

## **SOCIAL POLICY**

### **Education**

#### **GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

##### **Adopted 1970**

Support public education and child development goals.

Objectives (in rank order, with #1 and #2 being equal)

1. The child should develop academic competency and acquire basic skills to maximum potential.
  - a. Develop skills of critical thinking.
  - b. Maintain and utilize eagerness to learn throughout life.
  - c. Exhibit the abilities of flexible, creative thinking.
2. The child should develop a sense of self-worth, self-discipline and understanding of health and psychological needs.
3. The child should be qualified for economic independence. The opportunity for vocational training should be available.
  - a. Be aware of all opportunities open to him or her for a productive life.
  - b. Be responsive to a world of rapid change and resulting changes in vocational demands.
4. The child should be able to participate effectively in institutions of organized society such as work, school and family.
5. The child should develop attitudes of good citizenship, a sense of the rights and responsibilities of good citizenship and the abilities of effective citizenship.
6. The child should develop high moral and ethical standards.

### **Housing**

**Adopted: 1969 Updated: 1979, 1987**

#### **HOUSING GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

Support the inherent right of every person in the United States to enjoy equality of opportunity for adequate housing.

1. Support local ordinances to ban housing discrimination.
2. Support educational efforts to inform landlords and tenants of their rights and responsibilities. Legal resources for landlords and tenants should be clear and easily enforceable.
3. Support programs to provide adequate housing for low and moderate income families. Such programs should include:
  - a. Freedom of choice as to location of their homes.
  - b. Developments scattered throughout the community, including utilization of empty lots within our cities.

- c. Density in direct ratio to available and potentially available services.
  - d. Open spaces and architectural consistency with adjacent areas to encourage the best aesthetic values.
  - e. Provision for maintenance of the property included in the costs to the low-income families, if desired or necessary.
4. Support flexibility in zoning and building codes to achieve these goals. Codes should include:
- a. Allowance for economic mix.
  - b. Required fixed percentage of low income housing to be built into all new subdivisions or multiple planned units with low income housing mixed throughout each development.
  - c. Flexibility allowing use of innovative designs and materials for construction.
5. Support financial aid programs from one or all levels of government. Tax incentives should be given to private builders who meet the above criteria and requirements.

