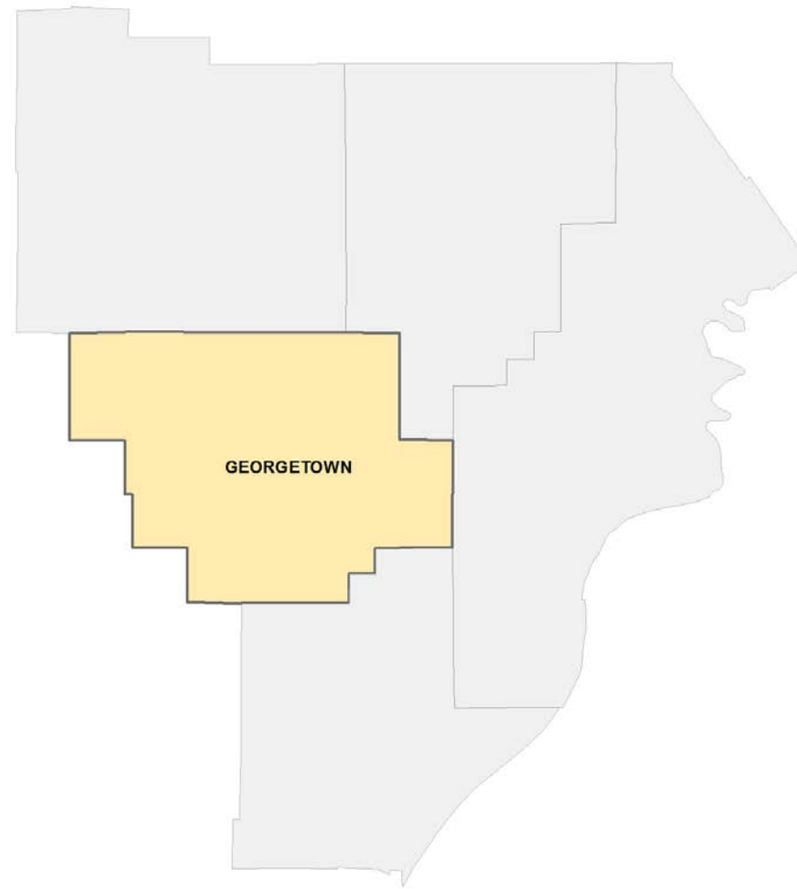
ESRI Community Profile

ESRI created a classification system that organizes neighborhoods into 67 unique segments. These tapestry segmentations provide a detail description of the area based on their socioeconomic and demographic composition.

The *Salt of the Earth* tapestry segmentation represents Franklin Township. Residents in this area are older and live traditional, rural lifestyles. They tend to cherish family time, enjoy the outdoors and do-it-yourself projects. The median age for this segment is 43 and the average household size is 2.58. Homeownership rates are very high and single family homes are affordable in this segment. Employment in construction, manufacturing, and related services is common for these areas.



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Georgetown Township

Age, Sex, and Race

Located in the western portion of Floyd County, Georgetown Township has a population of 9,786. As of 2014, 3,036 people lived within the second largest municipality in the county, the Town of Georgetown. Of the township's total population, 28 percent are under the age of 19. 17 percent are between the ages of 20 and 34, while those aged 35 to 65 make up 44 percent of the population. The smallest age group in the Georgetown Township is 65 and over, making up 11 percent of the township's population. Median age in the Town of Georgetown is 33.5 years of age. Similar to Franklin Township, 51 percent of the population are male, leaving 49 percent female. In regards to race, Georgetown Township is majority white at 97 percent of the township's population.

Education

In Georgetown Township, 6 percent of the population aged 25 and over have less than a high school education, while 29.8 percent have earned a high school diploma. Educational attainment in the Georgetown Township is higher than that of the state. 21.8 percent of residents within Georgetown Township have a bachelor's degree compared to Indiana at 15% percent. 9.9 percent of residents have obtained a graduate or professional degree, compared to the state at 8.5 percent. Educational attainment in the Town of Georgetown is consistent with the township as a whole.

Household Type

In 2014, Georgetown Township had 3,467 households with an average household size of 2.8 persons per household. Of the total number of households, 79.9 percent are family households, while 20.1 percent are nonfamily households. Most households in Georgetown are two-person. The next largest category, making up 28.4 percent, are households with four or more people.

Income

Median household income in Georgetown Township is $67,898, with median income in the Town slightly higher at $69,167. 21.4 of households in the township have a median income between $50,000 and $74,999, 17.8 percent make between $75,000 and $99,999, while 19.8 percent of households make between $100,000 and $149,999 per year.

Housing Stock

The median home value in the Georgetown Township is $182,900. In 2014, Georgetown had 3,816 total housing units with 91 percent of the units occupied. Of the occupied housing units, 90 percent were owner occupied while 10 percent were renter occupied.

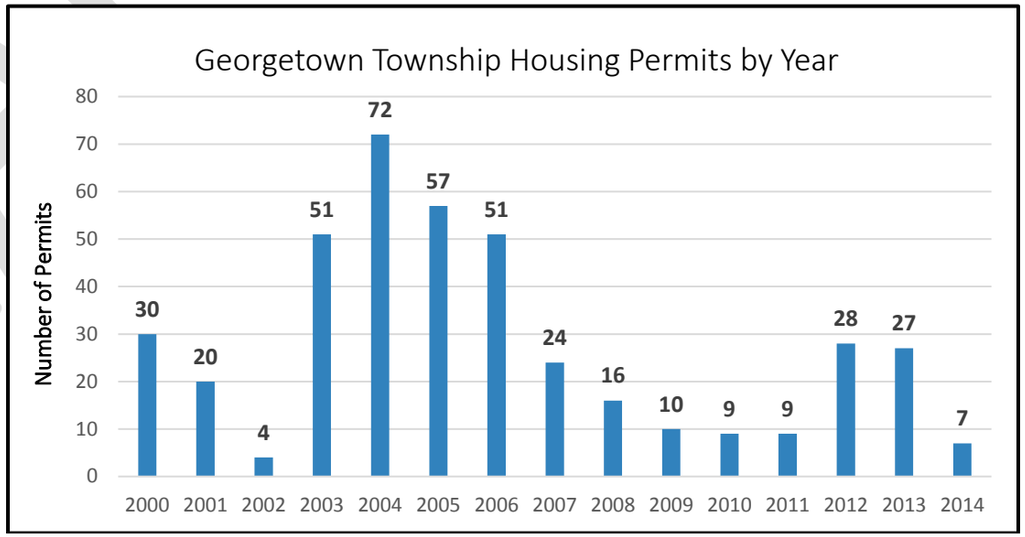

Figure 3: Georgetown Township Housing Permits 2000-2014

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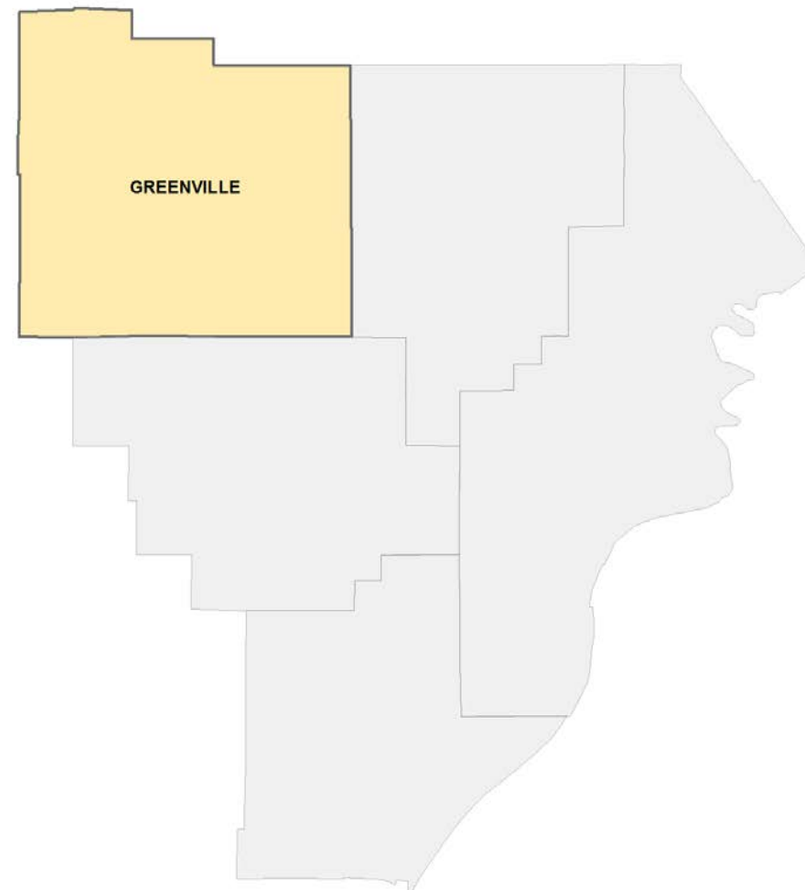
According to the Floyd County Plan Commission, during the fourteen year period between 2000 and 2014 there were a total of 415 housing permits issued in Georgetown Township. *Figure 3* breaks down the number of permits issued by year. The highest development periods were between 2003 and 2006, with a significant decline between 2007 and 2011.

ESRI Community Profile

Georgetown Township is classified in the *Soccer Moms* segment. Typically residents in this category are partial to new housing away from the bustle of the city but want to be close enough to commute to professional jobs. The median household income is $84,000 with an average household size of 3. Most of the housing stock are single family homes in newer neighborhoods. Married couples with children tend to settle down in this area. Residents tend to be well insured and invested in a range of funds but carry higher levels of debt with first and second mortgages and auto loans.



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Greenville Township

Age, Sex, and Race

Greenville Township is located in the northwest corner of Floyd County with a population of 7,003. The Town of Greenville is located within Greenville Township, with a population of 593 people. Similar to Georgetown Township, 30.5 percent of the township population are under the age of 19. Those between the ages of 20 and 34 make up 16.8 percent of the population, while the largest category are between the ages of 35-65 making up 42.4 percent of the population. Those aged 65 and older make up 10.3 percent of the township's population. While still even distributed, Greenville Township has a higher percentage of females than Franklin or Georgetown Township. Median age in the Town of Greenville is 40.1 years. In regards to sex, 48 percent of the population are male while 52 percent are female. Like most of the county, Greenville Township is not very diverse with 98 percent of the township's population being white.

Education

In 2014, of the population aged 25 and over, 5 percent had not graduated high school, while 31.6 percent had graduated with a high school diploma or equivalency. Greenville is below the state average for residents with a bachelor's degree or professional degree. Within the township only 11.7 percent of residents have a bachelor's degree and 6.5 percent have a graduate or professional degree. Educational attainment in the Town of Greenville is consistent with the rest of the township.

Household Type

There are 2,447 households within Greenville Township. This township has the highest percentage of family households in the county at 82.1 percent, with 17.9 percent being non-family households. 10.5 percent of households in Greenville Township are one-person households, 38 percent are two-person households and 18.1 percent of the households are three-person households. Households with four or more people make up 32 percent of the households in the township.

Income

Greenville Township has a median household income of $53,125. 4.5 percent of households have a median income of less than $15,000. 19.5 percent of households make between $15,000 and $49,999 a year, while 25 percent of households earn between $50,000 and $74,999. The remaining 50 percent of households have a median income of $75,000 or more.

Housing Stock

In 2014, the median home value in Greenville Township was $190,300. Of the 2,377 total housing units, 94 percent are occupied. Of the occupied housing units, 90.4 percent of units are owner-occupied while 9.6 percent are renter occupied. In Greenville Township, 60 percent of occupied housing units are valued between $150,000 and $299,999. 15.7 percent are valued between $100,000 and 149,999, while 11.3 percent of occupied housing units are valued between $300,000 and $499,999.

According to the Floyd County Plan Commission, during the fourteen year period from 2000 to 2014 there were a total 314 housing permits issued in the Greenville Township. The chart below breaks down the number of permits issued in the township by year.

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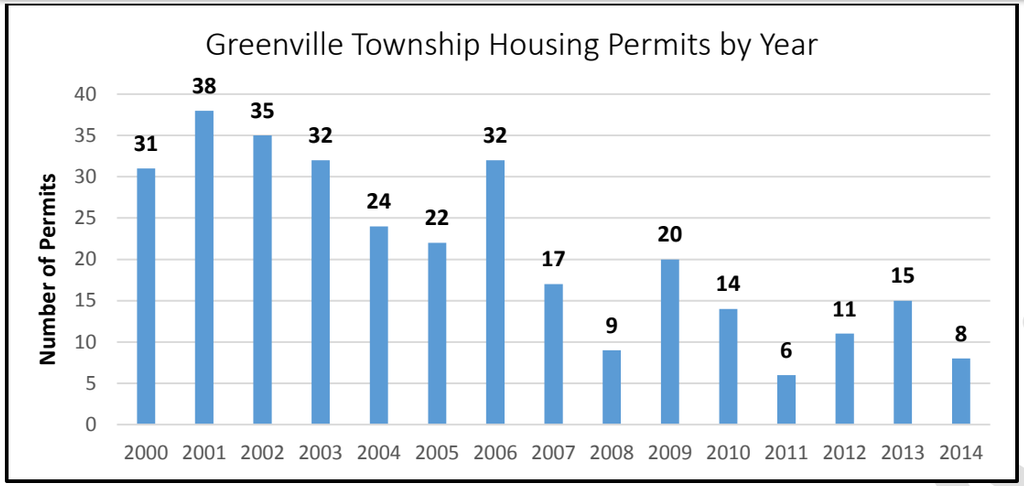
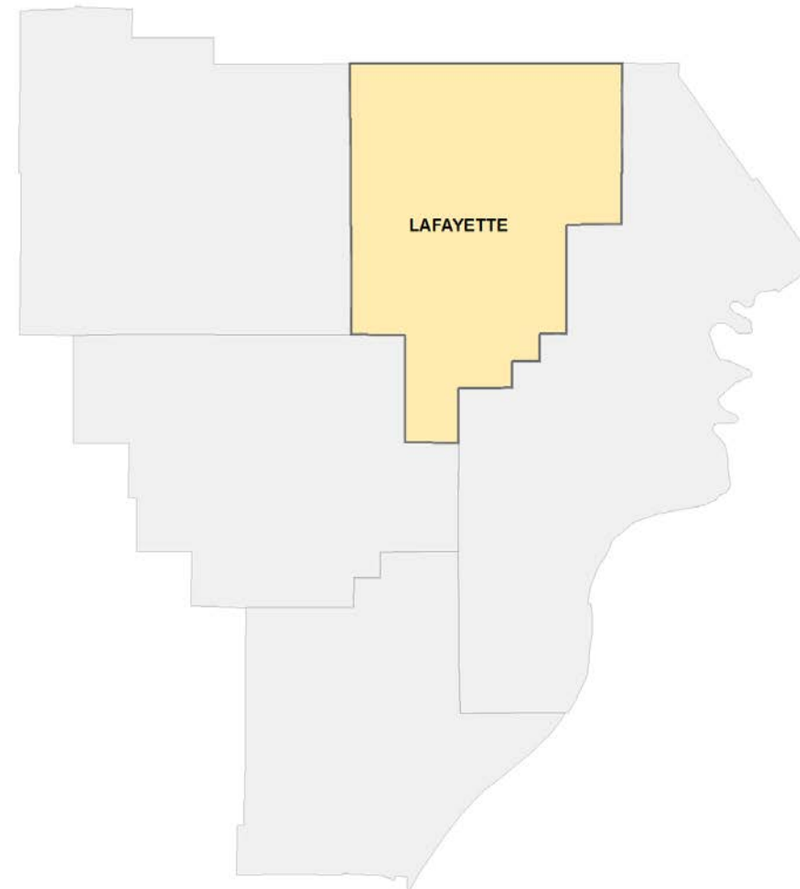


Figure 4: Greenville Township Housing Permits 2000-2014

ESRI Community Profile

Greenville Township is characterized by the *Green Acres* tapestry segment. This lifestyle features cozy country living with people who are self-reliant and avid do-it-yourselfers. The neighborhoods are rural enclaves in metropolitan areas that have older homes with acreage. This area is known for single family homes that attract older married couples, along with some families in other areas. The typical median household income for Green Acres families is $72,000 and the average household size is 2.7.



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Lafayette Township

Age, Sex, and Race

Lafayette Township is located in the north-central portion of Floyd County and in 2014 had a population of 7,508. Of the township's total population, 29 percent are under the age of 19 and 16.5 percent of the population are between the ages of 20 and 34. The largest age group falls between the ages of 35-64, making up 43.1 percent of the township's population. 10 percent of the residents are aged 65 and over. In regards to sex, Lafayette Township's population is 48 percent male and 52 percent female. Following the trend in the rest of the county, 96 percent of the township is white.

Education

Lafayette Township's population has a higher level of educational attainment than that of Indiana as a whole. Of the population aged 25 and over, 21 percent of residents in Lafayette Township had obtained a bachelor's degree, compared to the state at 15 percent, while 14.9 percent had earned a graduate or professional degree, compared to the state at 8.5 percent.

Household Type

There are 2,722 households located in Lafayette Township. Within these units, 81.7 percent are families. Only 18.3 percent of the households are nonfamily. The average household size is 2.52 for owner occupied units and 1.65 for rental units. Two-person households make up 36.6 percent of households.

Income

In 2014, the median household income for the Lafayette Township was $80,860. 3.2% of the population earned less than $15,000 per year, 27.3 percent between $15,000 and $49,999, while 14.6 percent made between $50,000 and $74,999. The majority of the township's population, 54.9 percent, had a median income of $75,000 or higher.

Housing Stock

In 2014 there were a total of 2,821 housing units in Lafayette Township. Of the total number of housing units, 96.5 percent were occupied. 94.4 percent of occupied housing units were owner occupied, while 5.6 percent were renter occupied. Owner occupied housing units in Lafayette Township have a median value of $226,700.

According to the Floyd County Plan Commission, from 2000-2014 there was a total of 598 housing permits issued in Lafayette Township. The chart below breaks down the number of permits issued by year.

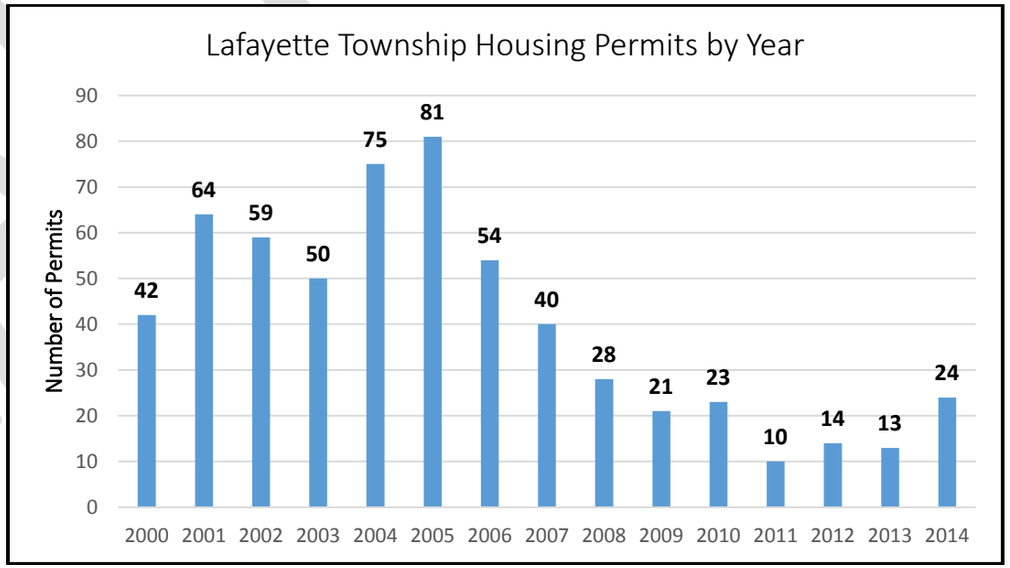

Figure 5: Lafayette Township Housing Permits 2000-2014

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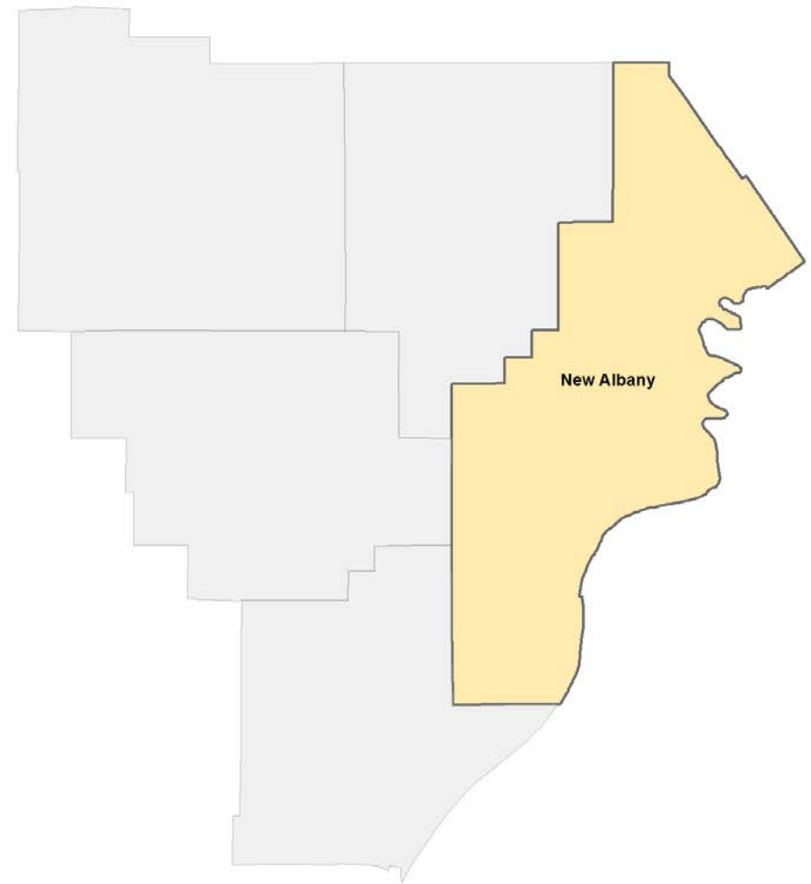
ESRI Community Profile

Like Greenville Township, Lafayette Township is characterized by the *Green Acres* tapestry segment. This lifestyle features cozy country living with people who are self-reliant and avid do-it-yourselfers. The neighborhoods are rural enclaves in metropolitan areas that have older homes with acreage. This area is known for single family homes that attract older married couples, along with some families in other areas. The typical median household income for Green Acres families is $72,000 and the average household size is 2.7.



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New Albany Township

Introduction

New Albany Township is home to the largest municipality in the county, the City of New Albany. To better understand demographics in this area, it is best to look at data in this area at three levels when possible: township, city, and county tracts outside of the city limits. As a whole, New Albany Township is home to 49,503 residents and 19,927 households. Although 36,513 live within the city limits, leaving only 12,990 residents and 4,615 households in the county jurisdiction area.

Age, Sex, and Race

The median age of New Albany Township is 39. The age distribution shows that 25.4 percent of the population is under the age 19. Residents that are between the ages of 20-34 make up 14.7 percent. The age group 35-64 makes up 44.8 percent, while residents over the age of 65 make up 15.1 percent. The township consists of 48 percent male and 52 percent female. New Albany is the most diverse part of the county. Although 89.5 percent of the township is white, 5 percent is black or African American, with the remaining racial make-up distributed among Asian and two or more races.

Education

For the population aged 25 and over, 43.2 living in the New Albany Township have received some college but no degree, while 14.4 percent of residents have earned a Bachelor's degree and 8.2 percent have a graduate or professional degree. New Albany Township is comparable to the state averages for both bachelor's degree and graduate degree attainment. Of the tracts outside of the city limits, 22.5 percent have some college but no degree, 20.2 percent have earned a Bachelor's degree, while 11.7 percent have earned a graduate or professional degree.

Household Type

In 2014, of the total number of households, 77.9 percent of the households were families, while 22.1 percent were nonfamily households. In the tracts outside of the city, 73 percent of households were family households. Of the total number of households in the township, nearly half of all households are two-person. 19.5 percent are one-person households, 6.5 percent are three-person households, while 25.7 percent are four or more person households.

Income

The median household income for New Albany Township is $45,184 while the median for the city of New Albany is $40,061. In 2014, 8 percent of the township households made less than $15,000 and 23 percent made between $15-49,999. 20 percent of the households had earned between $50-74,999 while 50 percent make more than $75,000 a year. Of the households in the tracts outside the city limits, median income is $70,000.

Housing Stock

As of 2014, there are 22,433 total housing units in the New Albany Township. Of the total number of housing units, 89 percent are occupied. Of the 19,927 occupied housing units in the township, 63 percent are owner occupied, while 37 are renter occupied. Median home value in the township for owner occupied units is $131,200. In the tracts outside of the city limits, there are 5,550 total housing units with an occupancy rate of 94 percent. Of the occupied housing units, 79 percent are owner occupied while 21 percent are renter occupied. Median home value for owner occupied units in the tracts outside the city limits is $180,000.

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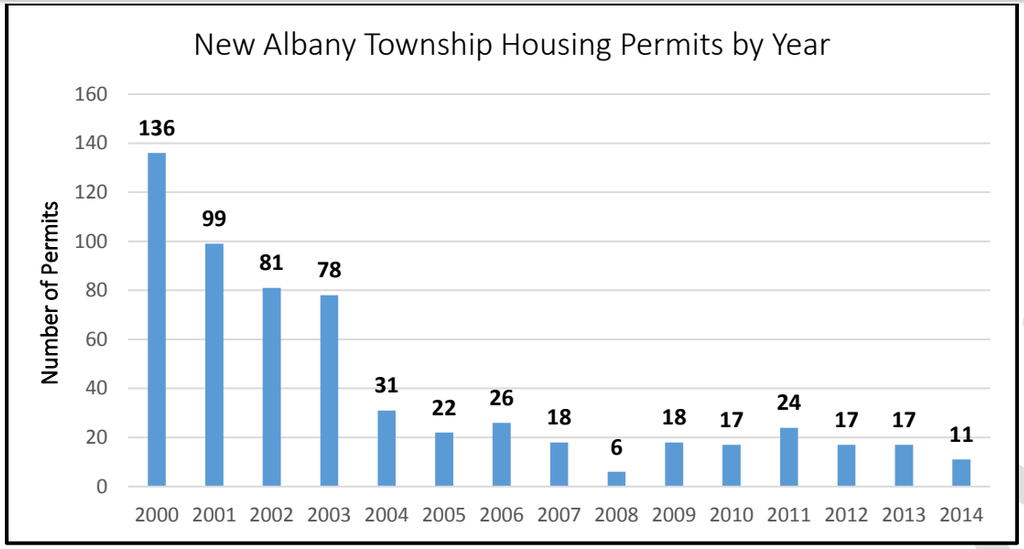

Figure 6: New Albany Township Housing Permits 2000-2014

According to the Floyd County Plan Commission, from 2000-2014 there were 601 housing permits issued in the New Albany Township. The following chart breaks down the number of permits by year.

ESRI Community Profile

New Albany Township is characterized by the *Traditional Living* tapestry segment. Found mostly in the low-density, settled neighborhoods in the Midwest. A mix of married couples, single parents and singles. Many families in this area have lived and worked in the same community for two generations in the manufacturing, retail, and health care sectors.

Public Participation

Vision Floyd County employed several participation methods to ensure public input in the planning process. The county conducted a community-based random sample survey, stakeholder committee meetings, public input meetings, and a public workshop. The plan was also available the on-line through its website and the County government website. Posters highlighting the proposed recommendations were also placed in the Pine View Government Center, Southern Indiana Sports Complex, City-County Building, and the New Albany Public Library.

The final component of the public participation effort will be to conduct a public hearing on the draft plan. This public hearing will be held during the Floyd County Plan Commission regular meeting. It is anticipated to occur in March or April 2017 with final approval of the new Comprehensive Plan by the County Commissioners in the spring of 2017 as well. Appendix A has all related material associated with the public participation process.

Public Survey

In May 2015, the Floyd County Board of Commissioners and Floyd County Plan Commission sent out a survey to receive community input for the updated Comprehensive Plan. This survey was used to inform the department on the interests and concerns of the Floyd County residents.

A total of 614 responses (24.5 percent) were received from 2,500 randomly selected sample size. The survey consisted of three sections. The first section included questions regarding the participant's level of preference. These questions ranged from satisfaction of Floyd County, housing options, public infrastructure, to land use polices and regulations.

Section two involved rating the willingness to increase fee or taxes for different thing such as attracting new businesses, maintaining parks and recreational facilities, and developing public transportation. The last section revealed the participants general demographic information. This section included identifying how long the participant

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lived in the county, gender, education level, and age. Details for each question and the survey document can be found in Appendix A in the Comprehensive Plan. The analysis of the results of the survey can be found in the following section.

Results

Out of the 614 residents that participated in the survey, 76 percent of respondents have lived in Floyd County for 16 years or more. 85 percent of the respondents were over the age of 45 and 46 percent of the respondents had graduated college or higher. A little over half, 56 percent of participants were male. Section one of the survey consisted of 19 questions. These questions can be found in Appendix A.

This result summary will only highlight key points, not all the data collected. Fortunately, 88 percent of respondents were satisfied with living in in Floyd County, something that has remained consistent since the last survey was administered in 2004. Table 9 on the next page illustrates the highest ranked responses per question in Section one of the survey. Other questions addressed land use policies and regulations. Residents want policies that protect the rural community character but there was concerned expressed that people are not aware of the policies that are currently being enforced. Along with the preservation of rural character, residents are interested in conservation and sustainable development in the county.

Locally owned retail, restaurants, and other business was a high priority expressed in most of the surveys. One of the most significant findings was the responses for community development events. 90 percent of residents want farmer and artisan markets. Five additional preferences were coupled in the low-80 percent range of either strongly agreed or agreed. These preferences ranged from locally owned retail, restaurants, and businesses to conservation policies to improving public infrastructure to providing housing options for senior citizens.

In the next grouping of preferences, recreation from more park activities to walking and biking trails were preferred. 74 percent showed interest in wanting to see more activities in the park, outdoor recreational opportunities, and public entertainment events. As far as infrastructure, results showed that road and traffic improvement are most important to residents. Lastly, a solution for high speed internet throughout the county was a main concern discussed.

Highest-Lowest Preferences for the Community	Percent Agree
Farmers and Artisan Markets	**91%**
Locally-Owned Retail, Restaurants, and Business	**83%**
Land Use Policies that Promote Conservation/Sustainable Development	**82%**
Improving Public Infrastructure	**82%**
Land Use Policies That Protect Rural Character	**80%**
Housing Options for Senior Citizens	**80%**
More Recreational and Park Activities	**74%**
More Walking and Bike Trails	**71%**
Attracting Young Adults	**69%**
Development of Retail, Restaurants, and Businesses	**69%**
Improving High Speed Internet Access	**69%**
Enforcing Existing Land Use Policies	**68%**
Desire for a Consolidated Local Government	**66%**
More Entertainment and Cultural Events	**65%**
Develop Curb-Side Recycling	**63%**
Land Use Policies That Expedite Development	**55%**
New Residents Pay for Cost of Infrastructure	**53%**
Creating Public Transit	**39%**

Table 3: Community Survey Preferences

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Creating public transit is the least important or desired action discussed from the survey. Residents do not see a demand for public transit in the county at this time.

In 2004 the county sent out a survey through the mail to 2,459 residents. The survey was used to better understand the resident's attitudes and interests with regard to land use and policies within the county. By comparing and contrasting the 2004 and 2015 survey results, we were able to see similar trends in the responses.

Both surveys showed that living in a rural setting with strong land use policies and regulations is very important to the residents. Another similarity was shown in the importance in improving infrastructure and traffic flow. A major difference is in 2004 survey walking and bike trails were rated relatively unimportant in the questionnaire seven out of nine issues surveyed in a weighted analysis of importance, while in the 2015 survey, 71 percent wanted to see more walking and biking paths.

Section two addressed the financial support for each thing discussed above. While residents want new policies, housing options, sustainable development, and community engagement facilities and events, residents do not want to pay for it. Improving roads and traffic flow 63 percent, maintaining and upgrading current parks and recreational facilities 58 percent, and creating new parks and recreational facilities 46 percent are three categories residents were most willing to increase taxes or fees for.

This section asked residents if they would be willing to consider an increase in either taxes or fees to assist funding. For an example, 81 percent of respondents want housing options that retain senior citizens in the community but 40 percent were for a funding programs to provide the senior citizens housing through a fee or tax.

Overall, this survey provided guidance in the planning process for the updated Floyd County Comprehensive Plan. The responses were used to create goals and objectives that addressed the interests and concerns of the residents. Although this survey was extremely beneficial, the main challenge will be finding a funding solution that are realistic but also satisfy the residents of the community.

Community Conversation Series

During the summer 2015, the Floyd County Planner's office offered a speakers series designed to start a community conversation. This limited series had nationally renowned speakers come to the community to discuss a wide ranging set of topics from local government finance to sustainability to developing with conservation of land in mind. The speaker series was another opportunity to bring the community out to discuss these topics and their needs in Floyd County.

In May 2015, Professor Larry DeBoer, from Purdue University spoke regarding local government finance. In his discussion, he addressed the attributes of land use and Floyd County. Key points from the discussion where the fact Floyd County has one of the lowest property tax rates in

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the State of Indiana, it has a smaller than state average amount of taxing entities, and it has a smaller than average amount of commercial and industrial lands available.

In June, Randall Arendt, a nationally known land use planner, conducted a discussion and workshop on the elements of his theory of conservation design. By designing with the elements of a particular site, Arendt's approach allows for flexibility in design, greater amounts of preserved open space, and a regulatory framework to guide development in protecting the essential characteristics of the community.

Below is one of his sketches done during the public workshop in June. Designed to offer a different perspective on how subdivisions can be designed, the workshop offered residents the opportunity to have one- on-one conversations with the author of Rural by Design.

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In July 2015, Professor Scott Truex from the Ball State University College of Architecture and Planning, presented his lecture on sustainability and development. In his presentation, his key component was to determine opportunities such as locally-sourced food as potential economic drivers in a community. He also addressed the issues of locally grown economic development activities which keep more funds locally rather than sending those funds out through national and multi-national corporations.

Public Forums and Outreach Efforts

Data to be inputted after meetings.

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Vision, Objectives and Policies

The foundation of any comprehensive land use plan is the development of an overall vision for the community in terms of growth and development. The principles of the plan are secured to the beliefs, discussions, and direction that the community wants to see. By articulating this vision through an orderly process, decision-making bodies such as the Board of County Commissioners, Plan Commission and Board of Zoning Appeals have a guiding document for reference.

For the public, these policies ensure the values and conditions in which the community wants to see itself maintain and where its wants to seek improvement over the current condition. The purpose of the plan is to proactively manage the anticipated growth of the community and retain the important rural characteristics

stated by the community. The following goals have been created to develop a balanced approach to accommodating the anticipated growth in the community and retain its signature rural characteristics.

From the demographic analysis and public preferences demonstrated in the stakeholder meetings and public preference survey, a draft set of policies where developed from the main core themes of viewing the community in the context of places to live, work, play and visit. An additional theme was added during the stakeholder process which reviewed the public services and infrastructures needs and incorporated them into the planning process.

From the data gathered, the community interest in retaining and maintaining its rural characteristics and charm was paramount. Seeing that this value has not changed from the 2004 planning process, the core planning process of the development of the plan utilizing the smart growth principles would be again the guiding elements to consider in the development of the plan and future land use mapping.

These policies have been created to address stated values of the community and also manage the growth expected to occur. The core elements of the plan take into consideration the guiding principles of smart growth and planning location principles.

Smart Growth

Smart growth is a planning theory designed towards the "efficient use of land resources and existing urban infrastructure." An actual definition of the smart growth principles is as follows:

"Smart Growth is a proposed development pattern that makes efficient use of limited land, fully utilizes our urban services and infrastructure, promotes a wide variety of transportation and housing options, absorbs and effectively serves a significant portion of the future population growth, protects the architectural and environmental character of the County through compatible, high quality, and environmentally-sensitive development practices."

Several smart growth planning organizations have developed a series of guiding principles associated with the smart growth definition. These ten principles are the foundation for community's interested in building smart growth communities. As guiding principles, these ten statements may or may not be applicable to each community's situation. A community should choose the elements of the smart growth policies that best represents the current land use development conditions and trends being experienced.

Smart Growth Principles

1. Mix land uses when appropriately sized and designed
2. Take advantage of compact building design
3. Create a range of housing opportunities and choices
4. Create walkable communities
5. Foster distinctive, attractive communities with a strong sense of place
6. Preserve open space, farmland, natural beauty and critical environmental areas
7. Strengthen and direct development towards existing communities
8. Provide a variety of transportation options
9. Make development decisions predictable, fair and cost-effective
10. Encourage community and stakeholder collaboration in development decisions

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Of the ten guiding principles of smart growth, the three paramount principles for Floyd County to meet the stated community values and manage anticipated growth over the next decade are the following:

- *Preserve open space, farmland, natural beauty and critical environmental areas*
- *Strengthen and direct development towards existing communities*
- *Foster distinctive, attractive communities with a strong sense of place*

Preserving open space, farmland, natural beauty and critical environmental areas is the main components of the public's interests expressed through the public participation process. An underlying theme of the stakeholder meetings and public preference survey was retaining and maintaining its rural character. In order to accomplish this object, the community must also determine priority areas to maintain these characteristics.

Strengthen and directing development towards existing communities' principles is based on the premise of placing development in areas where the infrastructure system is in place to handle the development. In directing development towards existing communities, the county is assisting in the preservation of open space and farmland. Fostering distinctive, attractive communities with a strong sense of place is a principle that is interconnected with directing development towards existing communities while maintaining the rural character.

Also, the plan should strive to make principles nine (making land use decisions fair, predictable and cost-effective) and ten (encouraging community and stakeholder collaboration in the development processes should be reviewed and enhanced in this version of the community planning document. For the development community, a stronger emphasis on fair and predictable outcomes will enhance their ability to determine proper courses of action regarding land use development decisions.

Also, the encouragement of a collaborative approach to development instead of an adversarial one needs to be fostered. This can be done through a more detailed communication process between the county, developers and adjoining land owners to attempt to develop and understand the views of all involved.

The Goals section of the plan has been constructed in a matrix. The matrix allows for a series of performance measurements can be established and used as guideposts to insure the implementation of the planning goals and policies. The matrix has been developed in a fashion to allow for flexibility, but also allow for the measurement of planning tasks on an annual basis.

Annual reviews of the plan's process will allow the county the ability and opportunity to measure the level of performance of the plan against the proposed time-frame.

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Goals and Policies

A key element of the Floyd County Comprehensive Plan update has been the development of the goals and policies section. This section is also a requirement of the comprehensive plan statute. The Goals and Policies section provides the County with a series of development related principles that articulate the most efficient and environmentally responsible manner for Floyd County to handle growth.

Floyd County is best served by managing growth through influencing location choices of future development. Directing development activities towards the infrastructure system, which have the capacity is a key principle of smart growth. It is also a concept viewed favorably by the community. By directing development towards existing infrastructure, the county can discourage encroachment into rural or environmentally sensitive areas.

From the stakeholder meetings, *Vision-Floyd County* grew to incorporate four basic themes. This comprehensive plan shall look at land use policies and how it interrelates to the community interest through the following themes:

Places to Live ***Places to Work*** ***Places to Play*** ***Places to Visit***

Floyd County Comprehensive Plan SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Educational Asset • Income • Proximity to Metro Louisville • Accessibility to High Speed Internet • Rural Character	• Limited Infrastructure • Stagnant Growth • Limited Space for Business Development • Start of Aging Housing Stock • Lack of Inter-Government Communications
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Educated Workforce • Focusing on Entrepreneurship • Destination Locations • Not River Ridge	• Lack of Vision • Non-Competitive in Region • New Growth and Development Patterns

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Theme: Places to *Live*

Objective # 1 – Housing Alternatives and Options (HAO)

Draft Policy # 1 – Anticipating the Aging Population

Draft Policy #2 – Location of Higher Density Developments

Objective # 2 – Managing Growth (MG)

Draft Policy # 1 – Linking Growth to Infrastructure and Service Capabilities

Draft Policy # 2- Promoting Conservation and Sustainable Development Design

Draft Policy # 3 – Community Oriented Government

Objective # 3 – Preserving Rural Character (PRC)

Draft Policy # 1 – Promoting infill and municipal infill development

Draft Policy # 2 – Creating a Neighborhood Development Process

Draft Policy # 3 – Preserving Rural Areas

Summary of Objectives and Policies

- Determine where our aging population will be living in the county in 10 years and begin creating polices for anticipating this change. Our residential and commercial areas must be accessible.
- Focus on sustainable development which works to promote character of the community
- Continue to promote and maintain community's rural character through site and development design elements
- Begin process of addressing first-ring suburban areas as the housing stock and populations ages
- Focus development where existing service infrastructure exists.
- Create "neighborhoods" instead of just subdivisions through complete design standards. These design standards should be flexible enough that they can be adjusted on a site-by-site basis.
- Identify, protect, and promote critical farming and scenic corridors that exemplify the county's rural character.

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Theme: Places to *Play*

Objective # 1 – Creating Public Spaces (CPS)

Draft Policy # 1 – Retro-fitting Open Space

Draft Policy #2 – Creating Stream Open Space Buffers

Draft Policy #3- Creating unique places and public spaces

Objective # 2 – Develop Walking and Biking Venues (WBV)

Draft Policy # 1 – Plan for a Greenway Trail System

Draft Policy # 2- Enhance existing parks with walking and biking venues

Draft Policy # 3 –Safety Signage for shared road

Objective # 3 – Expanding Recreational and Park Activities (RPA)

Draft Policy # 1 –Promote active living for all ages

Draft Policy # 2 – Enhance park visibilities, universal access, and innovative uses

Draft Policy # 3 – Provide adequate recreational facilities

Summary of Objectives and Policies

- Create open space buffers along identified critical streams to both protect natural beauty and their important role in keeping rural character.
- Plan and develop a greenway trail system that, when possible, link these protected areas together
- Focus community resources technical and financial towards efforts to improve watershed management
- Identify county roads that are heavily used by bicyclists and work with them to improve their safety and the safety of drivers using the road.
- Implement safety signage on identified appropriate roads that indicate the use of shared roadway and educate both bicyclists and drivers on safely navigating roads together.
- Enhance under-utilized parks with walking and biking venues and identify unique opportunities for each park to provide for the community. Provide and promote existing park facilities and work to incorporate non-governmental recreational assets in a county-wide inventory
- Hold events in our parks and institutions that promote healthy living for all ages. Collaborate with our health department and school corporation to develop and advertise these events.

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Theme: Places to *Work*

Objective # 1 – Promoting Locally Grown and Owned (LGO)

Draft Policy # 1 –Cultivating locally owned businesses through Economic Gardening

Draft Policy # 2- Fostering and facilitating entrepreneurship

Draft Policy # 3 – Create attractive development sites through design

Draft Policy #4 – Development of O'Brien Innovation Park Concept

Draft Policy #5 – Coordinated Economic Development Efforts

Summary of Objectives and Policies

- Develop an Economic Gardening program through coordination with nationally known Edward Lowe Foundation
- Develop locally owned companies providing technical and if possible other financial incentives to stay and grown in Floyd County
- Vigorously promote locally owned through various stakeholders in the community
- Working with community organizations strengthen entrepreneurism in community through seed funding, co-share space, accessibility to technical and financial assistance
- Create design criteria for commercial and industrial development that enhances and maintains rural character through careful site and building designs
- Develop the O'Brien Innovation Park as a central part of the County's economic development strategy
- Work with municipalities in developing a cohesive economic development strategy that benefits all residents in Floyd County.

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Theme: Places to *Visit*

Objective # 1 – Developing Farmer and Artisan Opportunities (FAO)

Draft Policy # 1 –Position County as Regional Destination Hub

Draft Policy #2 – Promotion and Establishing Local Farmer and Artisan Venues

Draft Policy #3 – Encouraging Private-Public Partnerships for Farmer/Artisan Venues

Draft Policy #4 – Development of a Master Plan for Public Art and Facilities

Summary of Objectives and Policies

- Facilitate the creation of a long range plan to promote recreation, events, and attractions in the community as part of making the County a regional destination hub.
- Provide program and services to expand the County's hospitality and tourism efforts. Work with various groups to highlight and promote cultural and historic resources.
- Encourage and promote the development of farmers' and artisans' markets in County. Support efforts to connect local farmers and residents that do not have access to locally healthy food option.
- Encourage development of private-public partnership and consortiums to promote artisan venues and businesses through being a facilitator for these organizations and activities.
- Create new public venues master plan and place-making to identify community needs for public realm, public facilities, and performing art venues. Place-making should highlight significant places and develop, install and maintain public art.
- Coordinate with municipalities to spearhead the marketing of the County as a regional destination for entertainment, the arts, and food.

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Theme: *Services* and *Infrastructure*

Objective # 1 – Public Safety Services (PSS)

Draft Policy # 1 – Coordinate with providers and develop staffing and service needs

Draft Policy #2 – Co-locate public services within joint locations and buildings

Draft Policy #3 – Determine service needs and level of service standards for providers

Objective # 2 – Transportation

Draft Policy # 1 – Coordinate with INDOT regarding capacity issues on SR 64, SR62, US 150 and I-64

Draft Policy # 2 – Develop East-West Collector Corridor Plan

Draft Policy #3 – Improve local roads and identify agricultural/freight needs

Draft Policy # 4- Identify and improve high crash intersections

Summary of Objectives and Policies

- Work with INDOT on improving flow issues through our arterial corridors, notably US 150 and I-64.
- Identify and improve our dangerous intersections and develop a Capital Improvement Plan to improve these intersections
- Identify and determine connectivity issues that could arise in the next 10 years.
- Develop plans to review East-West connections between US 150 and SR 64 and how to improve accessibility, mobility and safety
- Improve condition of local roads through continued use of our pavement asset management plan. Identify and improve both agriculture and freight needs in the county's transportation network.

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Growth Areas

Residential

Directing higher residential density development towards areas within proximity of adequate infrastructure and public services is a key component for the plan update. High density single family residential should be considered as 10,000 to 12,000 square foot lots for single family detached. These development should be located in close proximity to both sanitary sewers and be in close proximity to primary arterial transportation corridors following the precepts of smart growth. Smaller lot sizes should be considered in these areas if connected to sanitary sewers and associated with conservation development design proposed in the styles associated with Randall Arendt.

Where appropriate, higher density patio-style housing should be considered in areas in close proximity to main commercial areas. Multi-family development should be directed towards established urban areas based on proximity to existing services and density. Multi-family development should be limited to existing zoned areas or when developme due to multi-modal transportation options limitations within the county. Senior housing developments should be considered for higher density if associated with auxillary services and transportation options are available or proposed.

Reservations for open space must be a consideration in any high density level, single family or multi-family development. Development planning for this multi-family style density should consider including components of mixed land uses and exhibit a pedestrian-friendly environment.

Another factor will be the development of a planned unit development zoning classification, which offers the community the flexibility to consider conservation subdivision developments where clustering of home sites in combination with open space reservations and other types of development activities. The maps for each township under the land use sections displays these areas.

Moderate-level residential development with a minimum density of one dwelling unit per .85 acre should occur in areas outside the growth areas. A main planning component regarding densities level and possible expansion into these transitional development area is proximity to the county's major collector roads, avoiding environmentally constrained areas, and within proximity to public services.

Transitional residential development areas should be readily accessible for the delivery of emergency public services. Transitional areas should take special consideration in terms of soils suitability for on-site wastewater treatment. All sites must have the ability for placement of a redundant lateral field system.

In terms of low-density, Agricultural-Residential areas should have density levels not to exceed one dwelling unit per two acres. Due to the high concentrations of prime farmland soils, environmentally constrained land and compatibility agricultural-residential uses, these areas shall be considered for low density development. Also, the development of a voluntary agricultural preservation district should be considered as a tool to assist in the protection of agricultural uses. Densities in these areas should not exceed 1 dwelling unit per 10 acres per voluntary agreements with participating land owners.

Commercial

Following the commercial land use principles outlined previously, Floyd County has two main commercial corridors and three minor commercial areas. These corridors can be defined as the Highlander Point corridor and the State Road 62/64 corridor. Having accessibility to adequate infrastructure systems and compatibility uses, these commercial corridors lend themselves to future commercial development. One of the primary commercial goals and policies is the planned development of these corridors.

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As stated in the goals and community policies section, these areas present the two primary gateways into the county. Special considerations and development standards must be part of the future development of these areas to ensure the creating an area that blends into the rural characteristics of the community. Through the establishment of gateway overlay districts, the community can develop a series of standards to ensure the quality of development along these corridors.

The community also has several smaller commercial areas. These areas provide local commercial needs for residents. These areas include the Navilleton Road/US 150, Charlestown Road/County Line Road, Paoli Pike/Scottsville Road, and Corydon Pike. Small commercial activities presently occur in these vicinities and should continue. Renovation or revitalization efforts should be focused in areas experiencing decline, however, these areas should not be seen as primary commercial areas and development should be directed to the previously mentioned primary corridors whenever possible and feasible.

Industrial

As part of the plan update, the development of an economic development strategy is a primary goal in determining possible development areas. The economic development strategy will entail the types of employment clusters that the community should pursue in terms of economic development. These potential development areas could possibility serve the business/industrial needs of the community. Any future business/industrial development areas will need immediate access to necessary infrastructure especially transportation systems and municipal sanitary sewer systems.

Economic development should be centered and encouraged through the development of locally owned businesses. Emphasis should be given to promote technology-based, advanced engineering-manufacturing, and sustainable agricultural businesses. Fostering entrepreneurship should also be considered including review of residential components to promote live-work, co-work opportunities, and other innovative approaches. The chief development focus should be the O'Brien Innovation Park concept. Additional considerations need to be given to tourism related commercial development.

Non Development Area

The main components for the identification of non-development areas are proximity of environmentally constrained lands and areas with the highest concentration of agricultural uses and prime farmland soils. Through the identification process of areas such as steep slope and flood-prone areas, the community is meeting a primary land use principle associated with land use planning. Additionally, the identification of agricultural uses and prime farmlands outside the proximity of infrastructural capacities protects the community's agricultural endeavors and protects its natural resources and beauty. The maps on the next page highlight the flood prone and steep slope areas throughout the county.

A series of maps have been developed to illustrate these environmentally sensitive areas. Potential development shall demonstrate how development in these areas can be done effectively without considerable damage to sensitive areas such as slopes and floodplains. Development should also show how proposed development in these areas does not cause adverse public safety effects and how it can provide more than marginal public safety services. The Plan Commission and Board of Zoning Appeals should only consider development or redevelopment in these areas when the development proposal has adequately demonstrated that the proposed development can be adequately service by public safety services.

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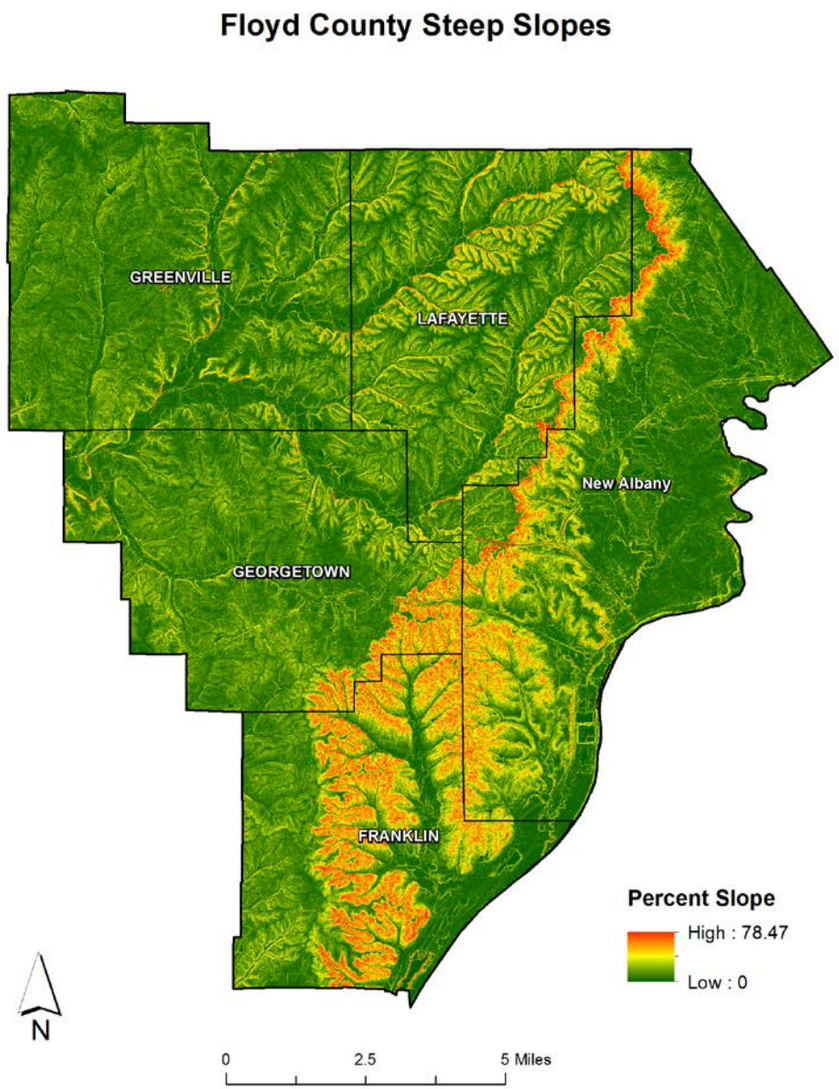
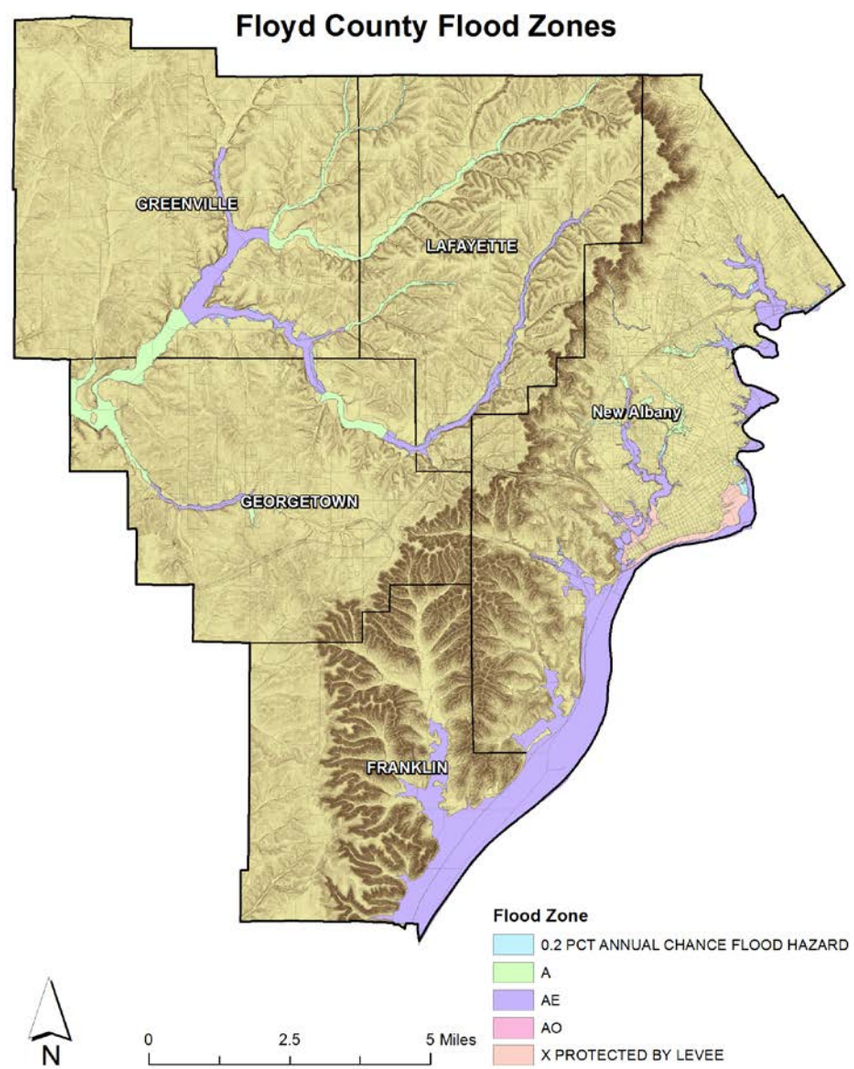

Floyd County Steep Slopes
GREENVILLE
LAFAYETTE
New Albany
GEORGETOWN
FRANKLIN
Percent Slope
High : 78.47
Low : 0
N
0
2.5
5 Miles


Floyd County Flood Zones
GREENVILLE
LAFAYETTE
New Albany
GEORGETOWN
FRANKLIN
Flood Zone
0.2 PCT ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD HAZARD
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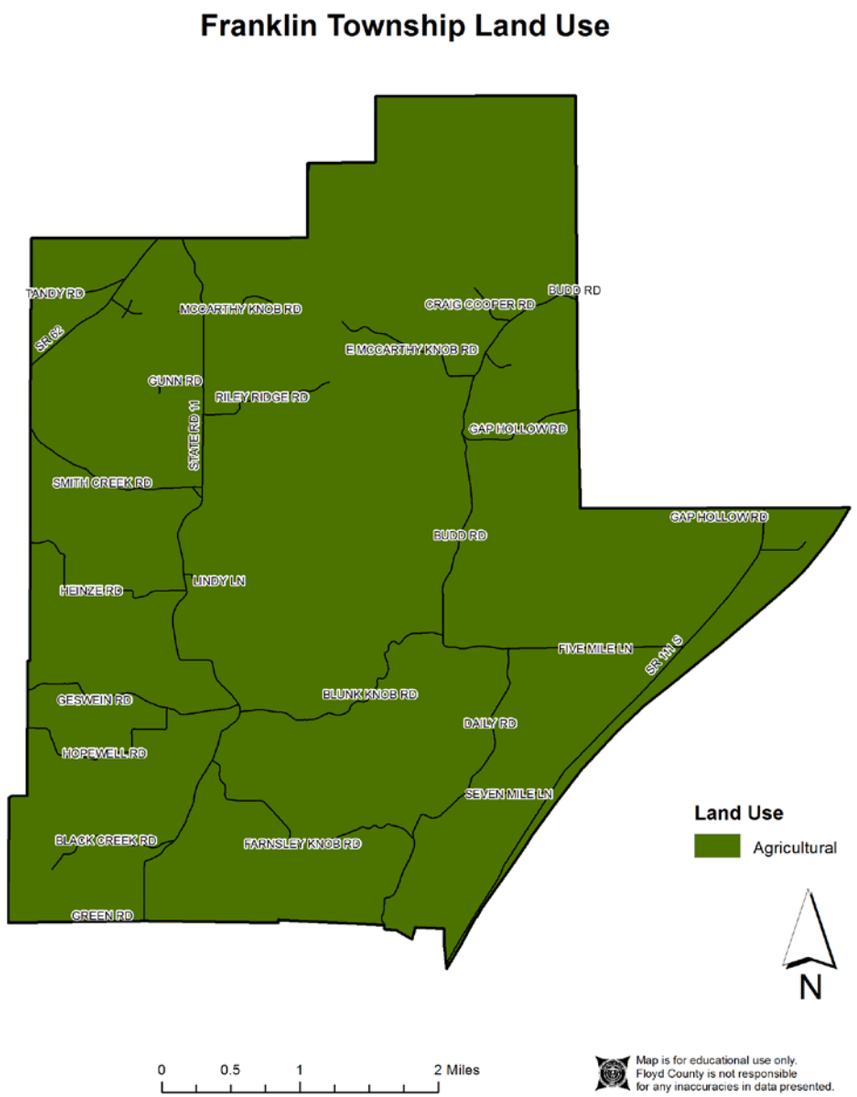

Franklin Township

Current Land Use

Current land use in Franklin Township is significantly agriculture and low-density residential use. The steep slopes and floodplains in the township limit land uses in the township. The small pockets of industrial land use are located near the Ohio River along SR 111, while the small commercial areas are located near the City of New Albany and SR 11.

Franklin Township

Current Land Use	Acreage
Agriculture	8,807
Residential	3,845
Industrial	213
Commercial	91

Source: Floyd County Assessor's Office

Future Land Use

Residential

Future residential land use in Franklin Township will be restricted by its topography. Development will be very-low density and located near existing residential areas and away from floodplains. High density development should be discouraged due to topography and lack of public infrastructure and services.

Commercial

Like residential use, future commercial land use in Franklin Township will be limited by lack of suitable land and population. Any future commercial development proposal shall identify adequate public infrastructure and safety services are present and available for use.

Industrial

Future industrial use will be focused towards existing industrial pockets. Expasnion of these sites or alternative locations in the township shall need to demonstrate adequate public infrastructure and safety services are present and available for use.

Recreational

Franklin Township presents an opportunity to expand upon our existing trail system with the nearby Campbell Woodland Nature Trails, highlighting the natural beauty and scenic vistas that Franklin Township presents.

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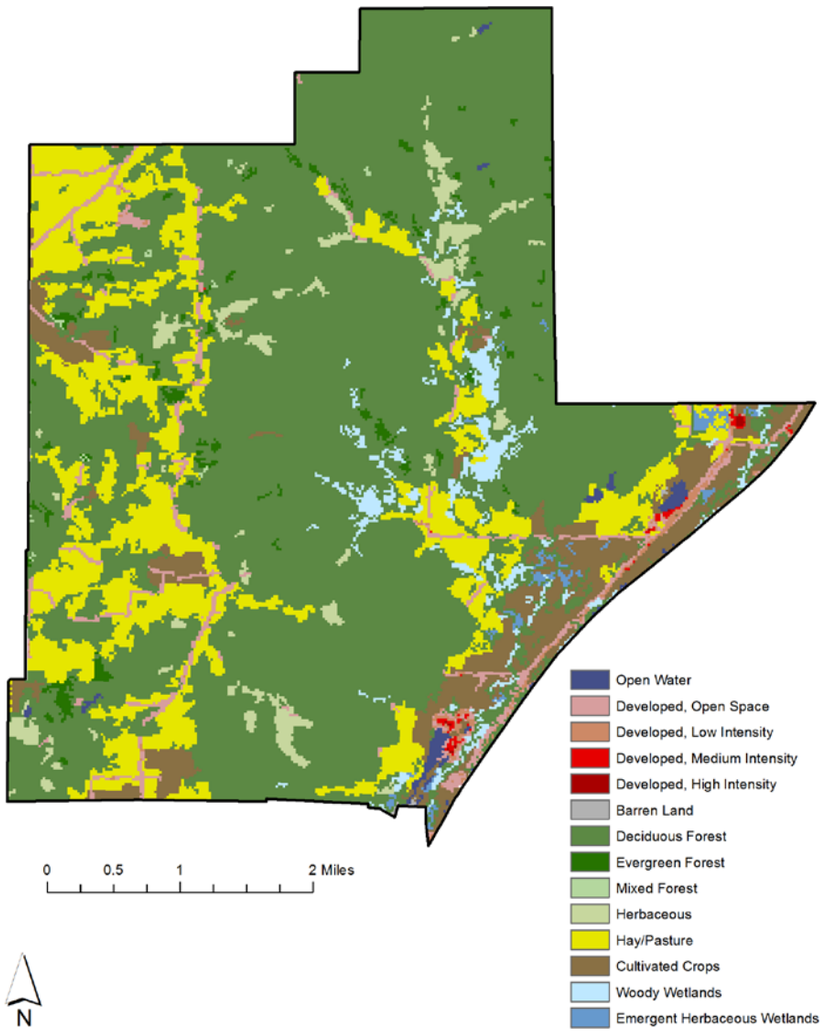
Franklin Township Current Land Cover



Current Land Cover

The majority of land cover within Franklin Township is made up of deciduous forest, hay/pasture land or cultivated crops. Deciduous forest can be found throughout the township, while hay/pasture land is mostly found in the western portions of the township and between the floodplain and sleep slope areas along the Ohio River. Cultivated crops are concentrated in the Ohio River floodplain. Pockets can also be found throughout the western portions of the township near hay/pasture land. Developed land in the township is concentrated along the major thoroughfares such as SR 111, SR 62, and SR 11.

Franklin Township Current Land Cover	Percent Coverage
Deciduous Forest	66.64%
Hay/Pasture	16.14%
Cultivated Crops	6.64%
Developed, Open Space	2.79%
Herbaceous	2.45%
Woody Wetlands	2.31%
Evergreen Forest	1.21%
Developed, Low Intensity	0.53%
Open Water	0.52%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	0.47%
Developed, Medium Intensity	0.15%
Mixed Forest	0.08%
Developed, High Intensity	0.03%
Barren Land	0.03%

Source: NLCD 2011

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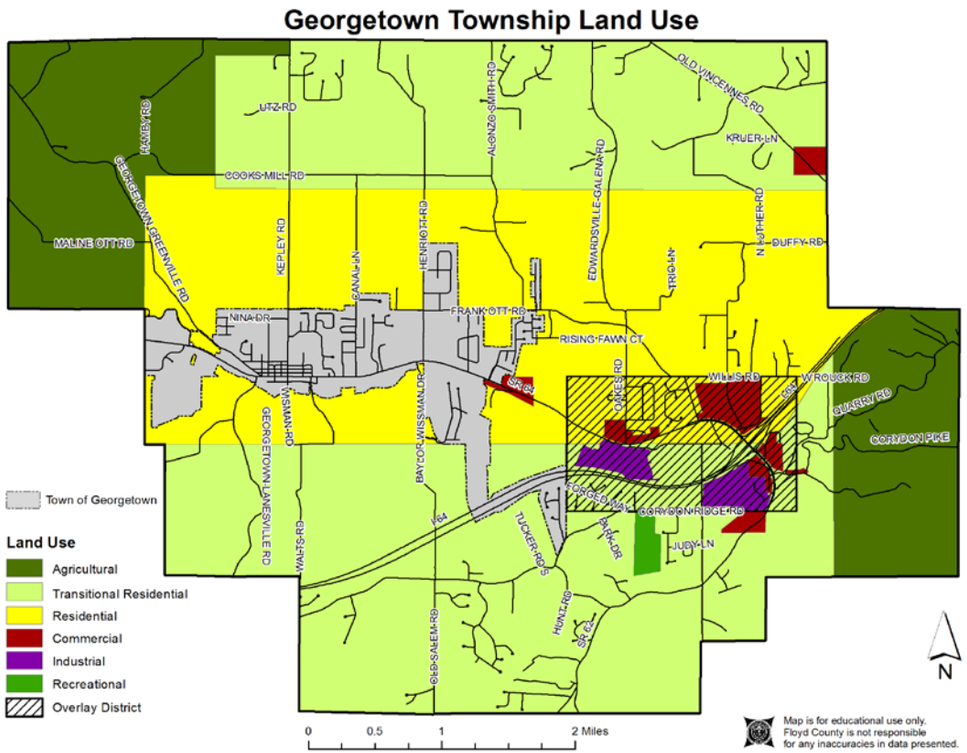

Georgetown Township

Current Land Use

Much like Franklin Township, residential and agriculture make up the highest portion of land use in Georgetown Township. However, unlike Franklin Township, Georgetown Township has healthy proportion of commercial land use, with potential for growth. While currently small, industrial land use in Georgetown Township also has potential for growth in the future. Georgetown Township also has the second largest park in our County Parks system, Garry E. Cavan Park.

Georgetown Township Current Land Use	Acreage
Residential	10,751
Agriculture	7,851
Commercial	327
Recreational	58
Industrial	20

Source: Floyd County Assessor's Office

Future Land Use

Residential

Future high density residential land use will be directed towards existing infrastructure and near existing residential uses. Georgetown Township provides opportunities for conservation subdivision design, as well as opportunities for mixed use development. Higher density development shall be in residential growth areas and proposed higher density developments in transitional and agricultural areas shall be discouraged.

Commercial

Future commercial land use will be concentrated at the I-64/SR 64 interchange at the Edwardsville Gateway District. Existing infrastructure and the overlay district's design standards provide a great opportunity for smart commercial growth in this area. Commercial development should have accessibility to infrastructure capacity and should be developed to not to lessen service or safety levels.

Infill opportunities shall be considered on how they effect existing land uses. Expansion in the SR 62 corridor for commercial businesses should be limited due to

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infrastructure and safety concerns. Coordination should take place with the Town of Georgetown to provide a seamless transition along SR 64 corridors with it municipal goals. Any commercial proposals shall be considered on its effects to safety along SR 62 and proximity to adequate infrastructure.

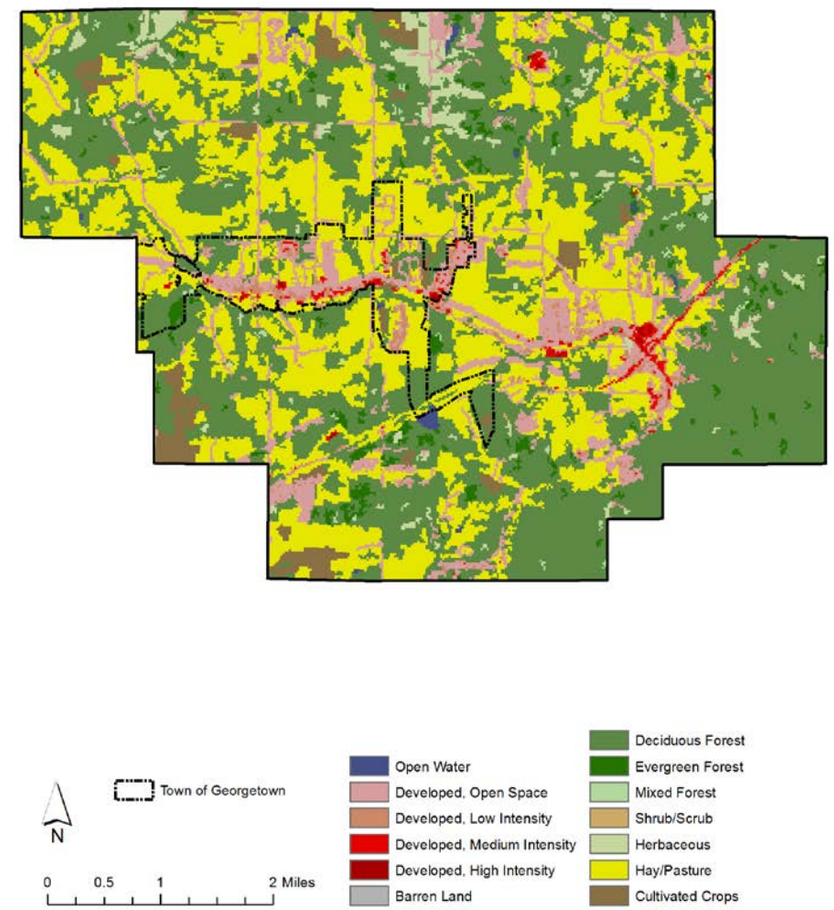
Industrial

Future industrial land use will be focused in two areas: the existing Maplewood Industrial Park and the future O'Brien Innovation Park. These two areas provide for strong light industrial and technology-focused development opportunities for the future. Expansion of existing industrial uses should be vigorously reviewed to determine if infrastructure and services are present and available and how it will effect the rural character of the community. Efforts to plan and design with the topography, land cover and promote sustainable developments should be part of any proposed development or redevelopment request.

Recreational

Already the home of two county parks, Georgetown Township has potential for future recreational use through a greenway system. Identifying possible connections and expansions to provide recreational venues in the community should be viewed as a community asset. Review should center as with all uses around safety, service, and blending of uses with existing land uses to promote and not diminish property values and use.

Georgetown Township Current Land Cover



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Current Land Cover

Deciduous forest and hay/pasture land make up the largest percentage of land cover within the Georgetown Township. Deciduous forest is located mostly in the south eastern portions of the township, while hay/pasture land can be found throughout most of the township. The majority of developed land cover follows the SR 64 corridor from the I-64 ramp towards the Town of Georgetown. Higher pockets of medium intensity and high intensity developments are located near the Edwardsville Gateway area and within the Town of Georgetown. The small area of high intensity development in the northern portion of the township is the campus of Floyd Central High School.

Georgetown Township Current Land Cover	Percent Coverage
Deciduous Forest	46.12%
Hay/Pasture	33.82%
Developed, Open Space	9.71%
Cultivated Crops	2.94%
Herbaceous	2.45 %
Developed, Low Intensity	1.8%
Evergreen Forest	1.76%
Developed, Medium Intensity	0.69%
Open Water	0.27%
Mixed Forest	0.27%
Developed, High Intensity	0.13%
Shrub/Scrub	0.04%
Barren Land	0.00%

Source: NLCD 2011

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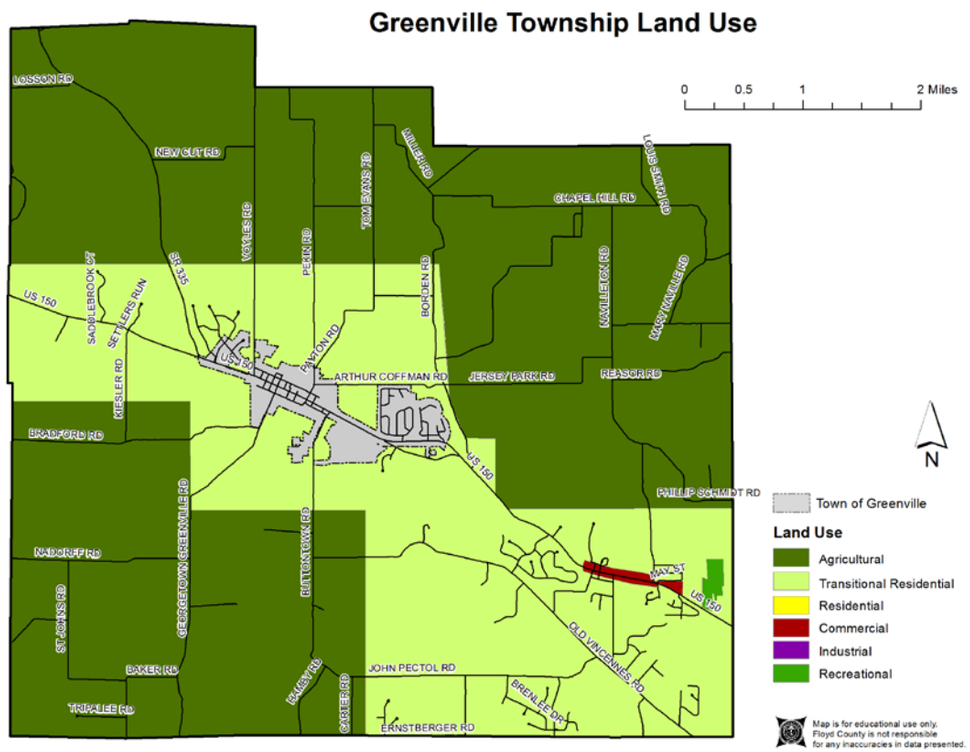

Greenville Township

Current Land Use

Greenville Township has the highest concentration of agricultural land use within Floyd County. Residential land uses are concentrated around the Town of Greenville, the Galena area and along the US 150 corridor, with commercial land uses following a similar pattern of development. Industrial land uses are located in the Town of Greenville and off of Louis Smith Rd on the edge of the county line.

Greenville Township Current Land Use	Acreage
Agriculture	13,637
Residential	7,131
Commercial	170
Industrial	70
Recreational	50

Source: Floyd County Assessor's Office

Future Land Use

Residential

Future residential land use will be focused towards existing municipal infrastructure located near the Town of Greenville. Expansion of higher density development shall be discouraged until municipal services have been adequately provided within the municipality borders to allow for infill development rather than green-field development in the township areas. Use of conservation design development shall be strongly encouraged in transitional and agricultural areas.

Commercial

Future commercial land use will be directed towards the Galena area and the Town Greenville. Expansion along US 150 should be discouraged.

Industrial

Future industrial land use expansion in the Greenville Township is not expected. Expansion of existing industrial uses should be vigorously reviewed to determine if infrastructure and services are present and available and how it will effect the rural character of the community. Efforts to plan and design with the topography, land

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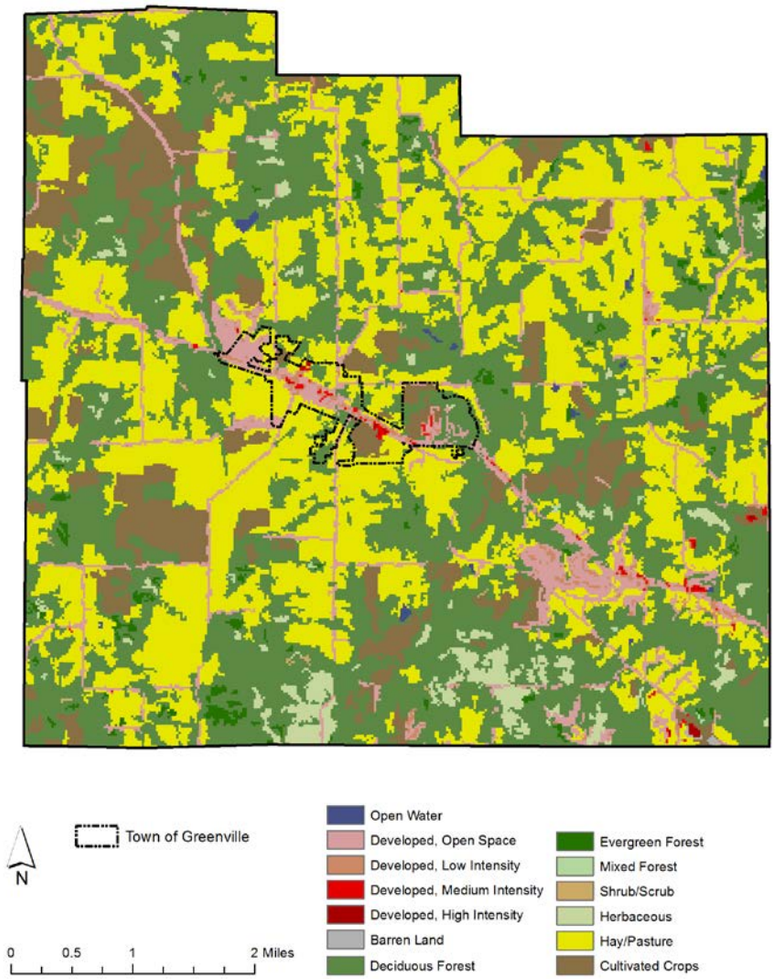
cover and promote sustainable developments should be part of any proposed development or redevelopment request.

Recreational

Both Greenville Park and Galena-Lamb Park both provide opportunities for revitalization in the future. Additional recreational opportunities should be explored. Identifying possible connections and expansions to provide recreational venues in the community should be viewed as a community asset. Review should center as with all uses around safety, service, and blending of uses with existing land uses to promote and not diminish property values and use.

Greenville Township Current Land Cover



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Current Land Cover

Like Georgetown Township, Greenville Township's land cover is mostly made up of deciduous forest and hay/pasture land and can be found throughout the township. Cultivated crops make up the third highest land cover in the township and makes the highest percentage within the entire county. Like the other townships, developed land cover follows the major thoroughfares. In Greenville Township, developed land cover is concentrated along US 150 within the Town of Greenville and in the Galena area.

Greenville Township Current Land Cover	Percent Coverage
Deciduous Forest	41.72%
Hay/Pasture	36.96%
Cultivated Crops	9.84%
Developed, Open Space	6.63%
Herbaceous	2.40%
Evergreen Forest	0.98%
Developed, Low Intensity	0.75%
Open Water	0.21%
Developed, Medium Intensity	0.19 %
Shrub/Scrub	0.17 %
Mixed Forest	0.07 %
Developed, High Intensity	0.05%
Barren Land	0.03%

Source: NLCD 2011

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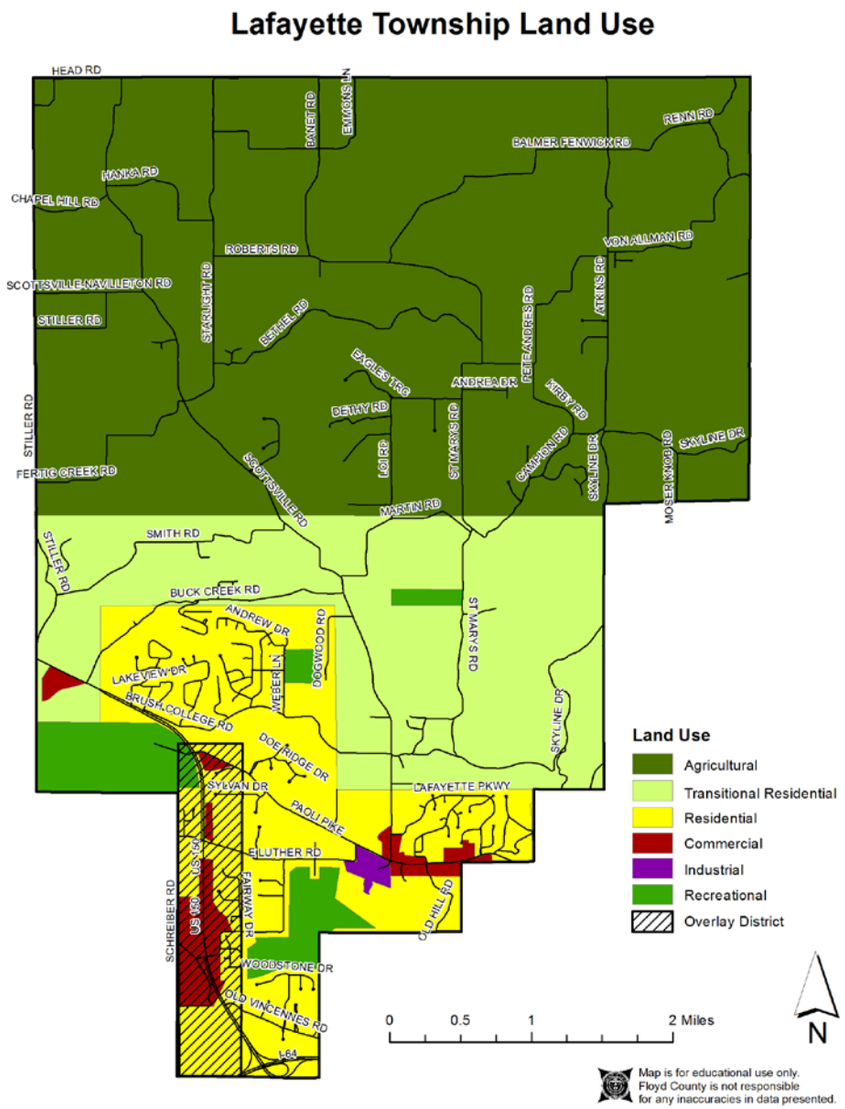

Lafayette Township

Current Land Use

Current land use in Lafayette Township is mostly agriculture and residential. Residential uses are concentrated near the US 150 and Paoli Pike corridors, while agriculture uses are heavily concentrated in the northern areas of the township. Commercial land uses are focused in the Highlander Point and Paoli Pike areas. Recreational uses are high in Lafayette Township and include Letty Walter Park, Floyds Knobs Community Club, Valley View Golf Course, and the Mt. St Francis Sanctuary.

Lafayette Township Current Land Use	Acreage
Agriculture	8,586
Residential	6,779
Commercial	697
Recreational	600
Industrial	28

Source: Floyd County Assessor's Office

Future Land Use

Residential

Similar to the Georgetown Township, future residential land use will be directed towards existing infrastructure and near existing residential uses. Expansion of public services within agricultural areas shall be discouraged as means to promote high-density development. Township provides opportunities for conservation subdivision design, as well as opportunities for mixed use development.

Commercial

Future commercial land uses will be focused at the Highlander Point and Paoli Pike areas.

Industrial

Future expansion of industrial land uses is not anticipated. Expansion of existing industrial uses should be vigorously reviewed to determine if infrastructure and services are present and available and how it will effect the rural character of the

community. Efforts to plan and design with the topography, land cover and promote sustainable developments should be part of any proposed development or redevelopment request.

Recreational

Letty Walter Park provides an opportunity to explore park improvements for the future. Identifying possible connections and expansions to provide recreational venues in the community should be viewed as a community asset. Review should center as with all uses around safety, service, and blending of uses with existing land uses to promote and not diminish property values and use.

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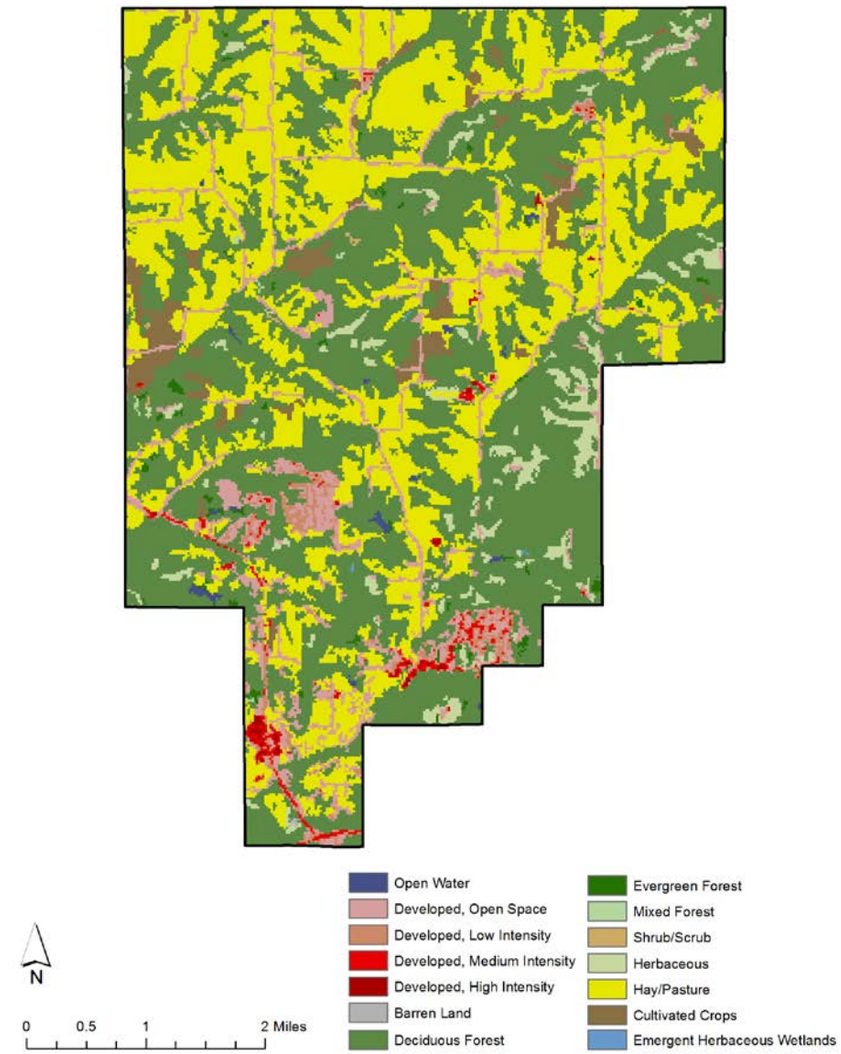
Lafayette Township Current Land Cover



Current Land Cover

Similar to the previous townships, Lafayette Township's land cover is mostly deciduous forest and hay/pasture land. Both of these land cover types are found throughout the entire township, with the highest concentrations located in the northern areas. Cultivated crops are also exclusively located in the middle and northern areas of the township. Developed medium to high intensity land cover are concentrated in the Highlander Point and Paoli Pike areas.

Lafayette Township Current Land Cover	Percent Coverage
Deciduous Forest	49.83%
Hay/Pasture	33.35%
Developed, Open Space	7.07%
Cultivated Crops	3.05%
Herbaceous	3.00%
Developed, Low Intensity	1.74%
Developed, Medium Intensity	0.78%
Evergreen Forest	0.51%
Open Water	0.28%
Developed, High Intensity	0.21%
Shrub/Scrub	0.07%
Mixed Forest	0.07%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	0.02%
Barren Land	0.02%

Source: NLCD 2011

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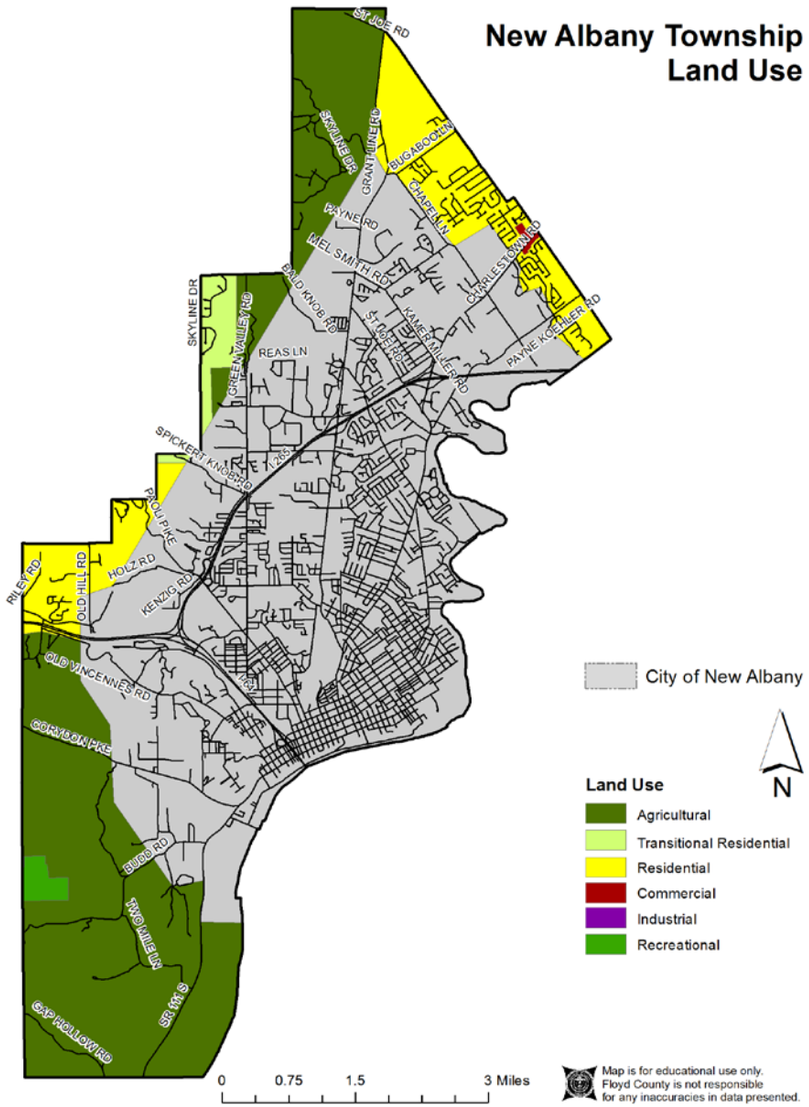

New Albany Township

Current Land Use

A significant portion of land use within the township is outside of the county's jurisdiction and is within the City of New Albany. The land use that is outside the city is mostly residential and agriculture, within the residential being located northeast near the Floyd/Clark County Line. The largest areas of agriculture use are found outside the city limits to the southwest near Franklin Township. Industrial land uses are concentrated near Grant Line Rd and close to the City of New Albany's Industrial Park. The largest park in the county, Sam Peden Community Park, lies within the city limits. The smallest park in the county, Herman Collier Park, is also located in the New Albany Township.

New Albany Township Current Land Use	Acreage
Residential	8,261
Agriculture	5,523
Commercial	401
Industrial	110
Recreational	107

Note: Data Excludes City of New Albany

Future Land Use

Residential

Residential development in the future will be located near existing uses and existing infrastructure.

Commercial

Future commercial development will be focused near the existing commercial area on Charlestown Road and County Line Road.

Industrial

Future expansion of industrial land uses is not anticipated. Expansion of existing industrial uses should be vigorously reviewed to determine if infrastructure and services are present and available and how it will effect the rural character of the community. Efforts to plan and design with the topography, land cover and promote sustainable developments should be part of any proposed development or redevelopment request.

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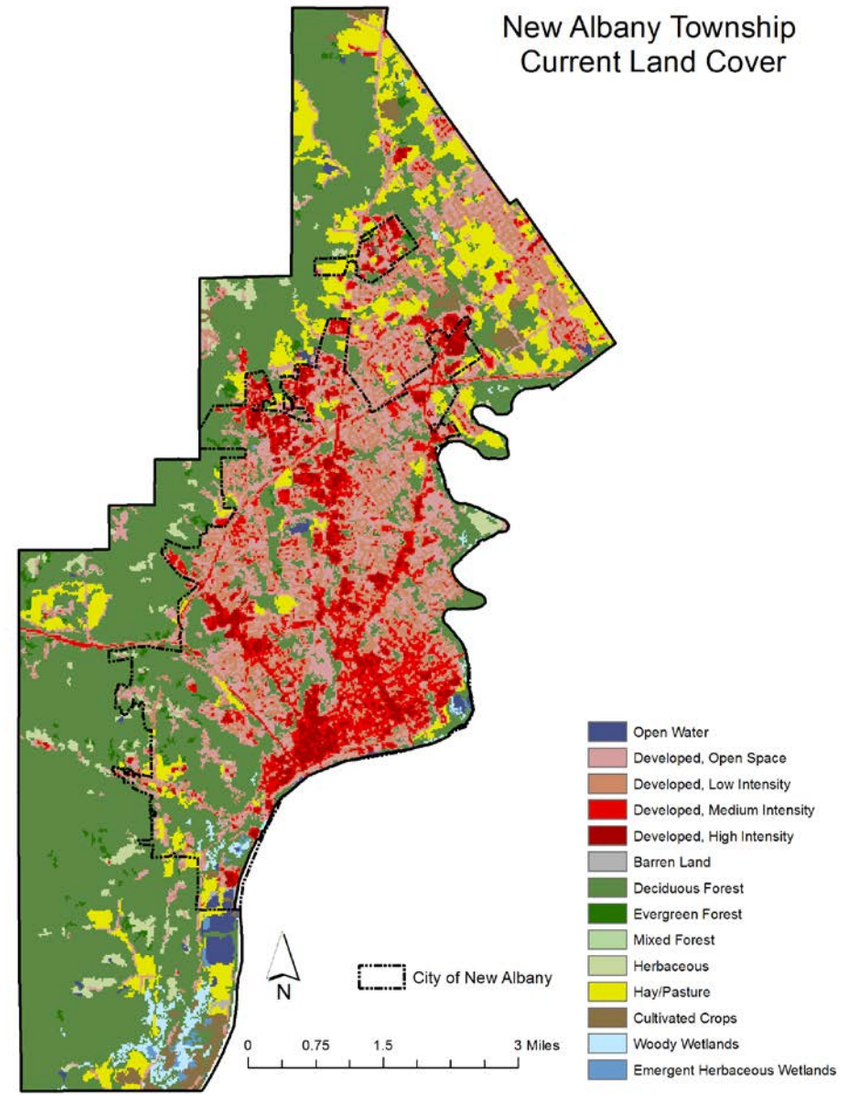
Recreational

Future recreational uses include the current development of the County's newest park, Kevin Hammersmith Memorial Park.



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Current Land Cover

While deciduous forest makes up the highest percentage of land cover in the township, New Albany Township has the highest percentage of developed land cover in the county. The deciduous forest land cover is located around the boundaries of the township, towards Franklin and Lafayette, while the most developed areas concentrated within the City of New Albany.

New Albany Township Current Land Cover	Percent Coverage
Deciduous Forest	45.87%
Developed, Low Intensity	13.44%
Developed, Open Space	13.26%
Hay/Pasture	9.36%
Developed, Medium Intensity	7.89%
Developed, High Intensity	3.22%
Herbaceous	2.03%
Cultivated Crops	1.56%
Woody Wetlands	1.14%
Open Water	0.94%
Evergreen Forest	0.88%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	0.29%
Barren Land	0.11%
Mixed Forest	0.01%

Source: NLCD 2011

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Appendix

- County Zoning by Township
- Major Roadways by Township
- Public Survey Responses
- Action Items Matrix

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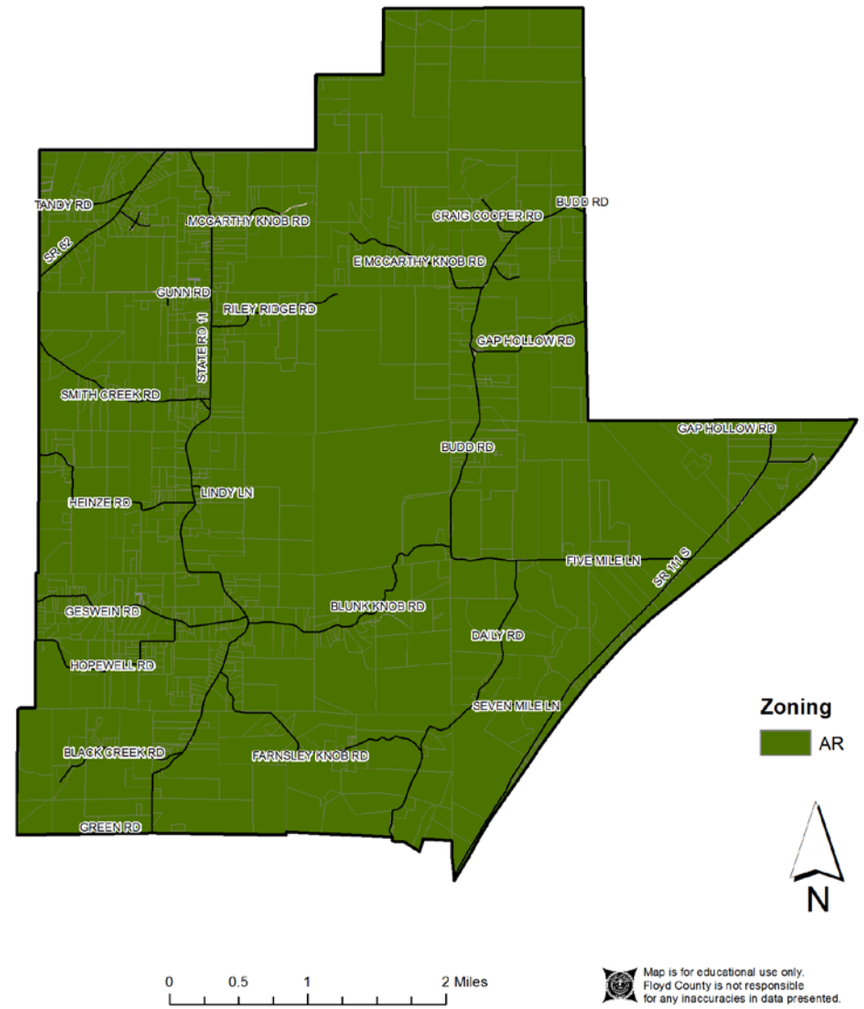
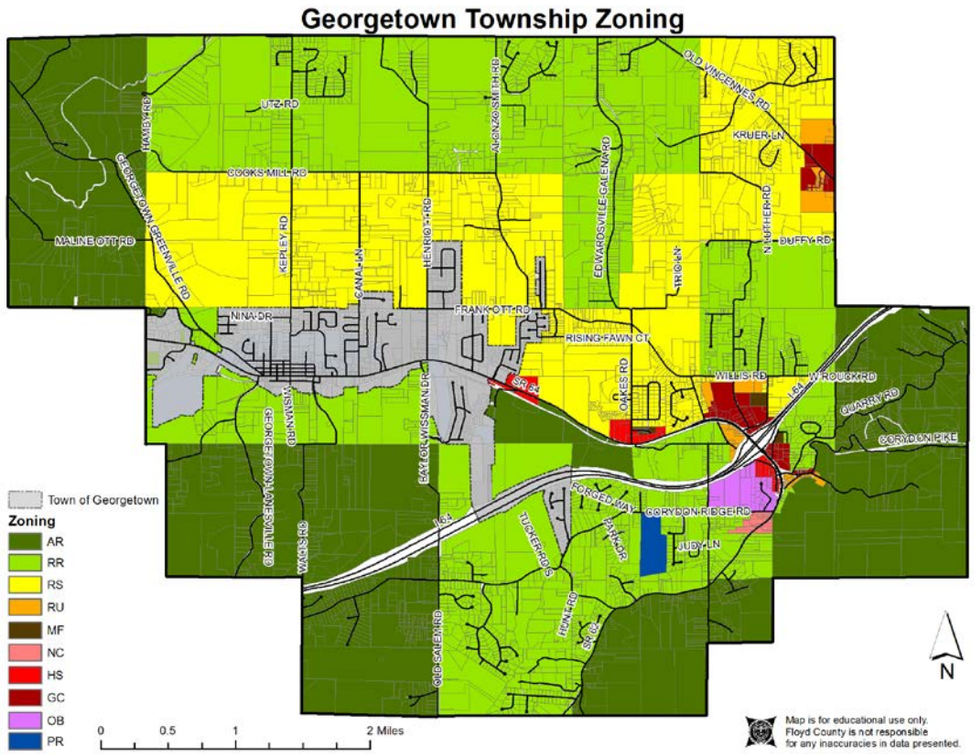
Franklin Township Zoning




Georgetown Township Zoning
Town of Georgetown
Zoning
AR
RR
RS
RU
MF
NC
HS
GC
OB
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0
0.5
1
2 Miles
N
Map is for educational use only.
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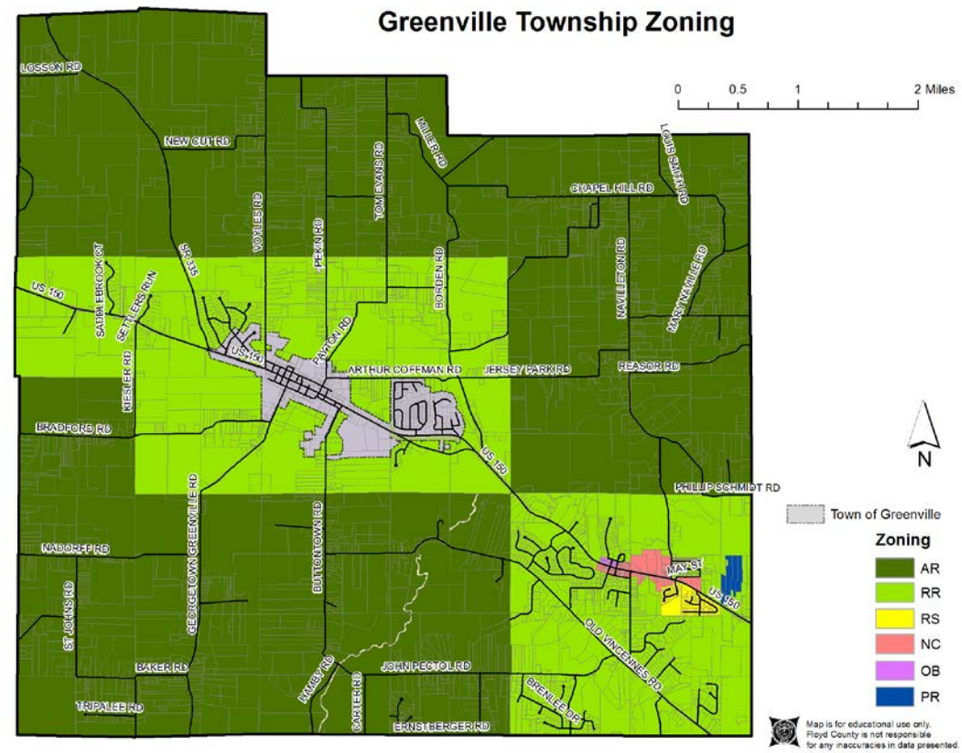
for any inaccuracies in data presented.


Greenville Township Zoning
0
0.5
1
2 Miles
N
Town of Greenville
Zoning
AR
RR
RS
NC
OB
PR
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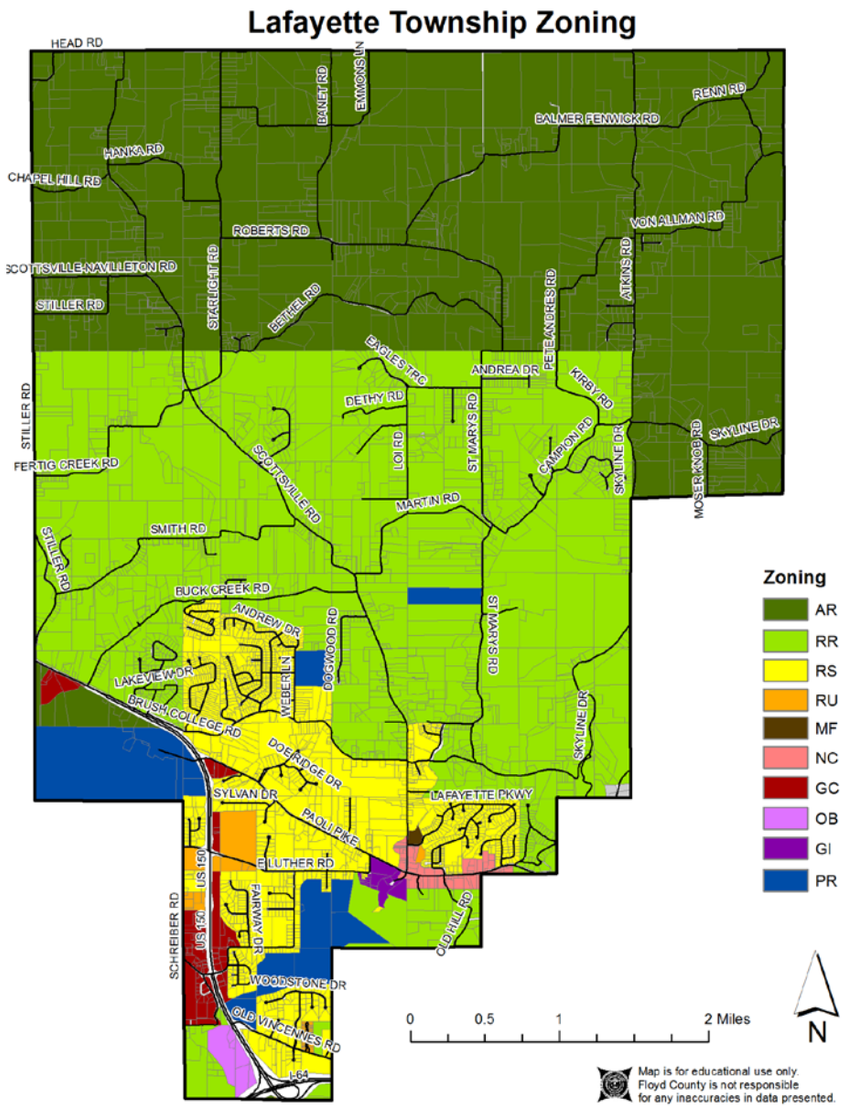
Lafayette Township Zoning
HEAD RD
HANKA RD
CHAPEL HILL RD
ROBERTS RD
SCOTTSVILLE-NAVILLETON RD
STILLER RD
STARLIGHT RD
BETHEL RD
BANET RD
EMMONS LN
BALMER FENWICK RD
RENN RD
VON ALLMAN RD
ATKINS RD
PETE ANDRES RD
EAGLES TRC
ANDREA DR
KIRBY RD
DETHY RD
LOI RD
ST MARYS RD
CAMPION RD
SKYLINE DR
MOSER KNOB RD
FERTIG CREEK RD
SCOTTSVILLE RD
MARTIN RD
SMITH RD
BUCK CREEK RD
ANDREW DR
DOGWOOD RD
LAKEVIEW DR
WEBER LN
BRUSH COLLEGE RD
DOE RIDGE DR
SYLVAN DR
PAOLI PIKE
LAFAYETTE PKWY
E LUTHER RD
US 150
FAIRWAY DR
OLD HILL RD
SCHREIBER RD
WOODSTONE DR
OLD VINCENNES RD
I-64
Zoning
AR
RR
RS
RU
MF
NC
GC
OB
GI
PR
0 0.5 1 2 Miles
N
Map is for educational use only.
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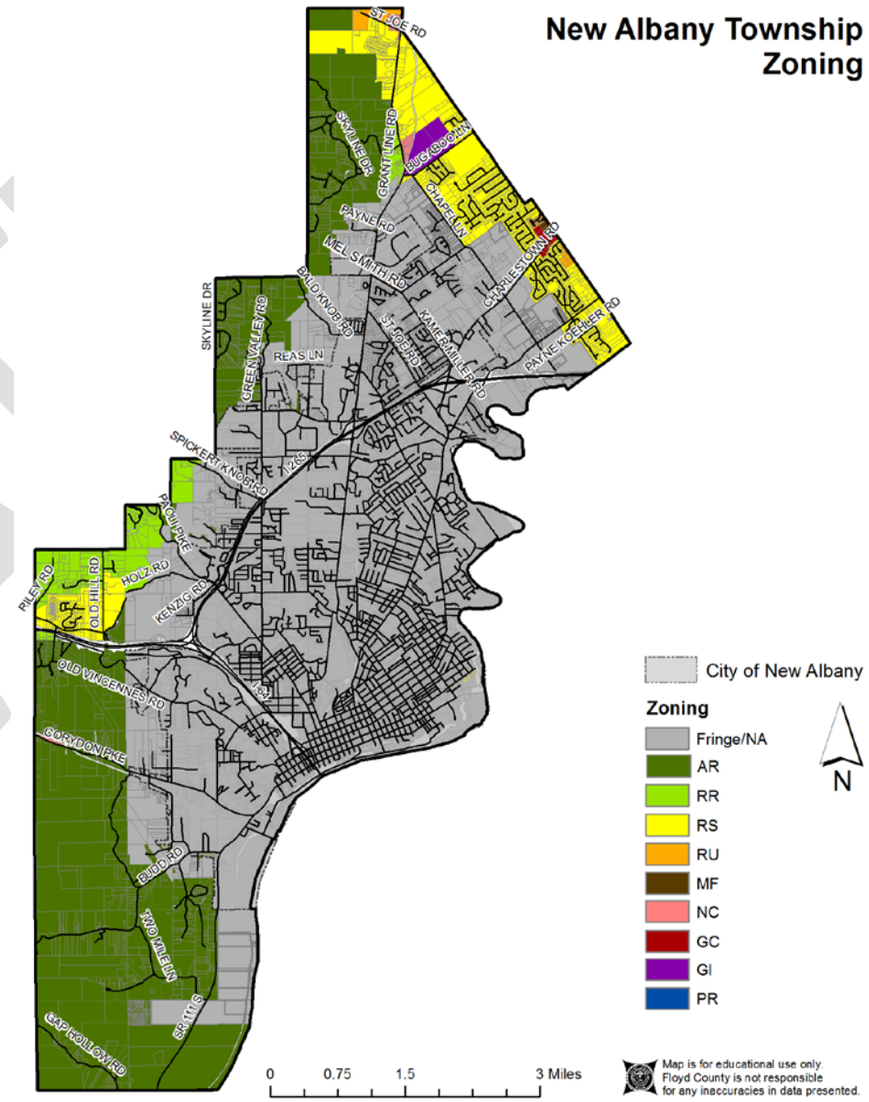
New Albany Township
Zoning
ST JOE RD
SKYLINE DR
GRANT LINE RD
BUGABOO LN
CHAPEL LN
PAYNE RD
MEL SMITH RD
CHARLESTOWN RD
PAYNE KOEHLER RD
BALD KNOB RD
GREEN VALLEY RD
REAS LN
KAMERMILLER RD
SPICKERT KNOB RD
I-265
PAOLI PIKE
PILEY RD
OLD HILL RD
HOLZ RD
KENZIG RD
OLD VINCENNES RD
CORYDON PIKE
BUDD RD
TWO MILE LN
GAP HOLLOW RD
SR 111 S
City of New Albany
Zoning
Fringe/NA
AR
RR
RS
RU
MF
NC
GC
GI
PR
N
0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles
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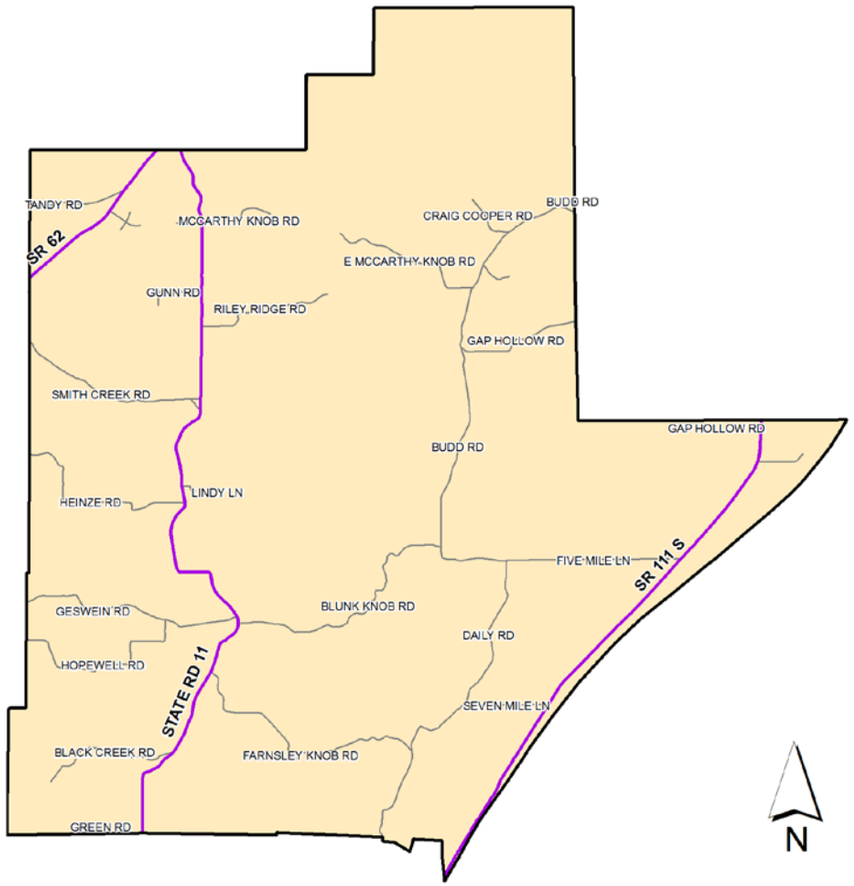
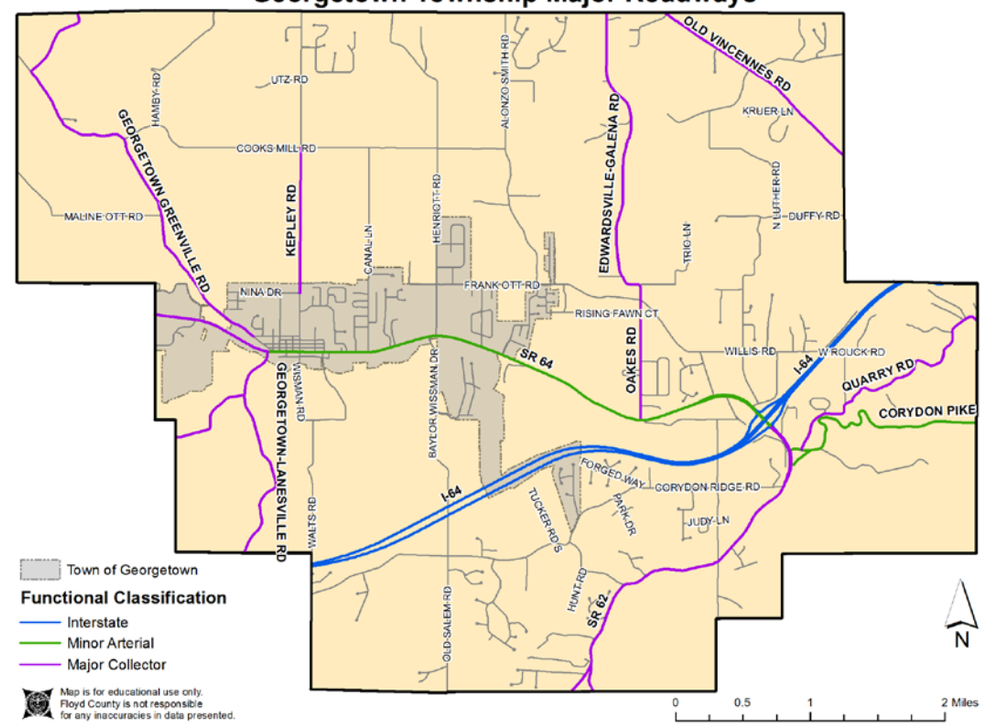
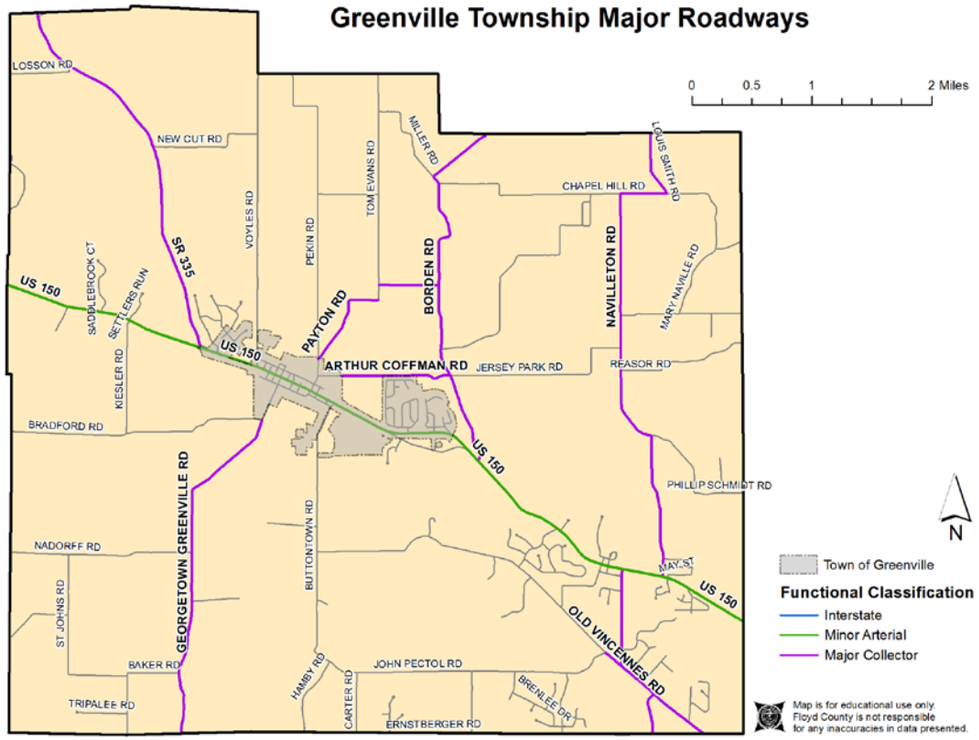
Franklin Township Major Roadways



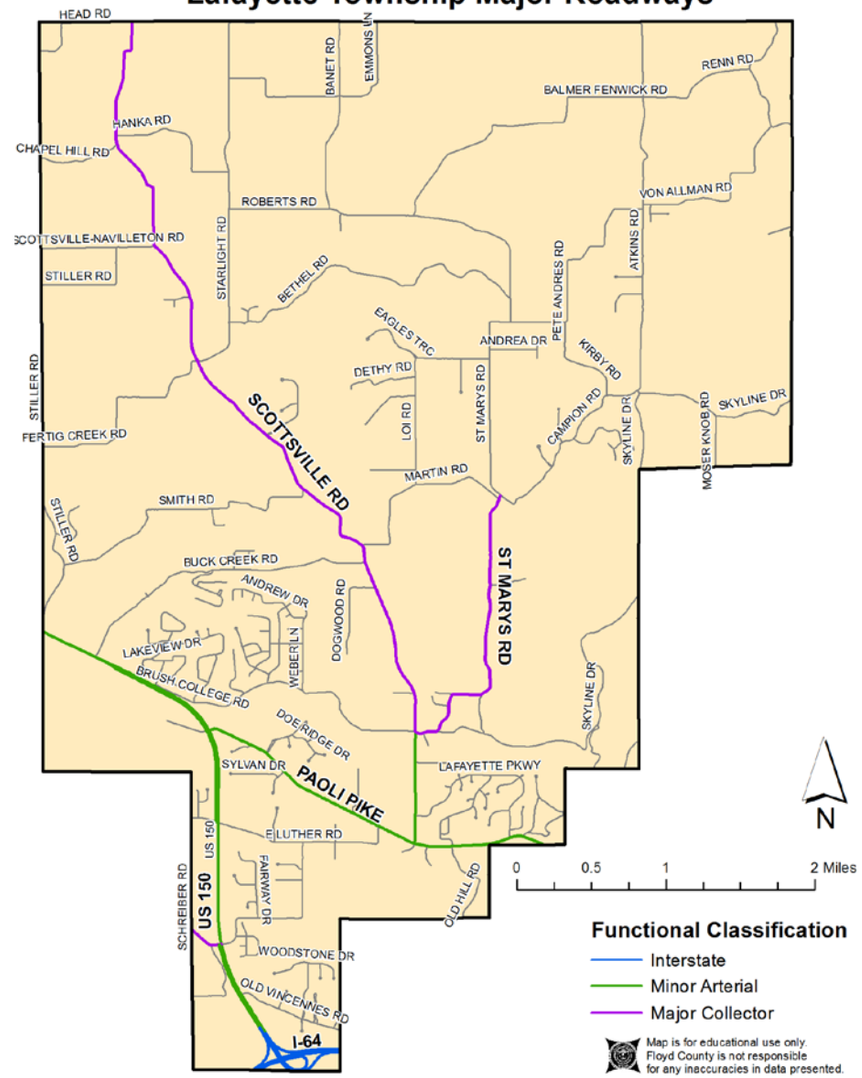
Georgetown Township Major Roadways

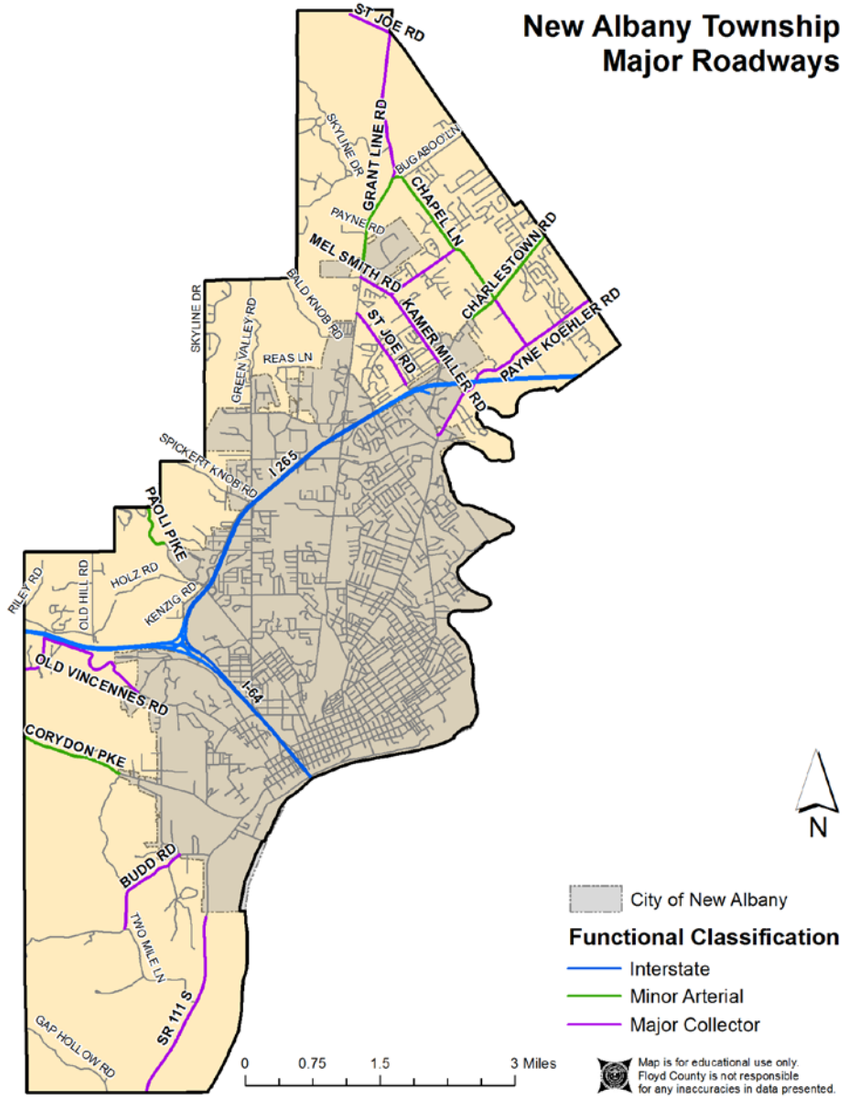


Greenville Township Major Roadways



Lafayette Township Major Roadways




New Albany Township
Major Roadways
ST JOE RD
GRANT LINE RD
SKYLINE DR
BUGABOO LN
CHAPEL LN
PAYNE RD
MEL SMITH RD
CHARLESTOWN RD
BALD KNOB RD
KAMER MILLER RD
PAYNE KOEHLER RD
GREEN VALLEY RD
REAS LN
I 265
SPICKERT KNOB RD
PROLI PIKE
HOLZ RD
KENZIG RD
PILEY RD
OLD HILL RD
OLD VINCENNES RD
I 64
CORYDON PKE
BUDD RD
TWO MILE LN
SR 111 S
GAP HOLLOW RD
N
City of New Albany
Functional Classification
Interstate
Minor Arterial
Major Collector
0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles
Map is for educational use only.
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for any inaccuracies in data presented.

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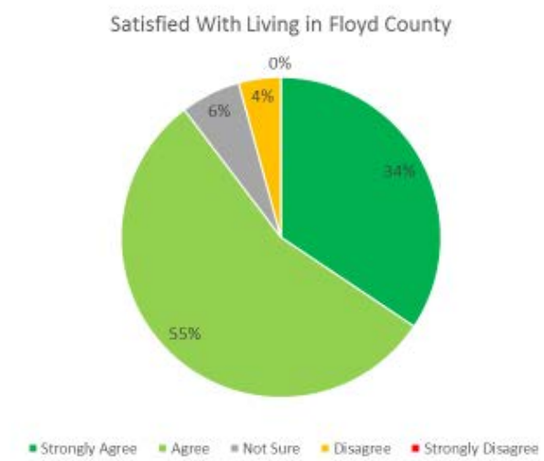
Demographics

- More than 65% of Respondents have lived in Floyd County for *16 years or more*
- 88% of Respondents were over the age of *45*
- 45% of Respondents have *graduated college or higher*
- 59% of Respondents were *male*

Question One

89% of Respondents are satisfied with living in Floyd County



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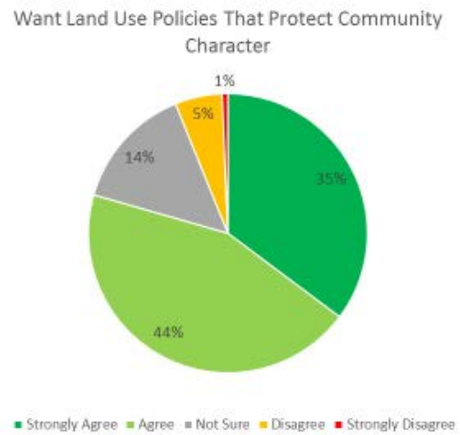
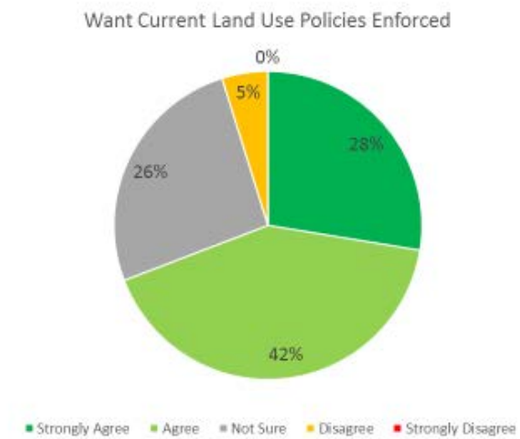
Question Two

79% of Respondents want land use policies that protect rural community character



Question Three

70% of Respondents want current land use policies enforced. However, a significant number of respondents were unaware of the "current land use polices"



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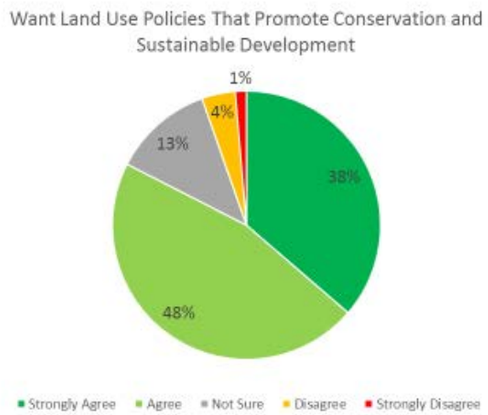
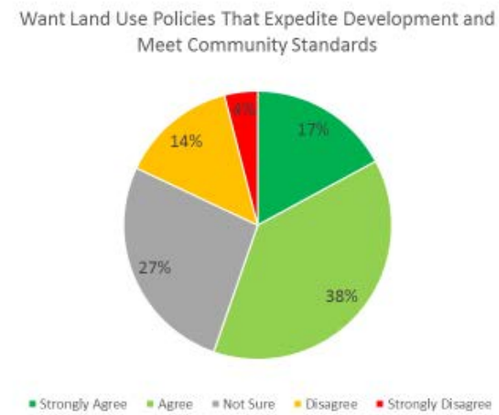
Question Four

86% of respondents are in favor of conservation and sustainable development policies



Question Five

Respondents want developments that meet community standards, but are concerned about "expediting development"



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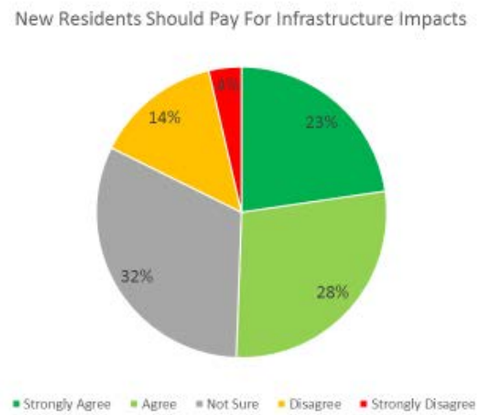
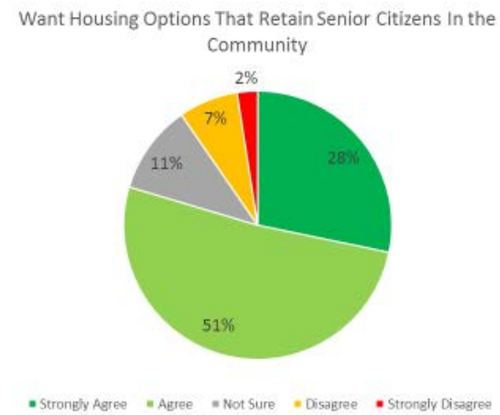
Question Six

Respondents seemed concerned or confused on how new residents would pay for infrastructure impacts. Several voiced concerns that the developers should pay these costs



Question Seven

Responses could be skewed by the high amount of baby-boomer and senior citizen aged respondents



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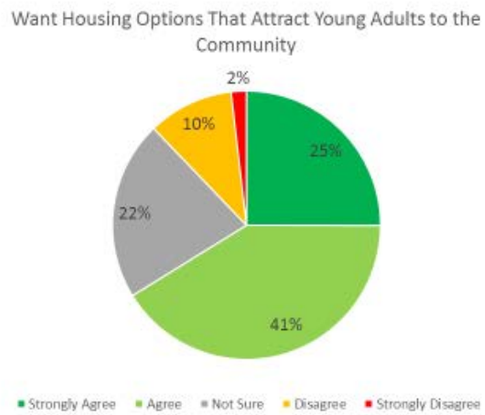
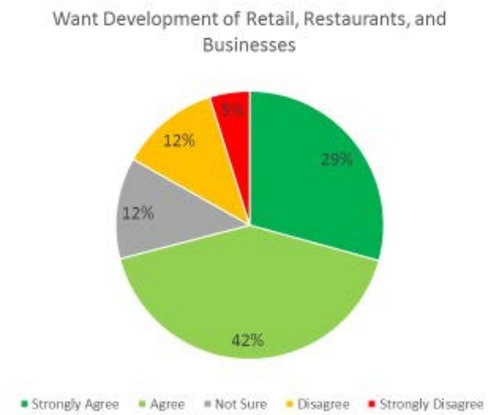
Question Eight

Respondents voiced their concerns over the "quality" or socioeconomic profile of these young adults



Question Nine

Over 70% of respondents want more development in the county



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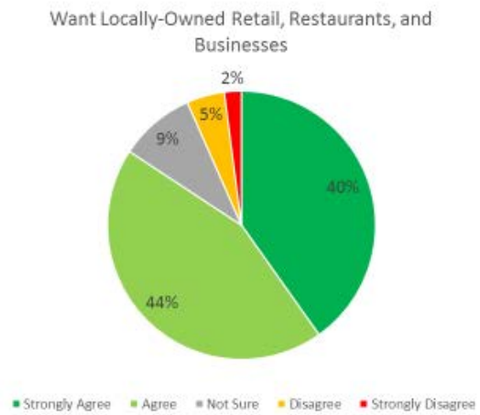
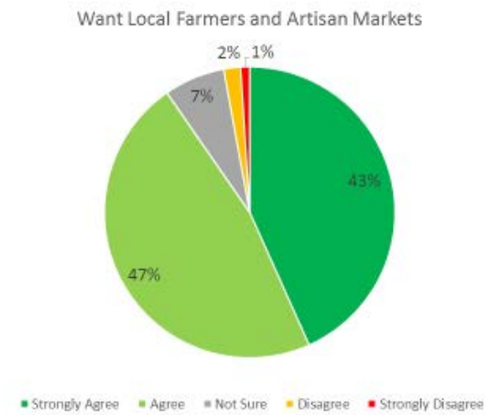
Question Ten

84% of respondents want locally-owned retail, restaurants, and businesses



Question Eleven

90% of respondents want a farmer's market in the county



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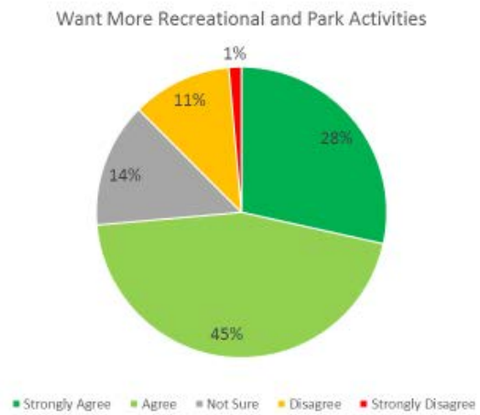
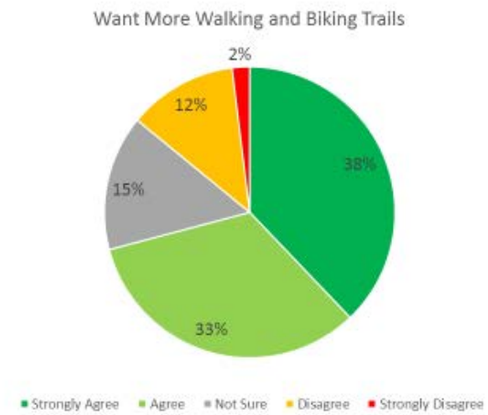
Question Twelve

Over 70% of respondents want more activities in the county's park system



Question Thirteen

Over 70% of respondents want more opportunities to walk and bike in the community



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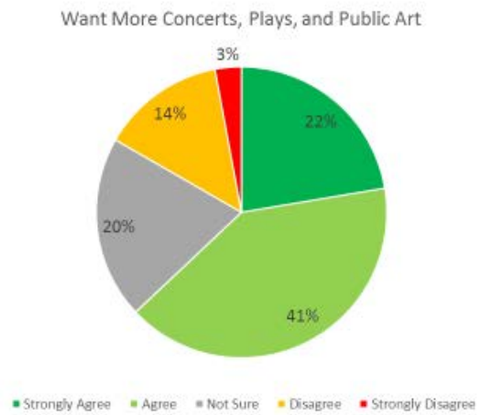
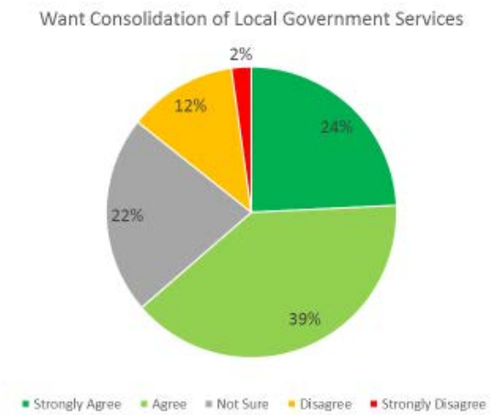
Question Fourteen

Many respondents want more community and public entertainment amenities



Question Fifteen

While responses were mostly positive to this question, many respondents were concerned with how services would be affected if a merger happened



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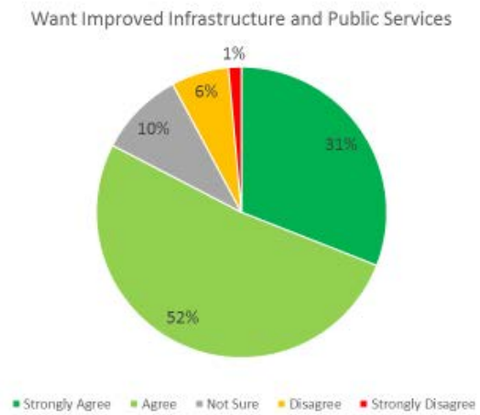
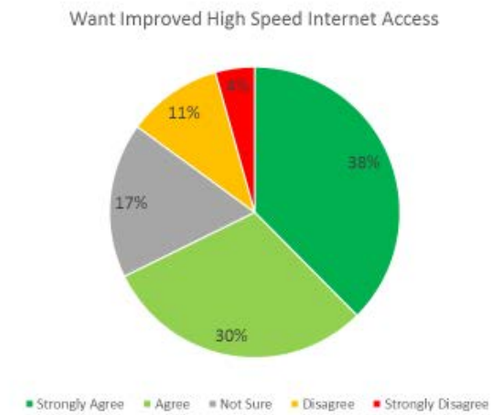
Question Sixteen

Over 80% of respondents want to see roads improved, with many of them strongly commenting on the current state of county roads



Question Seventeen

Several respondents noted that this was the county's biggest issue



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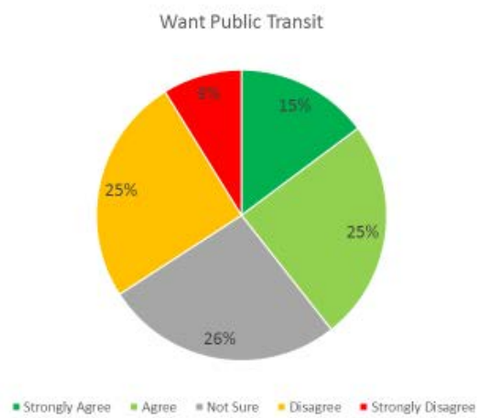
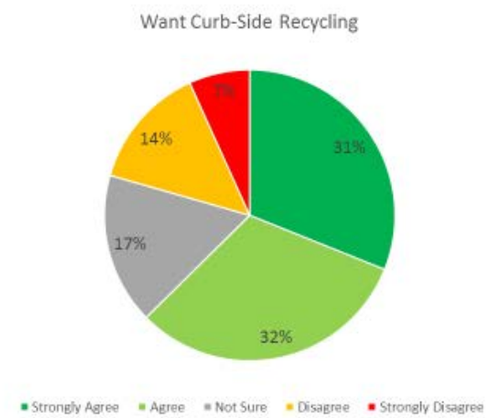
Question Eighteen

Many respondents felt this should not be a focus for the County but for New Albany



Question Nineteen

Many respondents voiced their concerns regarding the current state of recycling access in Floyd County



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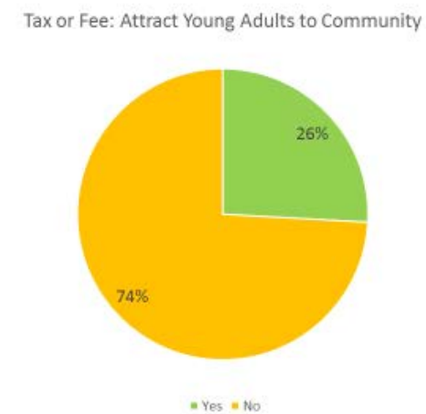
Tax Related Questions

Question One

74% of respondents are against paying to attract young adults to the community



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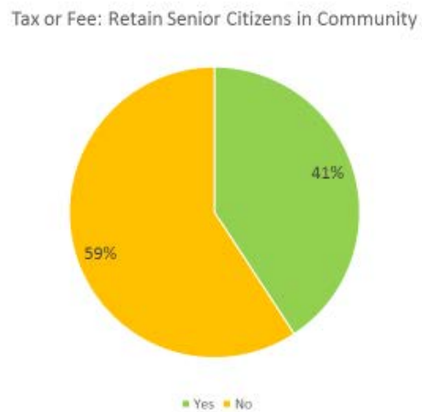
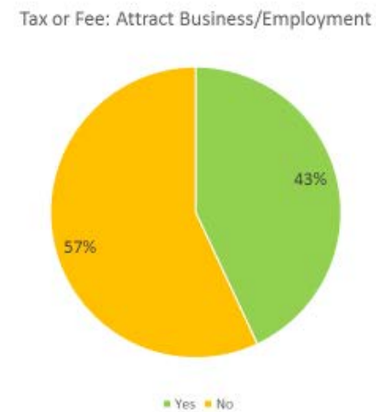
Question Two

59% of respondents are against paying to retain senior citizens in the community



Question Three

57% of respondents are against paying to attract businesses and employers



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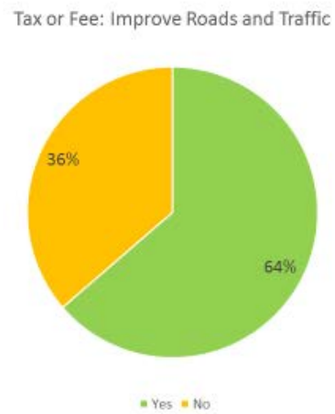
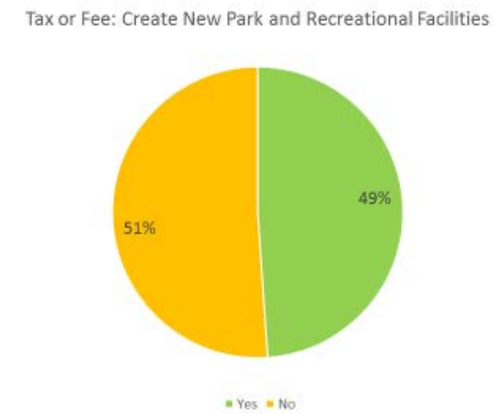
Question Four

Responses regarding the use of increased taxes to improve roads and traffic in the community were significantly positive compared to many of the other tax-related questions



Question Five

Respondents were split on using increased taxes to create new park facilities



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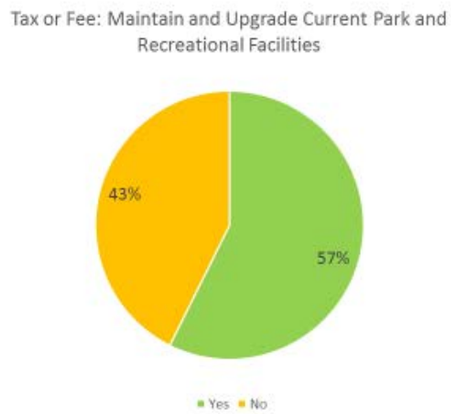
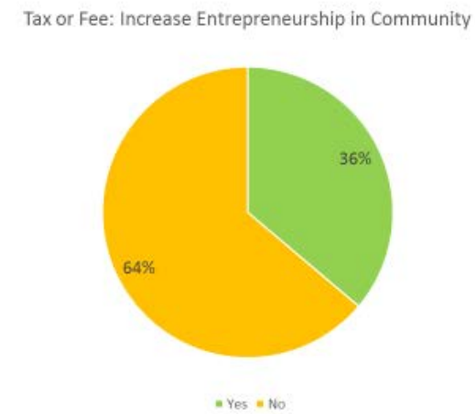
Question Six

57% are in favor of using increased taxes to maintain and upgrade current park and recreational facilities



Question Seven

64% of respondents are against using increased taxes to promote entrepreneurship



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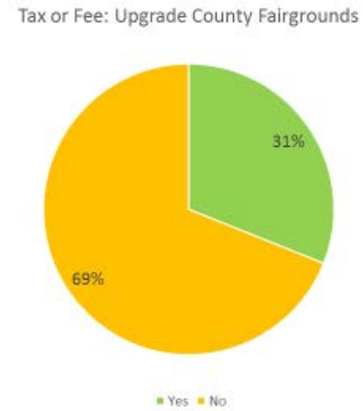
Question Eight

65% are against increased taxes for the development of regional recreational and entertainment attractions

Question Nine

69% of responses are against using increased taxes or fees to upgrade the county fairgrounds



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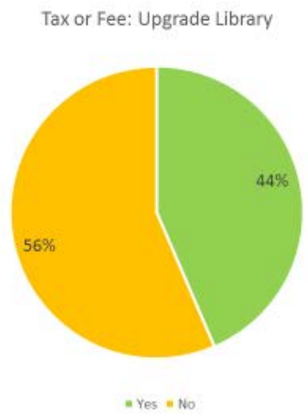
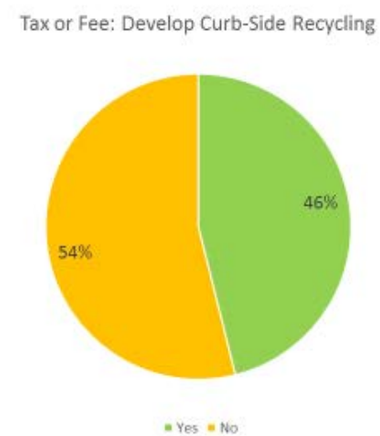
Question Ten

56% are against using increased taxes or fees to upgrade the county public library



Question Eleven

While most respondents felt curb-side recycling is important, most commented that recycling should be "self-sufficient"



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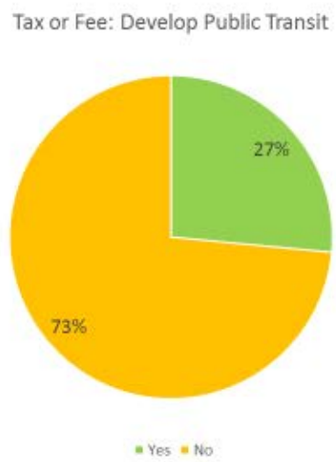
Question Twelve

Responses were overwhelmingly negative towards using increased taxes or fees for public transit



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Action Items

Theme:	Objective(s):	Policy	Action Item	Schedule
Places to Live	**Housing Alternatives and Options**	**Anticipating Aging Population**	• Develop a Senior Housing Study to determine future housing and mobility needs, availability of housing options, services and regulatory barriers	First Quarter - 2018
			• Encourage creation of senior housing partnership with senior oriented human service providers county-wide including local municipal partners	First Quarter - 2018
Places to Live	**Housing Alternatives and Options**	**Locating Higher Density Developments**	• Direct high density (8 or more residential units an acre) to municipalities with adequate infrastructure and service to meet demands of density	On-going
			• Critically review request for changes in zoning to high density development in County.	On-going
Places to Live	**Managing Growth**	**Linking Growth to Infrastructure and Service Capabilities**	• Institute fair and predictable measurement tools to determine levels of service for infrastructure and service providers	First Quarter 2019

Theme:	Objective(s):	Policy	Action Item	Schedule
Places to Live	**Managing Growth**	**Promoting Conservation and Sustainable Development Design**	• Institute new development design criteria for sustainable development	Fourth Quarter 2017
			• Institute the development of conservation design subdivision as preferred method of development	Fourth Quarter 2017
Places to Live	**Managing Growth**	**Community Oriented Government**	• Department level review of all regulatory processes associated with land use development emphasis on using new technologies to increase constituent services	First Quarter 2019
			• Creation of a one-stop shop for residents seeking development permits and approvals	First Quarter 2019
			• Streamline approval process for developments meeting community standards set forth in regulatory ordinances	First Quarter 2019
			• Develop technical review process for development for inter-governmental review	First Quarter 2019
Places to Live	**Preserving Rural Character**	**Promoting Infill and Municipal Infill Programs**	• Creation of Geographic Information System database of existing vacant or underutilized properties	Fourth Quarter 2017

Theme:	Objective(s):	Policy	• Action Item	Schedule
Places to Live	**Preserving Rural Character**	**Promoting Infill and Municipal Infill Programs**	• Develop working group with local building association to create interest in redevelopment opportunities	Fourth Quarter 2017
			• Explore the creation of a County-wide land bank operations to enhance redevelopment efforts	Fourth Quarter 2017
Places to Live	**Preserving Rural Character**	**Creating a Neighborhood Development Process**	• Develop new standards for required open space and connectivity in new developments	Fourth Quarter 2017
			• Explore opportunities for retro-fitting existing neighborhoods for public space and connectivity	First Quarter 2019
			• Critical review of existing outdated subdivision control ordinance and create an unified development code for County	Fourth Quarter 2017
Places to Live	**Preserving Rural Character**	**Preserving Rural Areas**	• Critically review any re-zoning request in designated low-growth areas. Require analyze of housing needs as part of review	On-going
			• Establish process to create local scenic by-way program. Program to work to preserve rural character of areas	Fourth Quarter 2019
			• Develop a voluntary agricultural conservation zoning designation to preserve remaining large agricultural areas	Fourth Quarter 2017
			• Explore feasibility of implementation of development impact fees and transfer development rights programs	Fourth Quarter 2019

Theme:	Objective(s):	Policy	• Action Item	Schedule
Places to Work	**Promoting Locally Grown and Owned**	**Cultivating Locally Owned Businesses and Foster Entrepreneurship**	• Development of an Economic Gardening Program with assistance with Edward Lowe Foundation	Second Quarter 2017
			• Creation of a local network to promote locally owned business development	Fourth Quarter 2017
			• Creation of studio space for co-working opportunities	Fourth Quarter 2017
			• Promote best practices for the development of entrepreneurs through detailed analysis of comparable communities nationwide	On-going
Places to Work	**Promoting Locally Grown and Owned**	**Creating Attractive Development Sites**	• Critical review of current design criteria in zoning ordinance for commercial and industrial development	Fourth Quarter 2017
			• Creation of a site clearinghouse and development of a web-based present to encourage full usage of current underutilized commercial and industrial space	Fourth Quarter 2017
			• Review of zoning ordinance to promote live-work opportunities for new businesses	Fourth Quarter 2017
Places to Work	**Promoting Locally Grown and Owned**	**Development of O'Brien Innovation Park**	• Aggressive develop site as premier innovation and mixed use innovation park in State	On-going

Theme:	Objective(s):	Policy	Action Item	Schedule
Places to Work	**Promoting Locally Grown and Owned**	**Coordinate Economic Development Efforts**	• Actively seek mutually beneficial approach to economic development with other municipalities in County through development of economic roundtable	On-going
			• Coordinate with municipalities and other organizations in the creation of a unified marketing plan to promote the County as a regional destination for entertainment, arts, and food service	First Quarter 2018
Places to Visit	**Develop Farmer and Artisan Opportunities**	**Position County as Regional Tourism Hub**	• Provide technical assistance for programming and services to expand County's hospitality and tourism	Fourth Quarter 2018
			• Encourage and promote farmers' and artisan markets in County through creation of public-private working group	Fourth Quarter 2017
			• Provide technical support to connect local farmers and residents especially in areas that do not have adequate access to healthy food options	Fourth Quarter 2017
			• Create public venues and public art master plan to identify needs, create a unified place-making approach and promote public art as a community quality of life endeavor	Fourth Quarter 2019

Theme:	Objective(s):	Policy	Action Item	Schedule
Place to Play	**Creating Public Spaces**	**Retro-fit Neighborhoods with Open Space**	• Develop process to review current neighborhood and determine opportunities for retro-fitting public spaces	Fourth Quarter 2019
		Create Stream Open Space Buffers System	• Develop a Watershed/ Stream Management Plan which would offer best management solutions for stream protection and restoration efforts	Fourth Quarter 2018
		Create Unique Places and Spaces	• Through zoning ordinance develop a design criteria for allowing public space development in commercial defined areas	Fourth Quarter 2017
Place to Play	**Develop Walking and Bicycling Opportunities**	**Greenway Trail Plan**	• Create a master plan for development of a County-wide Greenway Trail System	Fourth Quarter 2018
Place to Play	**Expanding Recreational and Park Activities**	**Promote Active Living for All Ages**	• Pursue opportunities to work with various health, education, non-profit and human service providers to enhance active lifestyle opportunities	On-going
Place to Play	**Expanding Recreational and Park Activities**	**Provide Adequate Recreational Facilities**	• Implement ADA improvements to existing park system and unified signage system for Parks System	Second Quarter 2018
			• Critically review County recreational needs	On-going
			• Develop a web-based clearinghouse of existing facilities that are available to the public for recreational use	Fourth Quarter 207

Theme:	Objective(s):	Policy	Action Item	Schedule
Services and Infrastructures	**Public Safety Services**	**Coordination with Public Safety Providers regarding service, facilities and equipment needs to ensure public safety**	• Identify needs such as staffing and equipment through formalized communicated process	On-going
			• Seek opportunities for co-location of any future public service facilities to enhance cost-effectiveness of public funds	On-going
			• Create a level of service review with input from public safety providers	Fourth Quarter 2017
			• Direct development to existing municipal service providers of sanitary sewer and critically review provider plans for future expansion in existing service areas outside proposed growth areas.	On-going
			• Explore opportunities to reduce small sanitary sewer treatment plants through coordinated effort with municipalities	On-going
Services and Infrastructures	**Transportation**	**Coordinate with INDOT on-going basis to ensure mobility and safe, functional transportation systems within County**	• Develop on-going communicate and collaborative approach for development of an access management/corridor plan to enhance safety and mobility for current and anticipated growth along SR 64-62 and US 150	On-going
Services and Infrastructures	**Transportation**	**Improve Local Road System**	• Develop an East-West Corridor Plan to promote mobility within County	Fourth Quarter 2019
			• Update current Major Thoroughfare Plan and review County's Capital Improvement Plan including analysis of high crash intersections, multi-modal components, agricultural and freight needs	Fourth Quarter 2019

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Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee

1	Jeremy Klein	Lafayette Twp Fire Protection District
2	Dave Schickel Jr.	Lafayette Twp Fire Protection District
3	Gregory Sekula	Indiana Landmarks
4	Laura Renwick (Alternate)	Indiana Landmarks
5	Martin Snyder	Edwardsville Water Corporation
6	Dale Lafferre (Alternate)	Edwardsville Water Corporation
7	Dale Mann	Greenville Concerned Citizens, Inc.
8	Joanna Danzl	Greenville Concerned Citizens, Inc.
9	Charlie Smith	Building & Dev. Assoc. of So. In
10	David Miller	Building & Dev. Assoc. of So. In
11	Diane Thomas	Southern Indiana Realtors
12	Kyle Wohrle	Southern Indiana Realtors
13	Louisa Didat	Save Our Knobs
14	Carol Tobe	Save Our Knobs
15		Floyd County 4-H Board
16	Clarence Burgin	Floyd County 4-H Board
17	Scott Ham	Silver Creek Water Corp.
18	Bob Geswein	Harrison REMC
19	Daryl Naville	Borden Tri Co Regional Water District
20	Greg Stevens	TWC
21	Roger Butler	TWC
22	Dr. Bruce Hibbard	New Albany Floyd Co School Corp
23	Dr. Louis Jensen	New Albany Floyd Co School Corp
24	Thomas G. Millea Jr.	Floyd County Parks
25	Scott Klink	Floyd County Parks
26	Andrew B. Takami	Purdue University
27	Melissa Merida	New Albany Floyd Co Public Library
28	Roger Whaley	New Albany Floyd Co Public Library
29	David A Vince	Clark County REMC
30	Dan Coffey	City of New Albany
31	Dennis Konkle	Floyd County Farm Bureau
32	James A Senn Jr.	Floyd County Farm Bureau

33	Charlotte Bass	Floyd County Health Department
34	Nancy Grantz	Floyd County Health Department
35	Terry Herthel	Emergency Management Agency
36	Pat Harrison	Arts Council of Southern Indiana
37	Julie Schweitzer	Arts Council of Southern Indiana
38	William J. Reedy	Indiana American Water
39	Chris Moore	Floyd County Storm Water
40	Chris Loop	Town of Georgetown
41	Gina Anderson	Plan Commission
42	Cathy Smock	Board of Zoning Appeals
43	James Wathen	Floyd County Council
44	Mark Bliss	Clark-Floyd Convention & Tourism
45	Paul Kiger	Clark-Floyd Convention & Tourism
46	Charles Freiberger	County Commissioners/Plan Commission
47	William Gibson	Plan Commission
48	Don Loghmiller	Plan Commission
49	Paul Maymon	Plan Commission
50	Bruce Morris	Plan Commission
51	Callie Potts	Plan Commission
52	John Schellenberger	County Council/Plan Commission
53	Guy Heitkemper	Board of Zoning Appeals
54	Dr. Mark Randall	Board of Zoning Appeals
55	Jerry Finn	Horseshoe Foundation
56	Roger Harbison	Edwardsville
57	CPT James Mayfield	Georgetown Twp Fire Protection Dist.
58	FF Chris Pellman	Georgetown Twp Fire Protection Dist.
59	Lisa Brones Huber	Duke Energy
60	Ray Cunningham	New Albany Twp Fire Protection Dist.
61	Gib Kinney	New Albany Twp Fire Protection Dist.
62	Mary Lou Byerley	Floyd County Solid Waste District
63	Brad Striegel	Floyd County Council
64	Rob Poff	Indiana University Southeast
65	Linda Barksdale	Plan Commission
66	John Beams	Edwardsville
67	Bob Woosley	Floyd Co Redevelopment Commission
68	Rich Boling	Floyd Co Redevelopment Commission

69	Lesa Smith	Horseshoe Foundation
70	Wanda Vance	Floyd County Soil & Water
71	Frank Loop	Floyd County Sheriff
72	Rick Morgan	Floyds Knobs Water
73	Jerol Miller	Floyd Memorial Hospital
74	Guy Wall	Floyd Memorial Hospital
75	Roger Jeffers	Floyd County Parks Director
76	John Schellenberger	Plan Commission/County Council

PUBLIC Meeting SIGN-IN SHEET

Comprehensive Plan Meeting

7-Dec-16

	NAME	ADDRESS/ORGANIZATION	PHONE
1	David Schickel Jr	Lafayette twp Fire	(502) 376-4665
2	Jim Senn	FC Farm Bur	5026390015
3	Dennis Konkle	F.C. Farm Bureau	502-594-4355
4	DAVID MILLER	OLD VINCENNES RD	5026399983
5	DALE MANN	2135 HENRIETT RD	812-957-2172
6	Guy Wall	Baptist Health Floyd	812-590-1332
7	[illegible]	Indiana Landmarks	812-284-4534
8	John Beams	9150 State Rd 64 47122	5024189651
9	Bob Woosley		
10	Jo Anna Dangl		
11	Carol Tobey		
12	Chris Moore		
13	Roger Harbison		
14	Brad Striegel		
15	Don Lopp		
16	Justin Tacket		
17	Melissa Merida		
18	Tom Mellie		
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

PUBLIC Meeting SIGN-IN SHEET

Comprehensive Plan Meeting

November 16 2016

	NAME	ADDRESS/ORGANIZATION	PHONE
1	Chris Moore	2524 Corydon Pike Floyd Co. SW	812-949-5446
2	Gib Kinney	2611 Quail Chase Dr. Sellersburg	812-246-0068
3	Guy Wall	3908 Sarah Ln NA / Baptist Health Floyd	
4	David Schickel	Lafayette Fire 502-376-4665	812-590-1332
5	Gina Anderson	Purdue Extension	812-948-5470
6	Dale Mann	Georgetown, IN	812 786-0571
7	Roger Harbison	2500 Ed-Galena Rd, Georgetown, IN	502 639-3130
8	TOM MILLER	128 SKYLINE XW F.K. IN	502-836-5189
9	DAVID MILLER	2013 OLD VINCENNES Rd	502 639 5983
10	Jim Senn	5512 Scottsville Navilleton Rd.	502 639-0115
11	Joanna Danzl	4804 Smith Rd F.K.	812-923 5531
12	Dennis Konkle	5525 Buttontown Rd	502-594-4355
13	John Schellenberger	8301 Pekin Rd Greenville In	812-923-9057
14	Brad Striegel	Greenville, IN	502-301-9923
15	Carol Lobe	7284 N. Skyline FK	812 945 5106
16	ROGER WHALEY	4700 Edwardsville-Galena Rd. FK	812 923 6108
17	Julie Schweitzer	5996 Hwy 11, Eliz. IN	502-649-3320
18	Roger Jeffers	Floyd Co. Parks	502-643-0714
19	Pat Harrison	5010 S. Skyline	812-789-4663
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

PUBLIC Meeting SIGN-IN SHEET

Comprehensive Plan Meeting

19-Oct-16

	NAME	ADDRESS/ORGANIZATION	PHONE
1	Dant Miller	2013 OLD VINCENNES RD	5026395983
2	Dennis Konkle	5525 Buttontown Rd	502-594-4355
3	DALE MANNY	2635 HENRIOTT RD GCC	812-786-0571
4	PAUL MAYMON	FLOYD PLAN COMMISSION	812-207-3952
5	BOB GESWEIN	HARRISON REMC	812-987-7647
6	DAVID VINCE	CLARK COUNTY REMC	812 246 3316
7	Jeremy Klein	Floyd Co. Fire Chiefs	8129238003
8	David L Schickel Jr	Lafayette Twp Fire Department	502-376-4665
9	John Beams	6621 St. Rd 64 GT	5024189651
10	Carol Tobe	7284 N SKYLINE Dr FK	8129455106
11	Charlie Smith	BDA of Southern IN	8122801600
12	JoAnna Hanzel	4804 Smith Rd	812923.5531
13	Gina Anderson	3000 Technology Dr 2010	812-948-5470
14	Greg Sekula	115 W. Chestnut St.	812-284-4534
15	Paul Kiger	1304 Dent Ave.	502-314-6748
16	Tammy Marchand	2524 Corydon Pike NA	8129485494
17	Roger Harbison	2014 Ed-Galena Rd	502-639-3130
18	ROGER WHALEY	4700 Edwardsville-Galena	502 821 4229
19	Pat Harrison	5010 S SKYLINE	8127894663
20	Roger Jeffers	Floyd Co Parks	812-948-5360
21	Mary Lou Byerley	Floyd Co. Solid Waste	812-948-4733
22	Jim Senn	Farm Bureau	812-923-2006
23	Justin Tackett	Floyd Co.	812-948-5491
24	Chris K. Hillegas	Floyd Co. Parks	502-609-4641
25			

PUBLIC Meeting SIGN-IN SHEET

Comprehensive Plan Sign In

Wednesday, September 26

	NAME	ADDRESS/ORGANIZATION	PHONE
1	Roger D. Jeffers	Floyd Co. Parks	948-5360
2	MARY LOU Byerley	Floyd Co Solid Waste	948-4733
3	DAVID A. VINCE	CLARK COUNTY REMC	2463316
4	Justin Tackett	Floyd Co Government	812 948 5491
5	Chris K Hillegas	Floyd Co Park	502-609-4641
6	Tammy Markland	Floyd Co. Ema	812-948-5454
7	John Schellenberg	Floyd Co Planning Commission	812-923-8057
8	David L Schickel	Lafayette Twp Fire	502 376-4665
9	[illegible]	Indiana Landmarks	812-284-4534
10	Roger Harbison	Harbison Development	502-639-3130
11	Jim Senn	Farm Bureau	812 923-2006
12	ROGER WHALEY	NAFC Public Library	812 9236108
13	PALE MANN	GCC	812-786-0571
14	DENNIS KONKLE	Floyd Co. Farm Bureau	502-594-4355
15	John Beams	West Floyd Community	502 418-9651
16	CAROL TOBE	Save Our Knobs	812 945 5106
17	Pat Harrison	FIRA Homebuilder	812 989 4663
18	Melissa Meride	New Albany Floyd Co Lib	812-949-3025
19	Brad Striegel	County Council	502-301-9923
20	Jo Ann Langel	GCC	812-923-5531
21	ROBERT J. GESWEIN	HARRISON REMC	812-987-7647
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