



# CHIPPEWA TOWNSHIP

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

2024



# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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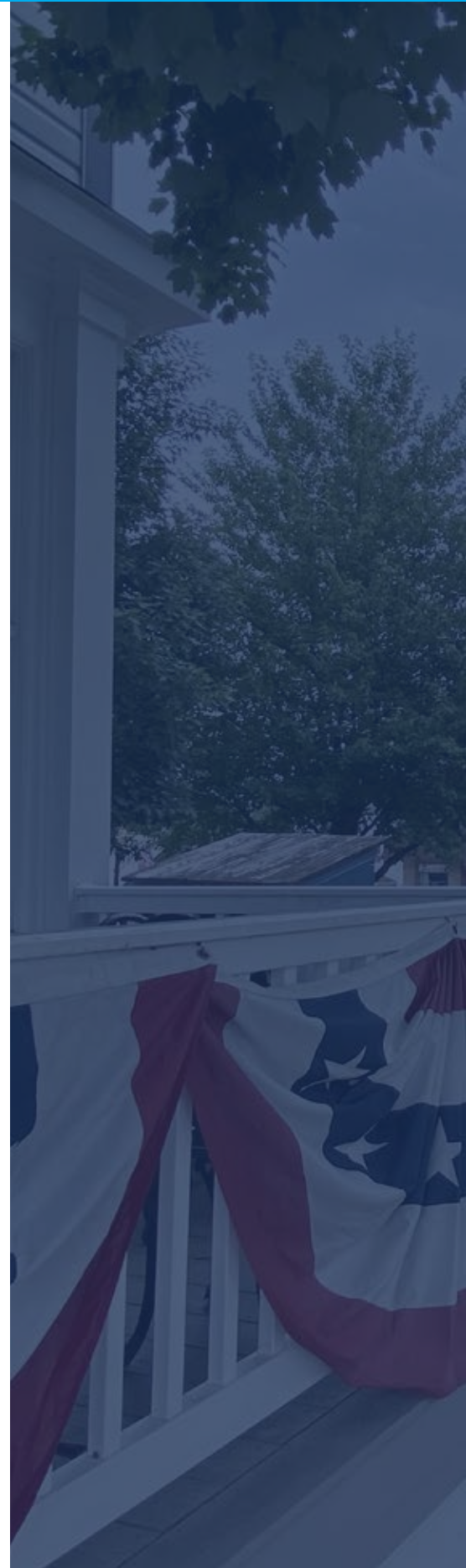
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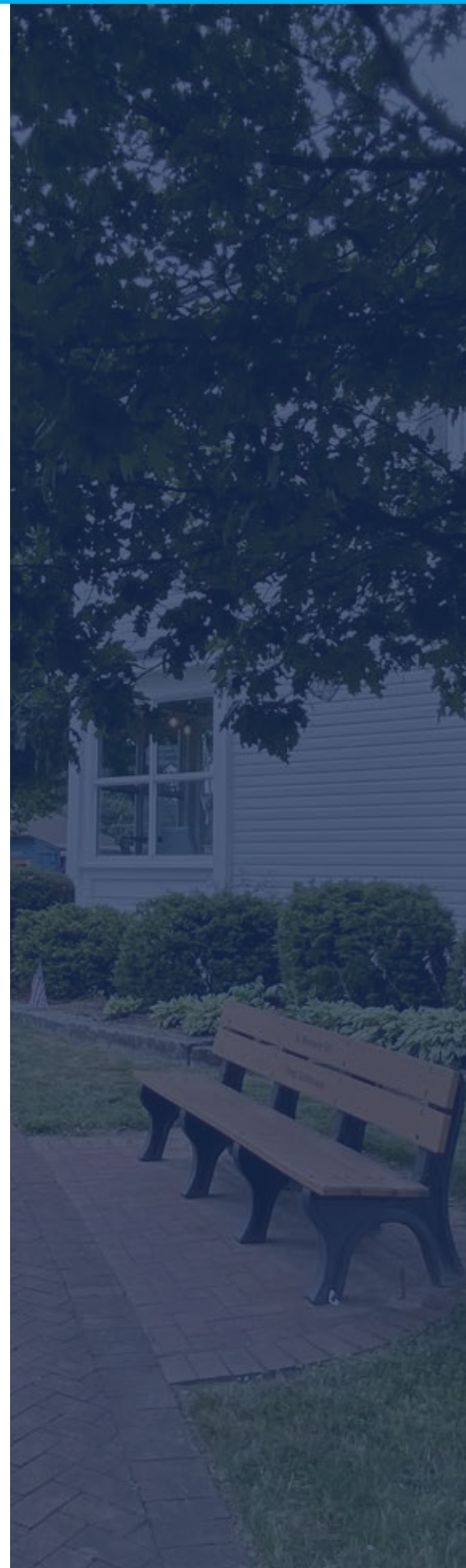


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CHAPTER ONE

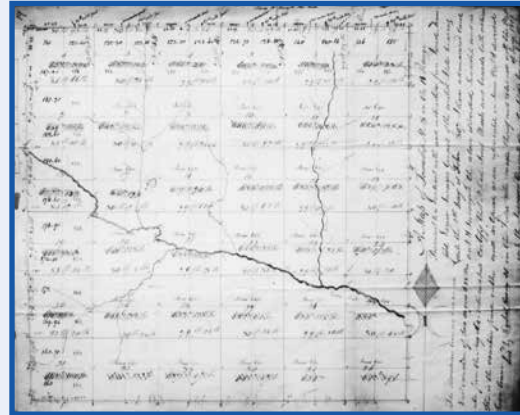
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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

# TOWNSHIP TIMELINE

**1807**

The future Chippewa Township is surveyed and plotted by the Federal Government.



*An 1807 federal survey of the future Chippewa Township lands. Chippewa Creek, Silver Creek, and Red Run are visible in the map.*

**1827**

Doylestown is founded by William Doyle, who built a log cabin that served as a local tavern.

**1828**

Samuel Chidester establishes the Chidester Woolen Mill on the banks of Silver Creek. Today the building serves as the museum of the Chippewa Rogues' Hollow Historical Society.



*Rogues' Hollow circa 1896. Courtesy of the Ohio History Connection.*

**1816**

The community of Easton (formerly Chippewa and then Slankerville) is established.

**1815**

Chippewa Township is established on September 4, 1815 by order of the Wayne County commissioners. The township was named after the native Chippewa (Ojibwe) people, who lived primarily around Lake Superior, but had resisted American expansion into the region in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

**1840**

David Galehouse operates the first commercial coal mine west of Rogues' Hollow. In the following decades, dozens of coal mines operated in the township. Most coal mining operations had been depleted and closed operations by the mid-20th century.



*An 1855 news bulletin advertising the sale of coal by David Galehouse. Courtesy of the Chippewa-Rogues' Hollow Historical Society.*

**1861**

John and James Sieberling begin manufacturing agricultural equipment under the name Excelsior Mower and Reaper Works in Doylestown. The company operated under several different names until the early 20th century. John's sons Frank and Charles would go on to found Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company in Akron.



*An illustration of a reaper manufactured by the Siberlings in Doylestown, circa 1873.*

**1920**

The citizens of Doylestown erect a monument to the soldiers of the First World War at the intersection of Portage and Clinton Streets. The "Doughboy" statue was dedicated on Armistice Day (now Veterans Day), November 11, the third anniversary of the end of the war.



*The 'Doughboy' Statue in downtown Doylestown. Courtesy of the Ohio History Connection.*

**1945**

The post-World War II era sees the growth of suburban communities in nearby Medina and Summit Counties.

**2011**

The City of Rittman detaches from Chippewa Township.

**1867**

Doylestown is incorporated as a Village.



*Map of Chippewa Township from Caldwell's Atlas of Wayne County, Ohio (1873). Courtesy of the Ohio History Connection.*

**1897**

The Wayne Salt Company is founded in nearby Rittman. The company began mining salt deposits in Rittman and Chippewa Township. The company would later become the Ohio Salt Company and merged with Morton Salt in 1948. Morton Salt remains a major employer in the area.



*A map of Doylestown from Caldwell's Atlas of Wayne County, 1897.*

**2012**

The Village of Marshallville detaches from Chippewa Township.

# INTRODUCTION

Chippewa Township was established in 1815 and is a statutory, non-home rule township with estimated 2021 population of 9,892, including incorporated areas. It is the most heavily populated unincorporated subdivision in Wayne County. The largest municipality in the township, Doylestown, was founded in 1827 and incorporated in 1867. From 1840 to 1946, Chippewa Township was a major supplier of coal, with the mining centered around the area known as “Rogues Hollow”. Doylestown was then a significant industrial center, owing to the local coal supply and until 1903 was the manufacturing site of the Empire Reaper, the largest selling horse-drawn reaper in America. A small portion of the City of Norton extends into Chippewa Township.

Norton has not conformed their boundary to the township lines (i.e. not seceded territory from the township). In the northwestern end of the township, the City of Rittman detached from Chippewa Township in 2011. In the southern end of the township, the village of Marshallville detached from the township in 2012.

Chippewa was the first township in Wayne County to enact zoning, doing so in 1966. It was the first township in the county to have a comprehensive plan, written in 1997. Chippewa is one of the few townships to have its own fire department. Most of the township has a Doylestown mailing address and lies in the Chippewa Local School

District.

Chippewa Township is physically located further from the county seat of Wooster than any other township in the county and has a very close geographic orientation with Summit, Medina, and Stark counties where many residents are employed. Residents of Chippewa Township often find that the commercial services of surrounding counties are more accessible than those of Wayne County. Local pressures impacting Chippewa Township are in-migration from more densely-populated counties to the north bringing many urban dwellers to enjoy the rural and small-town quality of life in the township.

## PLAN PURPOSE AND THEMES

Successful communities establish a clear vision for the future and identify the steps necessary to achieve that vision. The 2023 Chippewa Township Comprehensive Plan does just that. It is the Township's official document that outlines a plan of action to implement strategies and “themes” that surfaced during the planning process. These two themes are Sustainability and Connectivity.

This Plan was developed by reviewing existing planning efforts for continued relevance, and overlaying these ideas on top of a fresh public outreach component, best practices, and current demographic and economic realities.

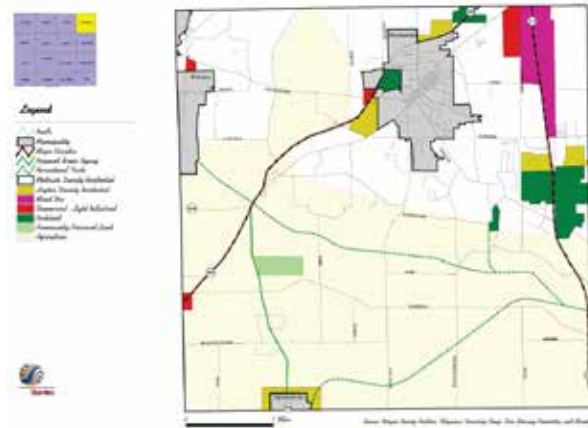
The development of this Plan update incorporated an active public component and integrates the ideas provided from many residents. As with the past comprehensive planning effort that preceded this planning effort in 2008, residents are still desirous for to protect the rural landscape and productive agricultural lands, but would like to see additional neighborhood commercial outlets along with new and

expanded recreational outlets and pedestrian connectivity elements.

The Plan will be used by township trustees, and the township and county planning / zoning commission to:

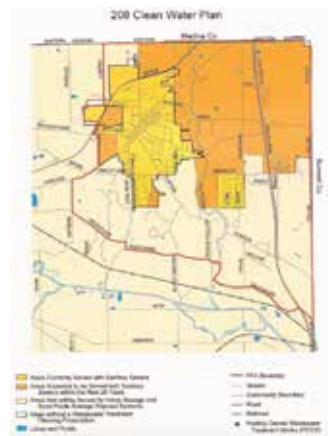
- Optimize land resources through policies that minimize development sprawl
- Encouraging economic development opportunities along key corridors
- Evaluate development and zoning proposals
- Enhance recreational opportunities and healthy living opportunities
- Coordinate, time, and plan community initiatives with stakeholders
- Make capital improvement decisions
- Be a scorecard of community progress

# PAST PLANNING EFFORTS



## CHIPPEWA TOWNSHIP COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN (2010)

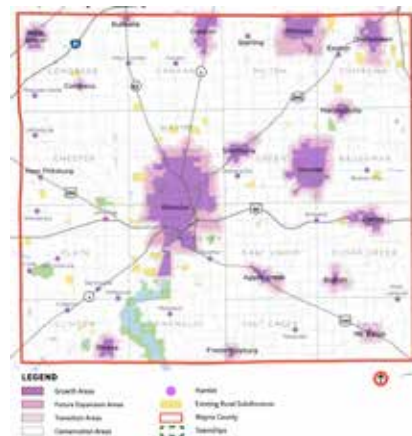
Beginning in 2007, Chippewa Township trustees began the process of developing their first Comprehensive Plan. Reveille, an urban planning consulting firm, was hired to assist with the process. Multiple consultations with township trustees, local stakeholders, and the residents of Chippewa Township were conducted over a three-year period. The plan laid out in detail the environmental, transportation, utility, and development conditions of the Township. Furthermore, the Plan identified strategies to protect the unique natural features of the Township and limit high-density residential development to areas serviced by sanitary sewer systems.



## DOYLESTOWN PLAN (2012)

The Village of Doylestown first adopted a comprehensive plan in 1997 and most recently produced an updated plan in 2012. The plan called for four general community goals and policies for future development: 1) to continue the expansion of the customer base for the Village's sewer and water facilities, 2) to increase the commercial and industrial tax base of the Village, 3) to expand the corporate boundaries to accommodate residential growth, and 4) to preserve the small-town character of the Village.

The Village identified residential growth areas located along the municipal boundaries and adopted a new 201/208 Facilities Planning Area (FPA) that explored the option of extending sanitary sewer lines north from the Village treatment plant along Silver Creek and east of the municipal boundaries to the SR-21 corridor in the northeastern portion of Chippewa Township.



## WAYNEONWARD (2019 WAYNE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE REPORT)

In 2019, Wayne County adopted WayneOnward, a comprehensive plan update to the 1997 and 2007 comprehensive plans. The plan identified four priority themes for the county as a whole: 1) balancing rural character and growth, 2) improving land use tools, 3) providing housing options, and 4) supporting parks and trailways. The WayneOnward Plan identified much of the Chippewa Township outside of Doylestown as an agricultural preservation area where Wayne County should use its resources to conserve agricultural areas that have been identified as important to the county's identity, culture, and economy. The Village of Doylestown and its outlying areas were identified as an area of community investment where county resources should be used to maintain the existing pattern of development and character.

The WayneOnward Plan also updated Wayne County's Resource Management Areas that are intended to inform 201/208 Facility Planning Areas and limit greenfield development to areas already served by sanitary sewer systems.



CHAPTER TWO

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# PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

# PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The input and feedback of the community was vital to the crafting of the Plan and paramount for the Plan's approval. Lively debate and extensive public dialog with a variety of public and private agencies and stakeholders helped ensure that the resultant Plan is indeed one reflective of interests and attitudes of the residents.

## STEERING COMMITTEE

A multi-tiered public participation process was created to help the Steering Committee best address the many opportunities and challenges currently affecting the township. The structure for public input was organized at a variety of distinctive levels of involvement.

Chippewa Township Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee: A group of residents representing a broad array of knowledge, interests, and occupations assisted the comprehensive planning consultants in guiding the planning effort. Several meetings were held over the course of the planning period and were geared toward accomplishing two objectives: (1) Educating the committee members on the basics of local government land and resource planning; and (2) Establishing general goals and defined objectives to serve as a foundation of the Plan.

## COMMUNITY SURVEY

A total of 240 Chippewa Township residents participated in the Community Survey. Respondents ranged in age from 17 to over 75. Nearly 98% of survey respondents were homeowners and 75% had resided in the township for more than 10 years. 25% of respondents lived within Doylestown city limits while the remaining 75% lived outside of Doylestown within Chippewa Township. 36% of respondents were not in the paid labor force, as either students, homemakers, or retirees. 16% worked in nearby Summit County, 12% worked in another part of Wayne County, 12% worked in Doylestown and/or Chippewa Township, 9% worked from home, while the remainder worked in other nearby counties. An overwhelming majority of respondents reported that the township was an "excellent" or "good" place to live (85%).

Respondents ranked their support for several activities that the township can pursue. The top priorities identified were 1) farmland preservation and additional tools to protect farms, 2) street maintenance and improvements, 3) broadband and internet improvements, 4) neighborhood commercial activities, 5) the revitalization of vacant and under-utilized properties, and

*"Lively debate and extensive public dialog with a variety of public and private agencies and stakeholders helped ensure that the resultant Plan is indeed one reflective of interests and attitudes of the residents."*

6) more parks and recreational opportunities.

The top five types of types of land uses that respondents wished to see expanded were: small and neighborhood businesses, parks and recreation, community public spaces, single-family residential, and senior living housing.

Respondents identified several community services they would like to see expanded or introduced including 1) a grocery store, 2) more community events and activities for youth, adults, and seniors, 3) recycling services, 4) natural gas, and 5) walking trails/sidewalks in key areas.

In terms of infrastructure, respondents identified several improvements, the top five being resurfacing and line painting for township roads, safety improvements (traffic lights/flashing lights) for intersections such as Taylor/Clinton Road in the southeast of the township and SR-94/Warwick Road in the west of the township, and improvements to the power grid. See the Community Survey Results for more detailed infrastructure improvements and locations.

Respondents were also asked to identify their biggest concerns for the future of Chippewa Township. The most prominent concerns were: growth and growth pressures that take agricultural land and reduce small-town charm, the lack of growth (loss of tax revenue, small businesses, resources for infrastructure), too many rental properties, and avoiding annexation. See the Community Survey Results for more detailed analysis.

## COMPARISON WITH 2010 COMMUNITY SURVEY

As a part of the 2010 Chippewa Township Comprehensive Community Plan, 336 local residents were randomly sampled using the Wayne County Auditor's property database. A total of 76 residents completed the survey. While the present survey differs in size and scope, there are notable areas of continuity between the residents' perceptions and ideas then and now. Chippewa Township residents who participated in the 2010 survey largely identified the rural, small-town, and agricultural nature of the township as an asset worth preserving, a desire evident in the latest survey as well. Respondents across both surveys also identified a desire for more small/neighborhood businesses as well as improved options for parks and recreation. In sum, preserving the rural nature of the township and improving infrastructure and services while managing future growth appear to be consistent priorities for the residents of Chippewa Township.



**RESIDENTS!**

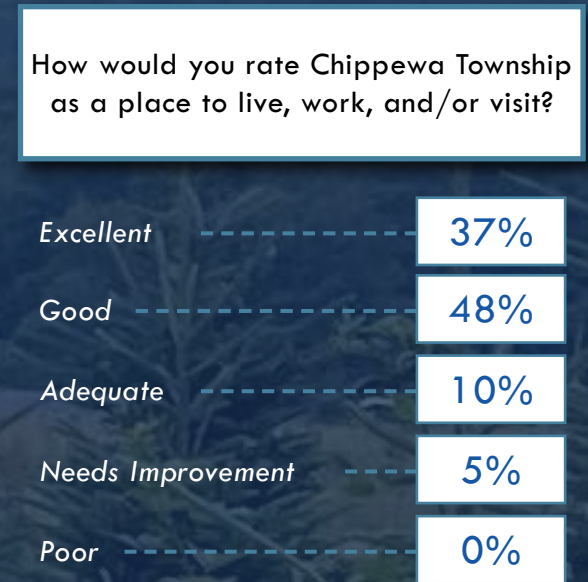
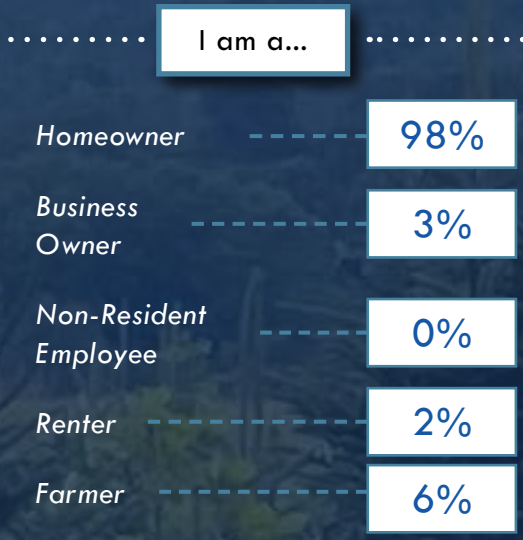
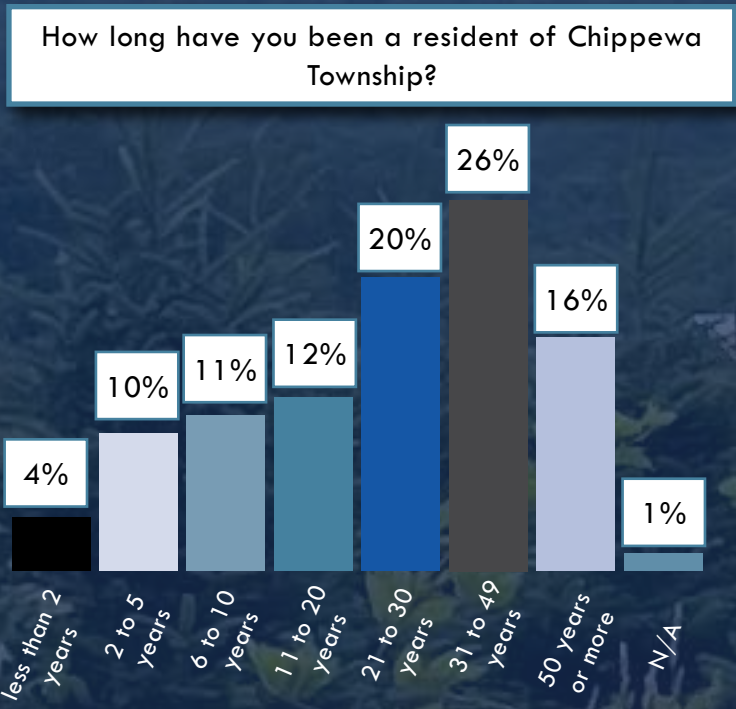
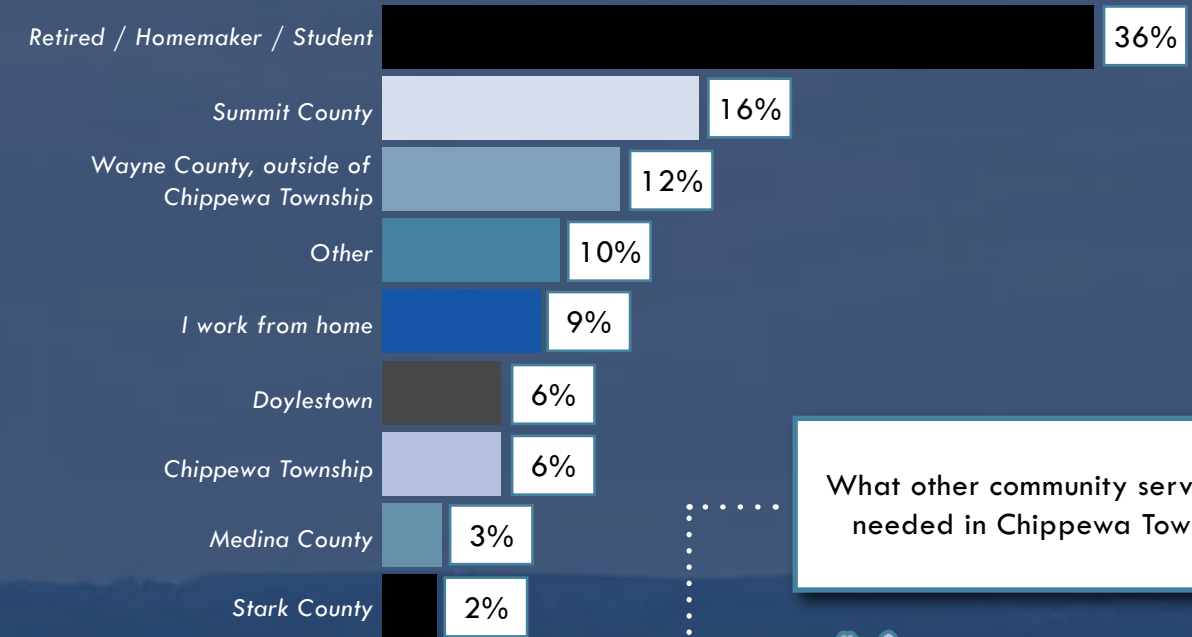
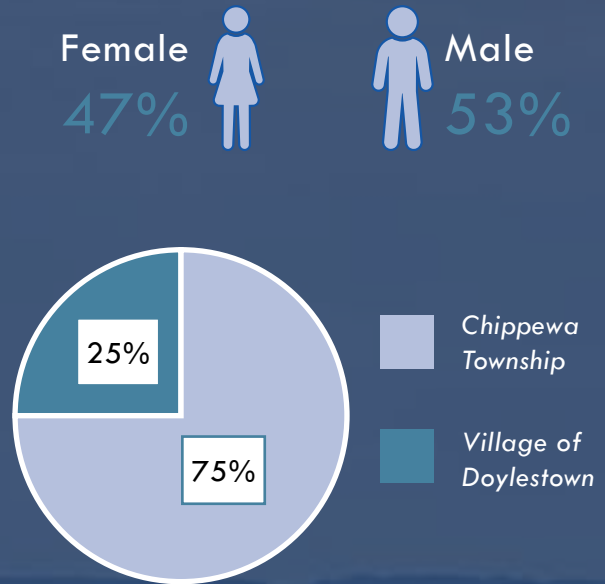
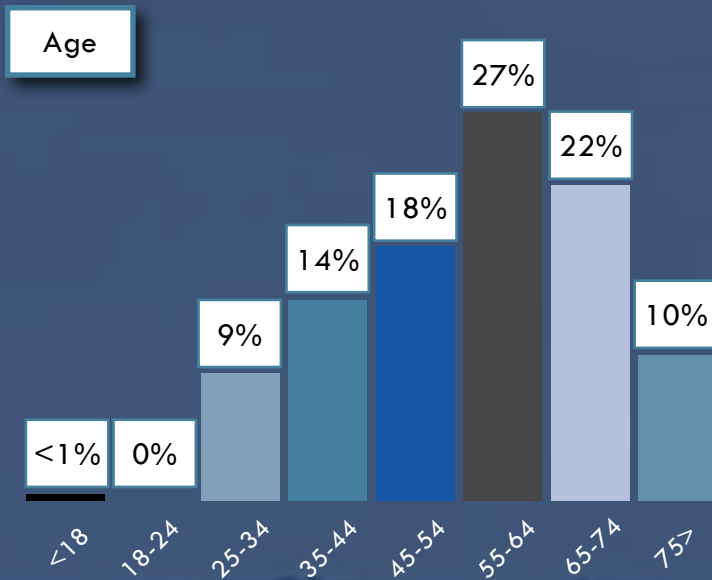
**PLEASE HELP US TO PLAN CHIPPEWA TOWNSHIP!**



Scan the QR code or go to the Township Website for the link to take the Comprehensive Plan Survey!

*Residents participated in the plan process in a variety of ways, including attending meetings in person, and completing the community survey online.*

# COMMUNITY SURVEY RESULTS



What other community services are needed in Chippewa Township?

- Grocery Store
- More Community Events and Activities for Youth, Adults, and Seniors
- Recycling
- Natural Gas
- Walking Trails / Sidewalks in Key Areas

If you could make one improvement in the community, what or where would it be?



**Community Services**

- » New or "True" Community Center
- » Improved Broadband Services
- » Improved Zoning Enforcement of Nuisances
- » Recycling / Leaf Pickup
- » Full time safety services



**Connectivity**

- » Bike Trails and Walking Paths (Chippewa Creek, connect Towpath)



**Infrastructure (New/Improved)**

- » Roads (resurfacing or painting of lines).
- » Safety Improvements (Add Lights/Flash Beacons at Key Intersections)
- » 4 way at Taylor/Clinton Road
- » SR 94-Warwick Road (Flashing-Lighted intersection)
- » Improve Power Grid

What is your biggest concern about the future of Chippewa Township?

*Growth and Growth Pressures that take agricultural land and reduces the small town charm*

*Lack of Growth (loss of tax revenue, small businesses, resources for infrastructure)*

*Too many rental properties*

*Avoiding Annexation*

*Higher taxes and more regulations*

*Lack of Community Character*

Over one-third of respondents skipped the question

What land uses would you like to see expanded in the community?

	Yes	No	Unsure	Weighted Average
Small and Neighborhood Businesses	84%	7%	10%	1.26
Parks and Recreation	71%	17%	13%	1.42
Community Public Spaces	64%	17%	19%	1.55
Single Family Residential	62%	17%	21%	1.58
Senior Living Housing	45%	29%	26%	1.81
Commercial (National Retailers and Big Box Stores)	24%	66%	10%	1.86
Industrial	23%	58%	19%	1.96
Condominiums and Town homes	20%	58%	22%	2.02
Multi-family Residential	8%	73%	18%	2.10

Top five priorities in Chippewa Township, according to residents.



Farmland preservation and additional tools to protect farms



Street maintenance and improvements



Revitalize vacant and under-utilized buildings and properties



Broadband and internet improvements

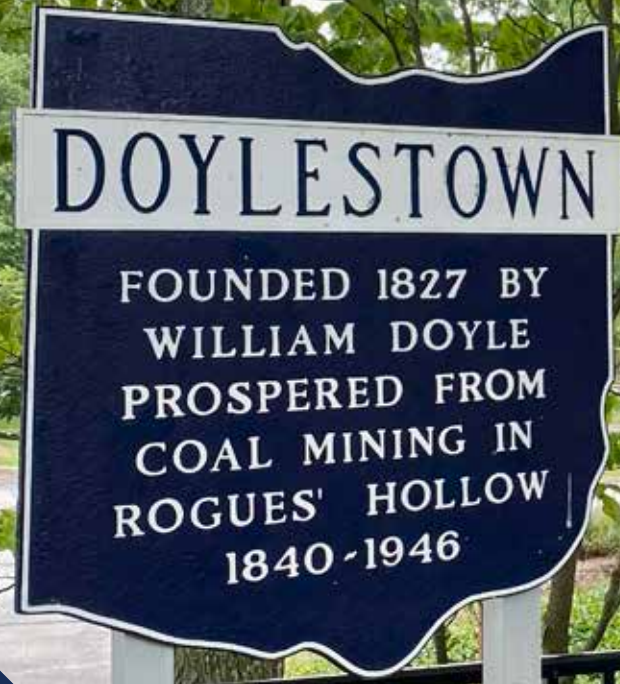


Improved park and recreational opportunities

"I want to grow and thrive without over building thus losing the country atmosphere"

"We need to grow a little, but not too much"

"That the desire to "stay small / stay the same" will get in the way of purposeful and beneficial planning for the future"



CHAPTER THREE

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# PLANNING CONDITIONS

# DEMOGRAPHICS

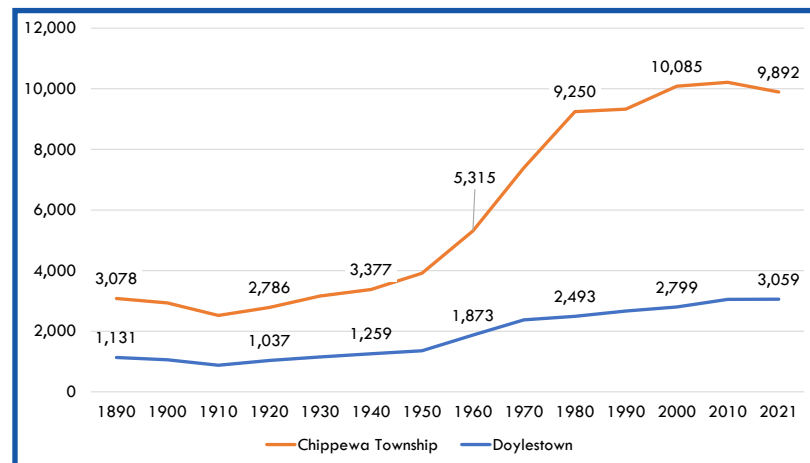
Demographic information is the foundation of good planning and preservation initiatives. Using current information is imperative to understand what forces drive the current policies and helps to guide future changes and development.

Data on Chippewa Township and the Village of Doylestown were compiled from the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates for 2021. They are used to draw general conclusions about the township in comparison to county, state, and national figures. Additional data were drawn from previous decennial censuses for comparison purposes.

## POPULATION TRENDS

Census data suggest the population of Chippewa Township has been relatively static over the previous two decades. From 2000 to 2010, the township's population increased by 2% from 10,085 residents to 10,212 residents. From 2010 to 2021, the population declined by 4.1% from 10,212 to 9,892. However, two municipalities detached from the Township boundaries (The City of Rittman in 2011 and The Village of Marshallville in 2012). In Marshallville, approximately 50 residential units were removed from the Township by the detachment.

FIGURE 1. POPULATION OF CHIPPEWA TOWNSHIP, 1890-2021



The population of the Village of Doylestown has grown modestly, with the ACS estimating 3,059 residents in 2021, a slight increase from the 2010 population of 3,051 and an 8.5% increase from the 2000 population of 2,799.

Wayne County as a whole had slight population growth in the first

decades of the 21st century. In 2020, the county recorded a population of 116,894, an increase of 2.1% increase from 2010. Between 2000 and 2010, the county grew 2.6% (from 111,564). See Figure 1 for a chart showing the population trends for Chippewa Township and the Village of Doylestown over time.

## AGE

No demographic variable is more valuable than age. Age affects the type and intensity of public services needed and sets the tone for the types of private commercial services in the area.

The median age in Chippewa Township is 46.9, which is older than the median age of the nation, state, county, and all but two of the other townships in Wayne County (Plain and Wayne Townships). The median age was 38.5 in 2000 and 43 in 2010. These statistics demonstrate that Chippewa Township's population is aging, possibly more so than its neighbors.

In the first two decades of the 2000s, the population aged 65+ became larger than the population aged 18 and under. In 2021, the population aged 65+ comprised 20.3% of township, an increase from 15.5% in 2010 and 12.7% in 2000. Conversely, residents under 18 were 19.4% of the population, a decrease from 23.6% in 2010 and 25.7% in 2000. See Figure 2 for a chart of population change in Chippewa Township by age group.

There could be many factors contributing to these trends, including retainment, out-migration, birth rates, and municipal detachments. Altogether, these statistics suggest that compared to 2000, the township has fewer families with children, has seen some out-migration of younger adults, and has a population that is aging in place.

## INCOME AND POVERTY

4.0% of Families in Chippewa Township had incomes below the federal poverty line, a decrease from 5.3% of families in 2010. The township's poverty rate for families is below county, state, and national average. In contrast, Doylestown has slightly more poverty, with 6.8% of families having incomes below the federal poverty rate.

## EMPLOYMENT

Based on 2021 ACS 5-year estimates, 5,013 Chippewa Township residents

FIGURE 2. HISTORICAL POPULATION OF CHIPPEWA TOWNSHIP

Historical Population		
Year	Population	% +/-
1890	3,078	
1900	2,937	-4.8%
1910	2,519	-16.6%
1920	2,786	9.6%
1930	3,162	11.9%
1940	3,377	6.4%
1950	3,915	13.7%
1960	5,315	26.3%
1970	7,392	28.1%
1980	9,250	20.1%
1990	9,329	0.8%
2000	10,085	7.5%
2010	10,212	1.2%
2021	9,892	-3.2%

Source: US Census Bureau decennial censuses, 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

over age 16 were employed. Of those, approximately 37% were employed in management, business, science, and arts occupations, 19% were employed sales and office occupations, 16% were employed in service occupations, 16% were employed in production, transportation, and material moving occupations, and 12% were employed in natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.

## COMMUTING PATTERNS AND WORKER MOBILITY

Many workers in Chippewa Township work in nearby communities such as Wadsworth, Barberton, and Akron. 56% of Chippewa Township employed residents worked outside of Wayne County while 43% worked in within the county. 86.1% of workers drove alone to work, 6.3% worked from home, 5.7% carpooled, 1.6% traveled by taxi or motorcycle, and 0.4% walked (2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates).

Data from the Census Bureau's Center for Economic Studies offers additional detailed information on residency and commuting within the township. In 2020, the Bureau estimated that 4,293 workers lived and/or worked in the township. Of these, 3,338 or 77% commuted out of the township, 655 or 15% worked in the township but lived elsewhere, and 300 or 7% lived and worked in the township. In 2002 (the first year the Census Bureau provided this research), 70% of employed residents commuted out of the township, 20% worked in the township but lived elsewhere, and 9% lived and worked in the township.

### EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The past 20 years have shown an increase in educational attainment in Chippewa Township. In 2021, 93.8% of the population 25 and older had graduated high school. This is compared to 90.5% in 2010 and 86.9% in 2000. The percentage of adults over age 25 with a bachelor's degree also

increased over this period, from 17.3% in 2000, 17.8%, in 2010, to 26.6% in 2021.

### HOUSING

The 2020 Census identified 4,132 housing units, of which 95.6% were occupied and 4.4% were unoccupied. The 2021 ACS estimated that there are 4,138 households in the township, of which 84.5% were owner-occupied and 15.5% were renter-occupied. 61% of households were occupied by married couples, 3% were occupied by a male householder with no spouse present, 6% were occupied by a female household with no spouse present, and 29% were nonfamily households.

24.7% of households had children under the age of 18 present. 31.7% of households had someone aged 65 or older. 27.8% of households were occupied by one individual living alone, and 9.9% of households were

occupied by someone aged 65 or older living alone.

Based on 2021 ACS estimates, 16.8% of owner-occupied households spent more than 30% of their household income on mortgages, lower than Wayne County (23.3%) and Ohio (20.5%) as a whole. For renter-occupied households, 31.6% spent more than 30% of their income on rent, higher than Wayne County (26.4%) but lower than Ohio (40.6%) as a whole.

It is important to situate Chippewa Township in the context of broader regional and national conditions. Figure 6. shows several key demographic and socio-economic indicators from the Village and how they compare with Putnam County as a whole, the State of Ohio, and the broader US.

FIGURE 3. POPULATION CHANGE, BY AGE

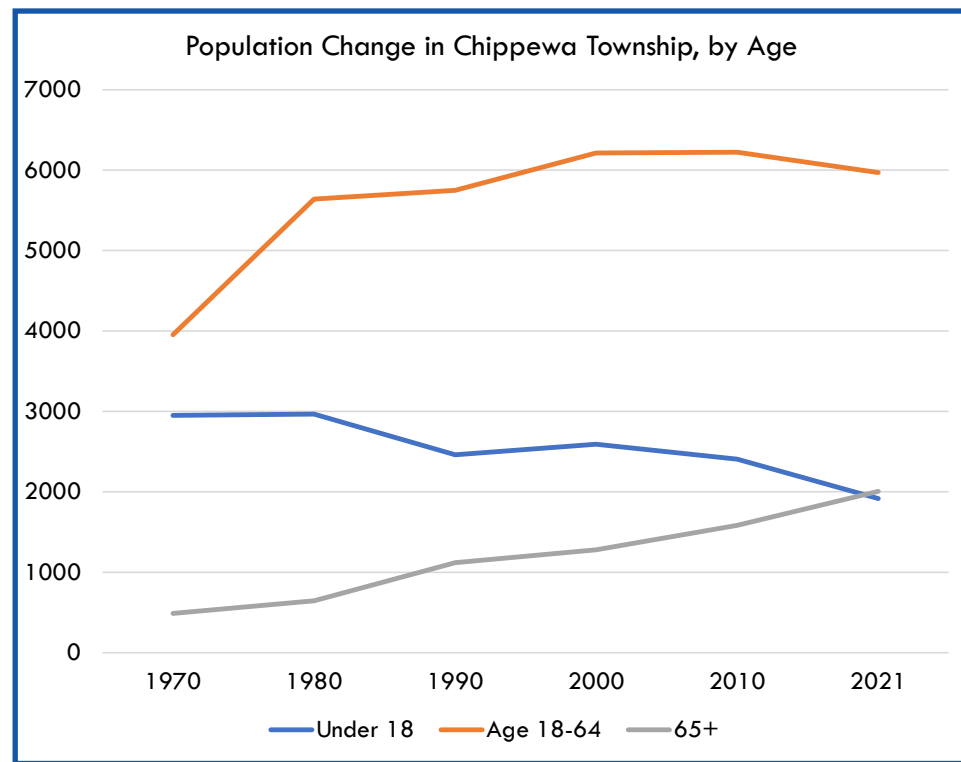


FIGURE 4. COMMUTING PATTERNS IN CHIPPEWA TOWNSHIP

Commuting Patterns			
Year	Commuting In	Living and Working	Commuting Out
2002	789	357	2,718
2010	676	321	3,161
2020	655	300	3,338

Source: US Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies

FIGURE 5. CHIPPEWA TOWNSHIP COMMUTING PATTERNS OVER TIME

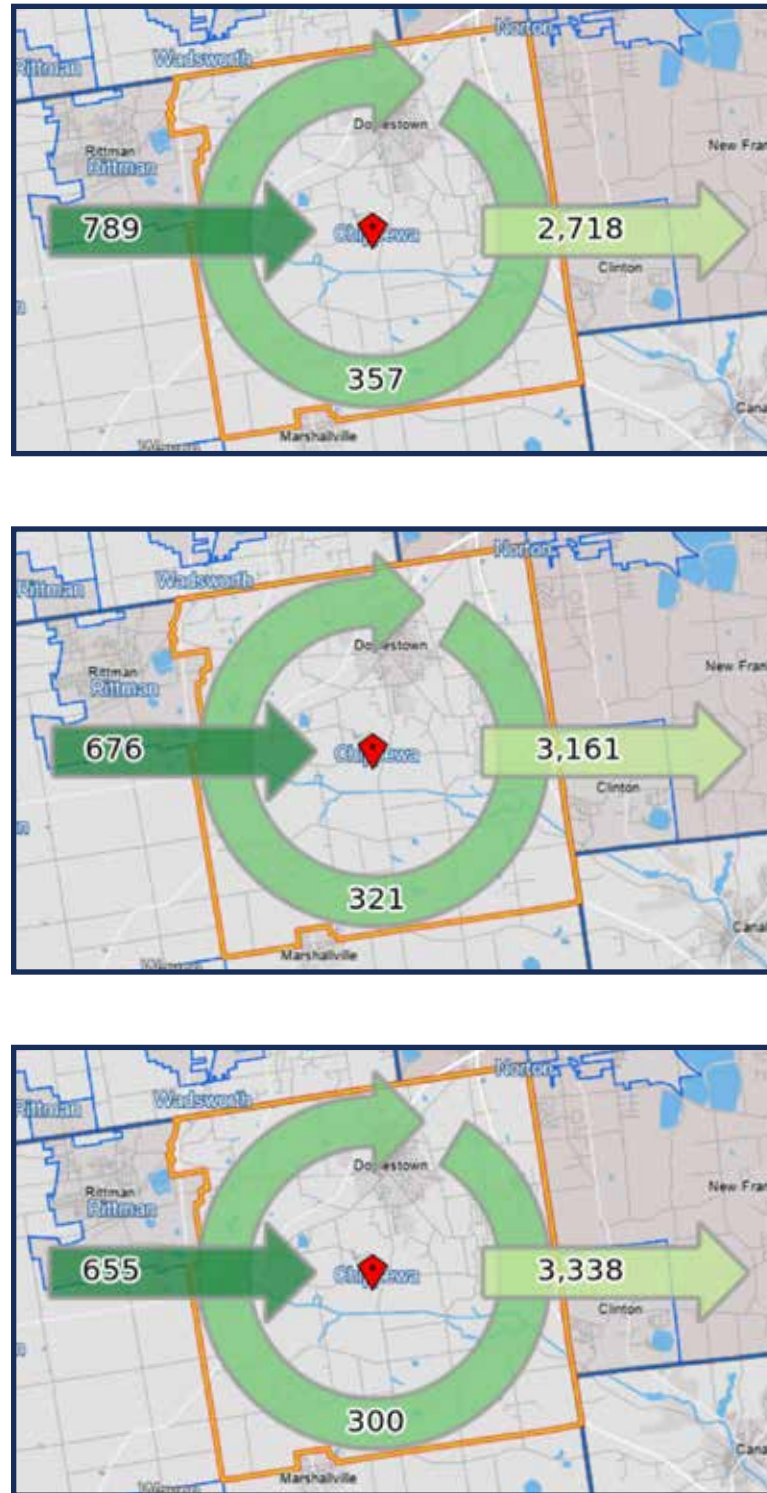


FIGURE 6. CHIPPEWA TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, OHIO, AND US INDICATORS

Indicators		Doylestown	Chippewa Township	Wayne County	Ohio	U.S.
<b>Demographics</b>	Pct. Population Change (2010-2021)	0.3%	-4.1%	2.1%	2.3%	7.4%
	Pct. Population Change (2000-2021)	8.5%	-2.0%	4.8%	3.9%	17.8%
	Median Age	41.7	46.9	38.9	39.4	38.4
	Percent Population White Alone	95.9%	97.8%	94.3%	79.6%	68.2%
	Percent Population Hispanic or Latino	0.7%	0.3%	2.1%	4.1%	18.4%
	Percent of Population 65+	19.8%	20.3%	17.8%	17.0%	16.0%
<b>Income &amp; Education</b>	Median Household Income	\$59,219	\$72,298	\$64,594	\$61,938	\$69,021
	Per Capita Income	\$32,849	\$36,590	\$30,362	\$34,526	\$37,638
	Percent Individuals Below Poverty	12.6%	7.1%	10.0%	13.4%	15.1%
	Percent Families Below Poverty	6.8%	4.0%	6.0%	9.3%	8.9%
	Percent Population 25 Years or Older without High School Degree	9.1%	6.2%	13.9%	8.9%	11.1%
	Percent Population 25 Years or Older with Bachelor's Degree or Higher	30.8%	26.6%	23.4%	29.7%	33.7%
<b>Housing</b>	Median Year Structure Built	1977	1977	1976	1970	1980
	Owner-Occupied Homes where > 30% of Household Income Spent on Mortgage	15.8%	16.8%	23.3%	20.5%	27.5%
	Renter-Occupied Homes where > 30% of Household Income Spent on Rent	35.2%	31.6%	26.4%	40.6%	47.4%

Source: American Community Survey (5 Year Estimates- 2017-2021). Note: Data for Chippewa Township includes the Village of Doylestown.

# EXISTING LAND USE CONDITIONS & VALUATIONS

Land use patterns in Chippewa Township reflect the history of the region as destination for settlers from the Eastern Seaboard and beyond in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Many early settlers established small farms, with Chippewa Creek and its tributaries providing ideal conditions for both water and drainage. Coal was discovered as early as 1840, and in the following century coal mining and other mineral extraction centered around Doylestown became very important to the area, however today less than 1% of the land use in the township is in mineral extraction. Chippewa Township covers more than 22,000 acres and is largely agricultural and residential, with some commercial and industrial land uses along key corridors like Portage, Eastern, SR 21 and SR 585.



*Coal Bank Road looking southwest over the Chippewa Creek Valley.*

Agricultural/vacant land and single-family residential land were the most predominant land uses in the Township. Single-family residential land is dispersed throughout the Township, but with higher densities in areas with public utilities. Most of the commercial land uses are located along the SR 585 corridor. There are limited industrial areas within the township.

## AGRICULTURAL LAND USE

Nearly two-thirds of Chippewa Township (66%) is classified as agricultural, accounting for over 14,700 acres. Between 2011 and 2021, 7 additional acres became classified as agricultural and the total land valuation more than doubled, from \$60.3 million to \$142.4 million. The average agricultural land value was \$4,091 per acre in 2011, jumping to \$9,643 per acre in 2021. Agricultural land is spread throughout the



*Farmland in central Chippewa Township.*

township but is predominate in the southern half of the township, south of Chippewa Creek.

## AGRICULTURAL SECURITY AREAS (ASAs)

Ohio's Agricultural Security Area (ASA) legislation permits one or more landowners to request from county commissioners and township trustees to enroll at least 500 acres of contiguous farmland in the unincorporated area of the county into an ASA for 10 years. ASAs are voluntary; locally-controlled; incentive-based; and respect private property rights.

ASAs provide certain benefits to farmers, including protecting against non-farm development, assembling a critical mass of land to help keep farming viable, and providing a new local tax benefit for investment in new agricultural real property. They are not designed to stop development, but to protect farmland by creating special areas where agriculture is encouraged and protected.

Approximately 4,430 acres across 105 parcels in Chippewa Township are enrolled in ASAs. In February of 2020, a portion of agricultural land in the southern portion of the township was added to the Baughman-Chippewa ASA.

## RESIDENTIAL LAND USE

Approximately 22% of Chippewa Township is residential. The Township has slightly less residential acreage in 2021 when compared to 2011 (5,773 vs. 5,958) in part due to the December 2011 detachment of the eastern

part of the City of Rittman and the June 2012 detachment of the northern part of the Village of Marshallville. Nonetheless, residential land value has increased, from a total land valuation of \$150 million in 2011 to \$166 million in 2021. The average residential land value was \$28,724 per acre in 2021, up from \$25,096 per acre in 2011.

## COMMERCIAL LAND USE

Commercial land use represents a small but important component of land in Chippewa Township, comprising 3.6% of the Township's land in 2021 (815 acres). Total commercial acreage declined slightly, from 875 acres in 2011 to 815 acres in 2021. This may be due in part to the 2011 detachment of the eastern part of the City of Rittman and the 2012 detachment of northern parts of the Village of Marshallville. Overall, the total land valuation for commercial land in the Township increased from \$6.1 million in 2011 to \$8.4 million in 2021. The average land valuation was \$10,316 per acre in 2021.

## INDUSTRIAL LAND USE

Industrial land use is a small but growing component in Chippewa Township. In 2021, just over 1.4% of Township land was zoned industrial (315 acres), more than double the figure of 0.6% (146 acres) in 2011. Total industrial land valuation was approximately \$2.8 million in 2021, an increase from approximately \$670,000 in 2011.



*Farmland in Chippewa Township.*





*Residential Subdivision in Doylestown.*

### EXEMPT (PUBLIC AND INSTITUTIONAL) LAND USE

Public/Institutional land use represents 2.8% or 627 acres in the Township. From 2011 to 2021, public/institutional land use declined by 53% from 1,337 acres in 2011, in part due to the detachment of the City of Rittman and the Village of Marshallville in the intervening years.

Much of the public/institutional land in the Township is located in the Village of Doylestown, home to Chippewa Local Schools facilities, several churches, and Village-owned park and other land. In the southern portion of the Township, the Village of Marshallville owns 48 acres just north of the detached Village boundary which contains a wireless communications tower for the State of Ohio's Multi-Agency Radio Communications System.

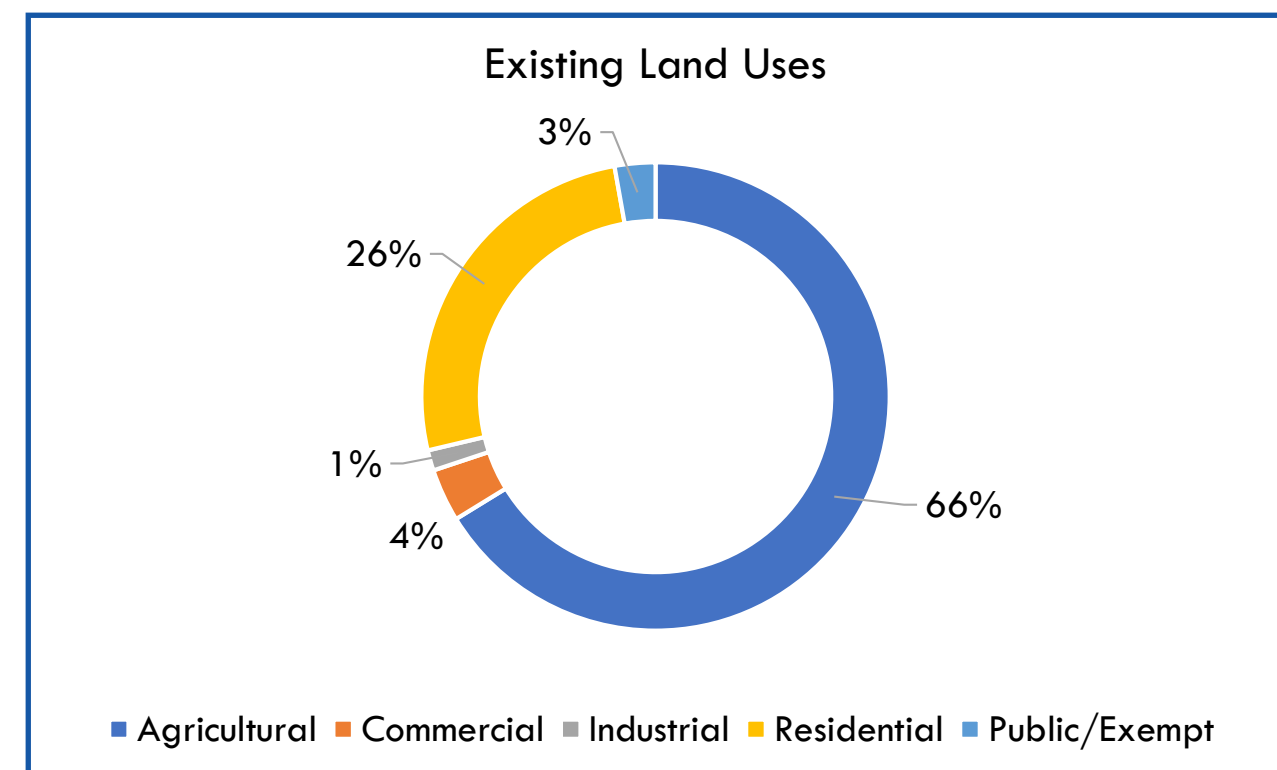


*Trusco Inc. near Easton.*

FIGURES 7-8. PROPERTY VALUATION BY LAND USE, 2021

Property Valuation by Land Use, 2021			
Land Use Category	Total Value	Total Acreage	Valuation per Acre
Agricultural	\$142,416,000	14,769	\$9,643
Commercial	\$8,407,200	815	\$10,316
Industrial	\$2,787,290	315	\$8,861
Residential	\$165,814,810	5,773	\$28,724
Public/Exempt	\$7,894,120	627	\$11,909

Source: DTE-93, Wayne County Auditor.



■ Agricultural ■ Commercial ■ Industrial ■ Residential ■ Public/Exempt

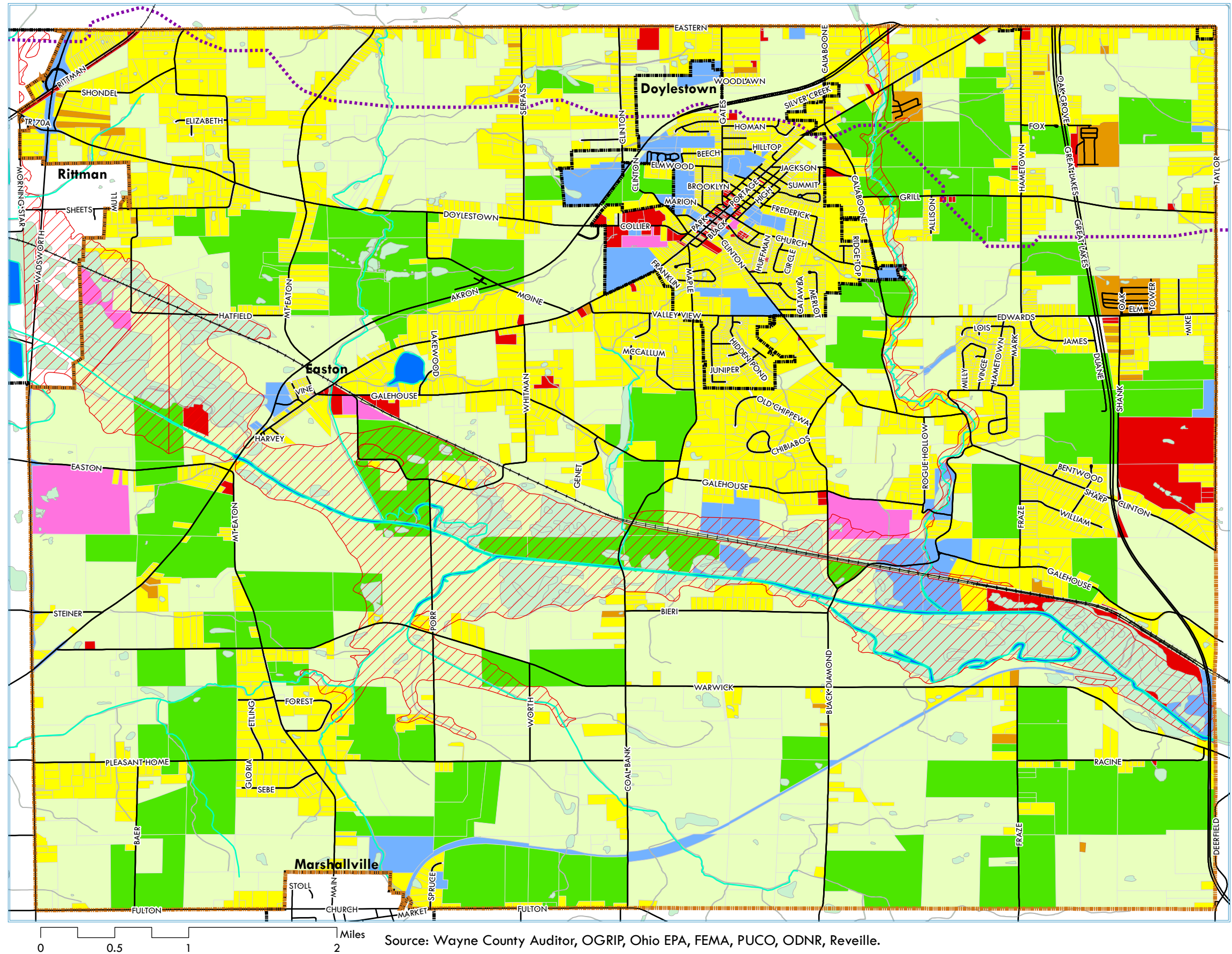
# Chippewa Township Comprehensive Plan



## Existing Land Conditions

### Legend

-  Chippewa Township
-  Municipalities / Unincorp Places
-  Roads
-  Railroad
-  Hydrography
-  Open Water
-  Nexus Pipeline
-  Floodplains & Conservation Areas
-  Suspected Wetlands
-  Agricultural Districts
-  Agriculture
-  Industrial
-  Commercial
-  Mobile Homes
-  Residential
-  Public and Institutional

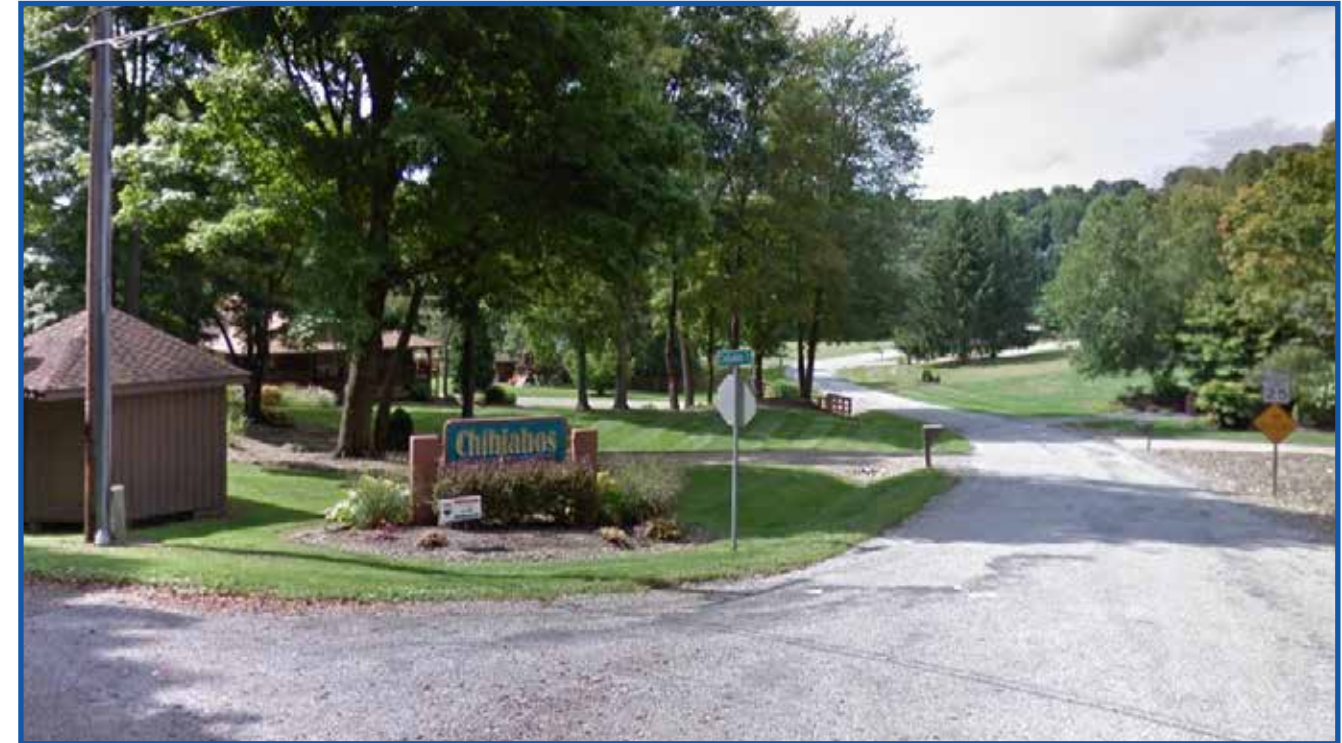


# DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Aside from several cross-county gas pipelines and a waterline, there have not been any significant developments/construction projects in Chippewa Township since the County Storm Water Management Regulations were put in place in 2009.

Due to the limited availability of public infrastructure, development in Chippewa Township has been primarily limited to conversions of single-family residential properties to home occupations or conversions of churches and institutional properties to commercial uses. In the past few years, two churches have been converted: Bussons Barbells along Portage Road and Conrad's Heating and Cooling along Hametown Road.

Requests for new commercial development have been limited to Dollar General's failed request along Portage Road west of the new high school in 2019 and a storage facility development along Portage Road in 2023. Also beginning in 2023, the City of Norton annexed roughly 1.94 acres of property along Eastern Road immediately west of Hametown Road, potentially paving the way for additional annexation of adjacent parcels to support development in need of utilities.



*Chibiabos Subdivision on Black Diamond Rd. near the center of the Township.*



*Red Run Bison Farm is on Coal Bank Rd. The farm raises bison and is available for group tours.*

# ZONING

Development and other aspects of the built environment in Chippewa Township are guided by a Zoning Resolution that provides for six zoning districts. These six (6) districts are:

## S-1 SPECIAL DISTRICT

This district was established to preserve environmentally sensitive areas, to conserve and preserve open space, and to limit development within these areas of Chippewa Township. These environmentally sensitive or conservation areas comprise about fifteen percent (15%) of the land area of the Township and include wetlands, floodplains and hydric soils.

The S-1 Special District currently overlaps substantially with the floodplain of Chippewa Creek as well as two tributaries: Red Run, which joins Chippewa Creek in the south-central portion of the Township near the intersection of Warwick and Porr Roads, and Silver Creek, which runs roughly north to south and joins Chippewa Creek south of Rogues' Hollow.

Development in these areas is primarily limited to agriculture, accessory and public uses including the conservation and preservation of open spaces. This area may be subject to periodic flooding and shall conform to standards and requirements of the Wayne County Floodplain Regulations.

## R-1 SUBURBAN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

The purpose is to provide for single-family residential development with low density and agriculture. Minimum lot area is 1.5 acres and a minimum of 1,400 square feet per dwelling.

## R-2 RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

This district provides primarily for low and medium density, two-family residential developments. Minimum lot area is 15,000 square feet and a minimum of 1,400 square feet per dwelling.

## B-1 LOCAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

This district promotes and protects certain land areas for community and highway oriented retail and service establishments which serve the residents of the Township. Minimum lot area is .5 acres and with a maximum lot coverage of 30%.

## M-1 LIGHT INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

The M-1 Light Industrial District promotes land areas in the township for

industrial development, wholesaling and warehousing uses, and limited commercial use. Minimum lot area is 2 acres and with a maximum lot coverage of 25%.

## M-2 INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

The M-2 Industrial District is provides areas of the township for general and heavy industrial development, manufacturing, food processing and related operations. No acreage (0%) in the township is zoned M-2 although the zoning resolution provides for it. Minimum lot area is 10 acres and with a maximum lot coverage of 40%. Currently, no parcels are zoned M-2.

For a better understanding of the zoning conditions, see the Zoning District Map.



*The Meadows Subvision is the only R-2 district in the township.*














*Galehouse Tree Farm Lumber Co. in Easton.*

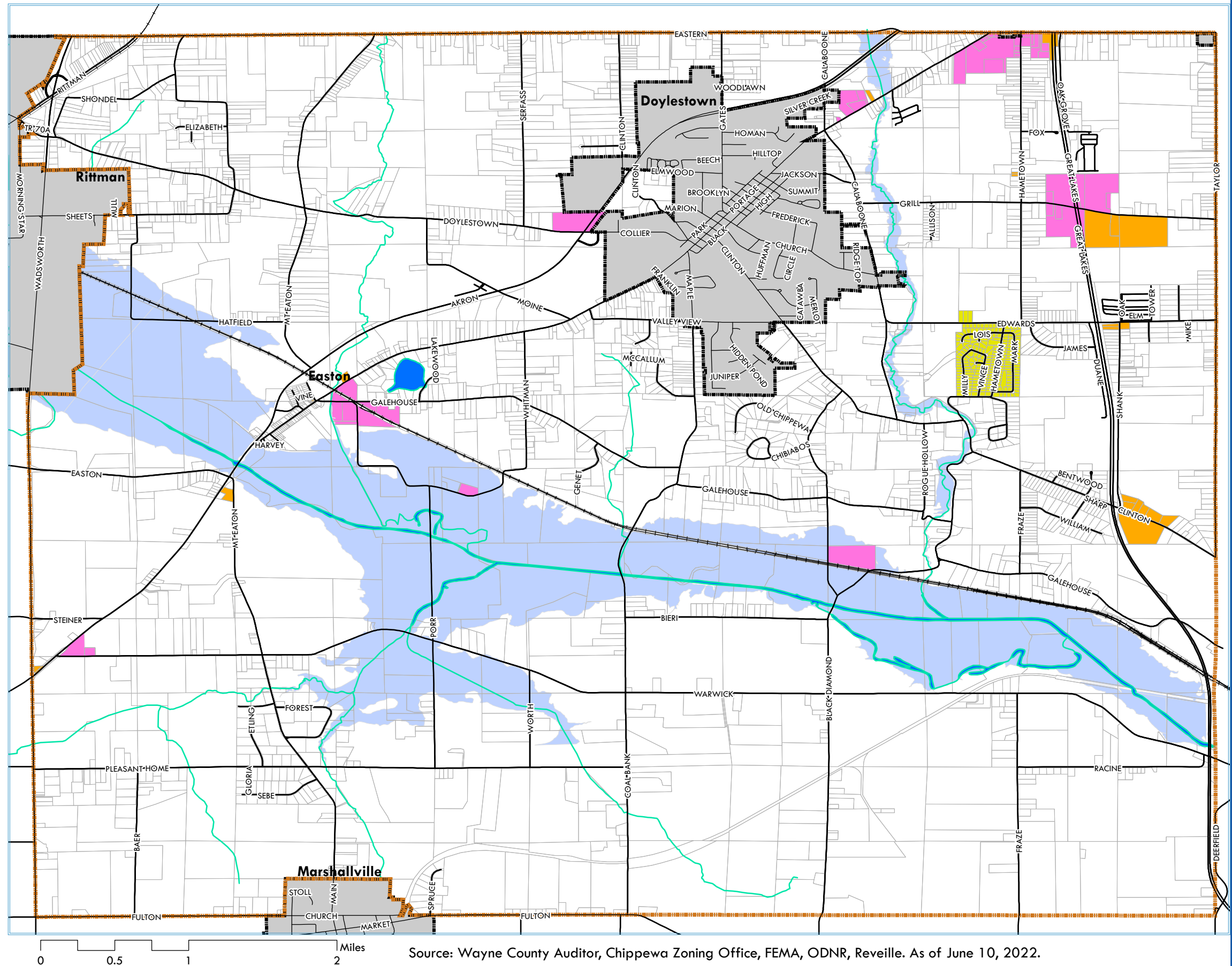
# Chippewa Township Comprehensive Plan



## Zoning Conditions

### Legend

-  Chippewa Township
-  Municipalities / Unincorp Places
-  Roads
-  Railroad
-  Hydrography
-  Open Water
-  Parcels
-  R-1 Suburban Residential District
-  R-2 Residential District
-  B-1 Local Business District
-  M-1 Restricted Industrial District
-  S-1 Special District



# ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

The diverse natural resources that exist within Chippewa Township are important components of the quality of life. The environmental setting of the Township and its various components like high-quality soils have helped to perpetuate the economic vitality of the community.

## FLOODPLAINS

Close to 15% of Chippewa Township land area is located adjacent to rivers and streams that are subject to periodic or regular flooding. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides maps indicating the 100-year flood zone, an area where there is theoretically a 1-in-100 chance that a flood will happen during any year in this area. The most flood prone areas in Chippewa Township are the Hametown and Black Diamond Road area near Chippewa Creek and Hatfield Road near the railroad tracks.

The Chippewa Creek runs through Medina and Wayne counties to the Tuscarawas River, which is a tributary of the Muskingum River. Much of the flooding over the years in the Chippewa Creek Watershed region was related to debris and sediment clogging the creek and tributaries, making them unable to handle increased drainage loads during heavy rains and spring thaws. Residential and commercial development increased runoff rates to this already overburdened drainage system. To carry out the flood control project, the Chippewa Subdistrict of the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District was formed. The MWCD serves as the administrative arm of the watershed project, handling its business and financial affairs.

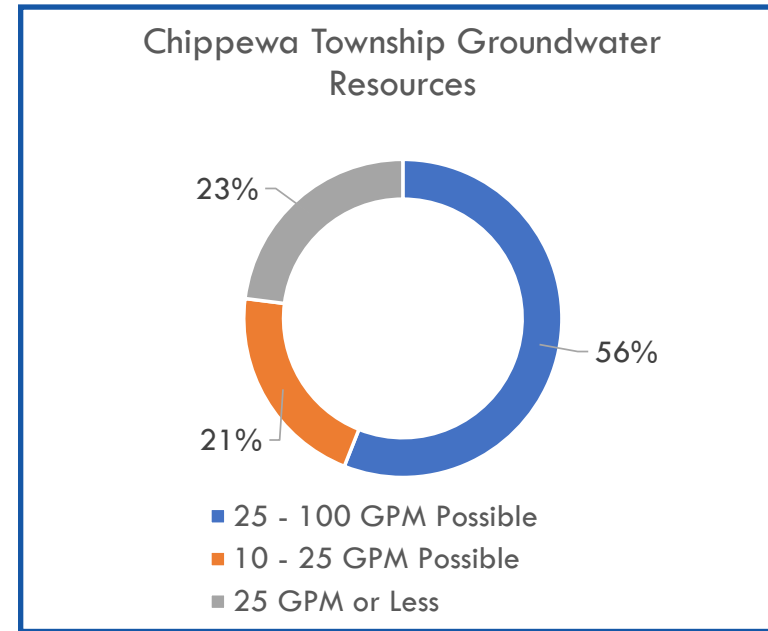
## GROUND-WATER RESOURCES

The primary ground-water sources in Chippewa Township are from sandstone aquifers. These serve as water supplies for both individual wells and for several county villages, such as Creston, Doylestown, Shreve, Smithville and West Salem. These aquifers are fine-to-medium-grained, and often are interbedded with shale, coal, clay and thin limestone. Well yields from sandstone aquifers range from 10 to 100 gpm. In a few isolated areas, ground-water yields are poor, and wells must be drilled more than 300 feet deep to obtain yields of 10 gpm.

The yield of a well will vary considerably depending upon the age and depth of the well, well construction, diameter of the casing, pump capacity and age and more importantly, properties of the geologic formation.

Specific information on ground-water availability and wells can be obtained by contacting Wayne County Health Department or the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR), Division of Water.

FIGURE 9: GROUNDWATER RESOURCES



## HYDRIC SOILS AND WETLANDS

Wetlands are defined as those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

Most of the wetlands in Chippewa Township are scattered near adjacent flood areas. Some wetlands are an invaluable natural resource and should be preserved and protected. Wetlands, as indicated on the Environmental Conditions Map were prepared using ODNR Ohio Wetlands Inventory (OWI) data and the accuracy and current relevance of the data may require additional verification.

Non-hydric soils with hydric inclusions are scattered throughout Chippewa Township, especially on the relatively level, higher ground above the streams and the floodways. Small, isolated wetlands can be expected to occur in these areas. Hydric soils are often found in the lowest landscape positions in conjunction with wetlands and are thus prone to flooding. These soils tend to collect and pond runoff from adjacent areas due to

their poorly drained nature.

Hydric soils and non-hydric soils with hydric inclusions are often not suitable for building due to stability concerns, permeability characteristics that preclude septic tank use, frequent association with wetlands, and septic system problems. Soils that are poorly drained or that have high water tables are also usually unsuitable for septic systems.

## SOILS AND SEPTIC SUITABILITY

The suitability of soils for disposal of effluent from septic tanks depends on permeability, slope, natural drainage, depth to the water table, and the hazard of flooding. Approximately 95% of township soils have severe limitations for septic systems (See Map: Sanitary Septic Limitations). If filter fields for septic tanks are located on slopes of more than 12 percent, erosion and seepage downslope can be a hazard or the soil may be unstable when saturated.

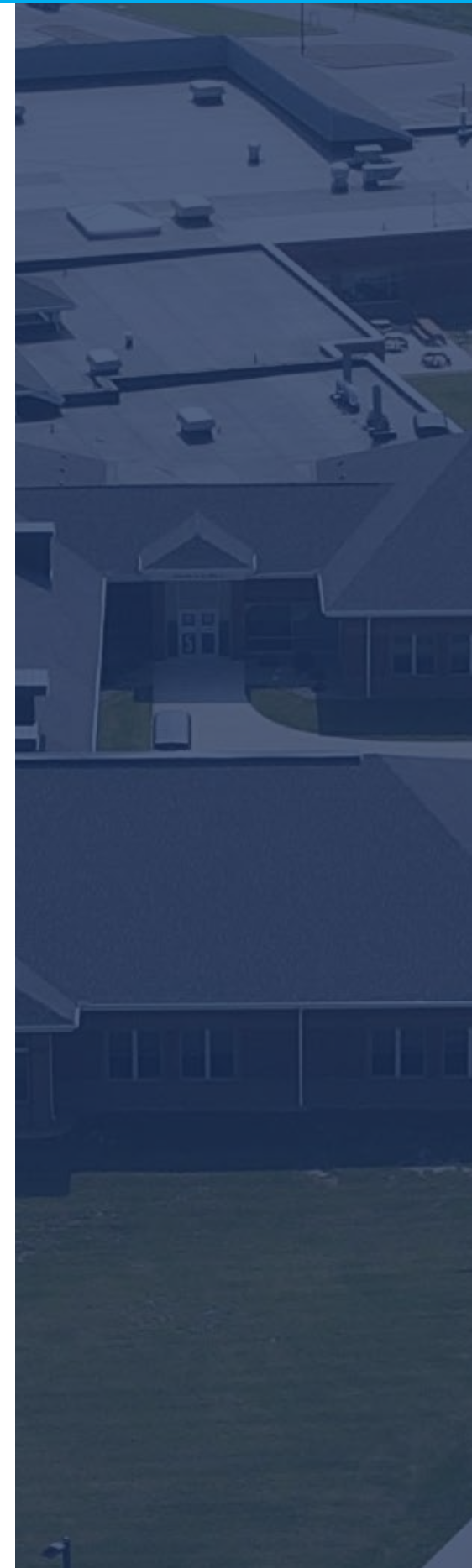
Some soils have substratum that is inadequate to filter effluent and which can contaminate ground water or nearby springs, lakes, or streams. Before a septic tank system is installed, an onsite investigation should be made at the proposed site to evaluate related site factors other than the soil properties discussed in this section.

Sewage lagoons may be needed in an area if septic tanks or a central sewage system is not feasible or practical. Among the features that control the degree of limitation is the hazard of flooding, percent of slope, and permeability of the soil.

## TOPOGRAPHY

Chippewa Township is the highest land in Wayne County, at approximately 1,042 above sea level. Close to 30% of Chippewa Township has slopes of more than 12%. When development takes place on or near steep slopes, vegetative cover is greatly reduced. Loss of this vegetative cover on steep terrain significantly increases soil instability, and thus the risk of erosion. Soil erosion and sedimentation into waterways poses several threats to public health and safety, which are difficult and expensive to correct. Property damage is commonly associated with development on steep slopes. Soil erosion and sedimentation into nearby waters increase the potential for flooding.

Consequently, steep slopes along stream valleys in Chippewa Township












# Chippewa Township Comprehensive Plan

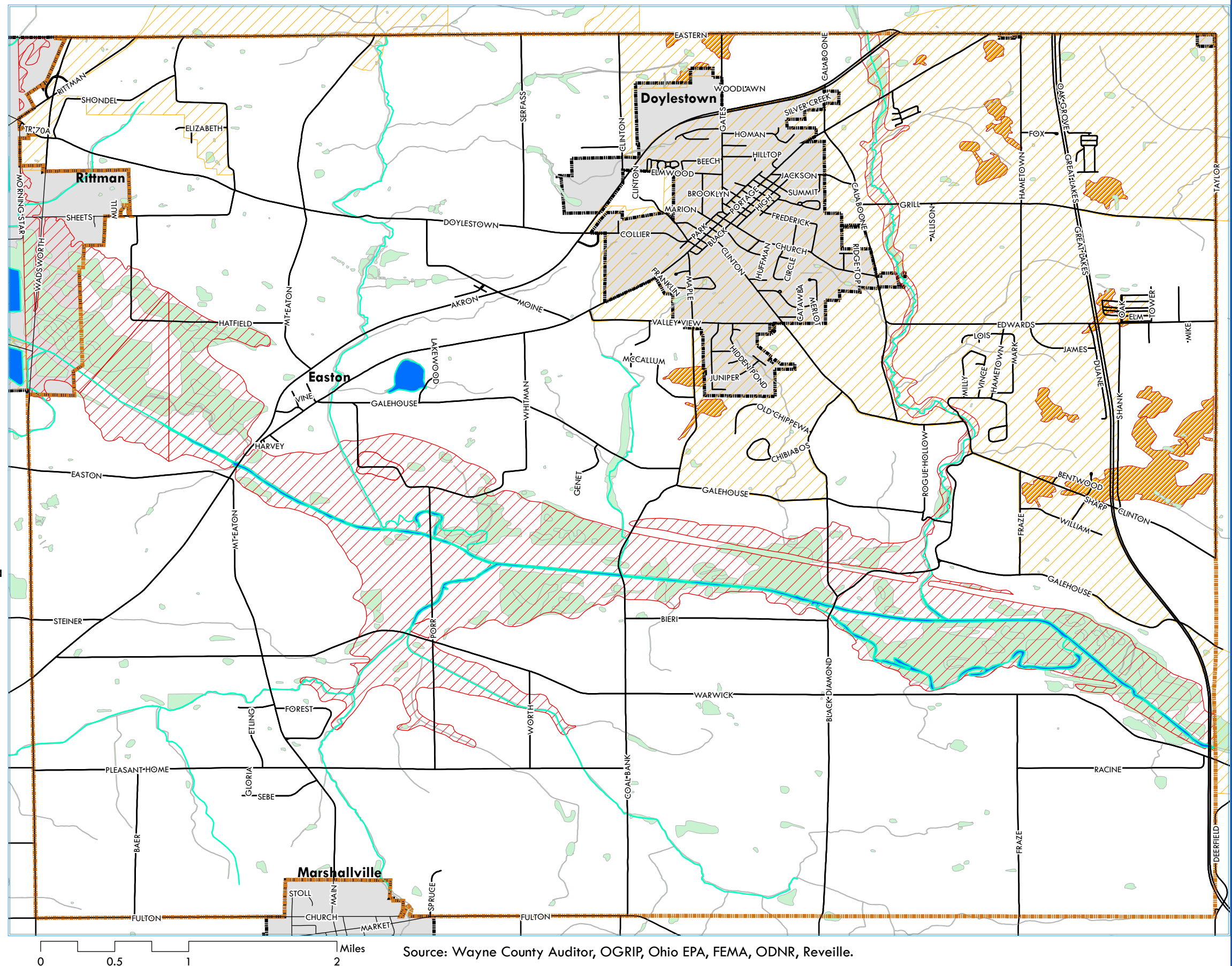


## Environmental Conditions

### Legend

-  Chippewa Township
-  Roads
-  Hydrography
-  Open Water
-  MS4 Storm Water Regulated Area
-  Floodplains & Conservation Areas
-  Suspected Wetlands
-  Municipalities / Unincorp Places
-  Underground Mines

Note: A majority (90% or more) of soils in Chippewa Township have severe limitations for septic systems.



Source: Wayne County Auditor, OGRIP, Ohio EPA, FEMA, ODNR, Reveille.

FIGURE 10: SEPTIC SUITABILITY

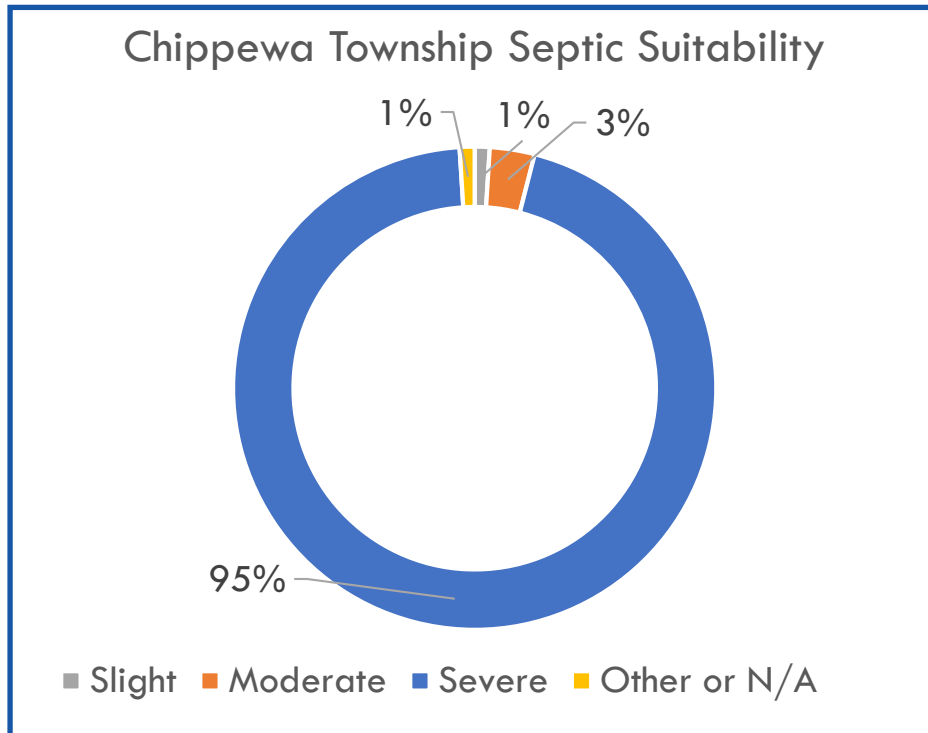
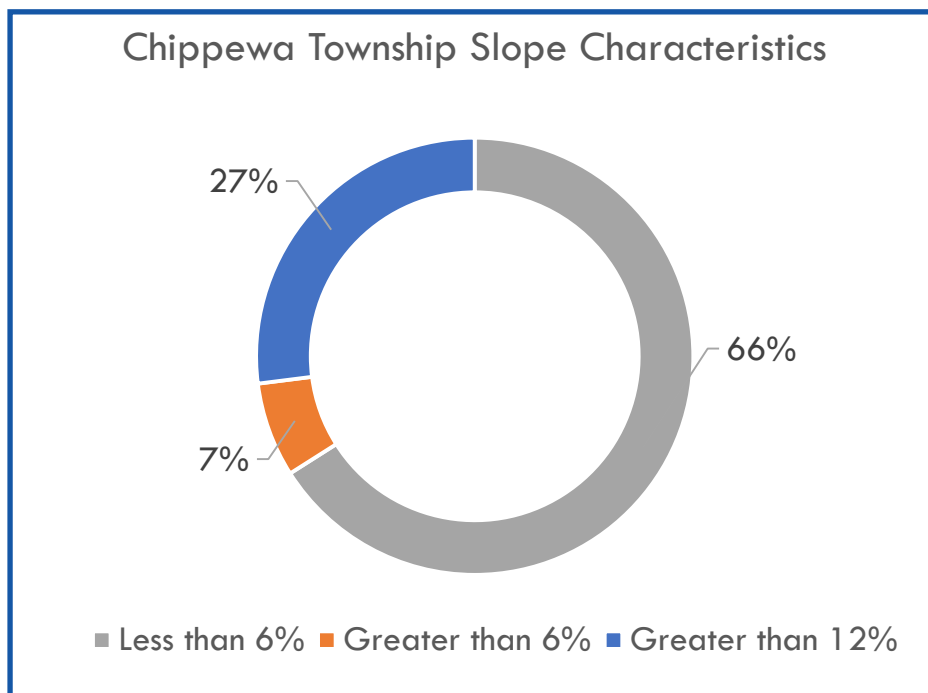


FIGURE 11: SLOPE CHARACTERISTICS



*"The environmental setting of the township and its various components like high-quality soils have helped to perpetuate the economic vitality of the community."*

should be maintained with a vegetative cover to prevent soil loss and siltation. The need to protect these slopes is site specific. It should be subject to criteria based on percent slope, the length of that slope, soil erosion, percent of vegetation, and proximity to streams or wetlands. Depending on the site, mitigation plans should be conducted to describe proposed additional protective measures. The maximum retention of natural topographical features such as natural drainage swales, slope ridge lines, and trees or other natural plant formations should be encouraged. This protection should focus on influencing the design of new subdivisions and the location of soil disturbing activities.








Steep slope protection will conserve and promote public health and safety by minimizing problems due to water runoff and soil erosion incurred in adjustments of topography to meet developmental needs. In addition to public health and safety concerns, protecting steep slopes preserves the unique scenic resources and vistas.

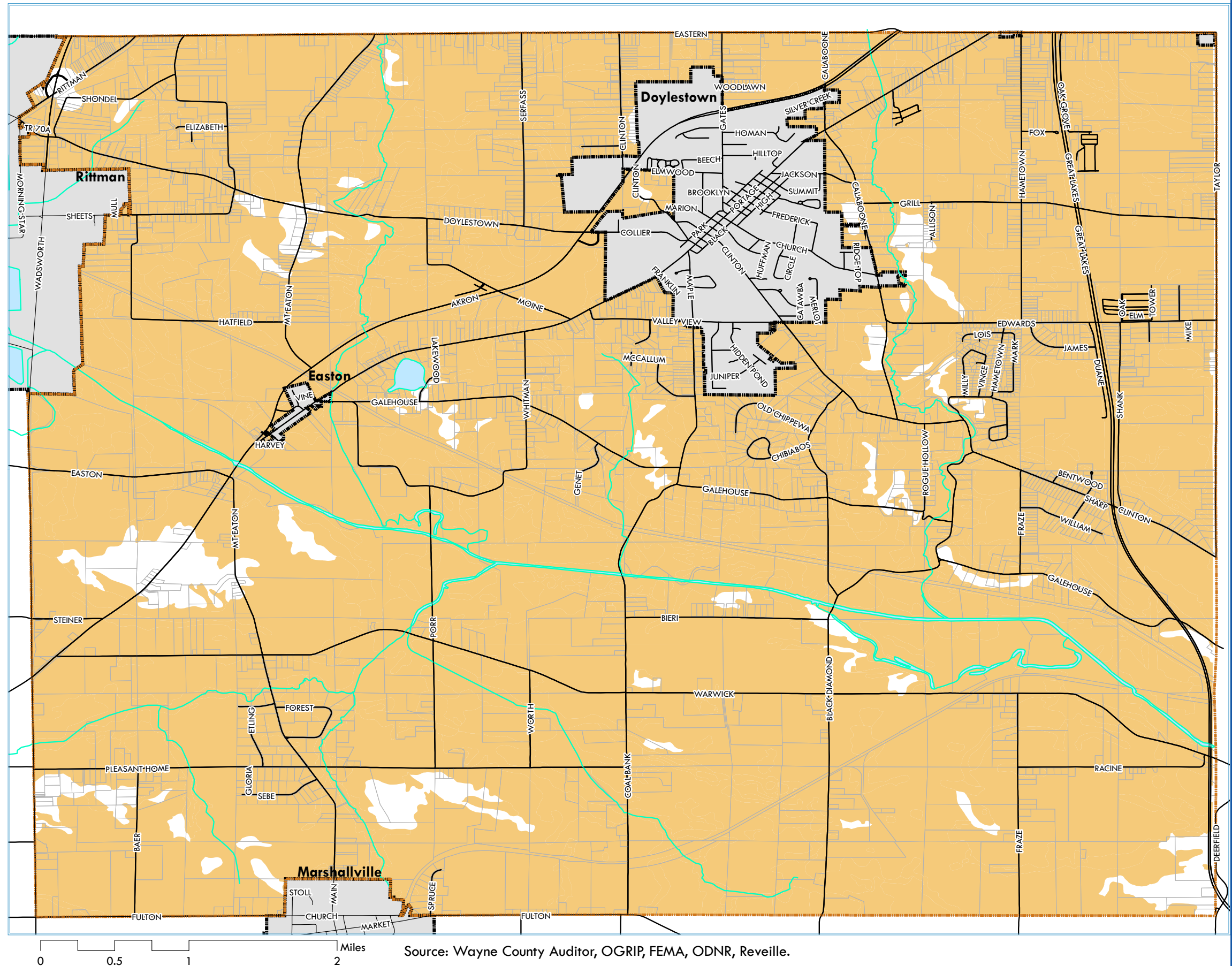
# Chippewa Township Comprehensive Plan



## Sanitary Septic Limitations

### Legend

-  Chippewa Township
-  Hydrography
-  Open Water
-  Roads
-  Municipalities / Unincorp Places
-  Parcels
-  Soils with Severe Septic Limitations



# ROADS, MAINTENANCE, AND PEDESTRIAN CONNECTIVITY

The Township operates a Road Department with three full-time employees and two part-time summer staff. The department has an annual budget of approximately \$600,000 and is tasked with maintaining Township roads and ditches, installing driveway and yard pipes for residents, and the mowing and general maintenance of Township properties and several other properties (two cemeteries, and the nature preserve). The department physically checks road conditions each Spring and does an average of seven miles of chip and seal road maintenance at a cost of approximately \$200,000 annually. The SR-21/Clinton Rd intersection has been identified as difficult to safely move equipment across as SR-21 is uncontrolled (no traffic light) at the intersection. In the next five years the department has plans to replace the dump truck and to construct a new garage as the current facility lacks space to store Township vehicles and equipment.

## FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Chippewa Township is located on or near several established intrastate highways, such as SR 585, SR 21, SR 94, and SR 604. Its roadway network has six of the seven federal roadway designations known as Functional Classes. These roads have the ability of carrying large volumes of traffic into the area and onto other collectors or local streets, which may also raise future planning and health and safety concerns. Because all roads and streets in Chippewa Township lay outside urban areas, they fall under the rural functional classification system. This classification system is important for funding and responsibility purposes. The Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) classifies Chippewa Township roads as shown on the map below from ODOT's TIMS online mapping database.

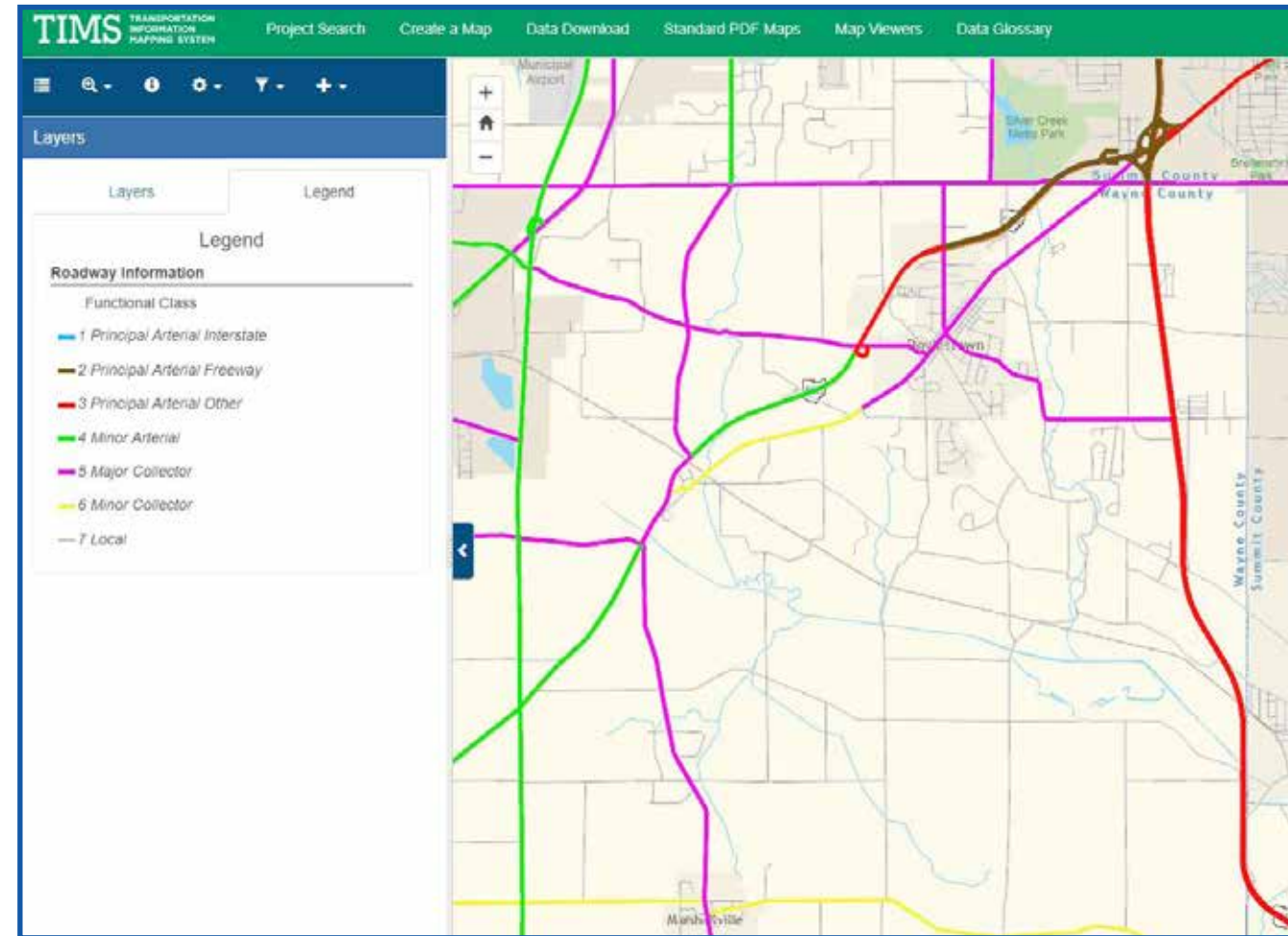
- Principal Arterial: US 21
- Minor Arterials: SR 585, from Doylestown to SR 57, and SR 57, south of Rittman to Orrville are classified as minor arterials.
- Major Collectors: Portions of SR 94 and SR 604.
- Minor Collector: CR5A Portage St from Doylestown to SR 585/94

## TRAFFIC VOLUME / SAFETY

Data obtained for traffic counts compiled by the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) in 2022, indicates the highest traffic volumes on roadways in Chippewa Township include:

- SR 585
- SR 21
- SR 94
- SR 604
- Doylestown Road
- Edwards Road
- Church Street
- Gates Street
- Clinton Street

According to the Ohio Department of Public Service (ODPS) crash database via use of the ODOT GCAT (GIS Crash Analysis Tool), one of the problematic crash frequency corridors in Chippewa Township is the State Route 21 (SR 21) corridor. ODOT has conducted a safety analysis



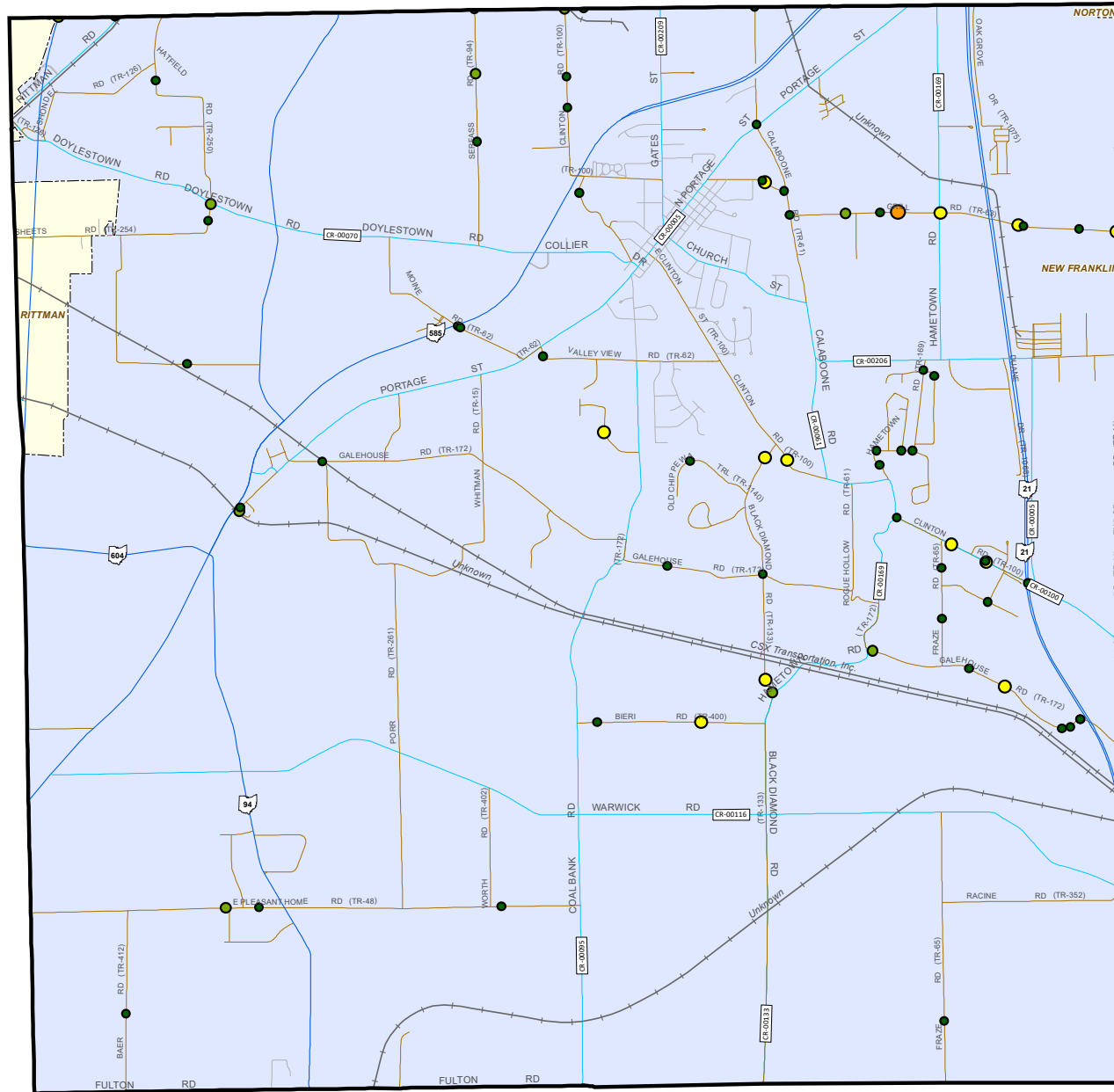
Functional Classification Map.

of the SR 21 corridor and has proposed various safety countermeasure improvements to the roadway. Mapping of Chippewa Township of crashes for the period of 2017-2021 reveals several township roads with crash frequencies that may be potential candidates to explore for safety funding programs. These corridors include:

- Bieri Rd. (TR-400) from Coal Bank Rd. to Black Diamond Rd.
- Black Diamond Rd. (TR-133) from Hametown Rd. to Clinton Rd. (TR-100)
- Galehouse Rd. (TR-172) from Hametown Rd. to SR 21
- Clinton Rd. (TR-100) from Hametown Rd. to SR 21
- Grill Rd. (TR-63) from Portage St. to Taylor Rd. (TR-11)

These segments are highlighted on the Wayne County Chippewa Township Road Crashes Map.

# Township Road Crashes by Severity Wayne County - Chippewa Township



SeverityCd	Roads by Type
1	Interstate Route
2	United States Route
3	State Route
4	County Road
5	Township Road
—	Railroad

2017-2021 Crash Data  
Date: 12/21/2022

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
Division of Planning  
Office of Program Management

## PEDESTRIAN CONNECTIVITY

A variety of connectivity challenges exist in Chippewa Township in regards to connecting destinations of pedestrians and bicycles. One of the biggest challenges is the rural nature of much of the township. Other challenges include narrow township roads, limited right of way, and lower density of population, which makes it hard to connect the population to desired destinations via use of bicycles or walking.

Improved connectivity opportunities and the improvement of existing roads were deemed important by many residents that completed the community survey. Destinations that they indicated to be better connected included locations around and adjacent to Doylestown like parks, neighborhoods, and the new school complex.

*"Improved connectivity opportunities and the improvement of existing roads were deemed important by many residents that completed the community survey."*

There is also an opportunity to connect the township on a larger scale by utilizing former rail rights of way. Between 2009 and 2021, the Wayne County chapter of Rails to Trails (RTWC) purchased a total of 175 acres of former rail line and adjacent floodplain acreage from Marshallville to the county line in the southeastern portion of the Township at Warwick Rd and SR-21. The project aims to connect Marshallville to the Tuscarawas

River Towhead Rail in the Village of Clinton in neighboring Summit County. Currently much of the trail is unpaved but open. A portion is scheduled to be paved with funding from the Wayne County Engineer's office through the Akron Metropolitan Transportation Study (AMATS) and ODOT. The cost is estimated at \$823,409. ODOT will provide 80% (\$658,737) and RTWC will provide the remaining \$164,682. The project is estimated to be completed in 2026.

### TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS

The Ohio Department of Transportation and the Wayne County Commissioners have proposed safety improvements at four intersections along the State Route (SR) 21 Corridor in Chippewa Township. The intersections along the SR-21 corridor in need of improvement included SR-21/Eastern Road, SR-21//Grill Road, SR-21/Edwards Road, and SR-21/Clinton Road.

ODOT recommended at the intersections along the SR-21 corridor:

- A 'Superstreet' at SR-21 and Eastern Road
- A 'Median Closure' at SR-21 and Grill Road
- A 'Superstreet' at SR-21 and Edwards Road
- A 'Reduced Conflict U-Turn' (RCUT) at SR-21 and Clinton Road

Chippewa Township and Doylestown are a part of the Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study (AMATS), a regional metropolitan planning authority (MPA) that assists with transportation planning and the leveraging of federal funding for road maintenance, safety improvements, congestion relief and bike and pedestrian infrastructure.



Completed and Current Rails to Trails Projects in southeastern Chippewa Township. Courtesy of Rails to Trails of Wayne County.

# PARKS AND RECREATION

Chippewa Township features several outdoor recreational areas and is near several large nature preserves and parks in adjacent townships and in nearby Medina and Summit Counties. The Township's rolling hills, former rail and canal paths, and other natural features offer substantial recreational potential.

Currently, the township is home to the Chippewa Township Nature Preserve, also known as the Chippewa Rogues' Hollow Nature Preserve and Historical Park. The preserve features hiking trails, a pavilion and picnic area, as well as Chidester Mill House, a 19th century former mill that now serves as a museum dedicated to the history of the Chippewa Township area. The museum and preserve grounds are maintained by the Chippewa-Rogues Hollow Historical Society.

The Village of Doylestown has three parks within the Village limits: Memorial Park, Gilcrest Park, and Paridon Park. Memorial Park offers a wide variety of picnic and recreational activities, with multiple pavilions, basketball and tennis courts and greenspace. Gilcrest Park and Paridon Park are smaller and offer fewer amenities.

*"The Township's rolling hills, former rail and canal paths, and other natural features offer substantial recreational potential."*

The Wayne County Parks Board does not currently manage any park land within Chippewa Township

Additionally, several other preserves, parks, and trails are located within 2 miles of the Township boundary, with future potential for connectivity. The City of Rittman maintains the William J. Robertson Nature Preserve on the western boundary of the Township at Morning Star Dr. The Preserve features multiple walking, hiking, and biking trails and a kayak/canoe launch. At the northern Township boundary at Eastern Rd., the Summit County Metroparks maintains the Silver Creek Metropark, which contains multiple recreational areas for hiking, biking, fishing, boating, archery, and cross-country skiing. To the southwest of Marshallville, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources maintains the Johnson Woods State Nature Preserve, a 226 acre site containing one of Ohio's largest old-growth forests. The preserve features a 1.4 mile trail and wheelchair accessible boardwalk.

**Golf Course:** The Township is home to the Chippewa Golf Club, an 18-hole public golf course located on SR-21 in the eastern portion of the Township. The course first opened in 1962 and hosts numerous golf tournaments and other events throughout the year.

**Preserve Land:** The Township is home to approximately 114 acres of

preserve farmland in conjunction with the Wayne County Commissioners and the Wayne County Planning Department. The preserve farmland is located in the southwestern portion of the Township off Mount Eaton Road.



*Sippo Trail path near Dalton managed by Rails to Trails of Wayne County/Rogues' Hollow Nature Preserve and Historical Park/View of the rolling hills from Coal Bank Rd.*

# SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Chippewa Local School District serves K-12 students across a 30-square mile area that covers most of the township. Portions of the southern end of the township are covered by Green Local School District and Northwest Local School District, while portions of the northeast of the township are covered by Rittman Exempted Village Schools. The district has three schools: Hazel Harvey Elementary School (Kindergarten through 2nd grades), Chippewa Intermediate School (3rd through 6th grades), and Chippewa Junior/Senior High School (7th

through 12th grades). As of 2021, district enrollment was approximately 1,273, with 90 certified teachers, 30 non-certified teachers, and 11 administrative staff. Saint Peter and Paul Catholic School provides private parochial education for students from kindergarten through 8th grade.

A 5-year, 1% income tax levy was passed by voters in the Chippewa Local School District in November 2022. Future plans for the district include an expansion of Chippewa Intermediate School and the closing of the aging

Hazel Harvey Elementary School. As of 2023, this project is estimated to cost \$10 million. Future plans may also include increased sidewalk connectivity at Chippewa Intermediate and at the Junior/Senior High School.



*Aerial of the Chippewa Junior/Senior High School campus.*

# SAFETY SERVICES

## POLICE/SHERIFF

The Village of Doylestown has a Police Department with six full-time officers and six part-time officers. Policing for the rest of the Township is provided by the Wayne County Sheriff's Department. The department has two-deputies on full-time duty for the township. In 2022, the department fielded 2,435 calls in Chippewa Township. Of these, the highest categories of call types were for short incident reports (37%), traffic stops (23%), traffic citations (12%), security checks (12%), and offense reports (6%).

## FIRE/EMS

Fire and emergency medical services are provided by the township. The Chippewa Township Fire Department has 5 full-time personnel and 30 part-time personnel, headed by a fire chief. In the period from 2017 to 2021, the fire department fielded an 18% increase in calls, which prompted the fire department to increase staffing. In 2021, the department fielded 1258 calls, 76% of which were for EMS, 1% for structure or vehicle fires, with the remaining being investigations, alarm activations, open burn complaints, among others.

The department identified several issues of concern for the service of the township in the coming years: increased pressure on staffing and the fire station due to increased service calls, flooding and train traffic barriers to service in the southeastern portion of the township, and height concerns for any newer residential or commercial development exceeding 2 stories.

The department's building was constructed in 1984 as a part-time volunteer fire station. Due to the increase in calls in the past few years, the department became staffed 24 hours a day in 2019. The current structure lacks sleeping quarters and other amenities that full-time fire departments have. The department sees the potential for these issues to grow if residential and commercial development increases services calls.

Additionally, flooding in the southeastern portion of the Township and train traffic due to the CSX switching station in nearby Clinton, OH can slow department response times.



Top: Wayne County Sheriff, Bottom: Chippewa Township Fire Department.

# FACILITY PLANNING AREAS (EPA 201/208)

The Village of Doylestown and the northeast portion of Chippewa Township are within a Facility Planning Area (FPA) established by the EPA to ensure and protect water quality and identify where sanitary sewer is located and planned in the Village and into the township. Northeast Ohio Four County Regional Planning and Development Organization (NEFCO) assists the Ohio EPA in developing and monitoring the 201/208 Facility Planning Area.

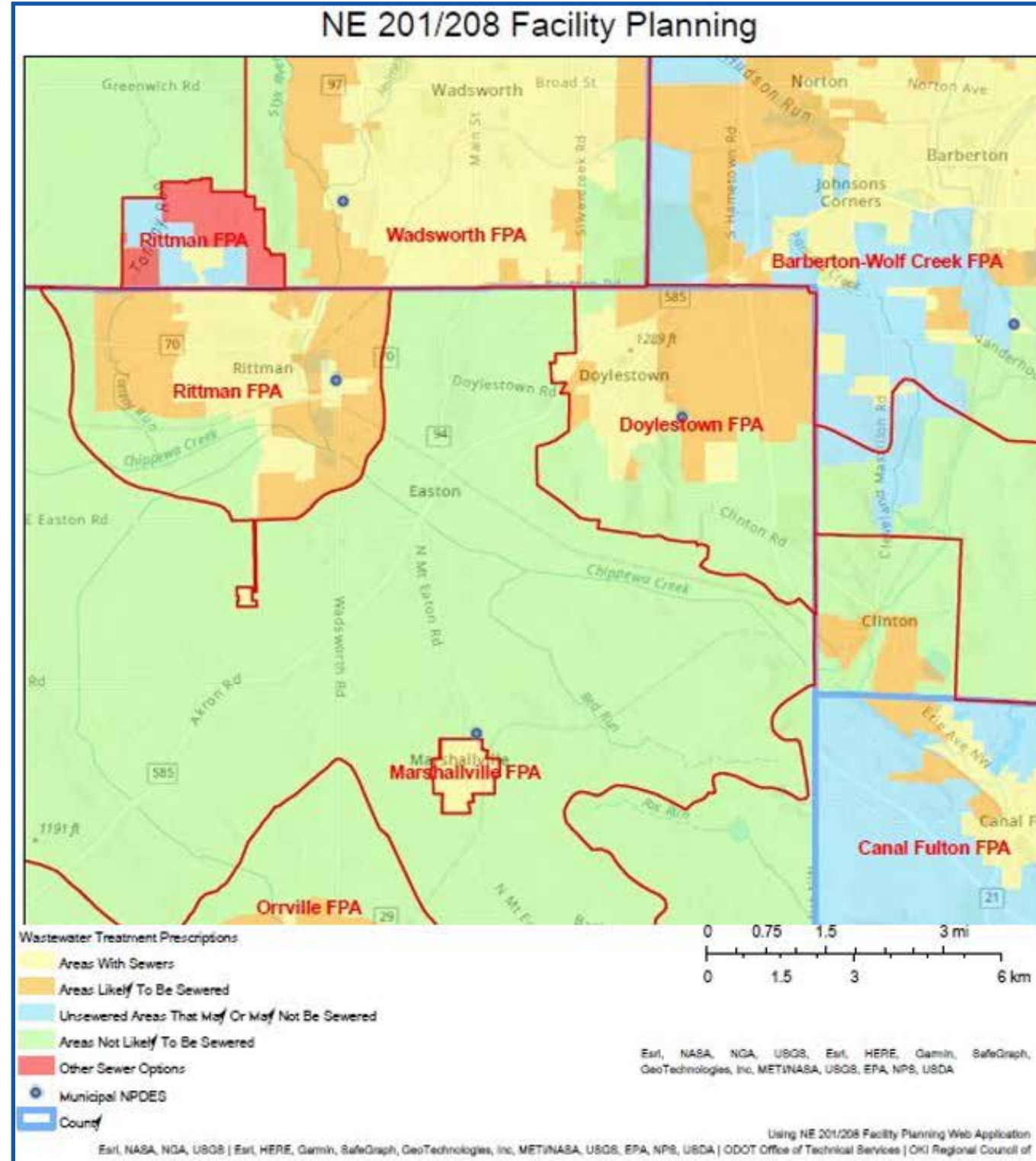
Wayne County Soil & Water Conservation District coordinates compliance with the Ohio EPA Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit for Chippewa Township and Wayne County. The SWCD oversees Storm Water Management Plans for any projects over an acre in the MS4, conducts dry-weather flow monitoring with the help of the Health Dept., and inspects construction for storm water management. They also assist with litter collections.

See the 208 Facility Planning Areas Map.

## STORM WATER MANAGEMENT (MS4)

In conjunction with Wayne County, Chippewa Township operates a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). This system covers 5.6 miles of the Census-defined urbanized area of the township, covering the Village of Doylestown and much of the northeastern portion of the Township.

Portions of the collection and conveyance systems are via enclosed storm sewers while the majority are by means of open channel flows (ditches). The street collection system is a combination of both urban and rural type systems. Some streets have been improved with curb and gutters. Other streets have berms and roadside ditches with a culvert at crossing points. In newer residential subdivisions all downspouts, storm laterals, and yard inlets are directly connected to the enclosed or open storm sewer system. On-site systems generally involve capture of storm water runoff in an enclosed system with a controlled outlet into the main County or Township MS4.



Parts of Chippewa Township are covered by a 201/208 Facility Planning Area that was prepared in 2022 by NEFCO (Northeast Ohio Four County Regional Planning and Development Organization).

# Chippewa Township Comprehensive Plan

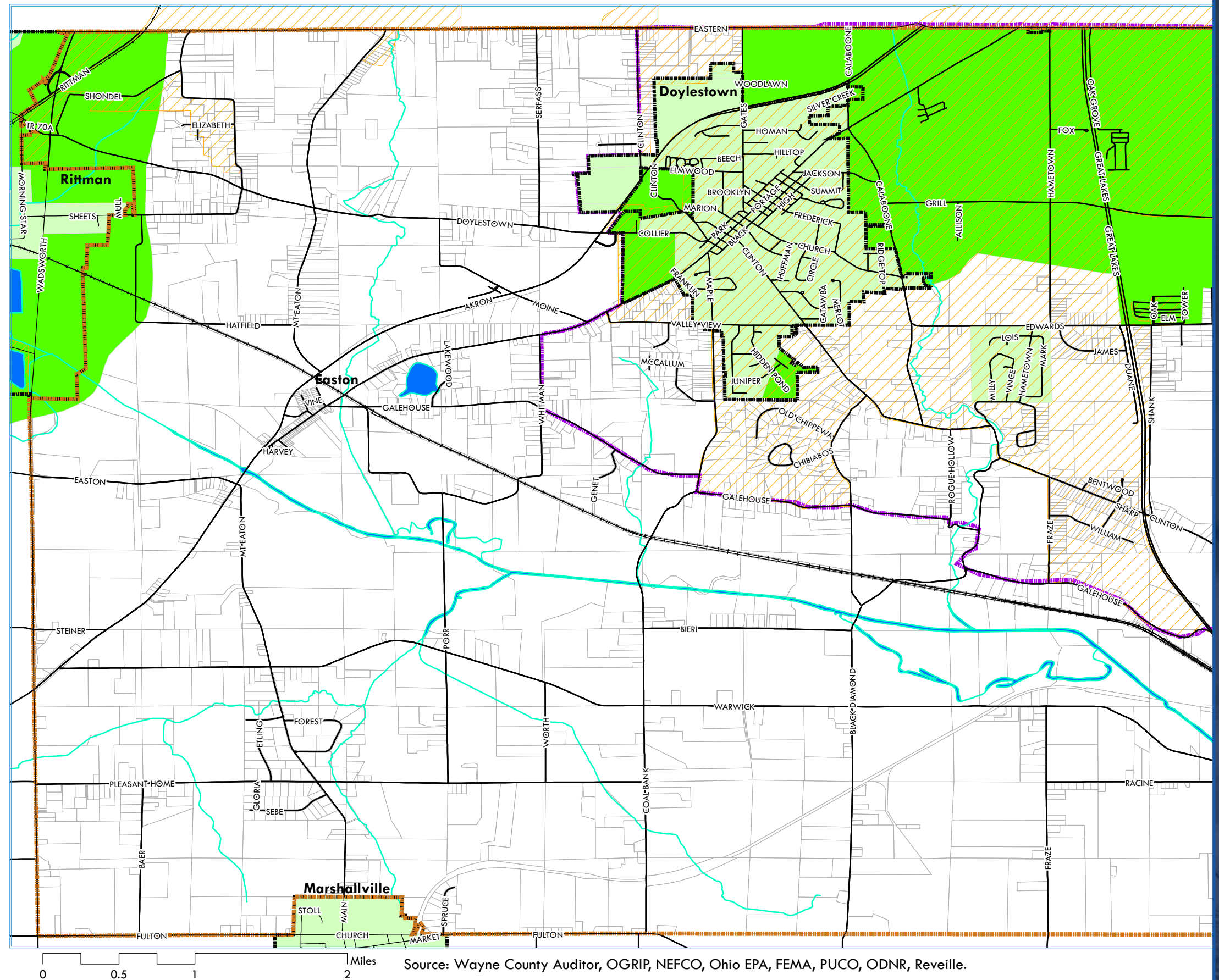


## Facility Planning Areas

### Legend

-  Chippewa Township
-  Municipalities / Unincorp Places
-  Roads
-  Railroad
-  Hydrography
-  Open Water
-  MS4 Storm Water Regulated Area
-  Sewered Areas
-  Potential Future Sewer Areas
-  201/208 Facility Planning Area (FPA)
-  Parcels

Note: Uncolored areas of the township are areas that will be served by home sewage and semi-public sewage disposal systems.



# UTILITIES

## WATER

A majority of Chippewa Township residents receive water from private wells. Doylestown operates a community public water system serving residents of the Village and potential growth areas. This system operates 1 well that pumps an average of 250,000 gallons of water per day (GPD). There are two well fields: a north well field and a south well field, which is the main source of water. A 2008 analysis indicated that the south well aquifer within the protection area has a high susceptibility to contamination due to the relative shallowness of the water table (7 feet below surface level), and the presence of railroad tracks and 25+ oil and gas wells. The aquifer within the protection area of the north well field has a moderate susceptibility to contamination.

## SANITARY SEWERS

Wastewater in Chippewa Township is primarily managed with onsite septic systems, with the exception of The Meadows subdivision, which is serviced by a collection system managed by the Wayne County Environmental District (WCED). The sanitary sewer collection system consists of a combination of vitrified clay and plastic pipes. There was a treatment plant there in the past but was dismantled in favor of a lift station and a deal with Doylestown to treat the waste. WCED has been upgrading the infrastructure in The Meadows to include linings and manhole replacements. This has been a multi-year project and will be complete this year.



*Doylestown's public water system pumps an average of 250,000 gallons of water per day.*

CHAPTER FOUR

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# PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS



## CONNECTIVITY

- 1 IMPROVE CONNECTIVITY CORRIDORS
- 2 ENACT A COMPLETE STREETS POLICY RESOLUTION TO AID WITH FUNDING APPLICATIONS
- 3 PREPARE A PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN
- 4 IDENTIFY SYSTEMIC SAFETY ROADWAY AND CONNECTIVITY IMPROVEMENTS
- 5 PURSUE THE FEASIBILITY OF DEVELOPING CANOE/KAYAK ACCESS POINTS ALONG CHIPPEWA CREEK
- 6 PROMOTE PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS THAT ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF LIFE
- 7 ESTABLISH A DEDICATED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND FOR PEDESTRIAN CONNECTIVITY

## SUSTAINABILITY

- 1 PROMOTE FUTURE LAND USE PLANNING
- 2 ENCOURAGE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN GROWTH AREAS
- 3 CONSERVE PRIME FARMLANDS AND ENVIRONMENTALLY-SENSITIVE AREAS
- 4 UPDATE THE ZONING RESOLUTION AND PROCESS
- 5 LEVERAGE GRANTS, INCENTIVES AND GRASSROOTS EFFORTS TO IMPROVE NEIGHBORHOODS AND PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES



## IMPROVE CONNECTIVITY CORRIDORS

Residents that completed the plan survey noted a desire to improve and heighten pedestrian connectivity throughout the community and to better interconnect key destinations like the schools and parks with multi-modal infrastructure. Various types of funding programs that can be considered include the Abbreviated Safety Program (up to \$500K per location); Systemic Safety Program (up to \$2M for pedestrian improvements); Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP); and the Safe Routes to School (SRTS) Program. Additionally, there are various Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) programs for development of recreational trails and canoe/kayak launch points along Chippewa Creek.



Examples of pedestrian connectivity include bike lanes, sharrows, and signs.

To help improve connectivity to key community assets like schools facilities, Chippewa Township and Doylestown should work with the Chippewa Local School District to develop a School Travel Plan. This plan would identify corridors to improve pedestrian facilities that are used by students walking to/from school. Once the travel plan is finalized, then it can be used to apply for funding through the Safe Routes to School (SRTS) program to build safe travel corridors to school facilities that will encourage walking and biking to and from school.



## ENACT A COMPLETE STREETS POLICY RESOLUTION TO AID WITH FUNDING APPLICATIONS

Chippewa Township, along with the Village of Doylestown should develop a Complete Streets Policy resolution that encourages all improvements to roadways in the community to explore the feasibility of incorporating complete street components. Resurfacing or reconstruction projects could explore the possibility of widening shoulders to provide 5-FT bike lanes and/or is it feasible to add sidewalks along a corridor that is being resurfaced or improved. Pedestrian enhancements along roadways being improved could include sidewalk coverage gaps; improving existing sidewalks to current standards and good condition; providing ADA curb ramps; and providing marked crosswalks at intersections. If complete street components are deemed feasible for a

project, then it would be added to the project, however if the right-of-way is limited or if it would add too much cost to the project, then it would not be feasible and would not be included in the project.



## PREPARE A PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

Chippewa Township could benefit from developing a Parks and Recreation Master Plan to guide the development of recreational facilities within the township and Doylestown. Such a plan would evaluate existing park facilities and recreational infrastructure to determine current conditions and needed improvements. The plan would assist the community in connecting various types of recreation such as baseball/softball fields, soccer fields, playgrounds, basketball courts, shuffleboard courts, and trails. The plan would evaluate needs for other recreational opportunities such as pickleball courts, recreational shared use paths, canoe livery locations, and others. Having a master plan in place would improve funding award chances from

various grant programs such as those provided by ODNR and ODOT. The Plan could also help to coordinate future plans of the Rails to Trails of Wayne County.





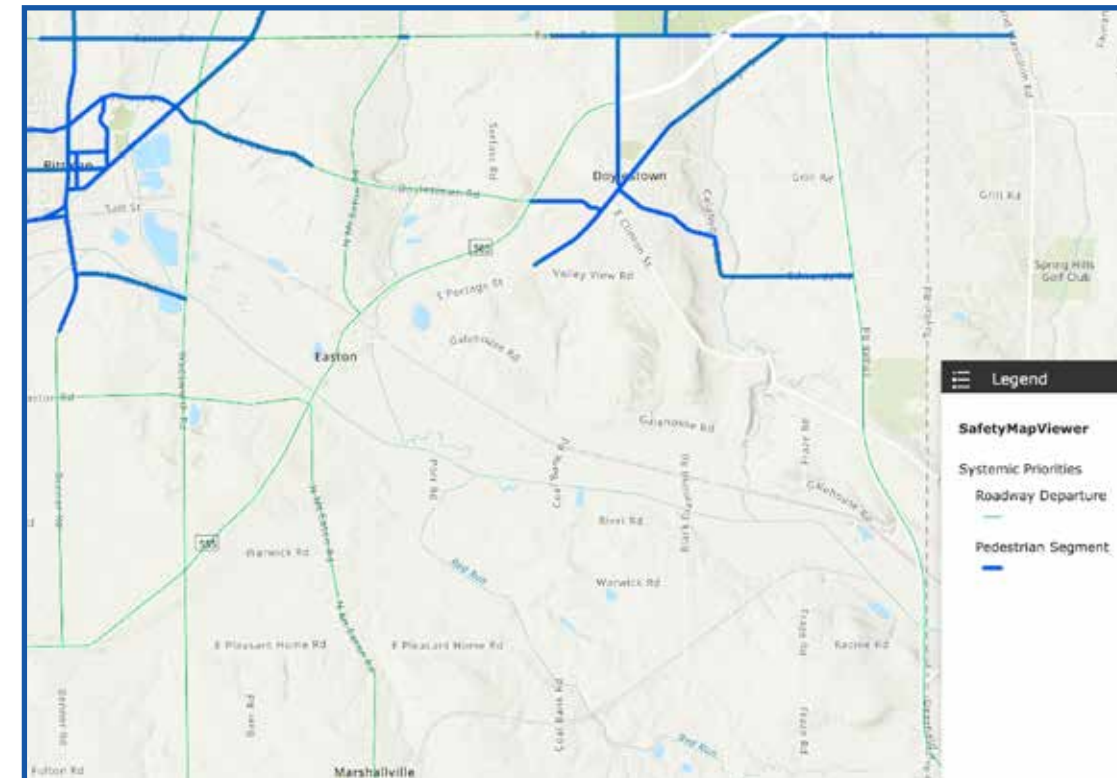
## IDENTIFY SYSTEMIC SAFETY ROADWAY AND CONNECTIVITY IMPROVEMENTS

Identifying the locations in Chippewa Township for systemic safety needs will assist in enhancing connectivity of pedestrian facilities and roadways. A cursory review of ODOT's Safety Map Viewer assists in identifying these systemic priorities for pedestrian and roadway segments (see graphic below). These identified corridors provide the opportunity to apply to ODOT's Systemic Safety program for pedestrian improvements; ODOT's Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP), ODOT's Abbreviated Safety Program, and the Safe Routes to School (SRTS) Program. Additional pedestrian corridor needs not listed on ODOT's Safety Map Viewer could also be identified in a local plan, such as a Safe Routes to School Travel Plan or an Active Transportation Plan. Pedestrian projects listed on any of these plans assists in helping with the ranking of projects.

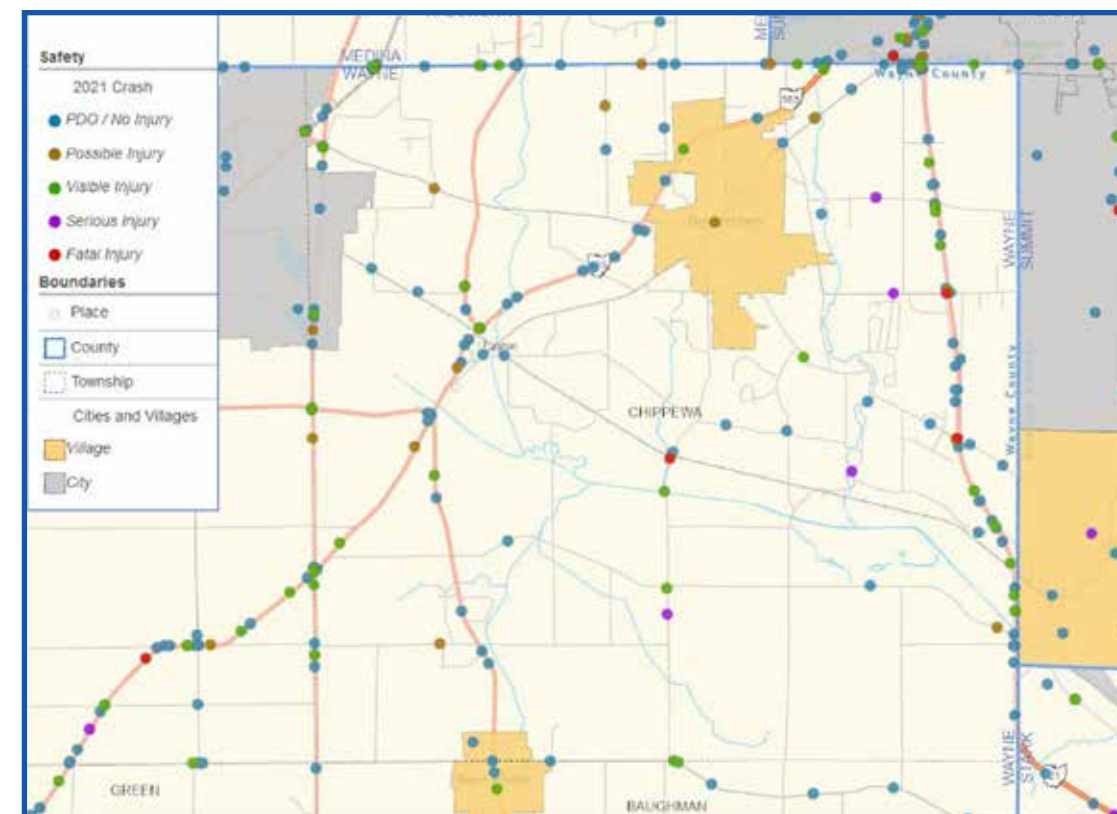
Depending on the severity of crashes on these segments, they may be eligible for ODOT's Formal Safety

Program that can provide up to \$5 Million for safety improvements. The ODOT Abbreviated Safety Program will assist local governments in funding intersection and other non-complex projects that are less than \$500,000 and do not require any right-of-way involvement.

An additional safety program at ODOT is the Systemic Safety Program, which funds projects focused on reducing pedestrian related crashes and roadway departure crashes. Pedestrian improvements can be funded up to \$2 Million. The roadway departure improvements can be funded up to \$5 Million. The program does indicate that for a roadway to qualify, it does have to be designated with a Functional Classification of Principal Arterial, Minor Arterial, or Major Collector. The ODOT mapping for priority locations of Systemic Pedestrian and Roadway Departure segments are shown in the two maps.



ODOT's Safety Map Viewer illustrating systemic priorities for pedestrians and roadway departures.



ODOT's Transportation Information Mapping System (TIMS) showing traffic accidents in and around Chippewa Township in 2021



**PURSUE THE FEASIBILITY OF DEVELOPING CANOE/KAYAK ACCESS POINTS ALONG CHIPPEWA CREEK**

One of the key natural assets of the community is the Chippewa Creek. To take advantage of this asset, consideration should be given to developing canoe/kayak launch sites along the creek. There are various Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) programs for development of recreational and boating facilities that can be pursued to help fund canoe/kayak access point locations.



*Chippewa Creek.*

**PROMOTE PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS THAT ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF LIFE**

The quality of life of Chippewa Township is supported by numerous individuals, groups and organizations. Because enhancing a "sense of community" is at the heart of every comprehensive plan, some organizations play a larger role in plan implementation. To this end, some of these groups play a larger role, such as Chippewa Local School District, Rails to Trails of Wayne County, Chippewa Township Rogues' Hollow Nature Preserve and Historical Park, to name a few. It is recommended that Township Officials coordinate with these groups often to leverage the greatest amount of outside resources and goodwill for the benefit of the community.

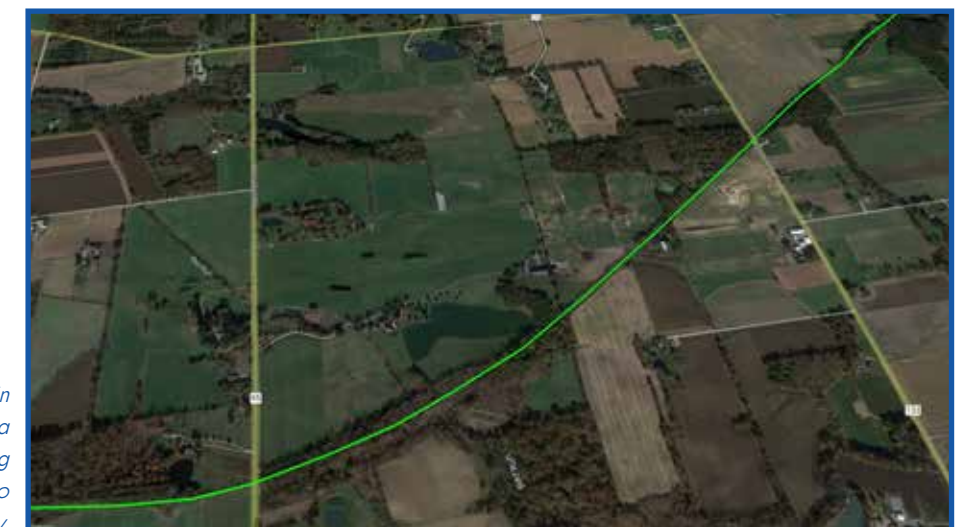


*Rogues' Hollow Nature Preserve.*

**ESTABLISH A DEDICATED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND FOR ROADWAY AND MULTI-MODAL IMPROVEMENTS**

Infrastructure is costly to maintain and to improve within a community. There is a significant benefit for those communities that have established a dedicated capital improvement fund for financing road and non-motorized facilities. These transportation-dedicated funds would be used to begin making systemic improvements to roadways and pedestrian/bicycle facilities within Glandorf. Additionally, the vast majority of state and federal funding programs require local matching funds of typically 10% to 50% of the costs of a project. Having a dedicated local funding source for transportation improvements is very beneficial to chasing these state and federal funding programs as it provides a funding mechanism to routinely have matching funds. These funds

could also help improve efforts by the County Engineer, Rails to Trails of Wayne County, Doylestown and AMATs when attaining outside grant funds for projects.



*Former rail line in southeastern Chippewa Township that is being developed by Rails to Trails of Wayne County.*



## PROMOTE FUTURE LAND USE PLANNING

Promoting good growth and development patterns at a scale friendly to community character and natural resources is a primary goal of this Plan. To help encourage these patterns, Chippewa Township officials should utilize the most appropriate tool and best practices that are highlighted in the Plan Implementation Toolbox.

A number of assumptions have gone into the development of the five future land planning areas (See Map: Future Land Use Planning Areas Map). These assumptions are:

- Intense development should be encouraged within incorporated areas and Growth Areas (and in some cases Medium Density Residential Areas) whenever possible through the use of zoning, available infrastructure and community services.
- Best Management Practices should be implemented in all Future Land Use Planning Areas, but should first be implemented in Conservation and Floodplain Areas (See Map: Environmental Considerations) and areas where additional water quality measures have been adopted like 208 Facility Planning Areas, steep slopes, and floodway areas along Chippewa Creek (See Map: Environmental Considerations). This Plan assumes a level of local responsibility to ensure BMPs and other sustainable land use techniques are implemented.

Six Future Land Use Planning Areas were developed to assist the identified stakeholders (See: Plan Implementation Toolbox) in utilizing the optimal set of tools to accomplish the Plan's Strategies and to manage

growth, development, and farmland preservation activities.

These six Future Land Use Planning Areas are:

- Agriculture
- Growth Areas
- Conservation and Floodplains
- Medium Density Residential
- High Density Residential
- Parks and Preserves

### AGRICULTURE AREAS

These areas are typified as agriculture and very low density residential development, and areas of Chippewa Township where farmlands have been permanently protected through one or more agricultural preservation program like easement purchase and/or the conservation easement programs. At the present time, roughly 4,430 acres are in conservation easement programs. A majority of this Chippewa Township (especially south of Chippewa Creek) has been designated as this category.

The purpose of these programs is to isolate these areas from development conditions that are not mutually-beneficial to the farming community. It is recommended that township officials work with county officials and the farming community to implement the most appropriate tools found in the Plan Implementation Toolbox to limit development in and adjacent to these areas.

**Recommended Land Uses:** Agricultural land uses and Parks and Preserves.

### GROWTH AREAS

These areas represent areas adjacent to municipal boundaries, key corridors, public utility service areas, and township areas zoned for business, commercial, and industrial uses.

While these areas have been selected as Growth Areas, this Plan recommends that development occur in these areas only when the provision of public services and facilities, roads, water and sanitary sewer service, and parks, is suitable enough to accommodate it. Some locations within these Growth Areas also have conditions that will require the proper deployment of best management practices, incentives and other regulatory program to guide growth, and conserve and protect natural and environmental resources.

**Recommended Land Uses:** Single family attached, and detached residential, multi-family residential, commercial, industrial, public and institutional.

**Development Intensity:** 6 DU+/Acre for single family residential served with public utilities, with density bonuses provided for dedicated open spaces and; 0.25 - 0.50 DU/Acre for single family residential land uses in areas served with public utilities, with density bonuses possible where best management practices are utilized and supported by the County Department of Health based on septic suitability considerations and other regulatory agencies. The development of certain areas like the Easton Area or the growth area along SR 57 and SR 585 will need to be determined on a case-by-case basis to minimize incompatibility and nuisance issues, and dependent upon best practices, surrounding land uses, and utility capacity.

### CONSERVATION AND FLOODPLAIN AREAS

Conservation and Floodplain Areas are identified as separate Future Land Use Planning Area to assist county and local officials in delineating where additional development constraints may be warranted, and where hydrological resources may be located. Development that occurs in the 100-year flood plain is subject to the County's Flood Damage Prevention Regulations.

**Recommended Land Uses:** Development is discouraged in these areas, especially in the Flood Hazard Areas. However, in cases where development advances, it should be limited to extremely low density residential that occurs in accordance with conservation design and best management practices at densities deemed appropriate by the Soil and Water Conservation District, County Department of Health and other regulatory agencies. Other potential land uses would include agricultural uses and park and recreational uses.

**Development Intensity:** As determined by the regulatory agencies upon review of specific site constraints.

### MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL AREAS

Areas of Chippewa Township designated as Medium Density Residential are those areas north of Chippewa Creek not designated as Future Agricultural, Growth Areas or located in Doylestown.

They are generally outside of the designated growth areas and generally typified by low to medium density rural residential development. The management of these



areas should be supported by the Plan Implementation Toolbox in a manner that promotes sustainable development and other best practices for issues like access management and combined access drives (CADS), conservation / compact development, and the protection of environmentally-sensitive areas and critical water resources.

Lands in these areas should also be developed at densities deemed appropriate by the County Department of Health based upon septic suitability considerations. However, compact, denser developments, where compatible, could be warranted in these Areas. RMAs also make logical annexation areas and potential long-range economic development areas as many of these areas are adjacent to municipal corporations and the Sandusky County Regional Airport.

**Recommended Land Uses:** Single family residential, neighborhood commercial, planned business park, public and institutional, and park and recreational land uses.

**Development Intensity:** Minimum lot sizes are recommended to be 1.5 acres or more, and must receive approval by the appropriate township and county agencies. Density credits could be warranted in situations where best management practices, like combined access drives and cluster development techniques, are utilized and supported by adjacent property owners.

## HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL AREAS

This area primarily consists of two residential areas. The Meadow's Subdivision located off of Edwards Road, which is the only subdivision in the unincorporated portion of Chippewa Township served with public

sanitary systems and private wells; and a triangle of agglomeration of residential development near Frazee and Clinton Roads.

**Recommended Land Uses:** Single family residential, public and institutional, and park and recreational land uses.

**Development Intensity:** Minimum lot sizes are recommended to be 15,000 square feet or more upon approval by the appropriate township and county agencies. Density credits could be warranted in situations where best management practices, like combined access drives and cluster development techniques, are utilized and supported by adjacent property owners.

## PARKS AND PRESERVE AREAS

This category consists primarily of Chippewa Township Rogues' Hollow Nature Preserve and Historical Park (24.5 acres) and a privately held farmland (114 acres) enrolled in a conservation easement. No other area of the community has been identified as park/preserve although the non-profit Rails to Trails of Wayne County owns a sizeable footprint in the township for recreation.



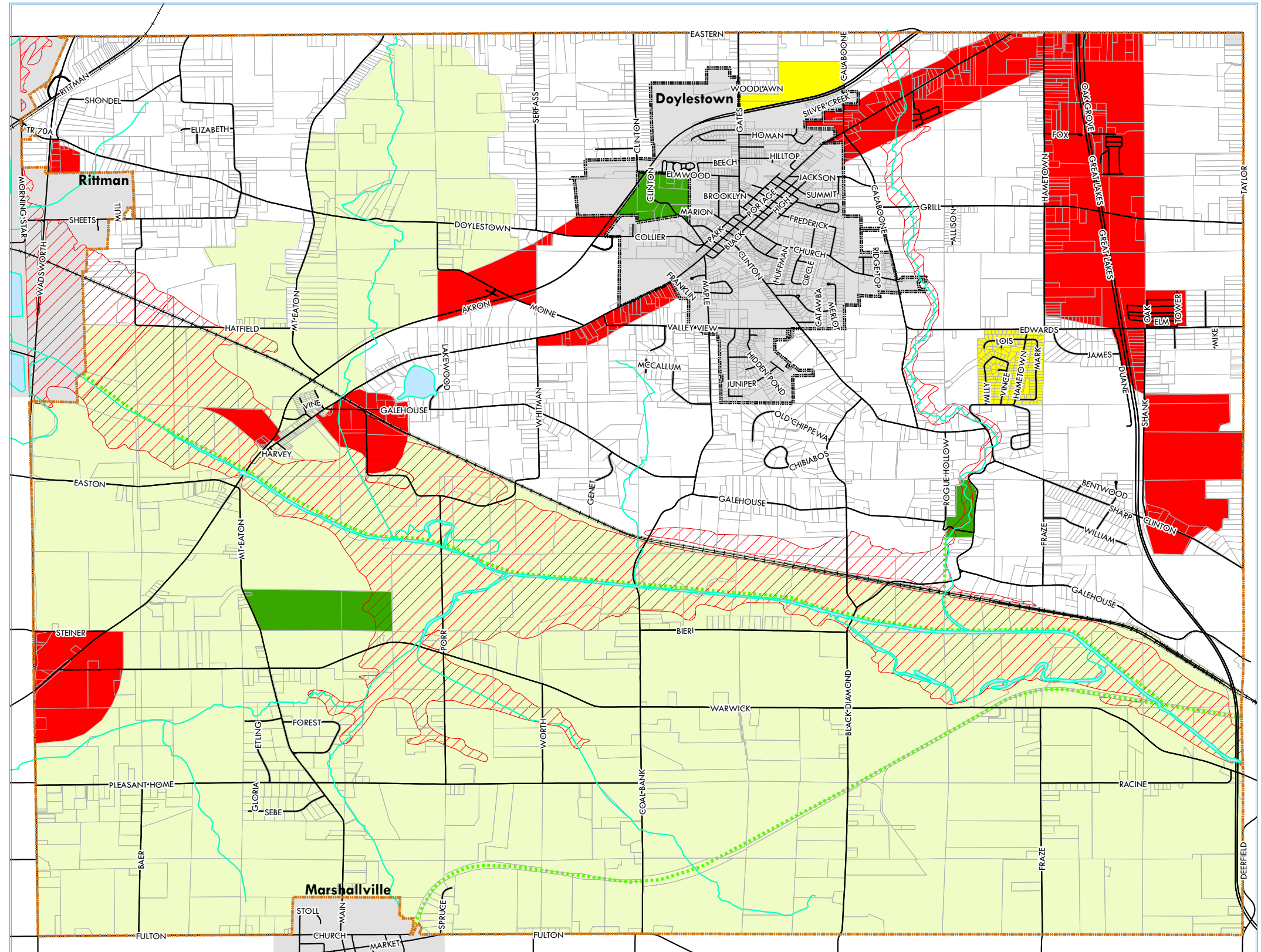
# Chippewa Township Comprehensive Plan



## Future Land Use

### Legend

- Chippewa Township
- Hydrography
- Open Water
- Roads
- Railroads
- Parcels
- Municipalities / Unincorp Places
- Floodplains & Conservation Areas
- Future Recreational Trail
- Medium Density Residential
- High Density Residential
- Growth Areas
- Parks & Preserves
- Future Agriculture



Source: Wayne County Auditor, OGRIP, FEMA, ODNR, Reveille.



**ENCOURAGE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN GROWTH AREAS**

A variety of locations in Chippewa Township have been identified for future development or redevelopment based upon key criteria like availability of infrastructure, location near and around key community assets, or willingness of the property owner to embrace development. For a better location of these areas, please see Map: Future Land Use.

Promoting residential development opportunities should be given the same priority as commercial and industrial development projects. Chippewa Township's housing market is severely constrained by the lack of newer housing opportunities, especially among rental housing and more moderately priced for-sale housing. Chippewa's demographic trending over the past 10 years indicates that the greatest growth among household age groups is among empty nester age cohorts, and over 65 households indicating an increasing need for housing for older adults/seniors in the market.

The lack of modern housing

may hindering household growth in the Chippewa/Doylestown market and may impact the attraction and retention of commercial retailers (e.g. lower consumer spending power and smaller labor pool), and municipal and school district revenue (e.g. income and property tax) over time. Pursuing commercial and especially industrial development projects within the Growth Areas that are located in the northeasterly quadrant

of the Township will be limited until additional water and sewer capacity is extended to the area along with ability to meet peak operating demands. As part of this Plan update, a discussion surfaced among various parties concerning the need for additional dialogue to occur between Doylestown, Chippewa Township and county utility officials, about the timing and location of public utilities in the SR 21/Eastern Road Growth Area.

This northeast growth area of the township has been in the crosshairs of Norton and Barberton due to its prime location along near a busy interchange. A variety of parcels along Eastern Road were recently annexed to Norton in exchange for public utilities. This trend is expected to continue which will hurt the fiscal coffers of the township. It is recommended that a plan for infrastructure and revenue sharing (JEDD) be put in place to help retain income tax and other revenues from future development that occurs in this area.



*Chippewa Township Norton Annex area.*



## UPDATE THE ZONING RESOLUTION AND PROCESS

Township officials pursue the feasibility in updating the zoning resolution. Possible action items could include:

- Pursue the feasibility of rezoning certain areas from R-1 to R-2 to reflect the current land conditions. At the present time, many parcels zoned R-1 may not meet the current zoning specifications with lot sizes smaller than 1.5 acres.
- Create a neighborhood business district along with new design standards that aims to separate it from the general B-1 Zoning District.
- Create a new "Public and Institutional" classification that has new zoning specifications and guidelines. Chippewa Township currently does not have a specific park or open space zoning classification, but permits or requires them in most districts.
- Create Planned Unit Development (PUD) standards. PUDs give communities greater control over design during the permit review process allowing officials to negotiate for public benefits in return for concessions on density, mixed uses, and other development standards.
- Review existing permitted and conditional uses allowable in all zoning districts and develop a master permissible use chart showing the permitted and condition uses of all zoning districts.
- Improve the zoning records management system to provide for ease of accessing files and making decisions.
- Residents indicated on the community surveys the

importance to reduce nuisances and property blight in their respective neighborhoods. While some of their concerns revolve around property maintenance issues that would be best served by the updating the township codes, some residents voiced their concern about township officials simply allocating more resources to enforcing existing nuisance regulations. At the present time, the only nuisances cover in the zoning resolution deal with junk vehicles.

## CONSERVE PRIME FARMLANDS AND ENVIRONMENTALLY-SENSITIVE AREAS

The 2010 Chippewa Township Comprehensive Plan helped to set the tone for the protection of prime farmland. Today, with the help of the many county organization and area farmers, over 4,000 acres of farmland has either enrolled in Agricultural Districts, Agriculture Security Areas (ASA), permanently preserved through conservation easements. Agricultural lands are also preserved through other programs like the Current Agricultural Use Valuation (CAUV) Program.

Township officials should encourage other means to protect open space and viable prime farmland. Environmentally sensitive areas should be respected during farming operations and preserved as much as

possible. In particular, stream and riparian corridors and ground water resources should be protected through the zoning resolution.



*Roger Coyle Farms in Chippewa Township.*



**LEVERAGE GRANTS, INCENTIVES AND GRASSROOTS EFFORTS TO IMPROVE NEIGHBORHOODS AND PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES.**

Many residents noted a desire for additional revitalization efforts in their respective neighborhoods, to include infrastructure and capital improvements (sidewalk repairs, roads, parks and community facilities, etc.), and improved nuisance abatement and code enforcement.

When appropriate, Township officials should seek the appropriate federal, state and local resources to promote development and neighborhood revitalization. Some of these programs include:

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS (FORMULA AND COMPETITIVE PROGRAMS)**

The Ohio Department of Development provides funding for neighborhood and infrastructure projects where need is evident. Certain neighborhoods and areas (Easton) may be eligible for CDBG funds to mitigate slum and blight issues and to assist low to moderate income neighborhoods, among other issues. Township officials will need to work with Wayne County Planning Department to process funding applications that are due every June.

**COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT AREA PROGRAM**

Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) program offers property tax abatement in conjunction with development and revitalization projects (residential, commercial and industrial). All zones provide abatement for residential projects and should be promoted and utilized extensively in targeted neighborhoods to recharge residential development. There is currently one CRA zone in Doylestown, but not CRA zone(s) currently exist in the

unincorporated areas of Chippewa Township.

**ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAM**

The Enterprise Zone (EZ) program offers up to 100%, 15 year property tax abatement in conjunction with commercial and industrial projects. All zones provide abatement for residential projects and should be promoted and utilized extensively in targeted neighborhoods to recharge residential development. Chippewa Township and Doylestown are located in an Enterprise Zone.

**NATUREWORKS (ODNR)**

The NatureWorks grant program provides up to 75% reimbursement assistance for local government subdivisions (townships, villages, cities, counties, park districts, joint recreation districts, and conservancy districts) to for the acquisition, development, and rehabilitation of recreational areas.

**ENERGY SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT**

A common denominator with many of the older residential structures is old, inefficient energy systems. Chippewa Township should look to join a nearby Energy Special Improvement District or create their own. This will allow eligible home owners the ability to tap into up to 100%- 15 year full-cycle flexible financing for projects that focus on conserving energy and generate savings through equipment upgrades to existing facilities, with lighting and building controls, HVAC, boilers and chillers, compressor, motors/drives, refrigeration, waste energy recovery, and electrical distribution.

**SPECIAL / RESIDENTIAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS**

One key tool to help fund neighborhoods or areas in need of these improvements is through the utilization of a Special Improvement Districts (SID) and/or Residential Improvement District (RID). These tools, if agreed upon by the majority of the property owners, would assess a fee to properties located within the improvement district. Funds raised from this self-assessment would be placed in a special account to finance specific area projects. The formula to determine that fee would be decided upon and agreed to by the property owners.

**TRANSPORTATION ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM (ODOT)**

The Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) provides funding for projects defined as transportation alternatives, including on- and off-road pedestrian and bicycle facilities, infrastructure projects for improving non-driver access to public transportation and enhanced mobility, community improvement activities, and environmental mitigation; recreational trail program projects; and safe routes to school projects.

**TAX INCREMENT FINANCING (TIF)**

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) is an economic development mechanism to finance public infrastructure improvements and, in certain circumstances, residential rehabilitation. A TIF works by locking in the taxable worth of real property at the value it holds at the time the authorizing legislation was approved. Payments derived from the increased assessed value of any improvement to real property beyond that amount are

directed towards a separate fund to finance project elements as defined within the TIF legislation. This tool could be used to finance public infrastructure improvements in targeted Growth Areas, especially those along Eastern Road / SR 21 area.



CHAPTER FIVE

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# PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

# HOW TO IMPLEMENT THIS PLAN

The Plan Implementation Section is structured into an Action Matrix that decision-makers can easily utilize to achieve the vision and recommendations outlined within this Plan. The 2023 Chippewa Township Comprehensive Plan is intended to be a dynamic planning document – one that responds to changing needs and conditions. Over time, each strategy may need to be revised or amended to reflect the current planning environment, and removed when accomplished.

To this end, the Plan should be used in the following situations:

## PLANNING AND ZONING AFFAIRS

The usual processes for reviewing and processing development projects, subdivision plans, and zoning amendments provide significant opportunities for implementing this Comprehensive Plan. Each zoning, development and subdivision decision made by the Chippewa Township Zoning Commission, Township Trustees, and Wayne County Planning Department should be evaluated and weighed against applicable recommendations and policies contained herein.

Chippewa Township officials will likely encounter development and zoning proposals that do not reflect the Plan's vision and recommendations. If and when this happens, a consistent process should be utilized that allows additional dialogue and evidence to be reviewed as to why a deviation from this Plan is needed. Comprehensive Plans are often updated along with the regulatory tools that support it, like the zoning resolution.

## CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

This Plan should be utilized when working to promote the overall quality of life in the community

and in making capital improvement decisions. Whether it is the extension of pedestrian connectivity elements, the extension of public infrastructure, or encouraging the reimagining of the downtown area, it should be done in accordance with the Plan's vision.

## INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS


Many of the recommendations in this Plan may require township officials to coordinate and work with Doylestown, and other local, county and state organizations like Chippewa Township Local School District, Wayne County Planning Department, Wayne County Engineer & Sanitary Engineer, Wayne County Parks, Wayne Economic Development Council, and AMATS, to name a few. This Plan could be helpful to advance programs and initiatives that these entities could mutually benefit from.

## PLAN REVIEW


The 2023 Chippewa Township Comprehensive Plan should be reviewed annually by the Zoning Commission, Township Trustees, and the Chippewa Township Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee to ensure progress is being made. This discussion should identify the Plan's beneficial impacts and recognize areas where the Plan may not have assisted in facilitating the visions and strategies. To further assist discussion, planning stakeholders can assign a "percentage complete" to each plan strategy (See: Plan Implementation Table). In situations where the Plan assisted progress it should be noted. It should also be noted in what areas, if any, the Plan failed to facilitate its strategies and the best management practices highlighted in the Plan Implementation Toolbox.



# PLAN IMPLEMENTATION TABLE

Plan Element	Strategy	Collaborating Entity or Organization								Time Frame	Percent Complete
		Twp Trustees	Zoning Commission	Twp Departments	Parks / Rec Organizations	Chippewa Schools	County Organizations	Local/Other Organizations			
	Improve Connectivity Corridors	X	X	Fire Dept; Roads Dept; Zoning	Wayne County Park District; Chippewa Twp Rogues' Hollow Nature Preserve	X	Wayne County Plan Commission; County Engineer; Rails to Trails of Wayne County	Doylestown; ODOT; AMATS	O		
	Enact a Complete Streets Policy Ordinance to aid with funding applications	X	X	Fire; Sheriff; Roads Dept.		X	Wayne County Plan Commission; County Engineer	Doylestown; ODOT	S		
	Prepare a Parks and Recreation Master Plan	X		Roads Dept; Zoning	Wayne County Park District; Chippewa Twp Rogues' Hollow Nature Preserve	X	Rails to Trails of Wayne County	Private Sector Businesses; Historical Foundation; Property Owners; Consultants	M		
	Pursue the feasibility of developing Canoe/Kayak Access Points along Chippewa Creek			Roads Dept; Zoning	Wayne County Park District		Rails to Trails of Wayne County	ODNR; Local Fraternal Orgs.	O		
	Identify Systemic Safety Roadway and Connectivity Improvements	X		Roads Dept.		X	Wayne County Engineer	ODOT; AMATS; Consultants			
	Promote Public/private partnerships that enhance the quality of life	X		Roads Dept.	Wayne County Park District	X	County Engineer; Rails to Trails of Wayne County	ODNR; Private Sector Businesses; Historical Foundation; Churches; Property Owners	O		
	Establish a dedicated capital improvement fund for roadway and multi-modal improvements	X		Roads Dept.		X	County Engineer	Doylestown	S		



Plan Element	Strategy	Collaborating Entity or Organization								
		Twp Trustees	Zoning Commission	Twp Departments	Parks / Rec Organizations	Chippewa Schools	County Organizations	Local/Other Organizations	Time Frame	Percent Complete
	Promote Future Land Use Planning	X	X	Fire Dept; Roads Dept.	Wayne County Park District	X	Wayne County Plan Commission; County Engineer; Sanitary Engineer; Sheriff	Doylestown, Marshallville, Rittman; Business and Property Owners	O	
	Encourage Planning and Development Opportunities in Growth Areas	X	X	Zoning			Wayne County Plan Commission; County Engineer; Sanitary Engineer; Sheriff	Doylestown; Property Owners; Developers	S/O	
	Conserve Prime Farmlands and Environmentally-Sensitive Areas	X	X	Zoning	Wayne County Park District		Wayne County Engineer / Floodplain Manager; Wayne County Plan Commission	NEFCO; Nature Conservancy; Property Owners; Farmers; Interested Stakeholders	O	
	Update the Zoning Resolution	X	X	Zoning			Wayne County Plan Commission	Business and Property Owners	S	
	Leverage grants, incentives and grassroots efforts to improve neighborhoods and public infrastructure and community facilities.	X	X	Zoning		X	Wayne County Plan Commission; Wayne County Economic Development; County Engineer; Sanitary Engineer; Wayne County Land Bank	ODOD; ODNR; ODOT; JobsOhio; Property Owners; Developers	O	

# PLAN IMPLEMENTATION TOOLBOX

Tool	Summary	Target Future Land Use Area	Best Practice Example
<b>Access Management</b>	Limits new access points on most roads (except for access to new roads, which may serve major subdivisions). Limits number of lot splits along Major and Minor arterials and may require joint use driveways or cross access easement to meet driveway spacing requirements.	All Future Land Use Areas	Butler County, OH Licking County, OH Lucas County, OH
<b>Agricultural Districts</b>	Provides protection against nuisance suits over farm operations, deferment of tax assessments on land to build sewer and water lines, and allows for additional review if land is taken by eminent domain for a public purpose.  Land or combination of lands must total 10 acres or more to be included in the district, or have generated an average yearly gross income of at least \$2,500 during the past three years.	Agricultural	Fairfield County, OH
<b>Agricultural Lands Protection</b>	Places extra limitations on uses within the district based on lot size. Use of land for agricultural purposes or construction of structures for agricultural purposes on lots less than 1 acre is prohibited (unless conditional use is approved); Buildings and structures on lots between 1 and 5 acres are prohibited from being used for dairying or poultry husbandry (unless conditional use is approved).	Agricultural Growth Areas	Harrison Twp, Darke County, OH Darby Twp, Union County, OH Green Twp, Ashland County, OH
<b>Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs)</b>	Agricultural BMPs are tools that help to minimize nonpoint source pollution load in water systems by decreasing the velocity of runoff after storm events. BMP tools include nutrient management, conservation tillage and no-till, contour strip cropping and livestock husbandry. In urban settings, vegetative buffers, filter strips, grassed swales, constructed wetlands and innovative stormwater retention and infiltration systems can be used along with overlay zoning techniques.	All Future Land Use Areas	Wayne County SWCD
<b>Agricultural Easement Purchase Program (AEPP)</b>	Agricultural easements provide a great tool for farmers to use to not only protect prime farmland from development and receive financial assistance. To be eligible, the farmland must be located in an agricultural preservation area (see Future Land Use Planning Areas Map), must be enrolled in CAUV, and be 40 acres or more (unless adjacent to another farm, then the minimum is 25 acres).  All land enrolled in AEPPs are designated as Protected Farmland Areas on the Future Land Use Planning Areas Map.	Agricultural Areas Conservation and Flood Plain Area	Fairfield County SWCD Fairfield Land Preservation Association Wayne County

Tool	Summary	Target Future Land Use Area	Best Practice Example
<b>Agricultural Security Area (ASA) Program</b>	<p>ASA Programs create blocks of at least 500 acres of farmland where agriculture is encouraged and protected and may include multiple farmland owners.</p> <p>Farmlands must be enrolled in Agricultural district and CAUV. Local governments agree to not initiate, approve, or finance development for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes for 10 years while landowners commit to exclusively engage in agricultural activities and related development. The land owners located in ASAs can apply for a real property tax reduction on new ag improvements. In 2023, approximately 4,430 acres of Chippewa Township farmland are located in the Baughman-Chippewa ASA.</p>	<p>Agricultural Areas Conservation and Floodplain Areas Medium Density Residential Areas</p>	<p>Fairfield County, OH Wayne County, OH</p>
<b>Current Agricultural Use Value (CAUV) Program</b>	<p>The CAUV program allows farmland devoted exclusively to commercial agriculture to have reduced property taxes based on agricultural value of the land, rather than on full development value. Value is based on the soil types on the property.</p> <p>To qualify for the CAUV, the property must be ten or more acres or produce an average yearly gross income of at least \$2,500 and must be devoted exclusively to commercial agricultural use.</p>	All Future Land Use Areas	N/A
<b>Community Improvement Corporation (CIC)</b>	<p>Authorized under ORC 1724, all political subdivisions can create CICs for the purposes of advancing, encouraging, and promoting economic and civic development. A CIC can also facilitate the reclamation and reutilization of vacant, abandoned, tax-foreclosed, or other real property, and be used to assemble, clear, and clear the title of real property in a coordinated manner.</p>	Growth Areas	N/A
<b>Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) Program</b>	<p>Provides businesses locating in a designated CRA an exemption of up to 100 percent of improvement value for up to 15 years on real property taxes. A company must make an agreement with the local community prior to going forward with the qualifying project.</p> <p>As of 2023, the entire Village of Doylestown is a designated post-94 CRA area.</p>	<p>Growth Areas Medium Density Residential Areas High Density Residential Areas</p>	Any Post-94 CRA community that requires mandatory school donation agreements and is marketed appropriately.
<b>Conditional Development (Commercial)</b>	<p>This regulation is meant to provide more flexibility for construction site standards for non-residential development, and to encourage enhancement of community character with quality architectural design and aesthetic qualities. Calls for the preservation of significant natural features to the maximum extent possible.</p>	Growth Areas	<p>Delaware, OH Delaware County, OH Rootstown Twp, OH Portage County, OH</p>



Tool	Summary	Target Future Land Use Area	Best Practice Example
<b>Conservation Easements</b>	<p>A conservation easement allows landowners to voluntarily restrict their land to a specific use such as recreation, forestry or farming, or to buffer and protect vital natural amenities, in exchange for certain tax and financial benefits.</p> <p>The primary easement programs used in Wayne County are: Agricultural Easement Purchase Program (noted above), Conservation Easements, and Flood Easements</p>	<p>Agricultural Areas Conservation and Floodplain Areas Parks and Preserve Areas</p>	<p>Fairfield County SWCD Wayne County SWCD</p>
<b>Conservation Development</b>	<p>Model language with an emphasis on creating contiguous open space and protection of steep slopes and riparian areas. Yield plan used as basis for development intensity.</p>	<p>Conservation and Floodplain Areas</p>	<p>Chagrin River Watershed Partners (CRWP) Toledo Metropolitan Area Council of Governments (TMACOG) 21st Century Land Development Code</p>
<b>Compact Development</b>	<p>Promotes a mixture of uses with pedestrian orientation. Sets standards for what types of uses will be on the first and second floors of buildings.</p>	<p>Growth Areas High Density Residential Areas Medium Density Residential Areas</p>	<p>Shaker Heights, OH Cleveland, OH Mantua, OH</p>
<b>Common Access Drives</b>	<p>Allows Common Access Drives to minimize and control access to lots that front public roads. The Wayne County Engineer and Chippewa Township Trustees recently updated CAD regulations in 2023.</p>	<p>All Future Land Use Areas</p>	<p>Union County, OH Van Buren Twp, Hancock County, OH Wayne County Engineer and Chippewa Twp</p>
<b>Economic Development Agreements:</b>	<p><i>Annexation Agreements:</i> Enabled under ORC 709.192, allow townships and municipalities to enter into an agreement for the purposes of the sharing of improvements and services in designated areas and/or parcels.</p>	<p>All Future Land Use Areas</p>	<p>Circleville, Circleville Twp, OH Powell / Liberty Twp, OH</p>
	<p><i>Cooperative Economic Development Agreements (CEDA):</i> CEDAs are authorized under ORC 701.07 and enables municipalities and townships to enter into agreements governing development activities in designated areas. CEDAs are not taxing authorities like JEDDs, and no income taxes are levied.</p>	<p>Growth Areas</p>	<p>Canton, Canton Twp, OH Medina, York Twp, OH Violet Township and Canal Winchester, OH</p>
	<p><i>Joint Economic Development Districts (JEDD):</i> A JEDD is an entity formed by contract to create funds for the advancing growth and economic development, typically through the levy an income tax. They are formed through a process of public hearings and public input. JEDDs allow a municipality to expand its tax base without annexing township territory and can produce the additional funds necessary for a township to serve growing commercial areas by receiving a share of income taxes levied in the zone or district. (Joint Economic Development Zones are no longer permitted to be formed.)</p>	<p>Growth Areas</p>	<p>Springfield Twp, Hamilton County, OH Sycamore Twp, Hamilton County, OH Dayton / Miami Twp, OH</p>

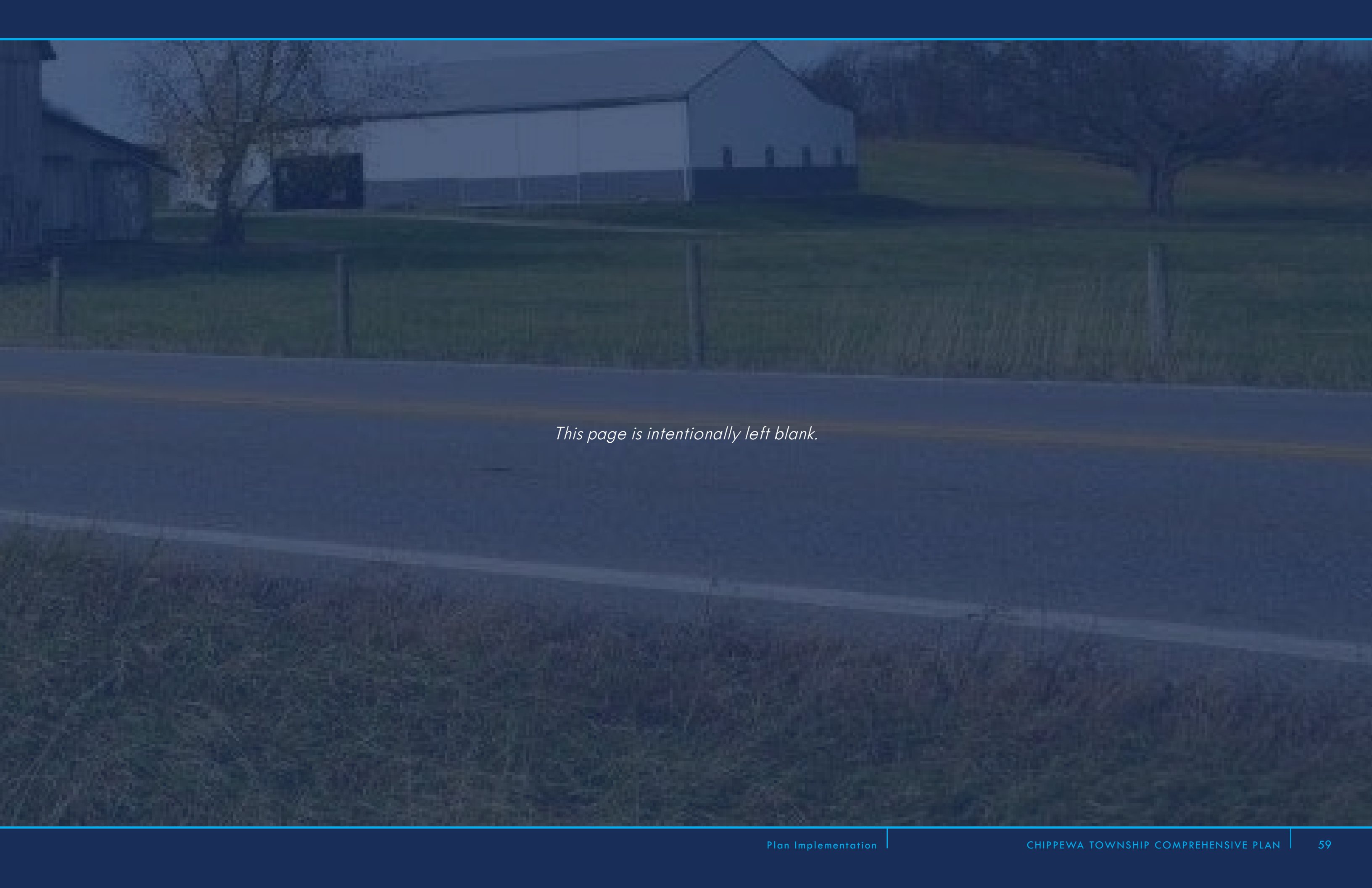
Tool	Summary	Target Future Land Use Area	Best Practice Example
<b>Economic Development Programs</b>	<p>Provides economic and community development-related incentives and financial assistance to individuals, businesses and organizations to create and retain employment opportunities. Some of the most utilized economic development agencies / programs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) through WCPC and ODOD</li> <li>- Wayne County Revolving Loan Fund (RLF)</li> <li>- Workforce Training Grant</li> <li>- Jobs Ohio</li> <li>- Jobs and Commerce Division - ODOT</li> <li>- Tax Increment Financing</li> <li>- SBA 7a and 504 Loan Programs</li> <li>- USDA-RD (B/I and REDLG Programs)</li> </ul>	<p>Growth Areas            Medium Density Residential Areas            High Density Residential Areas</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<b>Energy Special Improvement District (SIDs) and Property Assessed Clean Energy Financing</b>	<p>Political subdivisions are authorized under ORC to create special energy improvement districts that offer property owners financing to install photovoltaic (PV) or solar-thermal systems on real property. Energy SIDs can also be formed as districts including noncontiguous property.</p> <p>Property Assessed Clean Energy financing can be used to establish funding for the improvements in an Energy SID. Rather than pay the projects' costs up front or as repayment of a loan, PACE allows property owners to pay the costs over time as special assessments due with their property tax bills.</p>	<p>All Planning Areas except Conservation and Floodplain Areas</p>	<p>Toledo Lucas County Port Authority            Columbus Regional Energy SID</p>
<b>Enterprise Zone (EZ) Program</b>	<p>The Ohio EZ Program provides real property tax incentives for industrial-related businesses that expand or relocate. To secure benefits, businesses must apply to the local community, with final approval from the county commissioners. All of Chippewa Township is located in Zoning 115C, with the exception of small portion of the township abutting Rittman that's located in Zone 384B.</p>	<p>Growth Areas</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<b>Environmental Overlay Districts and/or Protection Tools</b>	<p>Overlay districts that are used to buffer, enhance, preserve or protect certain environmental or natural amenities or resources.</p>	<p>Conservation and Floodplain Areas</p>	<p>Defiance, OH            Bath Twp.</p>

Tool	Summary	Target Future Land Use Area	Best Practice Example
<b>Floodplain Overlay District</b>	The purpose of Floodplain Overlay Districts is to reduce the potential for property damage and hazards to life caused by flooding. The regulations implement additional protections deemed locally-important and ensure consistency with the National Flood Insurance Program. Develops standards for locations of development and some additional standards for building integrity methods, and materials used for construction, and utilities standards.	Conservation and Floodplain Areas	Springfield, OH Pittsburgh, PA Nashville, TN Loudoun County, VA
<b>Scenic / Visual Overlay Districts and Protection</b>	Protects and minimizes areas from visual and aesthetic pollution. Main tools are:	All Future Land Use Areas	
	<p><i>Scenic Protection Overlay District:</i> Creates an overlay district applied to highly utilized corridors. Design standards and regulations apply to uses that designate a permit or review process, also applies to disturbance or construction of certain sizes and time periods.</p> <p><i>Model Billboard Ordinance:</i> Strengthens and clarifies city's and county's authority to regulate outdoor advertising. Can stand-alone or be incorporated in to local code. Contains permitted, prohibited, and exempted uses along with permit for off-site billboards. Contains design standards.</p> <p><i>Steep Slope Overlay District:</i> Sets standards for how much of the property is required to be protected for new development based on the hill grade. Development approved on permit basis.</p> <p><i>Stormwater Management Overlay District:</i> A stormwater management overlay is to protect existing properties and water quality by controlling water runoff from developed areas; to protect the environmental integrity of the existing wetlands; to preserve the water quality of wellhead protection areas, and to provide minimum design standards for storm water management facilities.</p> <p><i>Stream, Floodplain and Wetland Protection:</i> Model Ordinance for the Establishment of Riparian &amp; Wetland Setbacks. Provides stream and wetland setback regulations.</p> <p><i>Tree and Woodland Protection:</i> Uses tree permits for removal, and necessitates a plan for tree preservation and management that accounts for design, protection during construction of new residences.</p> <p><i>Undermined Area Overlay District:</i> Undermined Area Overlay District regulations are intended to reduce the risk of property damage and life that may be caused by developing over underground mines.</p>	<p>All Future Land Use Areas</p> <p>All Future Land Use Areas</p> <p>All Future Land Use Areas</p> <p>All Future Land Use Areas</p> <p>All Planning Areas</p> <p>Growth Areas Medium Density Residential Areas</p> <p>All Planning Areas, except Flood Hazard Areas</p>	<p>Pittsburgh, PA Scenic Missouri Philipstown, NY Redmond, WA  www.scenic.org</p> <p>Chagrin Falls, OH Cincinnati, OH Bath Twp, OH</p> <p>Anderson Twp, OH CRWP Hamilton County, OH Geauga County, OH Pittsburgh, PA</p> <p>CRWP TMACOG Licking County, OH Hudson, OH</p> <p>Olmstead Falls, OH Dublin, OH Brecksville, OH</p> <p>Pittsburgh, PA</p>
<b>Wayne County Land Bank (Land Bank)</b>	The Land Bank is a nonprofit corporation whose mission is to reduce property blight by strategically acquiring properties and return them to productive use. The Land Bank is governed by a Board of five directors, including the county treasurer and two of the three county commissioners.	Growth Areas Medium Density Residential Areas	Western Reserve Land Conservancy



Tool	Summary	Target Future Land Use Area	Best Practice Example
<b>Jobs Grants</b>	Provides businesses with a municipal income tax rebate on created and retained jobs. Business eligibility, and the percentage and term of the rebate can be customized by the local government to attract and retain businesses defined as important.	Growth Areas	Perrysburg, OH Northwood, OH
<b>Property Maintenance Ordinances (and Vacant Property and Point of Sale Inspections)</b>	Property maintenance ordinances ensure that properties remain in a safe, sanitary and attractive condition. These regulations can be locally defined, but the primary goal is to minimize nuisances and issues that create a blighting effect in the community.	All Future Land Use Areas	Berea, OH International Property Maintenance Code
<b>Revitalization Districts &amp; Entertainment Districts</b>	A Revitalization District is a tool empowered under ORC 4301.81 (Division of Liquor Control) to provide for more liquor permits within community that is at-quota with D-5L permits. Up to 15 D-5L permits can be permitted in Revitalization Districts and up to 25 D-5L permits can be permitted in Entertainment Districts.	Growth Areas (particularly in Downtown and Central Business Districts)	Lancaster, OH Northwood, OH Middletown, OH Cincinnati, OH Toledo, OH
<b>Special Improvement Districts (SIDs)</b>	Authorized under ORC 1710, SID is a tool created within the boundaries of any one municipal corporation, any one township, or any combination of contiguous municipal corporations and townships for the purpose of developing and implementing plans for public improvements and public services that benefit the district.	Growth Areas	Lancaster, OH
<b>Tax Increment Financing (TIF)</b>	A TIF is an economic development tool available to local governments to finance public infrastructure attributed to a community development-based projects. In certain circumstances, TIFs can be used for residential rehabilitation projects. The incremental and increased property tax revenue generated in the TIF district from the improvements is used to retiring the debt.	Growth Areas	Pickerington, OH
<b>Transportation Improvement District (TID)</b>	TIDs were created to promote intergovernmental and public-private cooperation by coordinating resources in transportation projects. Proposed projects are considered based on their ability to address at least one of the following needs: Economic Development, Safety, Preservation, or Capacity.	Primarily Growth Areas but could be used in other Planning Areas	TIDS are located throughout Ohio and managed by ODOT with county support.

Tool	Summary	Target Future Land Use Area	Best Practice Example
<b>Transportation and Connectivity Advancement Programs</b>	Provides grant funding for projects that promote and advance active mobility infrastructure. These programs are:		See ODOT’s website for program specifics.
	<i>Capital Improvement Program:</i> These are the predominant sources of local funds. Local communities can set aside line items in the capital improvement budget for the construction of bicycle facilities.	All Future Land Use Planning Areas	
	<i>Developer Dedications:</i> Developer dedications require the developer to construct bicycling facilities as a condition for enabling a project to occur, with a Development Agreement (DA) is usually negotiated with the landowners prior to the project proceeding.	All Future Land Use Planning Areas	
	<i>ODOT Systemic Safety Programs:</i> Provides grant funding for projects that promote safety and mobility infrastructure	All Future Land Use Planning Areas	
<b>Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) Programs</b>	<i>Clean Trails Fund:</i> Provides 75% match funds to local governments, park and joint recreation districts, conservancy districts, soil and water conservation districts, and non-profit organizations for community projects that will acquire trail corridors, build and improve trail infrastructure including regional trail systems, links to statewide trails, preservation of natural corridors and connections from urban areas to recreational areas.	All Future Land Use Planning Areas	See ODNR’s website for list of past grant awards.
	<i>Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF):</i> Provides up to 50% reimbursement assistance for state and local government subdivisions (townships, villages, cities, counties, park districts, joint recreation districts, and conservancy districts) for the acquisition, development, and rehabilitation of recreational areas.		See ODNR’s website for list of past grant awards.
	<i>NatureWorks:</i> Provides up to 75% reimbursement assistance for local government subdivisions (townships, villages, cities, counties, park districts, joint recreation districts, and conservancy districts) to for the acquisition, development, and rehabilitation of recreational areas.	All Future Land Use Planning Areas	See ODNR’s website for list of past grant awards.
	<i>Recreational Trails Program:</i> Provides eligible entities with up to 80% grant funding for the development and improvement of non-motorized and motorized trails. Projects include the creation and maintenance of trails and trail support facilities, improved access for people with disabilities and education about trail safety and the environment.	All Future Land Use Planning Areas	See ODNR’s website for list of past grant awards.
<b>Safe Routes to School (SRTS)</b>	The purpose of SRTS is to encourage and enable students in grades K-8 to walk or ride their bicycle to school. ODOT provides grant funds for engineering projects (improved crossings, sidewalks, etc.) or non-engineering projects (education and encouragement programs). Eligible school communities must first have an ODOT approved STP to be eligible for funding.	All Future Land Use Planning Areas	See ODOT’s School Travel Plan website



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