



PAULDING COUNTY OHIO



Community Development Plan



JULY 2018

Paulding County envisions being a community which has: a thriving economy; a safe, reliable and efficient transportation network; abundant natural, historic, and rural assets; active and vibrant downtown areas; an environment that supports healthy lifestyles; and exceptional quality of life for all residents.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Paulding County Vision Board

1.1 BOARD ESTABLISHMENT

The Paulding County Vision Board was formed by a passionate group of residents who began meeting in 2016 to discuss issues facing the County, exchange ideas, and network. After meeting on several occasions, it was determined that if the various villages and townships within the County collaborated, a larger impact could be made to benefit all Paulding County residents. Deciding it was time to take action and address the issues and ideas the group had been discussing, the Vision Board was formed under the Paulding County Commissioners on April 24, 2017.

The Vision Board decided to create a county-wide Community Development Plan to begin a formal planning process that would lead to establishing goals and objectives for Paulding County and strategies for how to achieve them. The Vision Board's mission is to 'coordinate collaboration, plan strategically, secure funding, and create a livable Paulding County community' and ultimately exists to serve Paulding County by inspiring collaboration, identifying needs and pursuing and securing funding to address those needs. The Board is comprised of representatives from participating Villages within the County, the Township Trustees Association, the County Commissioners, Paulding County Area Foundation, Paulding County Economic Development, and at large members. More information about the Vision Board can be found in Appendix A.

The Paulding County Vision Board's mission is to coordinate collaboration, plan strategically, secure funding, and create a livable Paulding County community.

Paulding County Community Development Plan

1.2 PLAN PURPOSE

The purpose of the Paulding County Community Development Plan is to describe the history, current state and future vision for Paulding County and establish a roadmap for how to make that vision a reality. Counties and communities are continually changing over time and it is imperative that planning be done in order to better understand the needs of the residents and how those needs can be met now and in the future. Effective plans act as a guide for decision-making and prioritizing investments that shape lives and have the potential to create livable communities with a high quality of life for all residents.

1.3 PLAN DEVELOPMENT

Paulding County's Community Development Plan was created with the guidance of the Paulding County Vision Board and members of the public. The Plan was developed using a 4-phase approach: 1) Regional Overview; 2) Research and Public Outreach; 3) Goals, Strategies, and Action Items; and 4) Plan Completion as illustrated in Figure 1.1 on the following page.

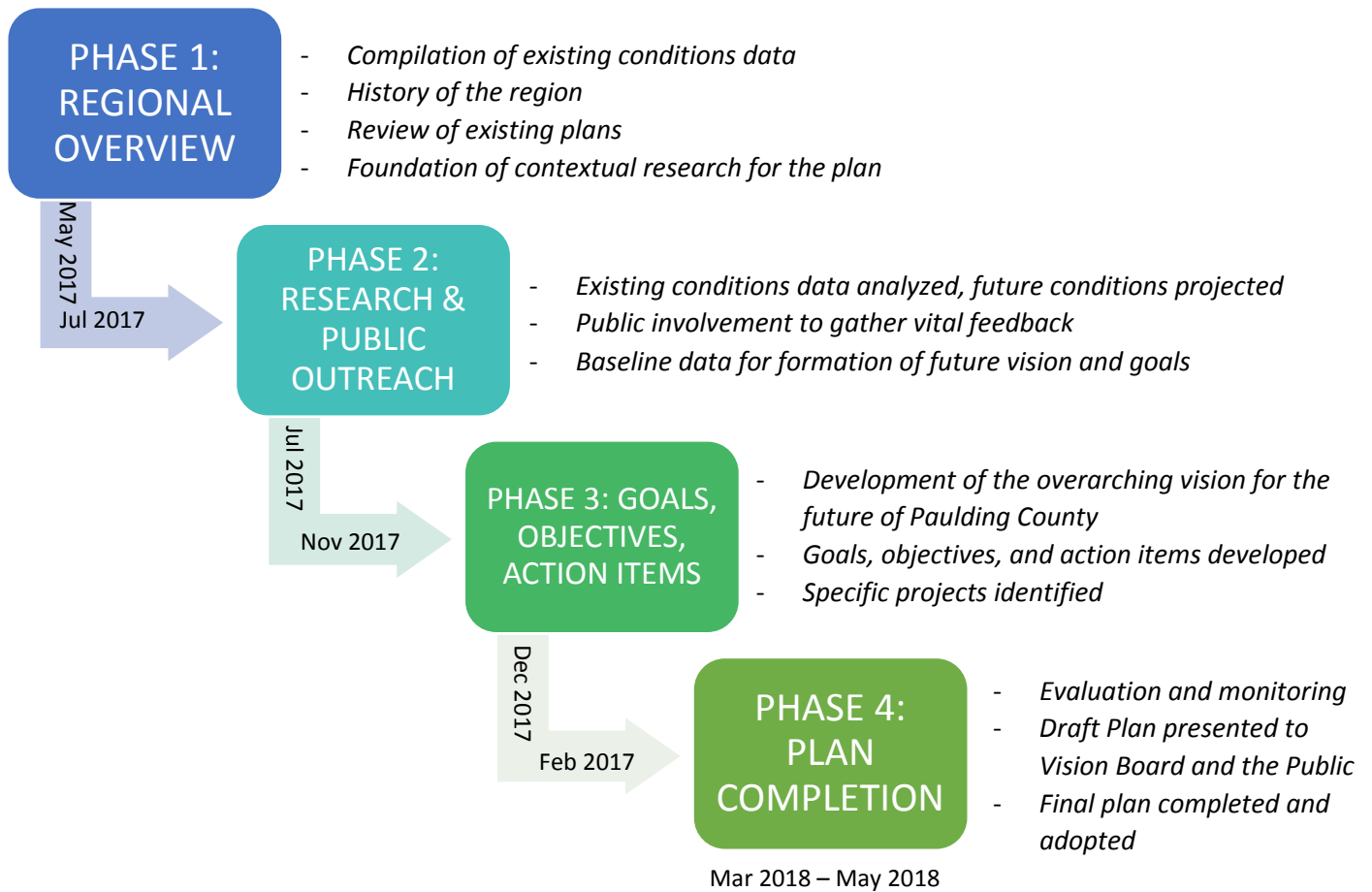


Figure 1.1 Plan Development Overview

1.4 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A high level of public involvement during development of this plan was desired and throughout the planning process, hundreds of Paulding County residents were engaged and provided feedback. The Paulding County Vision Board would like to acknowledge and thank those residents who contributed their time and invaluable input to the development of this plan. Without their input, this plan would not be possible.

CHAPTER 2: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

In order to successfully plan for the future of Paulding County, a vision, corresponding goals and objectives were developed to help better plan for what the residents of the County desire for the future of the Paulding County community.

PAULDING COUNTY'S VISION

Paulding County envisions being a community which has: a **thriving economy**; a *safe, reliable and efficient* transportation network; abundant natural, historic, and rural assets; **active** and **vibrant** downtown areas; an environment that supports *healthy lifestyles*; and **exceptional quality of life for all residents**.

PLAN GOALS

TRANSPORTATION

- Increase the safety and efficiency of the system for all users
- Improve and enhance bicycle and pedestrian facilities
- Support the County's economy through the transportation network
- Enhance mobility for all Paulding County residents

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Increase employment growth and investment
- Retain and support existing businesses and workforce
- Attract new businesses and workforce
- Enhance communications

HOUSING

- Improve availability of affordable, desirable housing options
- Enhance existing housing options
- Enhance planning for diverse housing types
- Enhance availability of lodging options

QUALITY OF LIFE

- Enhance recreational, cultural and essential amenities
- Support and enhance beautification efforts
- Address drug abuse issues
- Minimize poverty

PLAN OBJECTIVES

TRANSPORTATION



TRANSPORTATION GOAL 1

INCREASE THE SAFETY AND EFFICIENCY OF THE SYSTEM FOR ALL USERS

- Objective 1.1: Reduce serious injury and fatality crashes on all public roadways
- Objective 1.2: Maintain the existing transportation system in a state of good repair

TRANSPORTATION GOAL 2

IMPROVE AND ENHANCE BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES

- Objective 2.1: Increase the amount of bicycle and pedestrian facilities, such as trails, sidewalks, and bicycle routes
- Objective 2.2: Improve and expand existing infrastructure for bicyclists and pedestrians

TRANSPORTATION GOAL 3

SUPPORT THE ECONOMY THROUGH THE TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

- Objective 3.1: Enhance transportation infrastructure to be multi-modal and allow for efficient transfers of goods between all modes

TRANSPORTATION GOAL 4

ENHANCE MOBILITY FOR ALL PAULDING COUNTY RESIDENTS

- Objective 4.1: Provide more transportation options for the residents of Paulding County, especially for those who do not have access to transportation

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1

INCREASE EMPLOYMENT GROWTH AND INVESTMENT

- Objective 1.1: Increase the number of employment options in the County
- Objective 1.2: Increase the amount of private investment in the County

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2

RETAIN AND SUPPORT EXISTING BUSINESSES AND WORKFORCE

- Objective 2.1: Maintain level of residency in the County
- Objective 2.2: Enhance support for existing businesses
- Objective 2.3: Enhance partnerships between businesses and educational institutions

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL 3

ATTRACT NEW BUSINESSES AND WORKFORCE

- Objective 3.1: Market the area to the greater region (i.e. other Ohio counties, Indiana)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL 4

ENHANCE COMMUNICATIONS IN THE COUNTY

- Objective 4.1: Improve internet and cellular connectivity
- Objective 4.2: Enhance collaboration within the County

HOUSING



HOUSING GOAL 1

IMPROVE AVAILABILITY OF AFFORDABLE, DESIRABLE HOUSING OPTIONS

- Objective 1.1: Increase the number of houses that are affordable and desirable to rent and purchase

HOUSING GOAL 2

ENHANCE EXISTING HOUSING OPTIONS IN THE COUNTY

- Objective 2.1: Rehabilitate existing homes that are in need of repair
- Objective 2.2: Target cleanup of blighted structures in neighborhoods to increase surrounding property values

HOUSING GOAL 3

ENHANCE PLANNING FOR DIVERSE HOUSING TYPES

- Objective 3.1: Consider mixed use development and workforce housing in planning initiatives

HOUSING GOAL 4

ENHANCE AVAILABILITY OF LODGING OPTIONS

- Objective 4.1: Increase the number of lodging facilities, such as hotels, in Paulding County

QUALITY OF LIFE



QUALITY OF LIFE GOAL 1

ENHANCE RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL & ESSENTIAL AMENITIES

- Objective 1.1: Increase the number of restaurant, retail, entertainment and grocery establishments
- Objective 1.2: Increase the number of community/cultural events
- Objective 1.3: Increase the amount of recreational opportunities
- Objective 1.4: Improve internet and cellular connectivity

QUALITY OF LIFE GOAL 2

SUPPORT AND ENHANCE BEAUTIFICATION EFFORTS

- Objective 2.1: Address slum and blight throughout the County
- Objective 2.2: Revitalize the downtown areas in the County's villages

QUALITY OF LIFE GOAL 3

ADDRESS DRUG ABUSE ISSUES IN PAULDING COUNTY

- Objective 3.1: Decrease the number of overdose and drug related crime incidences in the County
- Objective 3.2: Enhance rehabilitation options and facilities in the County
- Objective 3.3: Increase awareness of drug abuse treatment options and available assistance

QUALITY OF LIFE GOAL 4

MINIMIZE POVERTY IN THE COUNTY

- Objective 4.1: Help impoverished residents and families come out of poverty

CHAPTER 3: EXISTING CONDITIONS

County History

3.1 COUNTY ESTABLISHMENT

Paulding County is located in the northwest corner of Ohio, bordering Indiana to the west and situated between the Ohio counties of Van Wert, Defiance, and Putnam, with the Village of Paulding being the County seat (Figure 3.1).

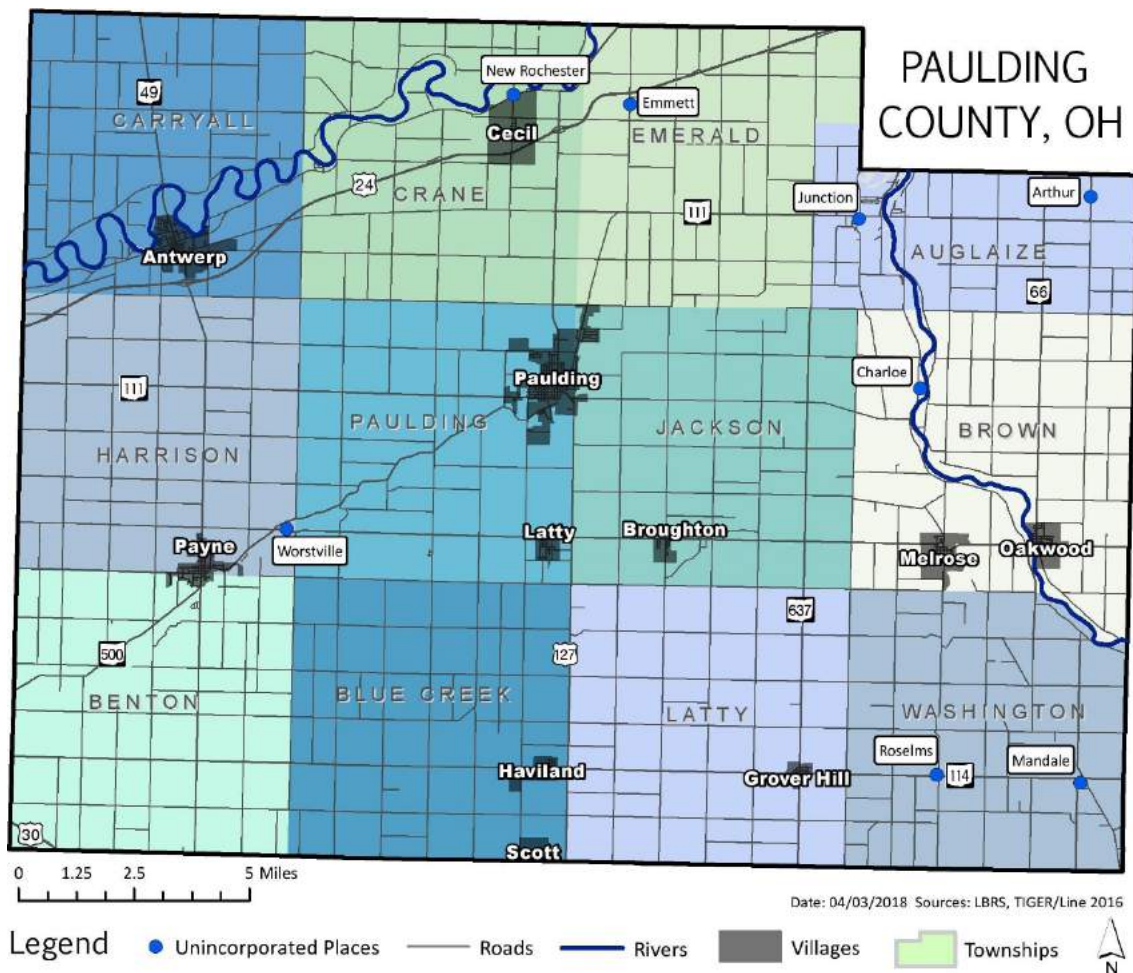


Figure 3.1 Map of Paulding County, Ohio

Paulding County encompasses 416 square miles, was officially established on April 1, 1820 by the Ohio government, and was named after Captain John Paulding, who fought in the American Revolution. Paulding became known as a hero of the Revolution when he assisted in the capture of Major John Andre, a British Army spy. The County currently has 11 villages, 12 townships and 8 unincorporated places (Figure 3.1).

This map illustrates the Black Swamp region in Michigan, highlighting the perimeter of the swamp and the location of the Glacial End Moraine. The map shows the following counties and towns:

- Counties:** Williams, Fulton, Lucas, Henry, Defiance, Paulding, Van Wert, Wayne, Allen, Auglaize, Hardin, Wyandot, Seneca, and Erie.
- Towns:** Williams, Fulton, Lucas, Henry, Defiance, Paulding, Van Wert, Wayne, Allen, Auglaize, Hardin, Wyandot, Seneca, and Erie.
- Rivers:** St. Joseph's, St. Mary's, and the River.
- Glacial End Moraine:** Indicated by a dashed line.
- Black Swamp:** Shaded in green.

The map also shows the location of the Black Swamp relative to the Glacial End Moraine and the perimeter of the swamp.

The Ohio Canal System

This map illustrates the Ohio Canal System, showing the main canal route and various feeder canals. The main canal is shown as a solid line, while feeder canals are shown as dashed lines. The map includes labels for various dams, including Grand Rapids/Providence Dams, Independence Dam, Brecksville Dam, Six Mile Dam, and Middletown Hydraulic Dam. It also shows operating facilities, such as the Miami and Erie Canal Office & Grand Lake St. Marys, and the Ohio and Erie Canal Office & Portage Lakes. The map includes a map key with symbols for canals, feeder canals, state capitol, canal reservoirs, low dams, and operating facilities.

Map Key

- Canals
- Feeder Canals
- State Capitol
- Canal Reservoirs
- Low Dams
- Operating Facilities

The Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, later consolidated into the larger Wabash system, connected Toledo to Chicago and other growing Midwest locations, with lines passing through Henry, Defiance and Paulding Counties. Other local lines were built in the period following the Civil War, many of which have since been integrated into the modern rail

systems.

Major road infrastructure, including the completion of the new U.S. Route 24 in 2012, once again transformed transportation and the movement of products and people in the region, and the majority of freight is now handled by truck. The ease of movement offered by the road system has also influenced living patterns in the region, with more population growth over the past few decades occurring in rural locations and the fringes of metropolitan areas.



3.3 AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Draining of the Great Black Swamp in the 1800s created a rich agricultural economy and rural way of life that continues to this day. It opened Paulding County and the surrounding region to industrialization, first in making tiles for drainage. The construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal and the Miami Canal also helped the County's development in the 1840's by creating a network of thoroughfares and opening the area to export trade.

Furs continued as a major industry in the area well into the mid-1800s, until the land was cleared. Then corn became a trade crop, just as it is today. Discovery of oil and gas led to a boom in the 1800s, as the area became the world's largest producer of oil and gas. It was short-lived, but spawned the glass industry, which still exists in some areas of the region. The development of the auto created the next big boom, with almost every community in Northwest Ohio having a car factory. Auto supply plants sprang up throughout the valley and still provide a large share of the area's employment.

Agriculture has remained a leading industry in Paulding County. Since the County's establishment, the farmers and agricultural related enterprises have contributed to the stabilization of the County's economy.

Existing Conditions

3.4 DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2016 American Community Survey (ACS), Paulding County has a total population of 19,057, 82% of which is located in rural areas of the County. The Village of Paulding is the most populous village within the County, with a total of 3,615 people followed by the Village of Antwerp with 1,522 people. Paulding Township has the largest population of the townships in the County, due to the presence of the Village

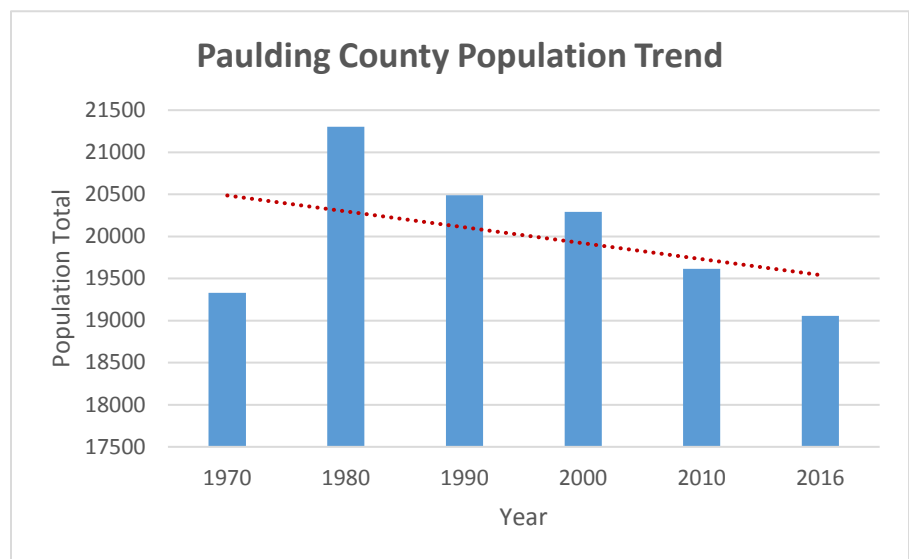


Figure 3.4 Population Trend, 1970-2016

of Paulding, with 3,908 people. Carryall Township follows with a population of 2,899, due to the presence of the Village of Antwerp.

Much like the rest of the northwest Ohio area, the population of Paulding County has been steadily declining over the past three decades. As shown in Figure 3.4 on the previous page, the County experienced a period of slight growth from 1970 to 1980, growing from 19,329 people to 21,302 people. This slight growth was then followed by a trend of decline which began from 1980 to 1990, and continued over the next two decades into 2016. Since 1990, the population has been declining by an average of approximately 2% per decade.

The Village of Paulding has experienced a different trend than that of the overall county over the last few decades, showing growth instead of decline. As shown in Figure 3.5, the Village saw a large period of growth from 1990 to 2000, increasing to 3,595 people from 2,605 people. Since then, the population has been slowly increasing by approximately 1% per decade.

Other areas of slight growth in the County include the Village of Haviland, Crane Township, Jackson Township, and Washington Township.

Table 3.1 shows population numbers from 2000, 2010 and 2016 for all jurisdictions within Paulding County. It is

important to note that township population numbers included in the table also include population totals from municipalities that are within its borders. For example, the total population of Paulding Township also includes the parts of the Village of Paulding that fall within the township. For this reason, the sum of the total population of all the jurisdictions within the County does not equal the actual total population of Paulding County.

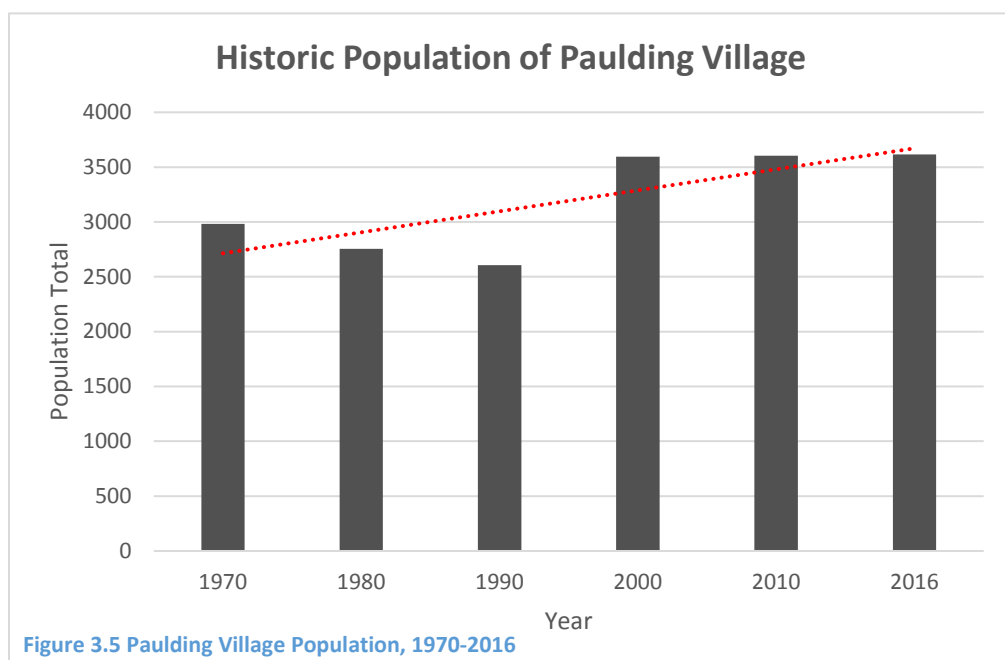


Table 3.1 Population Totals and Growth: 2000, 2010, 2016

Jurisdiction	2000	2010	2016
<i>Paulding County</i>	<i>20,293</i>	<i>19,614</i>	<i>19,165</i>
Antwerp	1,740	1,736	1,522
Broughton	166	120	108
Cecil	216	188	179
Grover Hill	412	402	386
Haviland	180	215	225

Latty	200	193	165
Melrose	322	275	151
Oakwood	607	608	608
Paulding Village	3,595	3,605	3,615
Payne	1,166	1,194	1,167
Scott	322	286	319
Auglaize Township	1,535	1,454	1,384
Benton Township	1,035	1,046	879
Blue Creek Township	804	781	828
Brown Township	2,244	2,132	1,988
Carryall Township	3,046	2,980	2,899
Crane Township	1,530	1,420	1,418
Emerald Township	824	789	641
Harrison Township	1,566	1,459	1,482
Jackson Township	1,886	1,795	1,842
Latty Township	1,026	1,017	973
Paulding Township	4,008	4,022	3,908
Washington Township	789	719	815

Growth since 2000

Source: US Census Bureau

According to the Census Bureau, approximately 50% of the people living in Paulding County are male and 50% are female. The population is relatively homogeneous, with 95.1% categorized as white, 12.9 percentage points higher than the State of Ohio (82.2%). Paulding County's Hispanic population is 1 percentage points higher than that of Ohio, 4.5% and 3.5% respectively (see Table 3.2). The Village of Paulding has the highest percentage of Hispanic population (any race) in Paulding County with 9.7%.

Table 3.2 Race Distribution by Percentage in Paulding County, Ohio, and the U.S.

	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Other Race	Two or More Races	Hispanic (any race)
Paulding County	95.1%	1.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	1.7%	1.5%	4.5%
Ohio	82.2%	12.3%	0.2%	1.9%	0.0%	0.8%	2.6%	3.5%
United States	73.3%	12.6%	0.8%	5.2%	0.2%	4.8%	3.1%	17.3%

Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2016

The median age of the County's population is 41.3, which is 2 years older than that of the State of Ohio for 2016, which was 39.3, and 3.6 years older than that of the United States which was 37.7. Within the County, the Village of Melrose was the jurisdiction that had the highest median age in 2016, 48.5 years,

EXISTING CONDITIONS

while the Village of Grover Hill had the lowest, with 32.6 being the median. The graph in Figure 3.6 shows that a large portion of the County's existing population ranges from age 25 to 54. When comparing age data from 2000 to 2016, it is apparent that Paulding County's population is aging, as shown in the population pyramids below in Figure 3.7.

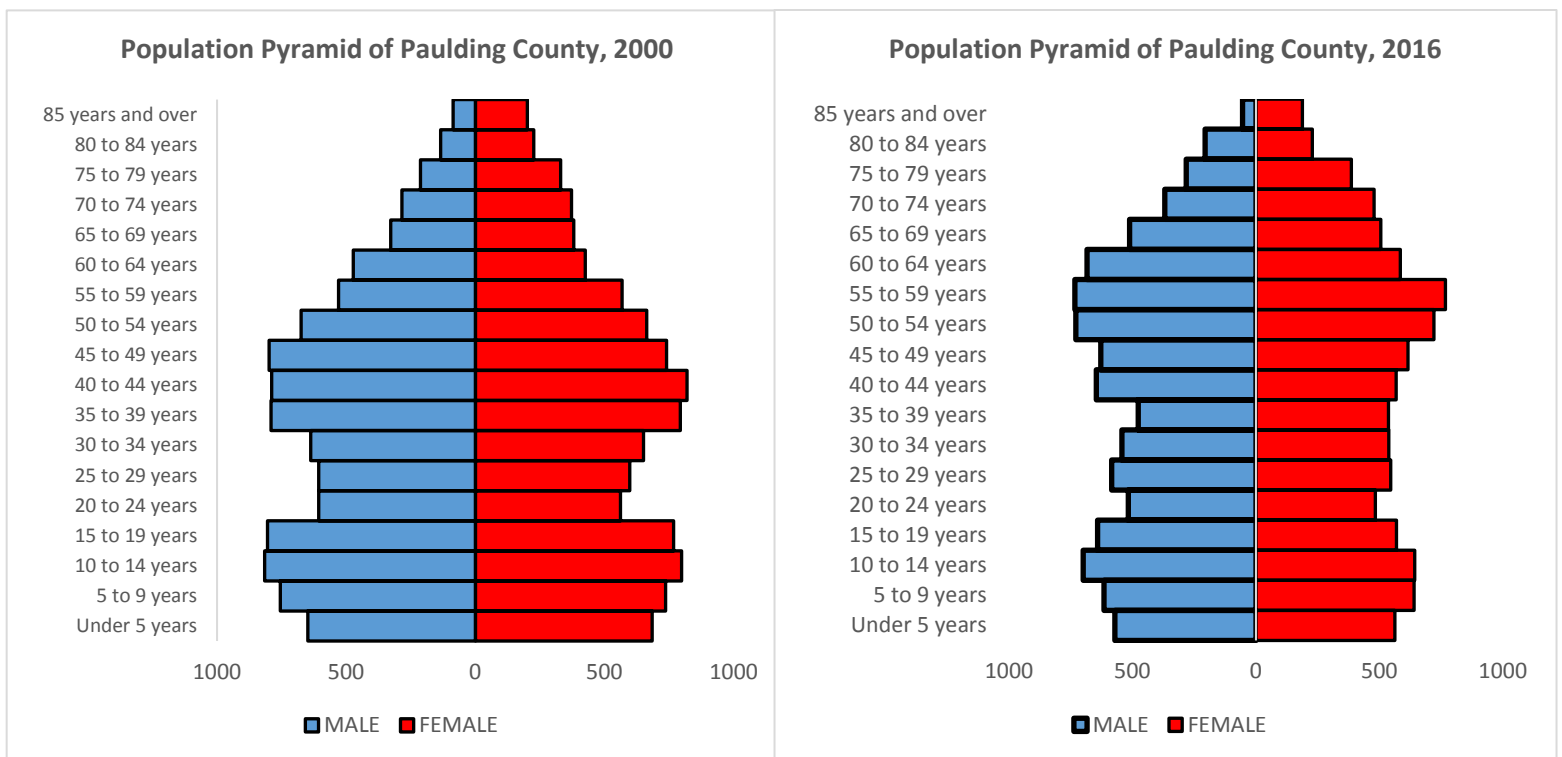
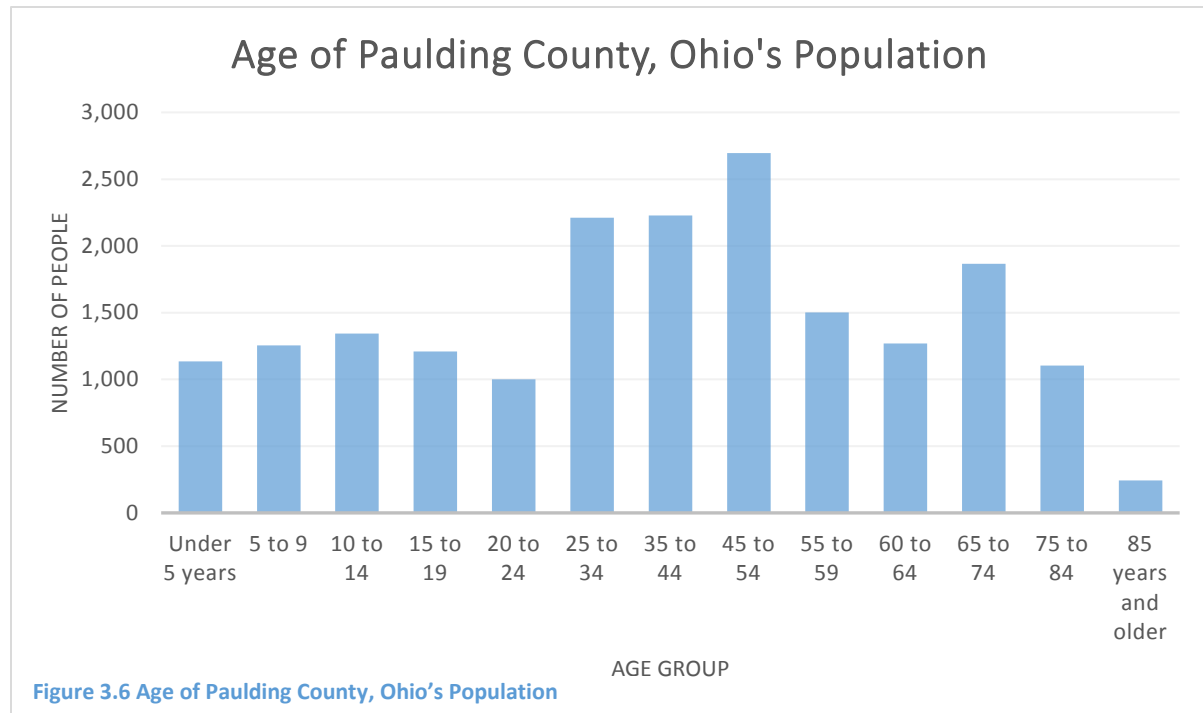


Figure 3.7 Population Pyramids, 2000 and 2016

3.5 EMPLOYMENT

According to 2016 data, less than half of employed residents of Paulding County work in Paulding County (Figure 3.8). 35% work outside of the County and 18% work in another State.

Place of Work for Paulding County Residents (2016)

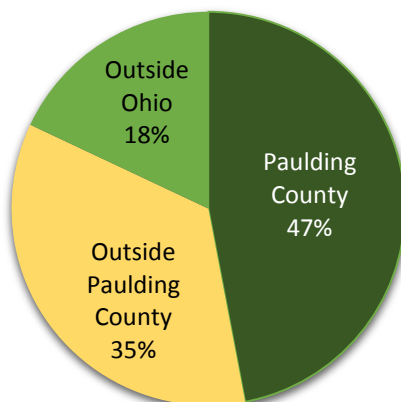


Figure 3.8 Place of Employment for Paulding County Residents (2016)

Paulding County ranks highly in agricultural production in the State of Ohio, especially for wheat (2nd in the State), and Soybeans (11th in the State). According to the 2012 Agricultural Census, there were 676 farms in the County, encompassing 220,878 acres with 205,293 acres devoted to cropland (National Agricultural Statistics Service).


Table 3.3 Farm Land and Capacity in Paulding County (2012)

Farms (2012 Census)	Number
Number of Farms	676
Land (2012 Census)	Acres
Land Area	266,521
Land in Farms	220,878
Cropland	205,293
Harvested Cropland	194,725
Pastureland	1,468
Woodland	7,372
Capacity (2012 Census)	Bushels
On-farm Grain Storage Capacity	7,179,840

Paulding County ranks 8th in Ohio for milk cows, and is a leader in the state for wheat production, ranking 2nd in Ohio in 2014 (Table 3.4). 27,900 acres of wheat were harvested in 2014 with that number

only slightly declining to 26,500 acres harvested in 2016, but with a higher yield per acre with 81.9 versus 74.3 in 2014 and 2014, respectively (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4 Crop Production and Livestock Population in Paulding County (2014 – 2016)

Livestock	Number	Rank		
All cattle and calves	8,000	60		
Milk cows	7,900	8		
Crop (2014)	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Production	Rank
Corn (Bushels)	61,000	191.8	11,700,000	25
Soybeans (Bushels)	112,900	55.7	6,289,000	11
Wheat (Bushels)	27,900	74.3	2,074,000	2
Alfalfa Hay (Tons)	1,260	2.55	3,200	44
Crop (2016)	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Production	Rank
Corn (Bushels)	55,000	150	8,250,000	N/A
Soybeans (Bushels)	115,900	50.7	5,871,000	N/A
Wheat (Bushels)	26,500	81.9	2,170,000	N/A
Alfalfa Hay (Tons)	1,200	1.95	2,350	N/A

The County also boasts a large production of soybeans, ranking 11th in the State in 2014 with 112,900 acres harvested and that number increasing by 2016 (Table 3.4). The agricultural industry sector makes up roughly 5% of the total industries in the County (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5 Population Percentages per Industry Sector in Paulding County

Industry Sector – Population Total (2016)

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	5.9%
Construction	4.6%
Manufacturing	27.1%
Wholesale trade	2.3%
Retail trade	12.3%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	6.9%
Information and finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	3.6%
Professional, scientific, management, and administrative and waste management services	4.6%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	20.8%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	6.1%
Other services (except public administration)	3.8%
Public administration	1.9%
Armed Forces	0.2%

The largest industry sectors (highlighted in Table 3.5) are manufacturing, which accounted for 27.1% of the total population, followed by educational, health care, and social assistance services at 20.8%, and retail trade at 12.3%.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

3.6 INCOME

The median household income for Paulding County is \$48,003. This value is less than both the State of Ohio's median household income (\$50,674) and the U.S. (\$55,322). Several townships have much higher median household incomes than those of the Villages.

Washington

Township has the highest median

household income overall in the County at \$75,000 and the Village of Latty has the highest median household income among the Villages at \$54,583 (Figure 3.9). The per capita income, or average income earned per person, of Paulding County is \$24,174. This number is less than the per capita

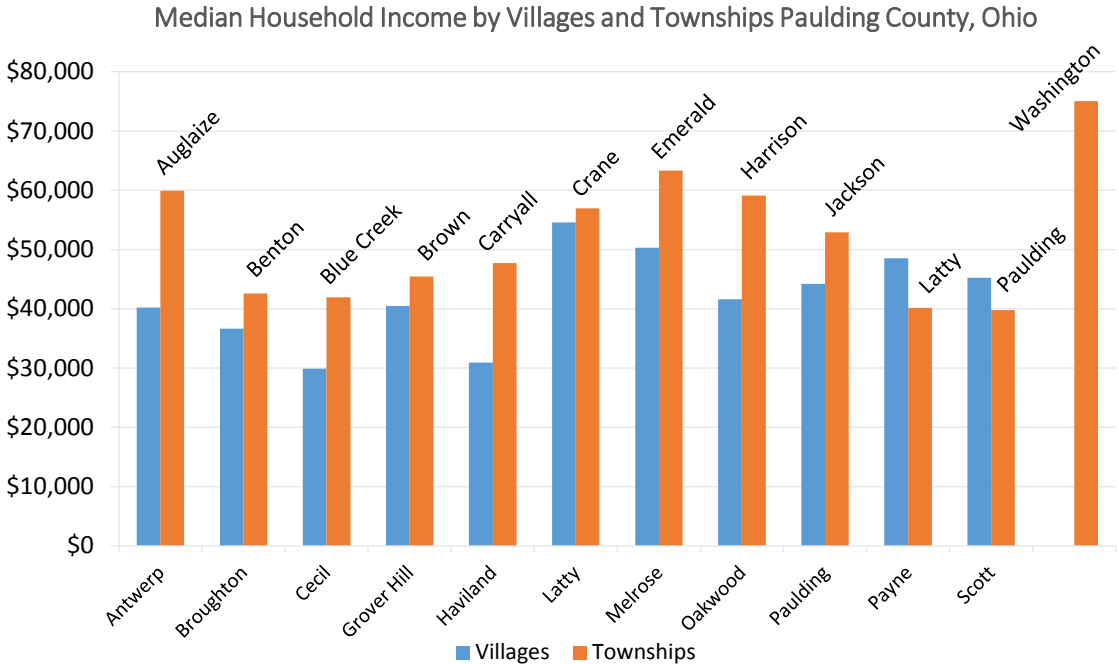


Figure 3.9 Median Household Income, Paulding County (2016)

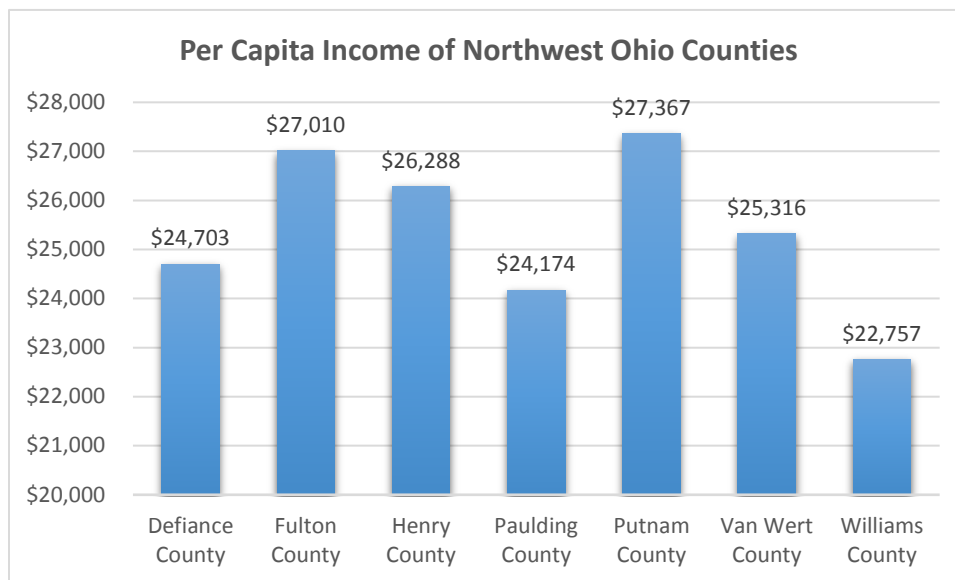


Figure 3.10 Per Capita Income by County, 2016

income of Ohio (\$27,800) and the United States (\$29,829). When compared with other counties in the northwest Ohio region, Paulding County's per capita income is the second lowest after Williams County (Figure 3.10).

3.7 HOUSING

There are a total of 8,685 housing units in Paulding County with 1,026 (11.8%) of those being vacant. Rental vacancy rates are higher in the County than homeownership vacancy rates, with 7% and 2% respectively. Paulding County's home ownership rate is 77.9% according to the most recent US Census Bureau data (ACS 2016) and that number is more than 10 percentage points higher than the United States rate of 63.6% and the Ohio rate of 66% in 2016. Homeownership rates are correlated with many factors including location and income. Rural and suburban areas have historically had higher homeownership rates than urban areas.

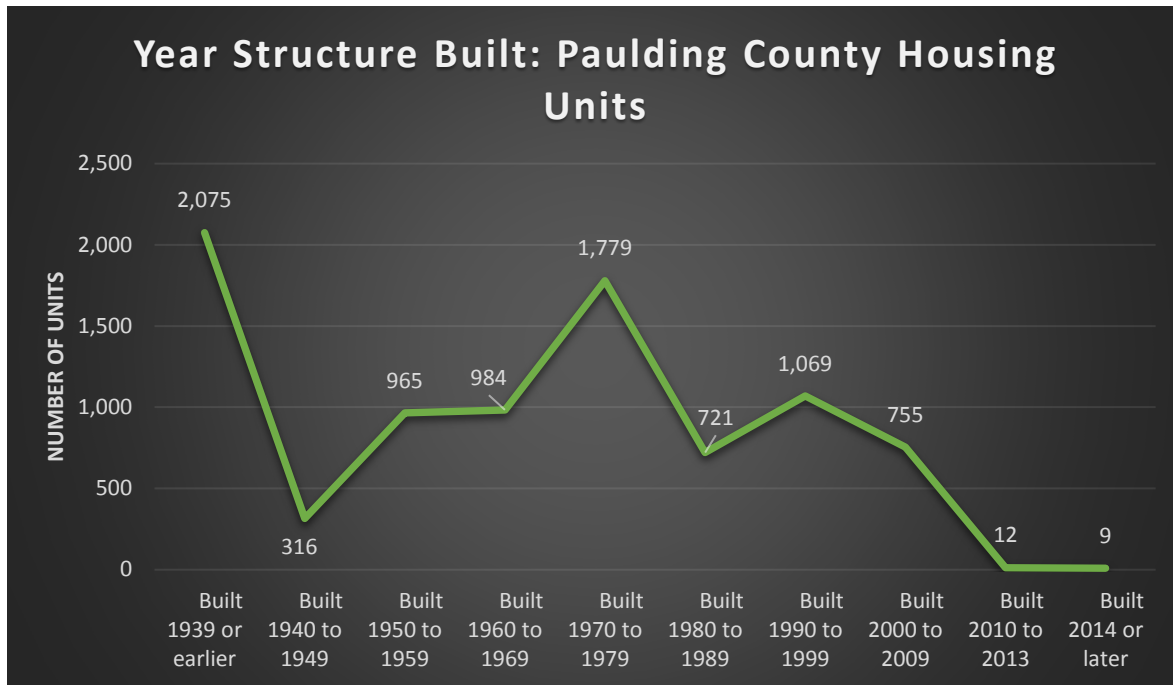


Figure 3.11 Housing Units Built by Year for Paulding County, 2016

As shown in Figure 3.11 above, the majority of existing housing units in the County were built in 1939 or earlier (2,075 units), followed by 1970-1979 (1,779 units). Nearly 70% of all the housing units in the County were built prior to the year 1980. When looking at historic rates of homeownership in Paulding County, Figure 3.12 on the following page illustrates that since 2000, the rate of owner occupied homes has been declining slightly. As illustrated, in 2000 the percentage of owner occupied housing units was 83.8% compared to 78.0% in 2015. Correspondingly, renter occupied rates have gone up slightly over this time period, from 16.2% in 2000 to 22.0% in 2015.

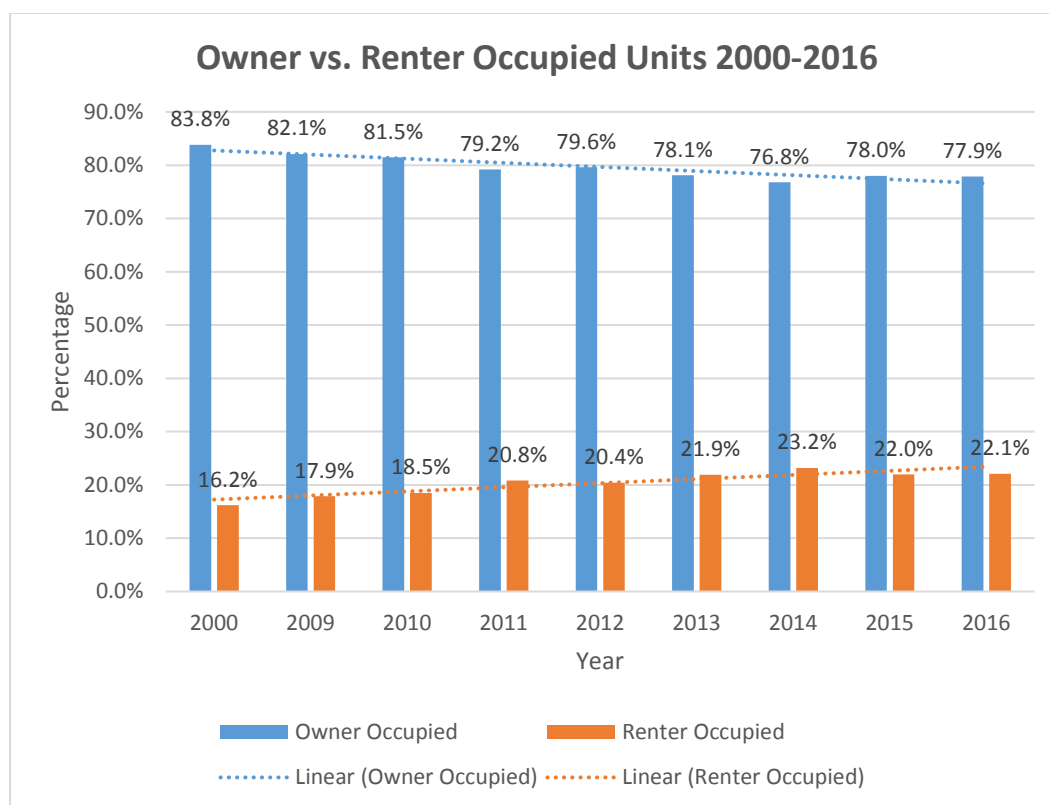


Figure 3.12 Owner and Renter Occupied Units, 2000 - 2016

The total number of housing sales in the County within the past year (from 2016-2017) totaled 863. The majority were sales less than \$50,000, followed by sales below \$100,000 (Paulding County Auditor, 2017).

Table 3.6 Housing Sales in the Past Year

Total Number Of Sales:	863
Mean Sale Price:	\$72,920.00
\$500,000 or Greater:	21
\$250,000-\$499,999:	10
\$150,000-\$249,999:	32
\$100,000-\$149,999:	46
\$50,000-\$99,999:	92
\$100-\$49,999:	130

In regards to housing unit type, approximately 81% (7,039) of all units in the County are 1-unit, detached structures, which are dwellings that only contain one dwelling unit and are completely separated by open space on all sides from any other structure besides its own garage or shed. As shown in Figure 3.13, the next most common structure type in the County is mobile home followed by 3 or 4 unit structures.

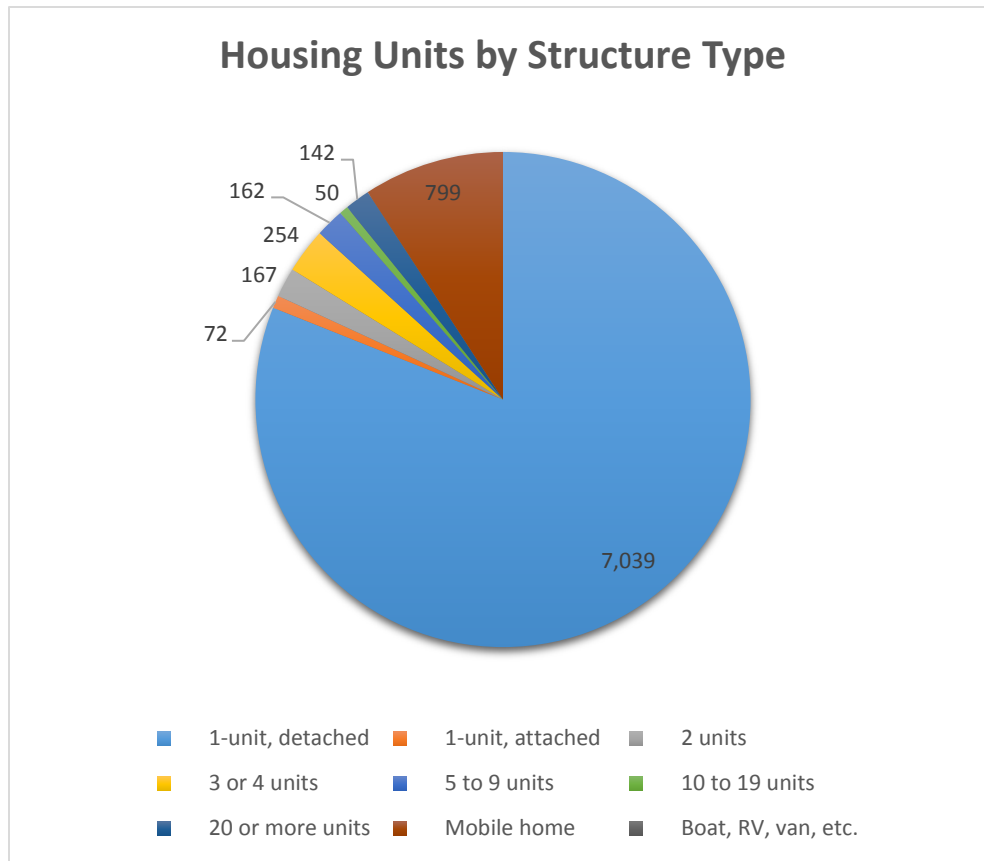


Figure 3.13 Housing Units by Structure Type, 2016

3.8 LAND USE

Land cover in Paulding County is dominated by crops, which make up roughly 87% of the total land cover in the County. Deciduous forest follows as the second largest land cover at 7.6% (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7 Land Cover in Acres and Percent of Land use for Paulding County

Land Cover Description	Sum (Acres)	Percent
Bare/Mines	669.78	0.25%
Commercial/Industrial/Transportation	670.81	0.25%
Crop	235,494.09	87.86%
Deciduous Forest	20,452.43	7.63%
Open Water	2,006.17	0.75%
Pasture	3,223.78	1.20%
Residential	4,864.20	1.81%
Urban/Recreational Grasses	171.24	0.06%
Woody Wetlands	495.40	0.18%
TOTAL	268,047.92	100.00%

Soybeans are the most prevalent crop and land cover, followed by corn, winter wheat, and deciduous forest. Only 7.3% of the total land cover in Paulding County is devoted to development (Table 3.8). The map on the following page illustrates the landscape in the County using the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) Cropscape – Cropland Data Layer for 2016 (Figure 3.14).

It is apparent that crops are a large component of land use in the County, with much of the landscape covered by corn (light yellow) and soybeans (lime green), with the shades of gray depicting areas of development, most notably within Village boundaries (Figure 3.14).



Table 3.8 Land Use by Crop Type and Development Type

Land Use Class	Percent
Corn	22.2%
Soybeans	44.9%
Winter Wheat	9.5%
Alfalfa	1.4%
Developed/Open Space	4.7%
Developed/Low Intensity	1.8%
Deciduous Forest	6.4%
Grass/Pasture	4.4%

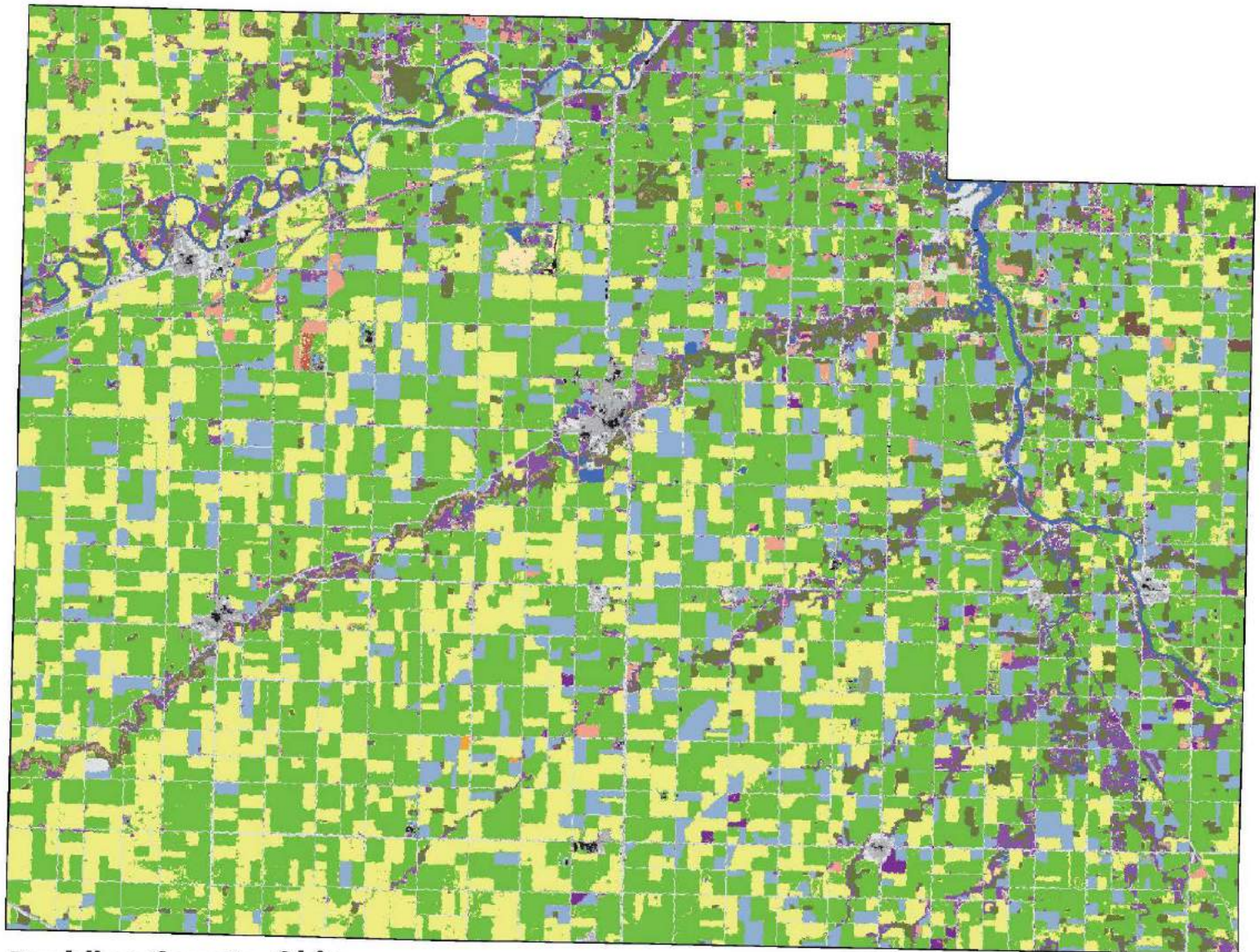


Figure 3.14 Paulding County Land Cover Map

Many acres of prime farmland are located within Paulding County as shown in Figure 3.15. Prime farmland is defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) as land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is also available for these uses. It has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce economically sustained high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods, including water management. In general, prime farmlands have an adequate and dependable water supply from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. They are permeable to water and air. Prime farmlands are not excessively erodible or saturated with water for a long period of time, and they either do not flood frequently or are protected from flooding. [SSM, USDA Handbook No. 18, October 1993].

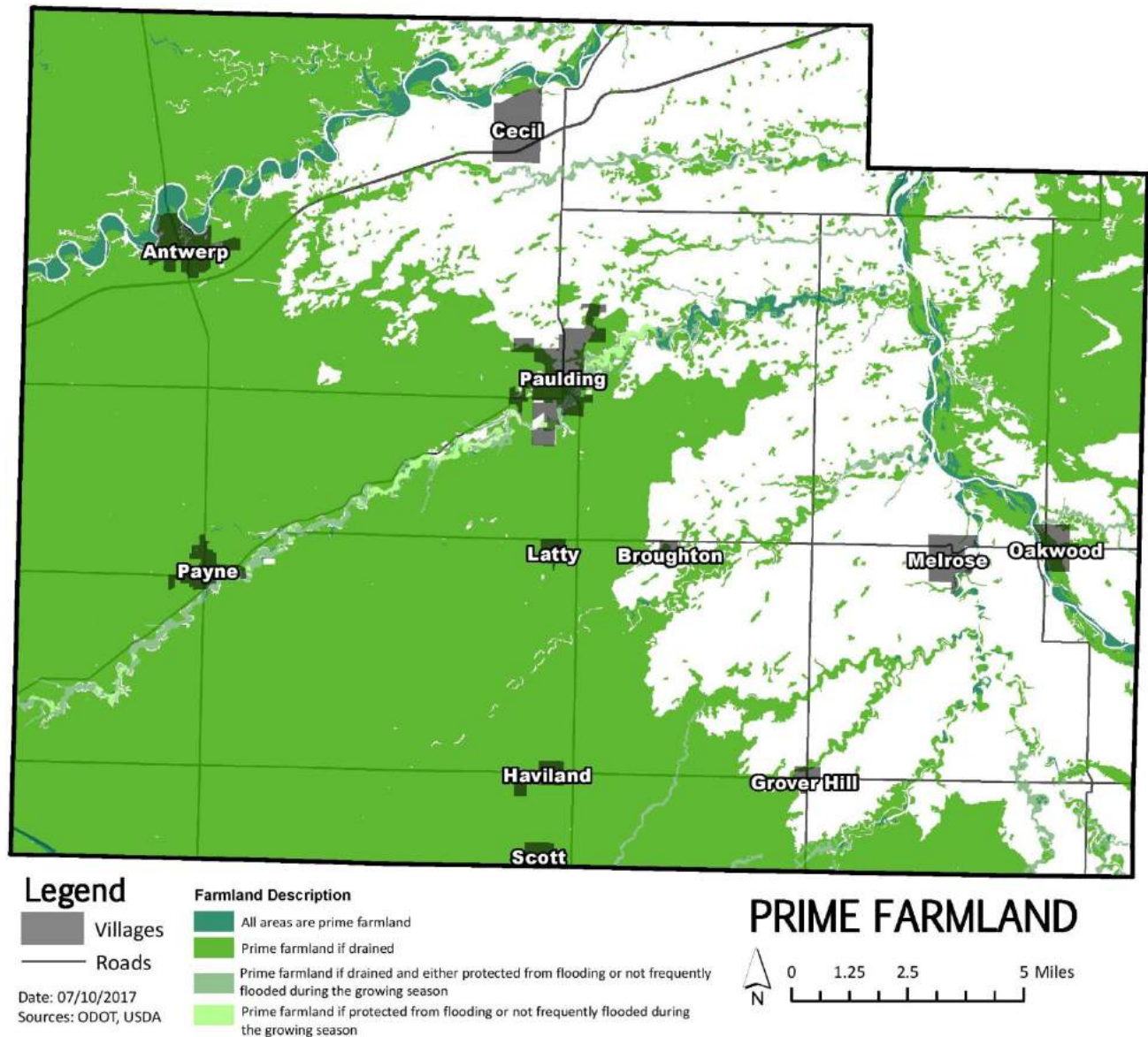


Figure 3.15 Prime Farmland, Paulding County 2015

As shown above, much of the prime farmland that exists in Paulding County is considered prime if drained. There are many areas, however, that are classified as prime farmland as they exist today.

3.9 QUALITY OF LIFE

Quality of life in a region can be assessed through the access and availability of goods and services, such as health care, transportation options, recreational opportunities, housing and utility costs, price of food, school districts, and others.



Cost of Living

One measure of the quality of life of a place is through the cost of living. Indices for cost of living were accessed from www.bestplaces.net, which ranks places on a variety of cost of living categories against the U.S. average of 100. Amounts below the 100 mean indicate that the place is less expensive to live in than the U.S. average. Values above 100 indicate that there is greater expense than the U.S. average.

The miscellaneous category refers to other cost of living items, such as entertainment, clothing, and other services not already represented in the other categories. The categories are weighted to determine the overall score (see Table 3.9 for weighted percentages attributed to each category).

Table 3.9 Cost of Living by Percentage

Category	Weighted Percent
Grocery	15%
Health Care	7%
Housing	30%
Utilities	6%
Transportation	10%
Miscellaneous	32%

Table 3.10 Cost of Living in Paulding County, OH

Cost of Living	Paulding County
Overall	87
Grocery	102.6
Health	114
Housing	49
Utilities	92
Transportation	106
Miscellaneous	105

The average cost of housing in the County is typically much lower than the National average with a rate of 49 for the County (Table 3.10). The Village of Broughton had the cheapest housing options, while Paulding and Antwerp had the highest, though still relatively inexpensive when compared to other places in the U.S (Table 3.11). Driving up the scores are transportation, miscellaneous items, health, and grocery. These categories measure the average costs for transit, goods and services, health care, and the price of food.

Table 3.11 Cost of Living by Category for Villages within Paulding County

Cost of Living	Antwerp	Broughton	Cecil	Grover Hill	Haviland
Overall	85	80	81	79	83
Grocery	103	103	103	103	103
Health	114	114	114	114	114
Housing	44	27	31	26	38
Utilities	92	92	92	92	92
Transportation	106	106	106	106	106
Miscellaneous	105	105	105	105	105
Cost of Living	Latty	Melrose	Oakwood	Paulding	Payne
Overall	85	86	81	85	83
Grocery	103	103	103	103	103
Health	114	114	114	114	114
Housing	42	45	29	44	37
Utilities	92	92	92	92	92
Transportation	106	106	106	106	106
Miscellaneous	105	105	105	105	105

Source: Sperling's Best Places <http://www.bestplaces.net/>

Table 3.12 Cost of Living by Category for Townships within Paulding County

Cost of Living	Auglaize	Benton	Blue Creek	Brown	Carryall	Crane
Overall	89	90	87	81	85	90
Grocery	103	103	103	103	103	103
Health	114	114	114	114	114	114
Housing	56	58	49	31	43	58
Utilities	92	92	92	92	92	92
Transportation	106	106	106	106	106	106
Miscellaneous	105	105	105	105	105	105
Cost of Living	Emerald	Harrison	Jackson	Latty	Paulding	Washington
Overall	89	81	87	84	85	87
Grocery	103	103	103	103	103	103
Health	114	114	114	114	114	114
Housing	56	30	49	41	43	49
Utilities	92	92	92	92	92	92
Transportation	106	106	106	106	106	106
Miscellaneous	105	105	105	105	105	105

Source: Sperling's Best Places <http://www.bestplaces.net/>

Grover Hill had the lowest score at 79 out of 100 for cost of living, with Melrose scoring the highest at 86 (Table 3.11). The townships had typically higher housing costs, with the lowest in Harrison Township at 30 and the highest in Crane and Benton Townships at 56 (Table 3.12). The townships also had higher costs of living and scored similarly for categories with higher values than the National average, such as transportation, miscellaneous goods and services, health, and grocery. Crane and Benton Townships had the highest cost of living at 90 out of 100, and Brown and Harrison Townships had the lowest at 81 (Table 3.12).

Health Care

The higher costs of health care for the Villages and Townships may stem from the lack of health care facilities in the County. Paulding County has one hospital in the Village of Paulding, which may cause patients to seek care in other Counties or have to drive a great distance to receive care (Table 3.13).

Table 3.13 Paulding County Hospital Information

Hospital	Location	Doctors	Nurses	Beds	Discharges	Patient Days
Paulding County Hospital	Village of Paulding	4	38	25	250	1,278

Sources: <http://www.hospital-data.com/hospitals/PAULDING-COUNTY-HOSPITAL-PAULDING.html>;
https://www.ahd.com/free_profile/361300/Paulding_County_Hospital/Paulding/Ohio/

School Districts

The quality of schools is a large factor in choosing a place to live and raising a family. There are several school districts in Paulding County, which rank fairly out of the State of Ohio. The 2014 Ohio School District ratings for Paulding County are listed on the following page (Table 3.14). The County's highest ranking School District is Antwerp Local, which ranked 149th out of 881 School Districts Statewide.

All school districts in the County earned a letter grade of "B" out of the standard scale of A through F. A would be exceeding expectations and C is meeting expectations.

Table 3.14 School District Rankings in Paulding County

District Name	County	School District Ranking	Letter Grade
Antwerp Local	Paulding	149	B
Paulding Exempted Village	Paulding	296	B
Wayne Trace Local	Paulding	410	B

Source: Ohio Department of Education, Performance Index Rankings (December 2014)

The school districts within Paulding County are spread out among the Villages, with Paulding Exempt covering the Villages of Cecil, Melrose, Oakwood, and Paulding. Antwerp Local covers only the Village of Antwerp, while Wayne Trace Local covers the Villages of Payne, Latty, Broughton, Haviland, Scott, and Grover Hill (Figure 3.16).

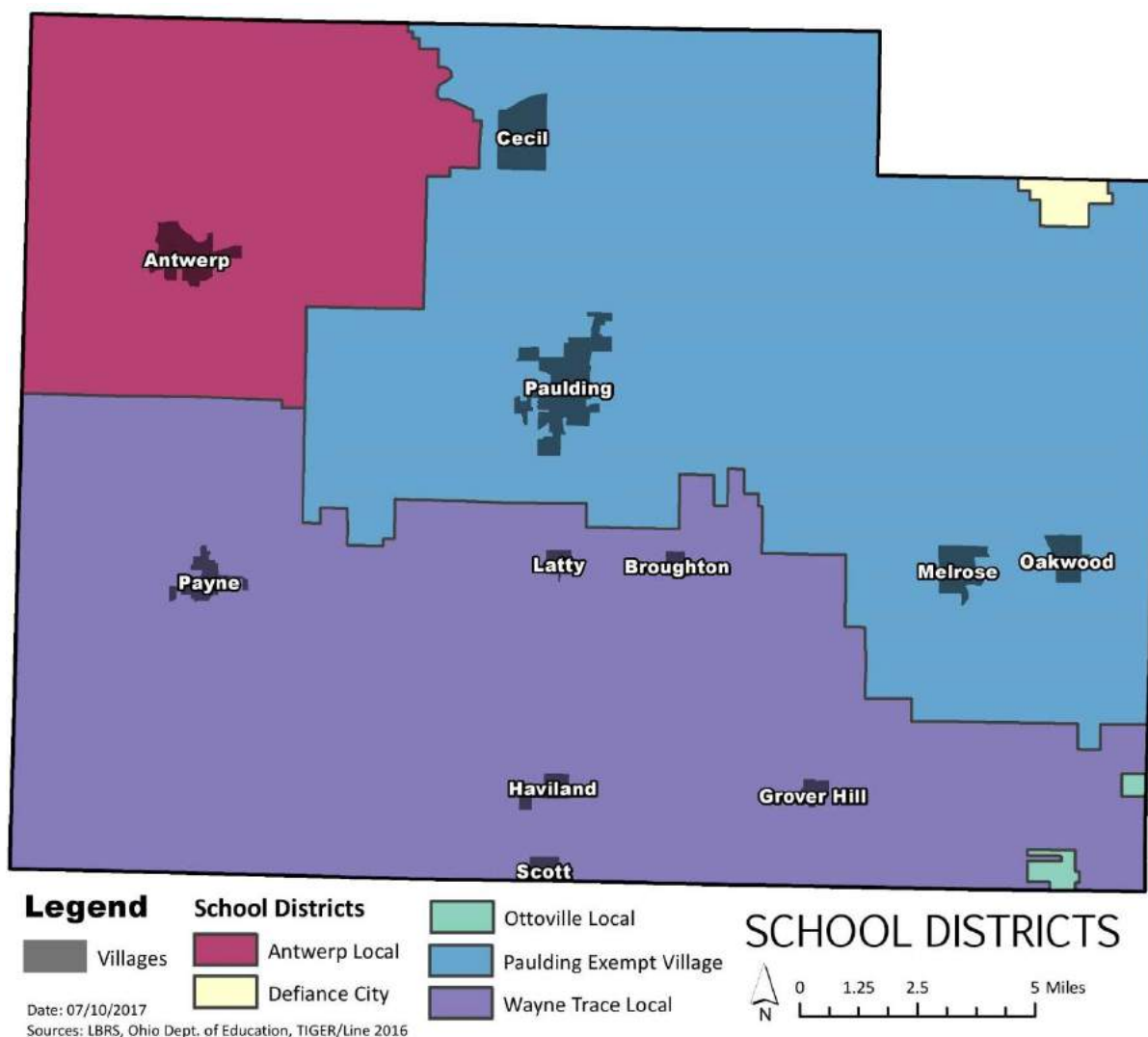


Figure 3.16 Paulding County School Districts Map

3.10 PLACES OF WORSHIP

According to Location Based Response System (LBRS) data provided by the Ohio Geographically Referenced Information Program (OGRIP), there are approximately 60 places of worship within Paulding County. As shown in the map on the following page (Figure 3.17), churches are located more densely within the villages in the County. A variety of religions and denominations are represented in the County including Catholic, Methodist, Christian, Baptist, Lutheran, etc.

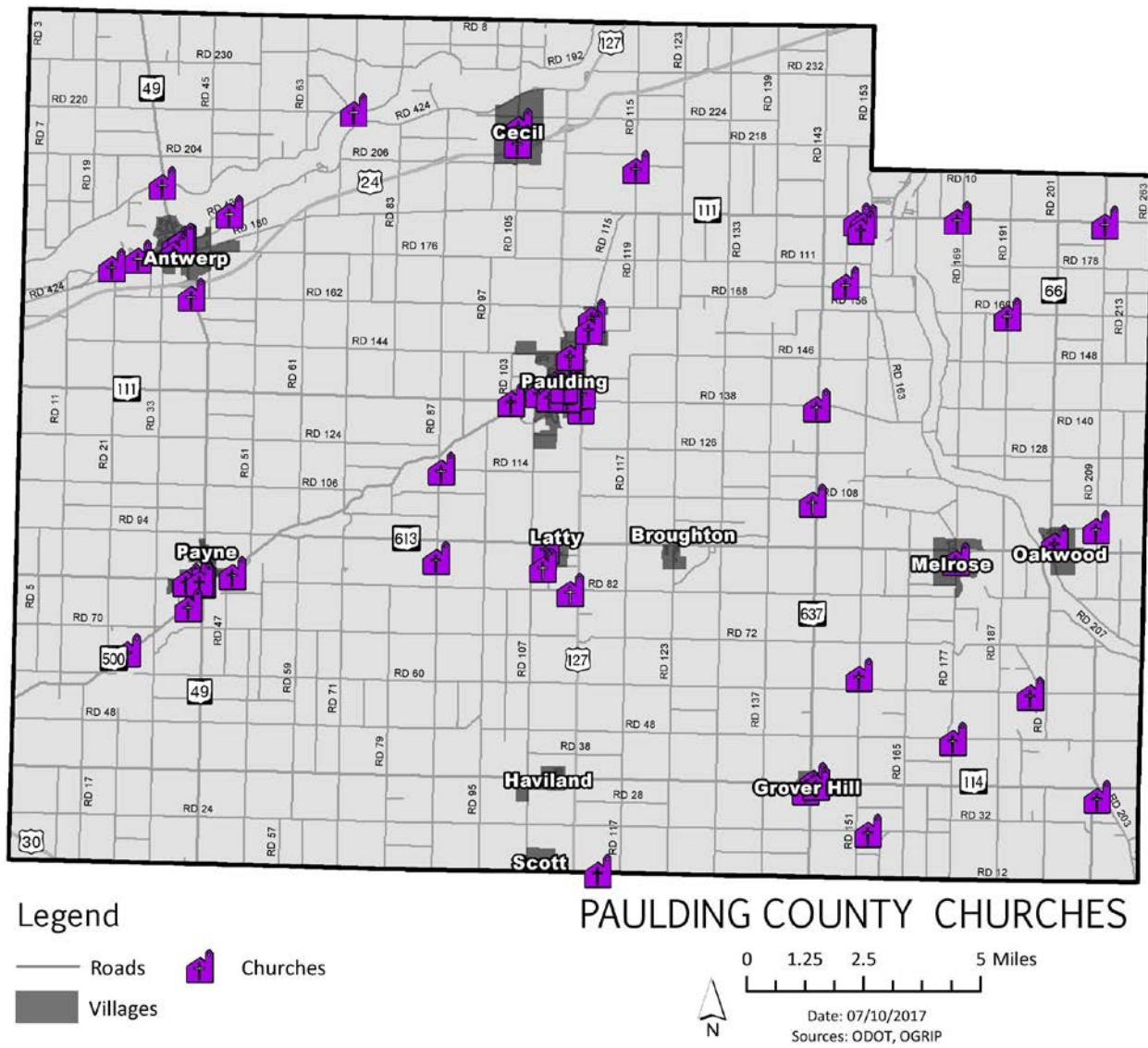
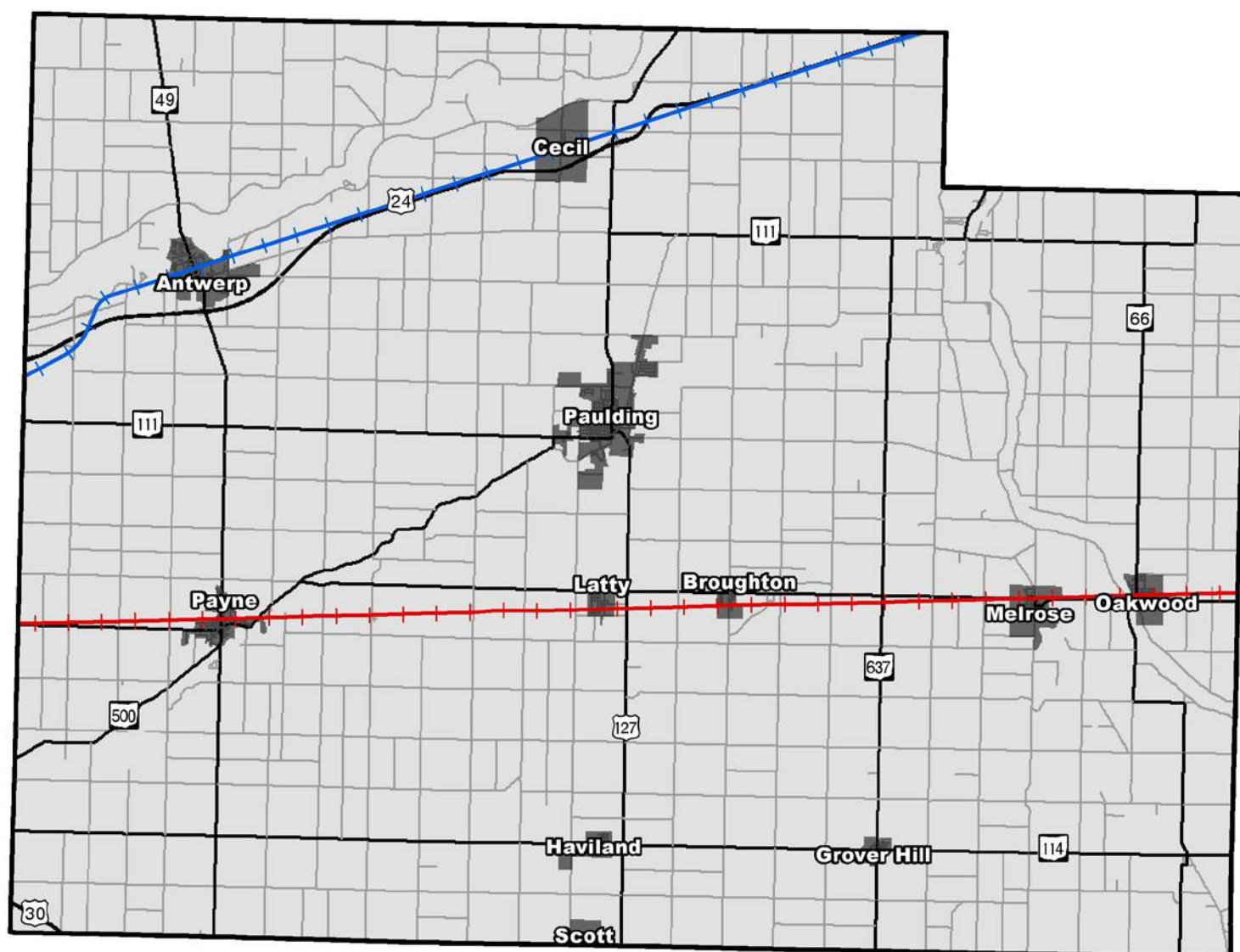


Figure 3.17 Paulding County Churches Map

3.11 TRANSPORTATION

Paulding County has several major State and U.S. Routes traversing through it such as U.S. 24 from Toledo to Fort Wayne, U.S. 127, traversing north to Michigan and south of Paulding County, U.S. 30, and State Routes 49, 66, 111, 114, 500, 613, and 637. Two large railroads also pass through Paulding County, including the Norfolk Southern Corporation, which is a west to east route, and Indiana Northeastern, which runs southwest from Indiana and northeast through Defiance and Henry Counties (Figure 3.18). Paulding County does not have a publically owned airport, whereas other Counties in the Northwest Ohio region do have publically owned County airports. The closest air transportation for the County would be accessed in Fort Wayne, Indiana through the Fort Wayne International Airport (FWA), which is owned and operated by the Fort Wayne-Allen County Airport Authority. This airport has four major airlines and twelve non-stop flight destinations to locations throughout the U.S.

EXISTING CONDITIONS



Legend

- Roads
- Villages
- +— Indiana Northeastern Railway Company
- +— Norfolk Southern Corporation

TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

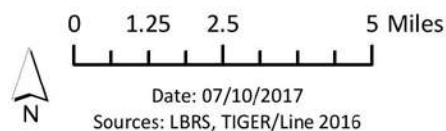
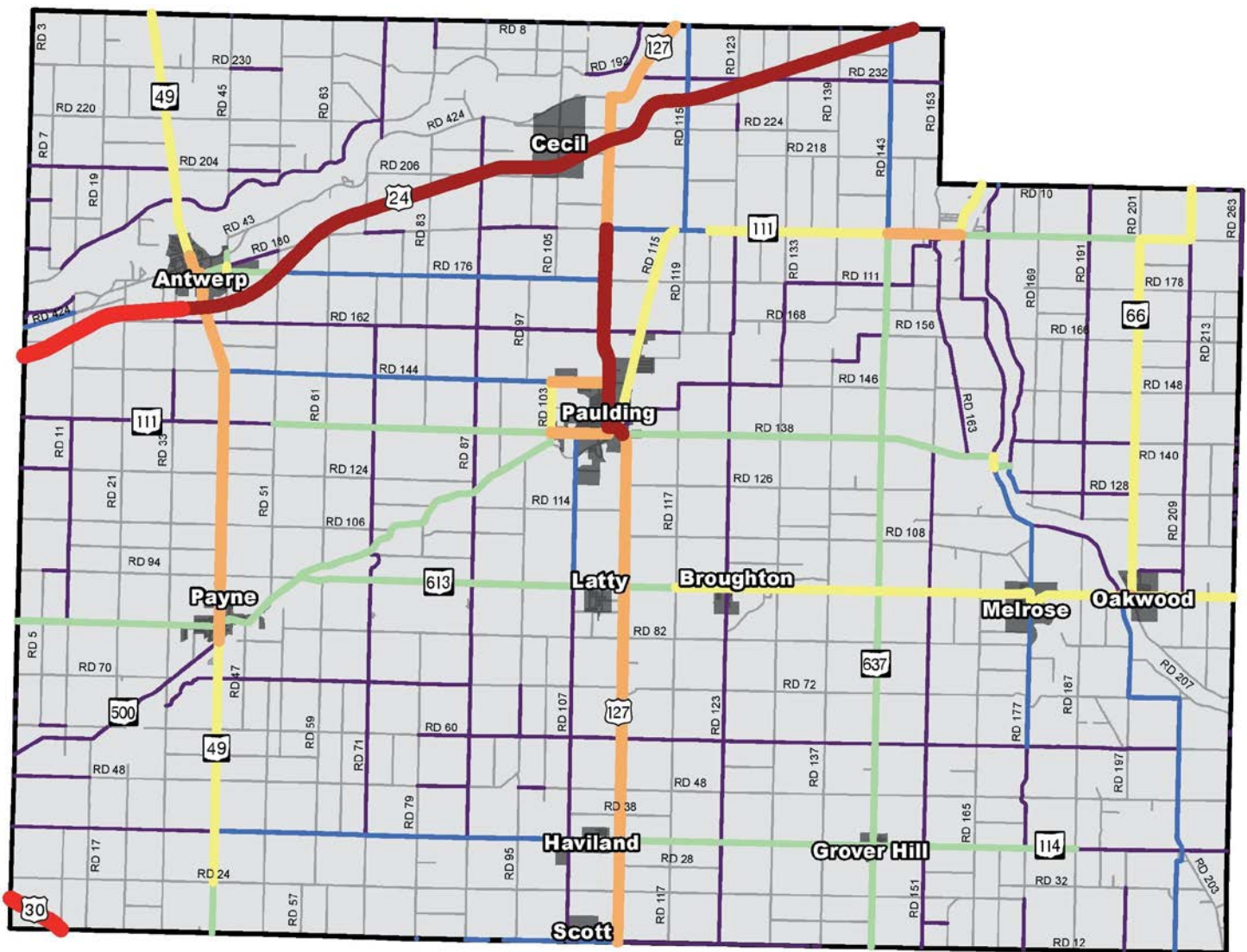


Figure 3.18 Paulding County Transportation Network

The heaviest travelled roadways in the County are mainly the US and State Routes as shown on the following page in Figure 3.19. US Route 24 near the Indiana State Line and US 30 located in the southwestern corner of the County experienced the largest traffic volumes in 2015, with 10,056 vehicles per day and 13,016 vehicles per day respectively. Other routes in the County with higher average daily traffic volumes are US Route 127, SR 49, SR 613, SR 111 and SR 66.

EXISTING CONDITIONS



Legend

— Roads	Average Daily Traffic Volumes	500-1000	2001-5000
■ Villages	No data	1001-1500	5001-10000
	< 500	1501-2000	> 10000

AVERAGE ANNUAL DAILY TRAFFIC

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles


 Date: 07/10/2017
Sources: ODOT, OGRIP

Figure 3.19 Average Annual Daily Traffic Map, 2015

Pavement Condition Rating (PCR) of roads on the state system as well as a limited number of local roads in Paulding County were evaluated using information obtained from ODOT. When ODOT performs the evaluation on any of the roads, the PCR's are considered over a 2 to 3 mile stretch of road and are rated on a scale of 0 to 100. The ratings are broken down into Very Good (90-100), Good (75-89), Fair (65-74), Poor (56-64), and Very Poor (less than 55). As many counties in Ohio do not rate their pavement

utilizing the ODOT scale, local PCR data is lacking and it is important to note that the data included in this plan does not represent the overall condition of roadways in Paulding County.

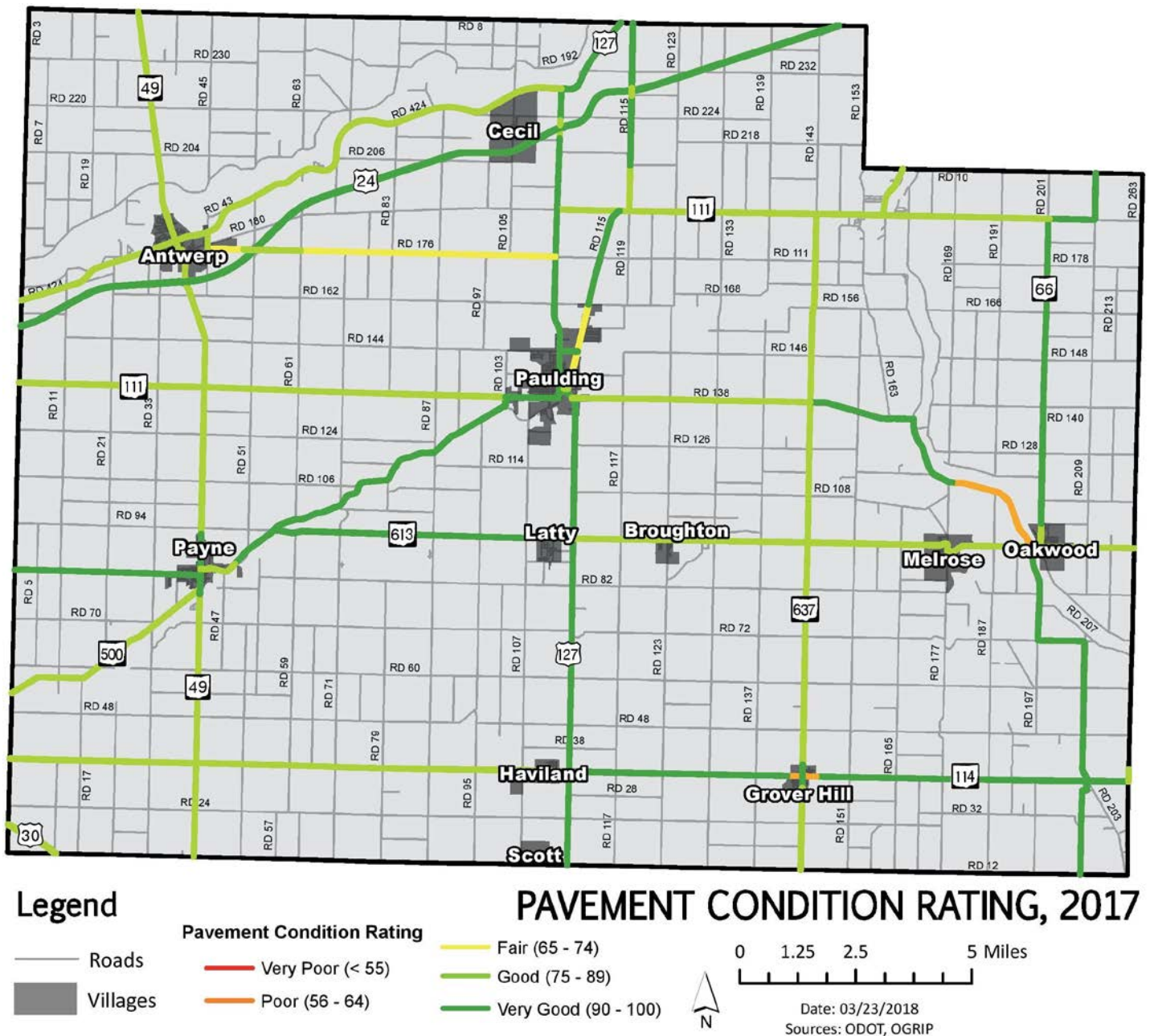


Figure 3.20 Pavement Condition Rating Map, 2017

The map in Figure 3.20 above illustrates that many of the state routes and the few local roads that ODOT rates for PCR are in fair to very good condition.

According to data from ODOT's Transportation Information Mapping System (TIMS), there are a total of 267 bridges in Paulding County. 82 are county bridges, 76 are state bridges, 108 are township bridges and 1 is unknown. Bridge condition data was also obtained from the ODOT TIMS for the year 2017. Bridges are rated on a variety of elements and the General Appraisal is a composite measure of the

major structural items of a bridge such as beams, piers and abutments. For the GA measure, structures are rated on a scale of 0-9 with a rating of 5 or more considered to be acceptable. Ratings below 5 are considered poor condition (GA 4), serious condition (GA 3), critical condition (GA 2) imminent failure (GA 1) and lastly, failed/closed (GA 0). The map in Figure 3.21 below shows bridge locations and their GA ratings and illustrates that of the 267 bridges in the County, 23 have a general appraisal of 4 and less and there are not any bridges that are currently closed.

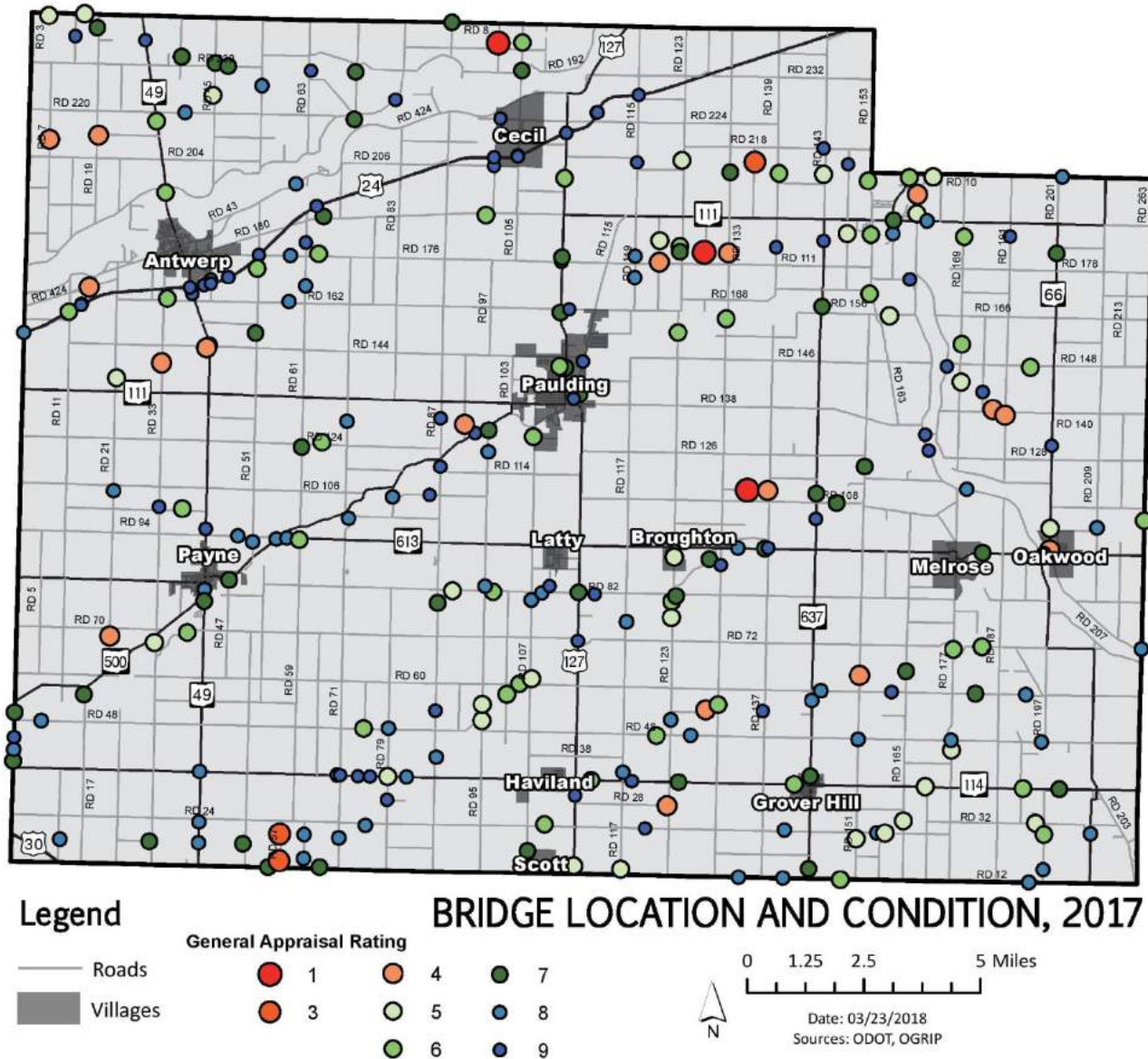


Figure 3.21 Bridge Location and Condition Map, 2017

Another measure for the condition of bridges is sufficiency rating, which is a method of evaluating highway bridge data based on a scale of 0 to 100 percent. The formula considers structural adequacy, whether or not the bridge is functionally obsolete, and the level of service provided to the public. In Paulding County, there are only 16 bridges that have a sufficiency rating below 50%.

CHAPTER 4: VILLAGE SNAPSHOTS

The following section provides a brief overview of the Villages in Paulding County which includes information such as population, housing and employment characteristics as well as public input that resulted from involvement meetings held during development of this plan. The Paulding County Vision Board held meetings in each of the Villages in November 2017 in order to gather input about each community's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats and to understand what goals the residents have for the future.

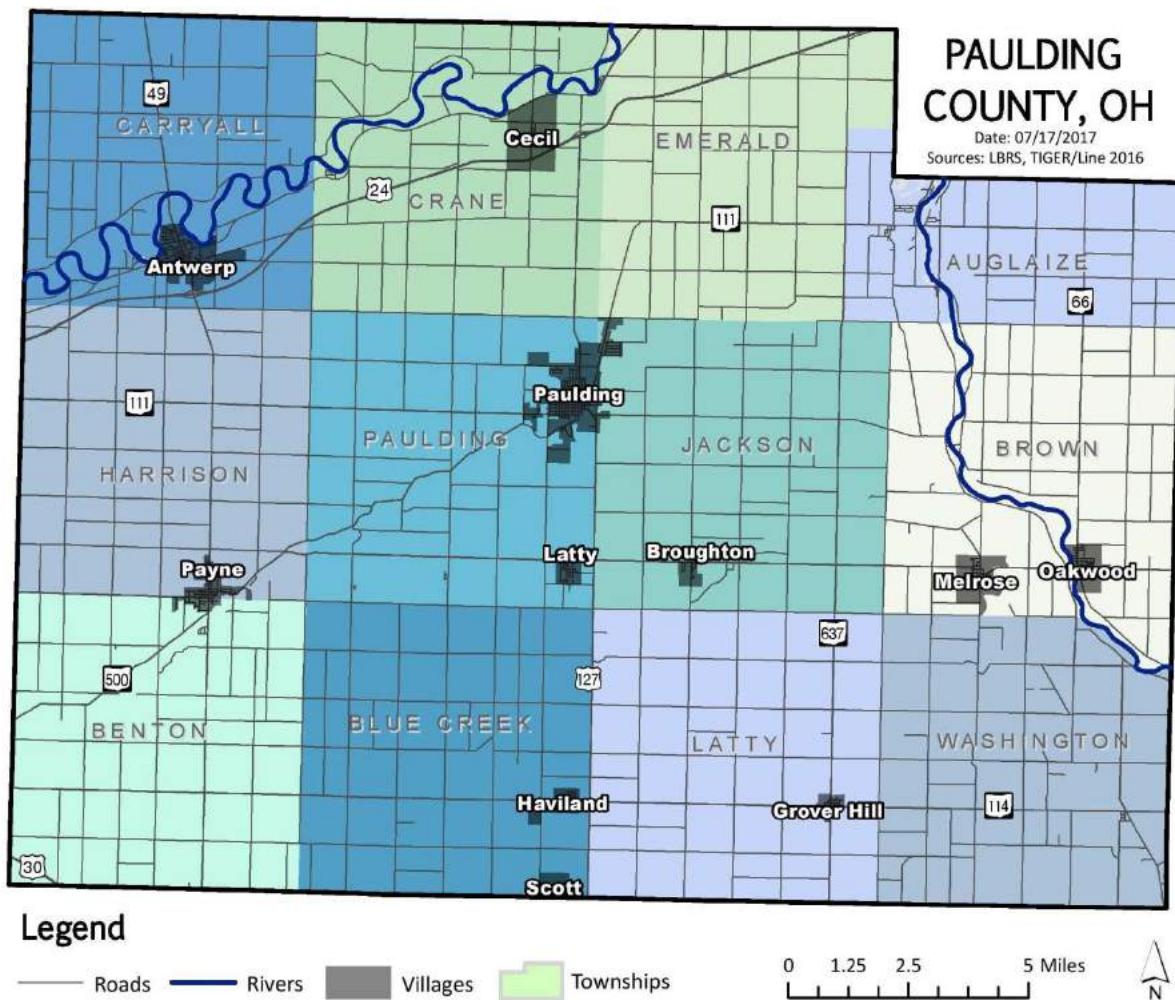


Figure 4.1 Paulding County Ohio Map

VILLAGE OF ANTWERP

The Village of Antwerp is located in Carryall Township in the northwestern area of Paulding County. The Village is situated just north of US Route 24 and State Route 49 traverses directly through the community, as shown in Figure 4.2. The Maumee River is located just outside the Village boundaries and the Indiana Northeastern Railway, which experiences approximately one car per day, travels east to west through the Village. The community is home to the Antwerp Library, a branch of the Paulding County Carnegie Library system, as well as Antwerp Local Schools. The Village has 4 parks, a community hall and the Antwerp Norfolk and Western Depot, which is a historic structure.

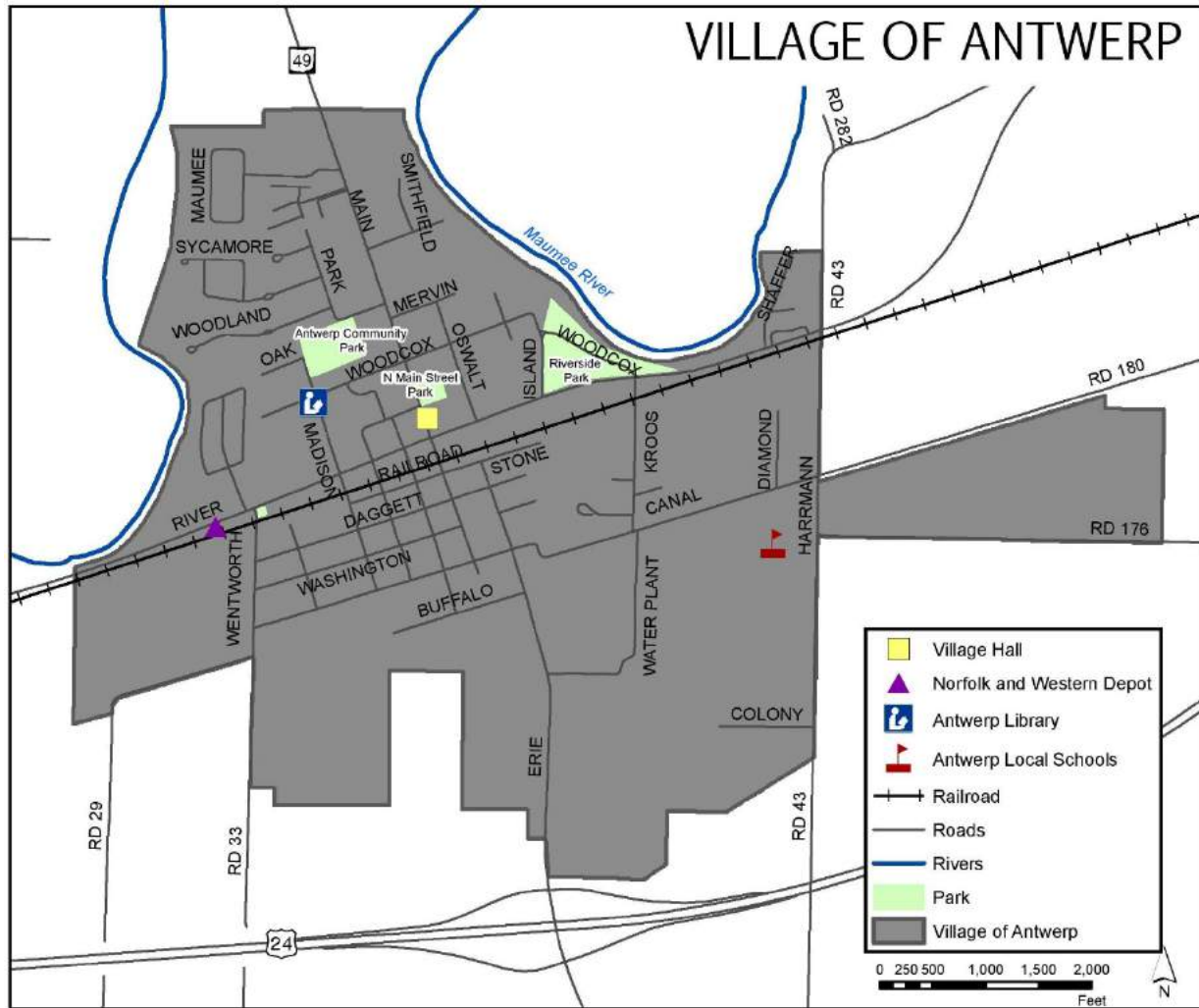


Figure 4.2 Village of Antwerp Map

The total population of the Village is 1,522 according to 2016 ACS data, which is a 12.5% decrease from the population total in 2000 (1,740). The median age of the Village is 41.4 and as shown in Figure 4.3 on the following page, the highest percentage of the population is 35 to 44 years old, followed by 45 to 54 years old. Antwerp's population is largely homogenous with 95.7% being categorized as white, 0.4% black or African American, 0.4% American Indian and Alaska Native, 0.3% Asian, 0.3% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander and 0.5% of some other race. Approximately 8% of the population is Hispanic

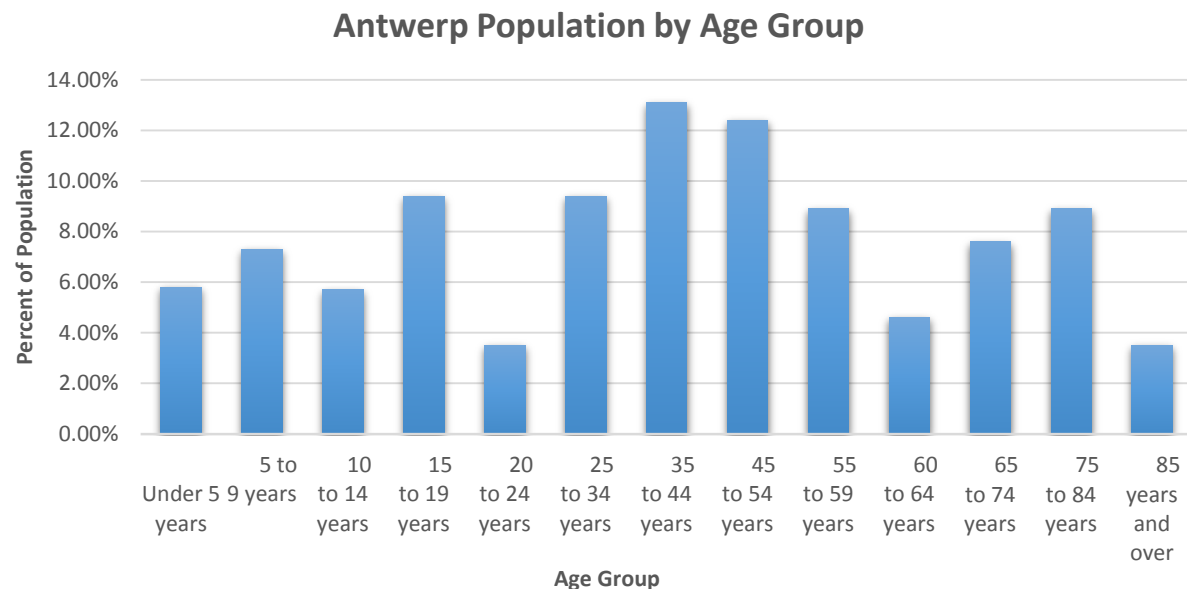


Figure 4.3 Village of Antwerp Population by Age Group

or Latino (of any race). The table below shows that the majority of residents in the community are currently employed in the manufacturing industry as well as the educational services, health care and social assistance industry.

Industry	Number of people
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	10
Construction	10
Manufacturing	211
Wholesale trade	18
Retail trade	83
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	29
Information	4
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	31
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	10
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	136
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	19
Other services, except public administration	41
Public administration	10
TOTAL	612

There are 735 housing units in Antwerp, with 8.7% being vacant and 91.3% occupied. 66% of the homes in the Village are owned and 33% are rented. The median household income is \$40,184 and the Village's per capita income is \$22,662. 15.3% of the population has an income that is below the federal poverty level, according to 2016 ACS data. Residents provided input on strengths and weaknesses for their Village and County during public involvement meetings. Their feedback is provided on the following page.

ANTWERP'S IDENTIFIED STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

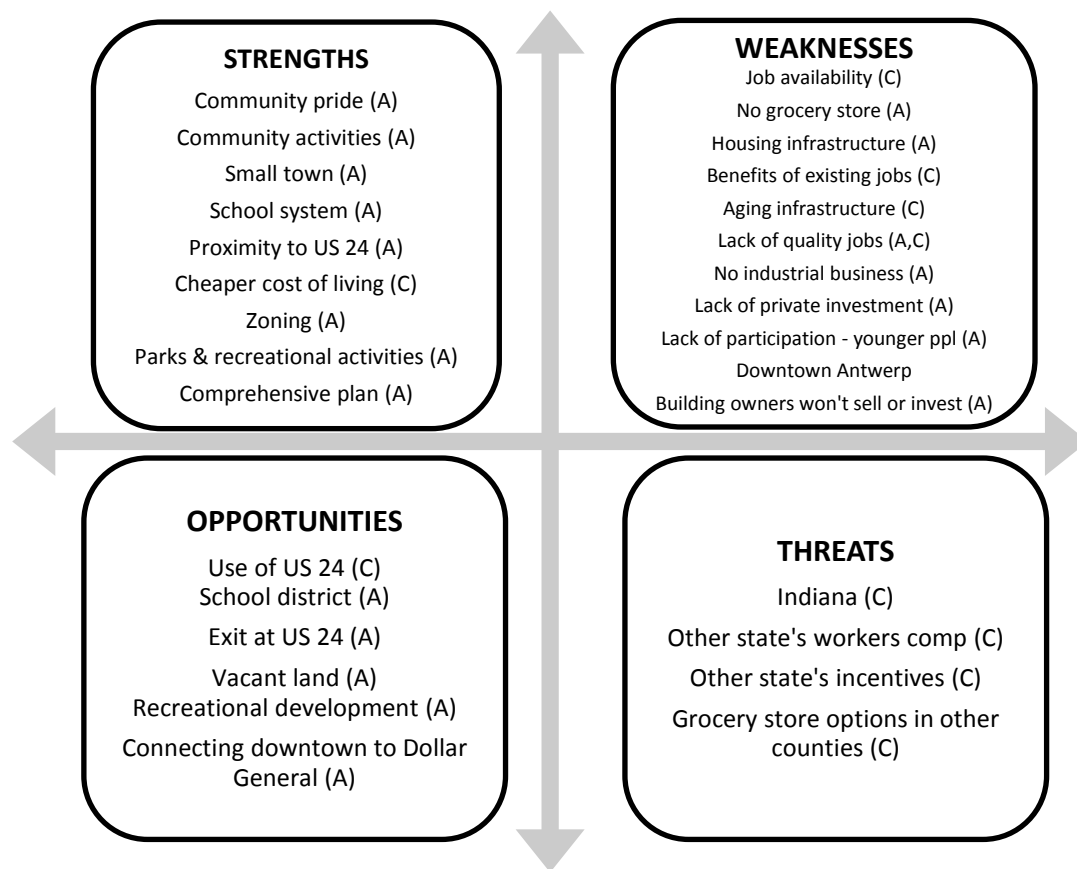


Figure 4.4 Village of Antwerp SWOT Analysis

Note: In the chart above, 'A' signifies an element specific to Antwerp and 'C' signifies an element specific to Paulding County as a whole.

ANTWERP'S GOALS:

◆ Sidewalks along the south edge of town ◆ Continue repair of sidewalks (sidewalk repair program) ◆ Connect the Village with sidewalks ◆ Better sidewalks ◆ Maintenance and upkeep of current roadway infrastructure ◆ Improve roads and repair roads in Carryall Township ◆ More industry ◆ Clean up store fronts ◆ Good paying jobs ◆ Grocery store (Antwerp) ◆ Clean up the Village ◆ Improve housing ◆ More housing and condos/apartments ◆ Build housing infrastructure with utilities ◆ Sidewalks and curbs ◆ Develop more subdivisions to attract more people to live in the community ◆ More entertainment opportunities

VILLAGE SNAPSHOTS

VILLAGE OF BROUGHTON

The Village of Broughton is located in Jackson Township in the central area of Paulding County. The Village is situated in between US Route 127 and State Route 637 and State Route 613 travels east to west on the north side of the community. The Norfolk Southern Railroad, which experiences approximately ten cars per day, traverses east to west through the Village, as shown in Figure 4.5 below.

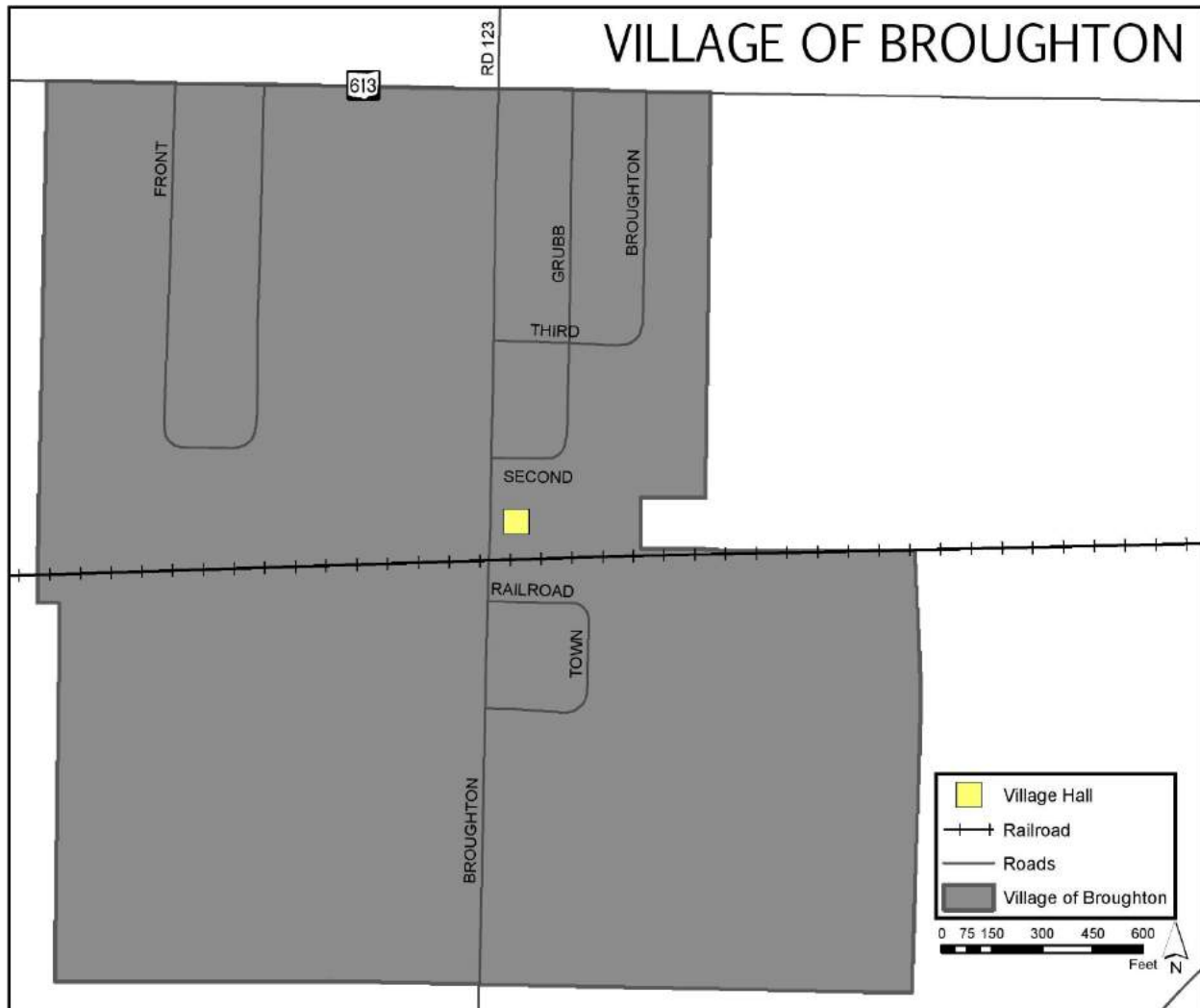


Figure 4.5 Village of Broughton Map

The smallest Village in Paulding County, Broughton's total population is 108 according to 2016 ACS data, which is a 35% decrease from the population total in 2000 (166). The median age of the Village is 38.4 and as shown in Figure 4.6 on the following page, the highest percentage of the population is 45 to 54 years old, followed by 55 to 59 years and 5 to 9 years. Broughton's population is largely homogenous with 97.2% being categorized as white and 2.8% black or African American. There are no Hispanic or Latino individuals currently living in the Village. Broughton is within the Wayne Trace school district.

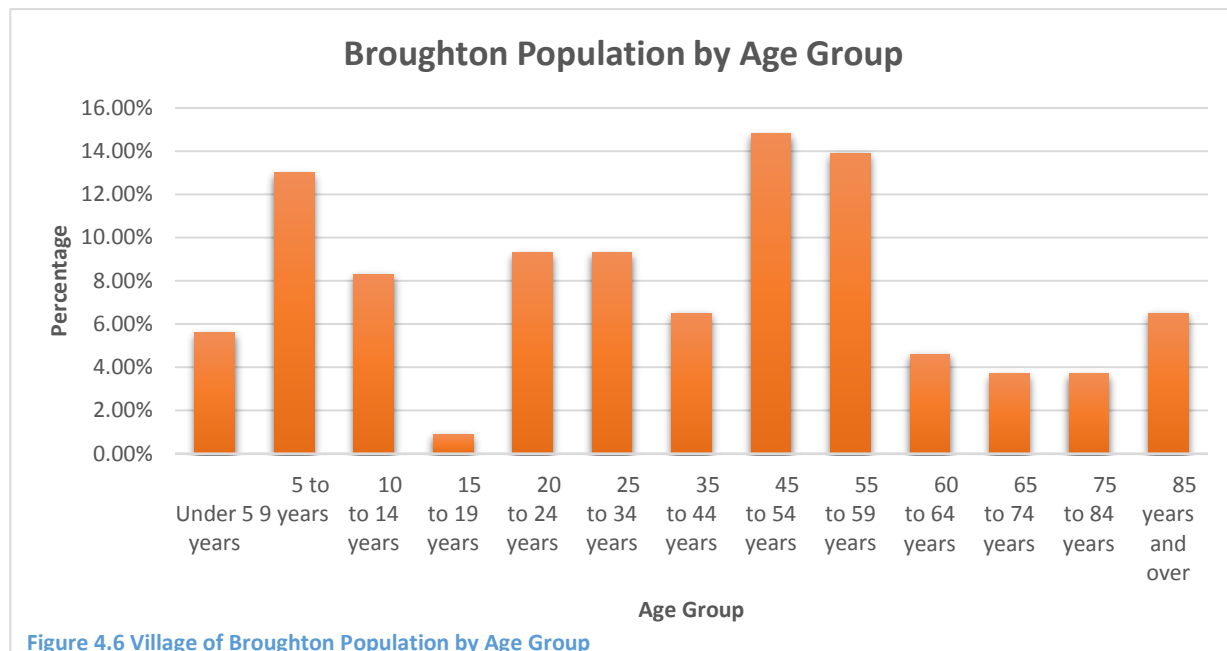


Table 4.2 below shows that 54 total residents age 16 years and older are currently employed. The majority of those residents are employed in the manufacturing industry as well as the educational services, health care and social assistance industry.

Table 4.2: Industry for Employed Population 16 years and Older	
Industry	Number of people
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0
Construction	0
Manufacturing	16
Wholesale trade	2
Retail trade	8
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	0
Information	0
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	1
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	7
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	10
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	7
Other services, except public administration	2
Public administration	1
TOTAL	54

There are 54 housing units in Broughton, with 18.5% being vacant and 81.5% occupied. 95.5% of the homes in Broughton are owner occupied. The median household income is \$36,667 and the Village's per capita income is \$16,085. 22.1% of the population has an income that is below the federal poverty level, according to 2016 ACS data. Residents provided input on strengths and weaknesses for their Village and County during public involvement meetings. Their feedback is provided on the following page.

Tuesday, November 7, 2017 | Village Hall | 5 members of the public attended

BROUGHTON'S IDENTIFIED STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS:

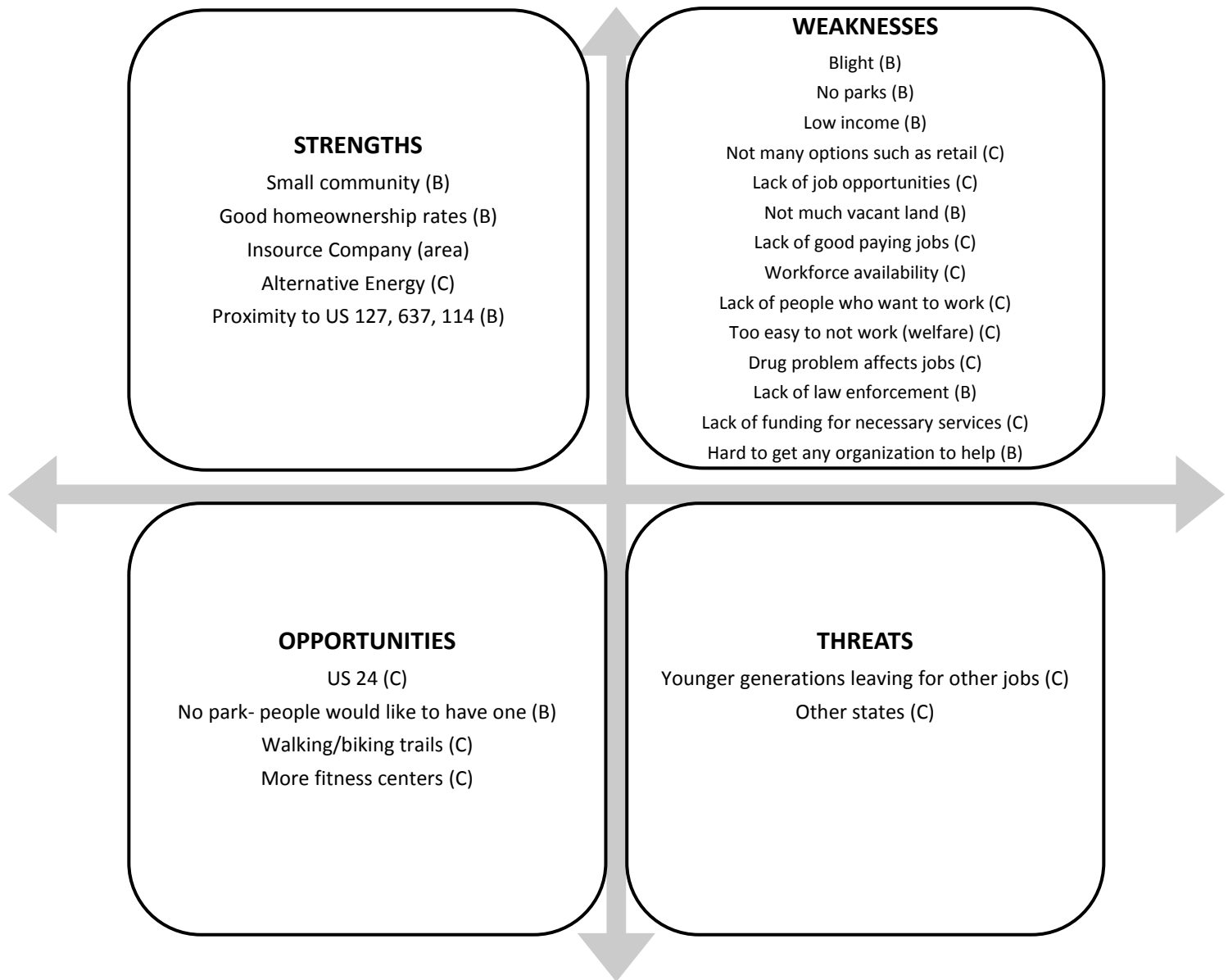


Figure 4.7 Village of Broughton SWOT Analysis

Note: In the chart above, 'b' signifies an element specific to Broughton and 'C' signifies an element specific to Paulding County as a whole.

BROUGHTON'S GOALS:

More walking/biking trails and funding ♦ Clean up slum and blight ♦ Obtain grants for low income family homes ♦ More walking/biking trails ♦ Public works improvements (lights, police)

VILLAGE OF CECIL

The Village of Cecil is located in Crane Township in the northern area of Paulding County. US Route 24 travels through the community and US Route 127 is located just to the east. The Maumee River runs northwest of the Village and the Indiana Northeastern Railway, which experiences approximately one car per day, travels northeast to northwest through the Village, as shown in Figure 4.8 below. Cecil is within the Paulding Exempted Village school district.

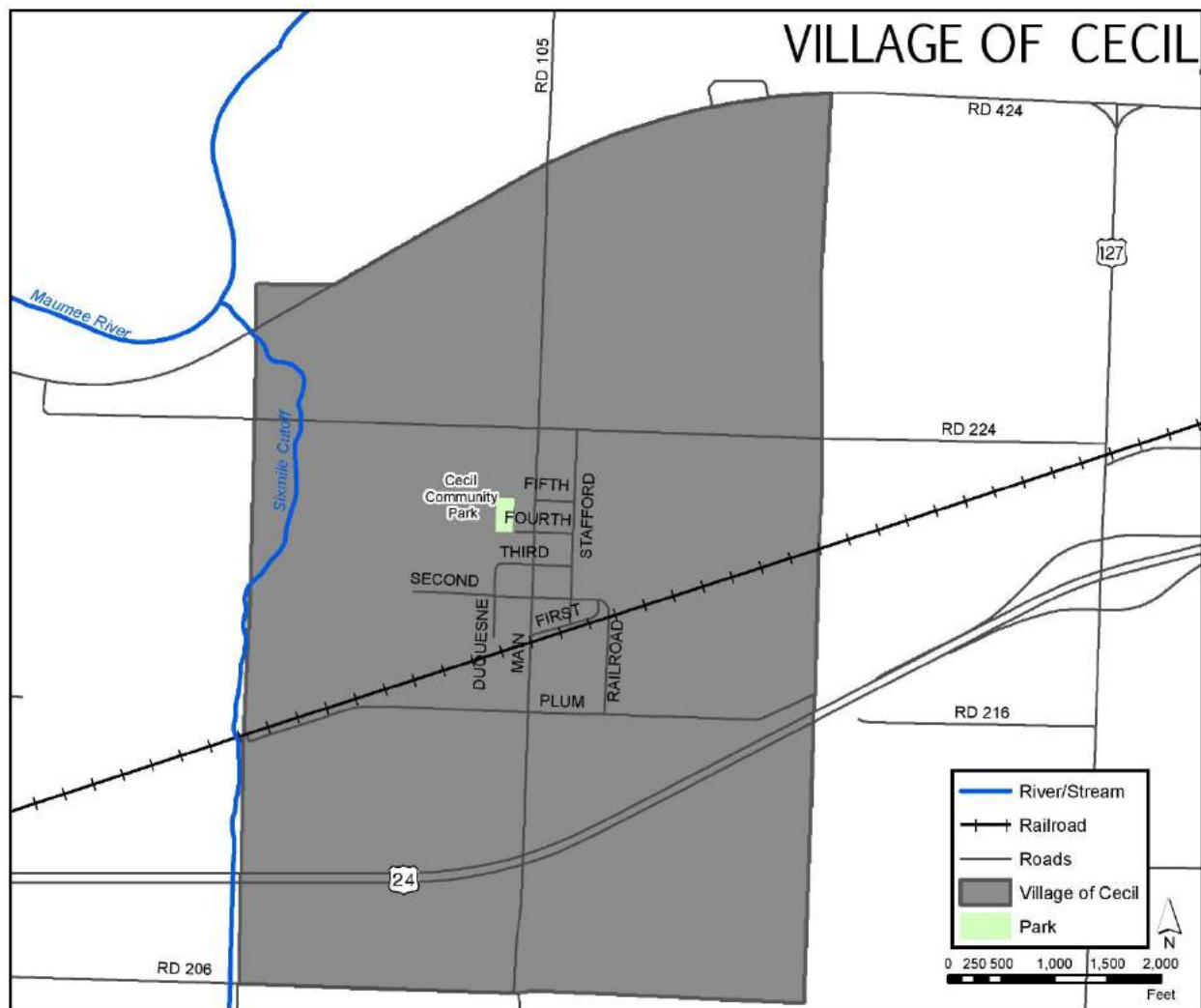
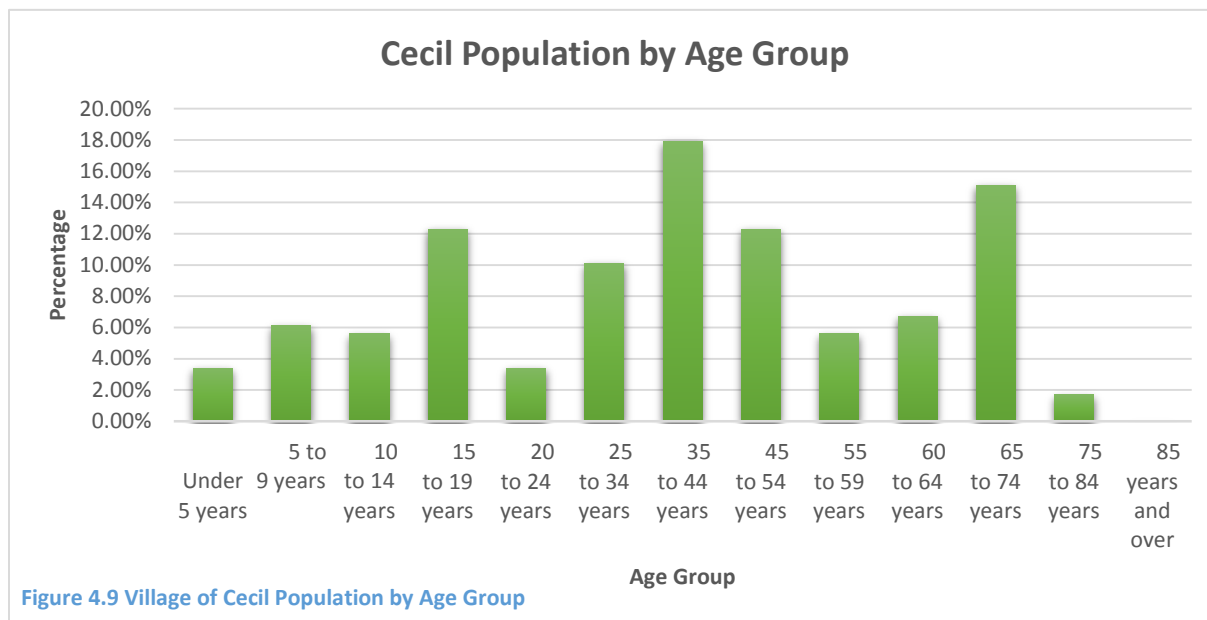


Figure 4.8 Village of Cecil Map

Cecil's total population is 179 according to 2016 ACS data, which is a 17% decrease from the population total in 2000 (216). The median age of the Village is 41.4 and as shown in Figure 4.9 on the following page, the highest percentage of the population is 35 to 44 years of age, followed by 65 to 74 years and 15 to 19 years old. Broughton's population is largely homogenous with 97.8% being categorized as white, 0.6% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander and 2.7% two or more races. 3.4% (6 individuals) of the population living in Cecil are Hispanic or Latino of any race.



The table below shows that 70 total residents age 16 years and older are currently employed. The majority of those residents are employed in the manufacturing industry as well as the educational services, health care and social assistance industry.

Table 4.3: Industry for Employed Population 16 years and Older	
Industry	Number of people
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	3
Construction	1
Manufacturing	19
Wholesale trade	0
Retail trade	4
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	9
Information	0
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	0
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	2
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	15
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	5
Other services, except public administration	6
Public administration	6
TOTAL	70

There are 87 housing units in Cecil, with 16.1% being vacant and 83.9% occupied. The vast majority of these housing units were built prior to 1939 and 78.1% of the Village's homes are currently owner occupied. The median household income is \$29,904 and the Village's per capita income is \$16,089. 34.1% of the population has an income that is below the federal poverty level, according to 2016 ACS data. Residents provided input on strengths and weaknesses for their Village and County during public involvement meetings. Their feedback is provided on the following page.

Monday, November 6, 2017 | Fire Station | 2 members of the public attended

CECIL'S IDENTIFIED STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND THREATS:

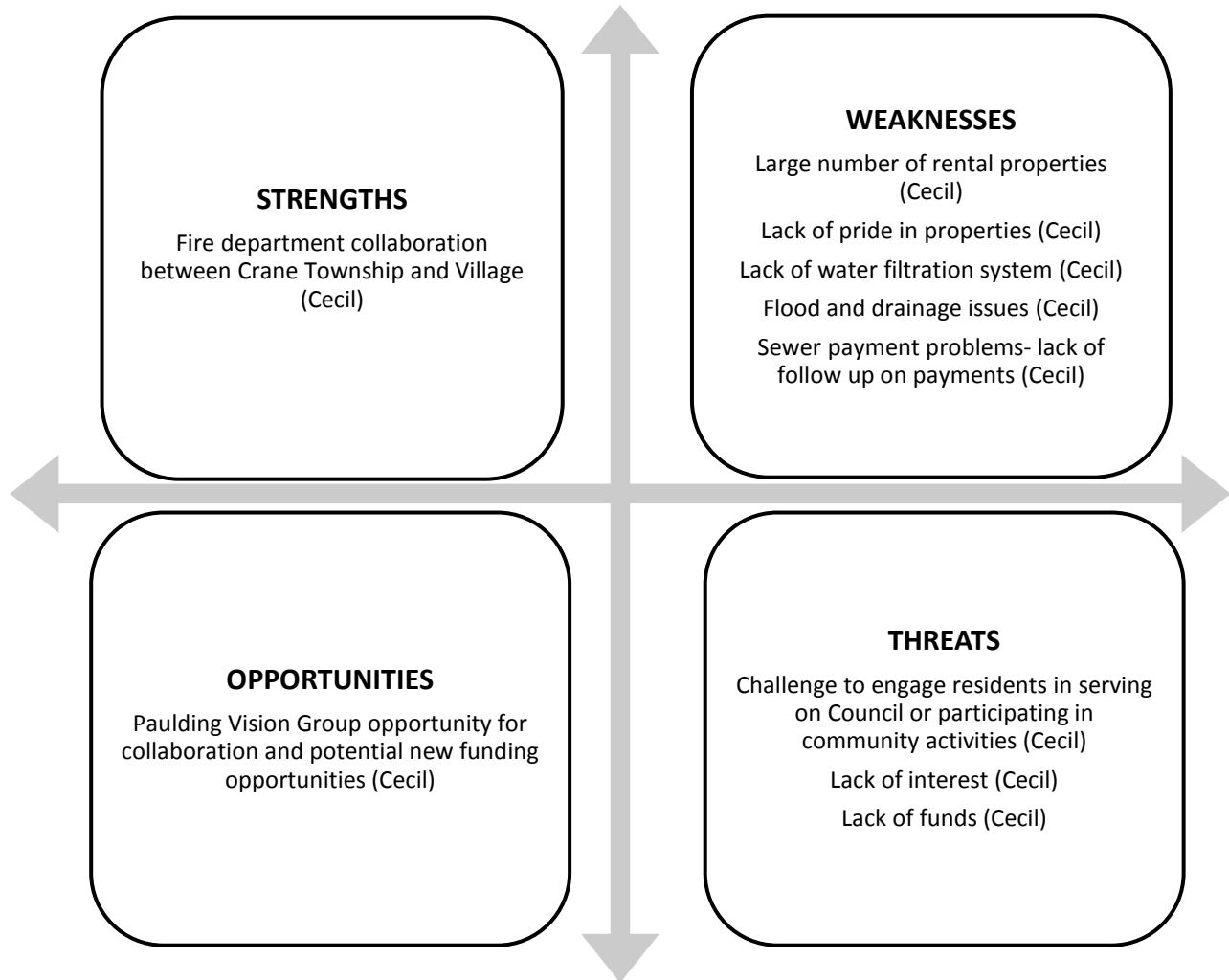


Figure 4.10 Village of Cecil SWOT Analysis

CECIL'S GOALS:

Reengage the residents to resurrect the small town charm and pride once had.

VILLAGE OF GROVER HILL

The Village of Grover Hill is located in Latty Township in the southeastern area of Paulding County and State Routes 114 and 637 travel through the community. The Village is home to Grover Hill Elementary School, which is part of the Wayne Trace School District, as well as Welcome Park which is located on the north side of the community, as shown in Figure 4.11 below.

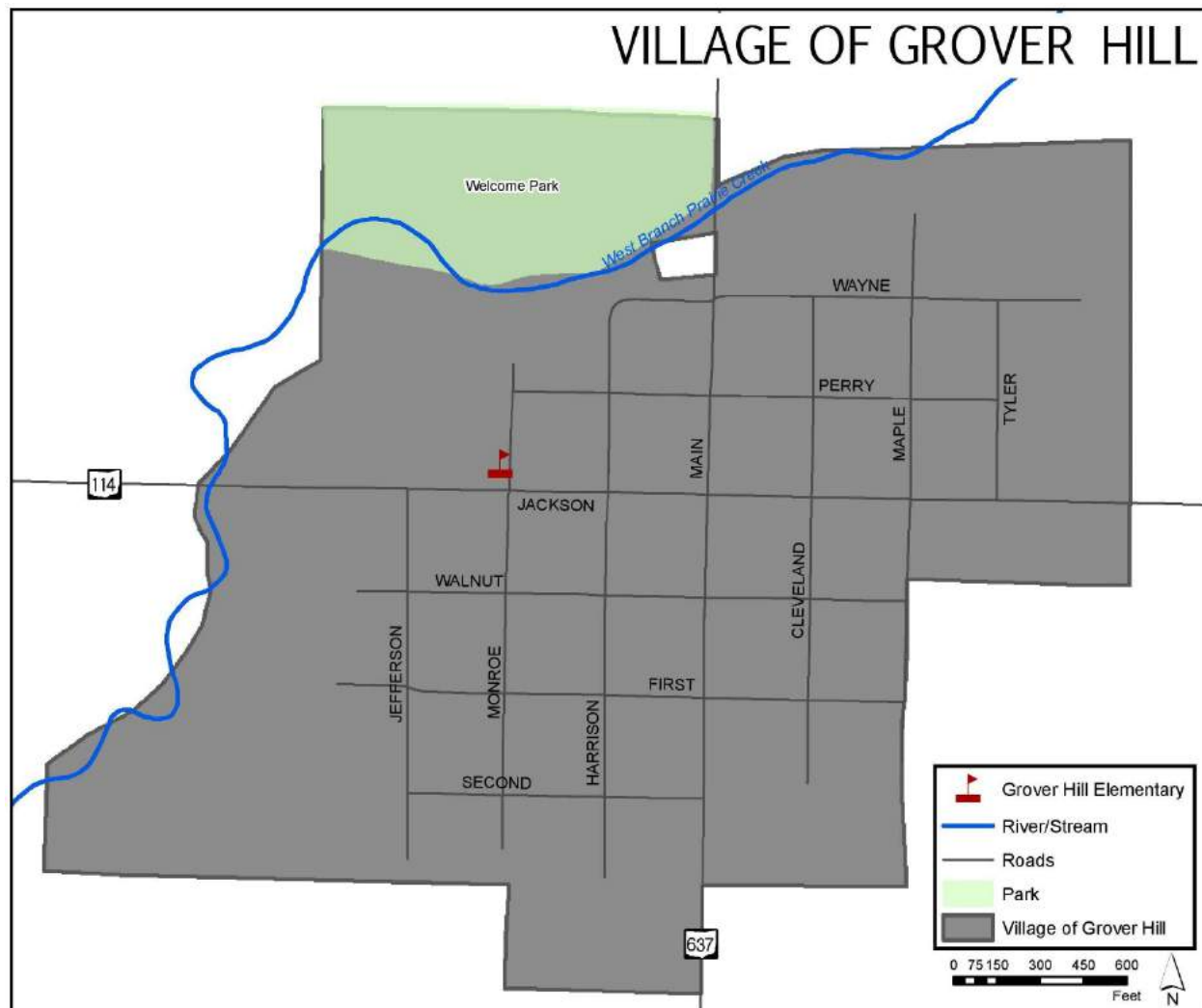


Figure 4.11 Village of Grover Hill Map

The total population of Grover Hill is 386 according to 2016 ACS data, which is a 6% decrease from the population total in 2000 (412). The median age of the Village is 32.6, the lowest of all the Villages in the County, and as shown in Figure 4.12 on the following page the highest percentage of the population is 35 to 44 years of age followed by 25 to 34 years. Grover Hill's population is largely homogenous with 98.4% being categorized as white, 0.8% Black or African American and 0.8% some other race. 4.4% (17 individuals) of the population living in Grover Hill are Hispanic or Latino of any race.

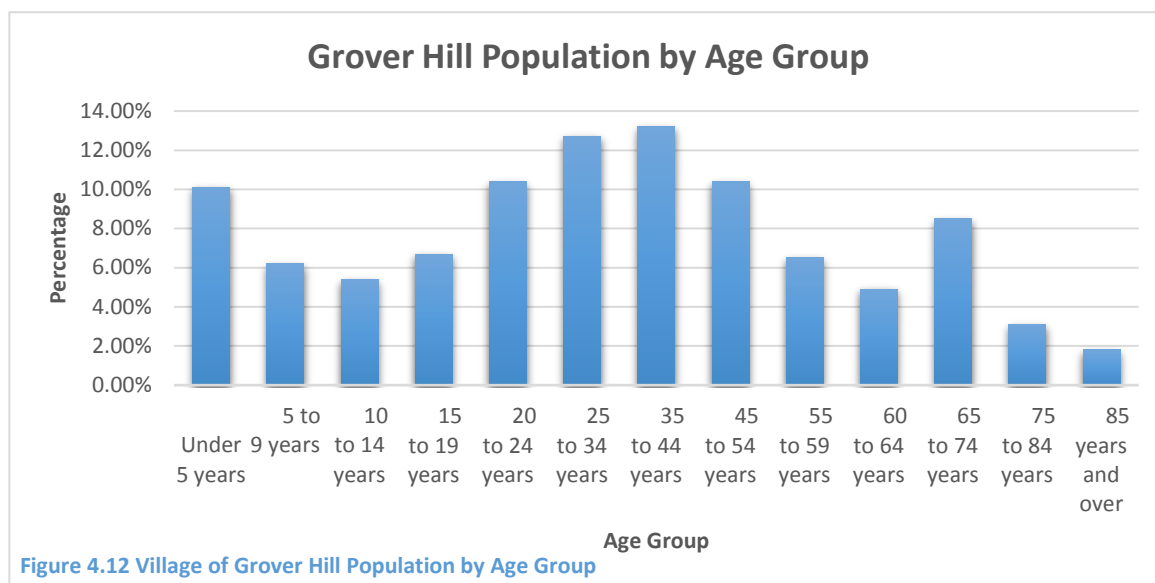


Table 4.4 below shows that 170 total residents age 16 years and older are currently employed. The majority of those residents are employed in the manufacturing industry as well as the educational services, health care and social assistance industry.

Table 4.4: Industry for Employed Population 16 years and Older	
Industry	Number of people
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	8
Construction	19
Manufacturing	57
Wholesale trade	2
Retail trade	19
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	4
Information	3
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	3
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	7
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	20
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	15
Other services, except public administration	13
Public administration	0
TOTAL	170

There are 187 housing units in Grover Hill, with 10.2% being vacant and 89.8% occupied. Over half of these housing units were built prior to 1939 and 75.6% of the Village's homes are currently owner occupied. The median household income is \$40,455 and the Village's per capita income is \$18,691. 15.8% of the population has an income that is below the federal poverty level, according to 2016 ACS data. Residents provided input on strengths and weaknesses for their Village and County during public involvement meetings. Their feedback is provided on the following page.

GROVER HILL'S IDENTIFIED STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND THREATS:

Thursday, November 9, 2017 | VFW | 9 members of the public attended

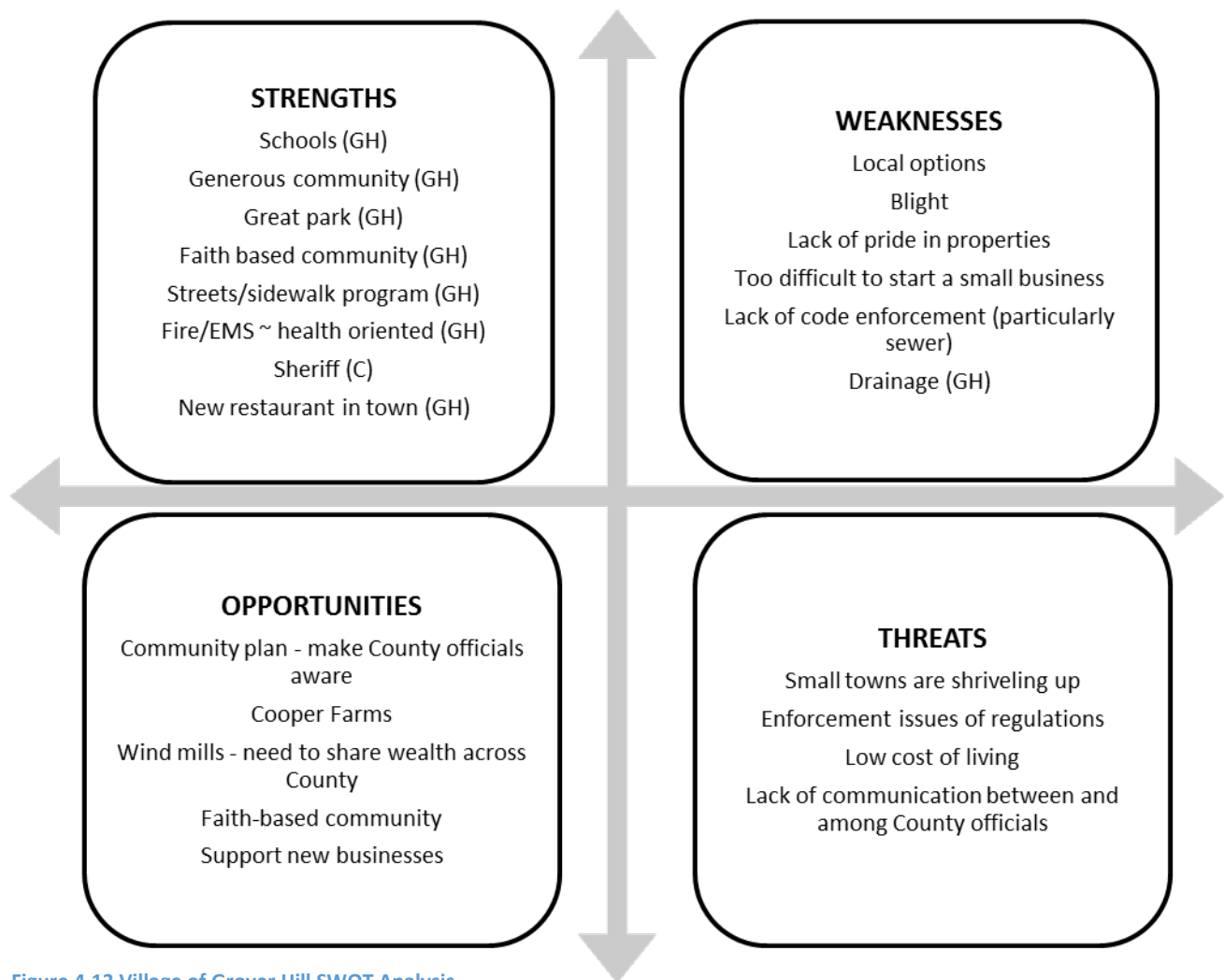


Figure 4.13 Village of Grover Hill SWOT Analysis

Note: In the chart above, 'GH' signifies an element specific to Grover Hill and 'C' signifies an element specific to Paulding County as a whole.

GROVER HILLS' GOALS:

Stop the flooding of the east end of Grover Hill ♦ Obtain input from the County Commissioners ♦ Demolish run down homes and stores- clean up blighted properties ♦ Clean up properties of trash, cars and weeds ♦ Bring businesses to town, encourage small businesses to locate in the community, maintain existing business ♦ Improve the park in Grover Hill ♦ Provide some type of community building ♦ Follow through with actions at the court house level ♦ Obtain more grants in Paulding County to use for job growth and planning ♦ More employment opportunities within the County ♦ Encourage youth to pursue technical training for local employment ♦ Keep youth in the County and keep drugs out- continue to address drug problem ♦ More civic pride

VILLAGE SNAPSHOTS

VILLAGE OF HAVILAND

The Village of Haviland is located in Blue Creek Township in the southcentral area of Paulding County. State Route 114 runs through the community from east to west and the Village is home to two parks and a Village Hall, as shown in Figure 4.14 below. Haviland is part of the Wayne Trace Local School District.

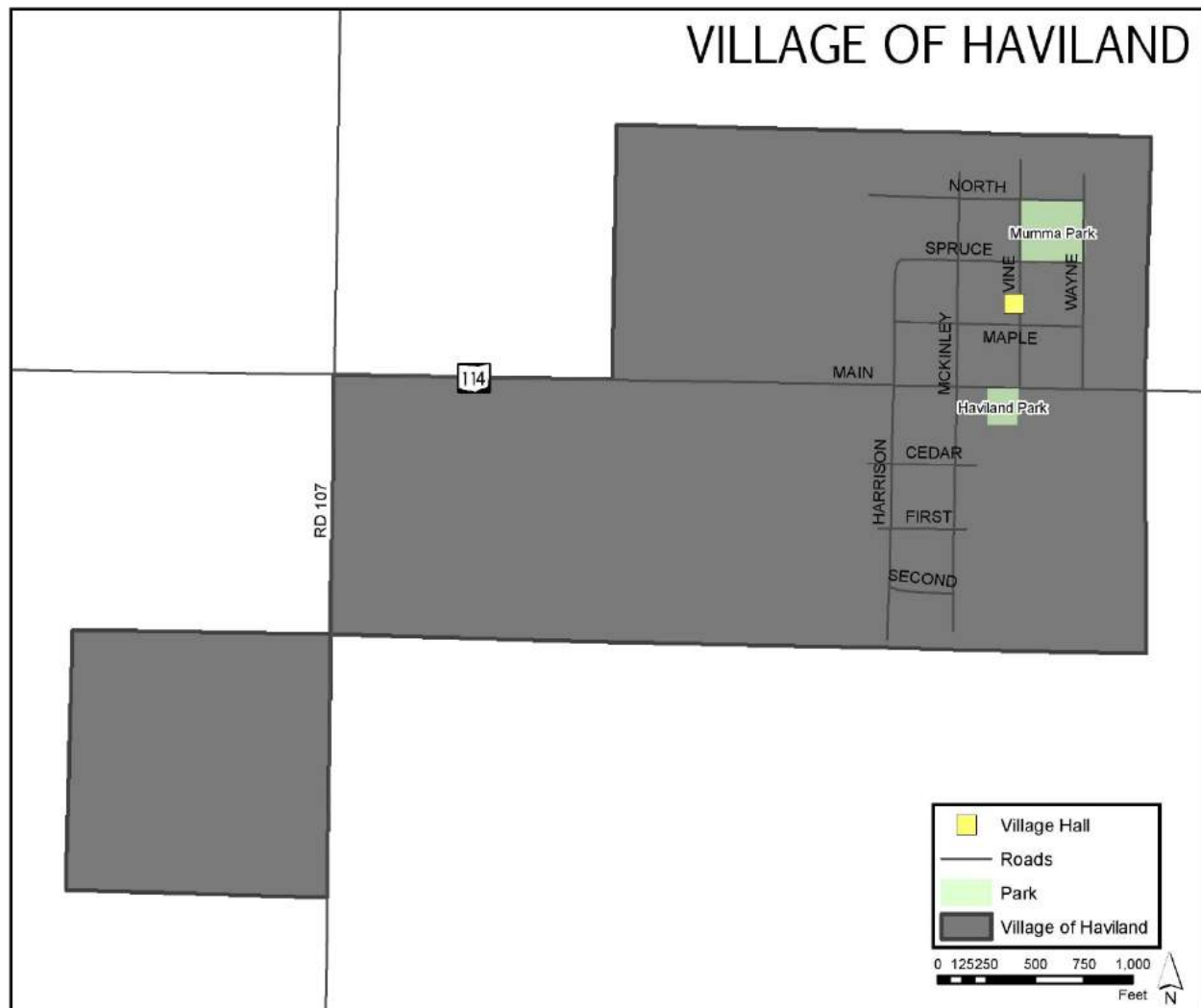
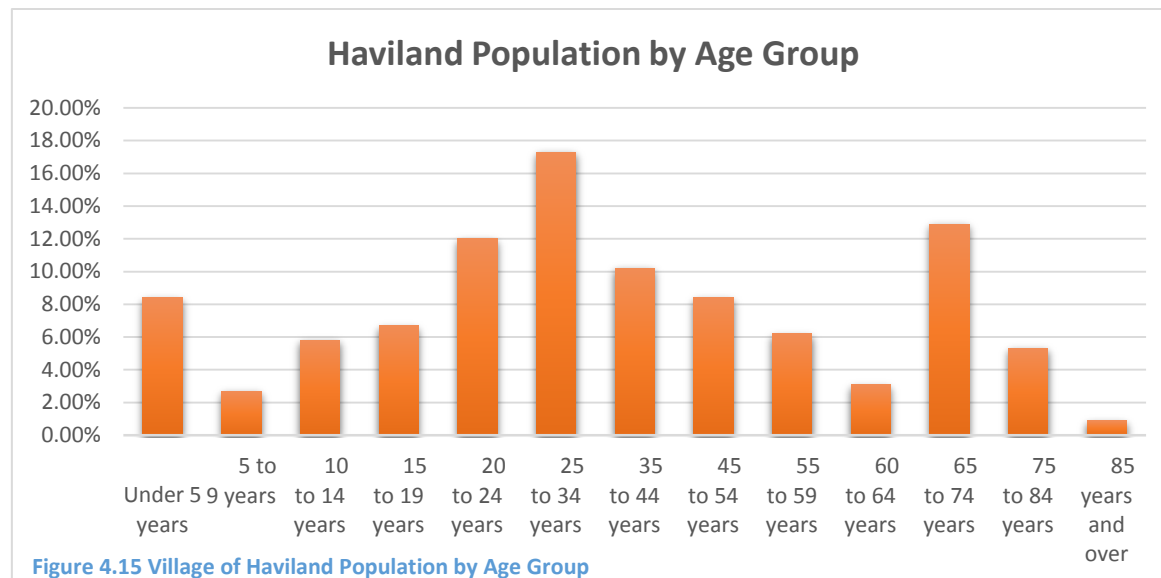


Figure 4.14 Village of Haviland Map

The total population of Haviland is 225 according to 2016 ACS data, which is a 25% increase from the population total in 2000 (180). The median age of the Village is 34.4 and as shown in Figure 4.15 on the following page, the highest percentage of the population is 25 to 34 years of age followed by 65 to 74 years. Haviland's population is largely homogenous with 97.8% being categorized as white, 0.9% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 0.9% Samoan, and 0.4% some other race. 8.4% (19 individuals) of the population living in Haviland are Hispanic or Latino of any race.



The table below shows that 95 total residents age 16 years and older are currently employed. The majority of those residents are employed in the manufacturing industry as well as the educational services, health care and social assistance industry.

Table 4.5: Industry for Employed Population 16 years and Older	
Industry	Number of people
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	3
Construction	1
Manufacturing	46
Wholesale trade	0
Retail trade	3
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	7
Information	0
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	4
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	3
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	17
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	6
Other services, except public administration	3
Public administration	2
TOTAL	95

There are 108 housing units in Haviland, with 13% being vacant and 87% occupied. A large portion of these housing units were built prior to 1939 with the next largest number of housing units built from 1950 to 1959. 54.3% of the Village's homes are currently owner occupied while 45.7% are renter occupied. The median household income is \$30,938 and the Village's per capita income is \$16,837. 18.7% of the population has an income that is below the federal poverty level, according to 2016 ACS data. The Village Council opted out of the Paulding Vision Board and planning process, so they did not conduct any planning meetings in their community.

VILLAGE OF LATTY

The Village of Latty is located in Paulding Township in the central area of Paulding County. State Route 613 travels from east to west along the northern edge of the Village and the Norfolk Southern railroad, which experiences approximately 10 cars per day, also travels through the community. Latty is home to the Latty Village Park, as shown in Figure __ below, and is part of the Wayne Trace Local School District.

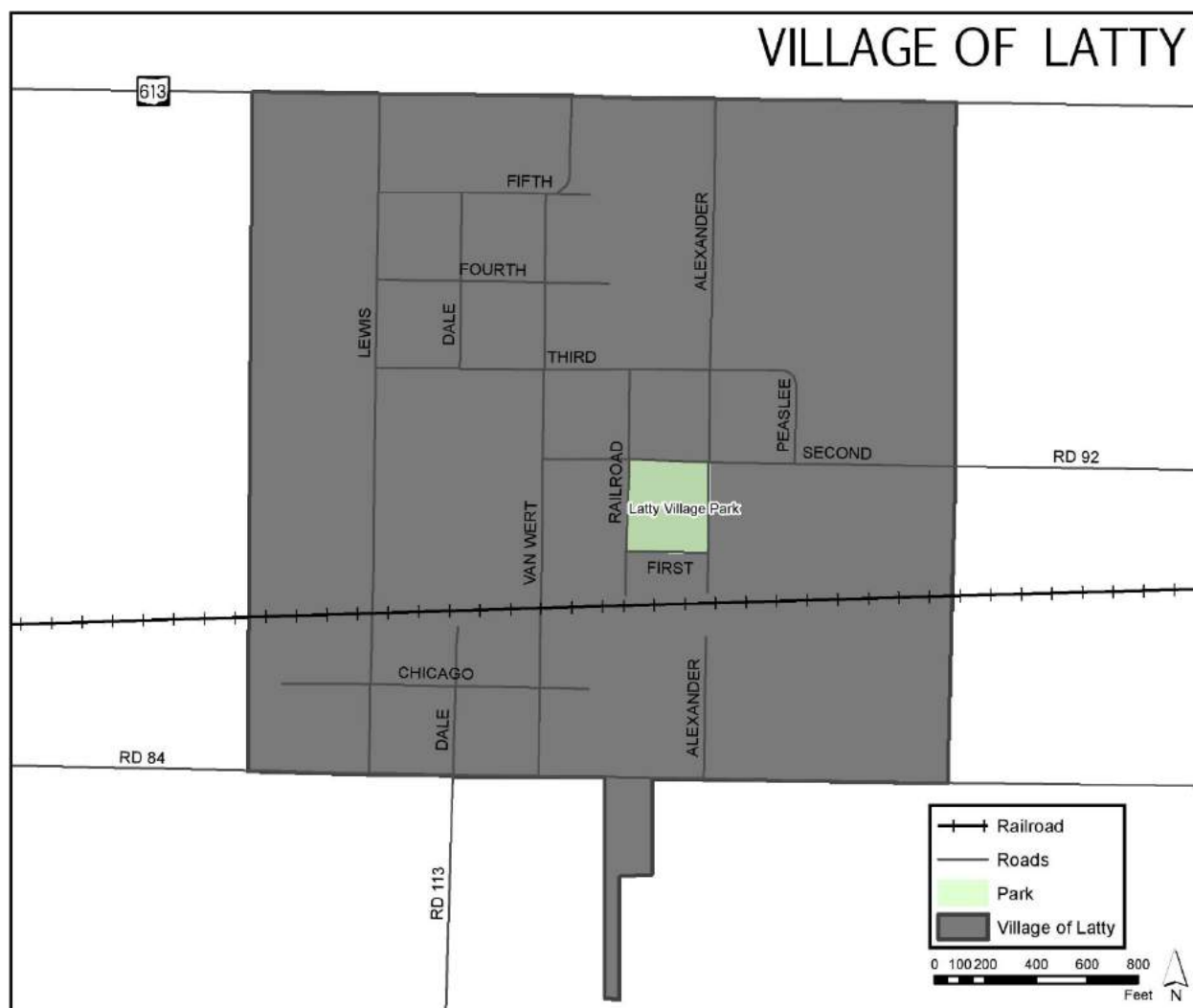


Figure 4.16 Village of Latty Map

The total population of Latty is 165 according to 2016 ACS data, which is a 21% decrease from the population total in 2000 (200). The median age of the Village is 44.9 and as shown in Figure 4.17 on the following page, the highest percentage of the population is 45 to 54 years of age followed by 25 to 34 years. Latty's population is largely homogenous with 86.1% being categorized as white, 9.7% Black or African American, and 4.2% Two or More Races. 2.4% (4 individuals) of the population living in Latty are Hispanic or Latino of any race.

VILLAGE SNAPSHOTS

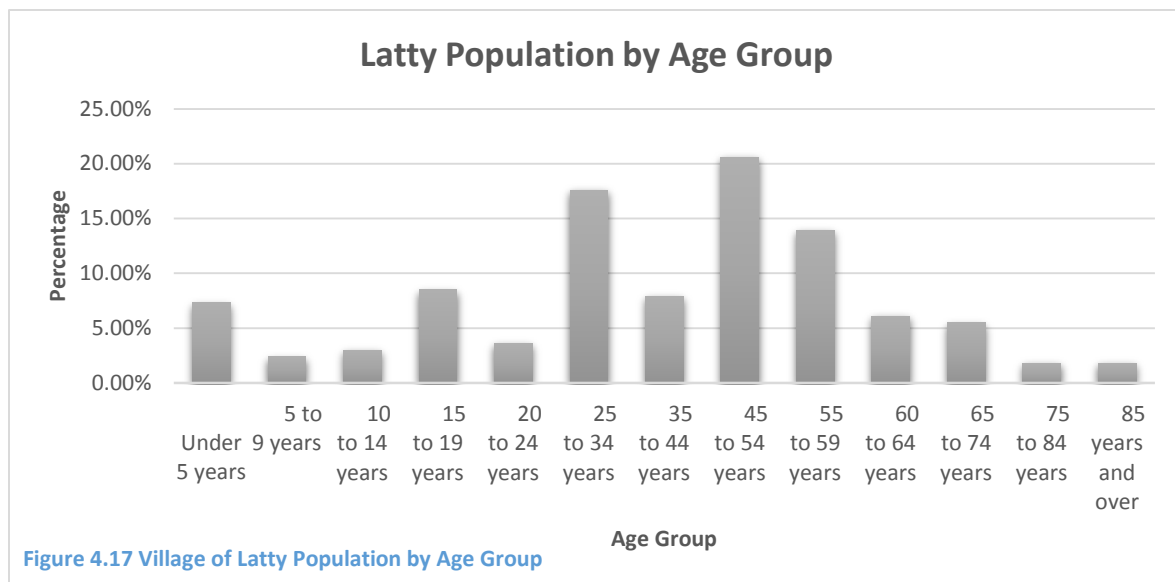


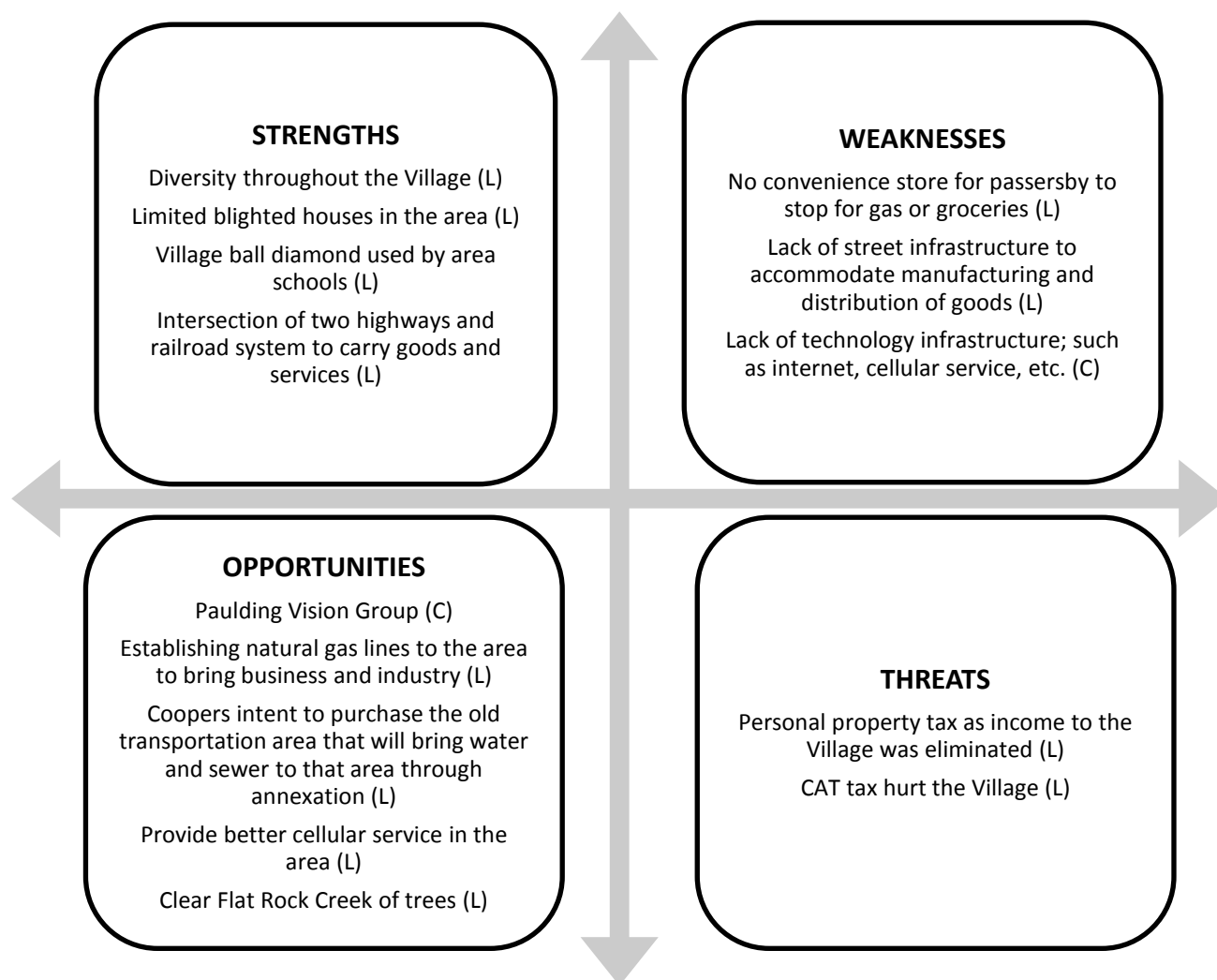
Table 4.6 below shows that 102 total residents age 16 years and older are currently employed. The majority of those residents are employed in the educational services, health care and social assistance industry followed by the manufacturing industry.

Industry	Number of people
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	6
Construction	12
Manufacturing	24
Wholesale trade	2
Retail trade	8
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	5
Information	3
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	5
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	0
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	29
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	6
Other services, except public administration	1
Public administration	1
TOTAL	102

There are 72 housing units in Latty, with 6.9% being vacant and 93.1% occupied. A large portion of these housing units were built prior to 1939 with the next largest number of housing units built from 1970 to 1979. 89.6% of the Village's homes are currently owner occupied while 10.4% are renter occupied. The median household income is \$54,583 and the Village's per capita income is \$28,343. 11.2% of the population has an income that is below the federal poverty level, according to 2016 ACS data. Latty

residents provided input on strengths and weaknesses for their Village and County during public involvement meetings. Their feedback is provided on the following page.

Monday, November 20, 2017 | Village Hall | 4 members of the public attended



LATTY'S IDENTIFIED STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

Figure 4.18 Village of Latty SWOT Analysis

Note: In the chart above, 'L' signifies an element specific to Latty and 'C' signifies an element specific to Paulding County as a whole.

LATTY'S GOALS:

Address infrastructure issues ♦ Attract more businesses and industry ♦ Obtain new funding opportunities

VILLAGE OF MELROSE

The Village of Melrose is located in Brown Township on the eastern side of the County. State Route 613 travels from east to west through the Village and the Norfolk Southern railroad, which experiences approximately 10 cars per day, also travels through the community. Melrose is home to the Melrose Park, as shown in Figure 4.19 below, and is part of the Paulding Exempted Village School District.

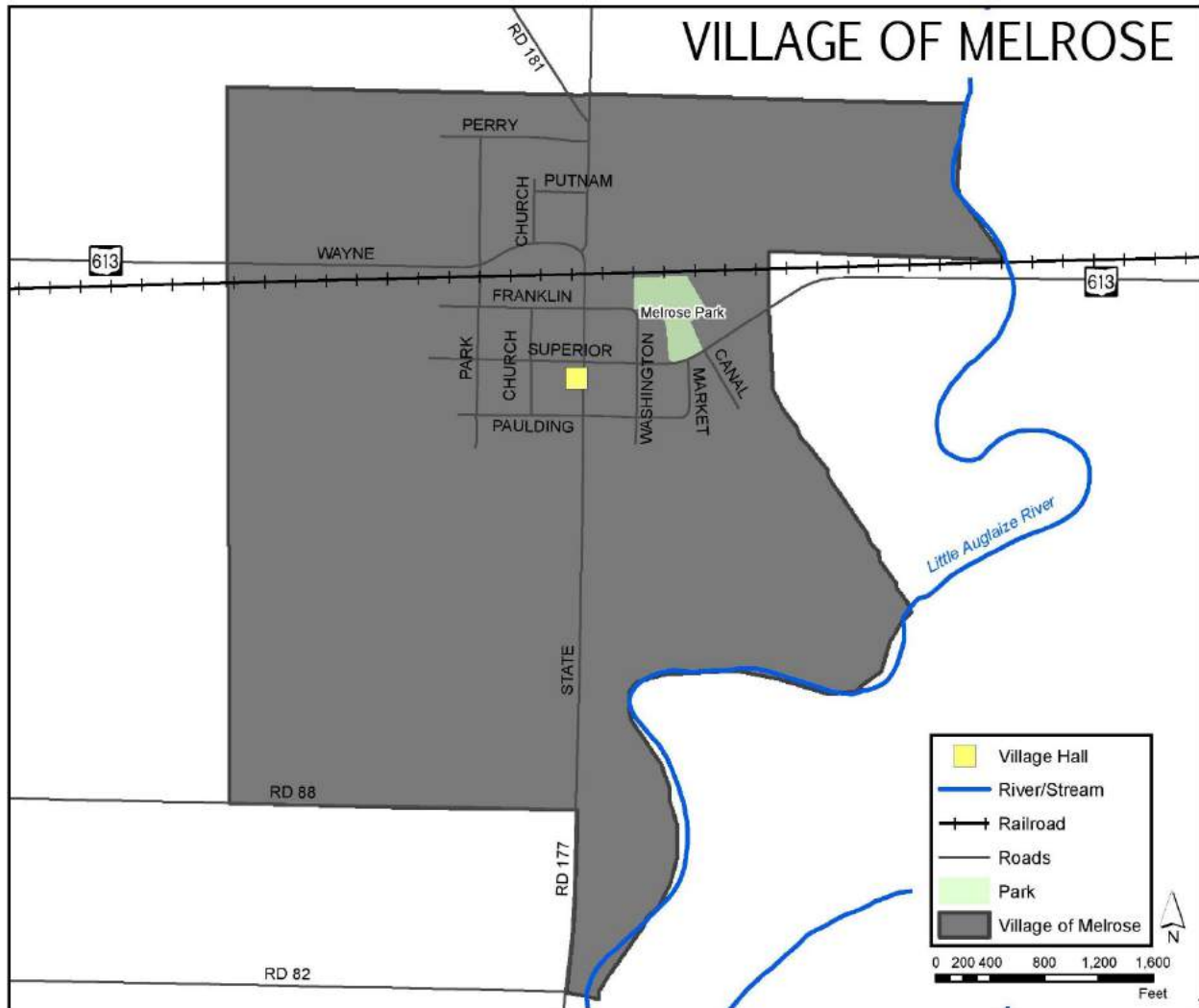


Figure 4.19 Village of Melrose Map

The total population of Melrose is 151 according to 2016 ACS data, which is a 53% decrease from the population total in 2000 (322). The median age of the Village is 48.5 and as shown in Figure 4.20 on the following page, the highest percentage of the population is 45 to 54 years of age followed by 35 to 44 years. The population of Melrose is largely homogenous with 87.4% being categorized as white, 6% Black or African American, 4% American Indiana and Alaska Native, and 2% Two or More Races. There are no individuals that are Hispanic or Latino of any race currently living in Melrose.

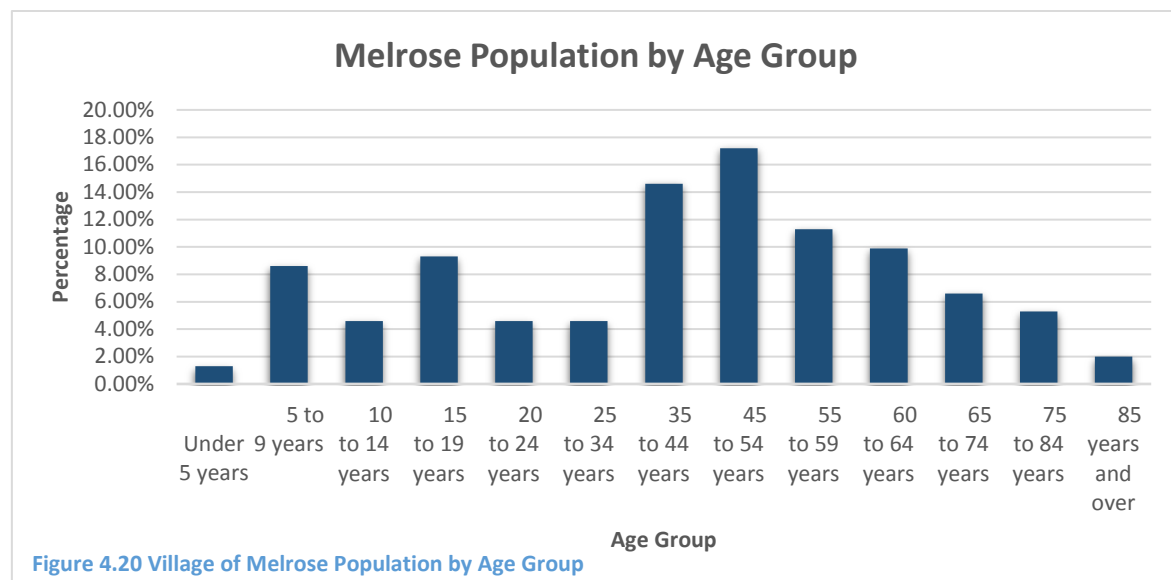


Table 4.7 below shows that 61 total residents age 16 years and older are currently employed. The majority of those residents are employed in the manufacturing industry followed by the educational services, health care, and social assistance industry.

Table 4.7: Industry for Employed Population 16 years and Older	
Industry	Number of people
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0
Construction	2
Manufacturing	18
Wholesale trade	3
Retail trade	3
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1
Information	0
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	0
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	9
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	14
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	0
Other services, except public administration	2
Public administration	9
TOTAL	61

There are 95 housing units in Melrose, with 31.6% being vacant and 68.4% occupied. A large portion of these housing units were built from 1980 to 1999. 81.5% of the Village's occupied homes are currently owner occupied while 18.5% are renter occupied. The median household income is \$50,313 and the Village's per capita income is \$21,154. 20.5% of Melrose residents have an income that is below the federal poverty level, according to 2016 ACS data. Residents provided input on strengths and weaknesses for their Village and County during public involvement meetings. Their feedback is provided on the following page.

Monday, November 13, 2017 | Village Hall | 6 members of the public attended

MELROSE'S IDENTIFIED STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

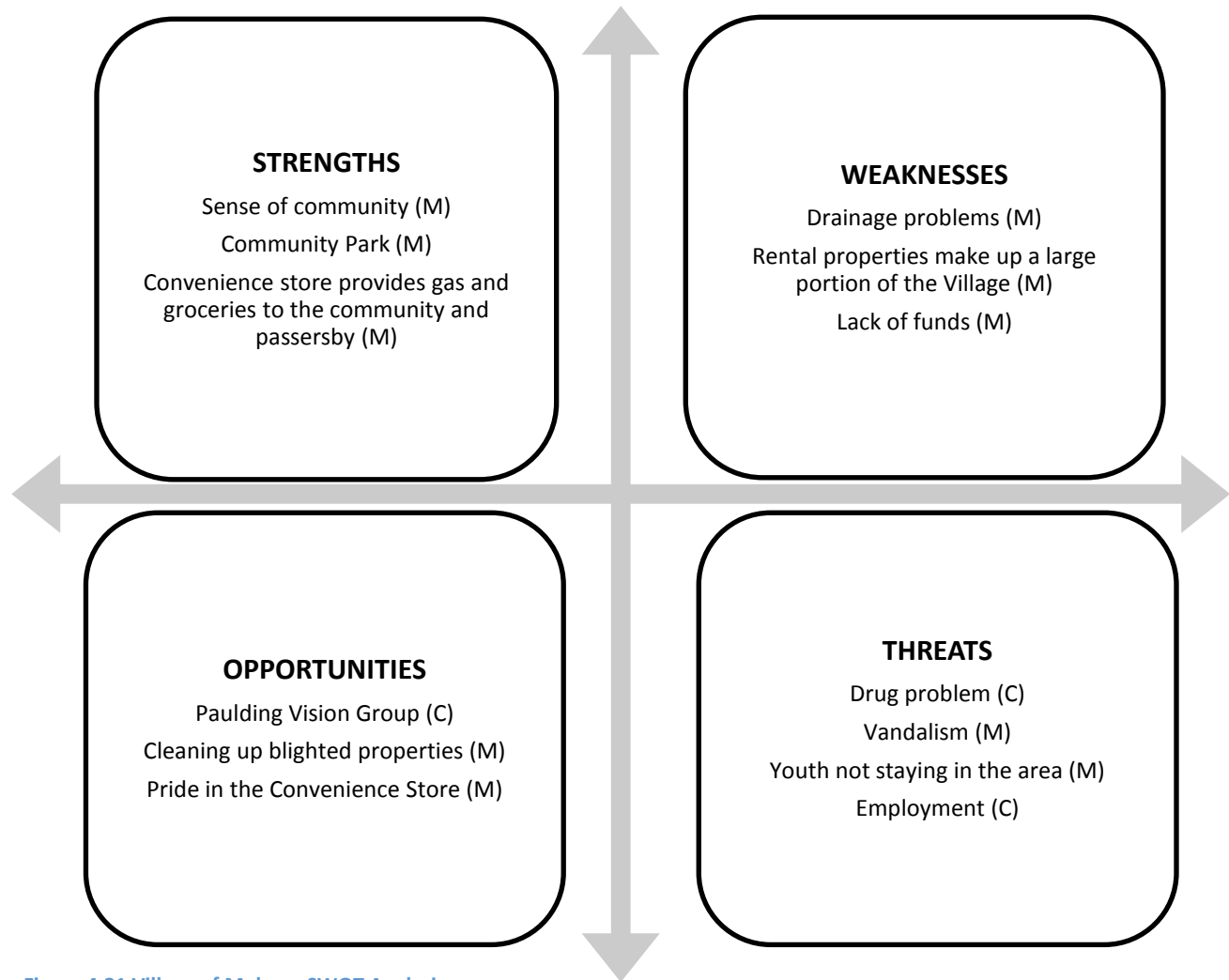


Figure 4.21 Village of Melrose SWOT Analysis

Note: In the chart above, 'M' signifies an element specific to Melrose and 'C' signifies an element specific to Paulding County as a whole.

MELROSE'S GOALS:

Address road and drainage issues ♦ Clean up slum and blighted properties ♦ Address the need for police protection ♦ Address water and sewer needs

VILLAGE OF OAKWOOD

The Village of Oakwood is located in Brown Township on the eastern side of the County. State Route 613 travels through the Village as well as State Route 66. The Norfolk Southern railroad, which experiences approximately 10 cars per day, also travels through the community. Located in the Village of Oakwood is the Cooper Community Library and Oakwood Elementary School, as shown in Figure 4.22 below. The Village of Oakwood is part of the Paulding Exempted Village School District.

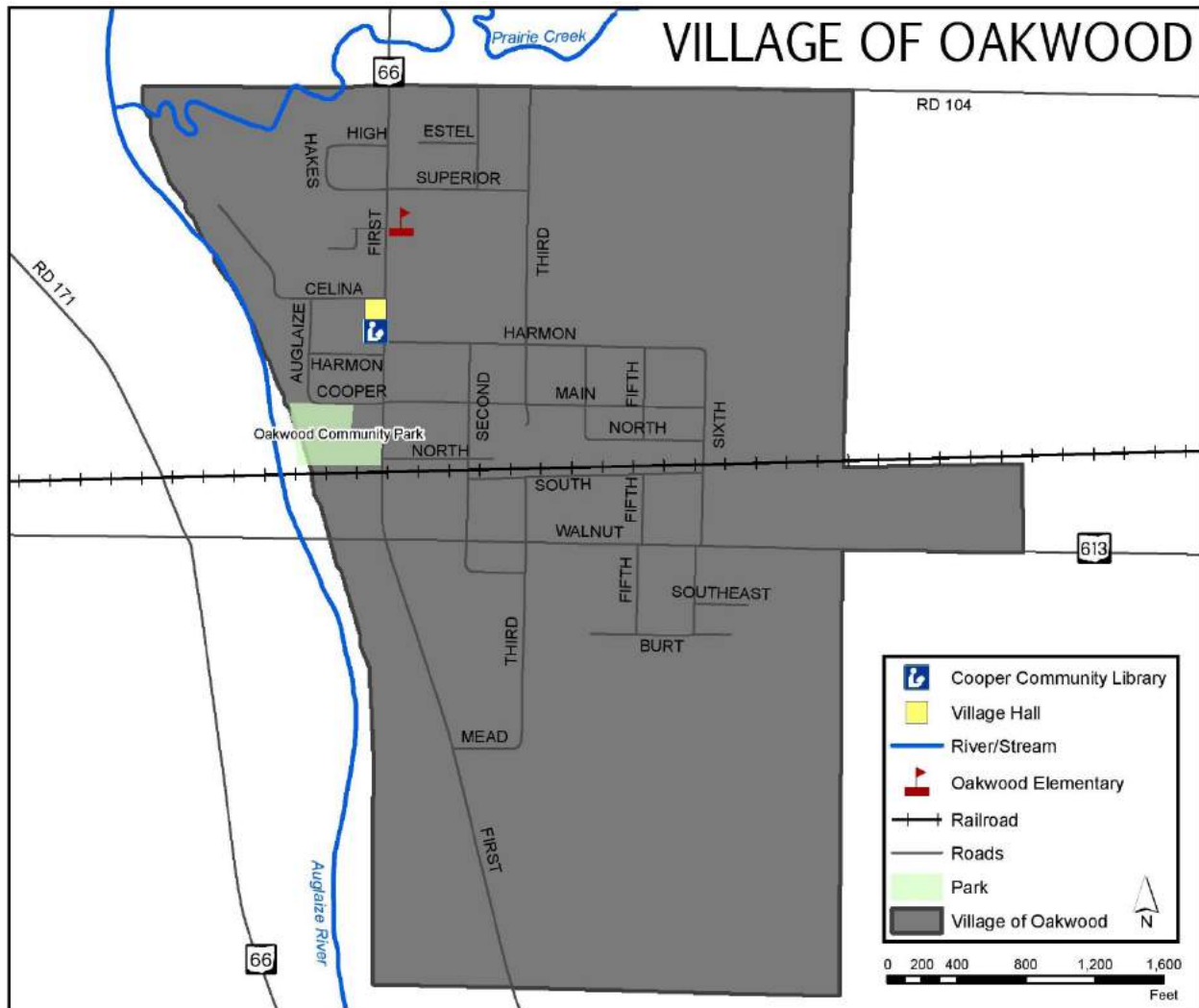
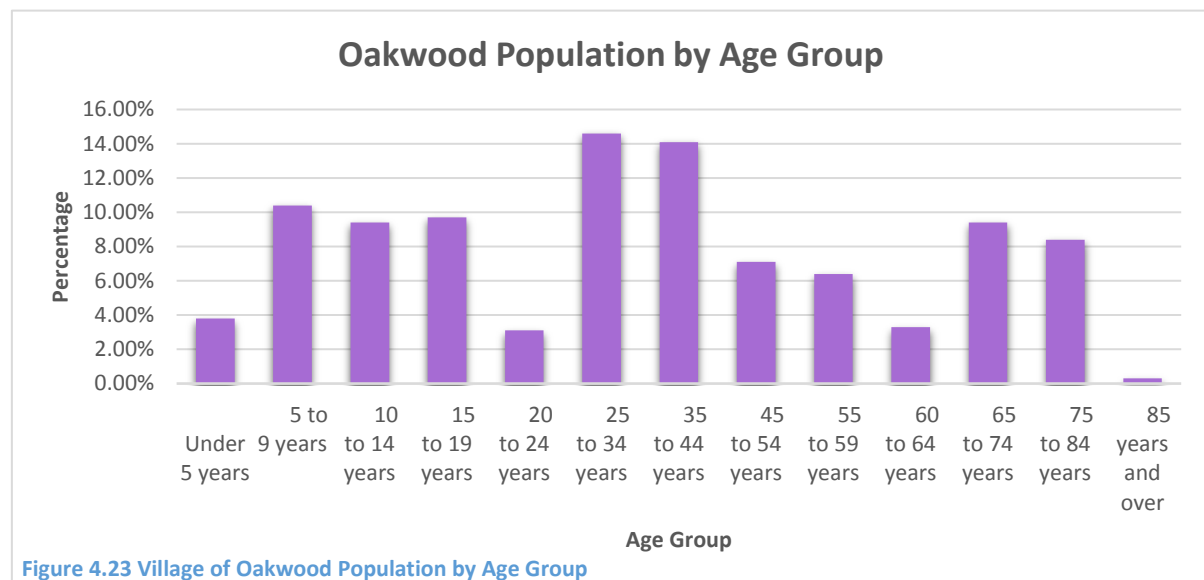


Figure 4.22 Village of Oakwood Map

The total population of Oakwood is 608 according to 2016 ACS data, which is practically unchanged since 2000, which had a population of 607. The median age of the Village is 33.6 and as shown in Figure 4.23 on the following page, the highest percentage of the population is 25 to 34 years of age followed by 35 to 44 years old. The population of Oakwood is largely homogenous with 95.1% being categorized as white, 3.1% Some Other Race, and 1.8% Two or More Races. 5.6% (34 individuals) of the residents currently living in Oakwood are Hispanic or Latino of any race.



The table below shows that 262 total residents age 16 years and older are currently employed. The majority of those residents are employed in the manufacturing industry followed by the educational services, health care, and social assistance industry.

Table 4.8: Industry for Employed Population 16 years and Older	
Industry	Number of people
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	36
Construction	0
Manufacturing	73
Wholesale trade	6
Retail trade	34
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	13
Information	8
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	4
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	4
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	56
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	28
Other services, except public administration	0
Public administration	0
TOTAL	262

There are 275 housing units in Oakwood, with 13.8% being vacant and 86.2% occupied. A large portion of these housing units were built before 1939 followed by another large amount built between 1970 and 1979. 70.5% of the Village's occupied homes are currently owner occupied while 29.5% are renter occupied. The median household income is \$41,607 and the Village's per capita income is \$18,261. 8.6% of Oakwood residents have an income that is below the federal poverty level, according to 2016 ACS data. Residents provided input on strengths and weaknesses for their Village and County during public involvement meetings. Their feedback is provided on the following page.

Monday, November 13, 2017 | Cooper Community Library | 15 members of the public attended

OAKWOOD'S IDENTIFIED STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND THREATS

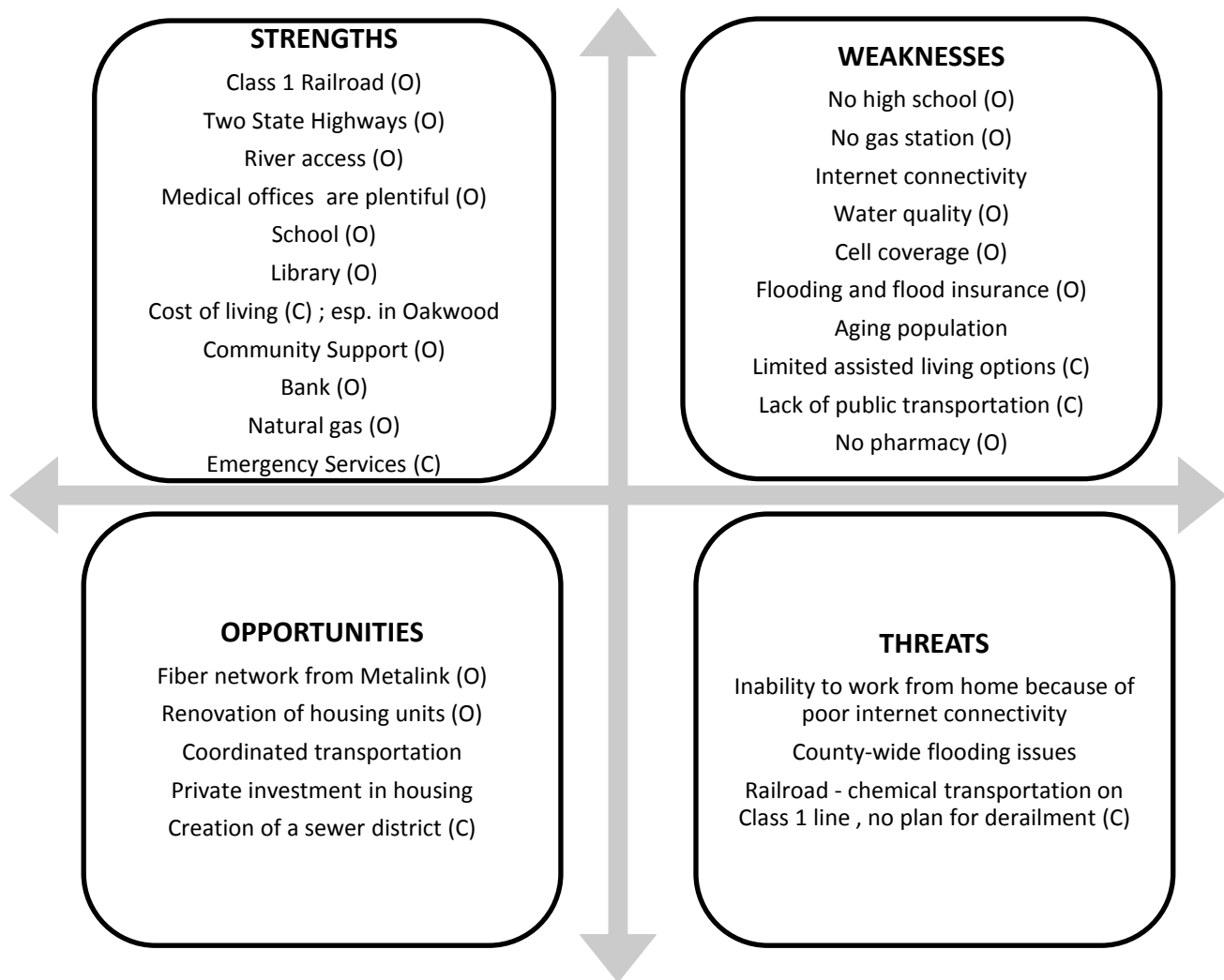


Figure 4.24 Village of Oakwood SWOT Analysis

Note: In the chart above, 'O' signifies an element specific to Oakwood and 'C' signifies an element specific to Paulding County as a whole.

OAKWOOD'S GOALS:

Traffic light at SR 66 and SR 613 in Oakwood ♦ Public transportation for everyone ♦ Walking and bike paths in the Village ♦ Better internet access ♦ Economic development plan for the County ♦ Improve water quality Remove blight ♦ Improve zoning regulations ♦ Community cleanup/beautification – collaborate with youth organizations and local churches ♦ More options for youth entertainment/activities ♦ Increase downtown parking options

VILLAGE OF PAULDING

The Village of Paulding is located in both Paulding and Jackson Townships in the center of the County. State Routes 111, 500 and US Route 127 travel through the Village. Paulding Village is the County seat of Paulding County and many County offices are located in the community, including the Paulding County Courthouse. Paulding Village is also home to the Paulding County Carnegie Library, Paulding Village Schools, a Village Hall and several parks, as shown in Figure 4.25 below.

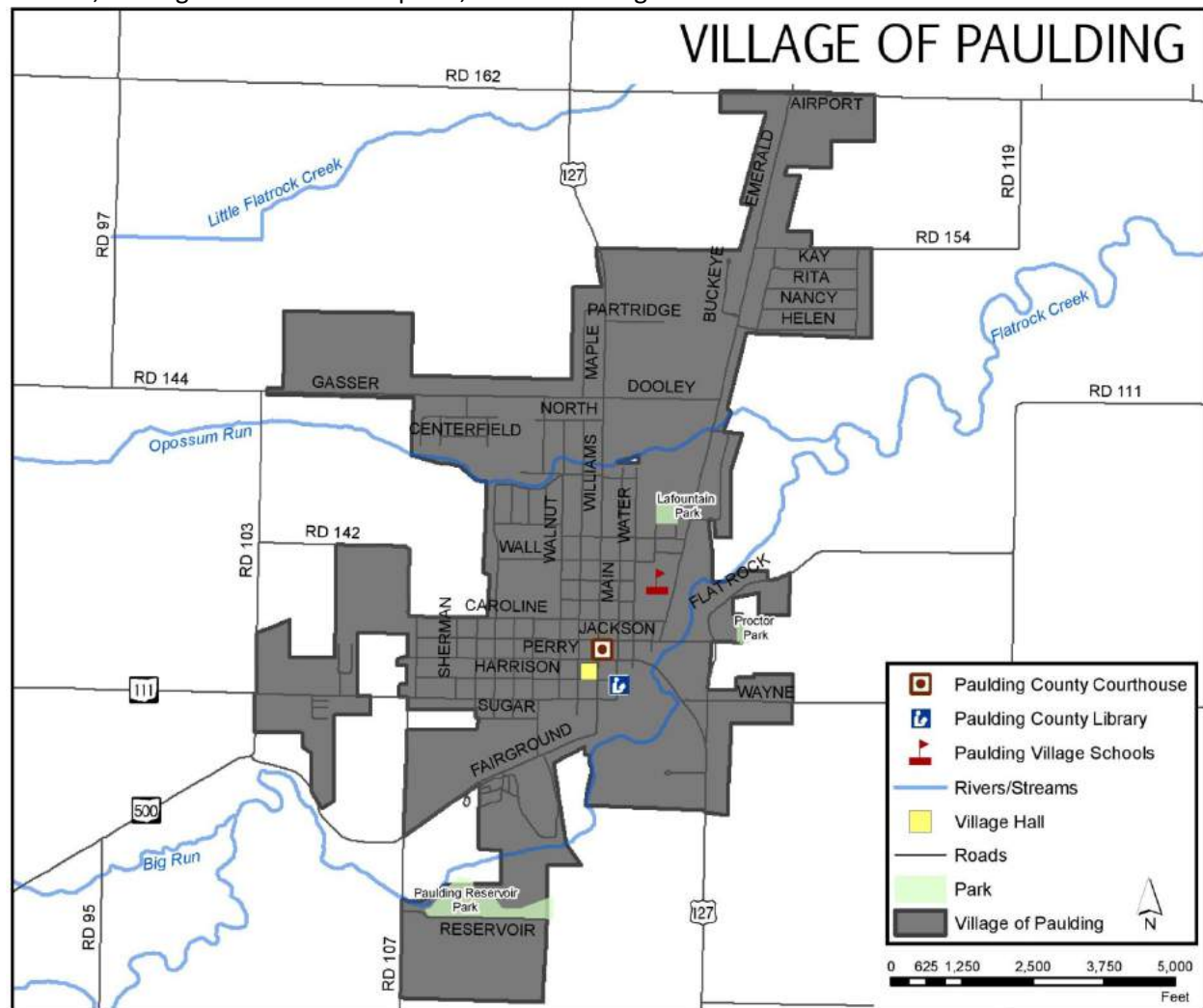


Figure 4.25 Village of Paulding Map

Paulding is the largest Village in the County with a total population of 3,615 according to 2016 ACS data. This is a slight increase (0.5%) from the population of the Village in 2000, which was 3,595. The median age of the Village is 37.9 and as shown in Figure 4.26 on the following page, the highest percentage of the population is 25 to 34 years of age followed by 45 to 54 years old. The population of Paulding is largely homogenous with 86.7% being categorized as white, 1.9% Black or African American, 0.3% Native Indian and Alaska Native, 1.3% Asian, 7.3% Some Other Race, and 2.4% Two or More Races. 9.7% (352 individuals) of the residents currently living in Paulding are Hispanic or Latino of any race.

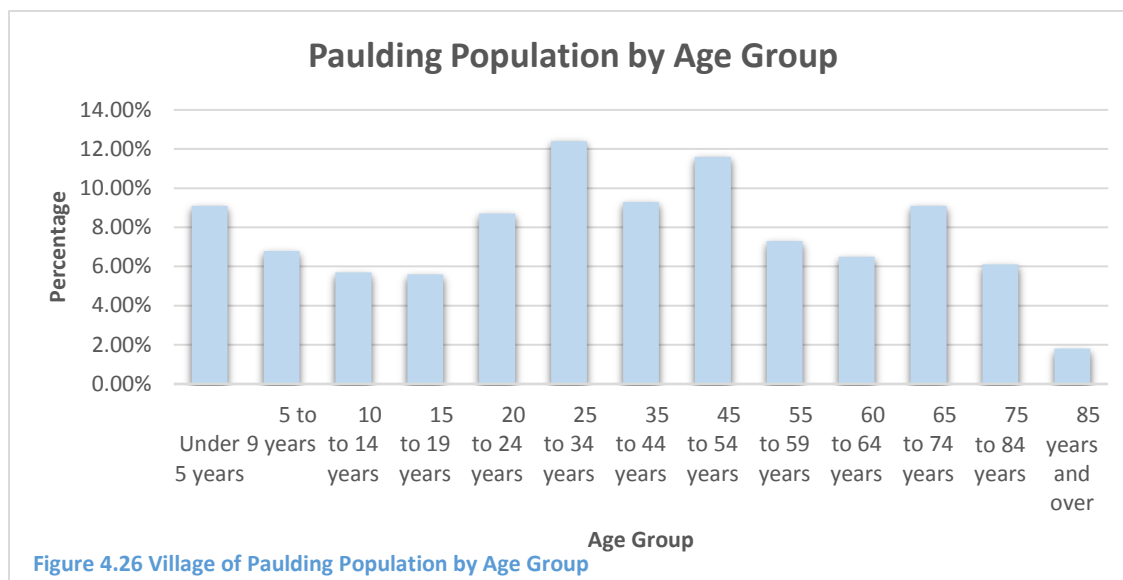


Table 4.9 below shows that 1,608 total residents age 16 years and older are currently employed. The majority of those residents are employed in the manufacturing industry followed by the educational services, health care, and social assistance industry.

Industry	Number of people
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	58
Construction	94
Manufacturing	460
Wholesale trade	17
Retail trade	211
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	74
Information	9
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	18
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	119
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	345
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	93
Other services, except public administration	33
Public administration	77
TOTAL	1,608

There are 1,695 housing units in Paulding, with 11.2% being vacant and 88.8% occupied. A large portion of these housing units were built between 1970 and 1979 followed by another large amount built prior to 1939. 62.9% of the Village's occupied homes are currently owner occupied while 37.1% are renter occupied. The median household income is \$44,191 and the Village's per capita income is \$19,843. 14.3% of Paulding residents have an income that is below the federal poverty level, according to 2016 ACS data. Residents provided input on strengths and weaknesses for their Village and County during public involvement meetings. Their feedback is provided on the following page.

Tuesday, November 14, 2017 | Paulding Library | 31 members of the public attended

PAULDING'S IDENTIFIED STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND THREATS

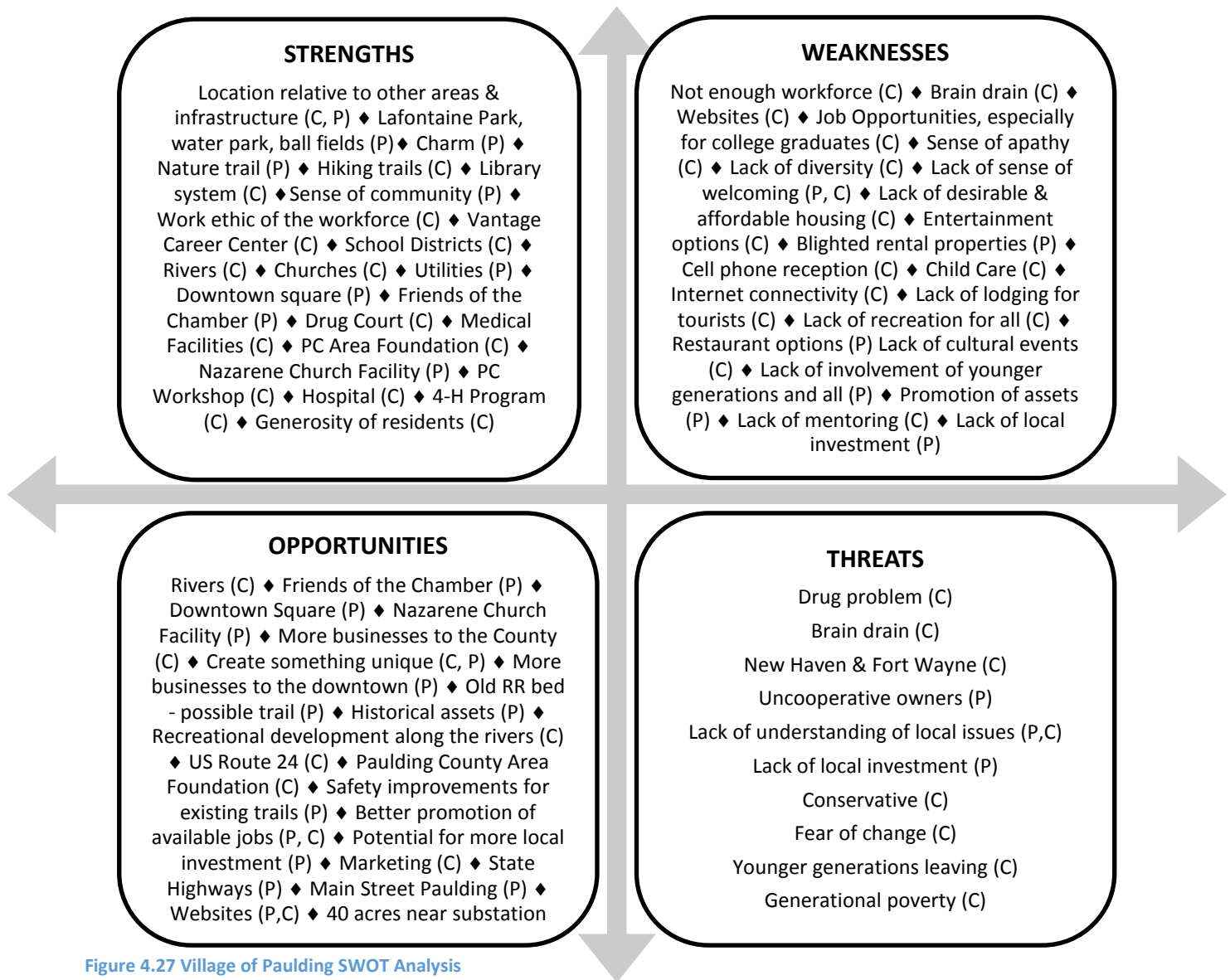


Figure 4.27 Village of Paulding SWOT Analysis

Note: In the chart above, 'P' signifies an element specific to Paulding and 'C' signifies an element specific to Paulding County as a whole.

PAULDING'S GOALS: More transportation options (such as Uber) ♦ Complete streets ♦ More biking and walking trails- specifically put a path from Downtown to fairgrounds- utilizing the old RR bridge into the reservoir area and continuation to the hospital ♦ Connected trails, paths, etc. ♦ Improvement of traffic flow and parking in and through downtown Paulding ♦ Utilities to US 24 and US 127 Interchange and in front of industrial park ♦ More shovel ready sites ♦ More businesses in the downtown ♦ Better marketing of the Village and County ♦ Bring more builders to the County ♦ Preservation of existing homes – especially historical ♦ More recreational and cultural opportunities – more gathering places both for youths and adults. Possible boys and girls club. Clean up Flatrock Creek ♦ More restaurants (sit down included) ♦ More local investment ♦ Recreation center ♦ Address the drug problem

VILLAGE OF PAYNE

The Village of Payne is located in both Harrison and Benton Townships on the west side of the County. State Routes 613, 500 and 49 all travel through the Village. Payne Elementary School is located in the community as well as parks, a Village Hall and the Payne Library, as shown in Figure 4.28 below. The Norfolk Southern Railroad also traverses through the Village and experiences approximately ten cars per day.

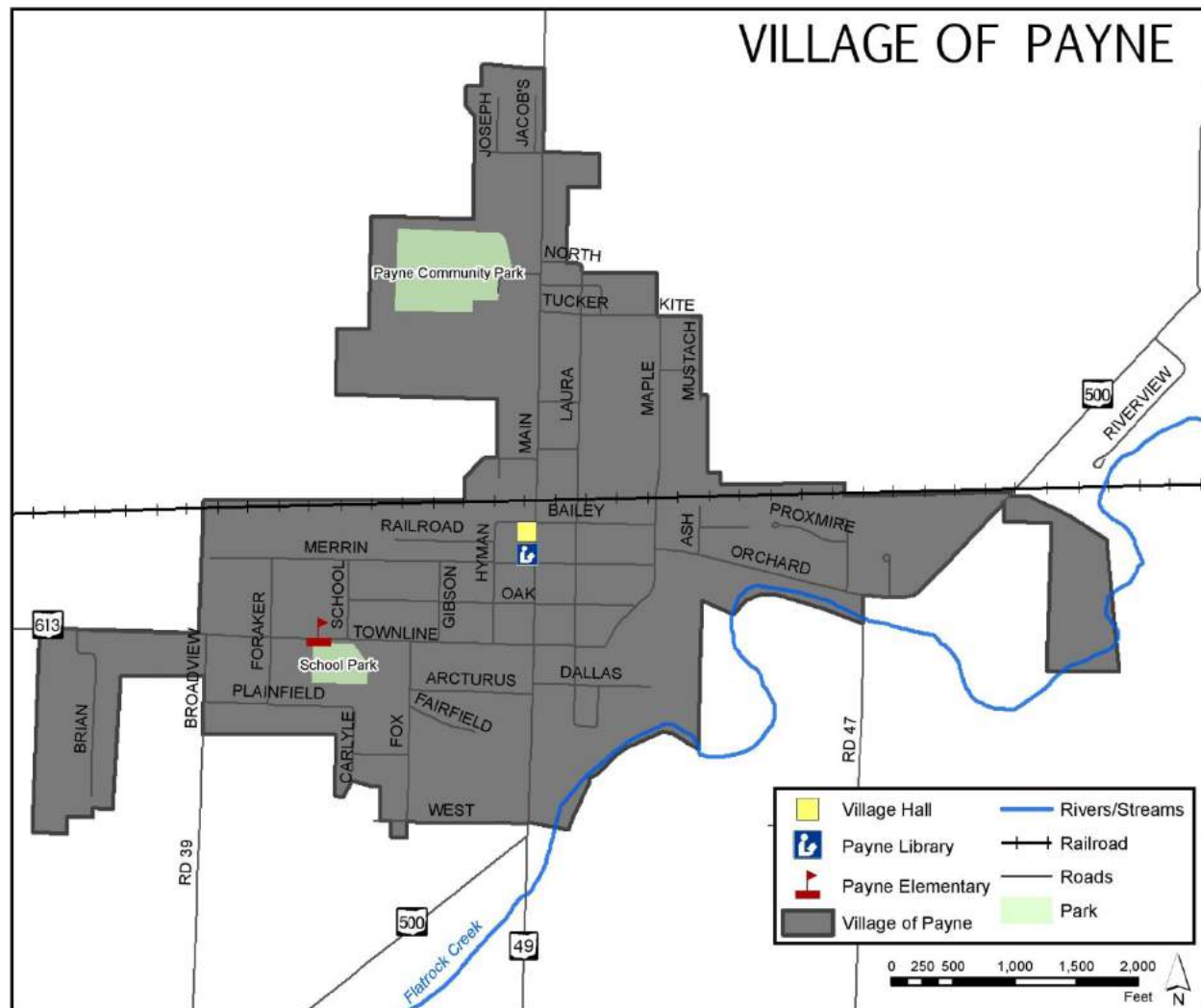
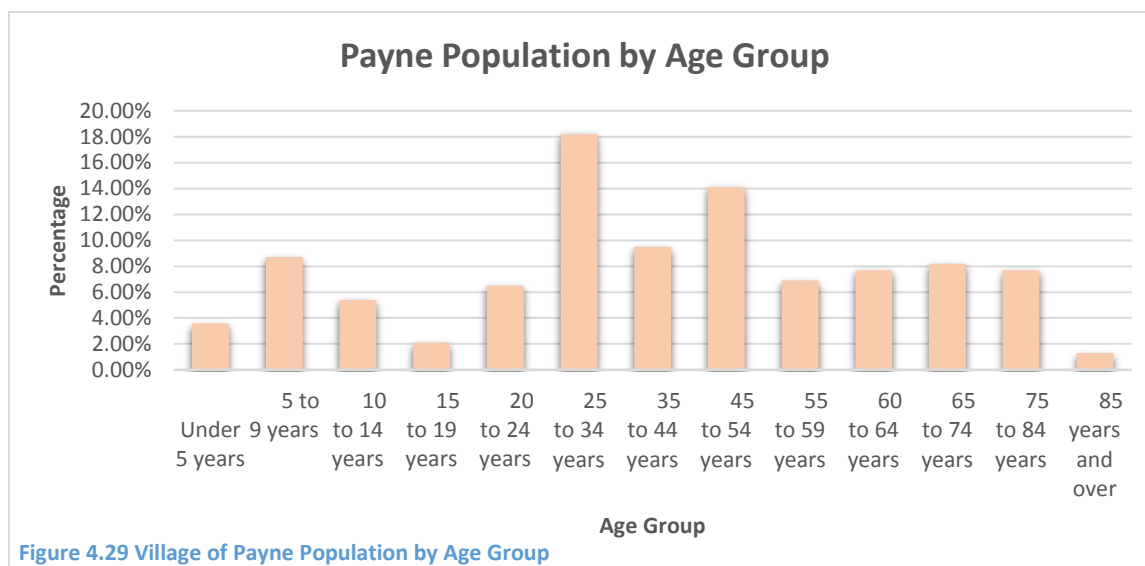


Figure 4.28 Village of Payne Map

The second largest Village in the County, Payne has a total population of 1,167 according to 2016 ACS data. This is essentially unchanged from the population of the Village in 2000, which was 1,166 people. The median age of the Village is 42.3 and as shown in Figure 4.29 on the following page, the highest percentage of the population is 25 to 34 years of age followed by 45 to 54 years old. The population of Payne is largely homogenous with 94.6% being categorized as white, 1.8% Black or African American, 0.3% Asian, 0.6% Some Other Race, and 2.7% Two or More Races. 3.1% (31 individuals) of residents currently living in Payne are Hispanic or Latino of any race.



The table below shows that 595 total residents age 16 years and older are currently employed. The majority of those residents are employed in the manufacturing industry followed by the educational services, health care, and social assistance industry.

Table 4.10: Industry for Employed Population 16 years and Older	
Industry	Number of people
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0
Construction	29
Manufacturing	207
Wholesale trade	7
Retail trade	73
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	38
Information	9
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	17
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	20
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	134
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	35
Other services, except public administration	18
Public administration	8
TOTAL	595

There are 549 housing units in Payne, with 4.9% being vacant and 95.1% occupied. The majority of these houses were built prior to 1939. 65.9% of the Villages' occupied homes are currently owner occupied while 34.1% are renter occupied. The median household income is \$48,529 and the Village's per capita income is \$23,413. 13.7% of Payne residents have an income that is below the federal poverty level, according to 2016 ACS data. Residents provided input on strengths and weaknesses for their Village and County during public involvement meetings. Their feedback is provided on the following page.

Monday, November 20, 2017 | Village Hall | 8 members of the public attended

PAYNE'S IDENTIFIED STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND THREATS

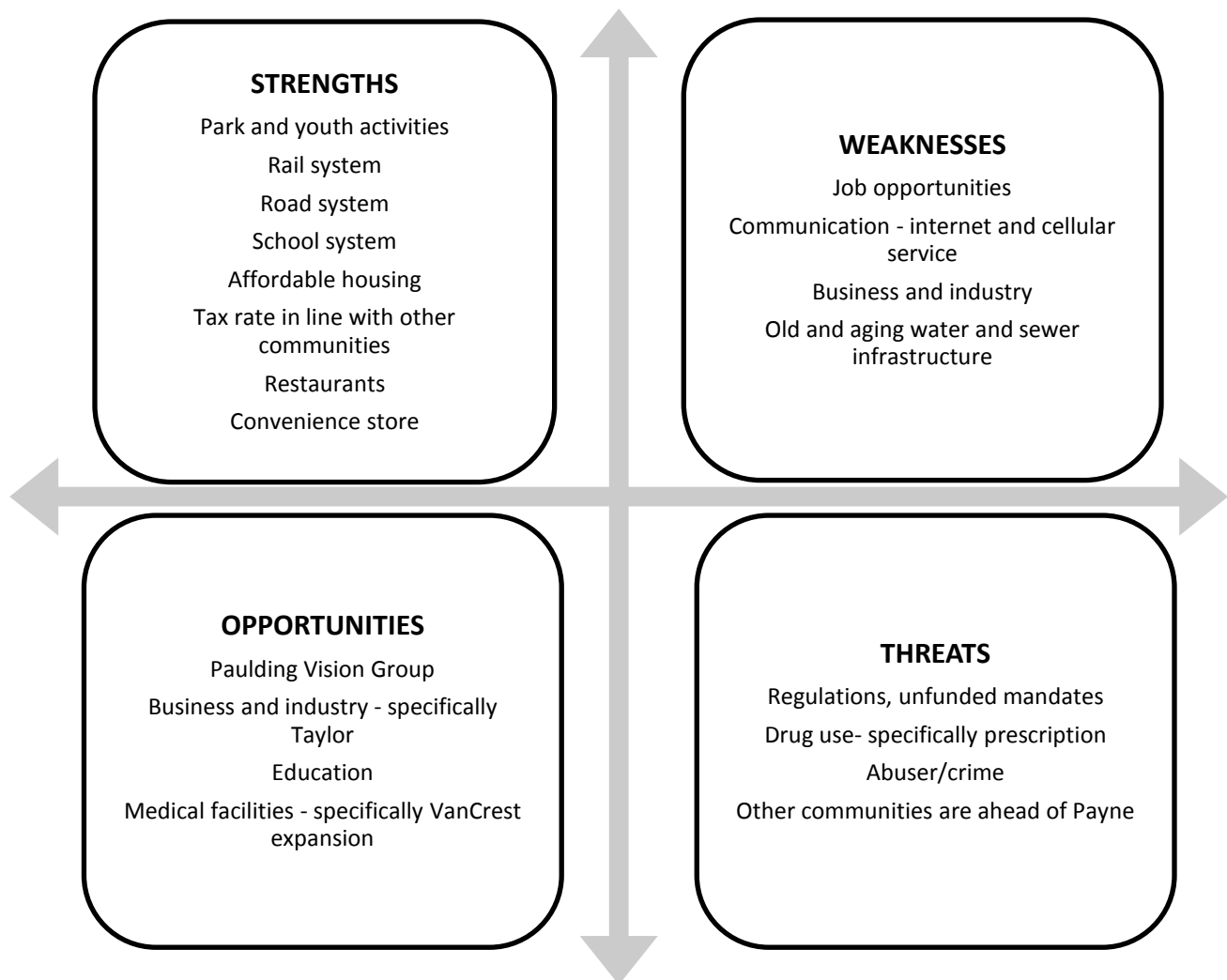


Figure 4.30 Village of Payne SWOT Analysis

PAYNE'S GOALS:

Retain residents and increase Village population ♦ Address old and aging water and sewer infrastructure
 ♦ Increase development by holding events such as festivals (Rock the Block) ♦ Increase residents' pride in properties and sidewalks ♦ Develop deeper relationship with the Board of Health to address health issues in the Village

VILLAGE OF SCOTT

The Village of Scott is located in Blue Creek Township in Paulding County and Union Township in Van Wert County. US Route 127 travels north and south through the Village and the Van Wert Paulding County Line travels east and west through the center of the community. The Village is home to Bresler Park as shown in Figure 4.31 below.

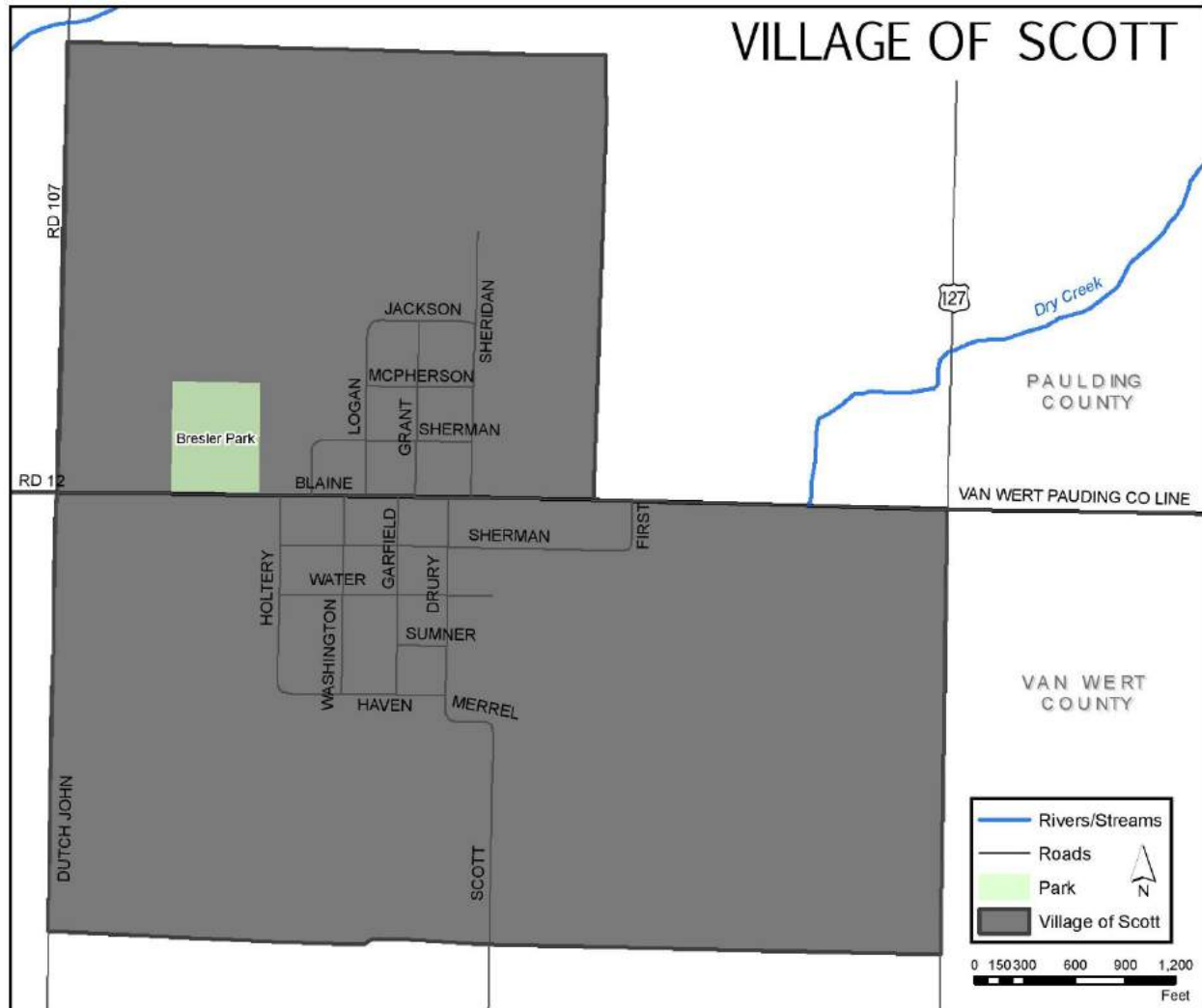


Figure 4.31 Village of Scott Map

The Village of Scott has a total population of 319 according to 2016 ACS data. This is just a slight decrease from the population of the Village in 2000, which was 322 people. The median age of the Village is 36.3 and as shown in Figure 4.32 on the following page, the highest percentage of the population is 35 to 44 years of age followed by 45 to 54 years old. The population of Scott is largely homogenous with 98.4% being categorized as white and 1.6% Some Other Race. 1.6% (5 individuals) of residents currently living in Scott are Hispanic or Latino of any race.

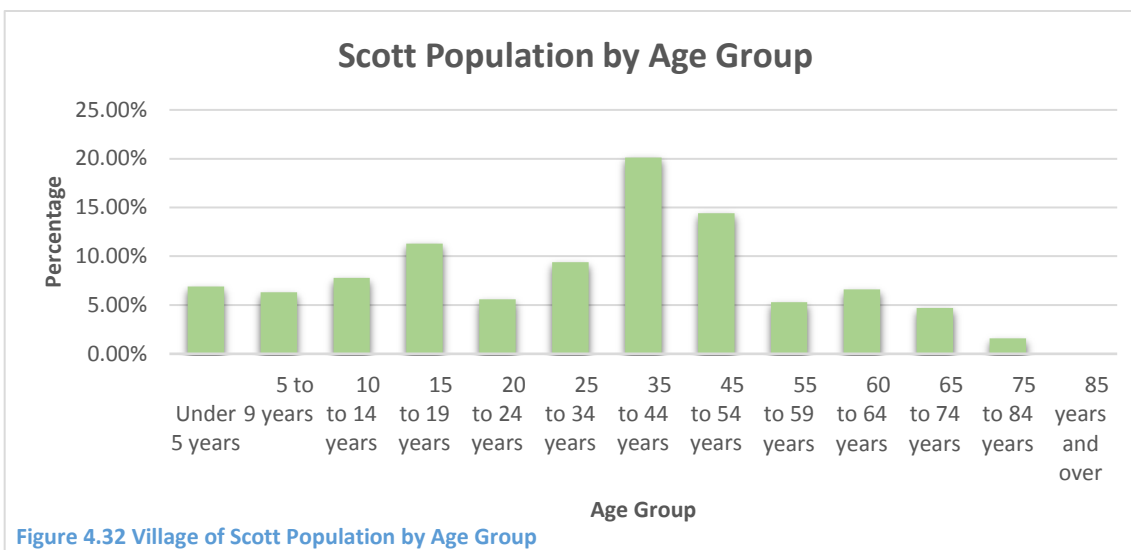


Table 4.11 below shows that 160 total residents age 16 years and older are currently employed. The majority of those residents are employed in the manufacturing industry followed by the retail trade industry.

Table 4.11: Industry for Employed Population 16 years and Older	
Industry	Number of people
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	6
Construction	10
Manufacturing	88
Wholesale trade	0
Retail trade	14
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	4
Information	6
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	3
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	2
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	11
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	9
Other services, except public administration	2
Public administration	5
TOTAL	160

There are 146 housing units in Scott, with 19.9% being vacant and 80.1% occupied. A large number of these homes were built prior to 1939 followed by 1950 to 1959. 77.8% of the Villages' occupied homes are currently owner occupied while 22.2% are renter occupied. The median household income is \$45,250 and the Village's per capita income is \$18,752. 13.8% of Scott residents have an income that is below the federal poverty level, according to 2016 ACS data. Residents provided input on strengths and weaknesses for their Village and County during public involvement meetings. Their feedback is provided on the following page.

Tuesday, November 7, 2017 | Fire Station | 7 members of the public attended

SCOTT'S IDENTIFIED STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS

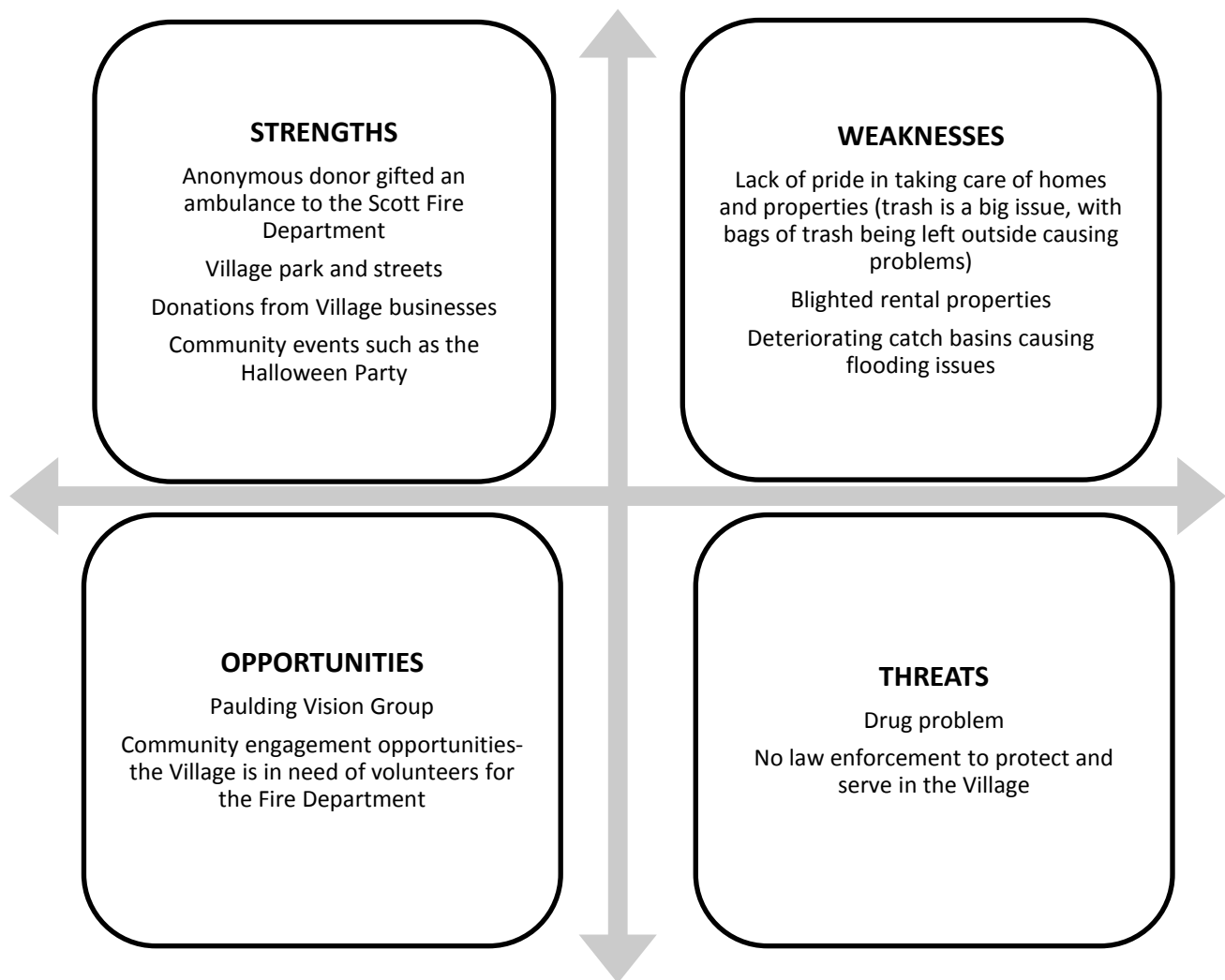


Figure 4.33 Village of Scott SWOT Analysis

SCOTT'S GOALS:

Address trash and blight issues in the Village ♦ Address flood and drainage problems ♦ Address the drug problem

PAULDING COUNTY TOWNSHIPS

There are a total of 12 townships located in Paulding County, as shown in Figure 4.34 below. Each are similar in size, with Auglaize Township being the smallest.

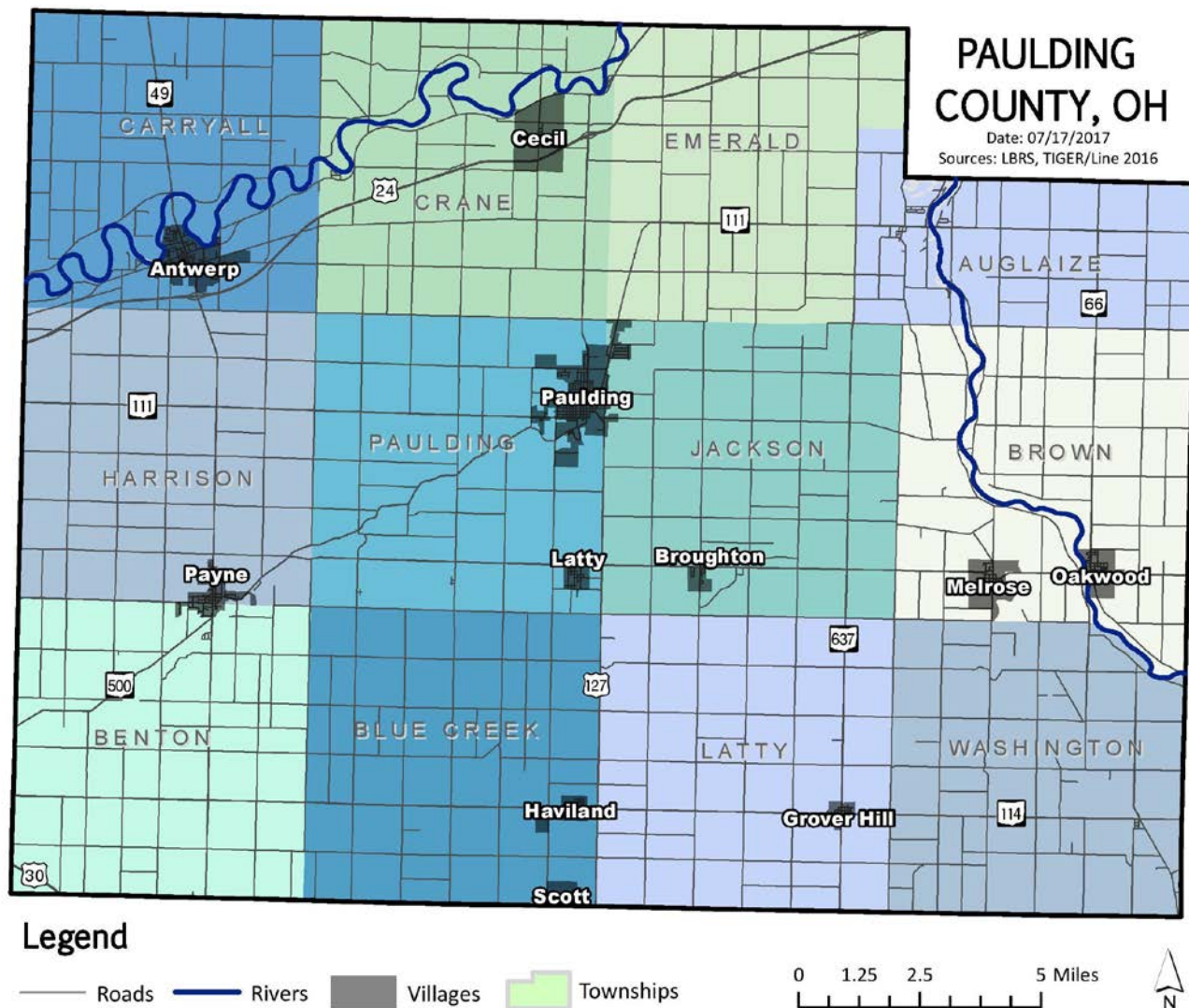


Figure 4.34 Paulding County Townships Map

Paulding Township has the largest population with a total of 3,908 people followed by Carryall Township with a total of 2,899 people (2016 ACS data). This is most likely due to the presence of the Village of Paulding in Paulding Township and the Village of Antwerp in Carryall Township. Emerald Township has the lowest population with 641 total people. Paulding Township has the highest number of housing units with 1,848 and Auglaize Township has the highest percentage of vacant housing units, with 26.1%. Benton Township has the lowest percentage of vacant housing units with 0.0%.

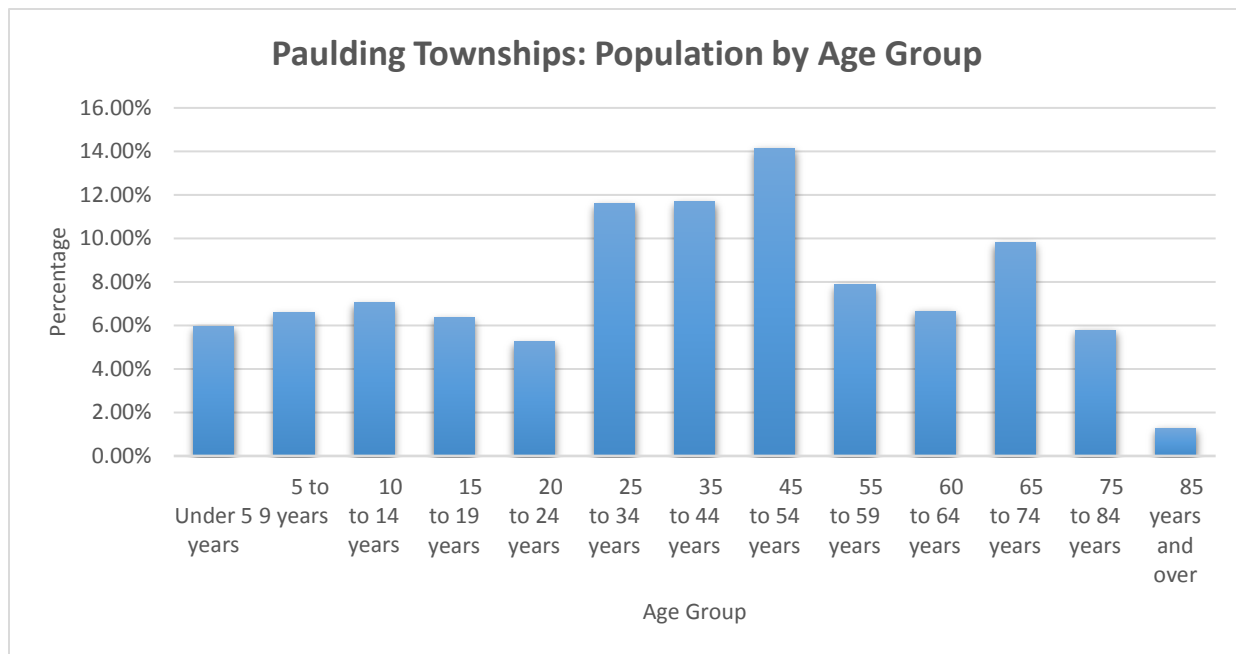


Figure 4.35 Paulding Townships Population by Age Group

As shown in Figure 4.35, the highest percentage of residents living in Paulding County's townships are between the ages of 45 and 54 years (14%) followed by 35 to 44 years. The average median age of all townships in the County is 42.8, with Jackson Township having the highest median age (50.7) and Washington Township having the lowest (37.3).

Similar to the rest of the County, the majority of the townships see a higher percentage of their workforce employed in the manufacturing industry. Brown, Emerald, Jackson, and Washington Townships are exceptions; while a high percentage of the workforce in these townships is employed in manufacturing, the highest percentage is employed in a different industry of some kind. For Brown and Jackson Townships, the educational services, health care and social assistance industry consisted of the highest percentage. For Emerald Township, the transportation, warehousing and utilities industry made up the highest percentage while in Washington Township retail trade made up the highest.

During meetings of the Paulding County townships, several needs and goals were discussed that were common to all. The needs and goals of the townships are as follows:

- **Improve rural township roadway surfaces for safer travel, prioritizing school bus routes**
 - **Inconsistent cell phone signal**
 - **Poor internet connectivity**
- **Lack of severe weather warning equipment**

CHAPTER 5: FUTURE CONDITIONS

It is important to consider and understand how Paulding County may change in the future in order to successfully plan and prioritize investments. Identifying potential trends in population, land use, employment, transportation and housing allows for more meaningful and relevant planning.

4.1 POPULATION

Population projections are the foundation of many future planning analyses because population can determine public needs such as schools, hospitals, office buildings, and transportation infrastructure. As discussed in the previous chapter, Paulding County has experienced a gradual population decline over the past decade, a trend that is expected to continue into the future. Data provided by the Ohio Development Services Agency shows that the projected population for Paulding County will decline gradually until the year 2040, as shown in Table 5.1 below.

Table 5.1: Projected Population Change	2010 Census	2020 Projection	2030 Projection	2040 Projection
Paulding County	19,614	19,050	18,220	18,100
Percent Decline Since 2010	-	2.9%	7.1%	7.7%

Figure 5.1 below illustrates the total population of Paulding County over time, from 1990 to 2040. The population of Paulding County is projected to have declined by 11.6% from 1990 to the year 2040.

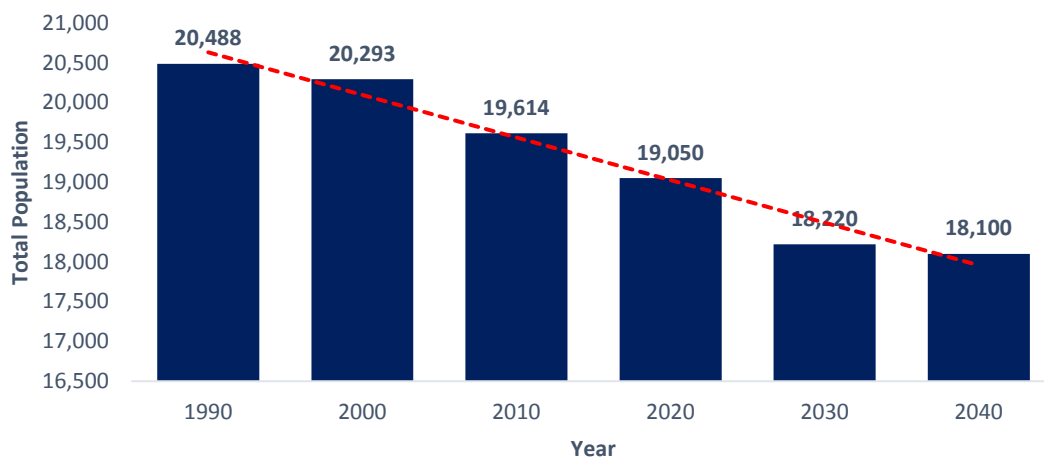


Figure 5.1 Paulding County Population over Time (1990-2040)

In addition to declining, the population is also aging. Figure 5.2 shows the age structure for Paulding County in the years 2000, 2016 and 2040. As illustrated below, from 2000 to 2040, the population ages 60 years and older is projected to increase from 3,453 in 2000 to 4,940 in 2040. Conversely, the population under 5 years of age to 14 years of age is projected to decrease from 4,419 in 2000 to 4,270 in 2040.

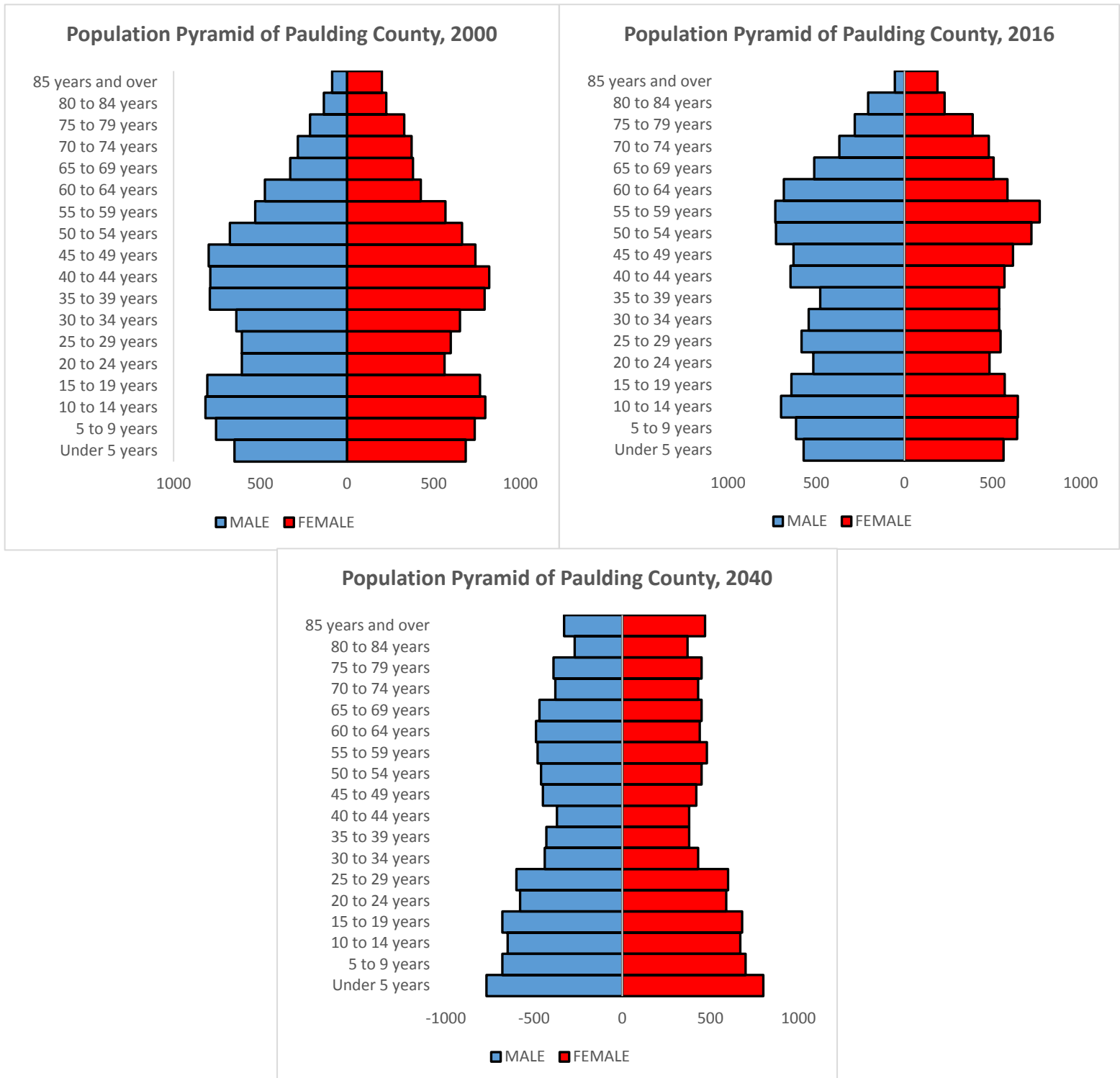


Figure 5.2 Paulding County Population Pyramids

However, as shown in Figure 5.3., a slight increase in these populations is projected to take place from 2016 to 2040. The chart below illustrates the comparisons of the various age groups from 2000, 2016 and 2040. When looking at the population under 5 years of age to age 14 from 2016 to 2040, there will be a slight increase and the same is true for the population ages 15 to 24.

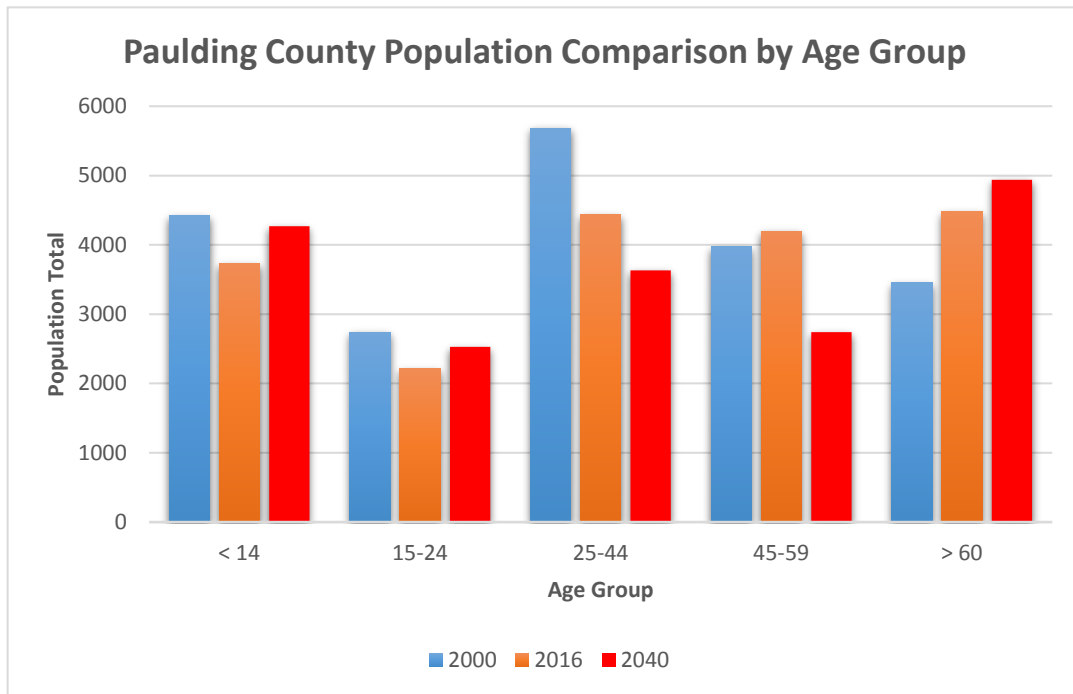


Figure 5.3 Paulding County Population Comparison by Age Group

A 10% increase is projected for the population ages 60 and older from 2016 (4,480) to 2040 (4,940) and a total projected increase of 43% for this population from 2000 to 2040. The aging nature of the population could have major implications on various aspects of everyday life in Paulding County. These could include impacts to transportation, economic development, housing and quality of life.

Transportation could be impacted as travel demand changes and the type of travel needs vary. As older adults become unable to drive themselves, the need for additional options for transportation will become a necessity. This could mean that organizations which currently provide transportation, such as the Senior Center and the Veteran's Office, will see an increase in demand and will have to adjust their services accordingly. As the population ages, older drivers, pedestrians and workers will alter travel needs. For example, this age group tends to be either retired, which would cause the number of these trips to decline, or they exhibit different work, leisure, shopping and medical travel behavior. For economic development, an aging population means a smaller labor force in Paulding County. That may change the way economic development officials market the County and necessitate bringing workforce from areas outside the County.

Housing needs could also be impacted by the aging nature of the population as senior citizens may desire housing that can support their lifestyles and needs. Additional housing, such as assisted living facilities or nursing homes, may need to be constructed to account for the potential increase in demand

for this type of housing. As a result of all these implications, overall quality of life could be impacted if changes are not made in these areas to support the aging population.

Figure 5.4 shows the projected population change from 2010 to 2040 for Paulding according to data ODOT utilized in their *travel demand model**. Present and future population, land use and

employment data are input into this model and used to generate travel demand. ODOT provided MVPO with 2010 data and 2040 forecasted data and the change projected to occur between those years for population totals are shown on the map in Figure 5.4. As shown in the map, the population projections provided by ODOT are consistent with those created by the Ohio Development Services Agency as the entirety of the County's population is shown to decrease. The townships of Latty and Auglaize are projected to experience the most population decline with over 10% decreases in those areas. Crane, Jackson and Washington Townships follow with 7.5% - 10% population decline.

***Travel demand model:** a computer model used to forecast *travel behavior* and *travel demand* for a specific future time frame, based on a number of user-specific assumptions. Forecasts are developed with mathematical formulations and network representations of transportation facilities, resulting in estimated traffic volumes along the network.

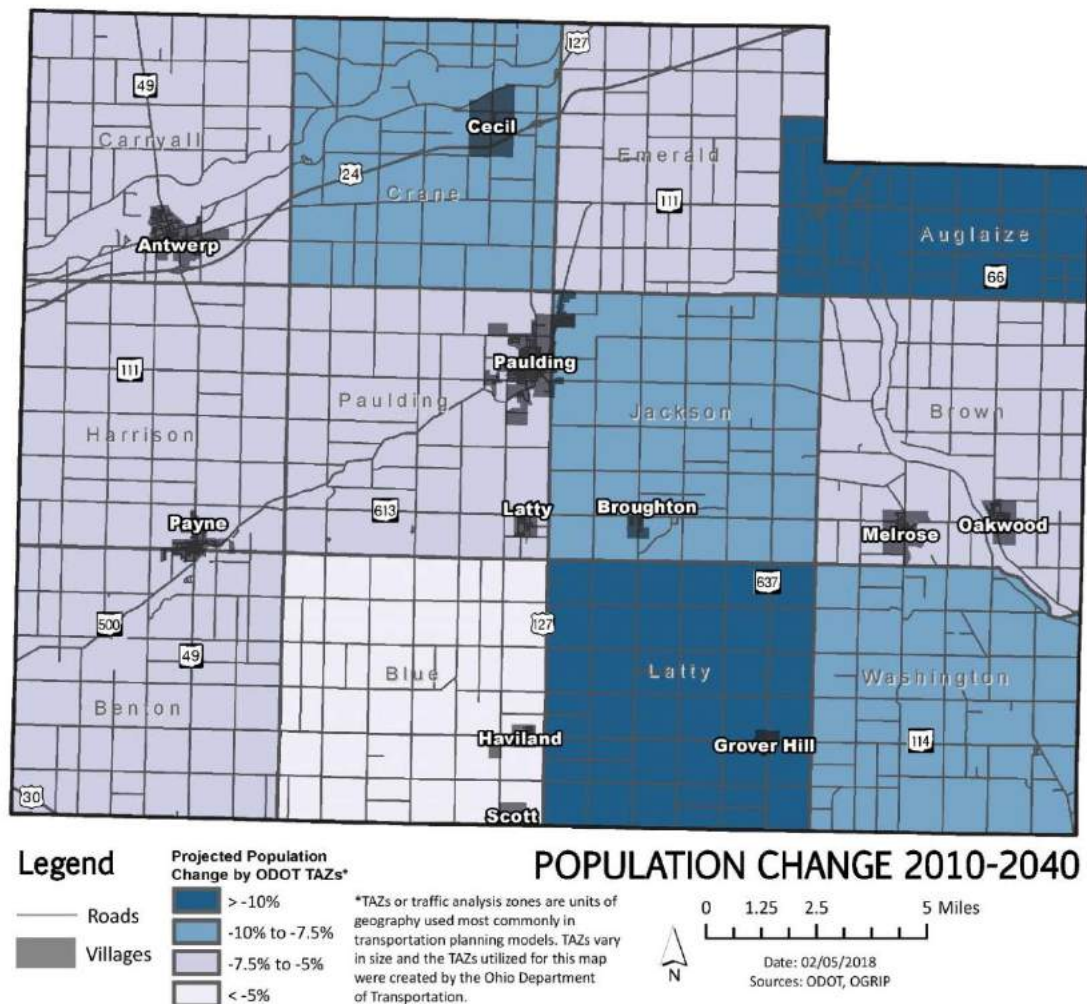


Figure 5.4 Paulding County Projected Population Change Map 2010-2040

5.2 EMPLOYMENT

ODOT provided MVPO with projected changes in the total number of jobs by industry from 2010 to 2040. ODOT created these projections using Longitudinal Employer Household Dynamics data as a base (from US Census Bureau) national and state economic indicators, Ohio Development Services Agency population projections, and transportation conditions. The resulting forecast for possible changes in jobs by industry for Paulding County is shown below in Figure 5.5.

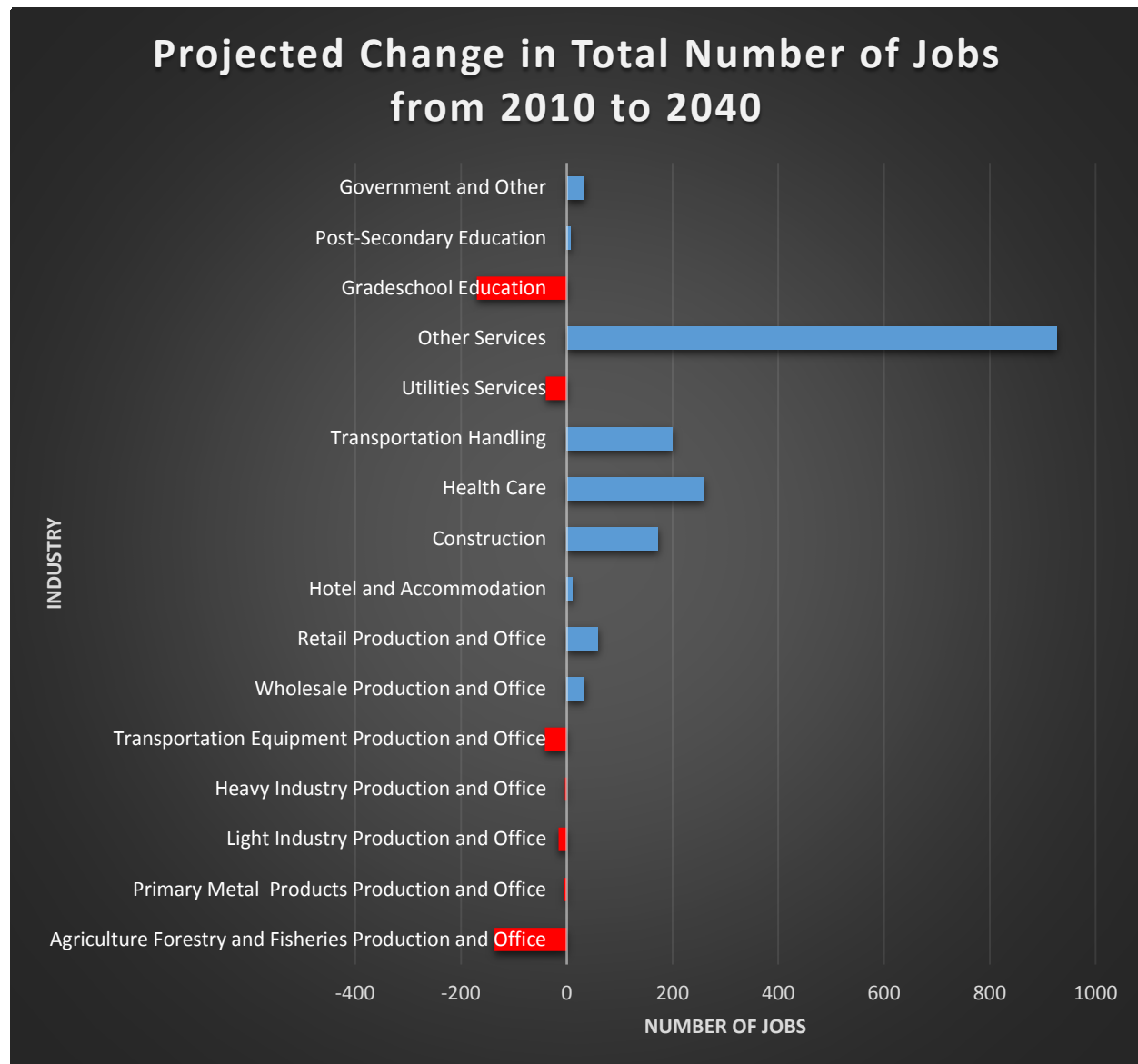


Figure 5.5 Projected Change in Total Number of Jobs (2010-2040)

As shown above, the 'Other Services' industry is projected to grow the most in total number of Paulding County jobs. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 'Other Services' is comprised of the following sectors: Information, Finance and Insurance, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, Management of Companies and Enterprises, Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services, Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Other Services

FUTURE CONDITIONS

(Except Public Administration). According to the Office of the United States Trade Representative, services account for 68 percent of United States Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and four out of five U.S. jobs. Knowing that the services industry is the largest in the U.S., it is clear why the 'Other Services' industry is projected to add jobs in the future in Paulding County.

5.3 TRANSPORTATION

By utilizing ODOT's Travel Demand Model, it is possible to look at future changes to Paulding County's transportation system. This section will focus on the state highway network as data from ODOT is only available at that level.

Using the data provided by ODOT, future traffic volumes for state routes were calculated and Figure 5.6 below shows a comparison between volumes in 2014 and forecasted volumes for 2040. As shown on the map, the largest volume growths are seen on State Routes 114, 111, 500 and US Routes 127 and 30.

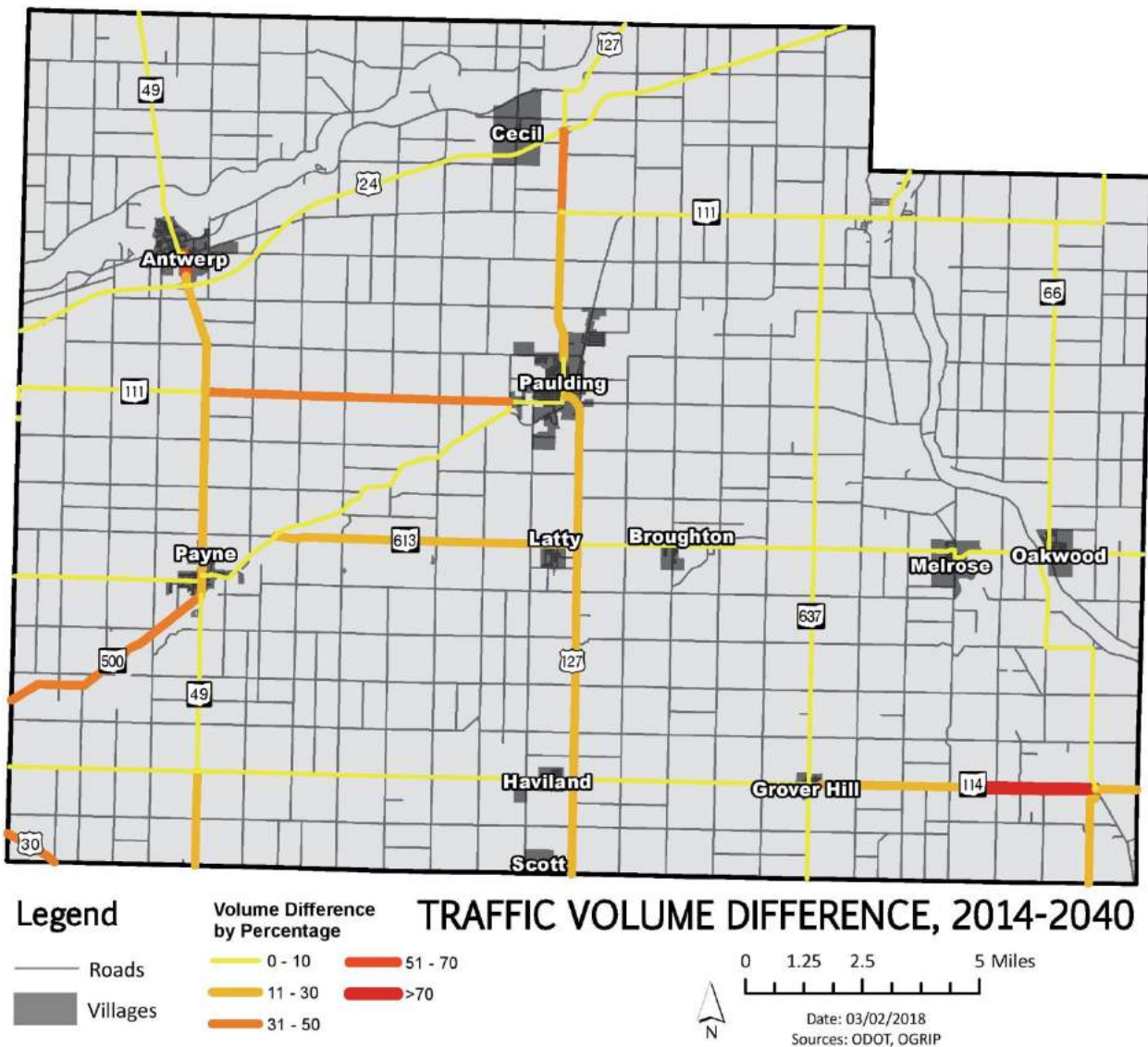


Figure 5.6 Traffic Volume Difference, 2014-2040 Map

The same comparison was made for truck traffic and the difference between truck volumes in Paulding County in 2014 and 2040 are shown in Figure 5.7 below.

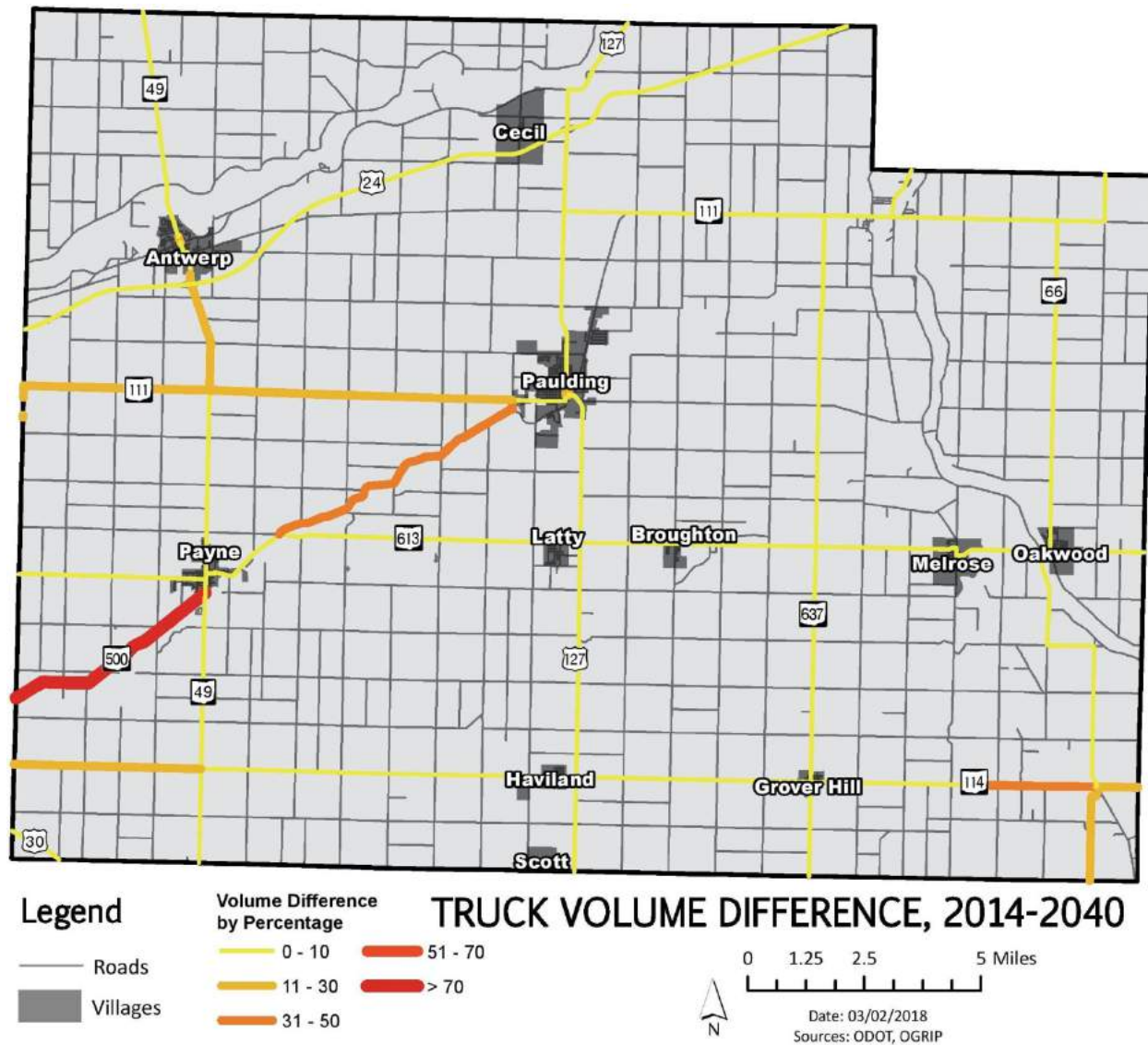


Figure 5.7 Truck Traffic Volume Difference, 2014-2040 Map

As shown in the map, SR 500 near the Village of Payne is forecast to experience the largest increase in truck volumes followed by SR 114, and SR 500 near Paulding.

CHAPTER 6: PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Extensive public involvement was conducted throughout the development of this plan and the suggestions, opinions, and input gathered from Paulding County residents were utilized throughout this document. Public participation is based on the principle that people whose lives are affected by planning and investment decisions have a right to be involved in the decision-making process and influence choices that are made. Directly engaging residents in the planning process yields diverse voices and new ideas, promotes successful problem solving, and allows the public to have ownership of the proposed solutions. Engaging Paulding County citizens to help develop this plan generated invaluable input that guided this document and the solutions and strategies established herein. The following chapter provides a summary of the public participation activities that were undertaken during the planning process. Additional information and documents relating to public involvement conducted for this plan are located in Appendix B.

6.1 OVERVIEW

In order to gather as much feedback from the residents of Paulding County as possible, multiple opportunities to provide input were provided during the year the plan was developed. The following chart (Figure 6.1) illustrates the major milestones and public input opportunities that occurred during the planning process. Opportunities for input consisted of a public survey, two series of public meetings, a survey of high school students, and a public comment period.

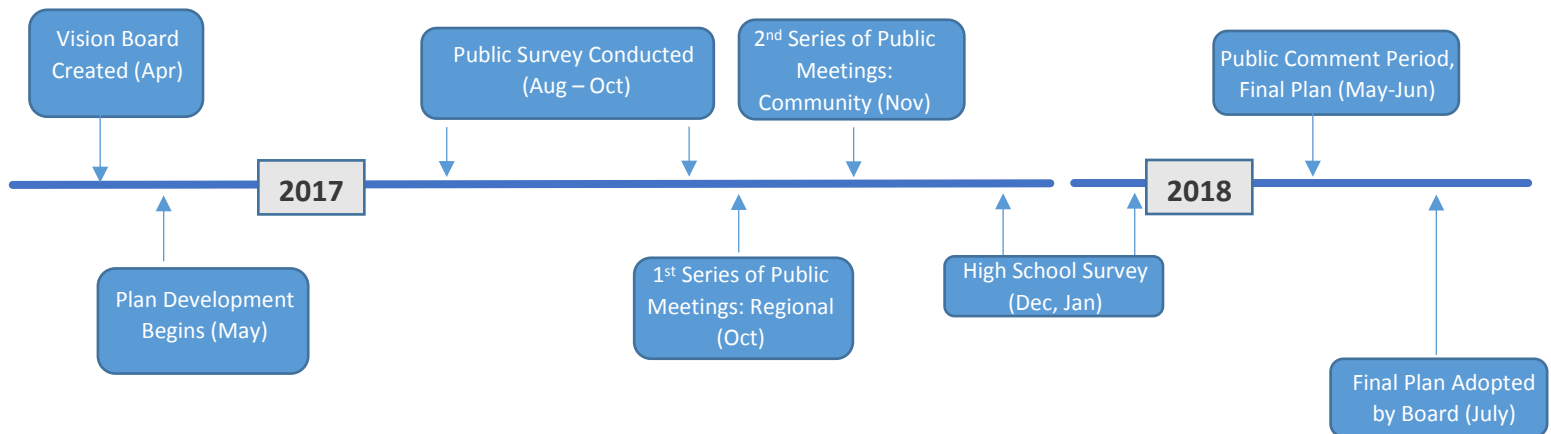


Figure 6.1 Public Involvement Milestones

6.2 PUBLIC SURVEY

After the Vision Board was created and plan development began in May 2017, a public survey was formalized with input from Vision Board members and Maumee Valley Planning Organization. The public survey was the first public participation sought for the plan and asked residents about quality of life issues as part of this initial assessment. The survey was available in print and online via SurveyMonkey. In order to get the word out and encourage participation, several distribution points were determined to post flyers (Figure 6.2) advertising the survey and development of the plan. Vision Board volunteers covered each Village and distributed flyers to libraries, Village offices, post offices, grocery stores, township halls, churches, gas stations, and other relevant public places. Paper surveys were also distributed to several of these locations. Links to the online survey were posted on various Village websites, County pages, and social media. In addition, an email blast with the SurveyMonkey link was sent to Vision Board members and others to forward on and snowball the amount of participants. The survey was initially open from August to September 2017, but the deadline was extended to October in order to allow for additional responses. 378 total responses were received, 13 through paper surveys and 365 online, and the feedback was extremely valuable to kick off the planning process. The following provides a brief summary of the survey results. The full survey analysis can be found in Appendix B.

The five sections of the public survey were demographics, transportation, economic development, housing and quality of life. The demographics section asked respondents to provide information about themselves so the Vision Board could ensure that a wide cross section of the population was reached through the survey. Responses were received from residents in almost every entity of the County and the age of respondents ranged from under 18 years old to 75 years or older. The majority of respondents have lived in Paulding County for over 20 years and are employed full time.

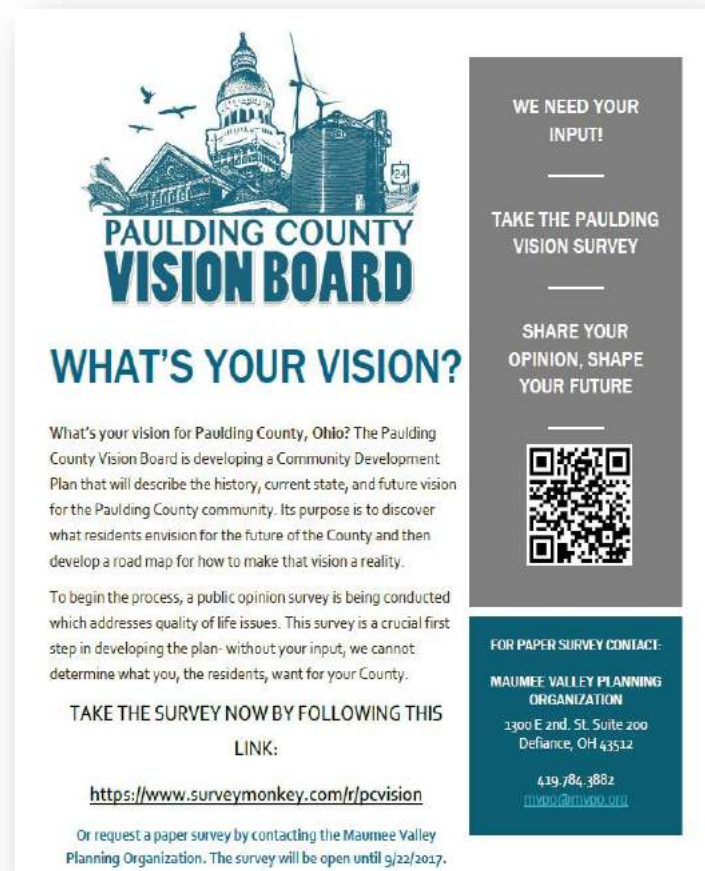


Figure 6.2 Public Survey Flyer

When asked about the importance of transportation issues to address in the County, the majority said that supporting the county's economy through the transportation system and keeping the system in a state of good repair were most important.

Respondents also commented that more sidewalks, trails and pathways are needed as well as safety improvements and more transportation options (Figure 6.3).

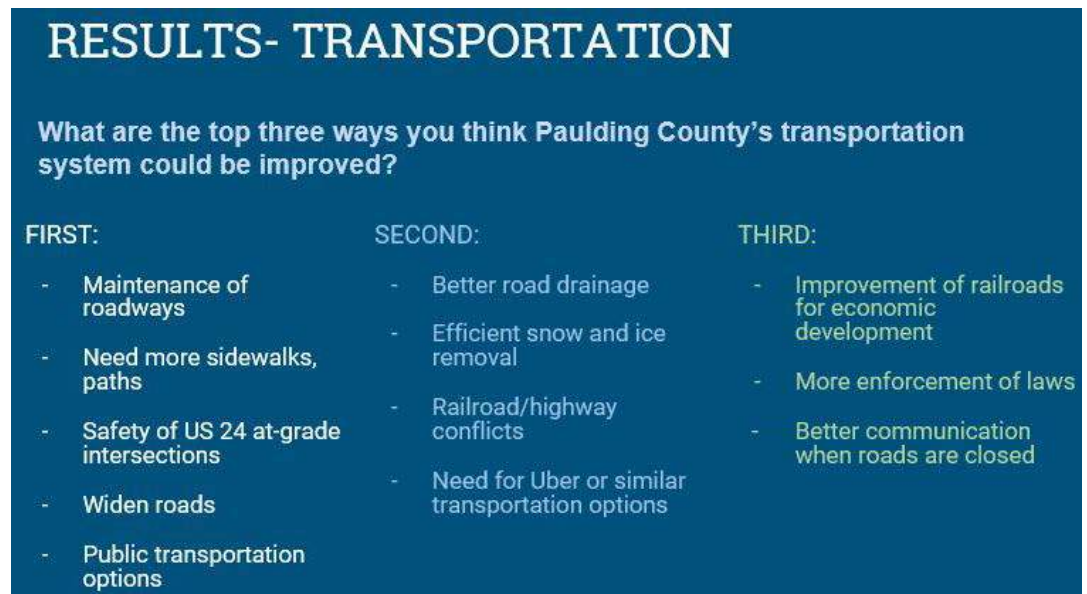


Figure 6.3 Survey Results: Top Three Transportation Improvements

Survey respondents indicated that retaining existing businesses, attracting new businesses and encouraging growth of small businesses were the most important strategies to help advance economic development in Paulding County. When asked what they feel should be the County's top priority, the majority of respondents said attracting new businesses to the County, as shown in Figure 6.4.

The majority of individuals stated that the rural character and small town charm is Paulding County's greatest asset and employment options are its greatest challenge to economic development. When asked for comments on ways economic development could be improved, individuals also commented that internet connectivity and options should be improved, more incentives need to be offered to



Figure 6.4 Survey Results: County's Highest Priority for Economic Development

businesses and the downtown areas need to be revitalized.

When asked about top priorities for housing in the County, the majority of individuals stated that mixed use development, workforce housing, and planning for walkable/bikeable communities were most important. Preferences for housing among respondents were first for 1-3 bedroom single family homes followed by more than 4 bedroom single family homes and half of the respondents feel that it is currently likely to find their preferred housing type in their price range in the County. The majority of respondents said that affordable, desirable housing to buy and rent are the services most needed in the County, as shown in Figure 6.5. Respondents also indicated that rehabilitation of existing properties is needed in the County as well as development of quality housing for middle-income individuals.

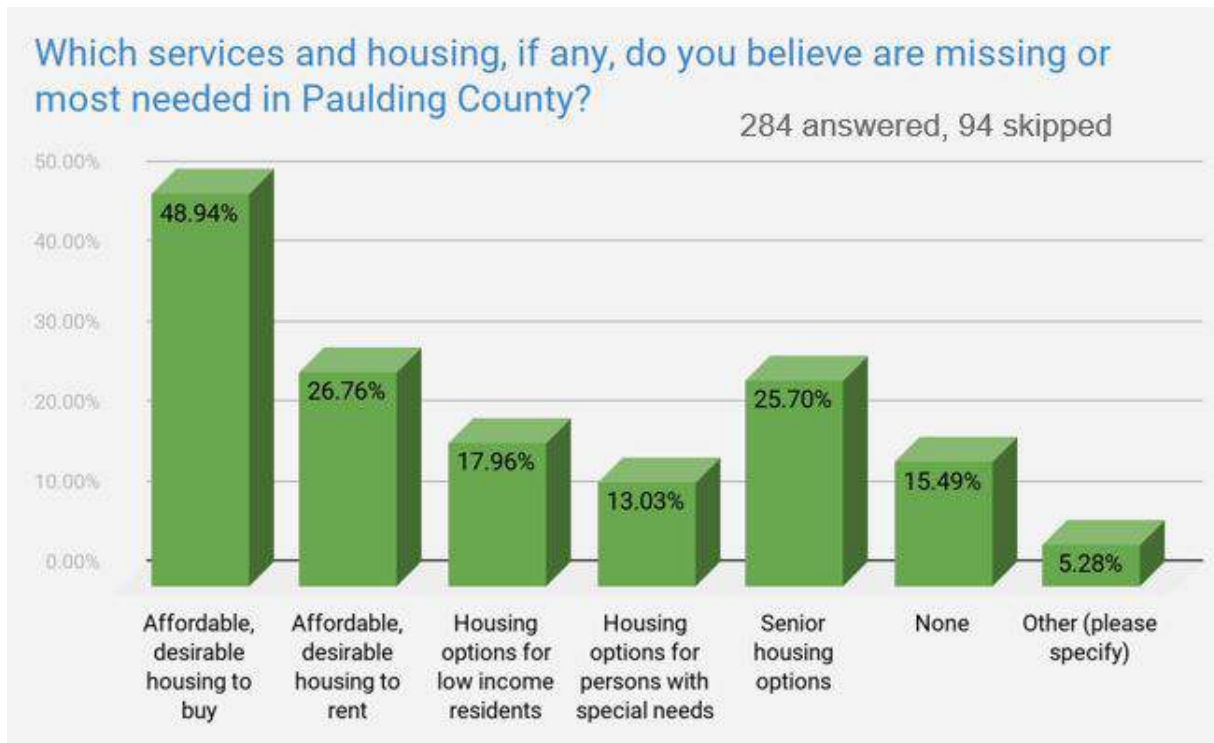


Figure 6.5 Survey Results: Missing Services and Housing in Paulding County

For the quality of life section, respondents indicated that their community as a place to live and raise children is excellent while their community as a place to work, overall quality of services in the area, and overall appearance of their community are average to poor. Job opportunities and shopping/entertainment/restaurant options in the County were rated as poor and very poor. The overwhelming majority of respondents are not satisfied with the amount of shops, restaurants, offices, etc. currently in the County. When asked why the respondents chose to live in their community, many individuals indicated that the presence of family and friends, low housing costs, and the fact that they grew up here influenced their decision. Proximity to other areas and the rural character were also chosen as being somewhat important to very important to their decision. Finally, the majority of respondents agree that drug abuse is a problem in Paulding County.

FINAL COMMENTS RESULTS

- Opportunity for public to provide additional input
- 103 people left additional comments
- Variety of topics
- Repeated themes included:
 - Need for community pride, sense of community
 - Need for residents to take pride in their homes, clean up slum and blight
 - More restaurants, grocery stores, retail, businesses
 - More employment opportunities with higher paying, better quality jobs
 - Promote what we already have- natural resources, small town charm, etc.
 - Keep the money in Paulding County. Buy local.
 - More activities - both for youth and adults- recreational, outdoor, cultural events, etc.
 - Keep the younger generations from leaving
 - Address the drug problem better
 - Revitalize the downtown areas in the Villages- fill the empty storefronts

In order to visualize the feedback received from the additional comments section, a word cloud was

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

6.3 PUBLIC MEETINGS

The public survey was analyzed after the deadline was reached. With survey results in tow, the first public meetings were set in three strategic locations: the Villages of Paulding, Antwerp, and Haviland. These locations were chosen due to their location within the three school districts that make up the County. They are also some of the larger and more centrally located Villages within the County and it was ascertained that these locations would be the most convenient for residents. The three meetings were held in order to educate Paulding County residents on the development of the Plan and to also present the results of the public opinion survey. The meetings took place within the same week at the end of October 2017. They

were advertised in a multitude of ways through news releases, letters to organizations, and flyers posted within public places throughout the County. During these first three meetings, the second set of public meetings was advertised.

The second public meetings were established to gather feedback on Village-specific needs as well as to gather greater public input. Meetings were scheduled in each of the participating Villages during the month of November 2017. These meetings were also advertised via



Figure 6.8 Public Meeting Photo- Paulding

Photo courtesy of the Crescent News

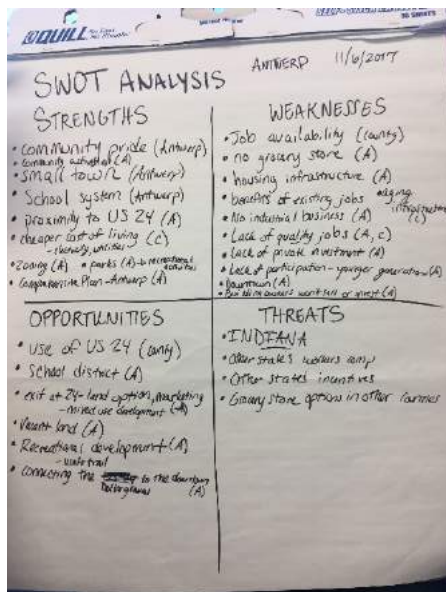


Figure 6.9 Public Meeting Photo- SWOT Analysis: Antwerp

flyers and news releases, much like the first set of public meetings. During these meetings, the participants were asked to complete a SWOT analysis, describing the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in the Village and/or the County as a whole. After this exercise, a visioning session was held to determine goals to address some of the issues discussed during the SWOT analysis. The second set of public meetings provided great opportunities for discussion between participants and facilitators, which led to a wealth of information and strategies for each municipality. Some common themes between the various villages in Paulding County emerged at these meetings. Figure 6.10 on the following page illustrates the common strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats and goals the Villages identified. As shown, many Villages stated that being a small community and having a low cost of living were strengths as well as the school systems and fire and/or EMS services if they exist. Common weaknesses included job opportunities, the aging of the

infrastructure, slum and blight, and poor internet and cellular connectivity. Many villages stated that US Route 24 is a great opportunity for the County as well as developing recreational assets such as trails. The drug problem was consistently listed as a threat to the community as well as the younger generations leaving the County. Common goals included the following: to maintain and address aging infrastructure, bring more business and industry to the County, cleanup slum and blight, etc. Chapter 6 provides detailed information from each of the Village meetings.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	GOALS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small community • School system • Low cost of living • Transportation infrastructure • Fire and/or EMS services • Parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job opportunities • Aging infrastructure • Lack of pride in properties/slum and blight • Internet and cellular connectivity • Lack of businesses and private investment • Lack of funding • Flood and drainage issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USR 24 • Development of recreational opportunities (such as trails) • Paulding Vision Board • Bring more businesses and industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other states • Drug problems • Younger generations leaving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain/address aging infrastructure • More businesses and industry • Address drug problem • Clean up slum and blight • More entertainment/retail options • More biking and walking infrastructure • Obtain more funding for necessary improvements

Figure 6.10 Common Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats and Goals Identified during Public Meetings

6.4 HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS SURVEY

The opinions of the youth are often missed during public participation efforts. Since the younger residents are an integral part of sustaining a population and workforce for the future of the County, it was essential to involve high school students in the planning process. Those students about to graduate (grades 11 and 12) were targeted for this final survey, which was comprised of twelve questions. The survey was distributed during school hours and several questions were asked regarding perceptions within the County and quality of life aspects. Juniors and seniors from 4 schools in the County; Paulding, Wayne Trace, Antwerp and Vantage, were surveyed with 303 total responses. These responses yielded many insights into the needs of young people in the County and reinforced strategies within the plan to retain the younger population. The full student survey analysis can be found in Appendix B. The following provides a brief summary of those results.

The majority of students surveyed indicated that they do plan to go to college after high school, as shown in the chart in Figure 6.11. When asked which college they plan to go to, a variety of responses were received. The most repeated choice of schools was the University of Northwestern Ohio,

followed by Bowling Green State University and Ohio State University. When asked about the students' plans for getting a job after high school graduation, about 57% said they plan on getting a job, 24% were unsure and 19% said they do not plan to. As retention of existing residents is important to the strength and growth of a community, the students were asked if they plan to leave Paulding County after graduation, and if so, why they would leave. 53% of students said they do plan to leave the County after

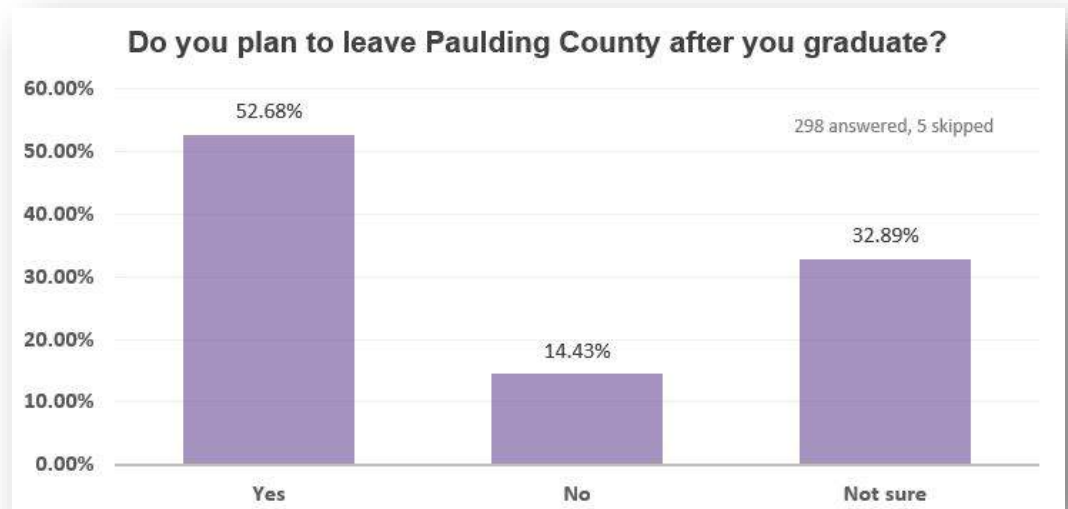


Figure 6.11 Survey Results: Students Planning to Leave after Graduation

graduation, while 14% said they do not plan to and 33% are unsure. The top reason for students planning to leave was due to the lack of jobs in the County for the student's chosen field, as shown in Figure 6.12. The second most indicated

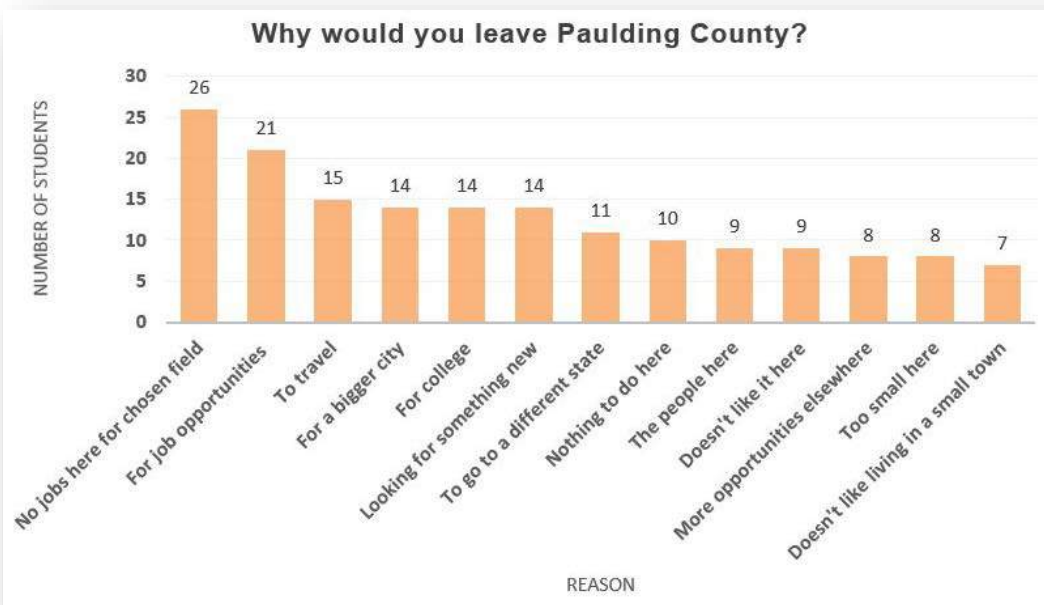


Figure 6.12 Survey Results: Reason Leaving Paulding County

reason was to leave for other job opportunities followed by to travel, for a bigger city, and for college. As a follow up to that question, the students were asked 'what would make you come back?' which resulted in a top response of 'family' followed by 'jobs.' The majority of students indicated that the small community and being

close to family and friends are the two top elements they like most about where they live, followed by the area's quiet and peaceful nature.

When asked what they would like to see most improved in their community, 36 students indicated that there needs to be more activities and things to do, followed by better roads as shown in Figure 6.13.

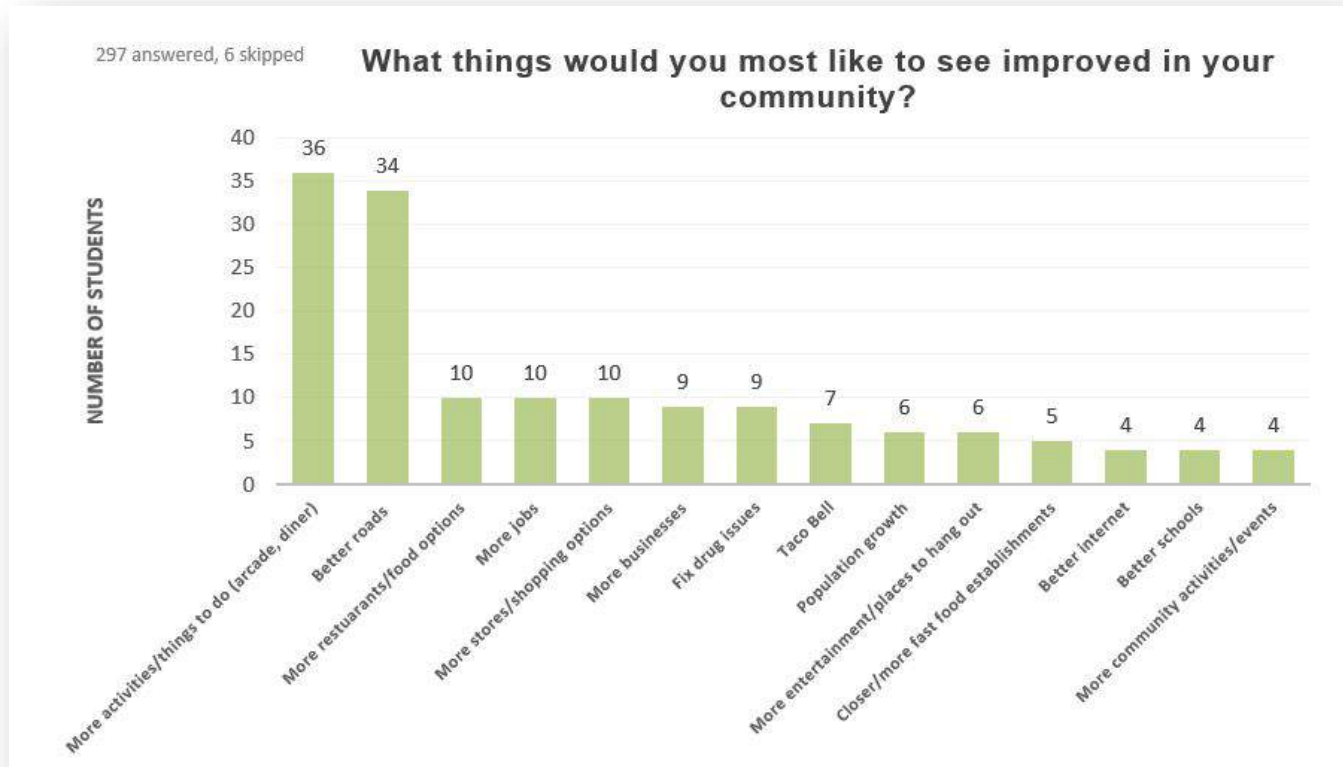


Figure 6.13 Survey Results: Things to Improve in the Community

Other responses included more restaurants and food options, more jobs, and more shopping options. When asked what the most important thing is that needs to be done to make Paulding County a better place to live, better roads and more activities/things to do were the most indicated, followed by more restaurants/things to do. As shown in the table on the following page, other top responses included beautification, more shopping, addressing drug issues, and more/better jobs.

The final question allowed the students to provide the surveyors with any additional comments they would like to submit. 36 students submitted an additional comment and responses varied from the need for additional fast food restaurants to the need for better jobs for what the students are interested in. Other students expressed that they feel Paulding County is a great place to live, but improvements such as cleaning slum and blight and updating would make it better.

In summary, the responses of the high school students aligned with the sentiments of the other survey responses received during public involvement activities. The students provided extremely valuable feedback which was incorporated into the needs and strategies established in this plan.

Table 6.1 Survey Results: Most Important thing needed to make Paulding County a Better Place to Live

What is the most important thing needed to make Paulding County a better place to live?	Number of Students
Better roads	34
More activities/things to do	34
More restaurants/places to eat	30
Beautification	16
More stores/shopping	15
Fix drug issue	14
More/better jobs	13
Better police force/enforcement	10
More businesses	10
Less crime	9
Sidewalks	7
Better education/schools	6
More attractions to bring people in	5

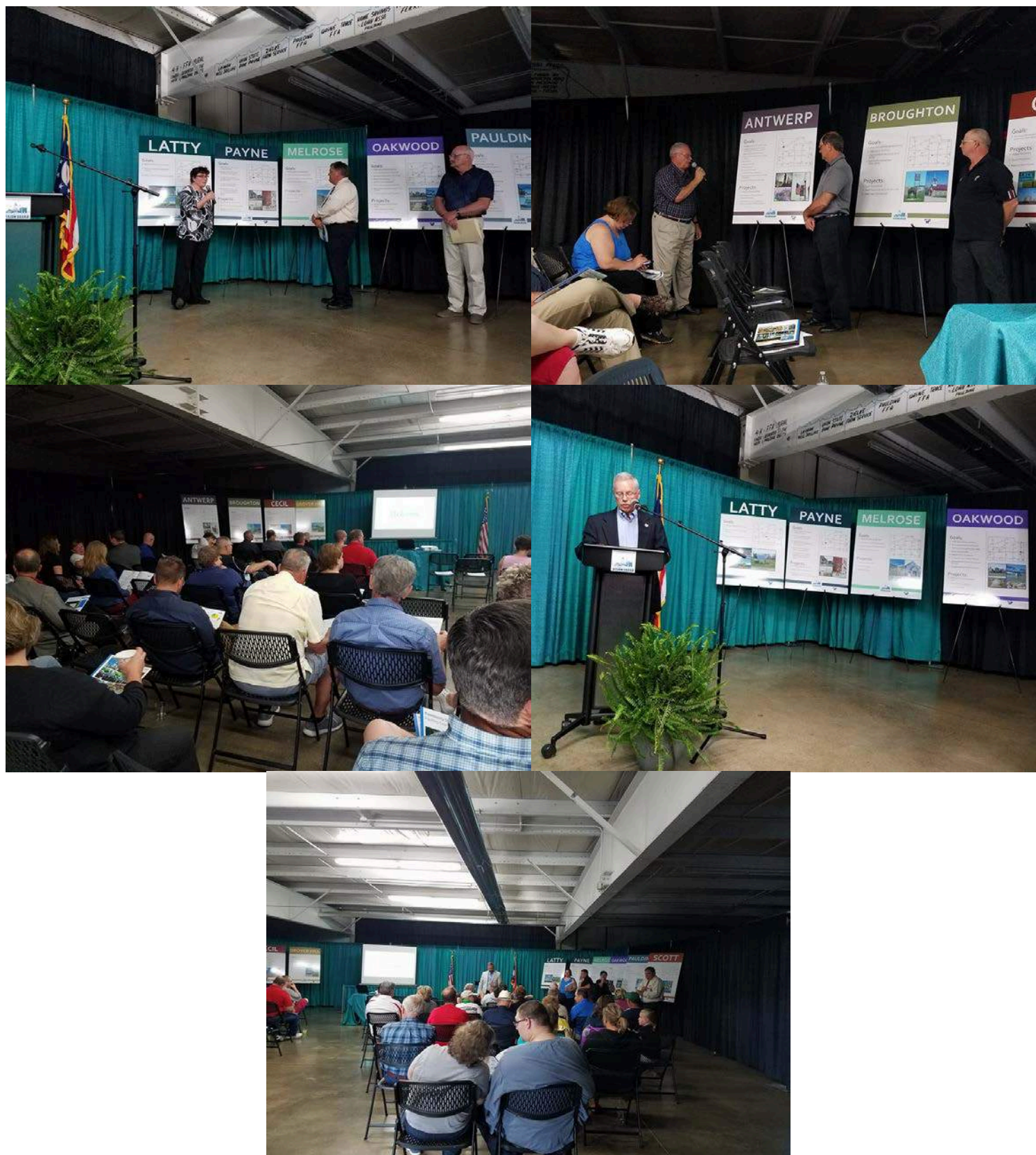
6.5 PUBLIC COMMENTS – FINAL PLAN

The final draft of the plan was made available to the general public before its adoption. A public meeting was held on May 22, 2018 at 7 p.m. at the OSU Extension Building in Paulding, Ohio and 75 people were in attendance. At that meeting, the Executive Summary of the plan was presented and Vision Board representatives from each Village presented their specific plan goals and projects. After the presentations, there was time for questions and comment forms were also provided to allow members of the public to submit their input directly to a Vision Board member at the meeting. During the question and answer period, several people had questions and feedback about the plan while others shared county wide initiatives they were working on. The public meeting kicked off a 30-day public comment period and during this time, the public was encouraged to submit feedback on the plan either through written comments, by email, or by utilizing the comment form located on the Paulding County Vision Board's website. After the public meeting, four written comments were submitted via the online comment form. These comments varied in content from detailing specific Village issues, such as the lack of internet in Oakwood, to volunteering to help with the Vision



Figure 6.14 Village Presentations at Public Meeting

Board's initiatives. The feedback received through written comments and what was received at the public meeting was incorporated into this plan.



PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT **Figure 6.15** Pictures from May 22, 2018 Public Meeting

CHAPTER 7: ACTION PLAN

A critical step in the development of Paulding County's Community Development Plan was to analyze existing conditions and future projections data in order to assess potential future needs. In addition, all the data gathered from the public during public involvement activities was utilized to determine what the vision of the residents is for the future and how to make that vision a reality. As this plan will work towards accomplishing the goals and corresponding objectives that shape the plan and ultimately result in the County's future vision, it is important to understand what may be needed to achieve them. The key factors learned from the existing conditions, future projections and public input are as follows:

- **The population is declining** *The population of Paulding County is projected to decline to 18,100 people by the year 2040, a 7.7% decrease from the population in 2010*
- **The population is aging** *The population of Paulding County ages 60 and older is projected to increase by 10% from 2016 to 2040*
- **Health Care and Other Services industries will grow** *The Health Care industry will likely grow in response to the aging population*
- **Traffic volumes, including truck volumes, on state routes will grow** *More trucks and overall vehicles are expected to be traveling on Paulding County's state routes in 2040*
- **Keep the transportation system safe and in good condition** *Safety and roads that are in good condition are extremely important to the residents of Paulding County*
- **Retain and attract businesses and workforce** *Residents feel that in order to boost Paulding County's economy it is imperative to retain and attract workers and businesses*
- **Small town charm is the County's biggest asset** *Residents indicated that the rural character and small town feel of Paulding County is its' biggest strength for economic development*
- **Improve internet and cellular connectivity** *To grow Paulding County and increase quality of life, residents indicated that internet and cellular connectivity must be improved*
- **Fix up existing structures and add more housing options** *Residents feel that existing residential structures should be improved and desirable, and that affordable housing options are currently lacking*
- **More private investment/things to do needed** *The majority of residents are not satisfied with the amount of private investment currently in Paulding County*
- **Drug issues must be addressed** *Residents agree that there are drug abuse issues in Paulding County which must be addressed*
- **More job opportunities are needed** *In order to keep the youth in Paulding County and increase quality of life, more and better job opportunities must be brought to the County*

The following section outlines the specific strategies that have been identified by the Paulding County Vision Board. These strategies are action items that outline specifically what is going to be done to achieve the objectives and corresponding goals that have been established, which is illustrated in Figure 7.1 below.



Figure 7.1 Hierarchy of Vision, Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Implementing these strategies will be the responsibility of multiple organizations in Paulding County and will be a collaborative effort over time as funding and staff allow. The Paulding County Vision Board will implement the action items they are able to and will work in coordination with other Paulding County organizations to begin implementing the other strategies. Short term implementation items have been denoted with this symbol: **!** which represent items that are feasible for short term implementation or that are already taking place in Paulding County. Detailed information about all the listed strategies including potential lead organizations are included in Appendix C of this plan.

TRANSPORTATION



GOAL 1: INCREASE THE SAFETY AND EFFICIENCY OF THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM FOR ALL USERS

OBJECTIVE 1: Reduce serious injury & fatality crashes

- STRATEGY 1: Identify high crash & severity locations & conduct studies to determine potential countermeasures
- STRATEGY 2: Pursue funding to improve safety at identified locations



OBJECTIVE 2: Maintain existing system in good repair

- STRATEGY 1: Emphasize maintenance of existing roads & bridges in planning initiatives while collecting condition data
- STRATEGY 2: Pursue funding for projects that will enhance the condition of existing transportation infrastructure

GOAL 2: IMPROVE AND ENHANCE BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY

OBJECTIVE 1: Increase amount of bicycle & pedestrian facilities

- STRATEGY 1: Consider bike & ped infrastructure in planning initiatives & planned road projects
- STRATEGY 2: Develop plans (such as active transportation plans) and other documents to identify desired projects and prioritize investments
- STRATEGY 3: Pursue funding to construct new infrastructure for bicyclists & pedestrians



OBJECTIVE 2: Improve & expand existing infrastructure for bicyclists & pedestrians

- STRATEGY 1: Assess the condition of existing bicycle & pedestrian infrastructure & determine where improvements are needed
- STRATEGY 2: Pursue funding to make condition improvements & expand existing infrastructure where desired



GOAL 3: SUPPORT THE COUNTY'S ECONOMY THROUGH THE TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

OBJECTIVE 1:

Enhance transportation infrastructure to be multi-modal & allow efficient transfers of goods between all modes

- STRATEGY 1: Conduct studies to determine where multi-modal infrastructure exists & where it is needed in the County
- STRATEGY 2: Pursue funds for improvements to corridors that serve multi-modal facilities/purposes

GOAL 4: ENHANCE MOBILITY FOR ALL PAULDING COUNTY RESIDENTS

OBJECTIVE 1:

Provide more transportation options for Paulding County residents, especially those who do not have access to transportation

- STRATEGY 1: Research transportation options for counties that do not have public transportation, such as coordination of human services transportation
- STRATEGY 2: Pursue funding to support alternative transportation options
- STRATEGY 3: Investigate transportation such as Uber & Lyft and the potential of obtaining those services in the County



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



GOAL 1: INCREASE EMPLOYMENT GROWTH AND INVESTMENT

OBJECTIVE 1: Increase the number of employment options

- STRATEGY 1: Support the efforts of the Economic Development office to continue marketing to bring more businesses and industry to Paulding County
- STRATEGY 2: Advertise existing assets such as quality of life, natural resources, etc., on economic development, village, and other websites



OBJECTIVE 2: Increase the amount of private investment

- STRATEGY 1: Offer tax incentives for reinvestment into the County

GOAL 2: RETAIN AND SUPPORT EXISTING BUSINESSES AND WORKFORCE IN THE COUNTY

OBJECTIVE 1: Maintain level of residency

- STRATEGY 1: Promote/advertise existing employment opportunities to current residents
- STRATEGY 2: Promote/advertise existing strengths of the County such as historic assets, small town charm, etc. to current residents
- STRATEGY 3: Outreach to area high schools to inform students, especially graduating seniors, of employment options and reasons to remain in the County

OBJECTIVE 2: Enhance support for existing businesses

- STRATEGY 1: Offer local incentives for existing businesses to remain in the area
- STRATEGY 2: Work with State organizations to increase state incentives for local businesses

OBJECTIVE 3:
Enhance
partnerships
between
businesses and
educational
institutions

- STRATEGY 1: Enhance existing and form new partnerships between local businesses and local technical schools and colleges
- STRATEGY 2: Work with vocational/community colleges as well as high schools to identify opportunities to link existing/new training programs to the educational needs of companies in the County



GOAL 3: ATTRACT NEW BUSINESSES AND WORKFORCE TO THE COUNTY

OBJECTIVE 1:
Market the area
to the greater
region

- STRATEGY 1: Promote existing quality of life assets and employment opportunities to surrounding counties to draw new workforce
- STRATEGY 2: Enhance and promote sites available for development



GOAL 4: ENHANCE COMMUNICATIONS IN THE COUNTY

OBJECTIVE 1:
Improve internet
and cellular
connectivity

- STRATEGY 1: Research internet and cellular connectivity issues and possible solutions
- STRATEGY 2: Create a subcommittee to investigate issues and develop solutions



OBJECTIVE 2:
Enhance
collaboration
within the
County

- STRATEGY 1: Encourage increased communication and meetings between county organizations and Villages/Townships
- STRATEGY 2: Pursue grant funds to create a County-wide Geographic Information System (GIS)



HOUSING



GOAL 1: IMPROVE AVAILABILITY OF AFFORDABLE, DESIRABLE HOUSING OPTIONS

OBJECTIVE 1:
Increase the number of houses that are affordable and desirable to rent and purchase

- STRATEGY 1: Conduct a comprehensive housing feasibility study
- STRATEGY 2: Review and strengthen code enforcement within villages and townships
- STRATEGY 3: Create a task force to review housing, zoning and code enforcement issues and create incentives for housing development



GOAL 2: ENHANCE EXISTING HOUSING OPTIONS IN THE COUNTY

OBJECTIVE 1:
Rehabilitate existing homes that are in need of repair

- STRATEGY 1: Work with home owners to investigate and pursue available grant funds, such as the Community Housing Impact and Preservation program (CHIP)



OBJECTIVE 2:
Target cleanup of blighted structures in neighborhoods to increase surrounding property values

- STRATEGY 1: Utilize funds available through the Paulding County Land Bank program to clean up blighted structures throughout the County



GOAL 3: ENHANCE PLANNING FOR DIVERSE HOUSING TYPES

OBJECTIVE 1:
Consider mixed use development & workforce housing in planning initiatives

- STRATEGY 1: Assess need for diverse housing types via feasibility study
- STRATEGY 2: Include mixed use development and workforce housing in planning documents

GOAL 4: ENHANCE AVAILABILITY OF LODGING OPTIONS IN THE COUNTY

OBJECTIVE 1:
Increase the
number of
lodging facilities,
such as hotels

- STRATEGY 1: Conduct assessment of need for lodging and viable locations
- STRATEGY 2: Incorporate planning for lodging into other large development projects

QUALITY OF LIFE



GOAL 1: ENHANCE RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL, AND ESSENTIAL AMENITIES

OBJECTIVE 1:
Increase the
number of
restaurant, retail,
entertainment,
and grocery
establishments

- STRATEGY 1: Encourage small business growth and reinvestment through incentives

OBJECTIVE 2:
Increase the
number of
community/
cultural events

- STRATEGY 1: Establish community-led groups to support events in Villages
- STRATEGY 2: Partner with local businesses to host community events

OBJECTIVE 3:
Increase the
amount of
recreational
opportunities

- STRATEGY 1: Promote riverfront opportunities and development
- STRATEGY 2: Improve upon assets already in place, such as trails and parks



OBJECTIVE 4:
Improve internet
and cellular
connectivity

- STRATEGY 1: Pursue grants and improvements for internet and cellular connectivity

GOAL 2: SUPPORT AND ENHANCE BEAUTIFICATION EFFORTS

OBJECTIVE 1:
Address slum
and blight issues
throughout the
County

- STRATEGY 1: Utilize the resources of the County Land Bank to demolish vacant and abandoned blighted residential structures
- STRATEGY 2: Improve and utilize code enforcement in the Villages and Townships



OBJECTIVE 2:
Revitalize the
downtown areas
in the County's
villages

- STRATEGY 1: Create Preservation and Design Review Boards to oversee development in the downtown areas
- STRATEGY 2: Seek grant funding for downtown revitalization



GOAL 3: ADDRESS DRUG ABUSE ISSUES IN PAULDING COUNTY

OBJECTIVE 1:
Decrease the
number of
overdose and
drug related
crime incidences

- STRATEGY 1: Increase education and awareness on prevention and treatment for opioid and other drug addiction
- STRATEGY 2: Establish neighborhood crime watch groups

OBJECTIVE 2:
Enhance
rehabilitation
options and
facilities in the
County

- STRATEGY 1: Apply for funding through Target of Opportunity grants to increase and enhance facilities in the County
- STRATEGY 2: Provide transportation options for patients to reach rehabilitation centers



OBJECTIVE 3:
Increase
awareness of drug
abuse treatment
options and
available
assistance

- STRATEGY 1: Provide information on a variety of platforms, such as radio, pamphlets at public places, and events to educate the public

GOAL 4: MINIMIZE POVERTY IN THE COUNTY

OBJECTIVE 1: Help
impoverished
residents &
families come out
of poverty

- STRATEGY 1: Provide more access and awareness of existing services to residents of the County



In summary, the following activities are either already taking place in Paulding County or are feasible for short term implementation as a result of this plan:



TRANSPORTATION

- Identify high crash & severity locations & conduct studies to determine potential countermeasures
- Pursue funding to construct new infrastructure for bicyclists & pedestrians
- Pursue funding to make condition improvements & expand existing infrastructure where desired
- Research transportation options for counties that do not have public transportation, such as coordination of human services transportation



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Support the efforts of the Economic Development office to continue marketing to bring more businesses and industry to Paulding County
- Work with vocational/community colleges as well as high schools to identify opportunities to link existing/new training programs to the educational needs of companies in the County
- Enhance and promote sites available for development
- Create a subcommittee to investigate issues and develop solutions for internet connectivity
- Encourage increased communication and meetings between county organizations and Villages/Townships



HOUSING

- Create a task force to review housing, zoning and code enforcement issues and create incentives for housing development
- Work with home owners to investigate and pursue available grant funds, such as the Community Housing Impact and Preservation program (CHIP)
- Utilize funds available through the Paulding County Land Bank program to clean up blighted structures throughout the County



QUALITY OF LIFE

- Improve upon assets already in place, such as trails and parks
- Utilize the resources of the County Land Bank to demolish vacant and abandoned blighted residential structures
- Create Preservation and Design Review Boards to oversee development in the downtown areas
- Seek grant funding for downtown revitalization
- Apply for funding through Target of Opportunity grants to increase and enhance facilities in the County
- Provide more access and awareness of existing services to residents of the County

CHAPTER 8: PROJECT LIST

In order to better understand the specific project needs of each Village and Township, projects were solicited for inclusion in this plan. Project need forms were sent to each Village and Township at the beginning of 2018 and the entities were asked to list their projects and return the forms. Nine total entities in Paulding County- 5 villages and 4 townships- returned a project list and provided information such as the project description, project location, the cost estimate (if known), project need, and timeline. Other projects that have been solicited by the Maumee Valley Planning Organization through their various planning programs, such as transportation planning and community development, were also included on the list. Potential funding sources were matched to each project in order to provide the entities who submitted projects an understanding of what grant sources may exist to assist them in completing their projects. The funding sources listed represent funding that may be available to entities within Paulding County, however more research may be required to determine if the specific project qualifies for funding. For example, the funding available through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program has an income eligibility requirement which means that each entity would have to ensure that the residents benefitting from the project are primarily low to moderate income persons. The following table provides a high level overview of the funding sources provided in the project list.

Table 8.1 Funding Sources Overview

FUNDING SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	NOTES
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Allocation	Grant funding for community development projects such as construction or improvement of public facilities, demolition of blighted buildings, projects to increase accessibility for the handicapped and elderly, and preservation of historic buildings or areas.	Project must meet one of the National Objectives (benefit an area with at least 51% low and moderate income persons, aid in the prevention or elimination of slum and blight, or address urgent need).
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Critical Infrastructure	Competitive grant funding for projects designed to address high-priority infrastructure improvements such as roads, storm drainage, fire protection facilities and other public facilities.	Project must meet one of the National Objectives (benefit low and moderate income persons, aid in the prevention or elimination of slum and blight, or address urgent need) and must address a critical need.
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Residential Public Infrastructure Grant (RPIG)	Grant funding for water and/or sanitary sewer projects to primarily residential users.	Minimum total project cost of \$200,000. Project must be located in an area that has a low and moderate income population of at least 51 percent.
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Downtown Revitalization	Grant funding for projects designed to improve the quality of privately owned buildings in the Central Business District of a	Project must be located in the Central Business District and must address an area where a minimum of 51 percent of the








	community. Eligible activities include projects such as rehabilitation of deteriorated building facades, addressing code violations and improving blighted streetscapes.	buildings and/or public infrastructure within the target area are deteriorated or dilapidated.
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Neighborhood Revitalization	Grant funding to improve quality of life, livability and functionality of distressed areas and neighborhoods. Eligible activities include public facilities improvements in targeted areas of distress that do not fit within the criteria of other CDBG competitive programs.	A minimum of three activities must be included. Project must show a benefit to individuals that are considered low to moderate income (51% low to moderate income area).
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Targets of Opportunity	Grant funding for eligible activities which do not fit with other CDBG programs. Eligible projects include economic development, community development, housing, and downtown activities.	Project must meet one of the National Objectives (benefit an area with at least 51% low and moderate income persons, aid in the prevention or elimination of slum and blight, or address urgent need).
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Economic Development	Grant and loan funding available for public infrastructure improvements directly related to economic development.	At least 51 percent of the jobs created and/or retained must be made available to persons of low or moderate income, as defined by the CDBG program.
Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) Transportation Alternatives	Grant funding for projects that support transportation by improving non-motorized transportation facilities, historic preservation, scenic and environmental aspects.	Construction funds only.
Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) Safety Funds	Grant funding for highway safety treatments or corrective activity designed to alleviate a safety problem or hazardous situation.	
Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) Safe Routes to School	Grant funds to enable and encourage children grades K-8 to walk or bicycle to school.	Must have a School Travel Plan completed and approved by ODOT to apply for funds.
Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) NatureWorks	Grant funding for acquisition, development, or rehabilitation of public park and recreation areas.	Allocation by County each year.
Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) Recreational	Grant funding for development of urban trail linkages, trail head	

Trails	and trailside facilities, maintenance of existing trails, restoration of trail areas, improvement of access for people with disabilities, development and construction of new trails, etc.
Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) Clean Ohio Trails	Grant funds for outdoor recreational projects such as land acquisition for a trail, trail development, trailhead facilities, engineering and design.
Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC)	Grant and loan funding for infrastructure facilities and local road and bridge projects.
United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Community Facilities Program	Grant and loan funding for essential community facilities in rural communities including building facilities, equipment and operating costs for health care, public safety and public service facilities.
Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA)	Various programs providing grants and loans for water and sewer related projects.
Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA) JobsOhio	JobsOhio provides grant funds for infrastructure improvements directly related to economic development.
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Water Pollution Control Loan Fund Program (WPCLF)	Loan and grant funding provided for a wide variety of projects intended to protect or improve the quality of Ohio's water.

For each project listed, the plan goal(s) that the project addresses is listed in the table. The following symbols represent the various plan goals:




TRANSPORTATION**QUALITY OF LIFE****ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT****HOUSING**

VILLAGE OF ANTWERP

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WHY NEEDED	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR OF DESIRED COMPLETION	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES	PLAN GOALS ADDRESSED
Drainage at Riverside Park	Standing water around playground equipment in Spring	N/A	2019	CDBG Allocation, ODNR NatureWorks	
Rehabilitation of head stones at Riverside Cemetery	Oldest cemetery headstones (Civil War Era) have fallen and broken	N/A	2019	CDBG Allocation	
Sidewalks on S. Erie Street from American Legion to Dollar General	Residents must walk in roadway to reach to Dollar General	\$68,000	2019	ODOT Transportation Alternatives, ODOT Safety Funds, CDBG Allocation	 
W. Washington Street Waterline	Consistent breaks	\$300,000	2019	CDBG Critical Infrastructure, CDBG Allocation, CDBG RPIG, OPWC, OWDA	
E. Woodcox Waterline from N. Main to Island Street	Old line	N/A	2020	CDBG Critical Infrastructure, CDBG Allocation, CDBG RPIG, OPWC, OWDA	
Village Wide Road Improvements	All roads within the Village need upgraded	\$300,000	N/A	OPWC, CDBG Allocation, CDBG Critical Infrastructure, USDA Community Facilities	

VILLAGE OF BROUGHTON

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WHY NEEDED	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR OF DESIRED COMPLETION	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES	PLAN GOALS ADDRESSED
Road Improvements	Roads are deteriorating	N/A	N/A	OPWC, CDBG Allocation, CDBG Critical Infrastructure, USDA Community Facilities	
Install Playground next to the Town Hall	Broughton is one of the few Villages without a playground	N/A	N/A	ODNR NatureWorks	

Install heat in the Town Hall	No heating system for the community to use the town hall in cooler months	N/A	N/A	CDBG Allocation, USDA Community Facilities	
Bridge replacement on Broughton Pike	Bridge is eroding on the sides	N/A	N/A	OPWC, CDBG Allocation, CDBG Critical Infrastructure	
Cleanup of vacant run down properties	Village homes - properties are vacant, run-down and need cleaned up	N/A	N/A	Paulding County Land Bank, CDBG Allocation	

VILLAGE OF CECIL

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WHY NEEDED	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR OF DESIRED COMPLETION	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES	PLAN GOALS ADDRESSED
Repave Plum Street from Main to RR tracks		\$50,000	N/A	CDBG Allocation, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	
Repave Third Street from Main to Stafford		\$70,000	N/A	CDBG Allocation, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	
Repairs to Second Street from Main to Stafford		\$20,000	N/A	CDBG Allocation, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	


VILLAGE OF LATTY






PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WHY NEEDED	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR OF DESIRED COMPLETION	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES	PLAN GOALS ADDRESSED
Sewer Repairs	Age of Sewer System	N/A	2019	CDBG Allocation, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	
Street Repairs	Streets have been torn up by traffic	N/A	2019	CDBG Allocation, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	






VILLAGE OF MELROSE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WHY NEEDED	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR OF DESIRED COMPLETION	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES	PLAN GOALS ADDRESSED
State Street Storm Sewer		\$200,000	2018-2022	CDBG Critical Infrastructure, CDBG Allocation, OPWC	
State Street Paving		\$400,000	2018-2022	OPWC, CDBG Allocation, USDA Community Facilities	
Park Shelter House		\$30,000	2019-2022	CDBG Allocation, ODNR NatureWorks	
Restroom and Holding Tank		\$50,000	2020-2022	CDBG Allocation, ODNR NatureWorks	
Community Center		\$100,000	2021-2022	CDBG Allocation, USDA Community Facilities	
Signage upgrades at State and Superior		\$10,000		CDBG Allocation	
Road 177 south of Melrose		\$100,000	2019-2020	CDBG Allocation, CDBG Critical Infrastructure, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	

VILLAGE OF OAKWOOD

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WHY NEEDED	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR OF DESIRED COMPLETION	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES	PLAN GOALS ADDRESSED
East Harmon St. Paving & Storm Sewer Repair (Manhole and Catch Basin) from Fifth Street to Third Street	Flood drainage and street improvements needed	\$33,384		CDBG Allocation, CDBG Critical Infrastructure, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	
Second St. Paving and Storm Sewer Repair (Manhole and Catch Basin) from N. Street to Harmon	Flood drainage and street improvements needed	\$43,740		CDBG Allocation, CDBG Critical Infrastructure, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	
Third St. Paving and Storm Repair (Manhole and Catch Basin) from Main Street to	Flood drainage and street improvements needed	\$30,649		CDBG Allocation, CDBG Critical Infrastructure, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	

Harmon					
Celina Street Paving and Storm Sewer Repair (Manhole and Catch Basin Repairs and Handicap Ramp) from First Street to Auglaize	Flood drainage, street improvements, and ADA compliance	\$23,938		CDBG Allocation, CDBG Critical Infrastructure, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	 
East Harmon Paving, tree removal, sign relocation from Third Street to Sixth Street	Flood drainage and street improvements	\$57,507		CDBG Allocation, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	
Fourth St. Paving and Handicap Ramp from Main St. to N. St.	Flood drainage, street improvements, and ADA compliance	\$6,655		CDBG Allocation, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	 
Third St. Paving from Third to Harmon	Street improvements	\$37,422		CDBG Allocation, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	
Third Street Culvert Repairs and Paving	Culvert Repairs and Paving	\$26,714		CDBG Allocation, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	
Tower Repair and Painting		N/A		CDBG Allocation	
New Well		N/A	2019	CDBG Allocation, OPWC	
Splash Pad		N/A		ODNR NatureWorks	
New Fire Hydrants		N/A	2019	CDBG Allocation	
Waterline increase to Industrial Park		N/A		CDBG Allocation, CDBG Critical Infrastructure, OPWC, OWDA, CDBG Economic Development, JobsOhio	
Main Street Paving		N/A		CDBG Allocation, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	
Paving of South 5th and 6th Streets south of Walnut		N/A		CDBG Allocation, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	
Tower Replacement		N/A		CDBG Allocation, CDBG Residential Public Infrastructure Grant, OPWC, USDA Community	

				Facilities	
Water and Sewer extension down Chapel		N/A		CDBG Allocation, OPWC, OWDA	
Water and sewer extension west across River		N/A		CDBG Allocation, CDBG RPIG, USDA Community Facilities, WPCLF, OPWC, OWDA	
Filters rebedded		N/A	2019	CDBG Allocation, OPWC	
New valves		N/A	2020	CDBG Allocation	
Downtown lights and sidewalks		N/A	2020	CDBG Downtown Revitalization	







VILLAGE OF PAULDING

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WHY NEEDED	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR OF DESIRED COMPLETION	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES	PLAN GOALS ADDRESSED
Culvert Replacements- Garfield Ave Ext. - between Kay Kora and Walnut	Existing Culvert is deteriorated and failing. Culvert is washing out.	\$112,000	2019	CDBG Allocation, OPWC	
Culvert Replacements - N Cherry Street between Garfield and North Drive	Existing Culvert is deteriorating and showing signs of failures.	\$136,000	2019	CDBG Allocation, OPWC	
Klingler Rd. Reconstruction from E. Perry St. (US 127) to E Jackson St.	Existing Pavement is failing and in need of reconstruction.	\$200,000	2020	CDBG Critical Infrastructure, CDBG Allocation OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	
Waterline Replacements throughout Village based on main breaks	To replace aging infrastructure in areas that have had frequent breaks.	TBD	2021	CDBG Allocation, CDBG RPIG, USDA Community Facilities, OPWC, OWDA	
WWTP Improvements-existing WWTP lagoons	Improvements to control PH in lagoons as mandated by OEPA.	TBD	2022-2023	CDBG Critical Infrastructure, CDBG Allocation, CDBG RPIG, OPWC, WPCLF, USDA Community Facilities	

Street Improvements- various streets	Street to be improved are those that were patched as part of the Sanitary Sewer Separation project.	TBD	2025	CDBG Allocation, CDBG Critical Infrastructure, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	
Utilities Building Roof Replacement		N/A		USDA Community Facilities	
Emerald Acres Storm Sewer		N/A		CDBG Allocation, OPWC, OWDA Fresh Water Loan Program, USDA Community Facilities	

VILLAGE OF PAYNE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WHY NEEDED	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR OF DESIRED COMPLETION	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES	PLAN GOALS ADDRESSED
West Street Waterline Extension	Better quality and better water service to the residents (income survey completed)	\$25,000	2018-2019	CDBG Allocation, OPWC, OWDA	
Merrin Street Waterline Replacement	Update and replace water line on Merrin Street (need to income survey)	N/A	2018-2020	CDBG Allocation, OPWC, OWDA	
Sidewalks on Maple to E. Flatrock Drive (Maple East EN 500 to apartments)	No sidewalks at this time	\$100,000 plus	2020-2021	CDBG Allocation, ODOT TAP, ODOT SRTS	 
Replace bridge culvert - Fox Street at Arturus	Bridge is dipping in	N/A	2018-2021	CDBG Allocation, OPWC	
Paving West Street, Fox Street, Arda Street	Condition beyond repair	\$125,000 plus	2018-2023	CDBG Allocation, OPWC	
Sewer line replacements throughout Village	Over capacity	N/A	2018-2023	CDBG Allocation, OPWC, CDBG RPIG, USDA Community Facilities	 



Water expansion for capacity - Village wide	Over capacity	N/A	2018-2023	CDBG Allocation, CDBG Residential Public Infrastructure Grant, OPWC, OWDA Fresh Water Loan Program	 
Sidewalks Merrin, Oak, Townline 49 to School Drive	For safe walking and biking to school	\$204,000	2018-2023	CDBG Allocation, CDBG Critical Infrastructure, ODOT TAP	 
Pave Maple Street from RR to 500	Deteriorated Condition	N/A	2018-2023	CDBG Allocation, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	
Maple Street Waterline Replacement- from RR to 500		N/A		CDBG Allocation, OPWC, OWDA	

BROWN TOWNSHIP

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WHY NEEDED	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR OF DESIRED COMPLETION	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES	PLAN GOALS ADDRESSED
Pave township road T181		N/A	2019	CDBG Allocation, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	

CARRYALL TOWNSHIP

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WHY NEEDED	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR OF DESIRED COMPLETION	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES	PLAN GOALS ADDRESSED
Mill and resurface T220 from SR 49 to T15	Road is in very poor condition	\$85,000	2018	CDBG Allocation, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	
Mill and resurface T220 from T15 to T19	Road is in very poor condition	\$90,000	2019	CDBG Allocation, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	
Mill and resurface T51 from C180 to C424	Road is in very poor condition	\$95,000	2020	CDBG Allocation, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	
Single seal T162 from C43 to T61	Protect and save current road surface	\$45,000	2019	CDBG Allocation, USDA Community Facilities	
Install emergency storm sirens throughout township	No storm notification in our rural area. Need a minimum of 6.	\$12,500 each	2018-2023	CDBG Allocation	

Mill and resurface roads (5 miles total)	Roads in poor condition-worst roads will be addressed first	N/A		CDBG Allocation, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	
Build new township maintenance building (4464 C192 Antwerp)	Current building's 60+ years old	\$100,000		USDA Community Facilities Program	
Replace township truck	Truck will be out of service in 3 years	\$150,000		USDA Community Facilities Program	

HARRISON TOWNSHIP

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WHY NEEDED	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR OF DESIRED COMPLETION	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES	PLAN GOALS ADDRESSED
Asphalt Paving - Road 51 from 613-94 (2 Riverview Dr. near 613)	Cracking and buckling	\$85,000	2019	CDBG Allocation, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	
Asphalt Paving - Road 33 from 613-94	Cracking and buckling	\$65,000	2020	CDBG Allocation, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	
Asphalt Paving - Road 61 from 500-106	Cracking/uneven	\$65,000	2021	CDBG Allocation, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	
Asphalt Paving - Road 51 from 124-111	Uneven/buckling	\$75,000	2022	CDBG Allocation, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	
Asphalt Paving - Road 33 from 106-124	Cracking/buckling	\$70,000	2023	CDBG Allocation, OPWC, USDA Community Facilities	
Asphalt Paving-cemetery drives	Worn/cracking	\$40,000	2021	CDBG Allocation	
EMS Staffing (Harrison Twp, Benton Twp, Payne)	EMS Dayshift Staffing. Lack of certified volunteers.	\$69,000	2019	FEMA SAFER Grant (for firefighters)	
Roadside mowing tractor/loads	Age of old tractor	\$85,000	2023	USDA Community Facilities	
Fire Truck (Payne Fire Dept.: Harrison Twp, Benton Twp, Payne Village)	Age of fire pumper	\$240,000	2021	FEMA Assistance to Firefighters, ODSA Local Government Safety Capital Grant, USDA Community Facilities	

Move Ditch Project (Road 21 N of 124)	Move ditch washing away bank		2020	CDBG Allocation, OPWC, CDBG Targets of Opportunity	
New snow plow truck/plow (Harrison Twp)	Age of truck	\$130,000	2022	USDA Community Facilities Program	 
New EMS squad (Payne Fire Dept.: Harrison Twp, Benton Twp, Payne Village)	Age of truck	\$170,000	2024	FEMA Assistance to Firefighters, ODSA Local Government Safety Capital Grant, USDA Community Facilities	

LATTY TOWNSHIP

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WHY NEEDED	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR OF DESIRED COMPLETION	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES	PLAN GOALS ADDRESSED
Demolition of house on SR 114 - old Davis House west of Grover Hill		\$7,000	2018	Land Bank, CDBG Allocation	 
Walking trail around Grover Hill - Latty Township		N/A	2018	ODOT: Transportation Alternatives. ODNR: Clean Ohio Trails, Recreational Trails, Nature Works	 

CHAPTER 9: EVALUATION AND MONITORING

Evaluating and monitoring progress toward the achievement of goals is imperative to the success of a community development plan, as doing so brings light to which areas are progressing and which areas need improvement. Performance measurement is the process of regularly measuring outcomes and results which generates reliable data on the efficiency and effectiveness of a program or activity. Performance measures are quantifiable indicators used to assess how well a desired objective or goal is being achieved. The following section outlines performance measures for the objectives established in this plan and will be utilized to assess progress towards achieving Paulding County's Community Development goals.

TRANSPORTATION



GOAL 1: INCREASE THE SAFETY AND EFFICIENCY OF THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM FOR ALL USERS

OBJECTIVE 1: Reduce serious injury & fatality crashes

• PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

- **Number of serious injury crashes**
- **Number of fatality crashes**

OBJECTIVE 2: Maintain existing system in good repair

• PERFORMANCE MEASURE:

- **Number of condition-related projects**

GOAL 2: IMPROVE AND ENHANCE BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY

OBJECTIVE 1: Increase amount of bicycle & pedestrian facilities

• PERFORMANCE MEASURE:

- **Miles of bicycle and pedestrian facilities, such as sidewalks, trails, bicycle lanes, etc.**

OBJECTIVE 2: Improve & expand existing infrastructure for bicyclists & pedestrians

• PERFORMANCE MEASURE:

- **Number of bicycle and/or pedestrian projects completed**

GOAL 3: SUPPORT THE COUNTY'S ECONOMY THROUGH THE TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

OBJECTIVE 1: Enhance transportation infrastructure to be multi-modal & allow for efficient transfers of goods between all modes

• PERFORMANCE MEASURE:

- Number of multi-modal projects completed

GOAL 4: ENHANCE MOBILITY FOR ALL PAULDING COUNTY RESIDENTS

OBJECTIVE 1: Provide more transportation options for Paulding County residents, especially those who do not have access to transportation

• PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

- Number of transportation options available
- Number of meetings held to research other alternate transportation options

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



GOAL 1: INCREASE EMPLOYMENT GROWTH AND INVESTMENT

OBJECTIVE 1: Increase the number of employment options

• PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

- Number of employment options
- Amount of advertisement on existing websites

OBJECTIVE 2: Increase the amount of private investment

• PERFORMANCE MEASURE:

- Number of private investment establishments such as restaurants, retail, etc.

GOAL 2: RETAIN AND SUPPORT EXISTING BUSINESSES AND WORKFORCE IN THE COUNTY

OBJECTIVE 1: Maintain level of residency

- **PERFORMANCE MEASURES:**

- **Amount of annual of net-migration**
- **Amount of advertisement of existing employment opportunities and County strengths**
- **Number of outreaches to high schools to inform students of employment options**

OBJECTIVE 2: Enhance support for existing businesses

- **PERFORMANCE MEASURE:**

- **Amount of local incentives available for existing businesses**

OBJECTIVE 3: Enhance partnerships between businesses and educational institutions

- **PERFORMANCE MEASURE:**

- **Number of partnerships between local businesses and local tech schools and colleges**

GOAL 3: ATTRACT NEW BUSINESSES AND WORKFORCE TO THE COUNTY

OBJECTIVE 1: Market the area to the greater region

- **PERFORMANCE MEASURE:**

- **Amount of advertisement to surrounding counties**

GOAL 4: ENHANCE COMMUNICATIONS IN THE COUNTY

OBJECTIVE 1: Improve internet and cellular connectivity

- **PERFORMANCE MEASURE:**

- **Number of subcommittee meetings**

OBJECTIVE 2: Enhance collaboration within the County

- **PERFORMANCE MEASURE:**

- **Number of meetings between county organizations and Villages/Townships**

HOUSING



GOAL 1: IMPROVE AVAILABILITY OF AFFORDABLE, DESIRABLE HOUSING OPTIONS

OBJECTIVE 1: Increase the number of houses that are desirable and affordable to rent and purchase

- PERFORMANCE MEASURES:
 - **Number of task force meetings**

GOAL 2: ENHANCE EXISTING HOUSING OPTIONS IN THE COUNTY

OBJECTIVE 1: Rehabilitate existing homes that are in need of repair

- PERFORMANCE MEASURE:
 - **Number of rehabilitated homes through the CHIP program**

OBJECTIVE 2: Target cleanup of blighted structures in neighborhoods to increase surrounding property values

- PERFORMANCE MEASURE:
 - **Number of blighted structures demolished in neighborhoods**

GOAL 3: ENHANCE PLANNING FOR DIVERSE HOUSING TYPES

OBJECTIVE 1: Consider mixed use development & workforce housing in planning initiatives

- PERFORMANCE MEASURE:
 - **Number of planning documents with mixed use development and workforce housing included**

GOAL 4: ENHANCE AVAILABILITY OF LODGING OPTIONS IN THE COUNTY

OBJECTIVE 1: Increase the number of lodging facilities, such as hotels

- PERFORMANCE MEASURE:
 - **Number of lodging facilities**

QUALITY OF LIFE



GOAL 1: ENHANCE RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL, AND ESSENTIAL AMENITIES

OBJECTIVE 1: Increase the number of restaurant, retail, entertainment, and grocery establishments

- PERFORMANCE MEASURE:
 - **Number of restaurant, retail, entertainment and grocery establishments**

OBJECTIVE 2: Increase the number of community/cultural events

- PERFORMANCE MEASURE:
 - **Number of community/cultural events**

OBJECTIVE 3: Increase the amount of recreational opportunities

- PERFORMANCE MEASURE:
 - **Number of recreational opportunities such as parks, trails, etc.**

OBJECTIVE 4: Improve internet and cellular connectivity

- PERFORMANCE MEASURE:
 - **Number of task force meetings**

GOAL 2: SUPPORT AND ENHANCE BEAUTIFICATION EFFORTS

OBJECTIVE 1: Address slum and blight issues throughout the County

- PERFORMANCE MEASURE:
 - **Number of blighted residential structures demolished**
 - **Number of task force meetings for code enforcement and improvement**

OBJECTIVE 2: Revitalize the downtown areas in the County's villages

- PERFORMANCE MEASURE:
 - **Number of buildings improved in the downtown areas**
 - **Number of Preservation and Design Review Boards created**

GOAL 3: ADDRESS DRUG ABUSE ISSUES IN PAULDING COUNTY

OBJECTIVE 1: Decrease the number of overdose and drug related crime incidences

- PERFORMANCE MEASURE:
 - **Number of drug overdose deaths**
 - **Number of educational campaigns/materials developed**

OBJECTIVE 2: Enhance rehabilitation options and facilities in the County

- PERFORMANCE MEASURE:
 - **Number of rehabilitation facilities**

OBJECTIVE 3: Increase awareness of drug abuse treatment options and available assistance

- PERFORMANCE MEASURE:
 - **Amount of educational materials made available about abuse treatment options and available assistance**

GOAL 4: MINIMIZE POVERTY IN THE COUNTY

OBJECTIVE 1: Help impoverished residents & families come out of poverty

- PERFORMANCE MEASURE:
 - **Number and percentage of families and individuals below the federal poverty line**

CHAPTER 10: PLAN ADOPTION

The Paulding County Community Development Plan was adopted on ____, 2018 by the Paulding County Commissioners. Figure 10.1 below provides the resolution passed by the Commissioners. The Paulding County Vision Board would again like to thank each and every Paulding County resident involved in the planning process. The next steps are to implement this plan and work towards making the vision that has been set by the residents of Paulding County a reality.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF PAULDING COUNTY, OHIO, FOR THE PURPOSE OF APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE PAULDING COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

The Board of County Commissioners of Paulding County, Ohio met this ____th day of July, 2018, in regular session with the following members present:

Roy Klopfenstein

Tony Zartman

Mark Holtsberry

WHEREAS, the Paulding County Vision Board was established in April 2017 for the purpose of coordinating collaboration, planning strategically, securing funding and creating a livable Paulding County community; and

WHEREAS, the Paulding County Vision Board decided to create a county-wide Community Development Plan to begin a formal planning process that would lead to establishing goals and objectives for Paulding County and strategies for how to achieve them; and

WHEREAS, development of the Paulding County Community Development Plan began in May 2017 and ended in June 2018; and

WHEREAS, public involvement activities took place throughout the planning process; and

WHEREAS, the final draft of the Plan was shared with the residents of Paulding County and feedback was requested during a 30-day time period; and

WHEREAS, the Paulding County Vision Board has recommended that the Paulding County Community Development Plan be adopted by the Board of County Commissioners of Paulding County, Ohio.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF PAULDING COUNTY, OHIO:

THAT, the Board of County Commissioners of Paulding County, Ohio do hereby approve and adopt the Paulding County Community Development Plan; and

THAT, this resolution shall take effect and be in force immediately upon its adoption; and

THAT, this Board of County Commissioners hereby finds and determines that all formal actions relative to the adoption of this resolution were taken in an open meeting of this Board; and that all deliberations of this Board and of its committees, if any, which resulted in formal action, were taken in meetings open to the public in full compliance with applicable legal requirements, including Section 121.22 of the Revised Code.

Community Development Plan

Acknowledgements

A high level of public involvement during development of this plan was desired and throughout the planning process, hundreds of Paulding County residents were engaged and provided feedback. The Paulding County Vision Board would like to acknowledge and thank those residents who contributed their time and invaluable input to the development of this plan. Without their input, this plan would not be possible.



Paulding County Vision Board

The Paulding County Vision Board is an organization comprised of representatives from the County, Villages and Townships that together form the Paulding County Community. The Board's mission is to coordinate collaboration, plan strategically, secure funding and create a livable community.



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