

HARLEM TOWNSHIP

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2020



ADOPTED
November 2021

Acknowledgement:

The cover artwork is courtesy of Meredith Martin, an Ohio artist whose first Sunbear Studio and Gallery was located in Harlem Township before she moved to her current location in Westerville. The cover is a photo of her original pastel, entitled "Duncan Run", which depicts Duncan Run creek near the bridge on Gorsuch Road. Ms. Martin donated the artwork to the Township during the Bicentennial Celebration in 2010. The original artwork is on permanent display in the Township Community room.

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Executive Summary

In June 2019, Harlem Township undertook an initiative to update the Township's Comprehensive Plan, originally adopted in 2008. The appointed Harlem Township Steering Committee convened to work on and produce the update between December 2019 and May 2021.

Throughout the course of those eighteen months, the Steering Committee held its first four meetings at the Township Hall between December 2019 and March 2020. These meetings were held during the Zoning Commission workshop meetings on the second Monday of the month, and focused on communicating information on the Township's existing conditions and gaining public input; the meeting in March was devoted to public input.

Unfortunately, the Steering Committee also had to continue work on the update to the Comprehensive Plan through the SARS-CoV-2 (otherwise known as CoVID-19) pandemic of 2020. Due to governmental shutdown orders beginning in mid to late March 2020, the remainder of the Steering Committee's meetings were conducted virtually through Zoom video conferencing. In addition to the meeting devoted to public input, the Steering Committee designed a survey and made it available to all listed mailing addresses in the Township from the Delaware County Auditor's website. The survey, which received 374 responses, provided some key insights which helped guide the Steering Committee.

The community cited the "rural feel" of the Township as a highly desired characteristic to maintain. The "rural feel" was characterized as the Township's lack of subdivisions and big-box retail, and the presence of farm fields and wooded areas. The two results from the survey which provided most of the difficulties for the Steering Committee were the community's expressed interest in maintaining large lot development in the form of lots over two acres, and the belief that the Township did not need more commercial uses.

Ultimately, the Steering Committee had to balance the community's desire to maintain large lots and avoid annexation with the inclusion of some commercial uses. By permitting limited commercial uses, in line with what the residents would support based on their responses, the Township would be able to focus on preserving the rural character in the long-term in the majority of the remaining areas.

Chapter 14 details the five goals that were identified through the survey for the Township to address:

1. Maintain the Rural Feel and Current Character of Harlem Township;
2. Protect Cultural and Natural Resources;

3. Maintain and Expand Open Space/Natural Growth Areas;
4. Develop Within the Capacities of the Community Services; and
5. Protect Agricultural Uses.

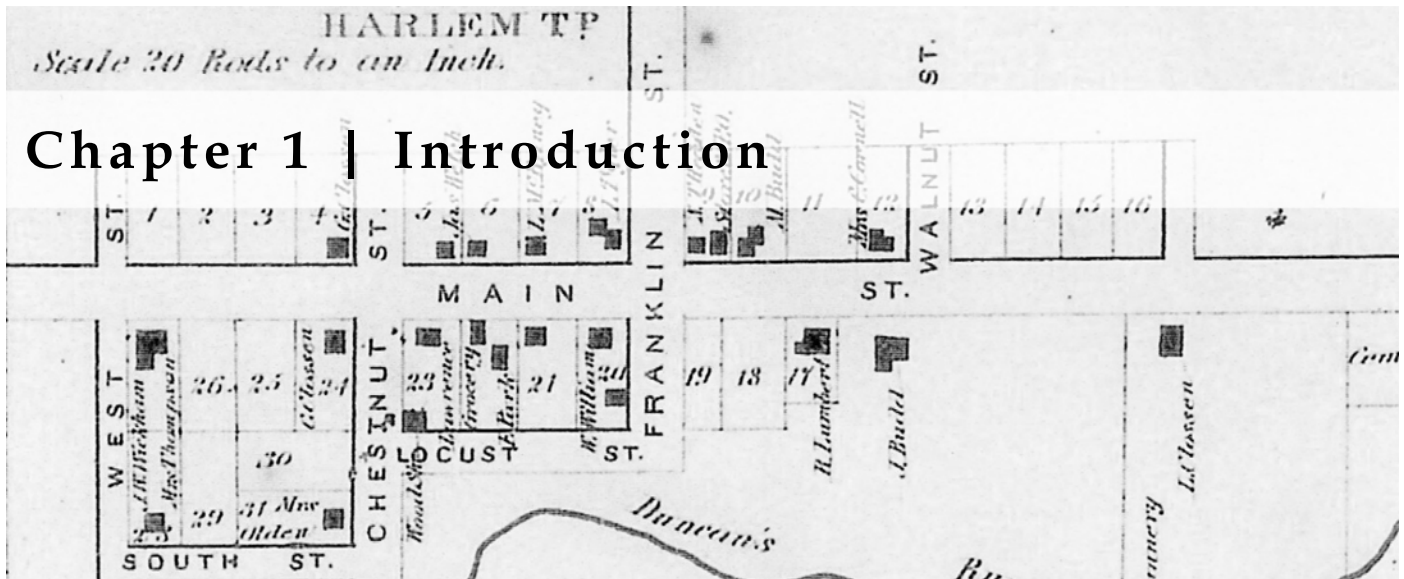
The following chapters represent the work that the Steering Committee put into investigating the existing conditions of the Township from the demographics, to land uses and natural resources, to transportation and utilities, and development patterns and economics. These conditions were analyzed within the context of the community's expressed wishes, and what would be possible for the Township to be able to achieve.

Chapter 15 outlines the final recommendations of the Steering Committee. The recommendations directly relate to the background work that was performed, and the resulting five main goals listed above. These recommendations, while longer-term in scope, are intended to guide the Community for the next 5 to 10 years. At that point, Harlem Township should establish a new Steering Committee to determine:

1. The effectiveness of this Comprehensive Plan in obtaining the identified goals;
2. The applicability of those goals to the community at that time; and
3. Any new community strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, or threats that can further be addressed in an updated iteration of the Comprehensive Plan.

It is the hope of this Steering Committee that this Comprehensive Plan will help Harlem Township maintain its vision of being a 'community where the natural beauty still abounds' well into the future.

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Chapter 1 | Introduction

"THIS township was organized in September, 1810, from territory that at that time belonged to Sunbury Township. The name of "Harlem" is the name of an opulent city in the Netherlands, in Europe, of great antiquity, and from its vicinity there was in the latter part of the seventeenth century, a great flow of emigration to America. These immigrants established the first colony on the island of Manhattan . . . in the Empire State. Since the white population took possession of this township, Harlem furnishes but little material for the historian. The major part of the history of all nations, both in the Old and the New Worlds, seems to be made up of recitals of wars and commotions, earthquakes and inundations, floods and fires. These calamities Harlem Township has escaped. Indeed, most happy is that nation, or that country, whose annals are brief. A prosperous and contented people pass peacefully along the sequestered vale of life, but little observed. The first families, who commenced in the wilderness nearly three-quarters of a century ago . . . were noted for their industry, intelligence and morality . . . deeply impressed with the convictions that to be good citizens, they must respect law and order. Their lives were so regular and orderly, they furnish but little to condemn, but much to approve."

History of Delaware and Ohio, O.L. Baskins Co, 1880 (www.heritagepursuit.com)

"Make no small plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood and probably will not be realized. Make big plans; aim high in hope and work, remember that a noble logical diagram once recorded will never die, but long after we are gone will be a living thing, asserting itself with ever growing insistency. Remember that our sons and grandsons are going to do things that would stagger us. Let your watchword be order and your beacon beauty."

- Daniel Hudson Burnham, Father of the American City Planning Movement

Why Plan?

City and community planning in the United States is a relatively recent effort, with a foundation in the City Beautiful movement at the beginning of the 20th Century. At that time, the focus on open, public spaces was a reaction to the stuffy and overcrowded tenements of American cities in the late 1800s. The City Beautiful movement used parks and public open spaces as centerpieces of a city's design as a means to provide grandiose spaces that generated civic pride. After the First World War, the movement evolved from its landscape architecture roots to a legal instrument for planning for orderly future growth, separating uses to prevent industrial and commercial properties from being a 'nuisance' to residential ones.

The intent of the city planning movement was to plan for the future. At first this was done by the creation of zones with separate land use regulations attached to each zone. In some communities, there was a plan, which was the basis for the zoning map and resolution. However, in most communities, zoning itself was seen to be the plan. Zoning was tested immediately, and found to be an appropriate legislative power.

While the State of Ohio requires that zoning and land use decisions be done "in accordance with a Comprehensive Plan," Ohio has never taken the additional step to *require* a physical land use planning document. Ohio courts have found that a pattern of development and zoning is, in itself, the formulation of a comprehensive plan. However, to avoid legal issues and maintain clarity in the plan, it is recommended by the American Planning Association, and the American

Institute of Certified Planners. It is suggested by the Ohio Revised Code, and it is bolstered by Ohio and United States Supreme Court cases that a comprehensive plan strengthens a community's police power to zone and control its growth.

How Planning Relates to Zoning and the Community Vision

The comprehensive plan is a set of goals and objectives meant to drive policy and land use changes for the future development of the township. However, as a stand alone document, it has no direct power under Ohio law. The township must adopt zoning, "in accordance with a comprehensive plan," which implements these policies and visions. Zoning is the police power that guides and enforces the township's development. It is the intention of the township to adopt a comprehensive plan that is descriptive of its vision of the future. The township must subsequently amend its zoning to implement these policies and visions. For any Comprehensive Plan to be effective, it is imperative that all decision-making bodies adhere to the goals and objectives which are outlined within the plan.

Previous Master Plans -The Effect on the Township

In 1988 the township contracted with Stratford Associates to prepare a township Master Plan. The plan included a map and related detail of the physical characteristics, utility availability, and goals to guide future development.

In 1991, the Delaware County Regional Planning Commission (DCRPC) contracted with Frank Elmer and Associates, Wilbur Smith, and the SWA Group to prepare a Regional Comprehensive Plan for the entire Delaware County Planning Area. The plan included a map which, in conjunction with development policies for each planning area, represents the best guidelines possible at the macro scale of the study. It was suggestive, not prescriptive.

In 2007, Harlem Township, in conjunction with the DCRPC prepared a Comprehensive Plan for the Township. The purpose of the Comprehensive Plan (initiated in 2007, adopted in 2008) was to review changes which had occurred in the Township since 1988, develop a common vision for the future of the Township, and develop a set of goals and regulations in support of the common vision for the next five to ten years. The plan expressed a series of recommendations with which to guide enforceable zoning regulations, and fully replaced the 1988 and 1991 plans.

As of 2018, Harlem Township officials initiated a subsequent update to the Township's Comprehensive plan. This update will build on and replace the 2008 Comprehensive Plan as the guiding document for development, and zoning and policy changes related to development, for the next 5 to 10 years after adoption.

Delaware County Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

The Delaware County Auditor developed a Geographic Information System (GIS) for the primary purpose of

accurately mapping tax parcels. Delaware County's GIS is a computer mapping system that offers both tabular and graphic real estate data relating to, as of 2019, over 90,000 separate parcels.

This mapping system consists of a multitude of data layers including all cadastral layers (property line, rights-of-way, political boundaries, road centerline, etc.) and topography layers. In addition, the Auditor maintains numerous layers of natural features including soils data, floodplains, wooded areas, and digital orthoimagery (aerial imagery). Delaware County Regional Planning Staff have added additional layers which detail current zoning data, proposed zoning projects, active subdivisions, lot splits, and others.

Data obtained through Delaware County's (Auditor and RPC) GIS, is used as the base for all maps, and several land area and distance calculations, within the 2020 Harlem Township Comprehensive Plan. The software used for this Comprehensive Plan update is esri ArcMap, Desktop version. All maps and related calculations performed using GIS used the 1983 Ohio State Plane North (3402) projected coordinate system; this is the standard projection used in Delaware County.

Updating the Comprehensive Plan

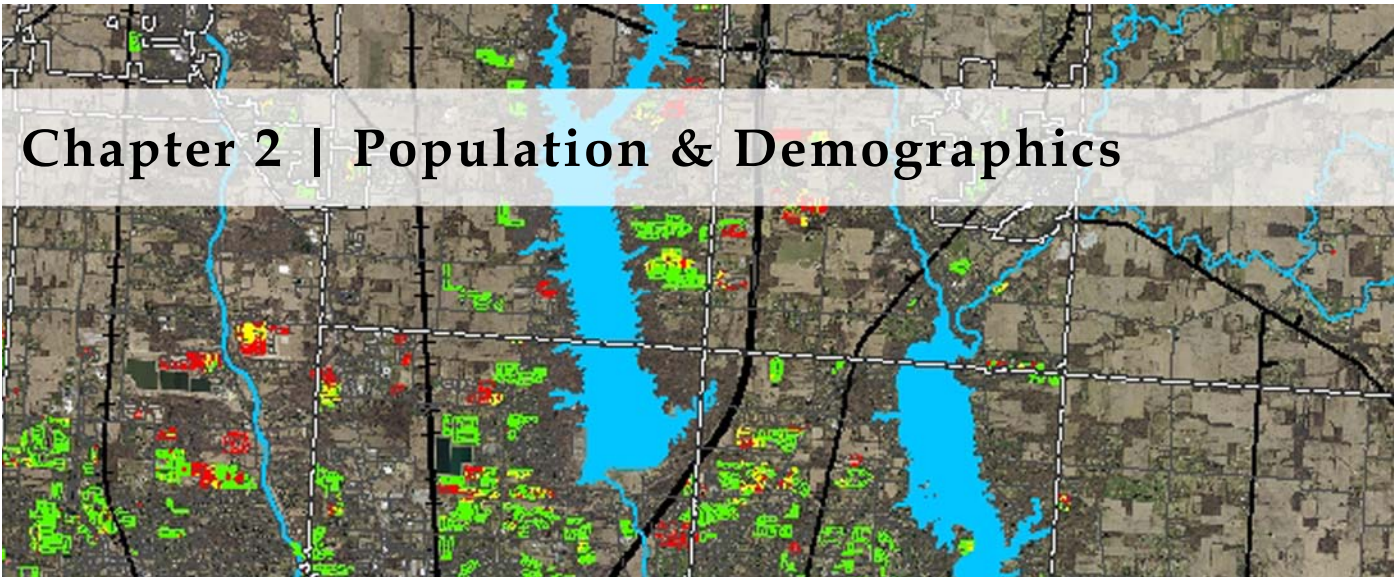
The Harlem Township Zoning Commission convened on June 7, 2019 for the purpose of beginning an update to its 2008 Harlem Township Comprehensive Plan. The Zoning Commission is responsible, through Ohio Revised Code 519.05, for the submission of a plan to the Township Trustees to achieve the purposes of

land use regulation under zoning powers authorized by ORC 519.02. At-large residents and landowners of the Township are encouraged to participate in the planning process, and should remain a pivotal component of all future updates.

The Harlem Township Comprehensive Plan (update) is intended to:

1. Review changes in land use, population, utility services, roads, and boundaries that have occurred since 2008, as well as the changes in economic, legislative, judicial, and regulatory conditions;
2. Review any existing policies and judge whether they are still representative of the community's values and visions of its future, and if those policies conform to current federal and state land use legislation and court decisions;
3. Develop a set of goals and objectives for the community for the next 5 to 10 years;
4. Create a revised text and map for the recommended land use to guide future growth of the Township;
5. Recommend amendments to local zoning, and the adoption of development policies to ensure that the Township will be what it has envisioned.

The Comprehensive Plan contains policies, goals, objectives, and recommendations for the future development of the Township. The Township must subsequently amend its zoning resolution to implement these policies and visions.



Chapter 2 | Population & Demographics

Harlem Township Population

For the past 40 years, Harlem Township has had varied rates of growth. Population growth peaked between 1970 and 1980 when the population nearly doubled with a 95.2% population increase.

Since 1980, however, population growth has remained relatively stable with the exception of the period between 2000 and 2010. That time frame, however, is largely characterized by the Great Recession where the housing market volatility made buying and selling homes (residential mobility) extremely difficult.

Harlem Township Demographic Profiles

The 2010 Census and 2018 American Community Survey show other indicators of Harlem Township’s population. The overall population is an aging, mostly white, affluent demographic.

The three most common age cohorts in 2000 in Harlem Township were the age groups of 35 to 39 years, 40 to 44 years, and 45 to 49 years. These groups constituted 29.2% of the population. By 2010, the three most common age cohorts aged over that time, resulting in top age cohorts of 45 to 49 years, 50 to 54 years, and 55 to 59 years— which still accounted for 29.2% of the population. In 2018, two of these cohorts remained the

Table 2.1 Harlem Township Population Growth (1960-2018)

Year	Census Population	Population Change from Previous Census	
		Difference	Percent
1960	1,141	n/a	n/a
1970	1,527	+386	+33.8%
1980	2,981	+1,454	+95.2%
1990	3,391	+410	+13.8%
2000	3,762	+371	+10.9%
2010	3,953	+191	+5.1%
2018 (est.)	4,524	+571	+14.4%

**Census 2000 & 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimate*

most common, with the age group of 30 to 34 years of age replacing the 55 to 59 years of age cohort. The resulting median age in 2018 was 43.9 years old: 5.4 years older than the median age in 2000, but 0.4 years younger than the median age in 2010.

The age cohorts which have increased in frequency are primarily over 50 years of age and most likely reflect the aging population through the cohort categories. Of particular concern for the township is the trend of a decreasing number of school age children. However, in 2018 there was a significant increase in the age cohort of 30 to 34 years of age, and 20 to 24 years of age. These cohorts likely represent two demographics: college graduates returning home post-education, and young families choosing Harlem Township to buy a home. Future planning and zoning decisions will determine if and how these trends continue or change.

Table 2.2 Age and Sex of Harlem Township Residents (2000-2018)

	2000*			2010*			2018**			Difference (2000-2018)		
	Total Pop.	Male	Female	Total Pop.	Male	Female	Total Pop.	Male	Female	Total Pop.	Male	Female
Under 5 years	6.1%	6.3%	6.0%	5.0%	5.7%	4.2%	5.2%	4.5%	6.0%	-0.9%	-1.8%	0.0%
5-9 years	7.9%	8.6%	7.2%	6.3%	6.3%	6.4%	6.0%	5.0%	7.1%	-1.9%	-3.6%	-0.1%
10-14 years	8.5%	8.9%	8.0%	7.0%	7.2%	6.7%	5.5%	8.4%	2.3%	-3.0%	-0.5%	-5.7%
15-19 years	7.9%	7.7%	8.1%	7.4%	7.6%	7.2%	5.2%	6.2%	4.2%	-2.7%	-1.5%	-3.9%
20-24 years	3.9%	3.7%	4.0%	4.6%	4.9%	4.4%	5.7%	6.6%	4.6%	1.8%	2.9%	0.6%
25-29 years	4.0%	4.3%	3.8%	3.5%	2.8%	4.2%	3.4%	4.2%	2.5%	-0.6%	-0.1%	-1.3%
30-34 years	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	4.2%	4.0%	4.4%	8.1%	8.3%	7.8%	2.8%	3.0%	2.5%
35-39 years	9.2%	8.6%	9.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%	7.4%	6.0%	8.9%	-1.8%	-2.6%	-0.8%
40-44 years	10.4%	10.2%	10.5%	7.5%	8.0%	7.0%	4.9%	5.3%	4.4%	-5.5%	-4.9%	-6.1%
45-49 years	9.6%	9.9%	9.2%	9.3%	9.2%	9.5%	10.0%	8.4%	11.7%	0.4%	-1.5%	2.5%
50-54 years	7.4%	6.9%	7.8%	11.0%	10.9%	11.1%	8.8%	10.7%	6.7%	1.4%	3.8%	-1.1%
55-59 years	5.6%	5.4%	5.8%	8.9%	8.8%	8.9%	8.0%	6.9%	9.3%	2.4%	1.5%	3.5%
60-64 years	4.7%	4.9%	4.4%	6.8%	6.9%	6.8%	5.4%	3.8%	7.2%	0.7%	-1.1%	2.8%
65-69 years	3.5%	3.7%	3.2%	4.8%	4.5%	5.1%	7.4%	7.7%	7.1%	3.9%	4.0%	3.9%
70-74 years	2.6%	2.5%	2.8%	3.3%	3.0%	3.6%	5.4%	4.6%	6.4%	2.8%	2.1%	3.6%
75-79 years	2.0%	1.8%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.2%	3.0%	2.7%	3.3%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%
80-84 years	1.0%	0.8%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.8%
Over 84 Years	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%	1.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.0%	-0.7%
Total Pop. (#)	3,762	1,851	1,911	3,953	1,988	1,965	4,524	2,404	2,120	762	553	209
Total Pop. (%)	-	49.2%	50.8%	-	50.3%	49.7%	-	53.1%	46.9%	-	3.9%	-3.9%
Median Age	38.5	38	39	44.3	43.5	45	43.9	42.4	46.1	5.4	4.4	7.1

*Age Groups and Sex: 2000 & 2010 Census Summary File 1
 **Age by Sex: 2018 American Community Survey 5-year Estimate

Table 2.3 Harlem Township Demographic Diversity (2000-2018)

	2000*		2010*		2018**		2000-2018***	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Difference	Percent
Total Population	3,762	-	3,953	-	4,524	-	762	-
White	3,680	97.8%	3,820	96.6%	4,335	95.8%	655	86.0%
Black or African American	20	0.5%	37	0.9%	24	0.5%	4	0.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	9	0.2%	9	0.2%	0	0.0%	-9	-1.2%
Asian	10	0.3%	14	0.4%	46	1.0%	36	4.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	6	0.2%	23	0.6%	35	0.8%	29	3.8%
Two or More	37	1.0%	50	1.3%	84	1.9%	47	6.2%
Hispanic or Latino	27	0.7%	70	1.8%	180	4.0%	153	20.1%
<i>*Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000 Census Summary File 1</i>								
<i>**Demographic and Housing: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate</i>								

From a diversity standpoint, Harlem Township is predominately white; accounting for almost 96% of the population. Since 2000, the number of African Americans has not changed much, with the number of Asian and Hispanic or Latino residents, though low, more than quadrupling. These increases are somewhat inflated based on the relatively low original numbers. While the percent of Caucasian residents in 2018 was almost 96%, the proportion of Caucasians in the added population since 2000 was less than that at around 85%, indicating that Harlem Township is becoming ever-so slightly more diverse with a smaller portion of Caucasian residents through in-migration or birth rates than minorities.

Financially, the residents of Harlem Township are relatively affluent overall with a 2018 median household income of \$95,875, up 27.5% from 2010 (\$75,208). In a regional context, Harlem Township is less affluent than 11 other areas within the County, and Delaware County as a whole. By comparison, Delaware County had a

median household income of \$104,332, while Genoa Township – immediately to the west of Harlem Township – had a median household income of \$129,522. Trenton Township, on the other hand – immediately to the north of Harlem Township had a median household income less than Harlem Township’s at \$85,125. Harlem Township’s Median Household Income is also well above the Median Household Income for the State of Ohio (\$54,533) and the Columbus Metropolitan Area (\$62,898).

While the median household income of Harlem Township is lower than the median for Delaware County, Harlem Township has a very low percentage of households living below the poverty line. Only 2.0% of all people, and 2.1% of family households have incomes below the poverty line – \$12,140 for a one person household and \$25,100 for a family of four in 2018. The low proportion of households below the poverty line compared to the median income indicates that wealth in Harlem Township is relatively evenly distributed among the residents.

Regional Population

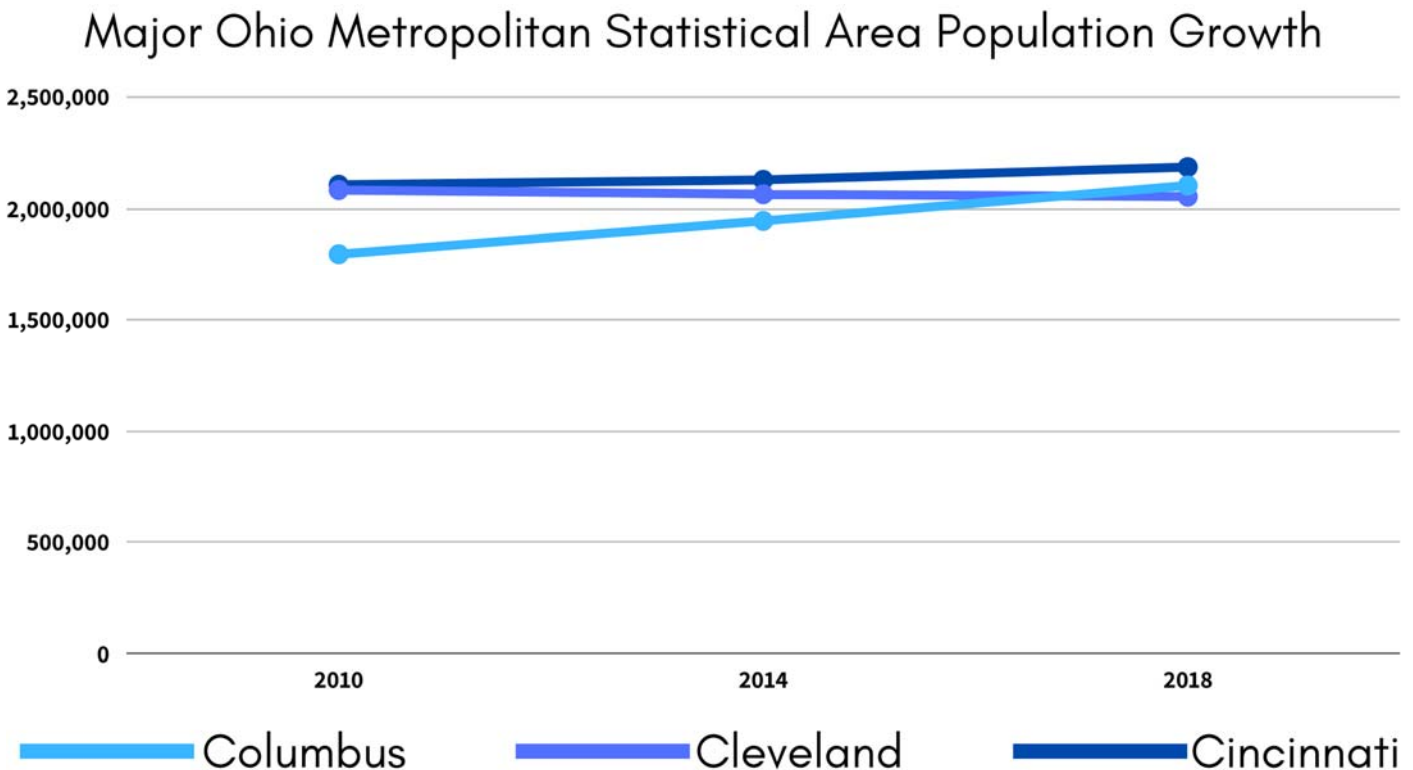
To put Harlem Township’s increase in population into general perspective, consider the population increases observed at the regional and county levels. According to the American Community Survey 5-year estimates, the Columbus Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) added a much larger percentage of population than both the Cincinnati and Cleveland MSAs between 2010 and 2018. During that time, the population in the Columbus MSA grew by about 17.1%, while the Cincinnati MSA grew by 3.7%, and the Cleveland MSA actually declined by about 1.4% of its population.

Between 2000 and 2018, Delaware County added about 79.1% of its population – the fastest growing county in Ohio and the 26th fastest growing county in

the United States during that time frame. Four of the five fastest growing counties in the State of Ohio are located in the Central Ohio region; Delaware County, Union County, Fairfield County, and Franklin County.

Of particular note is that Franklin County, where the City of Columbus is located, added population at a proportionately slower pace than Delaware, Union, and Fairfield Counties. This trend indicates that proportionately, the suburban, exurban, and rural areas are growing faster than the urban center (Columbus). Since 2010, that trend has changed slightly. While every county experienced a decline in the percentage of population added, Franklin County did not reduce as significantly as other counties. The reduction speaks to the housing trend witnessed in the post-Great

Figure 2.1 Central Ohio Growth Rates (2010-2018)



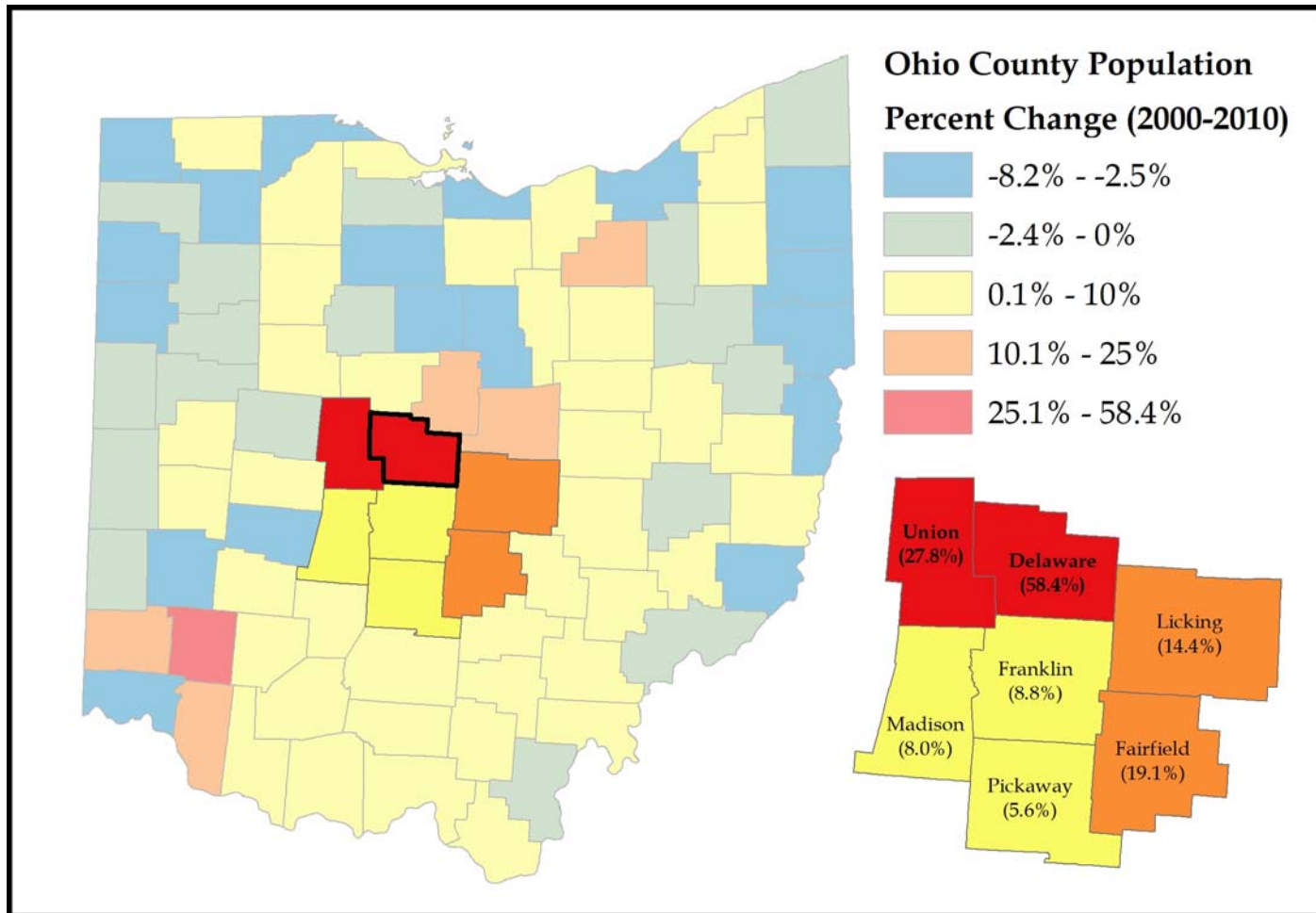
*ACS 5-Year Estimates: Total Population, Age & Sex

Table 2.4 Population Growth in Central Ohio Relative to Fastest Growing Ohio Counties (2000-2018)

County	2000 Population	2010 Population	% Change 2000-2010	2018 Population	% Change 2010-2018	% Change 2000-2018
Central Ohio Counties						
Delaware County	109,989	174,214	58.4% (22)	197,008	13.1% (106)	79.1% (26)
Fairfield County	122,759	146,156	19.1% (361)	152,910	4.6% (587)	24.6% (387)
Franklin County	1,068,978	1,163,414	8.8% (904)	1,275,333	9.6% (207)	19.3% (532)
Licking County	145,491	166,492	14.4% (523)	172,293	3.5% (738)	18.4% (561)
Madison County	40,213	43,435	8.0% (987)	43,988	1.3% (1,123)	9.4% (1,003)
Pickaway County	52,727	55,698	5.6% (1,225)	57,420	3.1% (799)	8.9% (1,044)
Union County	40,909	52,300	27.8% (181)	55,654	6.4% (422)	36.0% (206)
Five Fastest Growing Counties in Ohio by Percentage (2000-2018)						
Delaware County	109,989	174,214	58.4% (22)	197,008	13.1% (106)	79.1% (26)
Warren County	158,383	212,693	34.3% (113)	226,564	6.5% (407)	43.0% (139)
Union County	40,909	52,300	27.8% (181)	55,654	6.4% (422)	36.0% (206)
Fairfield County	122,759	146,156	19.1% (361)	152,910	4.6% (587)	24.6% (387)
Franklin County	1,068,978	1,163,414	8.8% (904)	1,275,333	9.6% (207)	19.3% (532)

*(#) = National Ranking in the respective category

Figure 2.2 County Population Changes (2000-2010)



Recession era where more people are choosing to live in denser, more urban areas. Even with the shifting trend, Delaware County still leads all Ohio Counties, and ranks 106th of all counties in the United States in the percentage of population added between 2010 and 2018 at 13.1%.

While some of the decline can be attributed to the Great Recession which stalled out development and job growth, and focused relocations to urban areas— migration patterns between 2012 and 2016 show that Delaware County is the primary destination for

residents of Franklin County with about 33% of people staying in Central Ohio and migrating out of Franklin County choosing Delaware County as their new home. Further supporting this fact is that of all Central Ohioans choosing to relocate to Delaware County (6,742), 89% (6,013) are relocating from Franklin County.

As a regional and national migration destination, however, Delaware County lags behind Franklin County by about half, and even has a negative new migration compared to the national level – losing a net

Table 2.5 Central Ohio Inter-migration (2012-2016)

Area A	Area B	Migration from B to A	Migration from A to B	Net Migration Between A & B	Gross Migration Between A & B
State of Ohio	All Other States + PR	202,961	206,479	-3,518	409,440
	Foreign	41,556	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Totals	244,517	206,479	-3,518	409,440
Central Ohio	Ohio	72,562	62,478	10,084	135,040
	All Other States + PR	39,490	36,526	2,964	76,002
	Foreign	10,642	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Totals	122,694	99,004	13,048	211,042
Delaware County	Ohio	9,166	7,777	1,389	16,943
	All Other States + PR	3,183	3,290	-107	6,459
	Foreign	594	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Totals	12,943	11,067	1,282	23,402
Franklin County	Ohio	39,295	36,397	2,898	75,692
	All Other States + PR	29,490	26,405	3,085	55,895
	Foreign	9,236	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Totals	78,021	62,802	5,983	131,587
Licking County	Ohio	7,706	6,893	813	14,599
	All Other States + PR	2,574	2,551	23	5,125
	Foreign	328	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Totals	10,608	9,444	836	19,724

"n/a" represent estimates that are not available.

**The Central Ohio Area consists of Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Licking, Madison, Pickaway, and Union Counties

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 & 2017 (For State of Ohio values) American Community Survey. For more information, see <https://census.gov/acs>.

Table 2.6 Central Ohio Intra-Migration (2012-2016)

Central Ohio Migration Patterns		Destination								
		Delaware County	Fairfield County	Franklin County	Licking County	Madison County	Pickaway County	Union County	Gross Out Migration	Net Out Migration
Origin	Delaware County	-	176	4,614	58	40	11	198	5,097	-
	Fairfield County	320	-	3,150	742	39	261	43	4,555	-
	Franklin County	6,013	3,655	-	4,283	1,166	1,811	1,320	18,248	4,671
	Licking County	193	554	3,210	-	0	39	197	4,193	-
	Madison County	36	52	837	17	-	220	80	1,242	-
	Pickaway County	10	485	900	16	239	-	45	1,695	-
	Union County	170	0	866	18	185	57	-	1,296	-
	Gross In Migration	6,742	4,922	13,577	5,134	1,669	2,399	1,883	72,652	-
	Net In Migration	1,645	367	-	941	427	704	587	-	0

population of 107 to states other than Ohio, while Franklin County has a positive net migration from states other than Ohio of 3,085. Even so, Delaware County surpasses the remaining counties in Central Ohio as the primary place of residence at the state and national levels. The migration patterns primarily indicate a trend towards an increasing population in Central Ohio where new residents initially locate in Columbus/Franklin County and eventually settle outside of the core area by finding more permanent housing in the suburban/exurban/rural areas.

In terms of demographic makeup, Delaware County is very similar to Harlem Township. The most notable difference between the County and Township demographics is the median age. Delaware County, as a whole, is younger than Harlem Township with a median age of 38.6 in 2018.

In 2000, the three most common age cohorts were the age groups of 35 to 39 years, 40 to 44 years, and 45 to 49 years; constituting a combined 27.4% of Delaware County's population (very similar to Harlem Township). By 2010, the primary demographic changed slightly.

The 35 to 39 years and 40 to 44 years age ranges remained two of the three most common, however, the 5 to 9 year age range increased to 9% of the population, surpassing the 45 to 49 year age range as the third most prevalent. These age ranges all aged and moved to the respective next age cohort grouping, which in 2018 accounted for the three most prevalent age ranges.

Table 2.7 Age and Sex of Delaware County Residents (2000-2018)

	2000*			2010*			2018**			Difference (2000-2018)		
	Total Pop.	Males	Females	Total Pop.	Males	Females	Total Pop.	Males	Females	Total Pop.	Males	Females
Under 5 years	7.9%	8.2%	7.5%	7.5%	7.7%	7.2%	6.3%	6.4%	6.1%	-1.6%	-1.8%	-1.4%
5 to 9 years	8.3%	8.6%	7.9%	9.0%	9.3%	8.7%	7.8%	8.0%	7.7%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.2%
10 to 14 years	7.6%	7.9%	7.3%	8.1%	8.4%	7.8%	8.2%	8.7%	7.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%
15 to 19 years	7.1%	7.4%	6.7%	6.7%	7.0%	6.3%	7.2%	7.4%	7.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
20 to 24 years	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	5.2%	5.5%	5.0%	0.2%	0.5%	-0.1%
25 to 29 years	5.9%	5.7%	6.1%	4.5%	4.4%	4.7%	4.1%	4.0%	4.2%	-1.8%	-1.7%	-1.9%
30 to 34 years	7.7%	7.5%	8.0%	6.4%	6.1%	6.7%	5.8%	5.5%	6.1%	-1.9%	-2.0%	-1.9%
35 to 39 years	9.7%	9.5%	9.9%	8.5%	8.4%	8.6%	7.5%	7.4%	7.6%	-2.2%	-2.1%	-2.3%
40 to 44 years	9.3%	9.3%	9.3%	8.7%	8.7%	8.7%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	-1.4%	-1.4%	-1.4%
45 to 49 years	8.4%	8.6%	8.2%	8.4%	8.5%	8.3%	8.0%	8.2%	7.8%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%
50 to 54 years	6.9%	7.0%	6.7%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%	7.2%	7.4%	7.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
55 to 59 years	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	6.3%	6.3%	6.2%	6.5%	6.6%	6.4%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%
60 to 64 years	3.4%	3.4%	3.3%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.4%	5.3%	5.6%	2.0%	1.9%	2.3%
65 to 69 years	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%	3.4%	3.2%	3.5%	4.6%	4.7%	4.5%	2.0%	2.2%	1.9%
70 to 74 years	2.2%	2.0%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%	3.3%	3.0%	3.6%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%
75 to 79 years	1.6%	1.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.5%	1.8%	2.1%	1.7%	2.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%
80 to 84 years	1.0%	0.7%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%
85 years and over	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%	1.0%	0.6%	1.2%	1.3%	1.0%	1.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Total Pop. (#)	109,989	54,435	55,554	174,214	85,925	88,289	197,008	97,504	99,504	87,019	43,069	43,950
Total Pop. (%)	-	49.5%	50.5%	-	49.3%	50.7%	-	49.5%	50.5%	-	0.0%	0.0%
Median Age (years)	35.3	34.8	35.7	37.4	36.9	37.9	38.6	38.1	39.2	3.3	3.3	3.5

*Age Groups and Sex: 2000 & 2010 Census Summary File 1
 **Age by Sex: 2018 American Community Survey 5-year Estimate

Table 2.8 Delaware County Demographic Diversity (2000-2018)

	2000*		2010*		2018**		2000-2018***	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Difference	Percent
Total Population	109,989	-	174,214	-	197,008	-	87,019	-
White	103,663	94.2%	156,328	89.7%	172,894	87.8%	69,231	79.6%
Black or African American	2,774	2.5%	5,837	3.4%	6,551	3.3%	3,777	4.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	157	0.1%	252	0.1%	198	0.1%	41	0.0%
Asian	1,690	1.5%	7,436	4.3%	11,579	5.9%	9,889	11.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	38	0.0%	51	0.0%	63	0.0%	25	0.0%
Other	416	0.4%	1,097	0.6%	814	0.4%	398	0.5%
Two or More	1,251	1.1%	3,213	1.8%	4,909	2.5%	3,658	4.2%
Hispanic or Latino	1,109	1.0%	3,669	2.1%	4,982	2.5%	3,873	4.5%

*Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000 Census Summary File 1
**Demographic and Housing: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate

That pattern, however, is counterintuitive to the rising median age. In analyzing the difference between the percent of population in each age range between 2000 and 2010, another pattern emerges which explains the increasing median age. Every population cohort above 50 years has increased, while the 25 to 49 cohorts have all decreased. There's also an increase in population cohorts for ages 10 to 25, while the population aged 9 and under have decreased.

The fluctuation in population cohorts could be related to the intra-migration patterns seen in Table 2.6. Residents of Central Ohio with children are relocating to Delaware County schools, while younger adults in their post-education, early professional career stage are most likely living in more urban areas until they're either ready to start a family, or their children become school-aged.

Compared to Harlem Township, Delaware County's population is slightly more diverse. The Caucasian population accounts for 88.4% of the County, down

from 94.2% in 2000. On a more localized regional level, Harlem Township is situated among rapidly growing jurisdictions.

The fastest growing incorporated and unincorporated areas were Monroe Township in Licking County, New Albany in Franklin County, and Genoa Township in Delaware County at 253.1%, 193.6%, and 134.6%, respectively. The growth in these areas is significant because Genoa Township is adjacent to Harlem Township to the west, while the expanding New Albany boundary is less than a mile from the southern boundary of Harlem Township (Monroe Township is directly east of New Albany in Licking County). Of particular note is the lower percent change in population associated with Plain Township in Franklin County compared to New Albany. Plain Township includes New Albany, and its lower percent increase in population indicates the increased population in Plain Township is occurring within New Albany. This continued development pattern is spreading towards the Delaware County border, and by extension, Harlem

Township. Continued growth of this magnitude in the surrounding areas since 2000 will certainly affect Harlem Township during the next five to ten years.

Table 2.9 Regional/Local Growth Rates – Local Jurisdictions (2000-2018)

Geographic Area	2000 Population	2010 Population	% Change 2000-2010	2018 Population	% Change 2010-2018	% Change 2000-2018
Area Townships						
Berkshire Twp. (Delaware)	1,946	2,432	25.0%	3,461	42.3%	77.9%
Blendon Twp. (Franklin)	9,193	9,069	-1.3%	9,246	2.0%	0.6%
Genoa Twp. (Delaware)	11,293	23,093	104.5%	26,493	14.7%	134.6%
Harlem Twp. (Delaware)	3,762	3,953	5.1%	4,524	14.4%	20.3%
Hartford Twp. (Licking)	1,290	1,431	10.9%	1,116	-22.0%	-13.5%
Jersey Twp. (Licking)	2,841	2,740	-3.6%	2,881	5.1%	1.4%
Monroe Twp. (Licking)	2,083	2,314	11.1%	7,355	217.8%	253.1%
Plain Twp. (Franklin)	5,926	9,829	65.9%	12,029	22.4%	103.0%
Trenton Twp. (Delaware)	2,137	2,190	2.5%	2,486	13.5%	16.3%
Area Municipalities						
Columbus	711,470	787,033	10.6%	867,628	10.2%	21.9%
Delaware	25,243	34,753	37.7%	39,219	12.9%	55.4%
Galena (Delaware)	305	653	114.1%	589	-9.8%	93.1%
Johnstown (Licking)	3,440	4,632	34.7%	5,111	10.3%	48.6%
New Albany (Franklin)	3,711	7,724	108.1%	10,896	41.1%	193.6%
Newark (Licking)	46,279	47,573	2.8%	49,070	3.1%	6.0%
Pataskala (Licking)	10,249	14,962	46.0%	15,465	3.4%	50.9%
Powell (Delaware)	6,247	11,500	84.1%	12,909	12.3%	106.6%
Sunbury (Delaware)	2,630	4,389	66.9%	5,280	20.3%	100.8%
Westerville	35,318	36,120	2.3%	39,242	8.6%	11.1%

**Age Groups and Sex: 2000 & 2010 Census Summary File 1*
***Age by Sex: 2018 American Community Survey 5-year Estimate*

Population Projections using Building Permits

Building permit figures tell more than the Census does regarding growth in Harlem Township. The township had a high of 44 new building permits issued in 2017. Since 2008, the township has averaged 19.6 building permits each year with above average permits issued five of the past six years. The above average permits during this time frame are most likely a result of decreased building activity in the earlier half of this time frame, which was characterized by reduced

building activity due to the economic recession. Table 2.10 lists the number of permits issued for all Delaware County townships and municipalities from 2008 to 2018. Note that Harlem Township has at least the seventh most building permits of all townships in Delaware County in each year during this span, however, the Township never exceeds the sixth most building permits, speaking to the relative consistency with which development has occurred.

Table 2.10 Building Permits Issued per Delaware County Township/Municipality (2008-2018)

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Townships											
Berkshire	17	46	39	34	26	38	45	91	55	84	269
Berlin	30	20	35	30	26	19	28	24	50	73	62
Brown	3	5	2	3	4	3	6	3	6	3	4
Concord	67	40	64	75	83	67	32	39	31	70	185
Delaware	3	1	4	9	6	7	1	7	4	2	20
Genoa	72	69	82	83	116	110	39	66	109	77	74
Harlem	17	5	5	13	9	21	13	22	29	44	38
Kingston	1	4	3	2	1	9	5	7	10	9	33
Liberty	69	30	49	73	115	133	89	104	117	178	137
Marlboro	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4
Orange	142	129	122	136	181	2,014	209	213	358	205	119
Oxford	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	7
Porter	3	1	5	6	5	13	10	13	11	13	15
Radnor	3	0	0	1	3	6	6	2	5	10	3
Scioto	10	4	3	8	7	8	9	9	21	22	11
Thompson	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	2	1
Trenton	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	9	5	11
Troy	3	1	2	2	5	1	3	8	7	2	4
Subtotal	444	358	420	481	593	2,455	502	616	824	800	997
Incorporated Areas											
Village of Ashley	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
City of Columbus	43	46	243	35	277	947	255	560	379	0	10
City of Delaware	158	115	132	98	204	313	259	186	306	246	587
City of Dublin	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	18	9
Village of Galena	3	4	1	7	11	4	6	7	5	10	4
Village of Ostrander	6	0	7	8	0	23	12	12	7	31	25
City of Powell	45	34	34	55	58	95	110	66	388	73	59
Village of Shawnee Hills	0	3	2	3	1	10	10	5	11	3	1
Village of Sunbury	31	37	34	19	34	73	36	36	31	241	91
City of Westerville	29	42	71	36	89	10	121	111	136	65	0
Subtotal	318	282	524	261	675	1,476	811	983	1,272	688	786
Total County Permits	756	640	932	724	1,246	3,883	1,312	1,597	2,049	1,477	1,783

*Source: DCRPC 2019

Figure 2.3 illustrates the projected population for Harlem Township to 2040, based on the building permit projection method and population values from the 2010 Census. Projections were made using the average number of building permits issued for two time periods, 2008 to 2018, and 2014 to 2018. Two time periods were used due to the economic recession that occurred in the late 2000s. The first projection has a lower average number of building permits due to

reduced building activity during the recession, while the second projection uses the average number of building permits issued after the economy had recuperated and typical building activity resumed. Building permit and average number of residents per household were used for these calculations.

Figure 2.4 depicts Harlem Township’s building permit history. The number of building permits issued in 2017 was unprecedented at 44 permits. This may be an indicator that growth pressures are beginning to reach Harlem Township. Alternatively, it could also be due to over-activity based on lower-than-normal activity during the recession; builders may be playing catch-up.

The Ohio Department of Development (ODOD) also publishes population projections for the counties in Ohio. Figure 2.5 demonstrates the data that the ODOD published and illustrates the consistent large increases in population that Delaware County is forecasted to see between 2020 and 2040. For each ten year period, Delaware County has the highest percent increase in population when compared to the previous time interval.

Figure 2.3 Population Projections for Delaware County to 2040 Using Building Permit Data

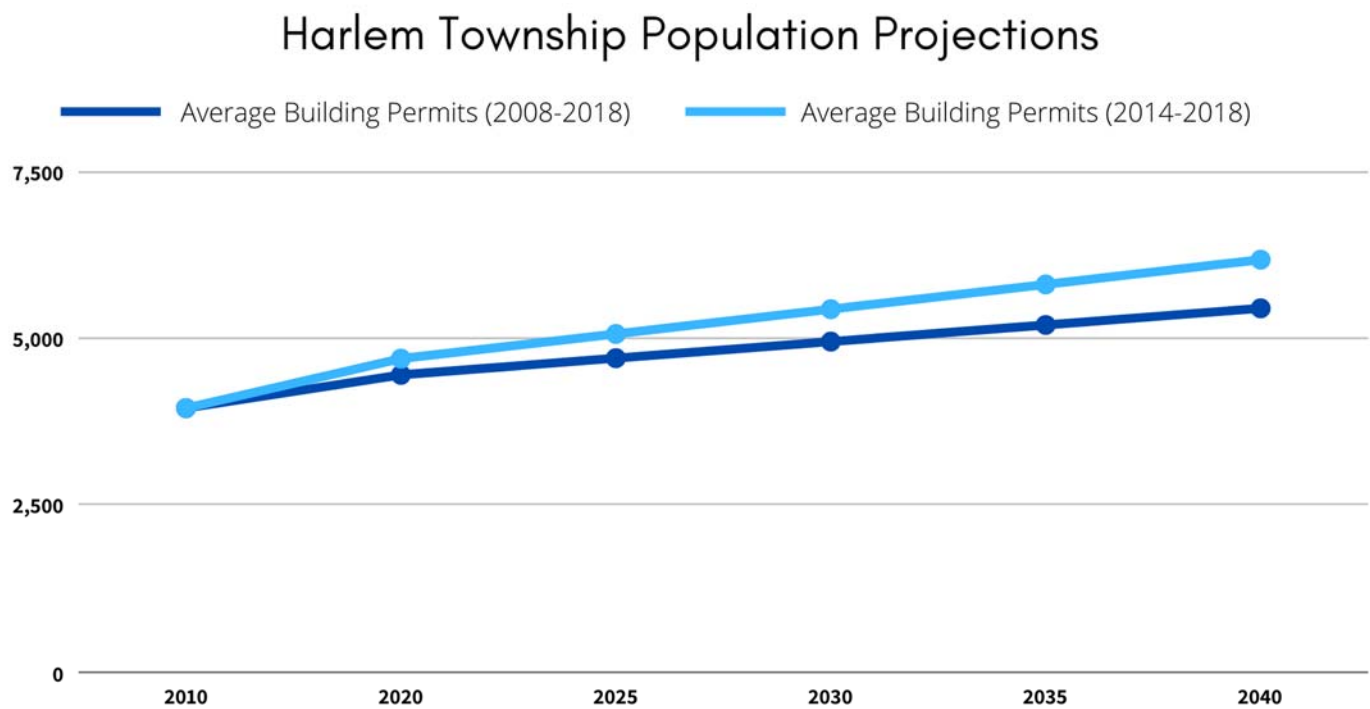


Figure 2.4 Harlem Township Building Permit History (1980 to 2018)

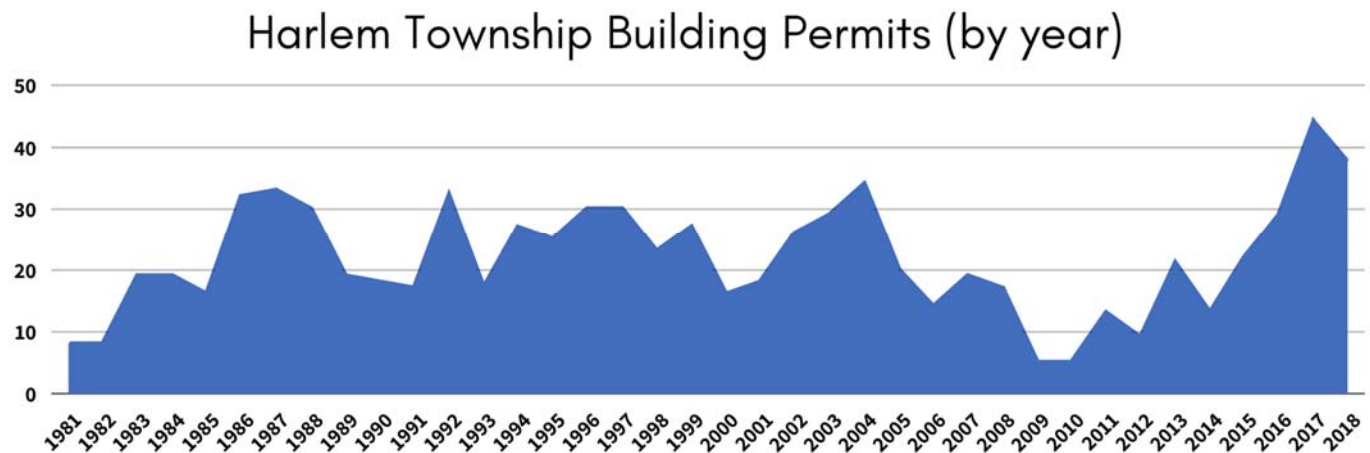
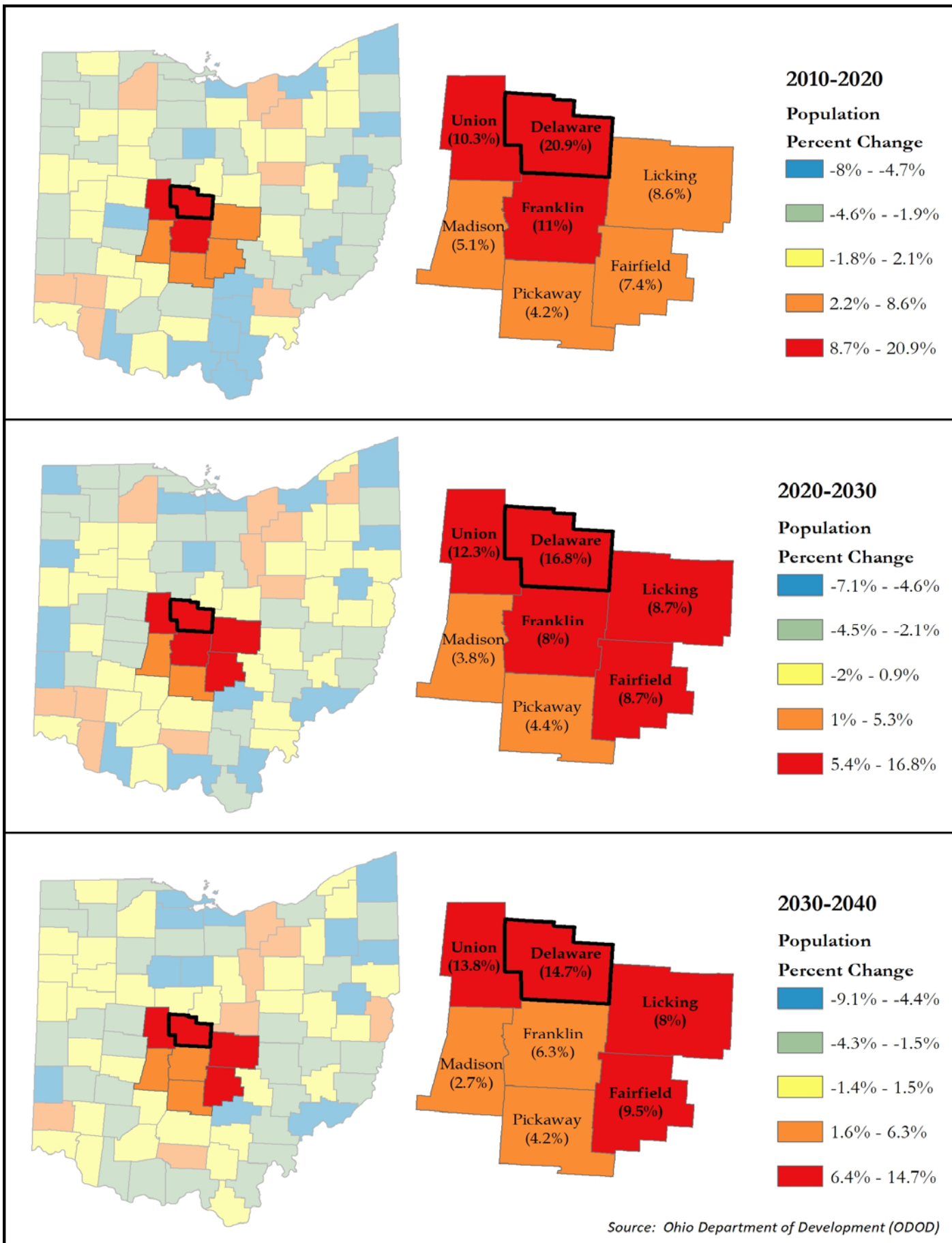


Figure 2.5 County Population Projections to 2040



The Delaware County Regional Planning Commission’s population projections use what’s called the Housing Unit Method. The formula works as follows:

1. Last Census (2010) used as a base year,
2. Number of residents per dwelling unit, based on dwelling unit type, is used from the last Census,
3. Number and type of new residential building permits is tracked by month for all jurisdictions,
4. New population is projected for each jurisdiction based on the number of building permits issued times the number of residents per dwelling unit type, after the lag factor (average eight-month construction time).
5. New population added to last census data to create projected population.

Table 2.11, Population by Housing Unit Method Projections for Area Townships/Municipalities, contains population projections for area townships and municipalities of Delaware County through the year 2040. Due to the Great Recession of the late 2000s, two projections were created based on the time frame from which building permit data was used. As a conservative approach, building permit data between 2008 and 2018 was used. To account for a potential over-reduced projection due to the economic recession, another projection was generated using building permit data from 2014 to 2018. These projections indicate that, conservatively, 5,447 people will reside in Harlem Township by 2040 – if using the 2008-2018 projection – or as many as 6,175 people if using the building permit data from 2014 to 2018. This represents between a 37.8% increase (1,494 people) and a 56.2% increase (2,222 people) in township residency from 2010 to 2040. These increases will be highly dependent on the availability and spread of water and sewer service.

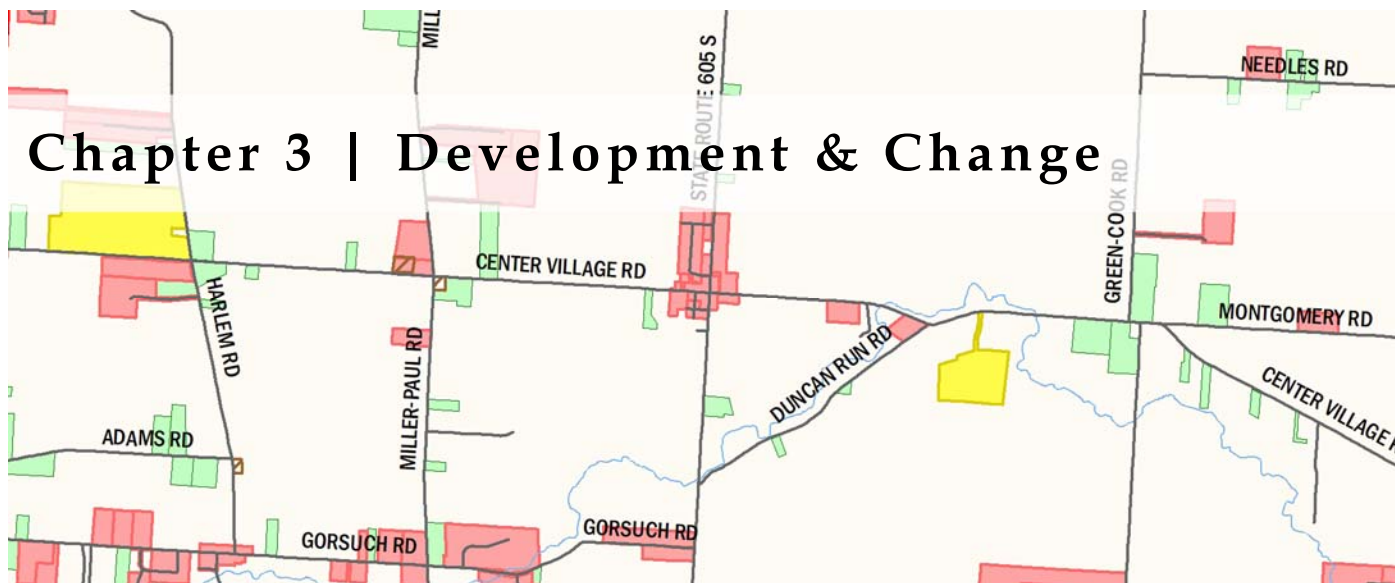
Table 2.11 Population Projections by Housing Unit Method for Area Townships/Municipalities

Area	2010 Census				Projections					
	Total Population	People Per Household		Occupancy Rate	Using 2008 to 2018 Averages			Using 2014 to 2018 Averages		
		Owners	Renters		2020	2030	2040	2020	2030	2040
Berkshire	2,432	2.82	2.89	92.9%	4,204	5,977	7,749	5,284	8,137	10,989
Genoa	23,093	3.00	2.66	96.3%	25,402	27,711	30,019	24,883	26,673	28,463
Harlem	3,953	2.67	2.57	95.0%	4,451	4,949	5,447	4,694	5,434	6,175
Trenton	2,190	2.76	3.07	95.8%	2,315	2,440	2,565	2,370	2,550	2,729
Village of Galena	653	3.14	2.63	90.3%	813	973	1,132	834	1,016	1,197
Village of Sunbury	4,389	2.68	2.47	94.2%	5,884	7,380	8,875	5,876	7,364	8,851
City of Westerville	7,789	2.69	2.01	94.6%	9,152	10,515	11,878	8,098	8,407	8,717

Harlem Township Population Growth Summary

According to the 2000 and 2010 Censuses, Delaware County is the fastest growing county in Ohio by percent change in population at 58.4%, which equates to the 22nd fastest growing county in the United States during that same time frame. The fastest growing areas in the vicinity of Harlem Township are Genoa Township and New Albany; fringe suburbs with access to sewer and water. Access to these services promote increased development in two ways; one, zoning codes typically permit higher densities when utilities are available, and two, utilities are a desirable trait among many new builds and subsequently drives demand significantly. Centralized sanitary sewer can lead to responsible growth and yield development options that are less land consumptive, thereby reducing the fiscal impact of development on community services. The future development pressures in Harlem Township are largely dependent on the availability of water and sewer service and/or whether annexations consume land, and subsequently make utilities available, within the township.

Chapter 3 | Development & Change



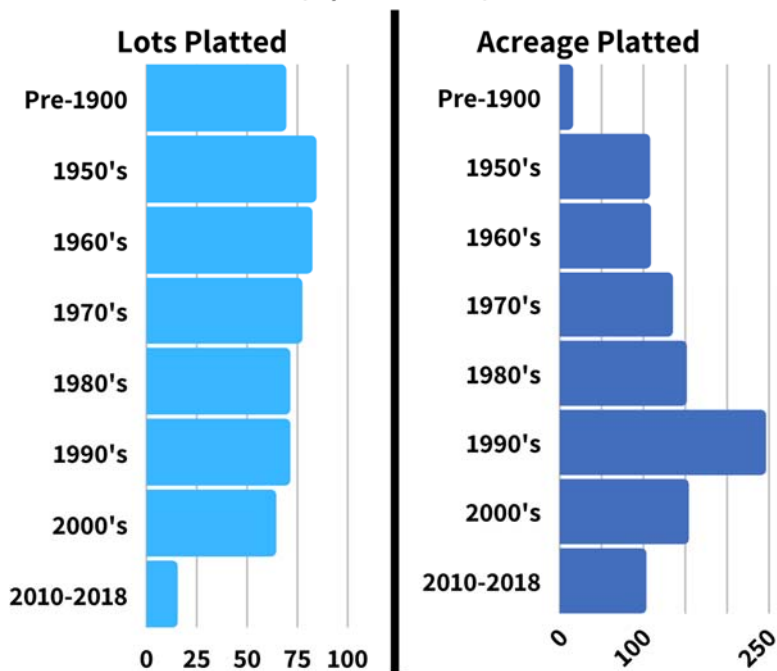
Harlem Township Development Activity

Since platting (defined as a map of a tract or parcel of land by the Ohio Revised Code Section 711.001(A)) precedes building permits, platting activity for new subdivisions is one of the best indicators of potential future growth. After Center Village was platted in 1848, platting activity for subdivisions in Harlem Township has been limited. Based on its platting history, Harlem Township has seen limited major development pressures. Figure 3.1 illustrates the amount of platting and subdivision activity in Harlem Township by decade. Since the 1990's, the number of lots and acreage platted have both decreased, illustrating a shift towards large acreage lot splits.

The Delaware County Regional Planning Commission (DCRPC) approves platting for the county (not including incorporated villages and cities). The county development trends over the past fifteen years demonstrate that growth in the surrounding area is different than growth in Harlem. Harlem Township does not currently have centralized sewer, resulting in developments with low densities. Table 3.5—located at the end of this Chapter—lists each single-family development that has been platted in Harlem Township. The trend of platting activity on a per development basis supports the general decrease in density over time as seen in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1 Harlem Township Platting, by Acreage

Subdivision Lots & Acreages (by decade)



A noticeable trend in Harlem Township’s platting history is the proportion of Common Access Drive (CAD) subdivisions since 2000. The Delaware County Subdivision Regulations allow for CADs to be developed under certain site-specific conditions and when public/private roads are not feasible, in the Commission’s determination.

The no-plat process is another indicator of development history. The Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Section 711.131 permits a “*division of a parcel of land along an existing public street not involving the opening, widening or extension of any street or road, and involving no more than five lots after the original tract has been completely subdivided.*” These subdivisions, otherwise known as lot splits, are approved by the RPC administratively without a plat. The “No-Plat” subdivision procedure is required for lots 5 acres or less.

Table 3.1 indicates no-plat activity, for the five most recent full years of data, in the entire county between 2014 and 2018. Table 3.2 shows how the no-plat activity in Harlem Township is temporally distributed throughout that time frame. Harlem Township’s larger share of no-plat activity in the County (12.4%) compared to the relatively low amount of subdivision activity in the Township illustrates how development is occurring within Harlem Township – an emphasis on the construction of single-family homes on a lot-by-lot basis instead of subdivisions.

Subdivision platting and no-plat lot split activity does not account for divisions that result in lots that are greater than five acres. Between 2014 and 2018, 60 no-plat lot splits occurred while only 11 lots in 4 subdivisions were platted. During the same period, 146 new home permits were issued, meaning the majority of new home construction during this time period occurred on lots created prior to 2014, or on lots that are greater than 5 acres and subsequently exempt from the review process.

Table 3.1 Delaware County No-Plat Lot Splits (2014-2018)

Township	Lot Splits (# of lots created)	Acres (Total)
Berkshire	37	98.53
Berlin	27	88.54
Brown	18	43.81
Concord	33	81.41
Delaware	19	37.74
Genoa	28	60.47
Harlem	60	153.55
Kingston	24	66.91
Liberty	85	183.77
Marlboro	9	16.91
Orange	29	58.98
Oxford	6	11.65
Portage	12	74.22
Radnor	11	25.20
Scioto	44	115.90
Thompson	2	4.02
Trenton	13	29.86
Troy	28	81.23
Total	485	1232.70

Table 3.2 Harlem Township No-Plat Lot Splits (2014-2018)

Township	Lot Splits (# of lots created)	Acres (Total)
2014	8	15.95
2015	6	21.82
2016	13	35.92
2017	19	46.87
2018	14	33.00
Total	60	153.55

Another indicator of development and change in the township is rezoning activity. Between 2005 and 2018, there have been 52 rezoning cases in Harlem Township. Of those rezoning cases, 46 were upzoning requests (rezoning from a lower intensity to a higher intensity) from AR-1 to FR-1. The remaining six rezoning requests were upzoning requests from either AR-1 or FR-1 to either PCD or C-2. Three of the residential upzoning requests, however, were denied by the Township. The remaining residential upzoning requests total around 272.5 acres. Table 3.3 indicates the individual rezoning cases in Harlem Township that were submitted to the Delaware County Regional Planning Commission during that time, and the result of the vote.

Table 3.3 Harlem Township Rezoning Requests (2005-2018)

Year	Application (#)	Acreage	From Zone	To Zone	RPC Vote	Township Vote
2005	58-04ZON	13.198	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2005	02-05ZON	2.475	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2005	03-05ZON	6.13	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Denial
2005	11-05ZON	5.009	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2005	14-05ZON	5.164	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2005	25-05ZON	2.21	AR-1	FR-1	Denial	Approve
2005	46-05ZON	13.22	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2006	60-05ZON	10	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2006	01-06ZON	2.4	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2006	08-06ZON	13.81	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2006	21-06ZON	2.13	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2006	30-06ZON	5.1	AR-1	FR-1	Denial	Approve
2007	60-06ZON	6	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2007	02-07ZON	10	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2007	03-07ZON	2.123	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2007	33-07ZON	4.652	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2008	10-08ZON	1.635	FR-1	C-2	Approve	Approve
2008	16-08ZON	3.988	FR-1	PCD	Approve	Approve
2008	21-08ZON	2.2	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2009	16-09ZON	5.822	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2012	07-12ZON	2.785	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2012	14-12ZON	2.149	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2013	22-13ZON	5.424	A-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2013	27-13ZON	2.4	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2015	26-14ZON	6.12	AR-1	FR-1	Denial	Denial
2015	03-05ZON	6.52	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2015	04-15ZON	4.421	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2015	07-15ZON	5.237	PCD	PCD	Approve	Approve
2015	23-14ZON	5	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Denial
2015	08-15ZON	9.157	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2015	12-15ZON	8.58	AR-1	PCD	Approve	Approve
2015	15-15ZON	3.005	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2015	20-15ZON	4.745	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2015	31-15ZON	5.209	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2015	30-15ZON	1.5	FR-1	PCD	Denial	Approve

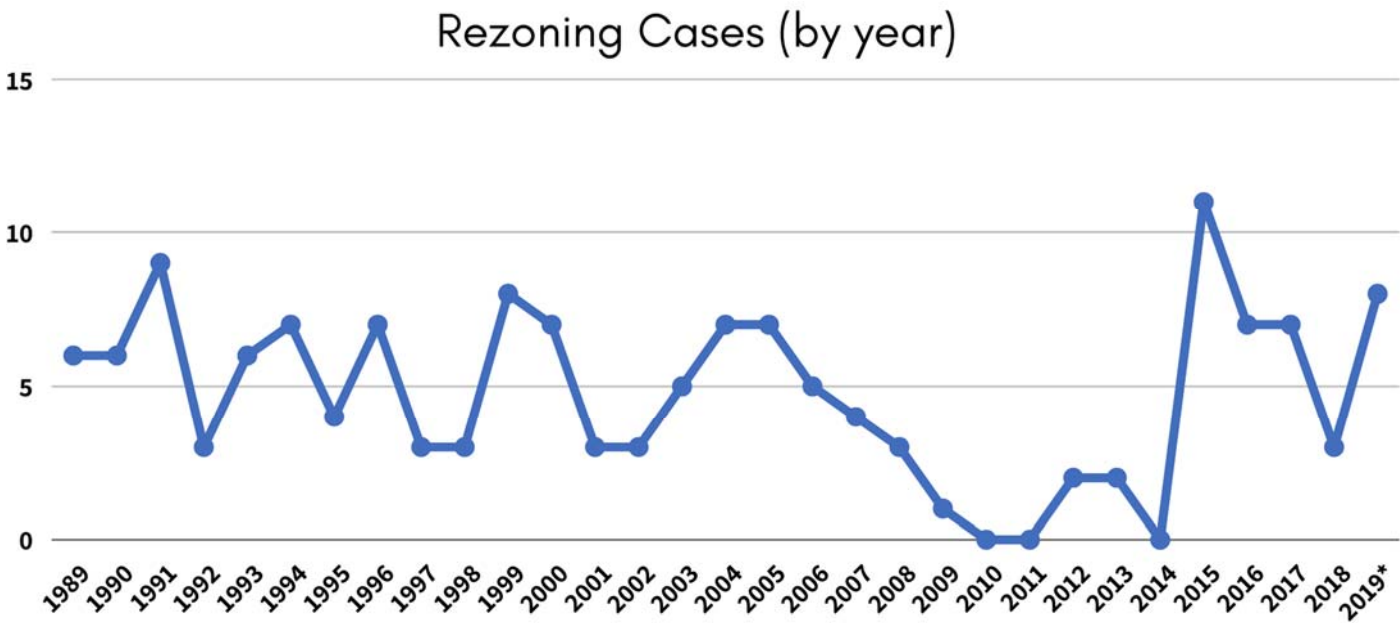
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Over time, Harlem Township has experienced moderately constant pressure from rezoning requests. Figure 3.2 shows the number of rezoning requests heard per year between 1989 and 2019. While the number of requests fluctuates, the amount remains constant with an average yearly request of 4.7. The economic recession years resulted in a period of low requests between 2008 and 2014; however, rezoning requests spiked in the following three years before returning to normal fluctuations.

Table 3.3 Harlem Township Rezoning Requests (2014-2018) (continued)

Year	Application (#)	Acreage	From Zone	To Zone	RPC Vote	Township Vote
2016	04-16ZON	3.5	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2016	09-16ZON	19.448	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2016	22-16ZON	5.004	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2016	23-16ZON	5.002	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2016	24-16ZON	5.001	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2016	25-16ZON	5.126	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2016	26-16ZON	5.394	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2017	32-16ZON	5.01	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2017	07-17ZON	11.156	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2017	08-17ZON	10.445	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2017	11-17ZON	5.917	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2017	12-17ZON	10.741	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2017	13-17ZON	5.764	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2017	18-17ZON	13.042	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2018	36-17ZON	3.991	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve
2018	42-17ZON	13.28	AR-1	PCD	Approve	Approve
2018	28-18ZON	6.68	AR-1	FR-1	Approve	Approve

Figure 3.2 Harlem Township Rezoning Requests Heard per Year (1989-2019)



Regional Development

Activity

To understand future growth pressures for Harlem Township, the recent development pressures of the region must also be considered.

Subdivision lots follow a process that includes an informal sketch plan review, preliminary plan review, final plat review and approval and finally, recording. Developers often pause in the platting process, based on market demand or development and engineering issues. The DCRPC continually tracks the progress of subdivisions. Table 3.4 delineates the status of each lot reviewed by DCRPC between 2014 and 2018.

By the end of 2018, 8,325 lots were in the platting “pipeline;” meaning these lots are somewhere in the

development process and have a strong likelihood of being completed in the next few years. Based on the average number of building permits that have been issued in Delaware County during the same time period of 2014 to 2018 (1,644 annually) these lots in the “pipeline” represent 5.06 years of supply for development.

Harlem Township has not experienced the same kind of rapid pace of growth as seen in Berlin, Genoa, Orange, and Liberty Townships, but increasing growth pressures are likely in Harlem’s near future based on its proximity to the growth occurring in the New Albany and Johnstown areas, as well as discussions of expanding sanitary sewer service into the Township.

Table 3.4 Delaware County Development Pipeline, Annual Summaries (2014-2018)

Delaware County Development	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Zoned by Townships	1,636	1,401	2,816	4,558	2,317
Sketch Plans Reviewed	220	228	176	171	176
Preliminary Subdivisions	82	95	98	90	95
Preliminary Subdivision Lots	2,454	1,934	2,161	2,153	4,030
Final approved lots**	19	83	29	124	131
Non-built recorded lots	849	907	1,138	1,299	1,576
Total available lots	5,260	4,648	6,418	8,395	8,325
<p><i>Multi-family Units Not Included</i> <i>*Doesn't include Pending Rezoning</i> <i>**Includes Draft Final Plats</i></p>					

Table 3.5 Harlem Township Recorded Subdivisions, by Date Recorded (1848-2018)

Year	Subdivision Name	# of Lots	# of Acres	Gross Density (du/acre)
1848	Center Village Town Plat	10	1.86	5.38
1849	Harlem Town Plat	22	8.51	2.59
1853	Center Village Addition	37	4.53	8.17
1954	Feazel Addition	10	2.42	4.13
1954	Del-Edge No. 1	17	52.48	0.32
1956	Del-Edge No. 2	5	10.00	0.50
1956	Duncan Glen Addition No. 1	17	10.23	1.66
1957	Feazel Addition, No. 2	20	12.44	1.61
1957	Bungalow Orchard Subdivision	6	4.93	1.22
1958	Richardson Acres	9	14.34	0.63
1960	Lakeview Acreage Subdivision	5	4.83	1.03
1964	Green Acres	19	45.66	0.42
1965	Plesia Subdivision	2	3.59	0.56
1965	Tibbs Subdivision	25	10.15	2.46
1965	Good Acres	6	5.52	1.09
1968	Del-Woods, Nos. 1 & 2	19	24.24	0.78
1969	Baughman No. 1	2	5.84	0.34
1969	Dun-Ridge, No. 1	4	8.00	0.50
1970	Shepherd Subdivision	3	2.75	1.09
1971	Duncan Glen Addition No. 2	4	5.43	0.74
1971	Duncan Plains Subdivision	3	6.58	0.46
1971	Modacres	4	4.94	0.81
1971	Joseph Subdivision	4	9.19	0.44
1971	Barrows Parcels	2	3.08	0.65
1972	Gatchell Subdivision	3	6.43	0.47
1972	Dawsons Parcels Subdivision	4	7.06	0.57
1973	Bruce Subdivision	5	4.78	1.05
1973	Scarborough Addition	2	6.03	0.33
1973	McCaughey Subdivision	3	5.07	0.59
1976	Kimberly Colony	4	5.00	0.80
1976	Buxton Subdivision	4	9.50	0.42
1976	Songbird Acres	2	4.29	0.47
1976	Tall Timbers Subdivision, No. 1	4	5.66	0.71
1977	Jeffer's Subdivision	2	4.77	0.42
1977	Young Trees Subdivision	4	8.60	0.47
1977	Holobaugh Subdivision	4	6.50	0.62
1978	Batey Subdivision	2	3.78	0.53
1978	Nichol's Subdivision	2	4.11	0.49
1978	Farm Estates	4	5.44	0.74
1978	Dottie G. Subdivision	4	9.21	0.43
1979	Farm Estates No. 2	4	5.94	0.67
1980	Farm Estates No. 4	4	10.89	0.37
1980	Farm Estates No. 5	4	11.21	0.36
1981	Farm Estates No. 6	4	9.32	0.43
1981	Farm Estates No. 7	4	12.03	0.33
1981	Kauderer Subdivision	3	4.97	0.60
1982	Farm Estates No. 3	5	7.27	0.69
1982	Farm Estates No. 8	4	12.00	0.33
1982	Forest Farm Estates	2	5.71	0.35
1982	Vanishing Pines	3	4.67	0.64

Table 3.5 Harlem Township Recorded Subdivisions, by Date Recorded (1848-2018) (continued)

Year	Subdivision Name	# of Lots	# of Acres	Gross Density (du/acre)
1983	Vanishing Pines No. 2	4	5.41	0.74
1983	Farm Estates No. 9	4	12.02	0.33
1983	Farm Estates No. 10	2	4.19	0.48
1984	Cook Blamer Meadows No. 2	4	5.42	0.74
1985	Cook Blamer Meadows	4	6.02	0.66
1987	Jodi Dawn	2	5.77	0.35
1988	Lucas Subdivision	2	5.77	0.35
1988	Fitak Acres	2	5.77	0.35
1988	Lloyd T. West, Jr. Subdivision	2	4.97	0.40
1988	Wild Cherry Acres	2	5.42	0.37
1989	Duncan Estates	10	11.92	0.84
1990	Odette	4	9.73	0.41
1990	Neitzel	4	7.85	0.51
1991	Neitzel No. 2	3	5.61	0.53
1991	Thomas E. Akers	2	5.46	0.37
1991	Fancher Road	4	8.08	0.50
1993	Farm Estates No. 11	3	5.01	0.60
1994	Harlem Acres	2	3.54	0.57
1994	Candel	2	3.07	0.65
1994	Thousand Pines @ Redbank	9	13.92	0.65
1995	Red Bank Woods	5	72.03	0.07
1995	Willin Acres	2	7.21	0.28
1996	Watts	9	28.71	0.31
1996	Baker's Acres	1	4.13	0.24
1996	Turandot	8	15.21	0.53
1997	Lilac Hill Farm	2	5.00	0.40
1997	The Pearl Fishers	4	8.00	0.50
1999	Schybal	4	26.67	0.15
1999	Roswell Ellis	3	16.11	0.19
2002	Treemonisha	15	32.19	0.47
2003	Netzorg	2	11.83	0.17
2005	Forest Trail	2	5.01	0.40
2005	Willow Creek	4	13.20	0.30
2006	Keller Pines	31	22.42	1.38
2007	Willow Creek Section 2	4	10.00	0.40
2006	Shady Lane Run	3	27.39	0.11
2009	Schybal No. 2	3	31.05	0.10
2010	The Reserve at Duncan Run	4	21.99	0.18
2014	Fair Haven	4	28.04	0.14
2014	Frog Hollow	3	28.29	0.11
2015	Nance Family CAD	2	12.18	0.16
2016	The Reserve at Duncan Run, Lot 540, Div. #1	2	11.93	0.17
2018	Duncan Run CAD	4	27.28	0.15
Total		533	1015.27	0.52
Average		5.79	11.04	0.52

Source: Delaware County Auditor's Office



The Comprehensive Planning process is not complete unless the public has an opportunity to discuss the issues impacting the Township. The township's response to these issues is a future vision, or strategic plan of action for the township's development.

Citizen Participation in the Decision Making Process

The Comprehensive Plan typically looks 20-30 years into the future. A community should revisit the Comprehensive Planning Process, every 5 to 10 years at a minimum, in order to judge whether the Comprehensive Plan is working or needs amended. The 5 to 10 year updates should also include the involvement of the public, including public participation, to update the community's vision as well. It is the public participation process which provides legitimacy to the comprehensive plan by ensuring that the plan serves the community as a whole.

Harlem Township Comprehensive Plan Update Steering Committee

Harlem Township took steps to open the discussion to the community by forming a steering committee from members of the community who currently serve on public boards, as well as community members at large. The makeup of the Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee is:

- All members of the Harlem Township Zoning Commission during the update process were invited as Steering Committee members;
- All members of the Board of Zoning Appeals during the update process were invited as Steering Committee members; and
- An open invitation for members of the public at-large was included in a Township newsletter in the Fall of 2019.

Due to the low number of responses that were received from the open invitation, all members of the public who responded were invited and appointed to the steering committee.

Public Meetings

Public meetings were also held on the second Monday of each month during the Harlem Township Zoning Commission's scheduled monthly workshops.

In-person meetings were held at the Township Hall on:

- December 9, 2019;
- January 13, 2020;
- February 10, 2020; and
- March 9, 2020

Unfortunately, due to the SARS-CoV-2, otherwise known as COVID-19 or Coronavirus, pandemic of 2020, subsequent public meetings were required to be held via teleconferencing programs, in our case Zoom, after the March meeting.

Public Input Meeting

At the March 9, 2020 meeting, the Harlem Township Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee held a charrette-style public meeting where residents were invited to contribute their thoughts and ideas by writing and drawing comments directly on community maps. Large format maps were provided which covered each subarea, as well as Harlem Township as a whole. Residents were then afforded the opportunity to walk around the room and provide their feedback directly on the maps.

Key Takeaways

Key takeaways that came out of the charrette-styled meeting related to the community's feelings about the current and future development of the Township.

The most frequent comments were:

- No/limit commercial uses(30);
- No increases in density (17);
- Protect open spaces, wooded areas, wetlands, and waterways (15);
- More parks/Expand the fire house property as a park (12); and
- Maintain the viability of farming (10)

One of the larger issues that arose during the meeting related to sewer facilities. An agreement between Delaware County and the City of Columbus (see Chapter 10: Utilities) permits the City of Columbus to extend sewer capabilities into the southern half of Harlem Township (see Map 10.1, Big Walnut Trunk Extension Phase II, on Page 104 for potential service areas). Some residents expressed a desire to prohibit the development of sewer, however, residents were advised that the prohibition of sewer was outside the realm of police powers that Harlem Township has.

Another issue was the debate between prohibiting commercial and limiting commercial. Residents were also advised that blanket prohibitions on commercial uses would not be enforceable. As a result, residents were asked which areas may be appropriate for some limited commercial uses, and as a result the Center Village area, southern border area, State Route 37, and State Route 605 were listed as potential locations.

The Community Survey

A community survey was created by the steering committee and sent out to 1,805 addresses representing the residents and property owners in Harlem Township. The survey was divided into ten sections, each with a number of questions ranging from 7 to 9. There was a total of 374 responses received between April and May of 2020, and not all of the responses covered every section. The ten sections included in the survey are as follows:

- Demographics;
- General Information;
- Housing;
- Economy;
- Transportation;
- Utilities;
- Community Services;
- Parks & Open Spaces;
- Development; and
- Natural & Cultural Resources

Questions regarding the agreement with a statement, the degree of support for something, or standard rating, were all completed using a scale of 0 to 10. Questions asking for a respondent’s agreement with a statement used 0 as a strong disagreement and 10 as a strong agreement. Likelihood to support a concept used 0 as least likely and 10 as most likely, while statements regarding a general rating had 0 equating to not favorable and 10 equating to very favorable.

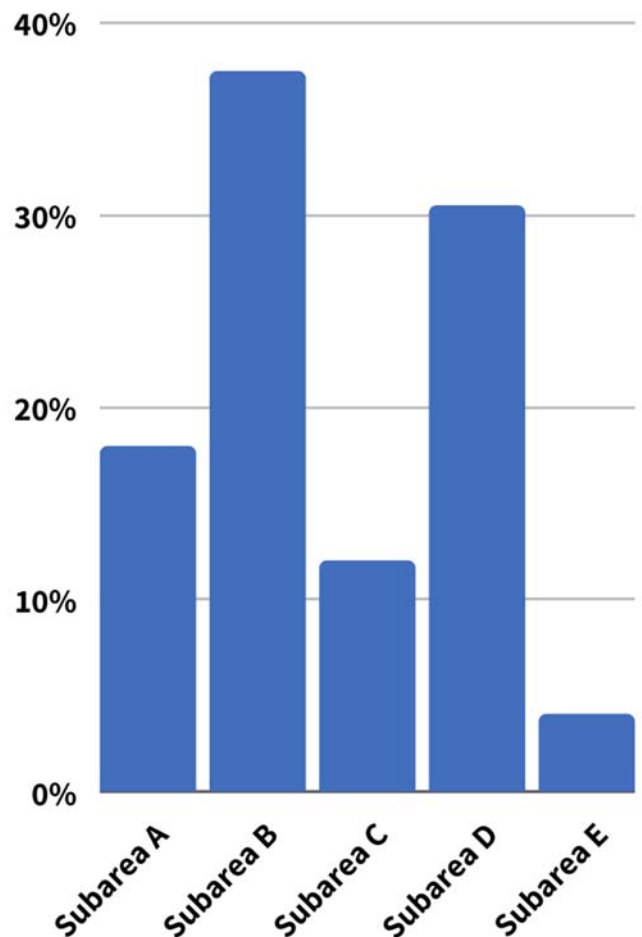
A brief summary of the survey is provided for context; the full results can be found in Appendix B.

Demographics

The demographics section of the survey was included to understand the representation of respondents and members of the public., and received 313 responses. The two subareas which were represented more frequently than the others were Subarea B and D at 38.9% and 29.4% , respectively (refer to Chapter 15 for Subarea Boundaries). Homeowners represented the vast majority of respondents at 92.4%, and the majority of respondents (54.0%) have lived in the township for over 15 years. Most notably, respondents rated their likelihood to retire in Harlem Township at a 7.6 on a scale of 0 to 10 (10 being most likely).

Figure 4.1 Respondents by Subarea

Respondents (by Subarea)



General Information

Receiving 318 responses, this section was included to determine some general feelings and gather some high-level information about how respondents viewed Harlem Township in terms of what they like and what they don't like.

Overall, respondents rated Harlem Township at just over an 8 on a scale of 0 to 10, with the importance of a "quiet atmosphere" rated just above a 9. For those choosing to locate in Harlem Township, the 5 more common responses for their reasons in choosing Harlem Township were acreage/having space (83.83%), a rural feel (78.14%), to raise a family (43.41%), affordability (39.52%), and independence (39.22%).

Respondents were also asked about their current likes and dislikes of Harlem Township. The following were the top five responses for each:

Likes:

- Quiet (99.60%)
- Location (99.57%)
- Rural Feel (99.35%)
- Agriculture (99.07%)
- Fire Services (98.94%)

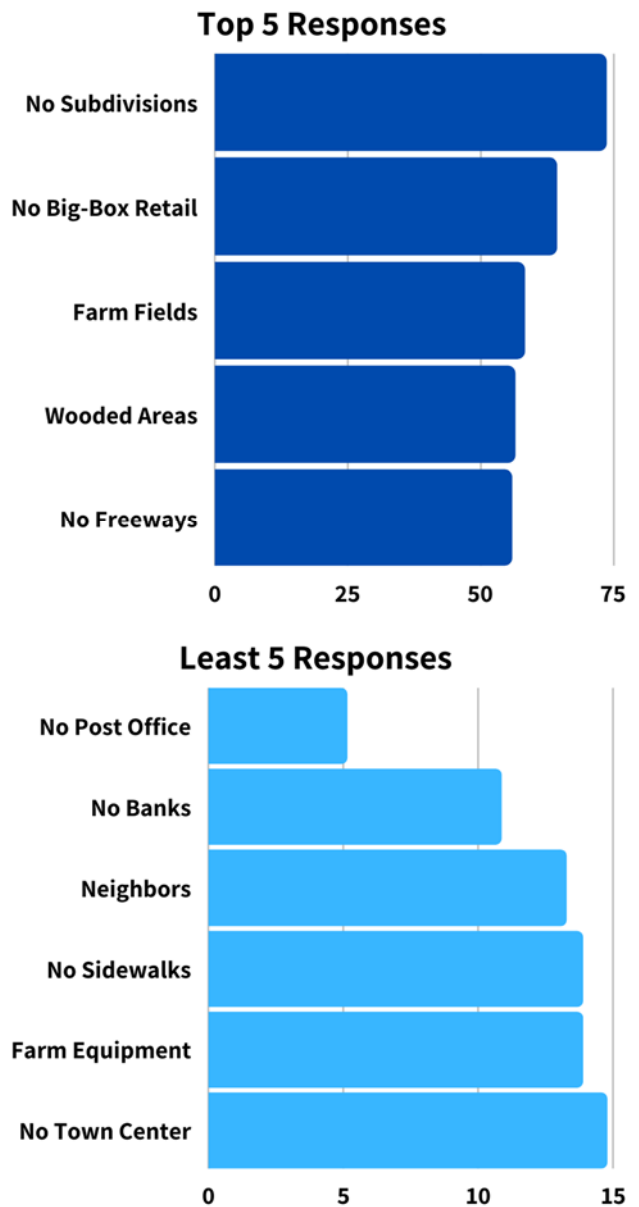
Dislikes:

- Loss of Open Space (91.41%)
- Possibility of Annexation (90.32%)
- Flooding (65.67%)
- No Sewer (52.53%)
- Road Safety/Traffic (40.83%)

A "rural feel" was cited as a reason for locating in Harlem Township, and respondents' "likes" of Harlem Township. To determine what respondents meant by a "rural feel," they were asked what elements were more important to them in terms of contributing to the rural feel of Harlem Township. Figure 4.2 summarizes the most and least cited responses.

Figure 4.2 Elements of a Rural Feel

Elements Contributing to a Rural Feel



Most telling though, was respondents’ rating of whether Harlem Township is growing in a responsible manner. Compared to the general rating for Harlem Township at just over an 8, the response to growing responsibly only received an average response of 5.6.

Housing

Fewer respondents (270) completed the section on housing in Harlem Township. This section was meant to gain a deeper understanding of respondents’ attitudes toward varied housing styles and types, most importantly housing geared towards different demographics.

Respondents viewed the existing housing in Harlem Township favorably with a score of just over 7. However, respondents were also not in agreement with the concept of clustering homes to preserve open space, scoring a 2.6.

Regarding support for policies to promote smaller homes, empty nester housing, and multi-family residents, none received support higher than a 3.6.

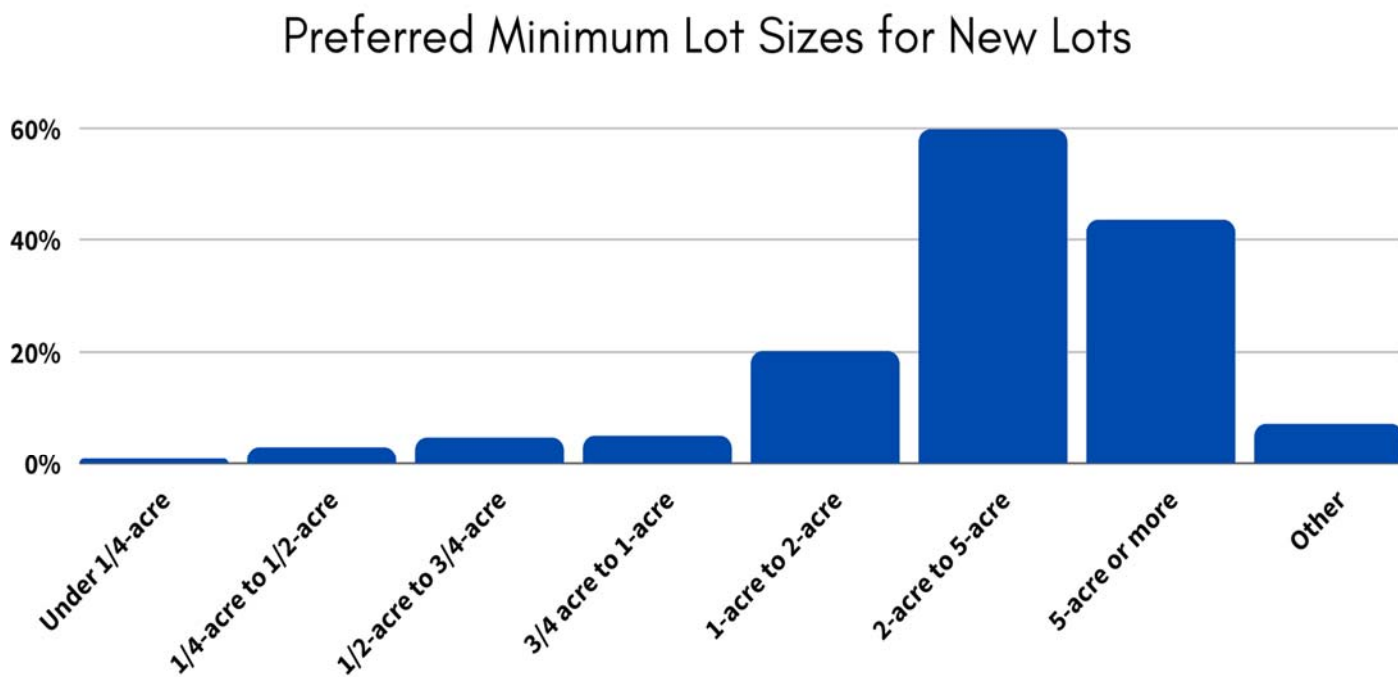
The area in this section that received the most consensus among respondents was to the question regarding minimum lot sizes. Respondents overwhelmingly favored lots in the 2- to 5-acre range, with lots of 5 acres or more as a close second.

Economy/Economic Development

This section, receiving 280 responses, focused on the Township’s businesses and general thoughts and attitudes towards economic development.

Respondents rated Harlem Township’s economy as a 7.1, but also rated the need for more commercial development at about a 2.4. Regarding a follow-up question about the scale of commercial development needed by Harlem Township, respondents averaged a

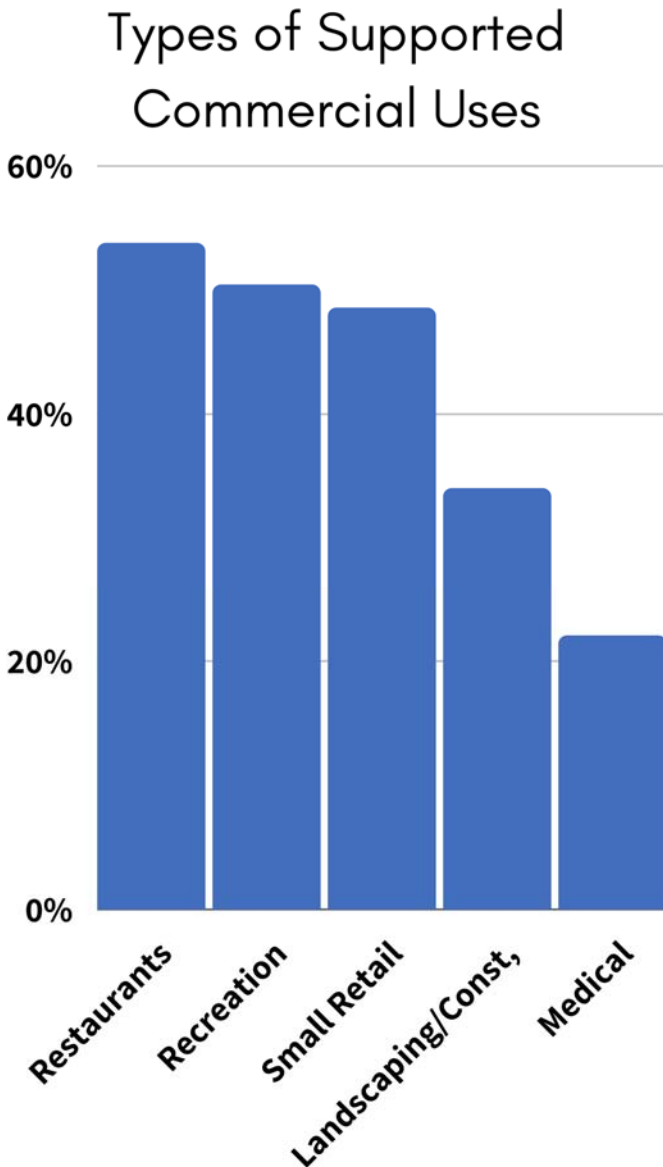
Figure 4.3 Preferred Minimum Lot Sizes for New Lots



rating of about 3.4, or the equivalent of a small to mid-sized business. However, that question went unanswered by 45% of this section's respondents.

Respondents were also asked what types of commercial uses that they may support in the Township. Of those, restaurants (53.73%), recreation (50.37%), small retail (48.51%), landscaping/construction (33.96%), and medical uses (22.01%) were the most cited uses. Conversely, restaurants and retail only received a 2.5 regarding their importance to the Township.

Figure 4.4 Supported Commercial Uses



Transportation

The transportation section received 269 responses. Questions in this section revolved around the existing roads and various characteristics of the roadways. Respondents rated the roads, overall, at a 7.5, and only gave support for tax increases to fund road maintenance at a 4.5.

Alternative transportation was not supported, receiving an agreement rating of 1.8 to the statement, "The Township needs public or private transportation options."

Mid-level support for bike lanes and multi-use paths was evident with the importance of such rated as a 4.5, anticipated use at a 5.1, and agreement with the inclusion of paths in new developments at a 5.9.

Utilities

Receiving 273 responses, the utility section was concerned mostly with the service levels of electric, water, sewer, gas, cellular service, and internet capabilities.

Water and electric, the most pervasive utilities, were rated highly at 8.9 and 7.6, respectively. Availability of cellular service was rated at only a 7.2, indicating some room for improvement, whereas the inclusion of sewer as an available utility was rated at a 4.3.

High-speed internet was available to 88.34% of respondents, and 69.79% had availability to natural gas. Neither were rated as very important regarding expansion of these services at 7.4 and 6.0, respectively.

Respondents did indicate that all utilities in new developments should be located underground with an agreement rating of 8.5.

Community Services

Community services in Harlem Township were rated highly. With 276 responses, Fire, Police (Sheriff), and EMS services were rated at 8.6, 7.0, and 8.8, respectively. Regarding the statement, "Harlem Township is a very safe community," respondents strongly agreed with a rating of about 8.4 overall.

Parks/Open Spaces

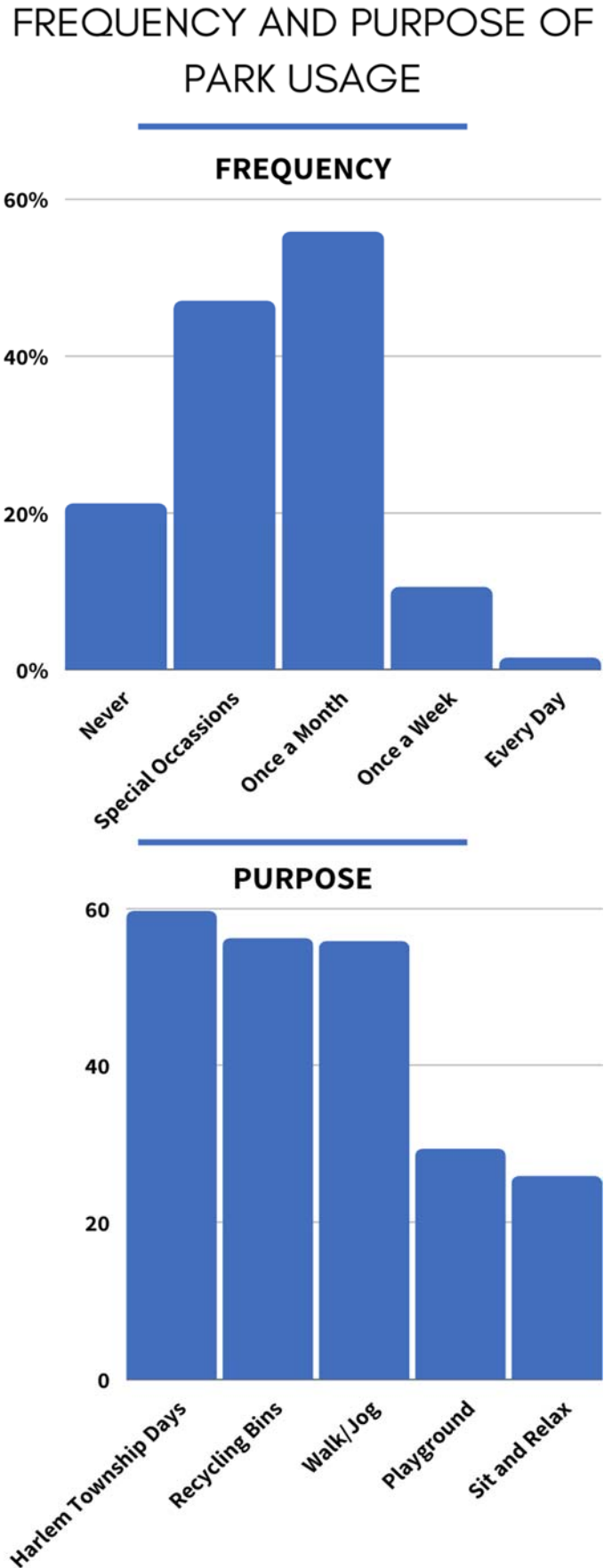
The section on parks and open spaces in Harlem Township related to more than just the lone park across from the Town Hall, although that park did rate highly at a 7.3 from 267 respondents.

Investment in parks, while still relatively high, only received a rating of 7.1, with almost 47% of respondents saying they visit the park only on special occasions. In support of that response, the Harlem Township Days festival was the most cited reason for visiting the park, followed by use of the recycle bins and walking or jogging on the track.

Regarding potential park improvements, the most frequent additions that respondents said they would like were additional natural/undeveloped open spaces (50.4%) and more walking/jogging/bike paths (44.4%).

Conservation of open space areas rated highly at 8.9 versus a lower rating for funding support for open space additions of 6.3.

Figure 4.5 Frequency and Purpose of Park Usage



Development

This section may have been the most important regarding Harlem Township residents' concerns for the future. Out of 292 responses, controlling annexation was rated as a 9.2 in terms of importance, while the statement, "Harlem Township should acquire property along the Franklin and Licking County borders to develop as parks in order to buffer development," received an agreement rating of 8.

Increasing housing densities to preserve low density areas did not receive much support, with a rating of 3.6.

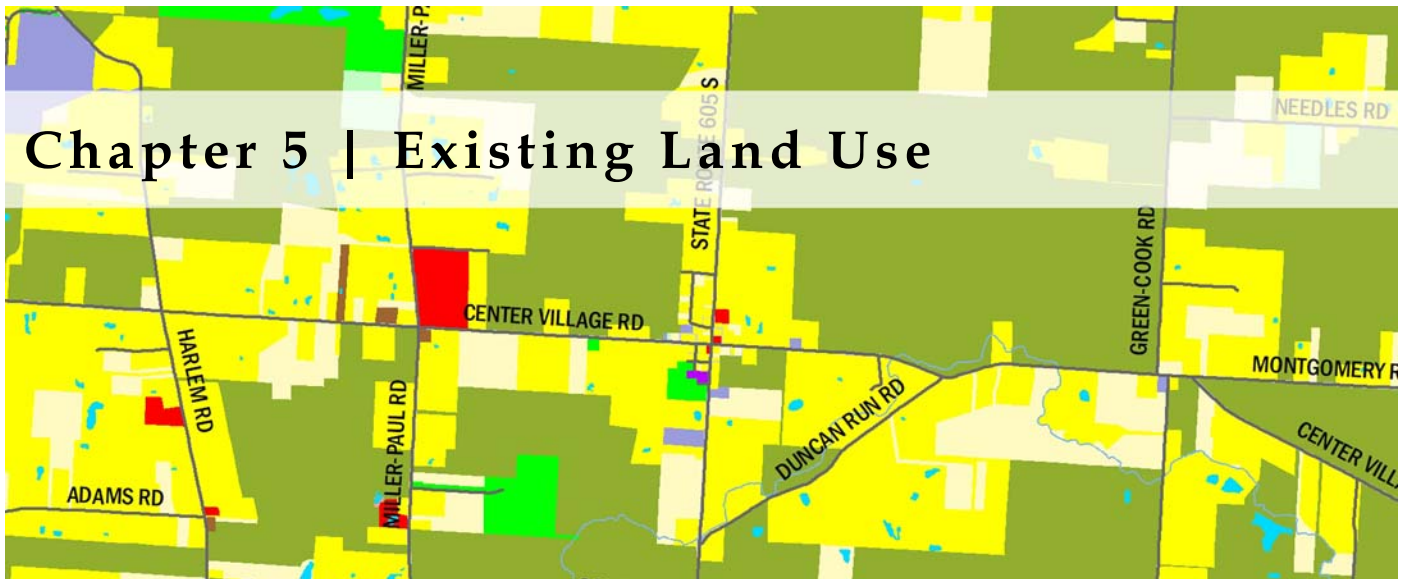
That number dropped significantly, to about 1.6, when asked in reference to the respondents' area.

Using trees as a method of visually buffering potential developments from the roadways was generally supported, while identifying areas to locate commercial was generally not supported, though a major factor in this response may be the idea that not identifying an area for commercial would remove commercial as a potential use in Harlem Township. However, not identifying an area for commercial, by default, would permit commercial anywhere.

Respondents also supported more restrictive zoning regulations on what could be built with a rating of 8.0.

Natural Resources

The section received 275 responses and overwhelmingly was in favor of preserving natural resources in Harlem Township. Respondents were asked about their level of agreement with statements concerning the preservation of forested areas, wetlands, farmland and agriculture, and historical and archaeological sites. Preservation of these resources highly agreed upon with ratings of 9.1, 8.5, 9.0, and 8.6, respectively.



Chapter 5 | Existing Land Use

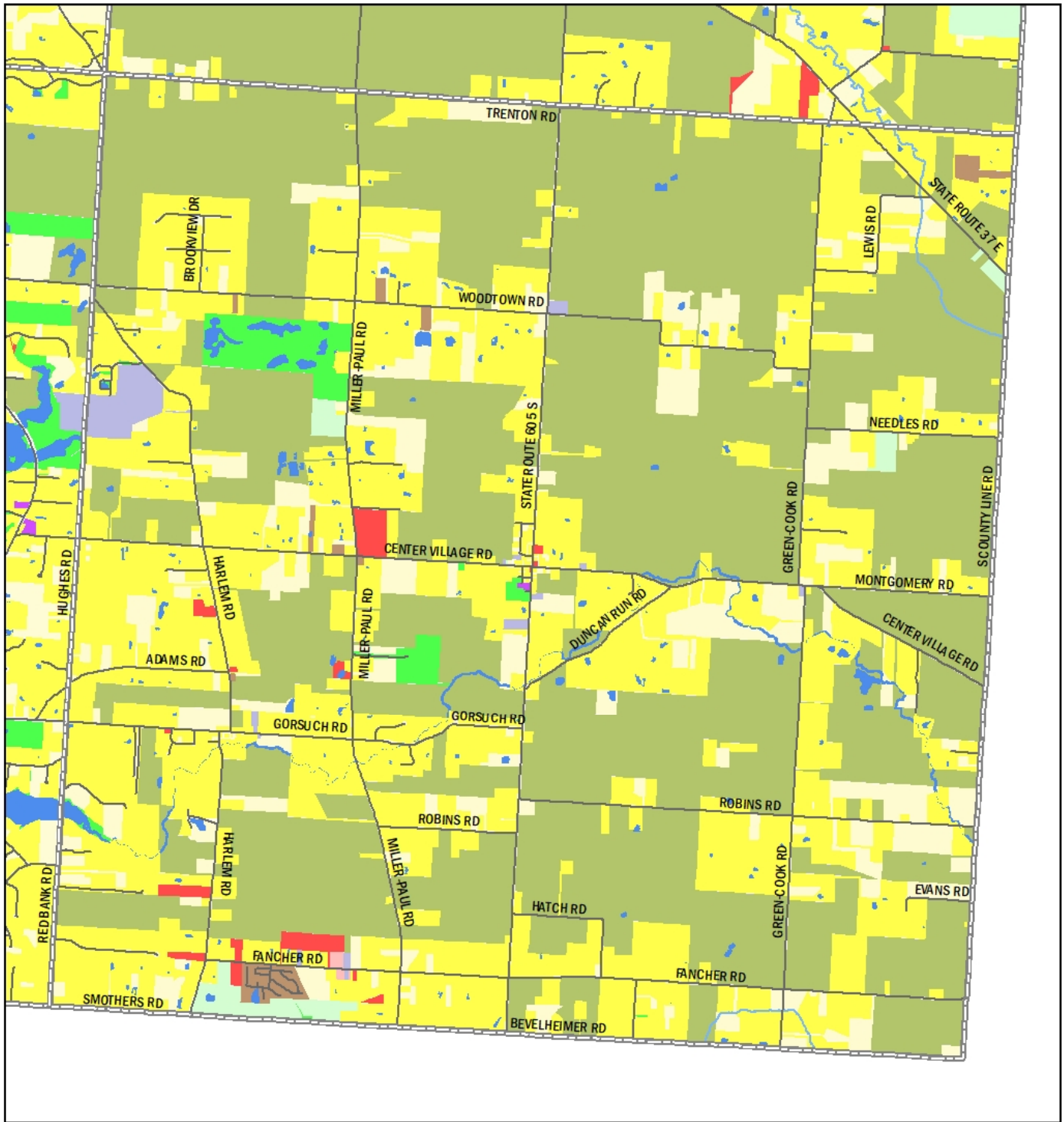
Existing Land Use

The existing land use map displays the single-family residential, commercial, agricultural, open space, and industrial uses in Harlem Township. Each land use is categorized using Delaware County Auditor tax codes, with the total acreage of each listed in Table 5.1. With a total of approximately 17,000 acres, agriculture (51.7%) and residential (34.0%) uses account for the vast majority (85.7%) of the acreage in Harlem Township. Commercial and industrial land uses, uses which typically carry higher tax rates with which to contribute to paving roadways, funding schools, and maintaining infrastructure, account for only about 1.2% of the Township.

Based on the existing allocation of land uses, Harlem Township is, and has historically been, primarily an agricultural community. With available land within commuting distance of Columbus dwindling, the Township’s role in the surrounding region is in flux. Several townships in Delaware County which were previously primarily agricultural have become more residential, showing a subsequent shift from

Table 5.1 Harlem Township Land Use by Acreage (August 2019)

Land Use	Acres	% of Total
Total Residential (Single-Family + Multi-Family)	5,773.77	34.0%
<i>Single-Family</i>	5,693.71	33.5%
<i>Multi-Family</i>	80.06	0.5%
Commercial	95.74	0.6%
Institutional	100.76	0.6%
Industrial	1.58	0.0%
Agriculture	8,796.53	51.7%
Parks/Golf Course/Open Space	210.06	1.2%
River/Lake/Pond	120.49	0.7%
Road Right-of-Way	379.80	2.2%
Vacant Land	1,523.18	9.0%
<i>Vacant Agricultural</i>	121.48	0.7%
<i>Vacant Commercial</i>	6.87	0.0%
<i>Vacant Residential</i>	1,394.83	8.2%
Acreage in Township	17,001.91	100.0%
<i>Due to rounding, figures may not add exactly to 100%</i>		
<i>*Calculations based on DALIS parcel data dated 3/2005 – uses entire parcel area</i>		
<i>**Rivers/ponds/streams includes seasonal swales with widths of 20 feet</i>		



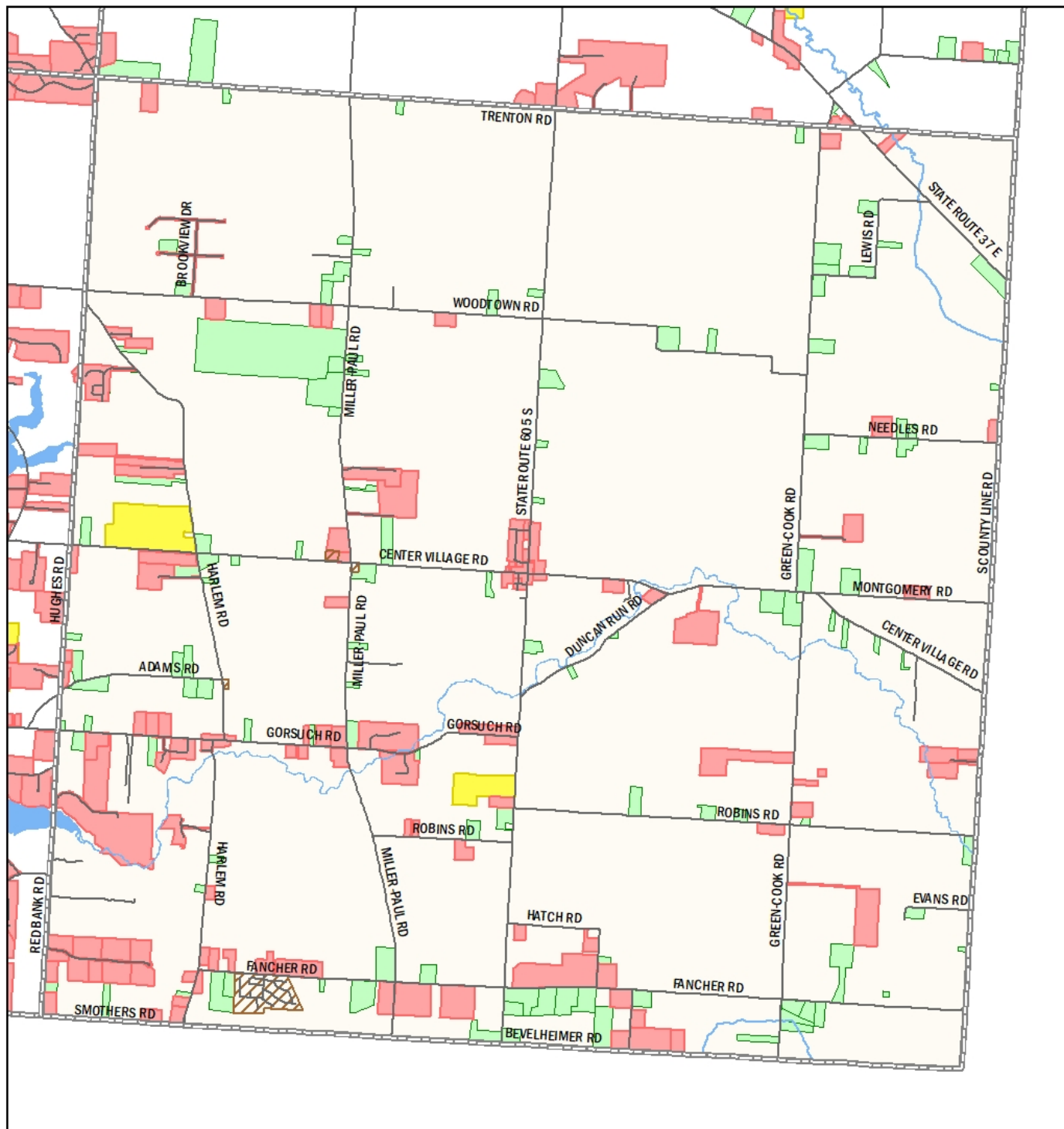
5.1 Existing Land Use

Harlem Township



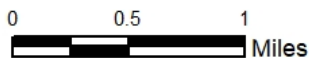
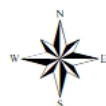
Prepared by: Delaware County Regional Planning Commission (740-833-2260)
 www.dcrpc.org (8/22/2019)

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Single Family | Agricultural Vacant Land |
| Multi Family | Residential Vacant Land |
| Commercial | Commercial Vacant Land |
| Industrial | Industrial Vacant Land |
| Institution | Park / Golf Course / Open Space |
| Agricultural | River / Lake / Pond |



5.2 Development Pattern

Harlem Township



- Rezoning Subdivision
- Proposed Subdivisions
- Recorded Subdivision
- Multi Family
- Rivers/Lakes/Streams
- Road Centerlines
- Township Boundaries

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 www.dcrpc.org (8/22/2019)

agricultural uses to residential. Some of these communities have focused on bolstering commercial and industrial tax bases to provide funding for needed roadway and infrastructure improvements. In short, the allocation of acreage to each of these land uses is a descriptive statistic illustrating the type of community. First, a jurisdiction needs to determine what type of community it wants to be and then let the respective acreages in each land use category reflect that desire.

Target percentages for each land use category is, for the most part, unavailable and largely irrelevant. The proportional mix of uses most beneficial to a community is dependent upon several factors and varies from place to place. For example, a bedroom community that serves as a residential base with workers commuting to work outside their communities will have a much larger portion of land devoted to residential use than other uses. A community on the fringe of a metro area with easy access to major national highways may have a larger portion of its acreage devoted to industrial uses for warehousing and distribution, whereas a community out of reach of a major metropolitan area may be primarily agricultural.

Development Patterns

One way to analyze the progress of development is through maps that track the locations of rezonings and subdivisions. Harlem Township's Development Pattern Map depicts these various characteristics. The red areas represent recorded subdivisions (discussed in Chapter 3 and detailed in Table 3.5), yellow areas represent active subdivisions, and green areas represent rezoned properties, also covered in Chapter 3.

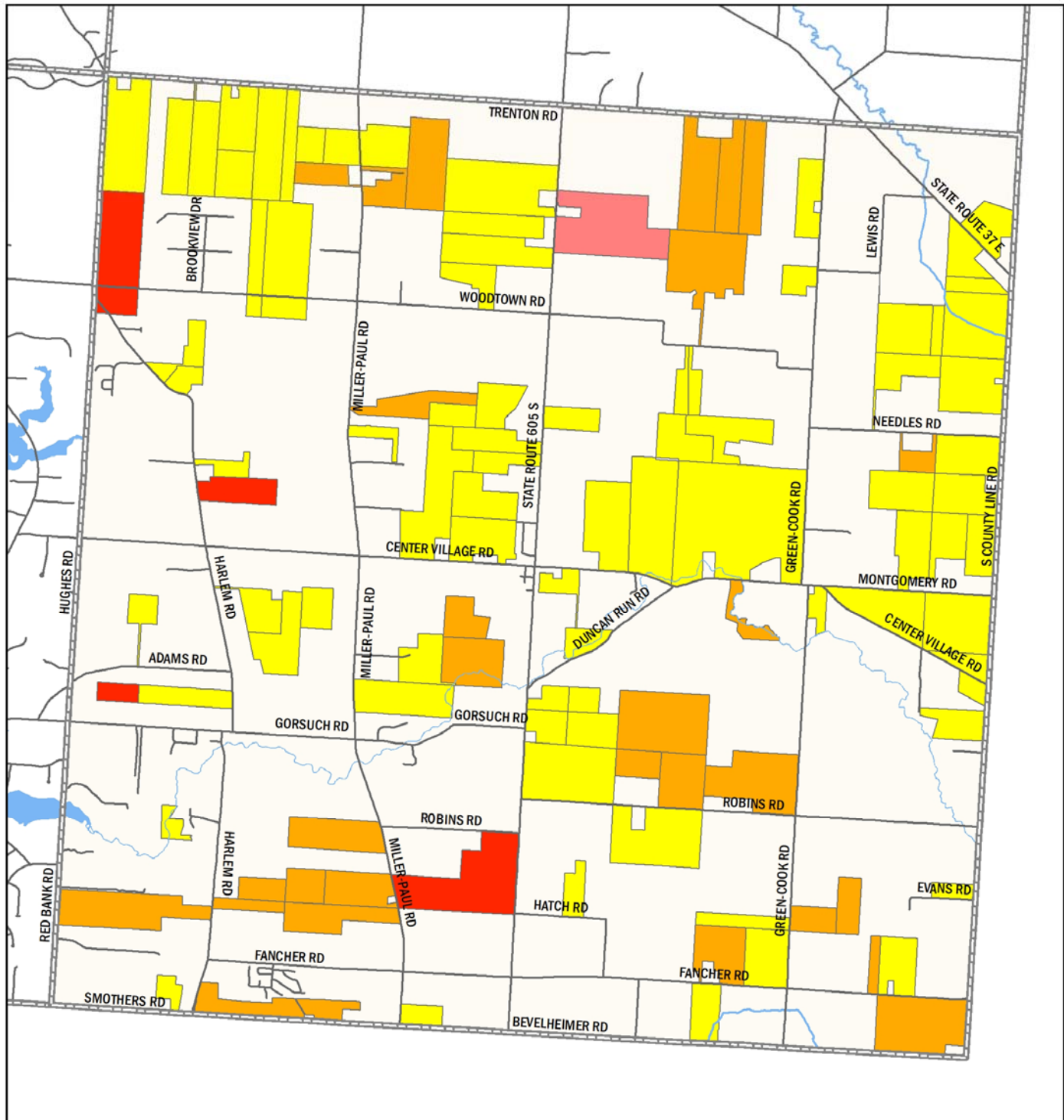
Recorded subdivisions include all subdivisions—including Common Access Driveway (CAD) subdivisions—that have been through the platting process. The active subdivisions are subdivision projects—including CADs—which are currently in the process, but have not yet been recorded. This may include projects where an application has been submitted, but not yet heard by the Planning Commission, projects that have been heard and approved, and projects where a sketch plan (a pre-submission step) was completed with no subsequent formal preliminary application.

The rezoned properties are the most informative in determining development intent, and represent areas which have only undergone the rezoning step. If an area was rezoned and a subsequent subdivision application was submitted, that area would be illustrated as either yellow (in progress) or red (recorded).

Green areas indicate two things.—a rezoning in order to construct a subdivision or commercial/industrial project, or a rezoning to facilitate a lot split. In Map 5.2 the smaller green areas are most likely lot splits, whereas the larger green areas represent potential subdivisions or commercial projects.

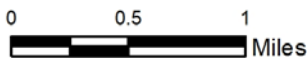
Land in Speculation

Properties owned by development companies, large or small, can be an indicator of potential developments. *Map 5.3 Land in Speculation* is based upon land ownership and adjacency to known development sites. Using Auditor data on parcel ownership, staff can



5.3 Land in Speculation

Harlem Township



- Rivers/Lakes/Streams
- Road Centerlines
- Township Boundaries
- Trustees
- Limited Liability Companies (LLC)
- Limited Partnerships (LP)
- Incorporated Entities (INC, CO, & LTD)

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identify properties that are owned by:

- Known land developers and subdividers
- Known homebuilding and investment companies
- Limited liability corporations (LLC) and partnerships (LP)
- Trusts and ownership showing “et al.”
- Incorporated entities (including Inc., Co. and Ltd.)

Parcels 5 acres in size or smaller have been deleted; generally they are too small for subdivision developments and are restricted to potential no-plat lot splits. Additionally, for tax and estate planning purposes, some property owners and farmers utilize LLCs or Trusts, but are actually non-development entities. The land in speculation map is an estimation, not a definite depiction of how much land may be in speculation. Lands that are adjacent to current development may also be targets of expansion, but are more difficult to identify, as the ownership of the parcel will still remain in the individual’s name even though a development contract which guarantees the development rights to a business entity may be in place. Properties can be held by developers for years while they wait for optimal market conditions.

Trends in Land Use

The “Existing Land Use” chapter in the Township’s 2008 Comprehensive Plan was compiled using data from the Delaware County Auditor’s Office from March 2005. Looking at the changes that have occurred with the Township’s land use since that time can give a picture of what type of development has occurred since then. Since 2005, Harlem Township has increased the

amount of residential land by about 1,476 acres (34% increase), while simultaneously adding an extra 59 acres (163% increase) of commercial use. Subsequently, road right-of-way increased as well, while vacant property decreased. Agricultural land however, lost the most acreage, decreasing by 1,310 acres (13% decrease).

Observations on Existing Land

Table 5.2 Harlem Township Land Use by Acreage (March 2005)

Land Use	Acres	Land
Total Residential (Single-Family + Multi-Family)	4,298.08	25.29%
<i>Single-Family</i>	4,205.45	24.74%
<i>Multi-Family</i>	92.63	0.54%
Commercial	36.37	0.21%
Institutional	160.34	0.94%
Industrial	1.58	0.01%
Agriculture	10,106.47	59.46%
Parks/open space	217.32	1.28%
Rivers, pond, streams**	188.24	1.11%
Roads***	335.62	1.97%
Vacant Land	1,652.78	9.72%
<i>Vacant agricultural land</i>	39.27	0.23%
<i>Vacant commercial land</i>	42.19	0.25%
<i>Vacant residential land</i>	1,571.32	9.24%
Acreage in Township	16,996.81	100.00%
<i>Due to rounding, figures may not add exactly to 100%.</i>		
<i>Calculations based on DALIS parcel data dated 3/2005 – uses entire parcel area.</i>		
<i>** Rivers/ponds/streams includes seasonal swales given a width of 20 feet.</i>		
<i>*** Right-of-way.</i>		

Use and Current Development Patterns

Based on existing land use, lands potentially in speculation, and historical development patterns, some observations about land use in Harlem Township can be drawn:

1. The township is currently, and has historically been, a rural community primarily occupied by agriculture;
2. Water features (rivers/streams, lakes/ponds) are limited in size (0.7%) and therefore do not represent a barrier to development or opportunities for conservation;
3. Individual homeowners, not developers, represent the majority of development in the Township by rezoning and splitting lots with existing road frontage;
4. Multi-family land uses have yet to be a major part of the Township;
5. Residential land use is spread throughout the township, but is concentrated along existing road frontage;
6. Commercial areas appear to be dispersed throughout the township. No concentrated commercial hub has been developed anywhere in the Township;
7. There's about 5,368 (31.5%) acres of land on the speculation map, almost exclusively covering agriculturally used lands;
8. The amount of land in speculation covering agricultural property indicates that land is being held by developers, waiting for optimal market conditions to develop, or owned by farmers—an at-risk land owner for future development; and
9. Harlem Township, even in the last 14 years has shifted away from agricultural uses to primarily residential uses, with some additional commercial uses, a trend that is expected to continue given the surrounding landscape.



Harlem Township's principal natural resources are the Hoover Reservoir and the connecting creeks. Harlem Township is relatively flat with minimal floodplains. Agriculturally, there is an abundance of high yield farmland. As such, these resources should be conserved as much as possible while development continues.

Watersheds

The term "watersheds" typically refers to the 10th level of the hydrologic unit classification system (HUC). Sub-watersheds are the 12th level of the HUC, while sub-basins are the 8th level. Each HUC level feeds into the HUC above it. For example, an HUC level 10 is a subsection of an HUC 8.

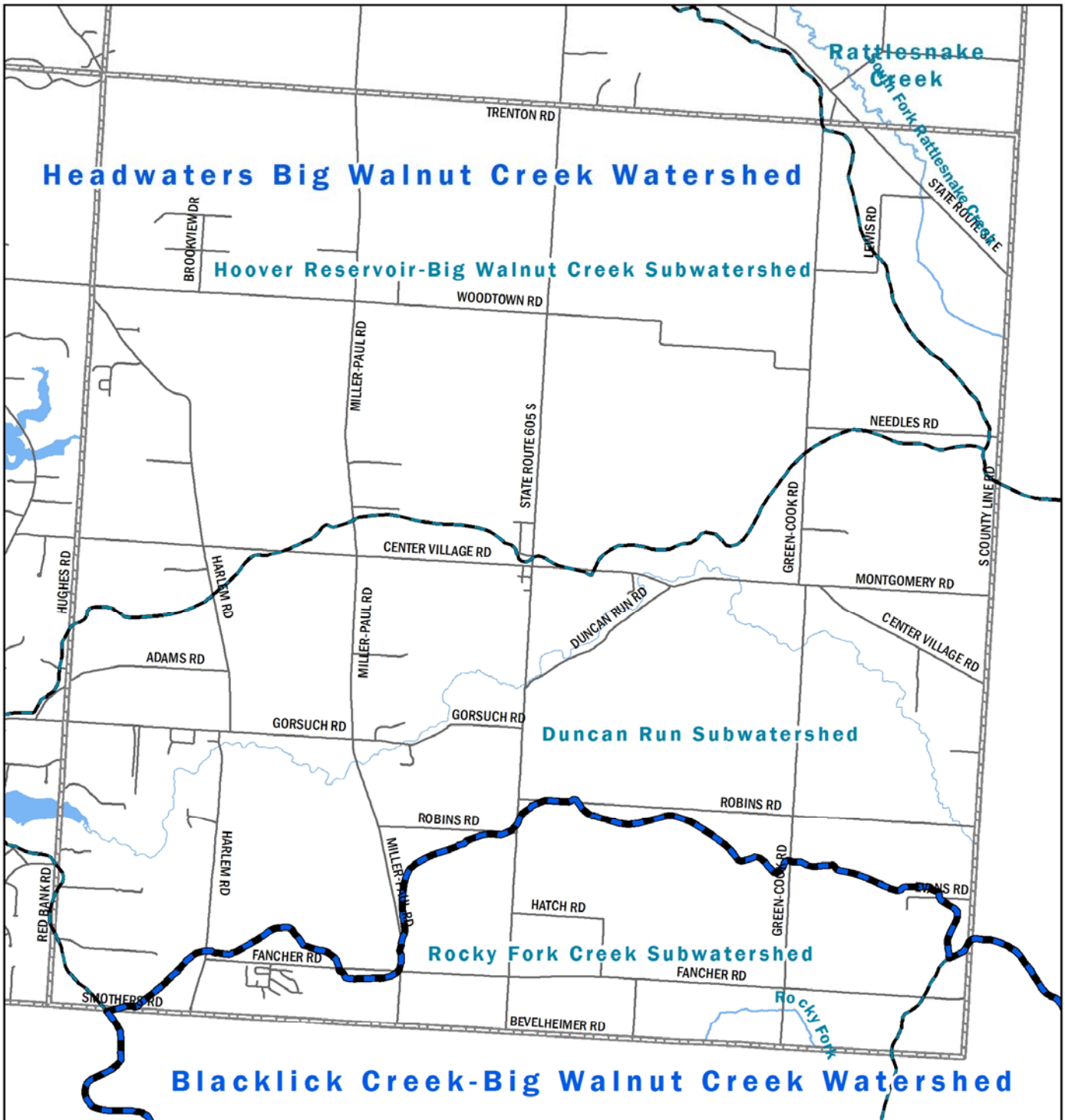
Harlem Township falls within the Big Walnut Watershed within the Upper Scioto sub-basin. The Big Walnut Watershed is further divided into sub-watersheds. Harlem Township is primarily within the Duncan Run and Hoover Reservoir sub-watersheds, with portions falling within the Rocky Fork Creek and Rattlesnake Creek sub-watersheds. *See Map 6.1 Delaware County Watersheds.*

From an environmental standpoint, storm water and subsequent pollutants in these sub-watersheds feed

into the similarly named creeks and reservoirs. For example, pollutants released or picked up in the Duncan Run sub-watershed will flow into Duncan Run. As a part of the Big Walnut watershed, the pollutants which drained to Duncan Run will subsequently drain into the Big Walnut Creek system (Hoover Reservoir is a reservoir occupying Big Walnut Creek).

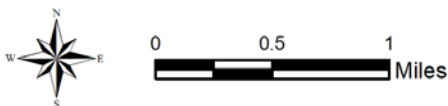
Topography






Harlem Township is relatively flat with the topography gently sloping downhill from east to west; confirming the pattern of drainage seen in the watersheds. The Township's highest elevation of 1,140 feet above mean sea level (MSL) is located in an area north of Fancher Road just west of the Licking County line. The low elevation is 894 feet above mean sea level where Duncan Run flows into the Hoover Reservoir and into Genoa Township. *See Map 6.2 Elevation.*



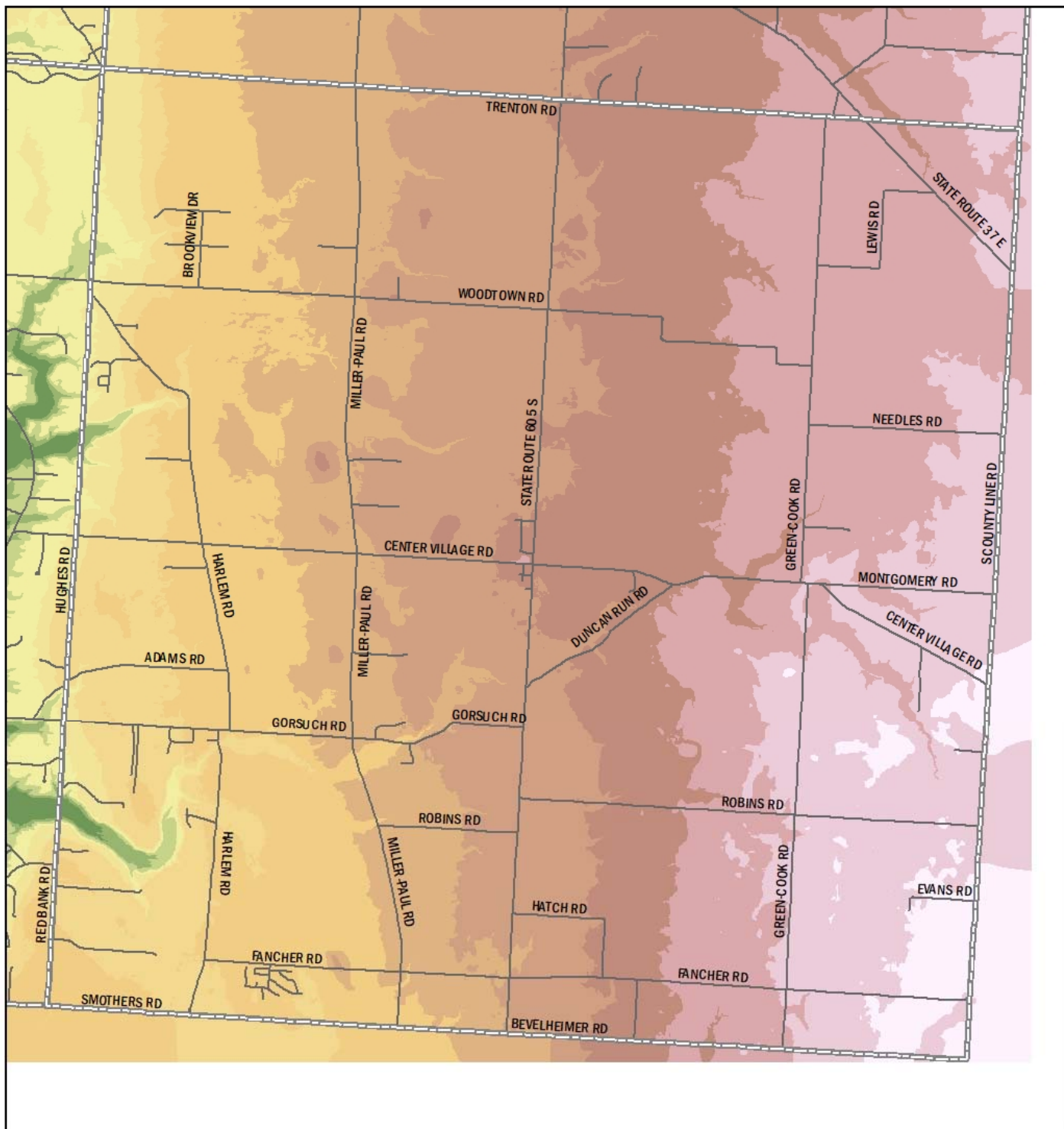
6.1 Watersheds

Harlem Township



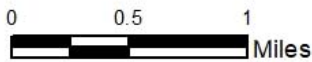
-  Watershed (HU-10)
-  Subwatershed (HU-12)
-  Township Boundaries
-  Road Centerlines
-  Rivers/Lakes/Streams

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6.2 Digital Elevation

Harlem Township



880 - 900 ft	960 - 980 ft	1040 - 1060 ft
900 - 920 ft	980 - 1000 ft	1060 - 1080 ft
920 - 940 ft	1000 - 1020 ft	1080 - 1100 ft
940 - 960 ft	1020 - 1040 ft	1100 - 1120 ft
		1120 - 1150 ft

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Slopes Greater than 20%

The Slope Map indicates slopes over 20%, which, in Harlem Township, predominately follow river and stream banks. Roads typically do not exceed a 10% slope, and slopes exceeding 20% should be preserved to the greatest extent practicable in an effort to maintain some of the more dynamic topographic profiles in the township. Though expensive to do, houses can be permitted on slopes up to 20% through the use of walkout basements, provided doing so doesn't negatively impact the environment or waterways. *See Map 6.3 Slopes Greater Than 20%.*

Floodplains, Bodies of Water

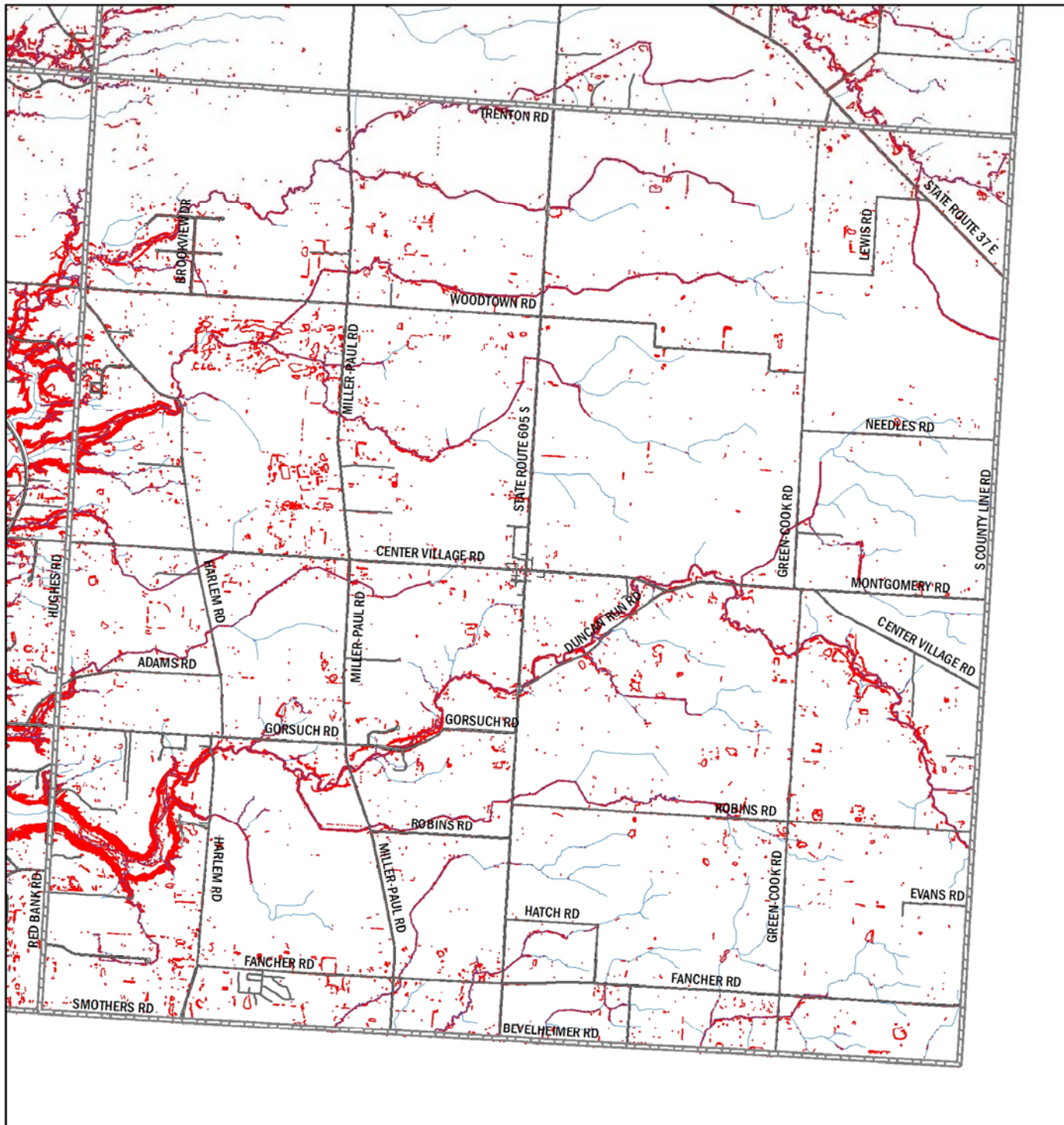
The National Flood Insurance Program discourages development in the 100-year floodplain by requiring federal flood insurance, and prohibits any development in the 100-year floodway; both areas are mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The floodplain map gives a general location of the floodplains, which are concentrated along Duncan Run and Spruce Run. For specific information see the FEMA maps at the Delaware County Building Department, 50 Channing Street, Delaware, Ohio (740-833-2200). *(See Map 6.4 Floodplains).*

As development occurs along the creeks that feed the reservoir, there is a potential for surface and groundwater pollution, i.e., failed septic systems in rural areas. Where lands include ravines or floodplains that flow directly to the reservoir and no centralized sewer is available, the township may wish to use lower densities to preserve water quality, especially in rural areas where some houses still rely on well water.

According to *Protecting Floodplain Resources* (FEMA, 1996) floodplains perform several critical functions:

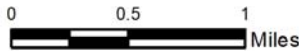
- **Water Resources- Natural flood and erosion control** – Flood storage and conveyance; reduce flood velocities; reduce peak flows; reduce sedimentation;
- **Water Quality Maintenance** – Filter nutrients and impurities from runoff; process organic wastes; moderate temperature fluctuations;
- **Groundwater Recharge** – Reduce frequency and duration of low surface flows;
- **Biological Resources** – Rich, alluvial soils promote vegetative growth; maintain bio diversity, integrity of ecosystems;
- **Fish and Wildlife habitats** – Provide breeding and feeding grounds; create and enhance waterfowl habitat; protect habitats for rare and endangered species;
- **Societal Resources** – Harvest of wild and cultivated products; enhance agricultural lands; provide sites for aqua culture; restore and enhance forest lands;
- **Recreation** – Provide areas for passive and active uses, provide open space and provide aesthetic pleasure;
- **Scientific Study/Outdoor Education** – Contain cultural resources (historic and archaeological sites) and environmental studies.




The Delaware County FEMA floodplain maps were last updated in 2009. With water levels rising and with all the natural benefits of floodplains listed above, it is important to protect areas in the 100-year floodplain from development.



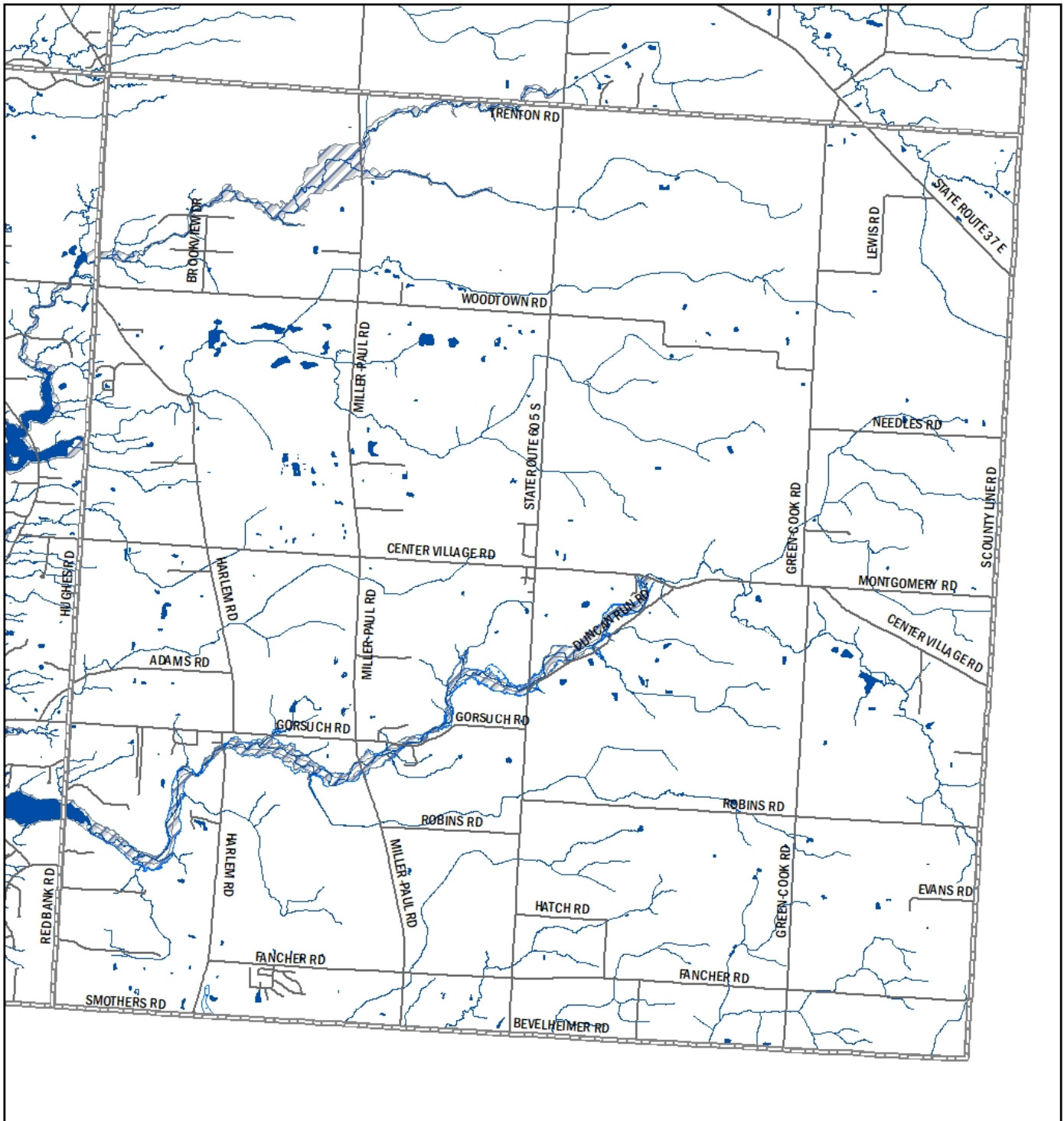
6.3 Slopes Greater Than 20%

Harlem Township



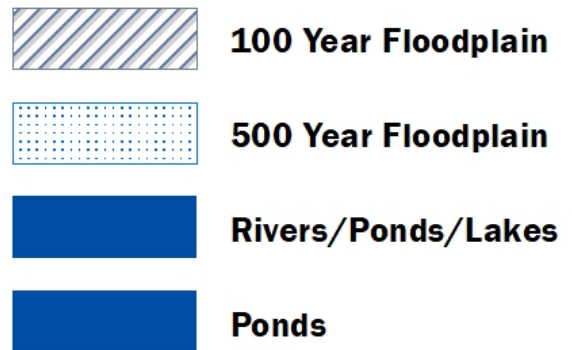
-  Streams
-  Slope > 20%
-  Township Boundaries

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6.4 Floodplains

Harlem Township



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Wetlands

Wetlands are generally defined as soils that support a predominance of vegetation which grows wholly or partially underwater, and/or are under water at least two weeks per year. The wetlands map shows the location of wetlands from the National Wetland Inventory (NWI). Within Harlem Township, there are four types of wetlands: freshwater emergent wetland, freshwater forested/shrub wetland, freshwater pond, and riverine (*See Map 6.5 Wetlands*).

Jurisdictional wetlands are regulated by the Clean Water Act of 1972, Section 404. They consist of:

1. Hydric soils,
2. Hydrophytic vegetation,
3. Wetland hydrology (this means they support more than 50% wetland vegetation, are poorly drained, and are periodically inundated or saturated).

Wetlands serve many of the same functions as floodplains, and deserve similar protection. Wetlands are natural storm water detention systems that trap, filter and break down surface runoff. Most of Harlem Township's wetlands are tiled fields. If tiled before 1985, they are exempt from regulation unless they revert to their natural state.

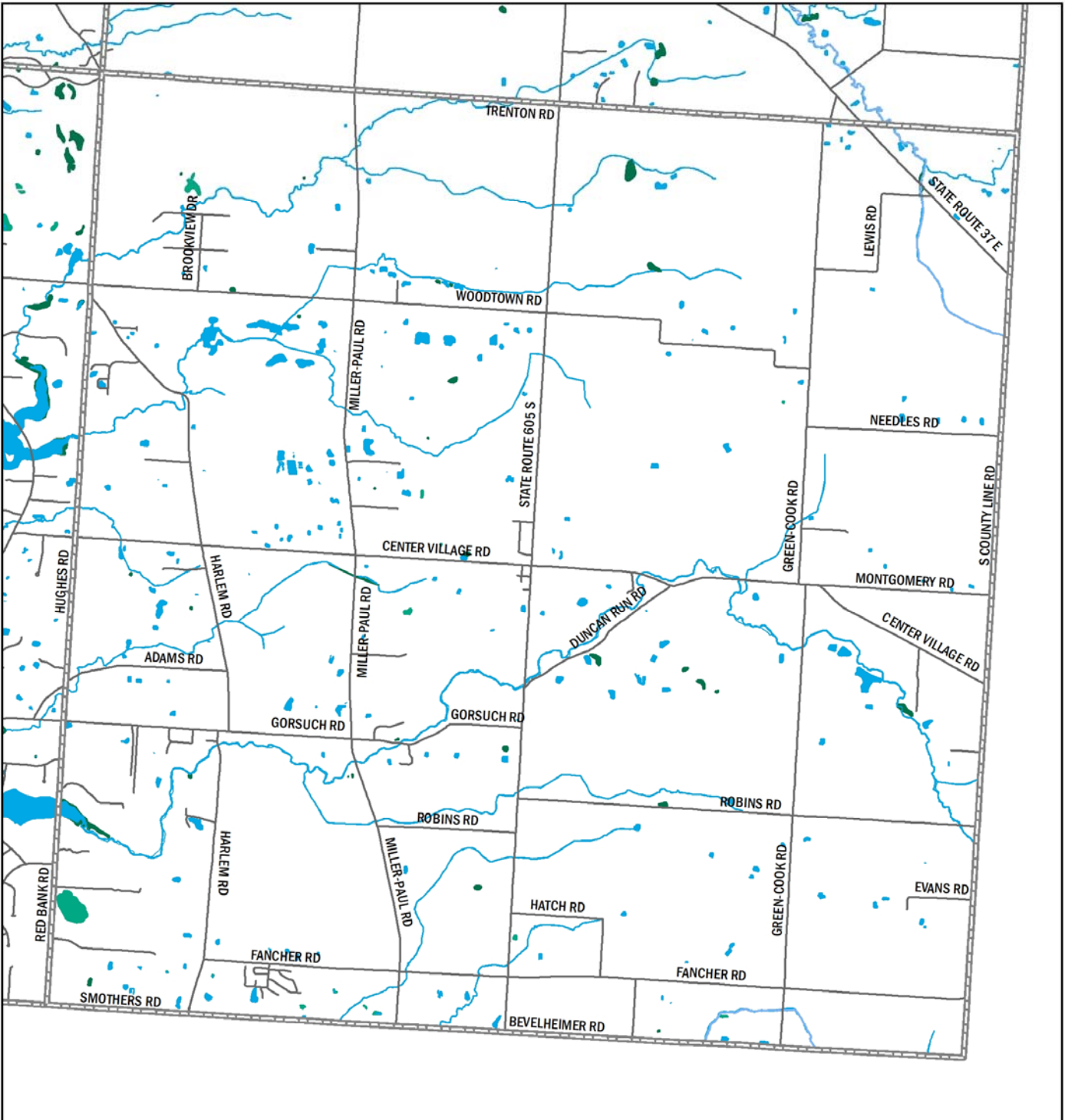
Prime Agricultural Soils

The Prime Agriculture Soils map shows the location of soils suited to high yields in Harlem Township. Agriculture is still an important land use in Harlem Township, although development pressure may reduce the value and viability of agricultural properties.

Creative zoning and development techniques may be able to save some agricultural land as open space. There is a methodology to evaluate which farms are most valuable to be preserved, based upon highest yield soils, proximity to utilities, four-lane highways, and dense settlements. The method is called the Land Evaluation Site Assessment system or LESA and was created by the US Department of Agriculture. When farms are considered for purchase of development rights, those with the highest LESA ranking might be given the most favorable consideration (*see Chapter 13 for details on the Local Agricultural Easement Purchase Program*). The DCRPC and the Delaware Soil and Water District can perform the LESA evaluation. (*see Map 6.6 Prime Farmland*)

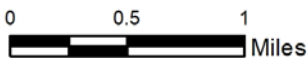
The Delaware Soil and Water Conservation District also recommend that farmers who want to help preserve the viability of farming utilize edge buffers on cropland. Some benefits of edge buffers include:

- Filtering surface water runoff to protect against harmful algae blooms;
- Planting in edge buffers can protect against erosion and loss of farmland;
- Buffers resist the accumulation of sediment and debris in water;
- Slows water runoff from storms, preventing excessive flooding, and protecting the topsoils;
- Planted buffers can provide a habitat for predatory insects, insect-eating birds, and pollinators;
- Can aid in the economic production of farms through hay, lumber, fruit trees, and bees for honey; and



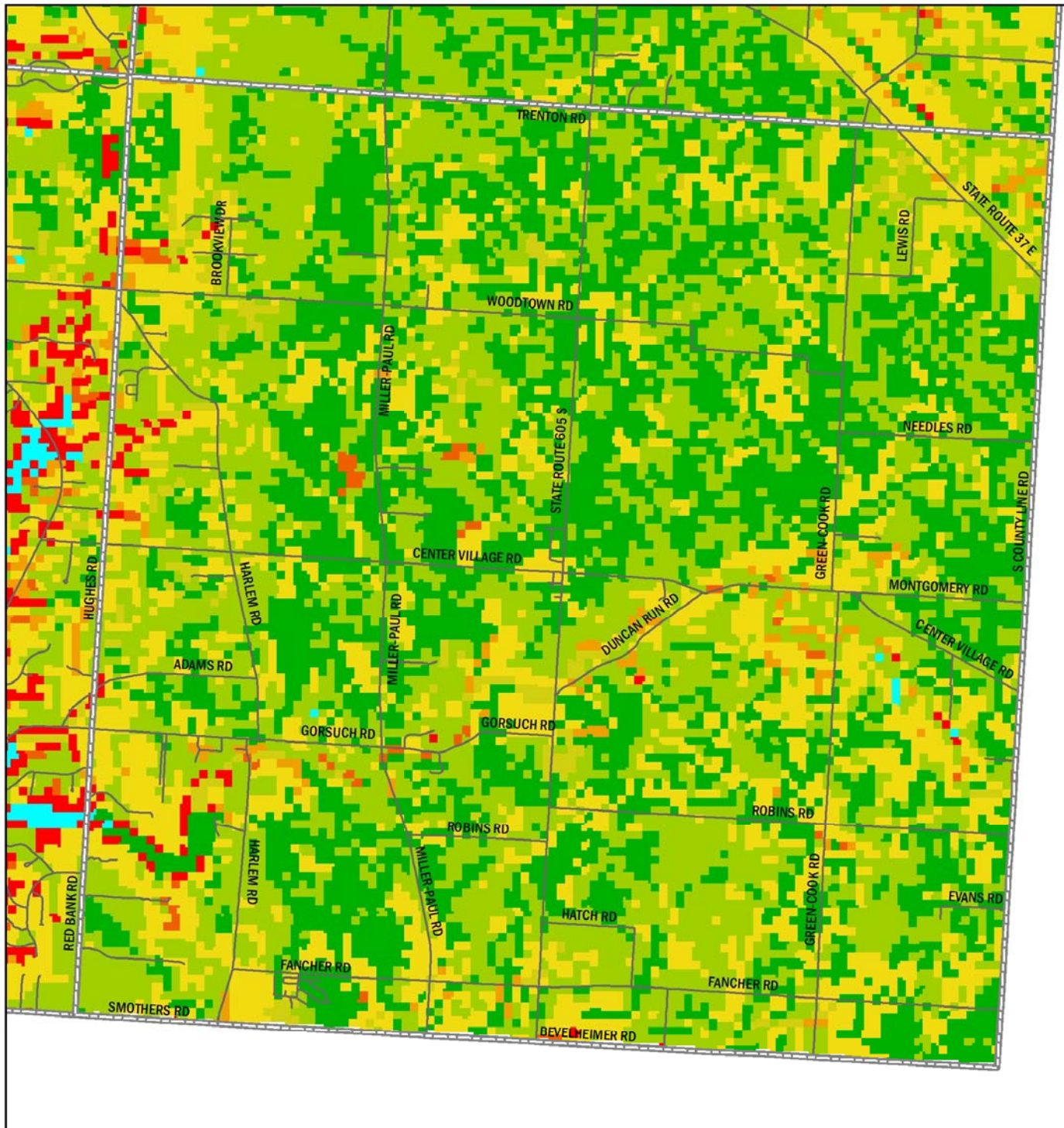
6.5 Wetlands

Harlem Township



- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Rivers/Lakes/Streams/Ponds
- Road Centerlines
- Township Boundaries

Prepared by: Delaware County Regional Planning Commission (740-833-2260)
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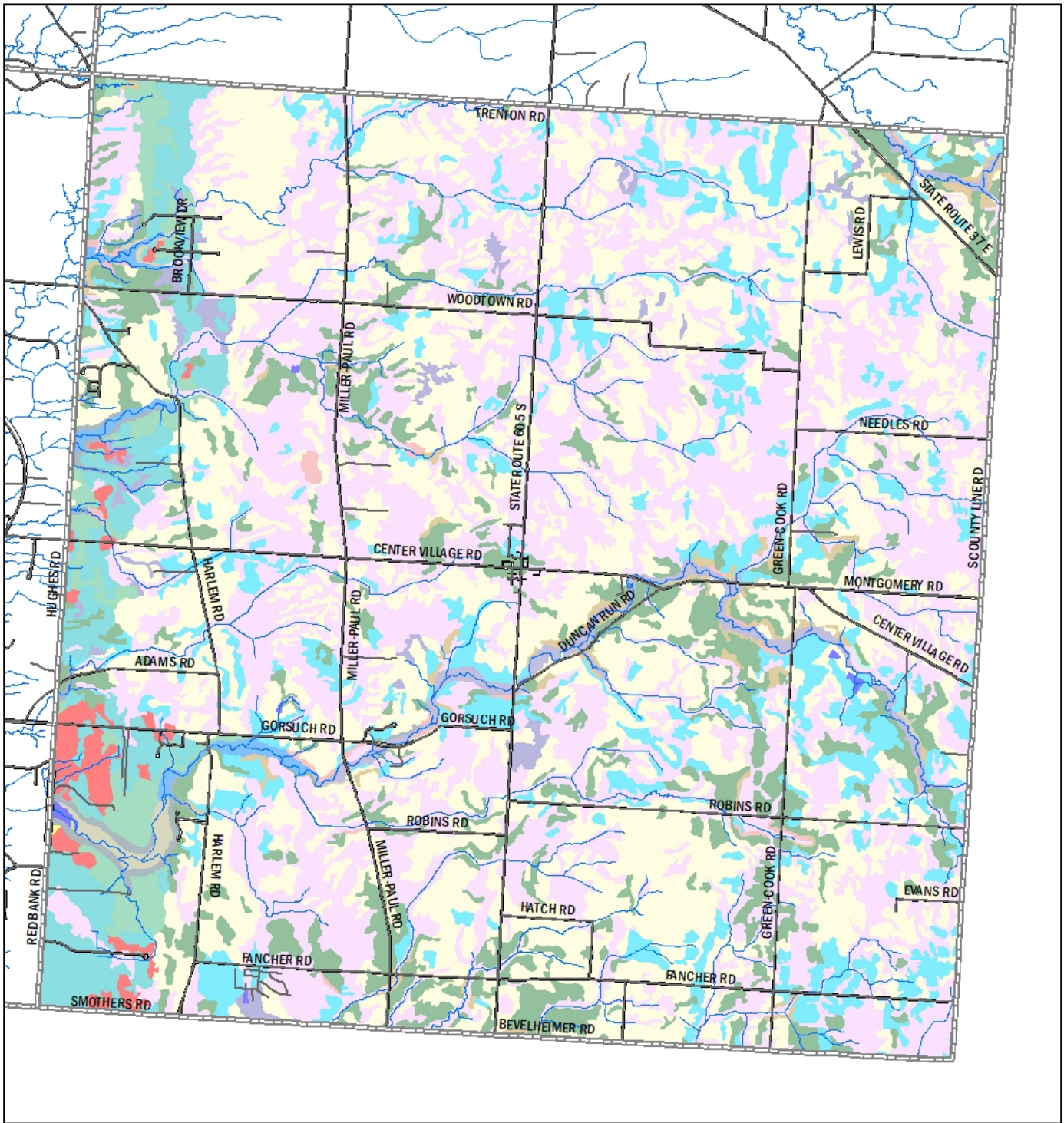
6.6 Prime Farmland

Harlem Township



- High (Y=120-130)
- High (Y=115)
- Moderate High (Y=80-115)
- Moderate High (Y=85-110)
- Moderate High (Y=95-110)
- Moderate High (Y=90-95)
- Moderate (Y=65-95)
- Low (Y=0-85)
- Not Rated / Data Not Available
- Water

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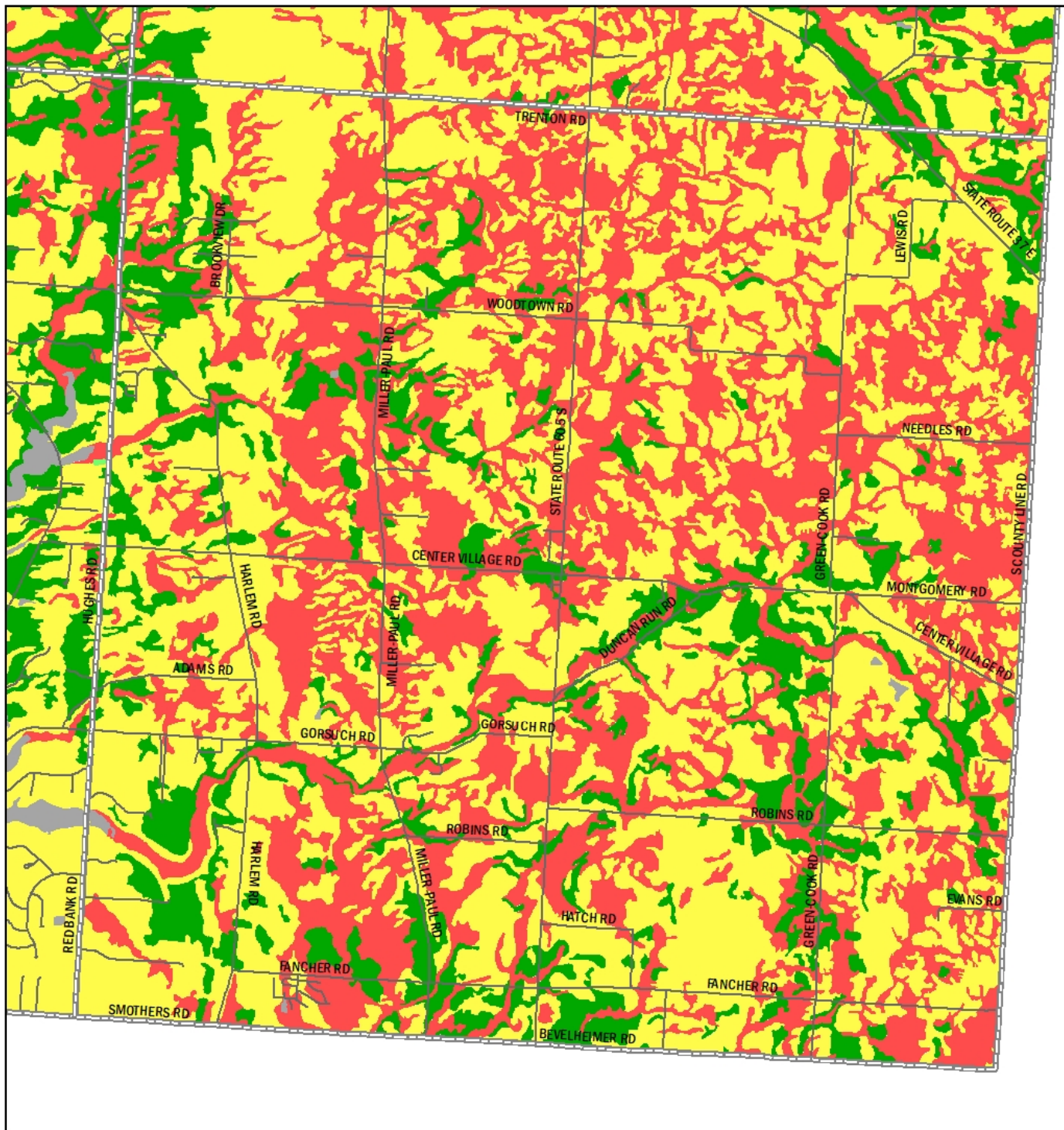
6.7 Soil Type

Harlem Township



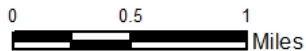
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	AmD2		CeC2		PwA
	AmE		CnA		SkA
	AmF		HyB		SnA
	BeA		LbF		SsA
	BeB		LsA		SsB
	CeB		LvB		W



6.8 Soil Suitability for On-Site Sewage Treatment

Harlem Township



- Suited for Traditional Leach Lines Systems or Mound Systems
- Suited for Mound Systems
- Suited for Mound Systems, May be Subject to Flooding
- Not Suited for Soil-based Treatment, May be Suited for Irrigation
- Not Suited for Soil-based Treatment (Hydric Soils)
- Urbanized Area / Other Soils

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- May decrease property tax liabilities for farmers by utilizing a conservation buffer to assist with soil erosion. (Check with the Delaware County Auditor's Office for details).

Soil Suitability for Septic Systems

Since sanitary sewer service is not available to a large portion of the township, it is useful to evaluate the soil capability for septic systems. Land with very poor suitability for septic systems should be served by centralized sanitary sewer or alternative sewage disposal systems. (*see Map 6.7 Soils and Map 6.8 Sanitary Treatment*)

A counterintuitive approach, however, may be to discourage septic systems within the Township. When centralized sanitary sewer does become available, development can then be concentrated on the fringes of the Township to preserve the agricultural base.

Critical Resources

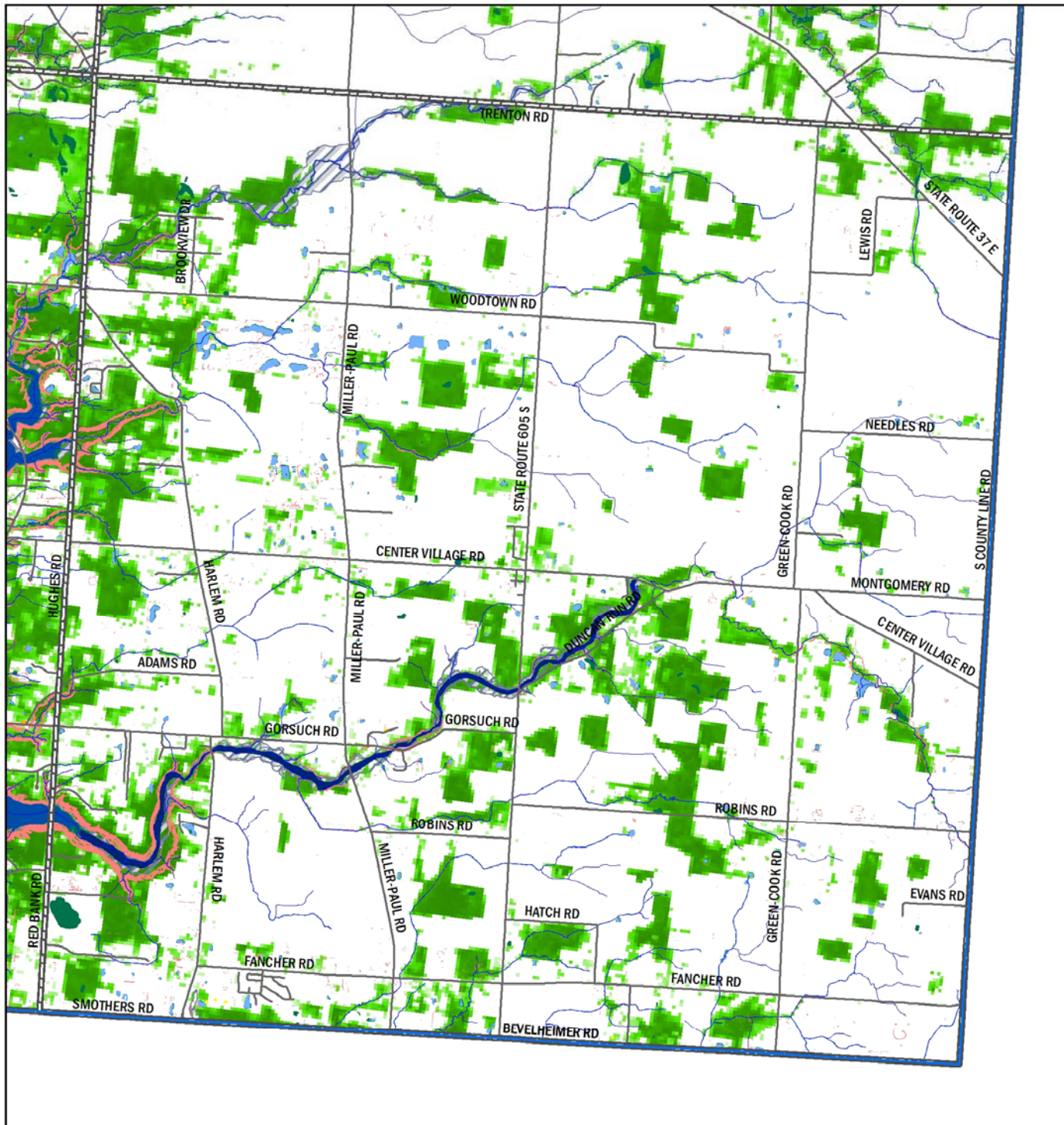
The combined Critical Resources map displays generalized floodplains, water, wetlands, prime agricultural soils and 100-foot suggested setbacks from major watercourses. Since it is a goal to preserve the natural resources of the township, this map should be used as an evaluation tool when land is developed. (*see Map 6.9 Critical Resources*)

Archaeological & Historic Sites

Archaeological Sites

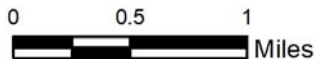
The Ohio Archaeological Inventory is the official record of archaeological site information for Ohio. There are over 3,200 archaeological sites recorded in Delaware County, including 30 in Harlem Township. Prehistoric sites recorded in the township thus far range from the Paleoindian period through the Late Woodland period (roughly 10,000 BC to AD 1000). In addition, five burial mounds were reported in Harlem Township in William Mills' (1914) Archaeological Atlas of Ohio, although none have been professionally excavated and their exact locations are not known. Several historic sites dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have also been reported.

Based on the large number of prehistoric and historic sites recorded in other parts of the county that have received more attention, it is considered highly likely that many more unreported archaeological sites exist within the township. Archaeological sites are finite, fragile, and non-renewable resources that can be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places and should also be taken into consideration when planning for development. The presence of historical or archaeological resources is also one of the criteria used to qualify properties for an Agricultural Land Easement (ALE), one of the USDA's Agricultural Conservation Easement programs which can protect working farms from development through long-term easements.



6.9 Critical Resources

Harlem Township



- Tree Canopy Full Coverage
- No Coverage
- Slope > 20%
- Wetland (NWI)
- Streams / Drainage Courses
- Ponds
- Rivers / Lakes
- Floodway
- 100-Year Floodplain
- 500-Year Floodplain
- National Register Sites (OHPO) buffer 50'
- Historic Sites (OHPO) buffer 50'
- Archaeological Sites (OHPO) buffer 50'

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 www.dcrpc.org (8/22/2019)

Historical Sites

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) maintains the state's official record of historic properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. These properties are recognized for their contribution to the culture of a community.

Harlem Township has one property listed in the National Register – the John Cook Farm – at 12040 Gorsuch Road. It is possible that other historic properties in the township are eligible for listing, but have yet to be nominated. The OHPO lists the following benefits to listing in the National Register:

- The listing of a building, structure, site, object or district in the National Register of Historic Places accords it a certain prestige, which can raise the property owner's and community's awareness and pride, and
- Income-producing (depreciable) properties which are listed in the National Register individually or as part of a historic district may be aided by tax credits and other funding programs.

A listing on the National Register is sometimes a prerequisite for funding applications for restoration work through various private, nonprofit organizations, such as the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

The OHPO also maintains the Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI), which is a record of buildings and structures which may have architectural or historical significance. The Ohio Historic Inventory form is an important

reference for organizing community preservation efforts and is used by state, federal, and local agencies when making land use, transportation, and development decisions.

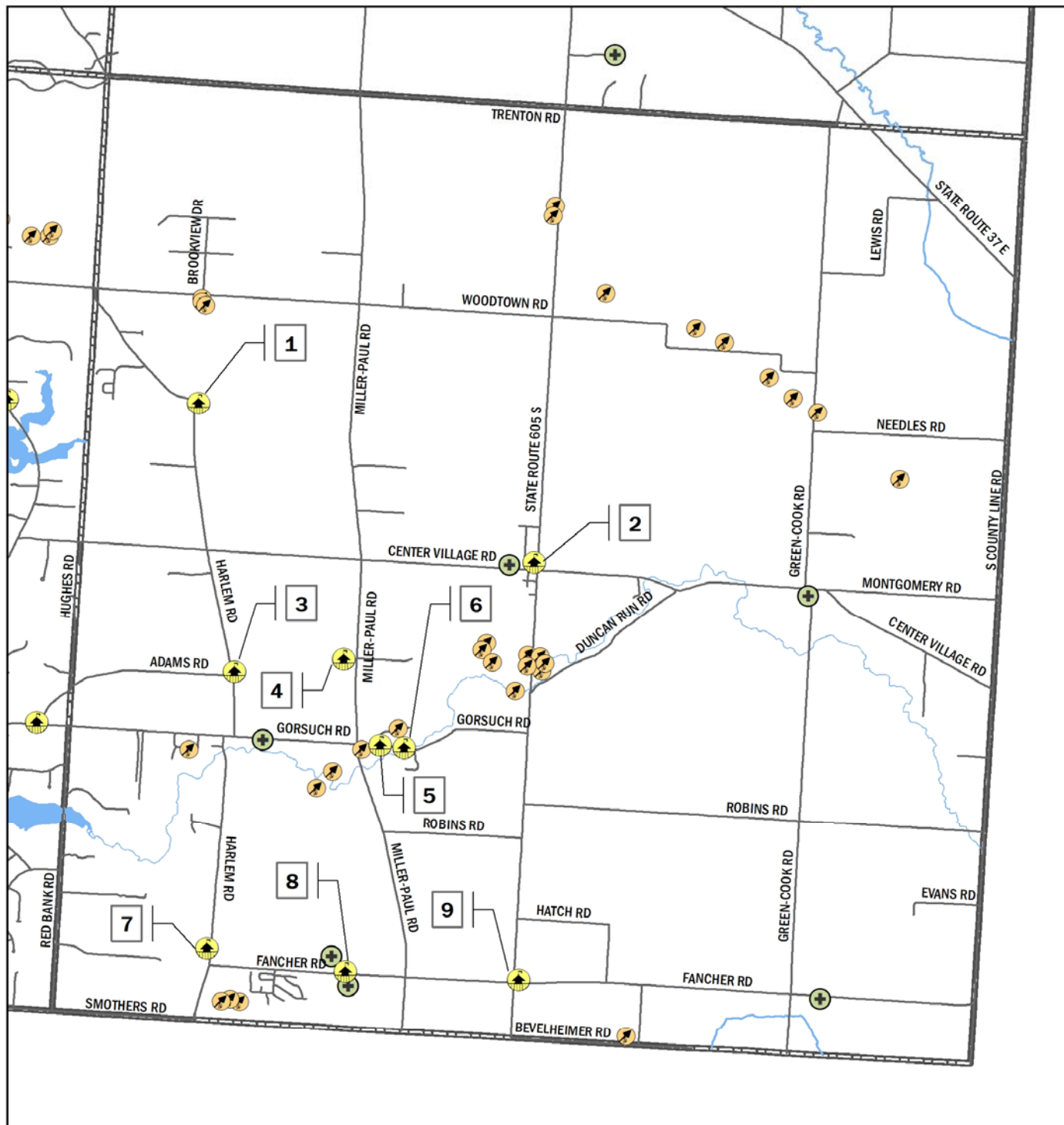
The following properties are listed in the Ohio Historic Inventory within Harlem Township—their respective OHI number is included for reference, as well as the map number, in brackets, for identification:

- Rasche House (DEL-1049-18) [7]
- Curtain Players Theater (DEL-1050-18) [3]
- Sunbear Studio (DEL-1051-18) [2]
- Tschakert (Trustee) Property (DEL-1052-18) [9]
- Gabriel Farmstead (DEL-1053-18) [1]
- Paul House (DEL-1054-18) [4]
- John Cook Farm/Watts House (also on National Register) (DEL-9-18) [5]

There are also two historical markers located within the Township. The historic marker program, in operation since the 1950s, is a program through the Ohio History Connection, Local History Services Department. The markers are intended to "tell the state's history as written by its communities." The two markers existing within Harlem Township are:

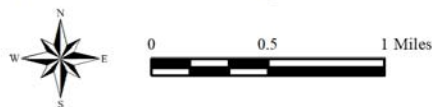
- Benajah Cook Sawmill and Farmstead [6]
- Field Musician Richard W. Thompson [8]

Around 20 new markers are added every year. New markers are obtained by submission and approval of an application to the Local History Services Department. *(see Map 6.10 Archaeological/Historical Sites)*



6.10 Archaeological/Historical Sites

Harlem Township



- Archaeological Sites
- Historical Sites
- Rivers/Lakes/Streams
- Road Centerlines
- Township Boundaries

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 www.dcrpc.org (8/22/2019)

Land Cover

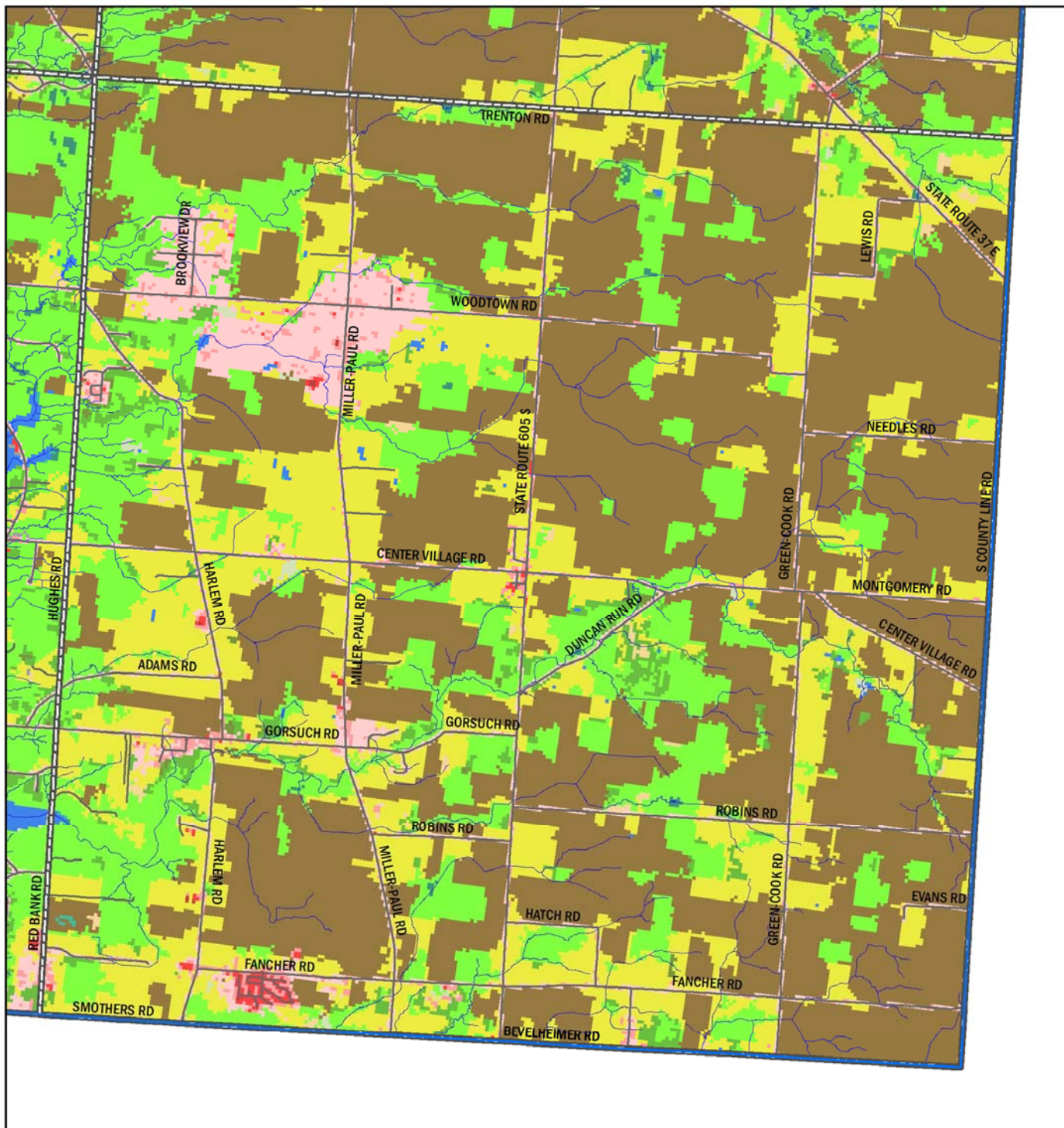
The Land Cover map shows the land cover categories from the National Land Cover Database (NLCD), as delineated by the United States Geologic Survey (USGS). Using several dates of aerial imagery, the USGS categorizes land cover into 1 of several different coded classes. The National Land Cover Database data is updated every 5 years and can provide valuable information regarding general changes in land cover that may not be represented well in the Auditor's land use data. For example, a 10-acre parcel with a residence will be classified as residential according to Auditor data, but will not take into account the potential forested areas on the property.

One drawback from the Land Cover data published by the USGS is the granularity. The land cover classifications are used by comparing and analyzing orthoimagery. The analysis is a complex algorithm which generalizes land use on grids that represent 30 feet by 30 feet areas on the ground. This generalization works well for larger areas, but may sometimes result in inaccurate data at more defined levels. *See Map 6.11 Land Cover*

Development or Harvesting of Natural Resources

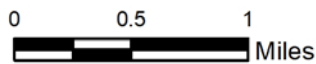
Commercial mineral extraction is not a major land use in Harlem Township. However, prime agricultural soil is a natural resource harvested every year through agriculture, or it could be harvested as topsoil or sod. The township may consider a policy that permits the fair development of quarrying within other zoning

districts as a conditional use if certain performance standards are met (noise prevention, dust control, buffering and screening, appropriate access, hours of operation, etc). Mining operations should not be permitted within the 100-year floodway, and should only be permitted within the 100-year floodplain with strict environmental controls to prevent water pollution, flotation of equipment and other related hazards. *(see Map 6.12 Bedrock Type)*



6.11 Land Cover

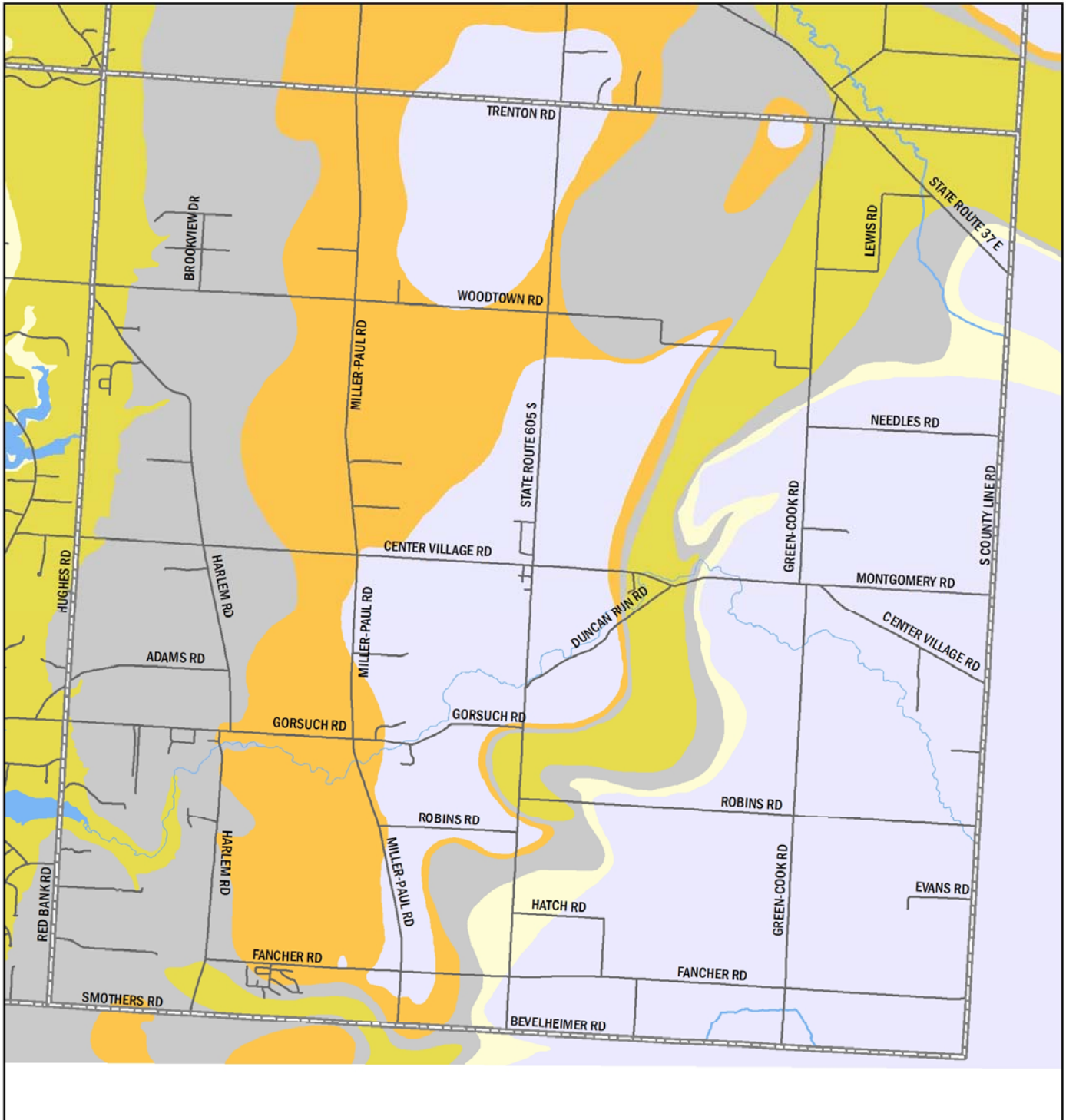
Harlem Township



Legend

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Woody Wetlands | Hay/Pasture | Developed, Low Intensity |
| Shrub/Scrub | Evergreen Forest | Developed, High Intensity |
| Open Water | Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands | Deciduous Forest |
| Mixed Forest | Developed, Open Space | Cultivated Crops |
| Herbaceous | Developed, Medium Intensity | Barren Land |

Prepared by: Delaware County Regional Planning Commission (740-833-2260)
 www.dcrpc.org (8/22/2019)













6.12 Bedrock Type

Harlem Township



Prepared by: Delaware County Regional Planning Commission (740-833-2260)
www.dcrpc.org (8/22/2019)

- | | |
|---|---|
|  Columbus Limestone (Dc) |  Sunbury Shale (Ms) |
|  Delaware Limestone (Dd) |  Berea Sandstone (Mb) |
|  Ohio Shale (Doh) |  Mississippian Undivided (Mu) |
|  Olentangy Shale (Dol) |  Salina Undifferentiated (Ss) |
|  Bedford Shale (MDbd) |  Salina Undifferentiated (Ssu) |

Chapter 7 | Housing



General

Providing a range of housing in a developing rural community is a complex planning issue. Harlem Township’s zoning provides for a relatively small, limited, variety of housing types—nothing other than one single-family, detached structure is permitted on each AR-1 or FR-1 residential parcel. Even when sanitary sewer comes to the township, nothing other than one single-family and multi-family detached, semi-detached, attached, modular and cluster structures are permitted in PUD, PRD, and PRC planned residential districts with access to sanitary sewer. Minimum square footage permitted by zoning for single family houses begins at 1,500 square feet for ranch homes, with minimum square footage increasing as additional levels increase.

Existing Housing Stock

Existing residential homes were evaluated in Harlem Township using Delaware County Auditor data. This assessment only includes measurable components regarding size and age of the residences, and does not reflect the condition of the exterior of the homes.

Analyzing the 1,331 properties that contain a single-family home, several facts about housing can be identified. For accuracy, only housing constructed up through the end of 2018 were used:

1. Single-family homes were built between 1840 and 2018, with an average year of 1979;
2. The average home has 3.25 bedrooms and 2.5 bathrooms;
3. The average livable square footage of a single-family home is 1,722.5 square feet, with a median size of 2,135 square feet;
4. The average total market value (value of land plus the value of improvements), as appraised by the Delaware County Auditor’s Office, of a single-family home is \$307,578, with a median total market value of \$277,150; and
5. The median lot size of a single-family home is 3.47 acres, while the average is lower at 1.57 acres, due to smaller historic lots bringing down the average.

Table 7.1 Housing Units in Delaware County (2000 & 2010)

Area	2000 Census			2010 Census		
	Housing Units	County Rank	Vacancy Rate	Housing Units	County Rank (Change)	Vacancy Rate
Unincorporated Areas (Townships)						
Berkshire Township	712	16	4.50%	939	15 (↑1)	6.50%
Berlin Township	1,239	11	4.70%	2,166	8 (↑3)	4.29%
Brown Township	479	21	3.30%	558	21 (-)	3.94%
Concord Township	1,374	10	5.80%	3,381	6 (↑4)	6.09%
Delaware Township	373	22	7.00%	999	13 (↑9)	10.81%
Genoa Township	4,058	3	5.00%	8,047	3 (-)	3.74%
Harlem Township	1,382	9	3.10%	1,565	11 (↓2)	4.98%
Kingston Township	554	18	3.10%	781	18 (-)	2.82%
Liberty Township	3,469	4	5.30%	5,533	4 (-)	5.80%
Marlboro Township	167	26	6.70%	113	28 (↓2)	7.08%
Orange Township	5,055	2	8.40%	9,890	2 (-)	6.23%
Oxford Township	318	23	7.20%	385	23 (-)	6.75%
Porter Township	597	17	3.00%	713	19 (↓2)	3.23%
Radnor Township	511	19	4.30%	600	20 (↓1)	4.67%
Scioto Township	864	14	4.70%	941	14 (-)	4.89%
Thompson Township	220	24	8.20%	258	25 (↓1)	3.49%
Trenton Township	769	15	3.00%	818	17 (↓2)	4.16%
Troy Township	1,210	12	8.50%	891	16 (↓4)	6.17%
Unincorporated Area Total	23,351	-	5.30%	38,578	-	5.33%
Incorporated Areas (Municipalities)						
Columbus	1,660	7	7.80%	2,138	9 (↓2)	3.32%
Delaware city	10,208	1	6.70%	13,979	1 (-)	6.20%
Galena	132	28	7.60%	237	26 (↑2)	9.70%
Sunbury	1,057	13	3.90%	1,773	10 (↑3)	5.81%
Shawnee Hills	199	25	9.00%	295	24 (↑1)	9.15%
Powell	2,032	6	2.80%	3,975	5 (↑1)	4.50%
Ashley	500	20	6.20%	542	22 (↓2)	7.20%
Ostrander	156	27	5.10%	230	27 (-)	3.91%
Dublin	1,501	8	6.90%	1,511	12 (↓4)	4.90%
Westerville	2,311	5	3.70%	3,120	7 (↓2)	5.42%
Incorporated Area Total	19,756	-	5.00%	27,800	-	5.62%
Delaware County Total	43,107	-		66,378	-	5.45%

6. The average home is 1.4 stories, indicating that the majority of homes are 1-story ranches, with several 1.5 story homes, and a few 2-2.5 story homes.

Housing Status

Of the 18 townships and 10 municipalities in Delaware County, Harlem Township was the 9th largest provider of housing stock according to the 2000 census. At that time, Harlem Township accounted for 3.10% of the housing stock. Between 2000 and 2010, Harlem Township housing units increased by 183 units. These 183 new housing units in Harlem Township accounted for only 0.08% of new housing units across Delaware County during that same time period. This addition, however, was less than the average for Delaware County, which resulted in Harlem Township dropping two places to the 11th largest provider of housing.

The top five communities for housing units in 2010 (the City of Delaware, Orange, Genoa, and Liberty Townships, and the City of Powell) collectively provided 62.41% of housing units in 2010, but 71.34% of the housing units created since 2000. The difference can be attributed to the fact these already populated areas are growing more quickly, partially fueled by the availability of centralized sewer service.

Table 7.1 also shows vacancy rates, as determined by the 2000 and 2010 census. In general, vacancy rates show a healthy supply of homes available. Vacancy rates below 2% indicate a tight housing market which can contribute to increased housing costs, while vacancy rates of 5% are normal for an area with a reasonable housing supply based on market demand.

Building permit activity since 2010 in Harlem Township can indicate what growth activity may have occurred since the previous census; Harlem Township had 194 new residential building permits between 2010 and 2018. Comparatively, Harlem Township had 198 building permits between 2000 and 2010, indicating that growth in Harlem Township has remained constant since at least 2000.

Affordable Housing Versus Housing That's Affordable

"Affordable housing" has traditionally referred to housing that is constructed for those who cannot afford to live in the average residential unit; categorized by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) based on a percentage of the area's median income (AMI). HUD has three categories based on income: 80% of the AMI is considered "Low Income," 50% of the AMI is considered "Very Low Income," and 30% of the AMI is considered "Extremely Low Income." The Area Median Income is calculated by HUD using the census area where the home is located. For Delaware County, the AMI is calculated using the Columbus Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Simultaneously, the percent of a household's income that is devoted to the cost of housing is also taken into account since housing costs vary. HUD defines three benchmarks for determining the degree to which housing is considered "affordable." Households which spend less than 30% of their income on housing operate within the realm of what is considered "affordable," while households which spend between 30% and 50% of their income on housing are

Table 7.2 Section 8 Income Guidelines

Income Category	Household Size							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
80% of AMI (Low Income)	\$43,700	\$49,950	\$56,200	\$62,400	\$67,400	\$72,400	\$77,400	\$82,400
50% of AMI (Very Low Income)	\$27,300	\$31,200	\$35,100	\$39,000	\$42,150	\$45,250	\$48,400	\$51,500
30% of AMI (Extremely Low Income)	\$16,400	\$18,750	\$21,330	\$25,750	\$30,170	\$34,590	\$39,010	\$43,430

**Columbus, Ohio Metropolitan Statistical Area - Fiscal Year 2019 Median Family Income = 78,000*

considered “cost-burdened.” Households spending in excess of 50% of their income on housing are considered to be “severely cost-burdened.”

Affordable housing is lacking in Delaware County, largely driven by an increase in the market price for housing units which are currently being built. HUD does offer assistance to cost-burdened households, however, the lower-waged echelons of the job market are not increasing wages at a pace that matches the increasing cost of housing. This mismatch between income and housing costs results in higher percentages of income devoted to housing, and subsequently less income available for other needs, putting local jurisdictions and residents at financial risk.

Housing and Income Relationship

Delaware County is currently experiencing rising property values and an increased cost of living. The high-profile Delaware County school systems are a large factor contributing to the desirability of the County as a location for existing and transitional residents to Central Ohio. Combined with the high-end housing being constructed by developers, the cost of housing in Delaware County is the highest out of the counties in Central Ohio, as well as the state.

As this high-growth, high-cost development continues in Delaware County. Travel costs, such as the amount of income spend on gas, increased mileage, and increased congestion on roadways that will require more frequent maintenance, will rise through the spread of the growth footprint and the relative impact on schools, public facilities and infrastructure will increase as well. As these costs of living rise, many local residents will face job markets that are not providing increasing wages that can financially keep up with the costs.

If housing that is affordable isn’t available, these workers will be forced to relocate to other market areas for housing that may meet their budget and provide a more comfortable lifestyle. The result is that service sector employment will decrease locally, adversely affecting the entire community. The issue, however, is not related to only low-wage employees.

Housing and Income Growth Rates

According to a housing needs study completed in 2018 by Vogt Strategic Insights (VSI), “*Analysis of Housing Need for the Columbus Metropolitan Statistical Area,*” Delaware County saw a compounded annual growth rate of 4.58% in home sales prices, while the median household income had a compounded annual growth

Table 7.3 Projection of Median Household Income and Median Home Sales Price

	2017	Compounded Growth Rate (2012-2017)	Projections***				
			2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Delaware County*							
Years Projected Forward	-	-	3	8	13	18	23
Median Household Income	\$98,635	1.66%	\$103,629	\$112,521	\$122,175	\$132,658	\$144,040
Median Home Sales Price	\$304,000	4.58%	\$347,712	\$434,973	\$544,134	\$680,690	\$851,515
Difference	\$205,365	-	\$244,083	\$322,453	\$421,959	\$548,032	\$707,475
Ratio	3.1	-	3.4	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.9
Harlem Township**							
Years Projected Forward	-	-	3	8	13	18	23
Median Household Income	\$81,151	4.36%	\$92,235	\$114,174	\$141,331	\$174,947	\$216,560
Median Home Sales Price	\$268,400	1.89%	\$283,908	\$311,770	\$342,368	\$375,968	\$412,865
Difference	\$187,249	-	\$191,673	\$197,597	\$201,037	\$201,021	\$196,306
Ratio	3.3	-	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.9
<p>*2017 VSI 2018 study, "Analysis of Housing Need for the Columbus Metropolitan Statistical Area" **ACS data and Compounded Growth Rate obtained through ACS Data using the formula: $((2017 \text{ Value}/2012 \text{ Value})^{(1/5)})-1$ ***Projection Formula: $\text{Future Value} = \text{Present Value} * (1 + \text{Compounded Annual Growth Rate})^{\text{Number of Years Projected}}$</p>							

rate of only 1.66% between 2012 and 2017. In other words, growth in home sales prices are increasing almost three times faster than household incomes.

Table 7.3 illustrates the growth rates using 2017 median values. The median home sales price to household income ratio was a healthy 3.1 for Delaware County in 2017, however, using the compounded growth rates provided in the VSI housing report, that ratio would increase to a cost inhibitive 3.9 by 2025.

Harlem Township fares better than the County as a whole with a lower compounded growth rate for sales price, and a higher compounded growth rate for incomes when compared to the County. The median household income in Harlem Township, between 2012 and 2017 according to the American Community

Survey, increased 2.3 times faster than the median home value. As a caveat, home value and home sales price are not necessarily the same. The American Community Survey uses survey respondent information for the data, so the home value metric may be skewed depending on how the respondent interprets home value – what the home would actually sell for on the open market with guidance from real estate agents versus a laymen's interpretation of what the home should be valued at.

Additionally, the ratios provided are just a metric. The relationship between the two is more complex. For example, the increase in housing costs may be due to higher income individuals relocating to the area and initializing the construction of more expensive homes.

However, developers may also be constructing higher cost homes which are being filled by households with higher incomes.

Regardless of the cause, it's important for Harlem Township to keep the ratio of home sales prices to household incomes at or below 3.0 in order to ensure single-family affordability for the existing and future residents of Harlem Township. If home prices increase too drastically in a short time frame, Harlem Township risks losing the character of the community.

Within Harlem Township many of these trends may not be completely evident; however, they do exist. A lack of affordable housing as population increases is unavoidable unless developers are encouraged and/or granted incentives to develop more reasonably-priced housing options. The housing market is driven by developers' profits, which increase with housing market values. Affordable housing (or housing which is more affordable) is needed in Harlem Township to make the local economy stronger and to provide housing for residents with mid- to low-income jobs. Affordable housing should be considered a necessary type of development in Harlem Township's future.

Age-Based Housing

An emerging trend in the housing market is the recognition that communities need to respond to different generational needs based on the ages and lifestyles of its current and future residents. Single-family suburban development typically appeals to families with children, and as children age and leave the home, many parents no longer want the maintenance

and responsibility related to the single-family home and yard. Simultaneously, the baby boomer generation is staying active longer, and resisting moving into traditional retirement homes.

Recent studies have shown an overwhelming desire by these populations to remain in the communities where they raised their families and lived for decades. The desire to downsize is met with the reality that there is no available product in their community, and they must look elsewhere. This group of empty-nesters is a demographic group that will continue to grow in the coming decades. Referring back to *Chapter 2, Population & Demographics*, the three most populous age cohorts were 45-49, 50-54, and 55-59 years of age—totaling 28.1% of Harlem Township's population. In ten years, these age groups will become the 55-59, 60-64, and 65-69 year old age cohorts; the prime demographic for age-based, empty nester housing.

Responding to this trend (and the recent challenges in the single-family market), developers have proposed several "age-targeted" residential developments. These projects seek higher density developments to promote more walkable neighborhoods that are not necessarily accounted for in the local Comprehensive Plan.

If sanitary sewer services become available to support the walkable environment, there may be interest in this type of development; however, caution should be exercised when reviewing these proposals to ensure that the developments truly are aimed at "empty-nesters." Some developers have recently begun using the terms "empty-nester" and/or "age-targeted"

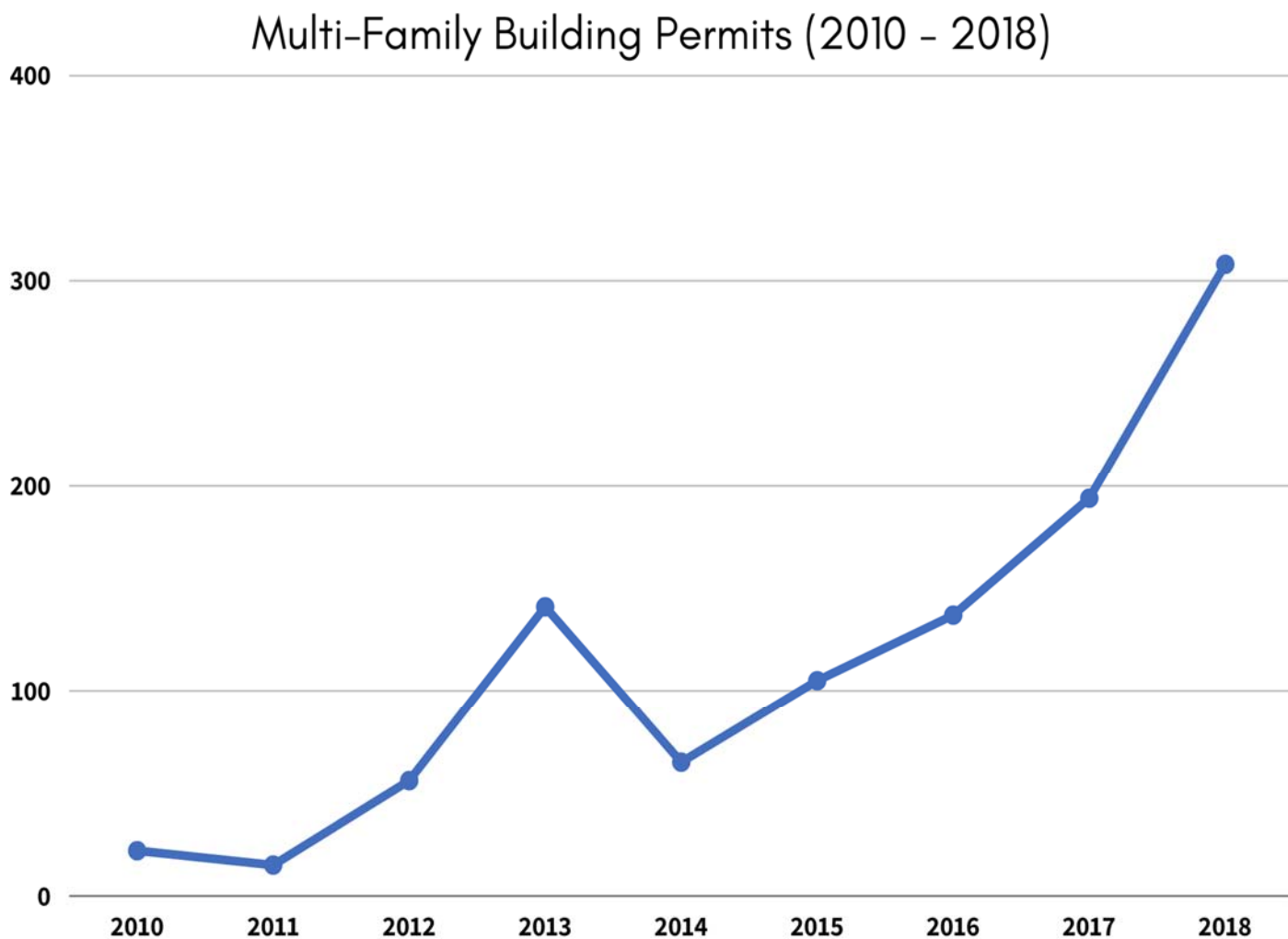
housing to obtain the higher densities without constructing housing that is actually appealing to empty-nesters. Some elements of empty-nester housing design include:

1. Ranch-style, single story housing (or housing with a first floor master bedroom and bathroom);
2. Sidewalks or multi-use paths on both sides of the street, or anywhere where residences or open spaces are located;
3. No stairs to gain access to any building or residence in the development; and
4. Smaller yards, or housing where landscaping and snow removal is controlled by a home owner’s association;

Multi-Family Housing

The lack of sanitary sewer systems, and the township’s desire to maintain a sense of rural character, limit Harlem Township’s density and housing mix. Areas in the more urban parts of the County, such as Columbus, Delaware, and

Figure 7.1 Delaware County Multi-Family Building Permits (2010-2018)



Orange and Liberty Townships (including Powell) are the primary multi-family apartment providers in the Delaware County housing market. They generally offer higher densities—sometimes to prevent annexation and/or protect larger-lot rural areas.

In the last several years, multi-family units (especially condominiums) have become a component in many housing proposals across Delaware County within areas that have sewer service. Between 2010 and 2018, 1,043 building permits were issued for multi-family units, with almost half of those issued in 2017 or 2018.

Traditionally, condominiums have had a smaller footprint than an individual house which could be used to preserve open space through cluster/conservation subdivisions. Condominiums serve a population that does not want the maintenance issues that are associated with single-family homes, which subsequently makes this type of housing attractive to “empty-nesters.” This demographic is characterized as a population that has a lower impact on the school system, generates fewer auto trips per day, and benefits from a development that is more dense and walkable while removing the burdens of having to maintain the outdoor sections of their residence. Both condominiums and apartments can be used to generate the density needed for a walkable community that includes a mix of commercial and residential uses.

A more recent trend in condominium housing, however, undermines the smaller footprint typically seen in condominiums which allows for more open space. Detached single-family condominiums are

functionally single-family housing units which are sold through condominium financing. Like traditional condominiums, only the structure is owned by the owner with the yard and open space maintained through a condominium association. However, the structures are detached and spaced much like a single-family housing development, making the open space that is usable and available to residents much less than it otherwise would be, while simultaneously reducing the walkability of the development – a critical component when looking at its desirability for empty-nesters.

In areas with access to arterial roads or as part of large planned developments, multi-family housing can potentially occur in the townships. A benefit of accounting for such development is the compromise of allowing higher densities in some areas to preserve the rural parts of the remaining areas. By locating the higher density areas near annexation-prone parts of the Township, annexation can effectively be deterred, thereby allowing the Township to maintain control of the zoning and review processes.

Chapter 8 | General Economic Conditions



General

A strong and resilient Harlem Township requires a strong local economy. Within the national economy there are regional economies moving forward or slumping due to local conditions, and the Central Ohio economy impacts Harlem Township's economy. Fortunately, Delaware County is one of Ohio's most affluent counties with one of the lowest unemployment rates.

In 2007, the United States economy slipped into the largest national recession since the Great Depression. Dubbed "the Great Recession," the national economy plummeted in response to the housing market which crashed after an unprecedented and unregulated boom. The Great Recession officially ended in 2009, however the effects of the recession could be seen until around 2012. Since then, the economy is considered to have bounced back, returning to pre-recession levels—exhibiting signs of a relatively healthy economy.

National Economic Comparisons

- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (USBLS) reports the unemployment rate at the end of 2007 (the beginning of the Great Recession) was 4.8%, compared to 9.9% at the end of 2009 (the peak of unemployment);
- Ohio's Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) lists Ohio's unemployment at the end of 2007 as higher than the national average at 5.6%, peaking at a high of 10.6% at the end of 2009;
- Delaware County generally fairs better than the State, on average, having had an unemployment rate of 4.0% at the end of 2007, increasing to 7.8% by the end of 2009; (ODJFS)
- By the end of 2018, the national, state, and county unemployment rates improved dramatically to 3.9%, 4.6%, and 3.5%, respectively; (USBLS & ODJFS)
- Delaware County has the highest home values in the Central Ohio region by more than \$100,000 with a median sales price in 2018 of \$322,257, up

5.7% from \$305,000 in 2017 (Columbus REALTORS);

- While Central Ohio new listings increased 0.6% in 2018 over 2017, Delaware County new listings decreased 2.0% (Columbus REALTORS); and
- Despite the increase in new listings, closings on homes sales in Central Ohio decreased 2.2%, while closings in Delaware County decreased by 5.6%. (Columbus REALTORS)

Local Economic Indicators

- Delaware County's Per Capita Income was \$47,183 in 2017, up from \$40,812 in 2012, a 15.6% increase (2018 and 2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates);
- While the recession created a significant drop in development and investment activity, Delaware County's housing market has been steadily increasing since the decline (See Figure 8.1 Delaware County Building Permits 1988-2018);
- According to Delaware County Economic Development, Delaware County added 3,221 jobs in 2018;
- Tanger Outlet Mall opened in 2016 at the Interstate 71 and State Route 36/37 interchange as a regional destination for Central Ohio shoppers, bringing new dollars and jobs into Delaware County and providing an anchor around which future development is anticipated;
- The recently created Westar Place in the Delaware County portion of Westerville has 941 acres of commercially oriented land available for development; and
- A second interchange on Interstate 71 is planned just south of the Tanger Outlet Mall.

2018 American Community Survey (ACS), 5-Year Estimate Quick Facts

The American Community Survey (ACS) is administered by the U.S. Census Bureau. Questions and data reported by the ACS replaced the data and information provided by the long form of the decennial census in 2010. Every year, the ACS surveys a sample of the population and statistically calculates the overall data based on the survey responses. The 5-Year Estimate subset of data is an average of the survey results over a 5-year period, whereas 1-year estimate data purely reflects the responses in a single year. Using 5-year estimates is considered a better practice because using 5 years of data helps remove the effects of any outliers and provides a larger sample from which to calculate the data provided. Below are some highlights from the 2018 American Community Survey in Delaware County:

- A. Delaware County's poverty rate was 4.6% for individuals and 3.0% for families in 2018, while Harlem Township's poverty rate was only 2.0% for individuals and 2.1% for families;
- B. Delaware County has a high educational attainment for adults 25 and older with:
 1. 96.7% of the population having a High School degree (or equivalency) or higher; and
 2. 54.4% of the population having a Bachelor's Degree or higher;
- C. Comparatively, in Harlem Township, 96.8% of people aged 25 or older have a high school degree, and 45.5% have a Bachelor's degree or higher;

Table 8.1 Educational Attainment and Employment Status (2018 ACS, 5-year estimates)

Jurisdiction	Educational Attainment (25 & Over) (%)		Employment Status (16 & Over) (%)	
	H.S. Diploma	Bachelor Degree	Labor Force Participation Rate	Unemployed
Townships				
Berkshire	98.1	65.3	73.4*	0.4*
Berlin	98.6	63.9	75.2	1.6
Brown	93.5	33.3	68.8	1.8
Concord	98.6	64.2	69.5	2.1
Delaware	95.3	46.1	58.4	1.1
Genoa	97.7	65.7	67.4	2.2
Harlem	96.8	45.5	72.2	5.0
Kingston	95.3	46.7	62.7	2.4
Liberty	97.1	65.8	71.3*	2.7*
Marlboro	100.0	65.2	63.8	0.0
Orange	97.6	64.5	73.3	2.5
Oxford	93.1	17.0	63.5	4.9
Porter	97.1	35.3	68.1	4.5
Radnor	96.0	19.3	66.6	1.1
Scioto	100.0	39.5	68.2*	2.9*
Thompson	96.9	24.0	70.4	0.0
Trenton	91.1	32.5	64.0	5.1
Troy	90.3	32.4	63.6	0.6
Total Townships	97.2	58.8	**	**
Incorporated Areas				
Village of Ashley	84.0	11.9	61.1	3.5
Columbus	97.7	60.1	82.6	1.8
Delaware	94.1	34.7	69.3	3.3
Dublin	100.0	73.5	61.0	4.2
Village of Galena	95.8	39.3	71.5	2.1
Village of Ostrander	95.5	32.7	71.0	4.7
Village of Shawnee Hills	99.6	61.1	77.6	2.5
Village of Sunbury	95.4	36.4	70.0	3.2
Powell	99.2	76.5	73.7	3.9
Westerville	98.6	55.2	65.4	3.8
Total Incorporated Areas	96.0	47.7	**	**
Total Delaware County	96.7	54.4	69.7	1.9

*Berkshire, Liberty, and Scioto Townships include Galena, Powell, and Ostrander residents respectively
 **Was not able to be calculated based on the data format reported

Figure 8.1 Delaware County Building Permits 1988-2018

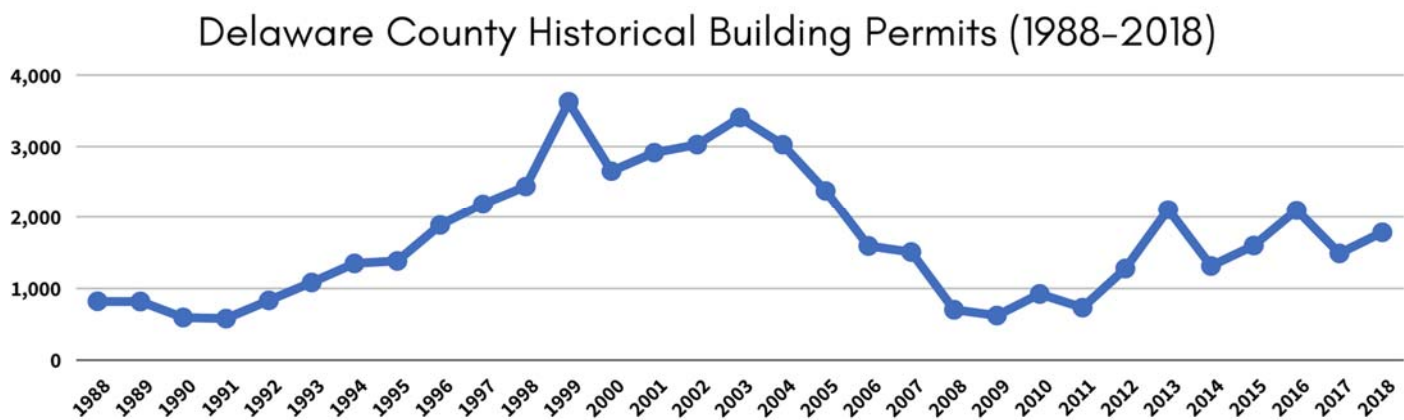


Table 8.2 Income and Poverty Status (2018 ACS, 5-year estimates)

Jurisdiction	Income			Poverty Status	
	Median Household Income (\$)	Median Family Income (\$)	Per Capita Income (\$)	Individuals Below Poverty Line (%)	Families Below Poverty Line (%)
Townships					
Berkshire	\$111,818	\$137,000	\$41,438	2.9	2.1
Berlin	\$139,821	\$143,089	\$50,196	2.9	1.4
Brown	\$91,298	\$98,000	\$44,881	3.8	3.4
Concord	\$141,883	\$153,832	\$59,604	1.6	0.9
Delaware	\$84,550	\$113,977	\$39,925	6.3	1.5
Genoa	\$129,522	\$139,158	\$56,129	3.6	3.4
Harlem	\$95,875	\$113,125	\$49,510	2.0	2.1
Kingston	\$104,667	\$106,806	\$47,879	3.1	1.5
Liberty	\$146,491	\$159,221	\$62,491	2.5	1.9
Marlboro	\$53,816	\$99,722	\$37,906	3.3	0.0
Orange	\$117,029	\$130,851	\$48,427	3.9	2.3
Oxford	\$53,333	\$53,250	\$27,842	6.5	0.0
Porter	\$82,188	\$93,854	\$36,855	0.4	0.0
Radnor	\$90,833	\$106,618	\$35,821	3.8	1.8
Scioto	\$91,480	\$99,815	\$38,816	5.8	4.2
Thompson	\$64,521	\$95,288	\$35,171	0.0	0.0
Trenton	\$85,125	\$102,813	\$39,289	7.6	5.8
Troy	\$80,125	\$100,119	\$33,274	9.8	6.1
Incorporated Areas					
Village of Ashley	\$48,229	\$51,324	\$21,455	12.1	9.4
Columbus	\$76,466	\$91,622	\$39,611	3.9	1.1
Delaware	\$66,087	\$83,780	\$30,057	8.9	6.3
Dublin	\$166,968	\$184,231	\$70,510	3.3	2.5
Village of Galena	\$85,000	\$90,833	\$34,039	8.5	4.7
Village of Ostrander	\$90,000	\$100,781	\$32,639	9.1	10.6
Village of Shawnee Hills	\$127,500	\$138,500	\$52,366	1.3	0.0
Village of Sunbury	\$75,433	\$83,914	\$29,293	7.9	3.4
Powell	\$149,119	\$159,747	\$58,740	1.1	0.5
Westerville	\$108,108	\$130,396	\$51,189	2.0	1.6
Total Delaware County	\$104,332	\$122,435	\$47,183	4.6	3.0

*Berkshire, Liberty, and Scioto Townships include Galena, Powell, and Ostrander residents respectively

- D. The unemployment rate in Harlem Township was 5.0% in 2018, second highest of all Delaware County townships behind Trenton Township (5.1%);
1. The Labor Force Participation Rate in Harlem Township was fourth highest of all Delaware County Townships at 72.2%, behind Berlin Township (75.2%), Berkshire Township (73.4%), and Orange Township (73.3%);
- E. The median household income in 2018 in Harlem Township was \$95,875, seventh highest of all Delaware County Townships, but \$8,457 less than the median income for all of Delaware County;
1. The median family income was higher, at \$113,125, ranking the eighth highest of all Delaware County Townships, and \$9,310 less than the median family income for all of Delaware County.

Employment by Industry in Delaware County

Delaware County has a broad-based economy, as described by employment sectors in Table 8.3. An indicator of an area's industry specializations is their respective location quotient for that industry. The location quotient is calculated by dividing the percent of an area's labor force working in a particular industry by the percentage of population's labor force working in the same industry in the area being compared.

Table 8.3 Employment by Industry (2018 ACS, 5-year estimate)

Industry	Ohio	Delaware County	Location Quotient (Delaware County/ Ohio)	Harlem Township	Location Quotient (Harlem Township/ Delaware County)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1.0%	0.6%	0.60	0.7%	1.17
Construction	5.3%	4.1%	0.77	9.2%	2.24
Manufacturing	15.3%	9.3%	0.61	9.4%	1.01
Wholesale trade	2.7%	3.5%	1.30	4.8%	1.37
Retail trade	11.5%	10.4%	0.90	6.2%	0.60
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	5.0%	3.2%	0.64	1.8%	0.56
Information	1.6%	2.3%	1.44	2.6%	1.13
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing (FIRE)	6.4%	14.4%	2.25	10.6%	0.74
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	9.6%	13.6%	1.42	11.9%	0.88
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	24.1%	23.1%	0.96	23.5%	1.02
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	9.1%	7.6%	0.84	8.7%	1.14
Other services, except public administration	4.4%	3.6%	0.82	6.6%	1.83
Public administration	3.8%	4.4%	1.16	4.1%	0.93

Table 8.4 Delaware County Major Employers

Company	FTE	Operations
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	10,197	Financial services back office, software development, data center
The Kroger Co.	800	Distribution center of grocery retailer
DHL Supply Chain	744	Americas HQ, logistics services
American Showa Inc.	560	Manufacturing and R&D of shock absorbers and power steering systems
Vertiv Co.	550	HQ, manufacturing of power equipment for industrial and data centers
McGraw-Hill Education	500	Distribution of educational publications, development of digital learning products
Optum	500	Insurance/Workers compensation office
Advance Auto Parts, Inc.	406	Auto parts distribution
PPG Industries, Inc.	359	Paint and resins manufacturing, R&D
JEGS High Performance	350	HQ /Distribution of auto and truck parts
<i>*Source: One Columbus Data (accessed November 2019)</i>		

Location quotients over 1.25 indicate a specialization or comparative advantage in that industry over the comparison area. For example, Table 8.3 shows 2.7% of the State of Ohio's population works in the wholesale trade industry, and 3.5% of the labor force in Delaware County works in the wholesale trade industry. Therefore, the location quotient for Delaware County compared to Ohio for the Wholesale Trade industry is 1.30 (3.5/2.7).

Based on the ACS 5-year estimates for employment by industry, Delaware County has specializations in the wholesale trade, information, FIRE, and professional & scientific industries compared to the State of Ohio as a whole. Within Delaware County, Harlem Township has specializations in construction, wholesale trade, and other services. The concept of specializations refers to the idea that based on a larger share of the population working in an industry, companies in these industries will be more likely to locate closer based on the availability of the specialized work force.

Harlem Township Economy

According to the Delaware County Auditor's Office, visual site analysis, and the Ohio Secretary of State, there were 99 agricultural, commercial, or industrial entities in Harlem Township as of March 2021.

Agriculture, as the primary land use in Harlem Township, constitutes over half of the Township's acreage (see *Table 5.1 Harlem Township Land Use by Acreage (August 2019)*). Most of these uses are specifically grain farming operations, however, there are also seven equestrian facilities, three dog kennels, and 12 landscaping/tree service or other agriculturally related enterprises.

Of the commercial and industrial land uses, professional and business service companies are the most prolific with 13 such establishments. Ten enterprises in the trucking and construction industries are present, as well as five automotive parts and service companies. The remaining 23 entities are categorized as either recreational, arts & crafts, distribution (mostly web-

based), public utility, convenience store, restaurant, campground, or mobile home businesses (See *Appendix F: Harlem Township Business Listing*).

One of the challenges in assembling a comprehensive list of businesses based in Harlem Township is the difficulty in identifying home occupations. Several of the professional and business service companies are home occupations, and many more may be in operation as well. However, without tax registration or business filings, records of the occupations won't exist.

The CoVID-19 pandemic in 2020 highlighted a trend where businesses were able to focus on utilizing remote working strategies. Even after federal, state, and local regulations opened up returns to office environments, several companies chose to continue offering remote work as an option. As such, there may be an increase in the number of home-based offices in the future.

Harlem Township has the possibility for additional economic development due to its access to S.R. 37 and S.R. 605. Additionally, expansion of New Albany has reached close proximity to the Delaware County and Harlem Township boundary.

New Albany and Johnstown have also been collaborating on a Western Licking County Accord which plans for commercial and industrial growth in the areas southeast of Harlem Township. Based on the proximity of Harlem Township to both jurisdictions, there should be an assumption that the Township will most likely see impacts from future developments in

these areas, whether that's in the form of the direct location of businesses, increased demand for residential properties, or even just an increase in pass-through traffic.

The extent of those impacts will largely be predicated by the availability of sewer, patterns of annexation, and zoning changes. As the industrial and commercial uses in these areas grow, the surrounding land becomes far more valuable and desirable for development purposes. This will eventually translate to the development of adjacent properties. If sewer is available at that time, through the expansion of Columbus sewer services, then annexation may present itself as an option for potential developers to build on properties in order to gain access to the sanitary infrastructure necessary to support the more intense uses. Harlem Township should be aware of, and plan for, these scenarios.

Agricultural Component of the Delaware County Economy

Agriculture was the primary industry and major employer in the county during the late 19th Century. However, the category now employs only 0.6% of the county's population. Agriculture is still the largest land use (by acreage) in Delaware County. It is also still a significant land use in Harlem Township. Delaware County Commissioners in 1998 appointed an Agricultural Preservation Task Force to study the issue of the loss of farmland and to prepare a strategy for agricultural preservation.

The Task Force determined:

“Over a 15 year period, 1982-1997, agriculture in Delaware County has been constant in that it is still a family owned industry and it is still a vibrant economical resource with sales of over \$64 million in 1997. However, there has also been a great amount of change in the industry over those 15 years. The number of farmland acres in Delaware County has continually declined. In 1997, 160,770 farm acres remained in Delaware County. The farmland acres that remain are no longer owned by the farm operators, but are rented from someone outside the farming operation.

To compensate for this loss of farmland, farmers have turned to producing higher value crops, added value products and direct marketing. Farm commodity production is becoming polarized with the loss of livestock operations and a move toward crop production. This loss of diversity will increase the chances that a commodity specific issue will dramatically impact the total Delaware County agricultural sector” (page 20, Delaware County Farmland Preservation Plan, June 2000).

Figure 8.2 Delaware County Agricultural Land Quick Facts (Ohio Department of Agriculture)

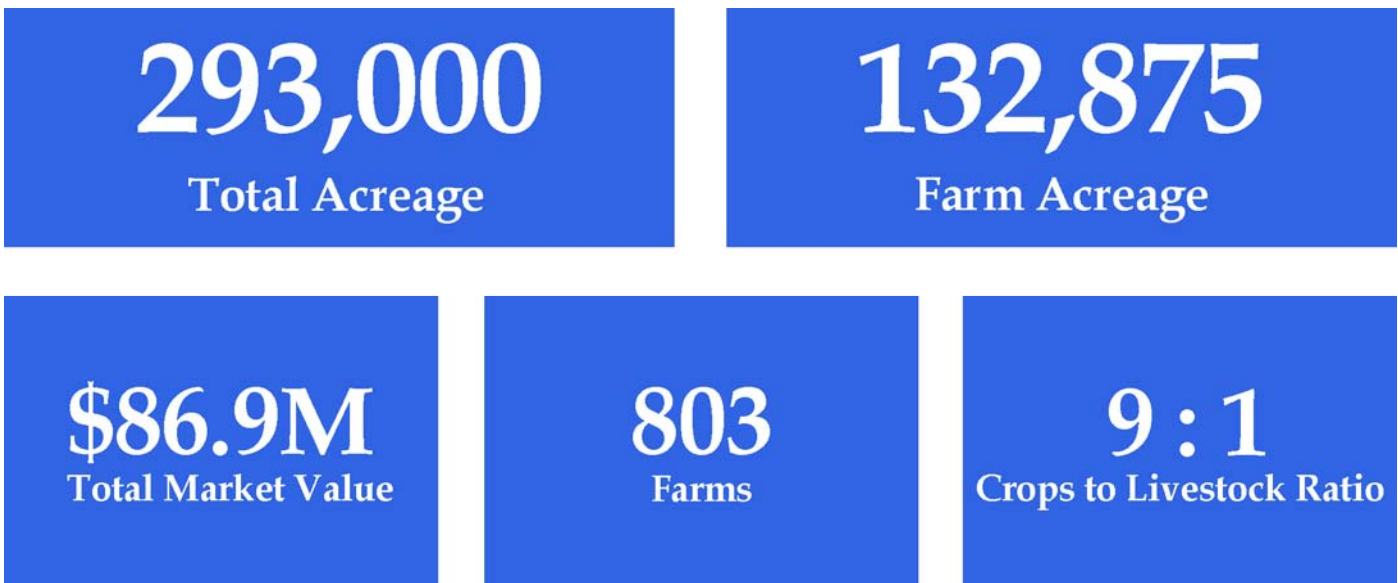


Table 8.5 Changes in Farmland (Ohio Department of Agriculture)

	2007		2012				2017			
	# of Farms	Farm Acreage	# of Farms	% Change	Farm Acreage	% Change	# of Farms	% Change	Farm Acreage	% Change
Ohio	75,861	13,956,563	75,462	-0.53	13,960,604	0.03	77,805	3.10	13,965,295	0.03
Delaware County	726	138,140	755	3.99	140,902	2.00	803	6.36	132,875	-5.70

While the aforementioned trend may not hold true for the State of Ohio as a whole, Delaware County saw a 5.7% reduction in farmland between 2012 and 2017 according to the Ohio Department of Agriculture. As a major county in the Columbus Metropolitan Statistical Area, continued pressure to convert farmland to residential uses will remain an issue for many years and decades to come.

As development occurs in a farming community, many specific pressures begin to affect what is often referred to as the “Impermanence Syndrome of Agriculture.” These pressures include:

- 1) The proximity of residential land;
- 2) The density of surrounding residential land;
- 3) Access to public water;
- 4) Access to public sewer;
- 5) Proximity to a four-lane road;
- 6) Demand for developable land;
- 7) Width of roads; and
- 8) Distance from support services.

These pressures affect the farming community by driving a sense (real or perceived) that farming is decreasing as a viable option. Once that belief is held within the farming community, investments in machinery and farming capital decreases as well, further perpetuating the reduction in farming, until the farmer sells the property and equipment. Fostering a strong community support system for the existing farmers will be important to maintain a rural-centric atmosphere in Harlem Township.

Rates of Taxation and Revenues

Townships receive a portion of the commercial and industrial taxes collected by the county. Tax rates within townships are partially based on school district boundaries. Harlem Township is mostly within the Big Walnut district, which means that the tax rate is, for the most part, the same throughout most of the township.

Property Valuation

The County Auditor tracks real estate and personal property values in the county. In 2010, Harlem Township's residential property was valued at \$113,716,470 while commercial and industrial property were valued at \$3,263,360. Adding farm uses, utilities and personal tangible value, the total property valuation for the township was \$128,811,940 - 11th highest of all jurisdictions (6th among townships).

By 2018, the total property valuation increased to \$168,959,390, with residential property accounting for \$144,189,550 and commercial/industrial properties accounting for \$2,473,820. The total valuation in 2018 lowered Harlem Township to the 12th highest of all jurisdictions (7th among townships) with Berkshire Township surpassing Harlem Township. The increased valuation for Harlem Township, however, largely occurred with residential properties (a \$30,473,080 increase), whereas commercial/industrial properties actually decreased in valuation (a \$789,540 decrease). Surprisingly, farm property valuation increased as well from \$7,578,650 in 2010 to \$12,964,620 in 2018.



8.1 School Districts

Harlem Township



-  **Schools**
- School Districts**
-  **Big Walnut SD**
-  **Johnstown-Monroe SD**
-  **Westerville City SD***

Prepared by: Delaware County Regional Planning Commission (740-833-2260)
www.dcrpc.org (8/22/2019)

*Westerville Schools are not within Harlem Township

The County Treasurer maintains a list of all mills levied on each dollar of property within the county. Within Harlem Township, there are two distinct taxing districts – delineated by the school district boundaries of Big Walnut Local School District and Johnstown-Monroe School District.

Effective Tax Receipts

The County Auditor estimates the effective tax receipts from each community, based on land use type. Unfortunately, there are only three broad categories listed: Agricultural/Residential, Utilities, and All Others (which are displayed as “Commercial/Industrial”).

In 2018, Harlem Township had tax receipts totaling just over \$1.7 million, 92.7% of which came from Agricultural and Residential uses. The distribution of the tax receipt origination indicates that Harlem Township is somewhat deficient in Commercial and industrial uses.

Millage Paid by Property Owners

Individual taxes are based on the rate multiplied by the property valuation of each property. Ohio law limits the amount of taxation without a vote of the people to what is known as the “10 mill limit” (\$10 per thousand of assessed valuation). Any additional real estate taxes for any purpose must be voted by residents.

The Township’s 2018 effective tax rates include the following, based on the Auditor’s online property report function.

Figure 8.3 Effective Tax Receipts (2018)

2018 Effective Tax Receipts

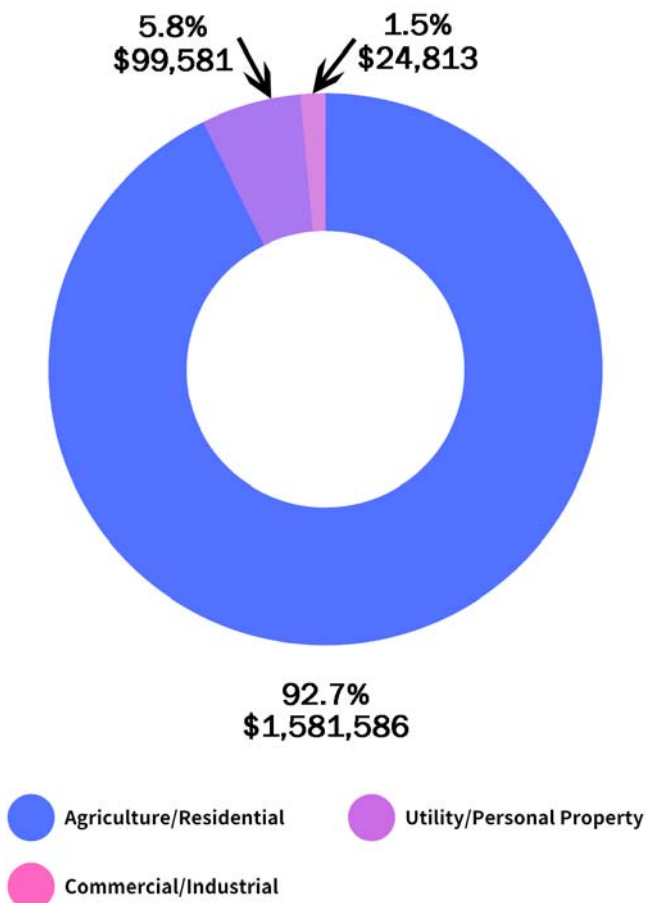


Table 8.6 Harlem Township Rates of Taxation (2018)

Rates of Taxation		Big Walnut	Johnstown-Monroe
Number of Mills Levied (Dollars of Tax Payable per \$1,000 of Valuation)	Library	1.00	1.00
	County	8.90	8.90
	Township	10.70	10.70
	Schools	40.17	43.50
	JVS	3.20	2.55
	Total	63.97	66.65
Effective Rates	Agriculture & Residential	52.9397	54.4427
	Commercial & Industrial	55.1164	55.6192

Commercial/Office

Townships receive a portion of the commercial and industrial taxes collected by the County. As noted previously, non-residential uses play a vital role in the fiscal health of any community. While they generate taxes for the community, they do not generate any costs to the school district. Tax rates within townships are different based on the school district boundaries, at rates slightly above the residential rate.

Residential

Delaware County's housing market has been strong for two decades. The more rural townships have primarily provided large-lot single family housing, while the more urban areas of Delaware County have provided higher density housing, as well as some rentals.

Economic Development in Delaware County

In the last 30 years, as water and sewer systems branched out into the townships, economic development has followed. Economic Development initiatives are generally a smart approach to planning for commercial and industrial uses, so that the uses adhere to the community's wants and desires, while simultaneously providing the services necessary for business growth.

Delaware County Economic Development

Delaware County's Economic Development team works with the Delaware County Finance Authority (DCFA) to develop solutions to problems that are inhibiting the

growth of the commercial and industrial tax bases, such as eliciting bonds for infrastructure and utility improvements, providing low-interest loans to businesses in need of working capital, and reaching out to and creating relationships with potential businesses. Their work is meant to bolster the tax revenues of the County, thereby creating financial solvency with which to fund road improvements, local schools, park maintenance, etc.

For the purposes of helping organize and locate businesses in Harlem Township in a way that protects residents from unwanted externalities, Harlem Township representatives should be in communication with the Delaware County Economic Development team.

Harlem Township Economic Development

In order to facilitate a healthy mix of residential and commercial/industrial uses, Harlem Township should approach economic development with the following in mind:

- Consider potential mixed-use developments as a means of incorporating commercial uses that will support residential uses in order to reduce impacts to existing roadways;
- Plan and approve uses that serve the surrounding residential developments, or locally oriented commercial developments, as opposed to large, regional commercial uses that may result in heavier traffic.

- Identify areas for commercial properties ahead of development to avoid ad hoc commercial properties, and facilitate planned and orderly development that fits with the community.

Economic Development Tools

The following is a list of economic tools managed at the County level and development-related issues of which the Township should be aware.

Enterprise Zones

Enterprise Zones (EZ) are defined areas within the County that allow for tax abatements on projects conducted within the zone. Real property abatements can be made for improvements as a result of the project. Personal property abatements can be taken on machinery, equipment, furniture, fixtures, and inventory that is new or first-used in the State of Ohio. A three-member negotiation team reviews the project and negotiates a package specific to each project.

Delaware County currently has four active zones: the City of Delaware Enterprise Zone (401B), the Columbus North enterprise zone (393B), the Orange Township Enterprise Zone (247C), and the Village of Sunbury Enterprise Zone (220C). Tax levels can be abated up to an agreed-upon percentage for a certain number of years. This program also has a requirement of job creation associated with any abated project. If properly managed, this program has proven to be an engine of growth by helping create needed jobs and property taxes that otherwise wouldn't have existed.

Community Reinvestment Area

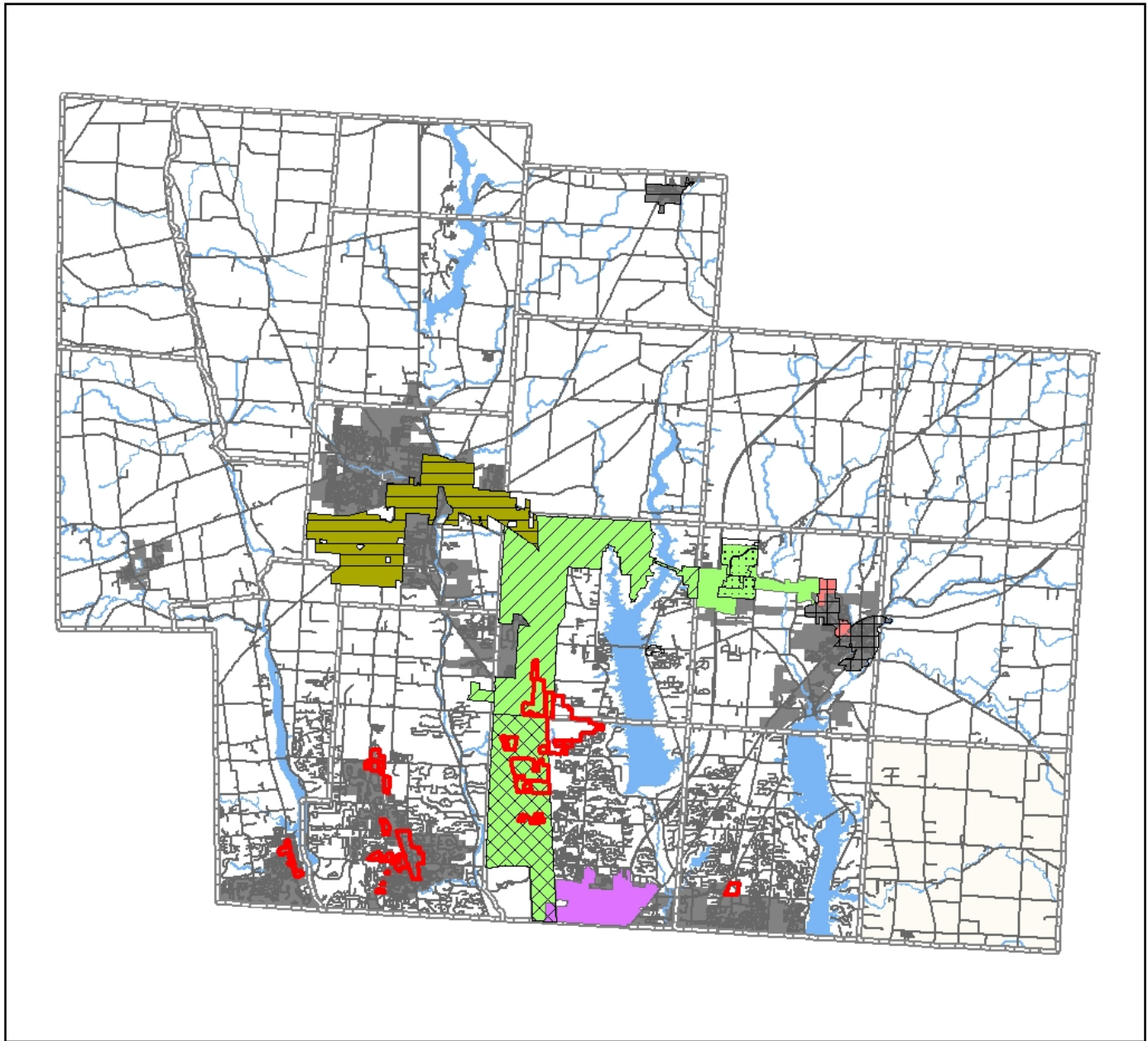
Community Reinvestment Areas (CRA) are designated zones in which tax abatements are allowable on real property improvements made as a result of an expansion or relocation project. These agreements are available for expanding or relocating businesses. Job creation is an additional requirement for participation in the Community Reinvestment Area program.

Five CRAs exist in Delaware County through six different applications. Largely the CRA locations coincide with the boundaries of the enterprise zones, with the exception of the Village of Sunbury where the CRA has an expanded area. Frequently the CRA and EZ tools are used in conjunction to stack incentives and benefits to have the largest possible impact.

Tax Increment Financing

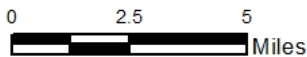
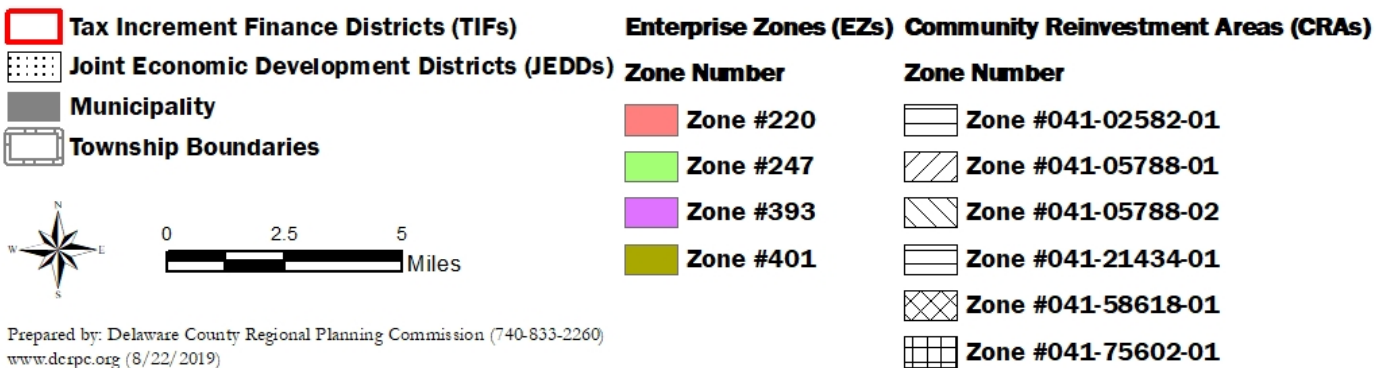
Tax Increment Financing (TIF) is a program to finance public infrastructure by redirecting new real and personal property tax to a debt retirement fund. A portion of the real property tax on improvements to a site can be paid into a special fund used to retire the debt of an improvement tied to the project.

Essentially, under a TIF, a county finance authority takes out a bond to cover the costs of infrastructure improvements necessary for development to occur. At the time of the TIF passing, the portion of property taxes received from the properties under the TIF collected by the county are frozen, with any increase in taxes from property improvements going to pay off the bond. The amount of the improvements which are redirected to paying off the bond can range in value,



8.2 Economic Development Areas

Harlem Township



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with a maximum of 100% of the improvements. The time with which the TIF is in effect can vary as well—usually between 10 and 30 years.

It's important to note, however, that the TIF affects all governmental entities which receive a portion of taxes, including local jurisdictions and school districts. Counties can approve TIFs without approval from the other entities as long as the terms do not exceed 10 years or 75% of the improved value. Once a TIF's terms exceed those limits, the local school district must approve the TIF.

Logistically, a county negotiating committee meets with a potential business and discusses if the TIF program can be utilized for the proposed project. The Delaware County Economic Development Office works with both the business and negotiating committee to facilitate the process. Generally, TIFs are used exclusively in commercial and industrial settings. However, in larger residential projects, where required infrastructure may go beyond what is needed to serve the proposed development, a "residential TIF" may be considered. Such TIFs would be applied only if a number of conditions were met. The TIF would have to be supported by the local jurisdiction, the applicable school district, local fire district, and county representatives.

Joint Economic Development District

Joint Economic Development Districts (JEDD) are contractual agreements formed between local jurisdictions (cities and townships) to create an area

that is authorized to improve the economic vitality of an area. A JEDD allows a municipality to extend its ability to implement an income tax to a township, and generally gain some control of the zoning, while the subject properties are still part of the Township and—frequently as part of the agreement—gaining access to utility infrastructure which the Township will not have to maintain. JEDDs must "facilitate economic development to create or preserve jobs and employment opportunities, and to improve the economic welfare of the people in the state and in the area of the contracting parties." JEDDs help to alleviate the need for municipalities to annex land from townships.

JEDDs are formed with the consent of the property owners and agreement by the partnering local jurisdictions. The agreement contains the terms by which the JEDD will be governed, including income tax sharing agreements and the authority of the JEDD's board. If the JEDD is authorized without unanimous approval of the township trustees, it must move forward to a vote. Land cannot include residential property or land zoned for residential use.

Port Authority

Port Authorities are political subdivisions created by statute for the purpose of enhancing and promoting transportation, economic development, housing, recreation, research, and other issues within the jurisdiction of the port authority; the port authority in Delaware County is the Delaware County Finance Authority. Such organizations can acquire and sell property, issue bonds, loan monies for construction,

operate property in connection with transportation, recreation, government operations, or cultural purposes, and engage in activities on behalf of other political subdivisions, among many other functions. Where funding is concerned, it may issue revenue bonds, apply for grants and loans, and even levy a property tax not exceeding one mill for a maximum period of five years. In short, the Port Authority can accomplish much more in the way of economic development in a competitive fashion than a government entity, which is limited by disclosure requirements.

New Community Authority

The “New Community Authority” (NCA) is a tool defined by ORC Chapter 349. It creates a process by which a district is created for the “conduct of industrial, commercial, residential, cultural, educational, and recreational activities, and designed in accordance with planning concepts for the placement of utility, open space, and other supportive facilities.” The establishment of the NCA can identify sources of revenue, such as a community development charge, or “a dollar amount which shall be determined on the basis of the assessed valuation of real property.”

The NCA is an area of land described by the developer in a petition as a new community and approved by the County Commissioners. The ORC allows the addition of land to the district by amendment of the Resolution establishing the authority and by request of landowners.

An NCA may do many things as defined in the ORC. In summary, it may:

- Acquire and dispose of property;
- Engage in educational, health, social, vocational, cultural, beautification, landscaping, and recreational activities and related services primarily for residents of the district;
- Collect and receive service and user fees;
- Adopt rules governing the use of community facilities;
- Employ managers and employees;
- Sue and be sued;
- Enter into contracts, apply for and accept grants, and issue bonds;
- Maintain funds or reserves for performance of its duties;
- Enter agreements with boards of education for the acquisition of land or other services for educational purposes; and
- Engage in planning efforts.

Several NCAs have been established in Delaware County. The Liberty/Powell CA was established to help fund improvements in and around Golf Village. The Concord/Scioto NCA was created to accompany the development of the Lower Scioto Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Designated Special Improvement District

There are multiple types of Special Improvement Districts (SID) that can be created to encourage new investments to occur within the County. Some of these SIDs that can be established are Transportation

Improvement Districts (TID), Entertainment Districts, and Business Districts. These Improvement Districts allow government entities to combine funds from local, state, and federal entities to address infrastructure demands and reallocate property taxes to develop and support activities that grow the economy. The Office of Economic Development analyzes each request individually. The Office engages all affected parties before issuing its recommendation to the County Commissioners.



Existing Road Network

When Harlem Township's original road network was laid out in the 19th Century, roads were typically built within a fifty to sixty foot wide easement. Today most of these roads have been paved and generally range in width from 14 feet to 20 feet—all development in the township has taken place along these original farm roads.

According to the Delaware County Engineer, all local and collector roads should ideally have at least 20 feet of surface width with an additional shoulder of five to seven feet. Many County and Township roads do not meet this "idealized" standard. Depending upon the character of the future development, the function of some of these original roads may change from farm-to-market roads to collector or arterial streets. As traffic counts increase, roadway improvements will be needed.

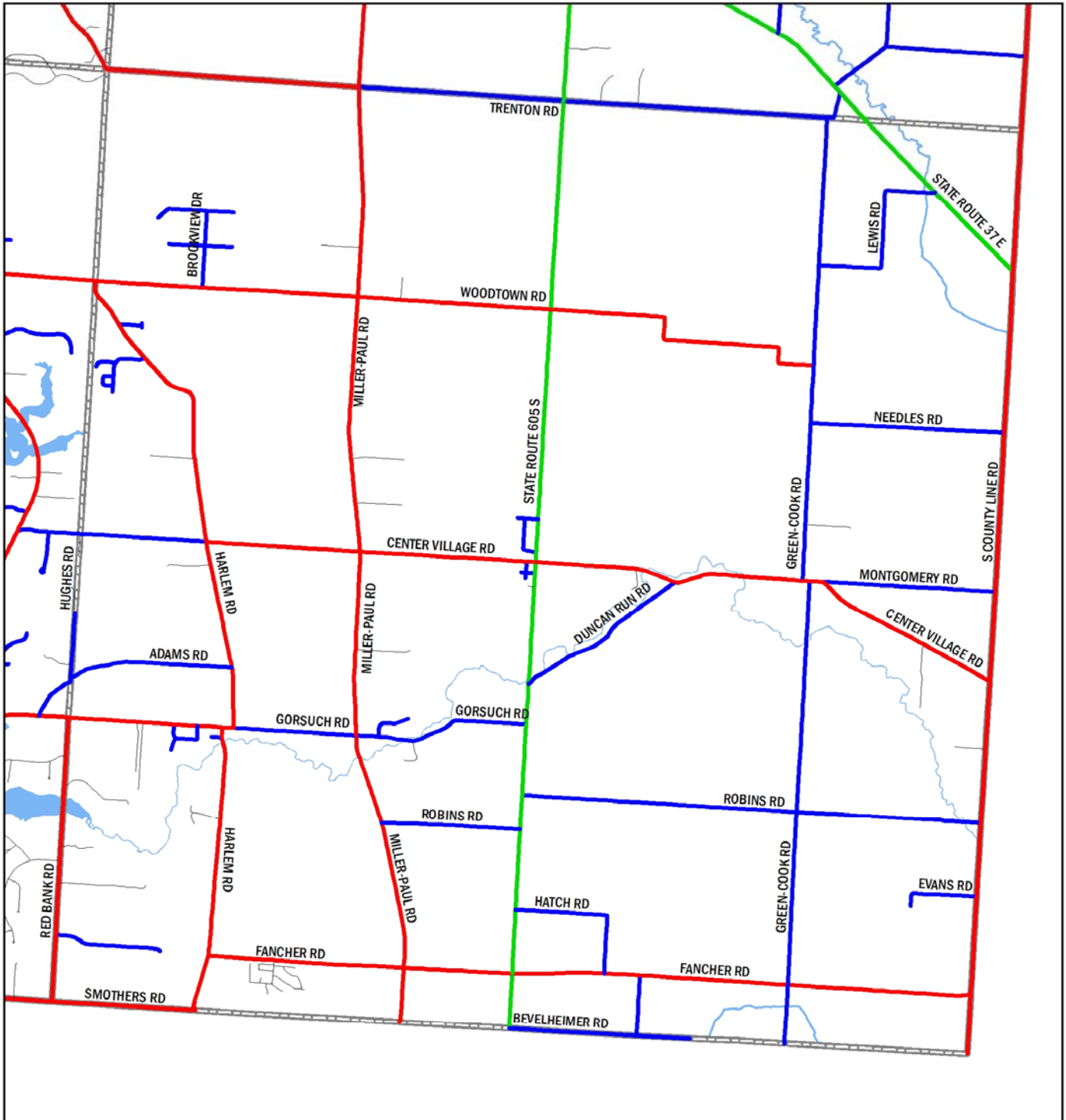
The need for road improvements represents one of the more difficult planning issues facing the Township. As the County has experienced unprecedented growth,

the old road network that worked well for the last century now is becoming overloaded with traffic. Improvements will have to be made, but narrow roads contribute to the rural character. Additionally, township residents often want to keep the old fence lines and street trees that would be removed in widening.

Federal and State Roads

State Route (SR) 37: 1.19 miles of SR 37 passes through Harlem Township. The highway connects the City of Delaware to the Village of Johnstown in Licking County, and crosses through the Village of Sunbury. This road is heavily traveled with trucks and passenger vehicles.

State Route (SR) 605: State Route 605 bisects the township at slightly more than 5 miles, serving north/south traffic. The road picks up traffic from SR 37 and also from United States Route (US) 36 farther to the north. It continues south toward New Albany in Franklin County.



9.1 Road Classifications

Harlem Township



- State Highways
- County Roads
- Township Roads
- Other Roads
- Rivers/Lakes/Streams
- Township Boundaries

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County Roads

The Delaware County Engineer has jurisdiction over ten roads in Harlem Township with a length of 56.21 lane miles.

Table 9.1 County Roads in Harlem Township

Name	Lanes	Speed Limit	Route	Length (miles)	Lane Miles
Center Village Road	2	45	25	4.56	9.11
Fancher Road	2	45	20	4.26	8.53
Gorsuch Road	2	45	27	0.92	1.85
Harlem Road	2	45	17	4.38	8.77
Miller-Paul Road	2	45 to 55	18	5.27	10.55
Red Bank Road	1	55	31	1.58	1.58
County Line Road (North & South)	1	55	51	5.17	5.17
North County Line Road	1	55	51	0.79	0.79
South County Line Road	1	55	51	4.38	4.38
Smothers Road	1	55	3	0.81	0.81
Trenton Road	1	55	22	1.40	1.40
Woodtown Road	2	55	23	4.22	8.45
Total	-	-	-	32.58	56.21

Township Roads

The Township currently maintains 33 roads with a total of 46.53 lane miles.

Table 9.2 Township Roads in Harlem Township

Name	Lanes	Speed Limit (MPH)	Route Number (TR)	Length (miles)	Lane Miles
Adams Road	2	55	40	0.91	1.83
Bevelheimer Road	1	45	2	1.01	1.01
Brookview Drive	2	25	405	0.43	0.85
Center Village Road (West of Harlem Road)	2	45	25	0.70	1.41
Covan Drive	2	25	393	0.60	1.20
Duncan Run Road	2	45	27	1.01	2.01
Evans Road	2	55	269	0.43	0.86
Gorsuch Road (East of Harlem Road)	2	45	27	1.66	3.33
Green-Cook Road	2	55	29	5.18	10.37
Hatch Road	2	55	37	0.83	1.67
High Street	2	25	330	0.08	0.17
Hughes Road	1	55	261	0.36	0.36
Ivy Ridge Place	2	25	1356	0.23	0.46
Kean Road	2	55	37	0.34	0.68
Keller Pines Court	2	25	1551	0.12	0.24
Lakewood Drive	2	25	328	0.07	0.15
Lewis Road	2	55	38	1.05	2.11
Mayfair Court	2	25	328	0.07	0.14
Mayfair Drive	2	25	328	0.20	0.40
Montgomery Road	2	55	26	0.98	1.95
Needles Road	2	55	23	1.08	2.17
North Drive	2	25	341	0.12	0.23
Orchard Road	2	25	329	0.15	0.30
Overbrook Lane	2	25	407	0.44	0.89
Pine View Drive	2	25	1550	0.33	0.67
Rich Drive	2	25	330	0.16	0.32
Rich Street	2	25	1027	0.09	0.19
Robins Road	2	55	36	3.34	6.67
South Street	2	25	1029	0.06	0.12
Thornbrook Drive	2	25	406	0.35	0.71
Trenton Road (East of Miller-Paul Road)	1	55	22	2.62	2.62
Water Street	2	25	1028	0.08	0.15
White Fir Lane	2	25	1552	0.16	0.31
Total	-	-	-	25.26	46.53

Private Roads

Harlem Township zoning and Delaware County subdivision regulations also allow for frontage to be provided on a Private Street or Common Access Driveway (CAD); a 12-foot-wide driveway within a 60-foot-wide access and utility easement.

A CAD serves up to three lots, but may be permitted to have up to five lots if two of the lots have adequate frontage on a public road, though they must take their official access from the CAD. CADs are intended to

Table 9.3 Functional Classification of Roadways, 2001 Delaware County Thoroughfare Plan

Name	Classification	Miles
State Route 37	Principal Arterial	1.18047
State Route 605	Principal Arterial	5.19457
Total Principal Arterials		6.37504
Bevelheimer Road	Minor Arterial	0.71493
Center Village Road	Minor Arterial	5.26096
Fancher Road	Minor Arterial	4.26459
Harlem Road	Minor Arterial	4.35305
County Line Road	Minor Arterial	5.17304
North County Line Road	-	0.79269
South County Line Road	-	4.38035
Smothers Road	Minor Arterial	0.77214
Total Minor Arterials		20.53871
Green-Cook Road	Major Collector	5.18269
Miller-Paul Road	Major Collector	5.27297
Red Bank Road	Major Collector	0.78657
Total Major Collectors		11.24223
Gorsuch Road	Minor Collector	2.58887
Robins Road	Minor Collector	2.56392
Trenton Road	Minor Collector	4.02859
Woodtown Road	Minor Collector	4.2249
Total Minor Collectors		13.40628
All Other Roads	Local/Private Roads	13.50768

*There are no Freeways/Interstates in Harlem Township

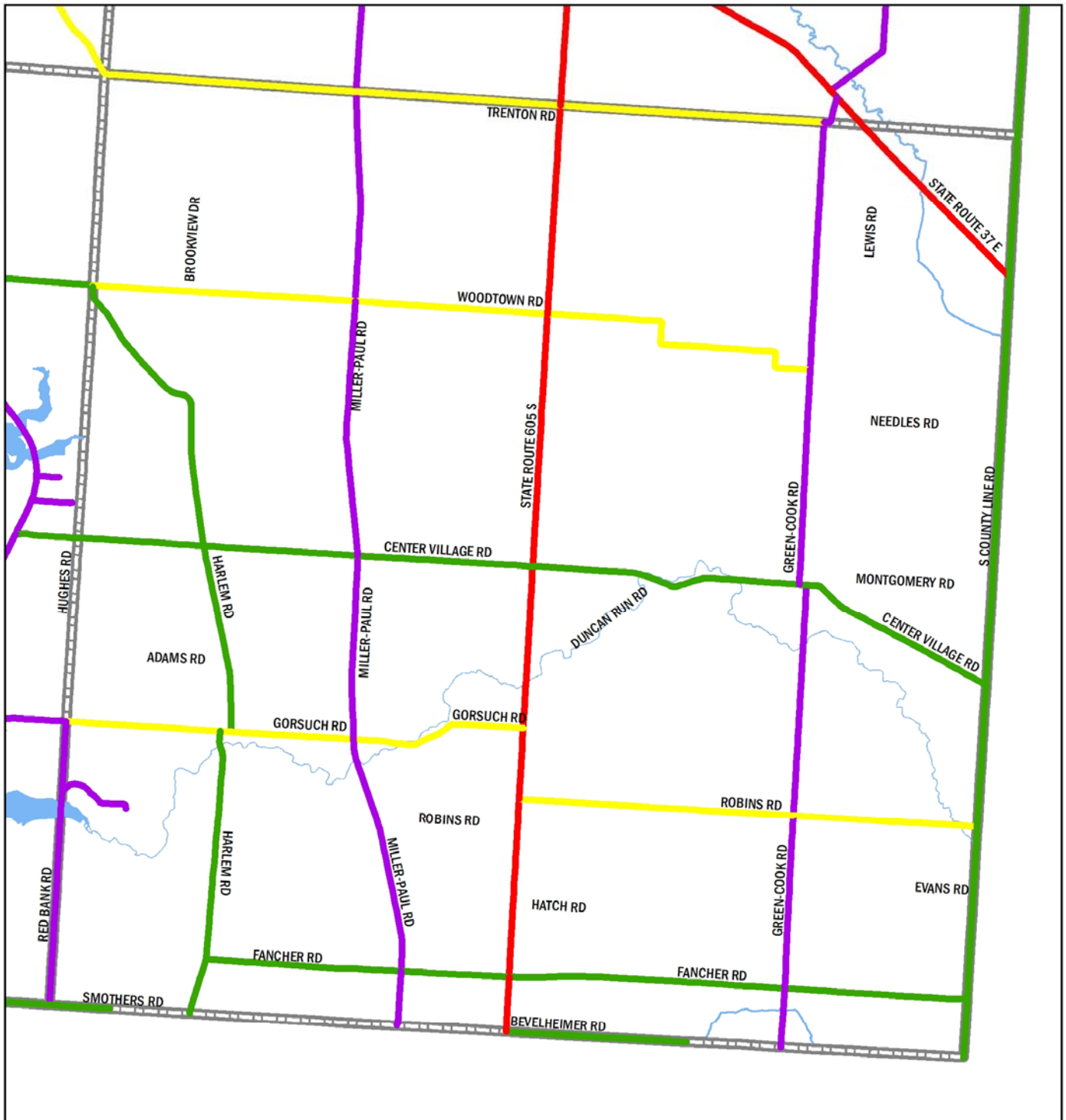
provide access to odd shaped or environmentally constrained land where a regular road isn't feasible. Private roads in Harlem Township include Champaign Avenue, Champaign Court, Erie Avenue, Erie Court, Hoover Court, Huron Avenue, Michigan Court, Ontario Court, Ridge View Drive, Ridge View Court, Sagecreek Drive, St. Clair Avenue and Superior Court.

Functional Classifications

The 2001 Delaware County Thoroughfare Plan identifies arterial and collector streets based on the function of each roadway. Classifications are broken into 3 major categories; Arterial Roadways, Collector Roadways, and Local Roadways (See Table 9.3 and Map 9.2). Arterial roadways are further divided into Principal and Minor Arterials, while Collector roadways are further divided into Major and Minor Collectors.

Principal Arterials are the most intensive classification for roadways and are designed for long-distance travel. Examples of Principal Arterials consist of interstates, freeways/expressways, and other principal arterial roadways, such as U.S. and State Routes, which fulfill certain criteria; generally serving the same purpose as interstates and freeways. Principal arterials which are not classified as interstates or freeways/expressways are able to provide access directly to adjacent properties, though the practice is highly discouraged and generally reserved for situations where other forms of access aren't plausible. In rural areas, these routes are primarily used for statewide travel and connections between larger urbanized areas.

Minor Arterial roadways are primarily designed for



9.2 Functional Classification

Harlem Township

- Principal Arterial
- Major Collector
- Minor Arterial
- Minor Collector



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moderately long trips and provide connections between collector roadways and principal arterials. In rural areas, these routes are designed to provide connectivity between all urbanized areas, as well as provide long-distance travel within the gaps in principal arterials.

Major and Minor Collector Roadways are incredibly similar and have only subtle differences. Generally, Major Collectors will have slightly higher speed limits and fewer driveways than the Minor Collector counterpart. Collectors in general serve to connect local roads to higher capacity arterials and provide access to smaller towns and villages or other areas not served by an arterial.

Local roadways represent the least intensive roadway classifications. Their primary function is to provide access to properties. These roads are intended to connect residences to more intensive roadways which provide the mobility for longer travel.

Traffic Counts

The Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission and the Ohio Department of Transportation both maintain databases of traffic counts which are performed by planning organizations and state and local agencies. Traffic counts provide a snapshot into what traffic volumes and potential delays may be, and should be monitored over time to anticipate when a particular roadway will need improvements. See Table 9.4 and Map 9.3 for details on traffic count volumes and locations. Only traffic counts performed since 2013 were included, as traffic counts that are older than

seven years are not considered to be a reliable metric.

Harlem Township has very low traffic counts when compared to surrounding areas. Traffic is mostly concentrated on the southern boundary with Franklin County with the interior roads in the Township having Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) counts of less than 2,000 vehicles. As development occurs, traffic volumes will increase. This increase will result in more frequent maintenance for roadways and potentially increased delays. One way to preserve low volumes on roadways is to promote connectivity.

A connectivity index is a number which indicates how “connected” a development might be. The index is calculated as the number of links, or straight sections of roadway, divided by the number of nodes, or roadway endpoints. Figure 9.1 illustrates how a connectivity index is calculated. At its most basic, providing a higher connectivity index indicates more connections, and more connections result in more alternative routes that can be taken. An increase in connections and alternative routes reduces congestion by distributing the number of vehicles among the routes.

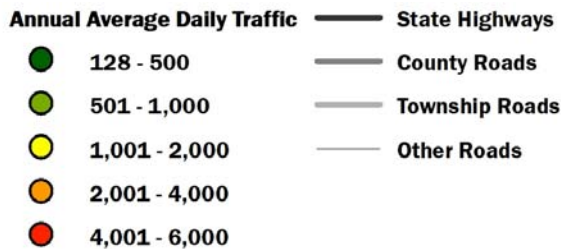
Access Management

Access management is the practice of limiting curb cuts to major roads to prevent conflicting turning movements and maintaining traffic flows by reducing delays. According to ODOT, poor access management practices can reduce highway capacity to 20% of its design. Delay is as much as 74% greater on highways without access management, and 60% of urban and 40% of rural crashes are related to access points (driveways and intersections).



9.3 Traffic Counts

Harlem Township



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Table 9.4 Traffic Count Locations (ODOT, MORPC, and Delaware County Engineer's Office)

Primary	Direction	Secondary	Count	Year
Center Village Road	East of	Green-Cook Road	1,146	2019
Center Village Road	East of	Miller-Paul Road	1,639	2019
Center Village Road	West of	Miller-Paul Road	1,553	2019
Center Village Road	West of	Green-Cook Road	1,133	2015
Fancher Road	East of	Harlem Road	3,458	2018
Fancher Road	East of	Miller-Paul Road	2,289	2018
Fancher Road	West of	South County Line Road	1,662	2018
Gorsuch Road	East of	Red Bank Road	851	2015
Harlem Road	South of	Fancher Road	4,344	2018
Harlem Road	South of	Woodtown Road	641	2017
Harlem Road	North of	Gorsuch Road	875	2015
Lewis Road	West of	State Route 37	128	2013
Miller-Paul Road	North of	Center Village Road	881	2019
Miller-Paul Road	South of	Fancher Road	431	2018
Miller-Paul Road	South of	Center Village Road	818	2013
Montgomery Road	West of	South County Line Road	189	2018
North County Line Road	North of	State Route 37	1,057	2014
Red Bank Road	North of	Smothers Road	2,618	2019
Red Bank Road	South of	Gorsuch Road	1,297	2015
Robins Road	East of	Green-Cook Road	155	2015
Smothers Road	West of	Harlem Road	5,965	2016
Smothers Road	East of	Red Bank Road	5,550	2013
South County Line Road	North of	Fancher Road	2,194	2019
South County Line Road	South of	Fancher Road	1,134	2015
South County Line Road	South of	State Route 37	1,309	2015
South County Line Road	South of	Robins Road	2,562	2015
South County Line Road	North of	Robins Road	1,113	2014
Trenton	West of	State Route 605	209	2014
Trenton Road	West of	Green-Cook Road	299	2019
Woodtown Road	East of	State Route 605	298	2018
Woodtown Road	East of	Harlem Road	1,249	2018
Woodtown Road	East of	Miller-Paul Road	622	2017

***Where two counts occurred in the same location, the most recent year was used. If both years were the same, the higher count was used.*

mile is ideal (half mile spaced).

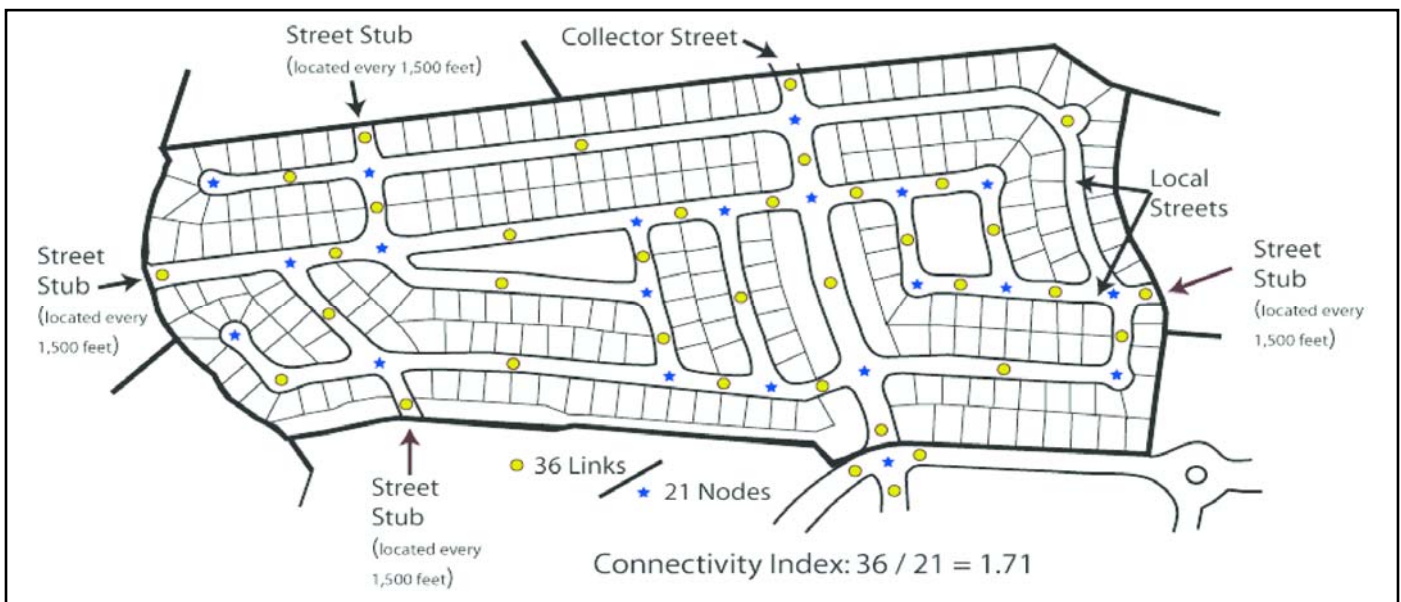
ODOT Access Management Principles:

- Regulate the location, spacing and design of drives so they do not interact with each other;
- Restrict driveways to fewer than 30 per mile (every 350 lineal feet maximum) and provide adequate sight distance;
- Provide turn lanes to separate conflict points for acceleration, deceleration, and storage lanes;
- Use feeder roads (such as frontage or backage roads) to relocate critical movements and to handle short trips parallel to the main road;
- Use right in, right out drives to prevent unwanted left turns across traffic;
- Use medians to separate directional traffic flows;
- Use appropriate curve radius, lane widths, and driveway angles;
- Connect parking lots and use shared driveways;
- Avoid individual, closely spaced curb cuts;
- Avoid disconnected street systems; and
- Minimize the number of traffic signals - Two per

As discussed in Chapter 8, State and County highway corridors offer a potential commercial tax base to Harlem Township. When new sites are zoned for commercial use, access management is imperative. Access management practices are appropriate for driveway cuts on all arterial roads. This practice of limiting curb cuts to major roads prevents conflicting turning movements and maintains free flowing traffic.

It is important to note that access management standards are designed primarily with free traffic flow in mind. The intent of access management guidelines is to reduce any delays on the roadway resulting from turning movements onto any access point. However on some roadways the utilization of access management principals can negatively affect the community character associated with that particular area, and deter motorists from stopping within a community. Therefore, access management standards should be utilized in strategic locations which can reduce congestion, while preserving the community character

Figure 9.1 Connectivity Index



in other locations.

Road Maintenance & Improvements

Harlem Township roads are maintained by various authorities:

- Federal and State roads are maintained by The Ohio Department of Transportation, District 6;
- The Delaware County Engineer maintains County roads;
- Townships maintains Township roads;
- Homeowner associations maintain private subdivision roads; and
- Common Access Driveways (CADs) are maintained by the lot owners.

Delaware County Engineer Projects (2020)

There are currently three ongoing projects with the Delaware County Engineer’s Office within Harlem Township. Two of the projects are in the engineering phase, while another is in the planning phase.

The planning phase project is Project ID 0878, and is located along Smothers Road, from Hoover Reservoir to Harlem Road. The project is described as a minor widening, and there is no anticipated construction year for the project yet.

Intersection improvements are planned at State Route 605 and Fancher Road. This project is in Phase B of

engineering, but does not yet have an anticipated construction date. The limits of the project are 500 feet on all direction from the intersection, and the project has currently been sent out to bid.

Finally, Red Bank Road was resurfaced from Sunbury Road to Gorsuch Road.

Table 9.5 lists the projects by phase that are within Harlem Township as of December 2020. No other projects are currently scheduled within Harlem Township.

Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP)

As the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the Columbus region, MORPC maintains a Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP) for Franklin, Delaware, and parts of Union, Fairfield, and Licking Counties. The plan, updated every four years, lists potential projects and priorities revolving around transportation improvements in the Columbus region. For projects to be eligible for federal funding, they must be included in the MTP. The last MTP, MTP 2016 to 2040, included bike and pedestrian improvements to Smothers and Fancher Roads, and State Route 605, as well as improvements to the intersection of Red Bank Road and Smothers Road.

Table 9.5 Delaware County Projects

Road/Intersection	Improvement	Segment	Phase	Year
Smothers Road	Minor Widening	Sunbury Road to Harlem Road	Phase A	-
State Route 605/Fancher Road	Redesign	500' in all directions	Phase B	-
Red Bank Road	Resurfacing	Smothers Road to Gorsuch Road	Phase B	2021

MORPC has just recently concluded the public comment portion of the updated 2020 to 2050 MTP. In the following year, they will continue to work with the member jurisdictions (including Delaware County) to develop the final list of potential projects. So far, the update only includes rolled over projects from the MTP 2016 to 2020 in Harlem Township. Both of the aforementioned plans can be found on MORPC's website (www.morpc.org)

Bikeways

No dedicated bikeways exist in the township. The Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC) publishes a Columbus Metro Bike Map which identifies routes that have dedicated bike lanes, shared lanes, and provides a level of comfort index for riding on the road during non-rush hour periods. Additionally, the Delaware County Trail Committee, formed in 2016 by the County Commissioners, developed a Master Trail Plan for Delaware County in 2017.

The only existing bike route in Harlem Township is United States Bike Route (USBR) 50A, a branch of USBR 50 which splits from USBR 50 in Granville, Ohio, providing a bypass connecting to the Ohio-to-Erie Trail in Galena.

Proposed routes in the Delaware County Trail Committee's Master Trail Plan includes the same aforementioned bikeway improvements identified in the MTP 2016 to 2040; along Smothers and Fancher Roads, as well as State Route 605.

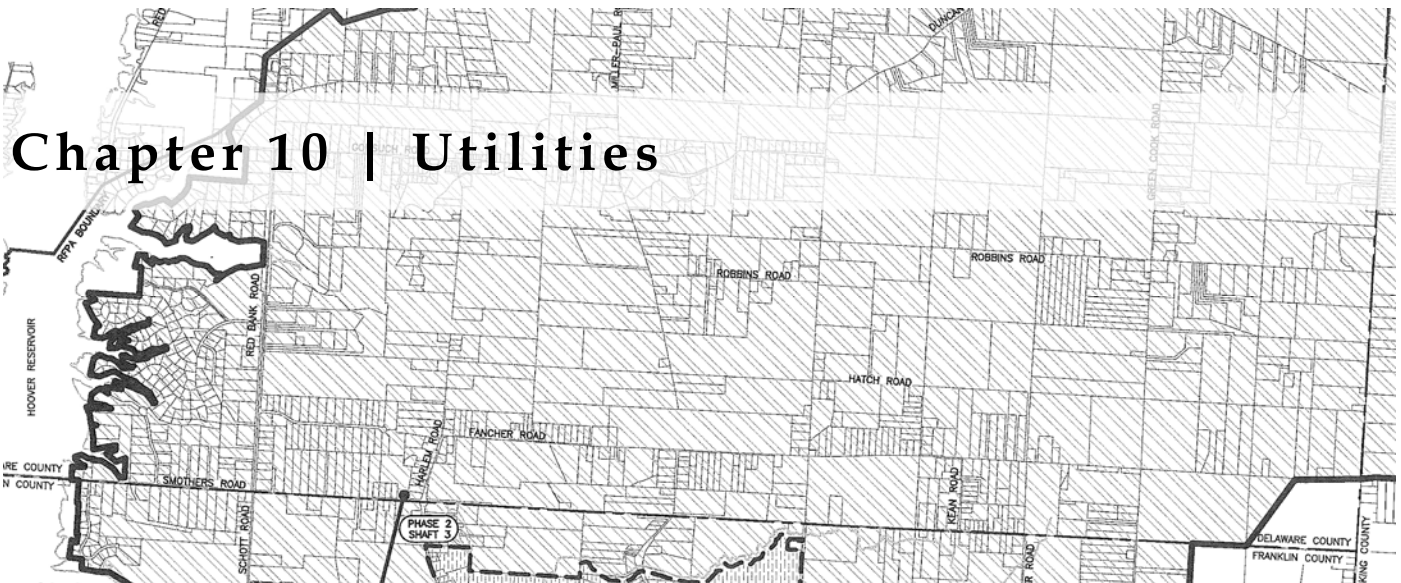
Future Roads - The Thoroughfare Plan

The 2001 Delaware County Thoroughfare Plan recommended one new road segment in Harlem Township; a realignment of Smothers Road to align directly with Fancher Road. The intersection of Smothers Road and Harlem Road, however, was improved in 2013 by constructing a roundabout. The improvement in 2013 makes the realignment of Smothers Road highly unlikely to occur.

Regarding various improvements over time, the township roads were originally platted narrower than newer subdivision streets, and sometimes built to a lighter load bearing standard. The cost of upgrading county and township roads to collector or arterial standards can be factors in land use decisions inasmuch as the cost of improving and maintaining them requires substantial funding mainly from property taxes.

Transit

The Delaware Area Transit Agency (DATA) offers both fixed service and demand response transit services. The fixed routes provided by DATA, however, only operate within the City of Delaware with one route extending from the City of Delaware to the Crossroads Park-N-Ride. The demand response services are available by contacting DATA by noon the day before service is requested in order to secure a reservation and ensure availability.



Chapter 10 | Utilities

The character of Harlem Township's future development depends largely on the availability of public utilities. As centralized sewer and water become available, development pressure will increase as landowners and speculative developers see the potential of increased densities and land use options. In planning for the future, it is important to know where anticipated new service areas will be and what the capacity is for any future facilities.

Water

The Del-Co Water Company, a cooperatively owned private water company established in 1973, serves most of Harlem Township. According to Del-Co's 2018 Annual Water Quality Report, all regulated substances that appeared during testing were below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

Supply & Pressure

Del-Co provides water drawn from surface water from the Olentangy River and from the Alum Creek reservoir, as well as groundwater from an aquifer covering Knox and Morrow Counties. In order to ensure water availability during dry periods, Del-Co has constructed six up-ground reservoirs; the total storage capacity of which is around 2.6 billion gallons. Pumps from the reservoirs feed the water towers which, combined with the rates of usage, determines the water pressure and

length of time that water will remain available in the event of a power outage which affects the pumps.

The water tower which serves the pressure zone that contains Harlem Township is located on Center Village Road, west of State Route 605 and accessed through High Street. The height of the overflow system within the tank (the highest level water can reach) is approximately 180 feet above ground level (AGL), with the overall elevation of the overflow system reaching about 1,250 feet above mean sea level (MSL).

The resulting water pressures in the township, based on hydraulic modelling estimates, varies between 49 pounds per square inch (PSI) and 120 PSI, with an average pressure of about 75.6 PSI. For reference, the typical range of water pressures which serve a home

seems to vary between 40 or 50 PSI to around 60 to 80 PSI. The water pressures actually experienced within the home, however, can vary depending on a multitude of factors such as the actual level of water in the water tower, if there is a pressure regulator set within the home, if other sources of water are being used within the home, and if other sources of water are being used in other homes.

For example, water pressure may be reduced during peak hours of usage. If usage exceeds the pump's rate, water will be used from within the water tower. As the water level within the tower falls, so does the water pressure within the water mains. Acceptable water pressure may be an issue into the future without improvements made to the existing system if the Township sees accelerated development. Improvements which may prevent the loss of water pressure include an additional water tower, upgraded water pumps with a higher pump rate, and the use of low flow appliances which utilize less water and subsequently affect the water pressure more minimally.

Water Mains

Most of the mains serving the Township are six or eight inch mains, with ten inch mains on Center Village Road west of State Route 605, Green-Cook Road, and State Route 605 north of Woodtown Road. Pipes of this size are suitable for most uses and reflect similar patterns seen in all parts of the County. Map 10.1 shows the location and diameter of water lines in the township, as well as the water tower serving the Township, and the theoretical points of water pressure based on hydraulic models.

Sanitary Sewer

Existing Service Areas

The Delaware County Sanitary Sewer Department currently only provides sewer service to the Keller Pines subdivision, located on the west side of Harlem Road, south of Woodtown Road. The lines serving Keller Pines are extended from Hoover Woods, a subdivision in Genoa Township. A small package plant is located within the subdivision, serving those lines and residences. Most homes in Harlem Township, however, utilize on-site sewage disposal systems.

The County Sanitary Engineer does not regulate the densities of land uses based on the availability of sewer, however, existing and planned township densities listed in the Comprehensive Plans are used when planning for future sewer extensions or capital improvements. An area zoned to be higher density may be deemed as a higher priority for the expansion of sewer service compared to areas that are zoned for lower densities.

Future Service Areas

The Delaware County Sanitary Engineer updated the Sanitary Sewer Master Plan in February of 2017. The master plan utilizes existing development and zoning to determine potential future needs in terms of the expansion of sewer infrastructure. Appendix A identifies Harlem Township as an area focusing on low density development, with the potential for increased density along the southern border. This is also an area highlighted for the City of Columbus to extend a trunk sewer that will provide service to the area.



10.1 Water Lines

Harlem Township

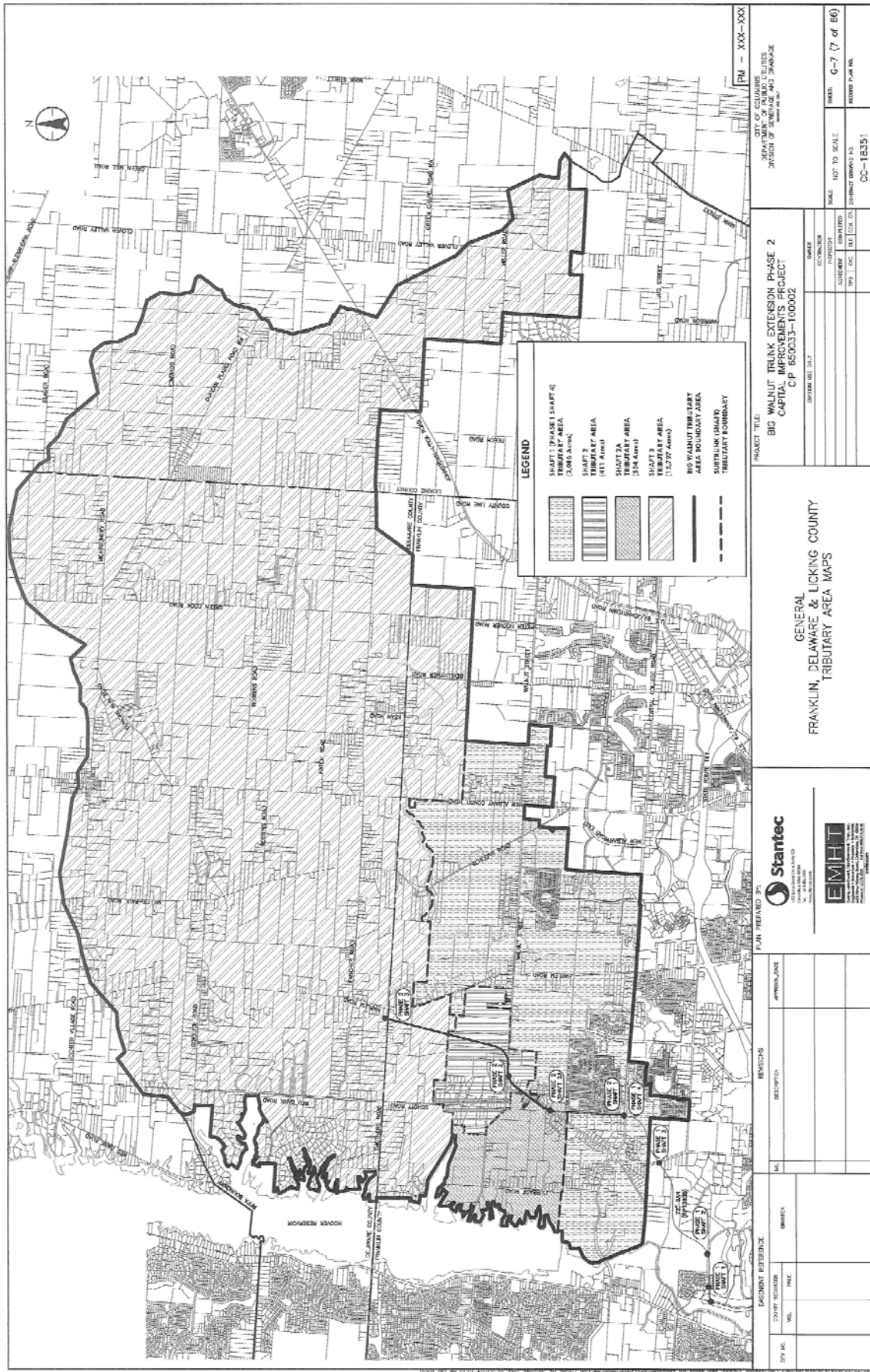


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Pressure Locations (PSI) Water Mains by Pipe Size

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| ● 49 - 65 | — 0" - 2" Pipe |
| ● 65 - 75 | — 3" - 5" Pipe |
| ● 75 - 85 | — 6" - 8" Pipe |
| ● 85 - 95 | — 9" - 24" Pipe |
| ● 95 - 135 | ● Water Tower |

Figure 10.1 Big Walnut Trunk Extension Phase II



By agreement with Columbus, either Delaware County or Columbus could serve land south of S.R. 37 between the Hoover Reservoir and the Licking County boundary by discharging into the existing Columbus sewer lines. The original service contract prescribes an overall gross density of 4 persons per acre (approximately 1.25 units per acre) for the area south of S.R. 37. While some areas may exceed this density, the total capacity for the service area can not exceed 4 persons per acre. The service agreement allows the County to discharge wastewater from the contract area to the City of Columbus, provided there is adequate capacity in the accepting sewer network, the Big Walnut Interceptor. Changes since the original agreement have resulted in a revised capacity at the prescribed 4 persons per acre (gross) for the area generally south of Duncan Run (stream).

The agreement has until November of 2041 to be executed before it is terminated, making the agreement a highly likely scenario. The agreement can potentially be terminated, but only by notice given to either party, followed by a ten-year termination period.

More detailed information regarding the Delaware County Sanitary Sewer Master Plan, or the agreement between Delaware County and the City of Columbus, can be obtained by contacting the Delaware County Regional Sewer District.

Land Application Systems

In 1996 the Ohio EPA amended their anti-degradation rules, making it more difficult to discharge treated effluents from sewage treatment plants to running streams. In order to facilitate centralized sewer systems that cannot discharge to running streams, the Ohio EPA now allows alternative centralized sewage treatment systems with appropriate design and maintenance. The most popular alternative in Delaware County (three systems approved) is the standard tertiary treatment plant using the treated effluents to be spray irrigated onto an acceptable vegetated area, normally a golf course.

The decision to permit such an alternative centralized treatment plant is the jurisdiction of the Delaware County Sanitary Engineer and the Ohio EPA. Since such

Table 10.1 Developments Approved/Proposed with Alternative Centralized Sanitary Sewage Disposal

Name	Location	Township	Acres	# Units Approved	# Units Proposed	Density (du/acre)	Status
Tartan Fields	Concord Rd.	Concord	302	455		1.49	Building
Dornoch	US 23	Liberty/Delaware	282	393		1.39	Building
Scioto Reserve	Home Road, Riverside Drive	Concord	695	1259		1.8	Building
North Star	N. Galena Road	Berkshire	522	654		1.25	Approved
North Star	N. Galena Road	Kingston	867		723	.84	Zoning Pending
Totals			2,668	2,761	723	1.03	

planned developments normally require rezoning, the zoning decision is left to the township (or county, if under county zoning).

This alternative created “golf course” developments in townships that previously had no sanitary sewer service. Where developments use the golf course as an irrigation area for the treated wastewater, houses are placed around the golf course which enhances house/lot prices. These golf course communities could redistribute the housing geography in Delaware County if imposed without regulation.

Between 1997 and 1998 Concord Township approved two subdivisions which utilized alternative on-site treatment systems in order to reuse the treated water for irrigation systems for golf courses. Previous to these developments, Concord Township had no centralized sewer and issued permits of, on average, 30 homes per year. With the alternative on-site systems in place, 350 building permits were issued in 2001. The influx of new homes created stronger demand for subsequent commerce, parks, and improved roadways.

Opportunities and Threats to Planning

Opportunities

1) If cluster developments with Land Application Systems are proposed in areas anticipated to be served by county sewer, the Land Application Systems can supplement the county’s sewer capacity. This means additional areas for sewer users may be accommodated without future upgrades to the existing public treatment plant.

- 2) Agricultural areas can use cluster or conservation developments (see Chapter 13) with alternative on-site treatment systems, if properly controlled. The key to success of this concept is low density (one unit per two acres might be an appropriate minimum gross density).
- 3) Homes in such areas may be tightly clustered on smaller lots, and the Land Application System can be used as irrigation on appropriate areas for agriculture and managed open space, thus preserving farmland. The lower the gross density, the more farmland is preserved.
- 4) As an extension to Opportunity 2, land application systems can also improve the water capacity of the potable water supply by reducing the summer lawn watering peak usage. By using a parallel gray water system to irrigate open space, lawns and golf courses, potable water demand could be reduced during droughts.

Threats

1) Rural areas using land application systems typically have no broad base of community services available to them (i.e. fire and police protection, public transportation, shopping, recreation, entertainment, and cultural activities). Demands for such services require trips in cars that local roads typically cannot support. Local roads then must be upgraded to accommodate leapfrog development, subsequently altering the rural character that was initially sought by the residents.

- 2) If gross densities of more than one unit per acre are allowed in rural (non-urban service) areas, more farms become targets for golf course development, and existing golf courses become targets for effluent irrigation easements, undermining the preservation of farmland.
- 3) County sewage treatment plants are generally built using general obligation bonds. Sewer tap fees typically make the bond payments. If developments construct their own treatment plant and avoid sewer tap fees, they may create a financial shortfall for the county's sewer system.
- 4) If the county does not maintain the land application system and treatment plant, it may be prone to failure, and a costly public take-over. Delaware County prefers county ownership of the plant (by dedication) to assure proper design and maintenance. Homeowners associations may be under-financed and ill equipped to maintain or oversee maintenance of a sewage treatment plant in the long-term. Retroactive ownership by the County may overwhelm the systems currently in place.

Recommendations for Land Application Systems

To prepare for potential suburban-density developments using Land Application Systems or other approved "centralized" on-site sewage disposal systems, Harlem Township could:

1. Adopt up-to-date land use plans with

recommended densities as the basis for their zoning;

2. Consider Land Application Systems as accommodations to development:
 - A. When the use and density conform to the Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Resolutions;
 - B. When there is (preferably) public dedication (ownership) and maintenance of the system;
 - C. When it is utilized only to preserve natural lands and farms; and
3. Avoid gross tract densities greater than one unit per acre in truly rural areas. Even lower gross densities are appropriate in prime agricultural areas to save farmland or open space.

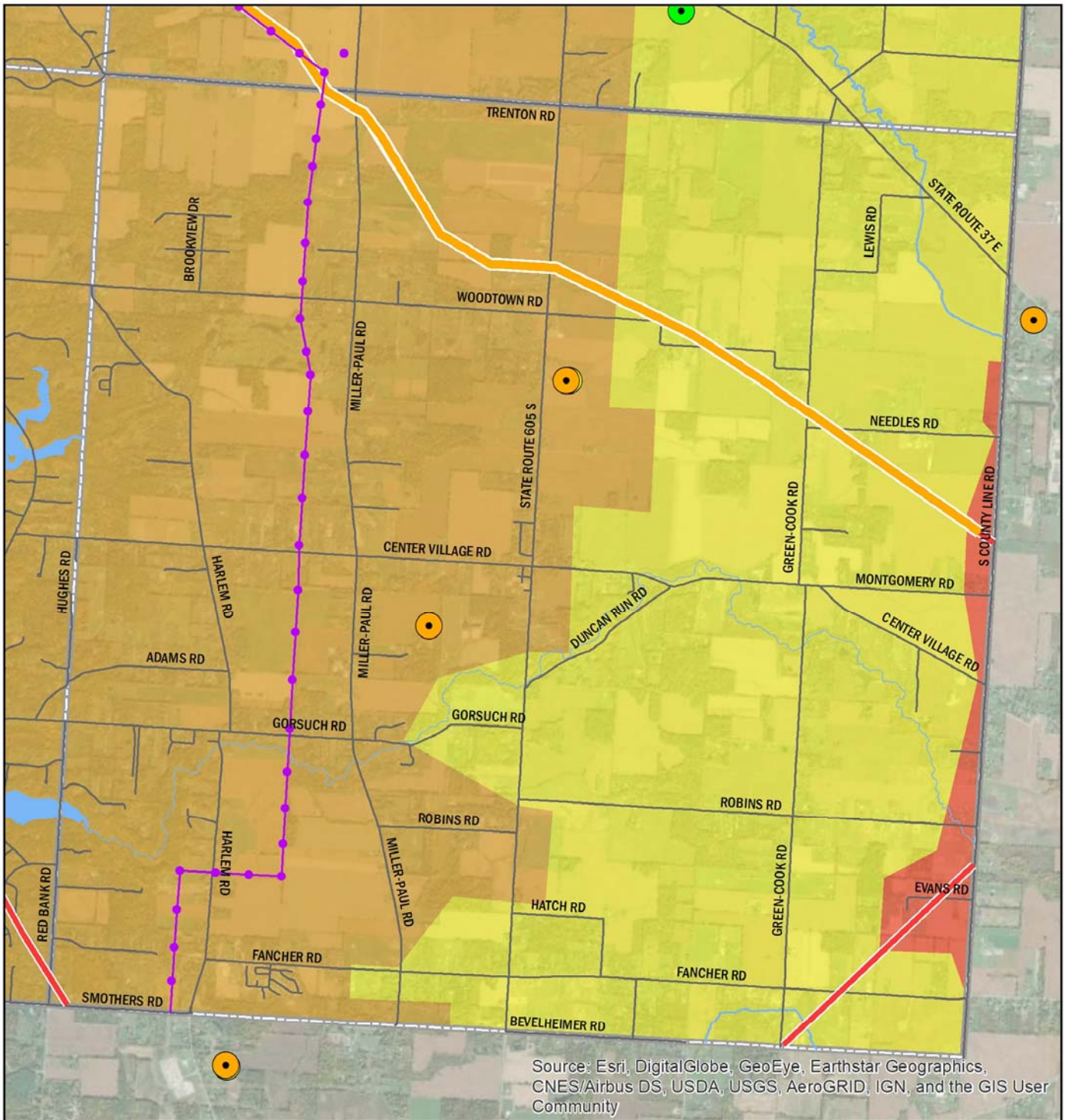
Electric & Natural Gas

American Electric, Consolidated Electric and Licking Electric Company provide electric service to Harlem Township; Map 10.2 shows the service areas. A major electric transmission line crosses Harlem Township, which prohibits development within the high voltage electric easements. The location of this line is shown on the Utilities Map.

Harlem Township is in the service area of Columbia Gas, the largest natural gas utility in the state. Existing gas lines are shown on the Utilities map. Running southeast in the northeast corner of the Township is the Marathon Pipeline.

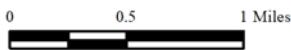
Telecommunications/Cellular

As of September 2019, there were two antennas within the boundaries of the Township that are registered with



10.2 Utilities (Gas & Electric)

Harlem Township



Electric Service Coverage:

- American Electric Power
- Consolidated Electric Company
- Licking Electric Company

- Registered Antennas (FCC)
- Cellular Towers
- Power Poles
- Power Lines
- Marathon Gas Lines
- Gas Lines

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the FCC and three additional towers within one mile. The two towers within the Township are located at 2623 South State Route 605 and 4822 Miller-Paul Road. These towers are owned by Spectrasite and New Par, respectively.

The three towers within one mile of the Township are located at 8194 Harlem Road, North of Walnut Avenue and East of Harlem Road, and 9317 Johnstown-Alexandria Road (SR 37). These towers are owned by Crown Communication, CVCO, and New Cingular Wireless, respectively.

All of the aforementioned towers are for wireless communications, with the exception of CVCO which broadcasts radio signals.

construction. The Delaware Soil and Water Conservation District, however, has the ditch maintenance responsibilities to the District. Projects on maintenance include those ditches that have been improved since 1957 and subdivisions platted since July 1998, petitioned to and accepted by the County Commissioners for maintenance.

Storm Water Management

Storm water management is reviewed by the Delaware County Engineer’s office for subdivisions and road

Table 10.2 Drainage Structures on Maintenance

Open Ditch	40.23 miles
Tile drains	114.83 miles
Surface Drains	.62 miles
Retention/Detention Basins	173

Chapter 11 | Community Facilities

Good community facilities contribute to the quality of life and help establish community identity. Schools, libraries, public safety and governmental services all play a role in determining property value and local real estate demand.

Schools

Harlem Township's primary education needs are served by Big Walnut and Johnstown-Monroe Local School Districts.

Big Walnut Local School District

Big Walnut Local School District covers the majority of the Township with 16,422 of the 17,001 acres falling within the School District's boundaries. The only school located within Harlem Township, however, is Hylan Souders Elementary School. The school district in general has an overall performance rating of "B" according to the Ohio Department of Education. Tables 11.1 through 11.3 show the various enrollment, funding, performance, and teacher indicators for the Big Walnut Local School District.

As of 2017, school district residents voted on a bond/permanent improvement levy to construct two new schools (one elementary and one high school), add

security updates, and to establish a fund for maintenance and repair costs at the existing schools. Construction on the elementary school (Prairie Run) was completed in August of 2020, while the new high school is scheduled to open in August of 2022.

Once the high school is complete, the old high school building will be converted to the Big Walnut Middle School, with the old middle school building scheduled to be converted to the new Big Walnut Intermediate School building. The intermediate school building will be converted to house a new elementary school, in addition to Prairie Run Elementary.

Johnstown-Monroe School District

Johnstown-Monroe School District covers a small part of the southeast corner of the Township with 579.78 acres of the 17,001 acres falling within the Johnstown-Monroe School District boundaries. Johnstown-

Table 11.1 Big Walnut Local School District Enrollment and Funding (2018-2019)

Enrollment		
Race/Ethnicity	Enrollment	Percentage (%)
All Students	3,710	100
American Indian/Alaskan Native	NC	NC
Asian/Pacific Islander	43	1.1
Black (Non-Hispanic)	35	0.9
Hispanic	121	3.3
Multiracial	133	3.6
White (Non-Hispanic)	3,374	90.9
Students w/Disabilities	388	10.5
Economically Disadvantaged	561	15.1
English Learner	29	0.8
Migrant	NC	NC
Spending per Pupil		
	District	State
Operating Spending per Pupil	\$10,122	\$9,724
Classroom Instruction	\$6,712	\$6,586
Non-Classroom Spending	\$3,411	\$3,138
Federal Funds	\$242	\$686
State and Local Funds	\$9,881	\$9,037
Source of Funds		
Source	District	State
Local	\$30,469,916	\$9,507,403,000
State	\$9,621,057	\$10,402,455,600
Federal	\$1,327,787	\$1,702,581,500
Other	\$3,436,649	\$1,907,150,080
Total	\$44,855,409	\$23,519,590,180

*NC = Not Calculated (if enrollment is less than 10)

Table 11.2 Big Walnut Teacher Performance Indicators (2018-2019)

Attendance Rate (%)	94.8
Salary (Average)	\$64,279
Years of Experience (Average)	12
w/ a Bachelor's Degree (%)	100
w/ a Master's Degree (%)	63.2

Table 11.3 Big Walnut Facility Performance Indicators (2018-2019)

Big Walnut Facility	Performance						Overall
	Achievement	Progress	Gap Closing	Graduation Rate	Improving At-Risk K-3 Reader	Prepared for Success	
Big Walnut Elementary	B	A	A	-	C	-	A
General Rosecrans Elementary	B	C	A	-	C	-	B
Harrison Street Elementary	C	D	B	-	C	-	C
Hysten Souders Elementary	B	A	A	-	C	-	A
Big Walnut Middle	C	A	B	-	-	-	B
Big Walnut Intermediate	C	C	B	-	-	-	C
Big Walnut High	C	B	B	A	-	D	B

*'-' = Not applicable/Not Rated

Table 11.4 Johnstown-Monroe School District Enrollment and Funding (2018-2019)

Enrollment		
Race/Ethnicity	Enrollment	Percentage (%)
All Students	1,668	100
American Indian/Alaskan Native	NC	NC
Asian/Pacific Islander	15	0.9
Black (Non-Hispanic)	NC	NC
Hispanic	57	3.4
Multiracial	61	3.6
White (Non-Hispanic)	1,522	91.2
Students w/Disabilities	159	9.5
Economically Disadvantaged	327	19.6
English Learner	24	1.4
Migrant	NC	NC
Spending per Pupil		
	District	State
Operating Spending per Pupil	\$8,855	\$9,724
Classroom Instruction	\$5,603	\$6,586
Non-Classroom Spending	\$3,252	\$3,138
Federal Funds	\$228	\$686
State and Local Funds	\$8,627	\$9,037
Source of Funds		
Source	District	State
Local	\$11,762,972	\$9,507,403,000
State	\$6,378,595	\$10,402,455,600
Federal	\$703,037	\$1,702,581,500
Other	\$2,603,083	\$1,907,150,080
Total	\$21,447,687	\$23,519,590,180

*NC = Not Calculated (if enrollment is less than 10)

Table 11.5 Johnstown-Monroe Teacher Performance Indicators (2018-2019)

Attendance Rate (%)	93.7
Salary (Average)	\$54,557
Years of Experience (Average)	14
w/ a Bachelor's Degree (%)	100
w/ a Master's Degree (%)	75.9

Table 11.6 Johnstown-Monroe Facility Performance Indicators (2018-2019)

Performance							
Johnstown-Monroe Facility	Achievement	Progress	Gap Closing	Graduation Rate	Improving At-Risk K-3 Reader	Prepared for Success	Overall
Johnstown Elementary	C	D	B	-	C	-	C
Johnstown Middle	C	D	B	-	-	-	C
Johnstown High	C	D	A	A	-	D	C

* - = Not applicable/Not Rated

Monroe, according to the Ohio Department of Education, has an overall performance grade of “C.”

Tables 11.4 through 11.6 show the various enrollment, funding, performance, and teacher indicators for the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District.

School Enrollment Costs

Periodically, Big Walnut Local School District will calculate the cost to educate pupils to determine the district’s budgetary needs. As of December 2020, the Big Walnut Local School District calculated their cost per pupil to be approximately \$11,546.58. The District also generated an estimate for the amount of state funding to be received; approximately \$1,675.91 per student.

Combining the two amounts, the District anticipates a budgetary shortfall of \$9,870.67 from local funds; such as the District’s portion of income and property taxes. As of December 2020, the District estimates the home value necessary to offset the shortfall to be \$863,050.00 for a one-student household.

Table 11.7 Estimated Home Value by Cost Per Pupil (Big Walnut Local School District)

	Estimated Home Value	Estimated Income
Amount	\$863,050.00	\$273,375.00
Taxable Amount	\$302,067.50	\$246,038.00
Current Operating & PI Millage	26.568154	0.75%
Funds Provided	\$8,025.38	\$1,845.29
Total	\$9,870.67	

Estimated Household (Local Funds)	\$9,870.67
Estimated State Foundation Funding per Pupil	\$1,675.91
District Profile Cost per Pupil - FY19	\$11,546.58

Delaware Area Career Center (DACC)

The Delaware Area Career Center (DACC) provides career training and academic instruction to over 650 area High School juniors and seniors who desire skilled employment immediately upon high school graduation. The DACC serves the Delaware area school districts: Big Walnut, Buckeye Valley, Delaware City, Olentangy and open-enrolled students from Westerville and Worthington districts.

Focusing on career readiness, the DACC provides programs that may be beneficial for blue-collar employment opportunities. Such opportunities and training include industries like culinary arts, childhood education, law enforcement, welding, construction, and automotive technology. These disciplines may provide opportunities for Harlem Residents to gain employment advantages with existing or future businesses in Delaware County and Harlem Township.

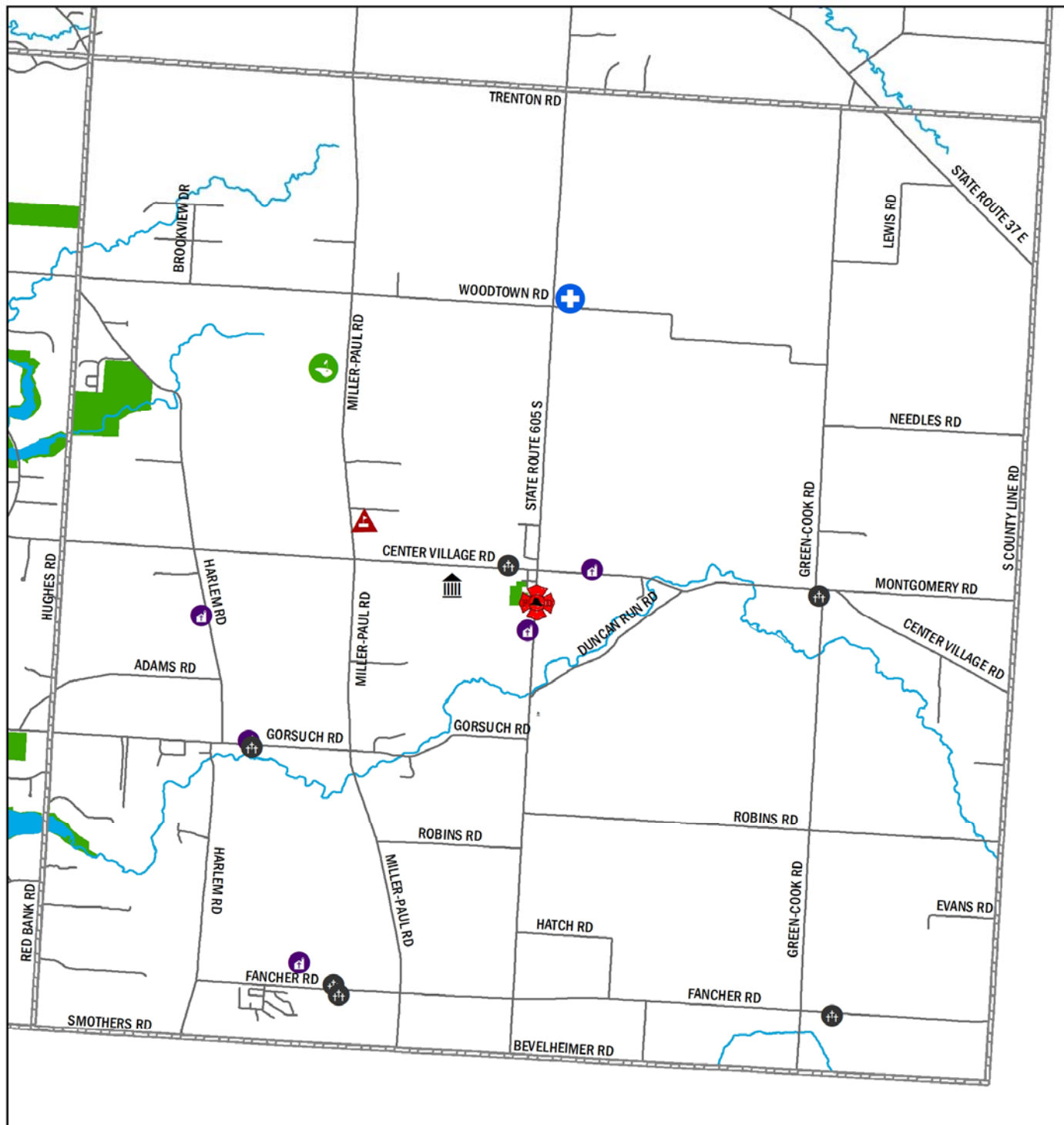
Playgrounds and Parks

Harlem Township has a number of options regarding playground and park facilities. Information regarding playground and park facilities in Harlem Township can be found in *Chapter 12: Open Space and Recreation*.

Churches and Cemeteries

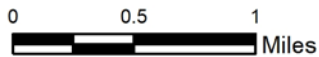
Five churches were observed within Harlem Township using the Delaware County Auditor’s Office data, and are as follows:










- **The River @ Center Village:** 13699 Center Village Road;



11.1 Community Facilities

Harlem Township



-  Fire Station / EMS / Town Hall
-  EMS
-  School
-  Church
-  Grange Hall
-  Cemetery
-  Golf Course
-  Parks (Public and Private)
-  Rivers/Lakes/Streams

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- **Northeast Church of Christ:** 4010 State Route 605;
- **Harlem Road United Methodist Church:** 5520 Harlem Road;
- **New Direction Church:** 11229 Gorsuch Road; and
- **Church of the Savior United Methodist:** 11239 Fancher Road.

Six cemeteries were also located using Delaware County Auditor data., however, two additional historic family cemeteries are located within the Township as well (*Source: Guide to the Cemeteries of Delaware County, Ohio, Marilyn and George Cryder*).

- **Center Village Cemetery:** North side of Center Village Road just west of State Route 605;
- **Fancher Cemetery:** North side of Fancher Road between Harlem Road and Miller-Paul Road;
- **Maple Grove Cemetery:** South side of Fancher Road between Harlem Road and Miller-Paul Road;
- **Hanover Cemetery (a.k.a. Snipetown):** South side of Fancher Road just east of Green-Cook Road;
- **Harlem Cemetery:** South side of Gorsuch Road just east of Harlem Road;
- **Hunt Cemetery:** Southwest corner of Green-Cook Road and Montgomery Road;
- **(Private) Wickhieser (Wickiser) Cemetery:** East of Green-Cook and south of Center Village Road; and
- **(Private) Cockrell Cemetery:** North side of Woodtown Road between Miller-Paul Road and State Route 605.

Libraries

The library whose service area covers Harlem Township is the Sunbury Community Library. The community library serves the six townships, in addition to Galena and Sunbury, that constitute the Big Walnut Local School District area. Through donations and gifts, the library has a collection of 80,000 books, 50,000 e-books, 250 magazines, and thousands of movies, CDs, and audiobooks.

The Delaware County District Library has four locations throughout the County: The Delaware Main Library, the Orange Branch Library, the Ostrander Branch Library, and the Powell Branch Library. The library district also has a Community and Family Outreach Services Department which will bring all materials available for circulation to schools, daycares, and senior living communities through the library's Bookmobile and Homebound services. They are also supporters of "little free library" programs.

Four other library options exist in the area surrounding Harlem Township: Westerville Public Library, the Johnstown Branch of the Licking County Library, the New Albany Branch of the Columbus Metropolitan Library, and Ohio Wesleyan University's Beeghly Library. These libraries are all available options to anyone regardless of place of residence. Ohio Wesleyan University's Beeghly Library, however, is another option for Delaware County residents; as the University extends borrowing privileges for the library to all residents of Delaware County.

Medical Care

Another missing component of community services within Harlem Township is the lack of medical care facilities. There are no hospitals, urgent care, or clinic facilities within Harlem Township, however, there are several options nearby. In close proximity to the Township are Carefirst Urgent Care in Westerville on Sunbury Road, Westar Urgent Care in Westerville on Cleveland Avenue, OhioHealth's Urgent Care in New Albany on Hamilton Road, and Sunbury Urgent Care in Sunbury on Cherry Street.

In terms of emergency service and care, the closest available options include Mount Carmel St. Ann's at the intersection of Schrock Road and Cleveland Avenue in Columbus, OhioHealth Emergency Care in New Albany on Hamilton Road, and OhioHealth's Medical Campus in Westerville on Polaris Parkway. A specialist hospital is also nearby - the McConnell Heart Hospital.

Other hospitals in a larger vicinity which may be part of residents' insurance networks include OhioHealth's Grady Memorial Hospital in Delaware, and Nationwide Children's Hospital in Lewis Center (Close to Home Center), and a future planned facility from the Ohio State Wexner Medical Center near Powell at Sawmill Parkway and Home Road.

Delaware County Sheriff's Office

Harlem Township is policed by the Delaware County Sheriff's Office, (DCSO) which is administratively

headquartered in the City of Delaware on North Sandusky Street, with enforcement services headquartered on State Route 42. The Patrol Division provides law enforcement to all jurisdictions within Delaware County. Patrols offer investigation of criminal offenses, crime prevention, and traffic enforcement. DCSO also has a division for detective services, support services, youth education and specialty units.

Harlem Township specifically has seen a relatively steady uptick in criminal and other incidents. Table 11.8 shows the breakdown of incidents by year, according to the 2018 Delaware County Sheriff's Office Annual Report.

According to Table 11.9 Harlem Township has a crime rate of 12.73 persons per incident. This means that for every 12.73 people, one incident is reported per year. Using this metric, the jurisdictions can be compared to determine how safe one area is over another, without the result being skewed based on population fluctuations. For reference, Brown Township has roughly the same proportion of criminal incidents as Harlem Township with a person per incident of 13.25.

Each jurisdiction's rate of incidents is relatively consistent, with no patterns between population sizes and rates of incidents. For example, the most populated Township, Orange Township, has a rate of 13.79 persons per incident. Marlboro Township, on the other hand, is one of the least populated Townships and has a rate of 7.9 persons per incident. This metric is one to keep track of as Harlem Township grows, or as growth occurs around Harlem Township.

Table 11.8 Harlem Township Criminal and Other Incident Activity

Category	Number of Incidents			2018	% Change	% Change
	2016	2017	% Change			
Traffic Stop	88	106	20%	184	74%	109%
Domestic	31	37	19%	50	35%	61%
Theft of Identity	19	12	-37%	10	-17%	-47%
Theft/Larceny	18	21	17%	19	-10%	6%
Harassment/Threats	10	11	10%	9	-18%	-10%
Suicide Attempt	8	10	25%	11	10%	38%
Juvenile-Unruly/Runaway	7	4	-43%	11	175%	57%
Assault	6	2	-67%	11	450%	83%
Animal Call	6	3	-50%	4	33%	-33%
D.O.A.	5	6	20%	4	-33%	-20%
Suspicious Person/Vehicle	7	9	29%	8	-11%	14%
Theft of Credit Card/Number	4	2	-50%	4	100%	0%
Mental Health Crisis	4	5	25%	4	-20%	0%
Burglary & In-Progress	6	3	-50%	9	200%	50%
Theft from Vehicle	3	3	0%	4	33%	33%
Drug/Narcotic	3	1	-67%	2	100%	-33%
Fight	3	3	0%	2	-33%	-33%
Breaking & Entering	3	6	100%	8	33%	167%
Vandalism & In-Progress	2	7	250%	3	-57%	50%
Suspicious Activity	2	1	-50%	5	400%	150%
Rape	1	0	-100%	0	*	-100%
Forgery/Bad Check	1	0	-100%	1	*	0%
Drunk	1	2	100%	1	-50%	0%
Vandalism to Vehicle	1	2	100%	2	0%	100%
Stolen Vehicle	1	4	300%	5	25%	400%
Robbery	0	1	*	0	-100%	*
Missing Person	0	1	*	0	-100%	*
Total	240	262	9%	371	42%	55%

**Unable to obtain percent change (cannot divide by 0)*
***List does not include all non-criminal activity (well checks, found property, crashes, information only, etc)*

Harlem Township Fire Department

Fire Protection is provided by the Harlem Township Fire Department. The Fire Station is located at 3883 S. St. Rt. 605, on the south side of Center Village. The building is also used as the Township Hall, with office and meeting space. The long-range plan for the fire department is to expand staffing and hours as needed, and as funding and growth allows.

Table 11.9 Delaware County Criminal and Other Incident Activity Totals

Township	2016	2017	% Change (2016-2017)	2018	% Change (2017-2018)	% Change (2016-2018)	2018 Population	2018 Persons per Incident
Berkshire	377	512	36%	570	11%	51%	2,875	5.04
Berlin	306	323	6%	555	72%	81%	7,778	14.01
Brown	135	127	-6%	127	0%	-6%	1,683	13.25
Concord	575	366	-36%	559	53%	-3%	10,908	19.51
Delaware (Township)	144	160	11%	172	8%	19%	2,338	13.59
Harlem	240	262	9%	371	42%	55%	4,722	12.73
Kingston	96	102	6%	176	73%	83%	2,573	14.62
Liberty	922	959	4%	919	-4%	0%	16,945	18.44
Marlboro	25	27	8%	42	56%	68%	332	7.90
Orange	1563	1751	12%	2054	17%	31%	28,318	13.79
Oxford	58	62	7%	66	6%	14%	1,175	17.80
Porter	57	68	19%	74	9%	30%	2,292	30.97
Radnor	53	52	-2%	53	2%	0%	1,829	34.51
Scioto (Including Ostrander)	71	95	34%	138	45%	94%	2,810	20.36
Thompson	18	25	39%	14	-44%	-22%	808	57.71
Trenton	120	142	18%	121	-15%	1%	2,591	21.41
Troy	219	252	15%	325	29%	48%	2,529	7.78
Total	4979	5285	6%	6336	20%	27%	92,506	14.60

**2018 Population is an estimate from the 2018 American Community Survey*

Other Community Facilities

Among the "official" community facilities listed in this chapter, the township is in possession of the Grange Hall, a facility located at 12900 Center Village Road which is used by the Township for a number of community events (e.g. Chicken Noodle dinners), and is available for the community to rent for private events, as well. Curtain Players is a facility/organization which is private in nature, but serves a substantial public/civic benefit. In addition, the community has several organizations that do not necessarily have permanent land or facilities.

It is not the intent of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan to make recommendations for the future growth or development of these community facilities. Instead, the plan locates major community assets for reference by the township in future land use reviews.

Chapter 12 | Open Space & Recreation



Introduction to Open Space

The Ohio Revised Code acknowledges the importance of open space and recreation in zoning legislation. ORC 519.02 states that the trustees may regulate by resolution “sizes of yards, courts, and other open spaces...the uses of land for...recreation.” ORC 711 states that “a county or regional planning commission shall adopt general rules...to secure and provide for...adequate and convenient open spaces for...recreation, light, air, and for the avoidance of congestion of population.”

According to *The Subdivision and Site Design Handbook* by David Listokin and Carole Walker, open and recreational spaces serve the following critical functions of open space:

- Preserves ecologically important natural environments
- Provides attractive views and visual relief from developed areas
- Provides sunlight and air
- Separates areas and controls densities
- Functions as a drainage detention area
- Serves as a wildlife preserve
- Provides opportunities for recreational activities
- Helps create quality developments with lasting value

The economic benefits of open spaces are equally as important. Undeveloped land demands fewer community services and requires less infrastructure than suburban-style development. Farms and other types of open land generate more in property taxes than the services they demand, helping to offset the costs of services generated by larger lot subdivisions.

Open Space Standards

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) has developed a set of standards for local developed open space. Although these standards have been promoted as goals, they are not universally applicable. Recreational needs and desires vary. Table 12.1 lists the NRPA recommended standards, which should be applied as applicable

It should be noted that this classification system is a guide to planning open spaces. Sometimes more than one component may occur within the same site, particularly with respect to special uses within a regional park. Park and recreation systems should provide adequate land for each functional component when more than one occurs around a particular site.

Location of Open Spaces

Open space parcels, when part of a larger development, should be easily accessible by the residents of that development. In smaller developments, one large, centrally located area may suffice; but a large development may require several areas, uniformly distributed. Linking open space parcels is preferred, because it makes more areas accessible.

Table 12.1 NRPA Recommended Standards for Local Developed Open Space

Component	Description	Service Area	Desirable Size	Acres per 1,000 People	Desirable Site Characteristics
Local/Close-to-Home Space					
Mini-Park	Specialized facilities that serve a concentrated or limited population or specific group such as tots or senior citizens	Less than ¼ mile radius	1 acre or less	0.25 to 0.5 acres	Within neighborhoods and in close proximity to apartment complexes, townhouse developments, or housing for the elderly.
Neighborhood Park / Playground	Area for intense recreational activities, such as field games, craft, playground apparatus area, skating, picnicking, wading pools, etc.	¼ to ½ mile radius to serve a population up to 5,000 (a neighborhood)	15+ acres	1.0 to 2.0 acres	Suited for intense development. Easily accessible to neighborhood population – geographically centered with safe walking and bike access. May be developed as a school-park facility
Community	Area of diverse environmental quality. May include areas suited for intense recreational facilities, such as athletic complexes, large swimming pools. May be an area of natural quality for outdoor recreation, such as walking, viewing, sitting, picnicking. May be any combination of the above, depending upon site suitability and community need.	Several neighborhoods	25 + acres	5.0 to 8.0 acres	May include natural features, such as water bodies, and areas suited for intense development. Easily accessible to neighborhood served.
Park		1 to 2 mile radius			

Excerpted from The Subdivision and Site Plan Handbook (David Listokin and Carole Walker, 1989)

Even without preferred linkages, open spaces should be accessible to as many residents as possible by locating them centrally within the development. If open spaces have to be used for buffering purposes, these areas need to be thoroughly landscaped with various types of trees to provide functional visual buffering.

Existing Parkland within the Township

The only official park within Harlem Township is a 7.4-acre park across from the Township Hall and Fire Station. This park includes baseball fields, a playground, and walking paths throughout its mostly open site. In addition to the Township Community Park, Hylan Souders Elementary, at the northeast corner of Center Village Road and Miller-Paul Road, sits on a 30-acre site which includes soccer fields. The township values this open space and residents consider it part of their park facilities. There is an additional playground available at the Hylan Souders Elementary School.

Private open spaces include the Overbrook Nature Preserve/John Beltz Retreat Center, a 102-acre open space, where 77 acres are within Harlem Township. Although owned by the Overbrook Presbyterian Church of Columbus, this is an attractive natural area with a major ravine through which the south branch of Spruce Run flows; there is a small fee for non-members. Any member of the public wishing to use the facilities should contact the Church ahead of time.

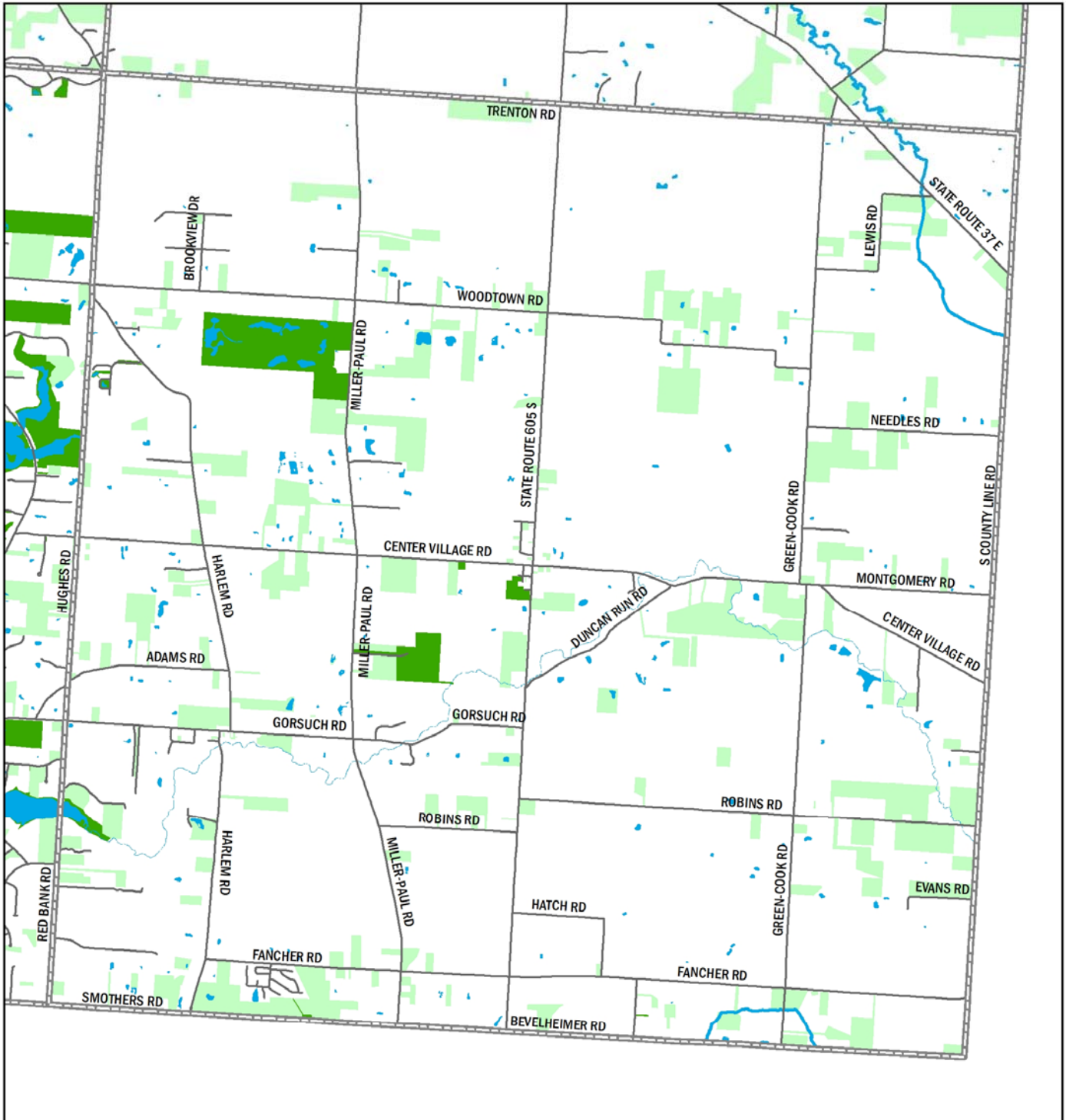
The only golf course within the Township is the 167-acre Royal American Golf Course. The facility is open to the public; meaning that no membership is required to

use the facilities (though payment is required to use the golf course). Although it will likely remain a commercial golf course for some time, the steering committee may wish to note the area as open space in its recommendations.

The Rocky Fork-Blacklick Accord

The Rocky Fork-Blacklick Accord is an initiative of the City of Columbus and the City of New Albany to establish long range planning guidelines to manage future growth and development within the defined planning area of Plain Township, north of State Route 161 in Franklin County to the Delaware County Line. Part of that study proposes a Columbus Metro Park, with a goal of 1,200 acres, to be located somewhere in a 2,800-acre "Park Zone". The Park Zone consists of the area of Plain Township north of Walnut Street to the county line. Residential development that would take place within this zone would follow the development standards for the Accord's Rural Residential District at a maximum density of 1 unit per acre. Note: this "Park Zone" lies along the entire southern border of Harlem Township and could have an influence on land use in the township along Bevelheimer Road and Fancher Road.

It's important to note that the accord is a non-binding, multi-jurisdictional organization. The Implementation Panel meets to consider rezoning requests within the defined area; no other requests are required to be submitted for review (variances, permits, etc.) The plan is meant to provide guidance to and direct development. Development in the accord's area will receive a non-binding recommendation from the



12.1 Open Space / Vacant Land

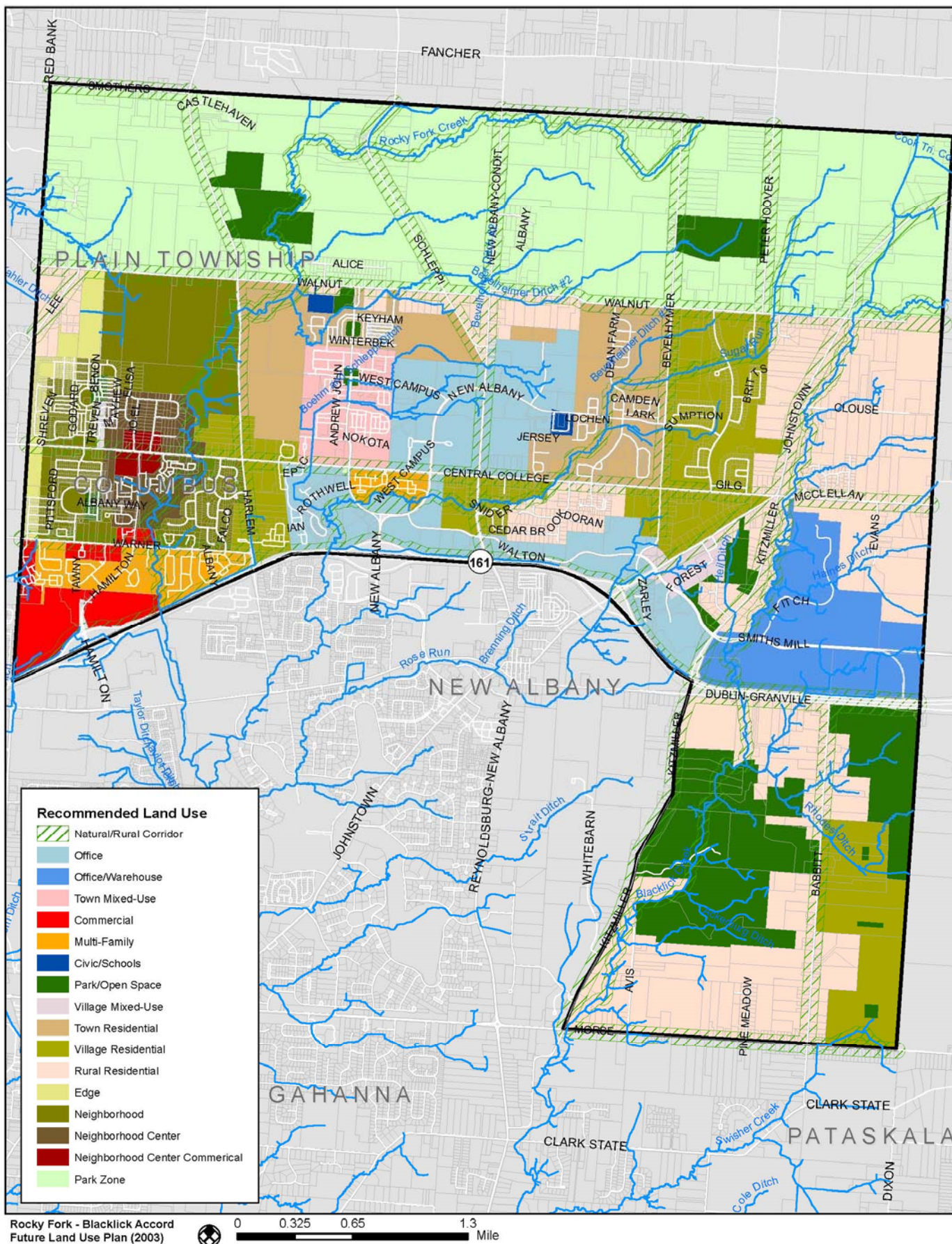
Harlem Township



- Vacant Land (Various Land Use)
- Park / Golf Course / Open Space
- River / Lake / Pond

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Figure 12.1 Rocky Fork-Blacklick Accord Park Zone



Implementation Panel, consisting of members from the City of Columbus, the City of New Albany, and Plain Township.

The Western Licking County Accord

The Western Licking County Accord (WLCA) is similar to the Rocky Fork-Blacklick Accord in that its purpose is to help guide development in the area from a multi-jurisdictional perspective. The member communities in the WLCA are The Village of Johnstown, Jersey Township, and the City of New Albany.

Ultimately, the WLCA is designed to manage growth in the area by identifying critical corridors and expansion areas, while respecting each communities vision for the future (as outlined in their Comprehensive Plans). The Accord accomplishes this by setting forth common objectives like identifying locations for development, areas of preservation, building on agricultural roots, and promoting managed growth like conservation subdivisions.

As a Township in very close proximity to the areas governed by the Accord, Harlem Township should be mindful of developments within the Accord. Additionally, the Township may wish to reach out to the neighboring communities about including their input. As development occurs, Harlem Township may see increases in traffic, and residential or commercial development.

For more information regarding the WLCA, contact any of the member communities.

Future Recreational Needs

As Harlem Township grows it may wish to use the NRPA model, "which surveys the service area population to determine demand for different activities. Demand is then converted to facilities needs and then to land requirements."

Undeveloped Open Space - Regional and Township

The Harlem Township Community Park and potential future Metro Park in Franklin County help fulfill the need for undeveloped (passive) open space. The township may wish to identify other lands throughout the township for future public recreation areas.

Undeveloped Open Space – Neighborhood

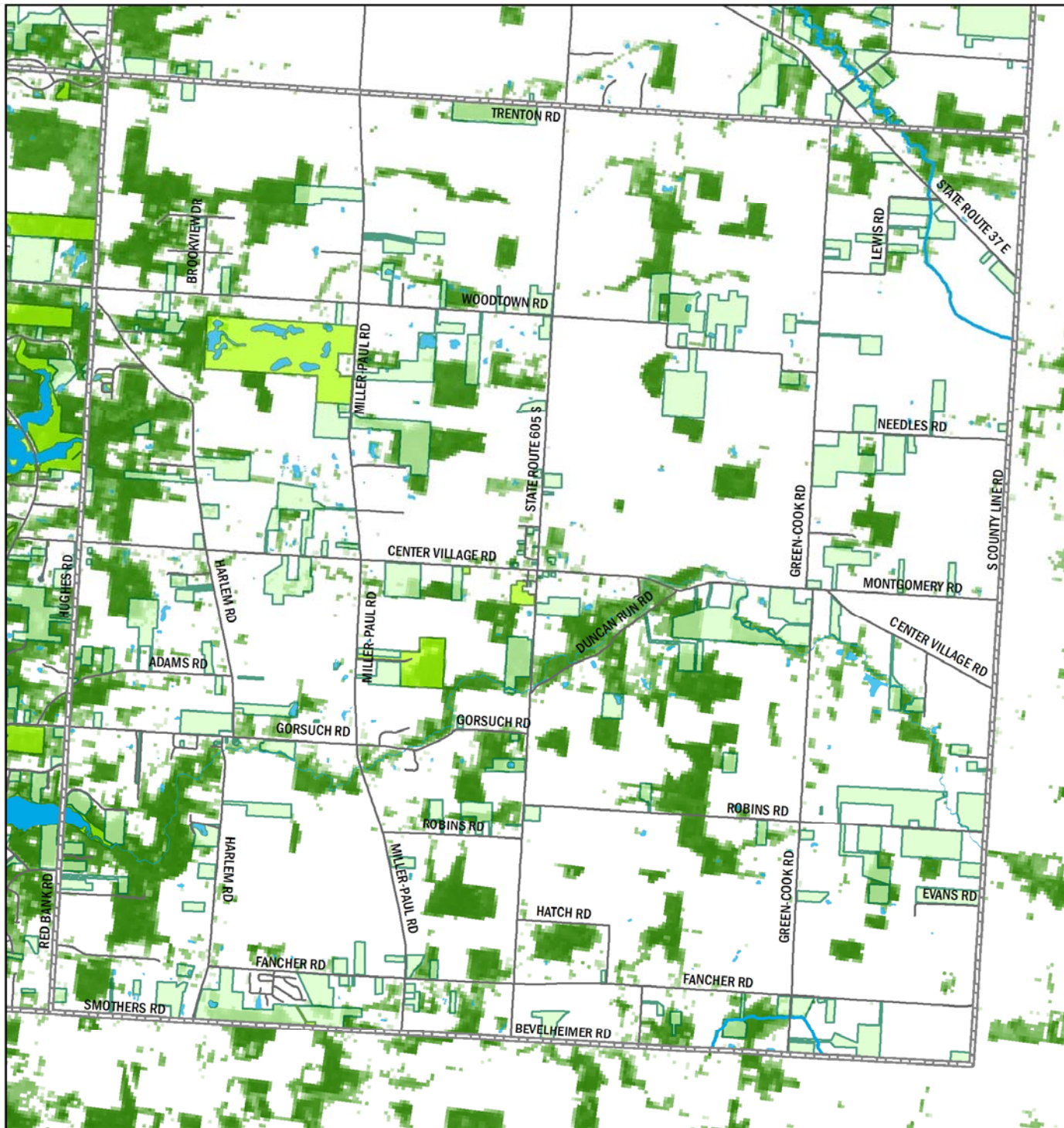
The open space requirement for new Planned Residential Developments or Conservation Subdivisions could be used to impose regulations regarding centrally located undeveloped and developed open space within residential neighborhoods where individual lot sizes are less than 1 acre. Regulations can help ensure open spaces are designed properly.

Developed Open Space – Township-wide

The township could acquire dispersed, active recreational areas for its ultimate population, using the NRPA Standards as a guide.

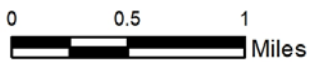
Connected Greenways

An inexpensive way to provide undeveloped open space is to assure the linkage of neighborhoods by greenways, or corridors of natural or man-made landscaped paths and trails. These can be placed easily along drainage ways/easements, creeks, sewer

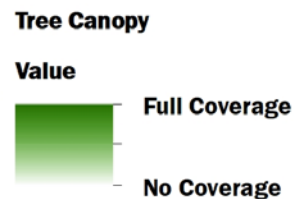


12.2 Potential Greenways

Harlem Township



- Vacant Land (Various Land Use)
- Park / Golf Course / Open Space
- River / Lake / Pond



Prepared by: Delaware County Regional Planning Commission (740-833-2260)
 www.dcrpc.org (8/22/2019)

easements, and portions of the land that cannot be otherwise developed. These paths can maintain undisturbed wildlife habitat, or create new habitat through plantings and the creative use of storm water retention and detention facilities. These areas of developments are often afterthoughts in the design and planning process. When viewed as opportunities to improve the value of the development and provide connections, these spaces improve the quality of life for residents by promoting a sense of community as opposed to isolation.

Build-Out Recommendations

- Overall active recreational area - NRPA recommends 6.25-10.5 acres/1000 population (28.28 acres to 47.50 acres based on the 2018 ACS population estimates);
- Require developer dedications of mini-parks that are one acre or less within neighborhoods, serving the population within ¼ mile radius (should be centrally located within the development to maximize their usefulness);
- Establish neighborhood parks of 15 acres, with active components (playgrounds, sports fields, etc.), to serve residents within ¼ to ½ mile radius;
- Establish a community park of 25-50 acres with an athletic complex, swimming pool, and recreational fields; and
- Seek opportunities to allow greater access to parks by providing pedestrian linkages between residential development (developer or township driven) and parkland. Parks should also form a network whereby they are linked with walkways and greenways.

Within these parks consider the following facilities:

- Tennis courts, basketball courts, volleyball courts, baseball fields, softball fields, football fields, field hockey fields, soccer fields (dependent on the communities preference);
- Running/walking tracks; and
- Swimming pools (developer or township driven).

Delaware County voters approved a 0.9 mill levy for Preservation Parks in November 2017, which began collecting monies in 2019. The levy is expected to generate about \$6.5 million per year in funding for parks. Plans for those funds include new parks and trails in Orange and Delaware Townships, the expansion of existing parks, and the identification of land for future parks, as well as trail construction and multi-use path grants.

Chapter 13 | Development Patterns



Township Character

One of Harlem Township's goals is to preserve its rural character. This rural character is usually expressed as an overall low density, with the preservation of open spaces, and natural and agricultural lands such as farms, stream valleys, wooded ravines, wetlands, and/or wooded areas.

Part of what makes the township desirable is the vision that there will always be a rural element and feel to the Township. Harlem Township is still a rural community with over half of its acreage in agriculture. However, as agriculture becomes less economically advantageous and changes to other land uses, this rural character might be lost entirely unless steps are taken to preserve the Township's character through its future development patterns.

Harlem's vision to remain a low-density residential community will be challenging moving into the future given the status of the sanitary sewer agreement with the City of Columbus, and the sprawl and continued development of New Albany.

However, all individuals have a right to develop their properties as they wish within the bounds of the Ohio Revised Code and applicable zoning laws. There are several types of development that the township can prioritize and permit which can help preserve the rural character that makes Harlem Township such a desirable community, while simultaneously not infringing upon property rights.

Rural Large-Lot Development

As discussed in Chapter 3, most residential developments have taken place along existing township and county roads through the lot split process. Many of these splits result in lots that are larger than 5 acres and are simply recorded with the county without going through a review process (lots over five acres are exempt from subdivision reviews). When land is split resulting in parcels that are smaller than 5 acres, a process called a "No Plat Approval" (NPA) or "minor" subdivision may be permitted. These NPA subdivisions may be used to create no more than 4 lots from an original parcel (5

including the remainder, if smaller than 5 acres), as long as no new streets or easements of access are created.

Large-lot development also can occur on Common Access Driveways (CAD subdivisions) which are 3-5 lots on a 12-foot wide driveway approved by the Delaware County Regional Planning Commission. CAD subdivisions follow the same procedure as any other subdivision, including a Sketch Plan, Preliminary Plan and Final Plat steps. CAD standards are defined by the RPC and include a maximum grade of 10%, passing areas every 350 feet, tree and shrub removal specifications, and an easement width of 60 feet along the CAD. A private maintenance agreement must be recorded with the county as well. CADs are primarily meant for mid-sized parcels which, for one reason or another, do not lend themselves to a larger-scale development, (irregularly shaped, isolated parcels, etc.) but are large enough to accommodate more than one home.

In addition to small CADs, larger subdivisions that include paved private or public streets built to county standards can be developed as long as the lots conform to local zoning. Such larger scale subdivisions follow the same process as Common Access Drive developments. The developer or consulting engineer takes each project through an approval process with the Regional Planning Commission staff as well as an engineering process with the oversight of the County Engineering staff.

Large acreage development, surrounded by woods and farm fields, has generally been accepted as a

Figure 13.1 Large Lot Development in Harlem Township



Figure 13.2 Common Access Driveway (CAD) in Harlem Township



Figure 13.3 Large Lot Subdivision in Harlem Township



Figure 13.4 Planned Residential Development (Keller Pines) in Harlem Township



Figure 13.5 Planned Residential Development in Delaware County (1.2 units/gross acre)



preservation of rural character. However, township residents may find that if *all* rural lands were developed for two- or five-acre house lots, there would be no interconnecting open space, including a lack of parks and other community amenities.

Alternative Development Patterns

The following sections discuss different types of development which may be able to provide Harlem Township with development options that, if implemented properly, can help preserve the rural feel of the Township.

Planned Residential Development (PRD) Subdivisions

Planned Residential Development subdivisions are an alternative to large-lot subdivisions. Harlem Township’s PRD District calls for a density of 1.5 dwelling units per gross acre. In addition, a minimum of fifteen thousandths (.015) of an acre per dwelling unit is to be provided as designated open space; Keller Pines is the only PRD in Harlem Township. Figure 13.5 illustrates how a more typical planned residential district subdivision is developed.

In PRDs, greater design flexibility is obtained by reducing lot size, and width. The concept is to move space from individual lots into a unified space available for everyone within the development to utilize. By combining the open spaces into a more unified area, more open space can be obtained and put to the community’s use. However, the absence of comprehensive standards for quantity, quality and

configuration of open space has permitted uninspired designs which undermine the purpose of the PRD development type.

The typical Delaware County PRD has often resulted in developments that do not fulfill community expectations for:

Open Space - PRD ordinances usually include an open space requirement. Environmentally sensitive areas or unbuildable areas—wetlands, steep slopes, floodplains, storm water detention basins and utility easements—do not have to be delineated. The result is that sometimes these lands consist of the entirety of the reserved open space, and are subsequently unuseable.

Useable Open Space - PRD subdivisions with small (7,200-10,000 square feet) lots have been created without any *useable* common open space. Scioto Reserve has little common or public open space. The golf course is private open space, for members only. Additionally, the location of the reserved open space, if not regulated, often results in small, un-useable buffers which do little to provide any usefulness to the community for activity and recreation, nor does it result in the preservation of any rural character.

Density – The typical PRD ordinance defines a maximum density based on gross acreage. In townships throughout the county, this can be anywhere from 1 dwelling unit per gross acre to 2.2 du/gross acre or more. When undevelopable land

such as powerline easements and road right-of-way are included in the allowable density, it has the effect of creating a much higher “net” density, and smaller lot sizes.

Design - Large (300 units or more) Planned Unit Developments need a local pedestrian-oriented design.

Architectural Standards - to make higher density cluster subdivisions work, considerable thought needs to be given to the architecture, materials, facades, detailing, colors and landscape features that will bind the neighborhood into a cohesive unit. Although such criteria are generally required, seldom does a land developer, who intends to sell the subdivision to a builder, bother to provide significant criteria. The result is either a jarring hodge-podge of different builders’ standard production houses with no continuity of material or architectural syntax, or a blandness that results from a single builder using a limited number of home design options. Without specific standard criteria, the zoning commission must negotiate these details on an individual (and therefore, inconsistent) basis. Cluster housing demands greater advance planning and significant landscape architecture and architectural design elements.

Planned Residential Conservation Development (PRCD) Subdivisions

Planned Residential Conservation Development subdivisions use clustered homes where natural features and environmentally sensitive areas are

excluded from development and preserved, with homes clustered in the remaining areas. The main differentiating factor between a traditional cluster subdivision and a conservation subdivision is that conservation subdivisions preserve more open space than traditional cluster subdivisions. Ideally, over half of the available acreage for development is preserved.

The term "Conservation Subdivision," according to *Conservation Design for Subdivisions* by Randall Arendt requires the following elements:

- 50% or more of the buildable land area is designated as undivided permanent open space.
- The design is density-neutral. The overall number of dwellings allowed is the same as would be permitted in a conventional subdivision layout based on an alternative "yield plan".
- Primary Conservation Areas are protected as open space and may be deducted from the total parcel
- acreage, to determine the number of units allowed by zoning on the remaining parts of the site. Primary conservation areas are highly sensitive resources that are normally unusable, such as wetlands, steep slopes, and floodplains.
- Secondary Conservation Areas are preserved to the greatest extent possible. Secondary conservation areas are natural resources of lesser value such as woodlands; prime farmland; significant wildlife habitats; historic, archaeological, or cultural features; and views into, or out from the site.
- Compact house lots are grouped adjacent to the open space.
- Streets are interconnected to avoid dead ends wherever possible.
- Open space is interconnected and accessible by trails or walkways.

Figure 13.6 Farm Village Alternative to Conservation Design

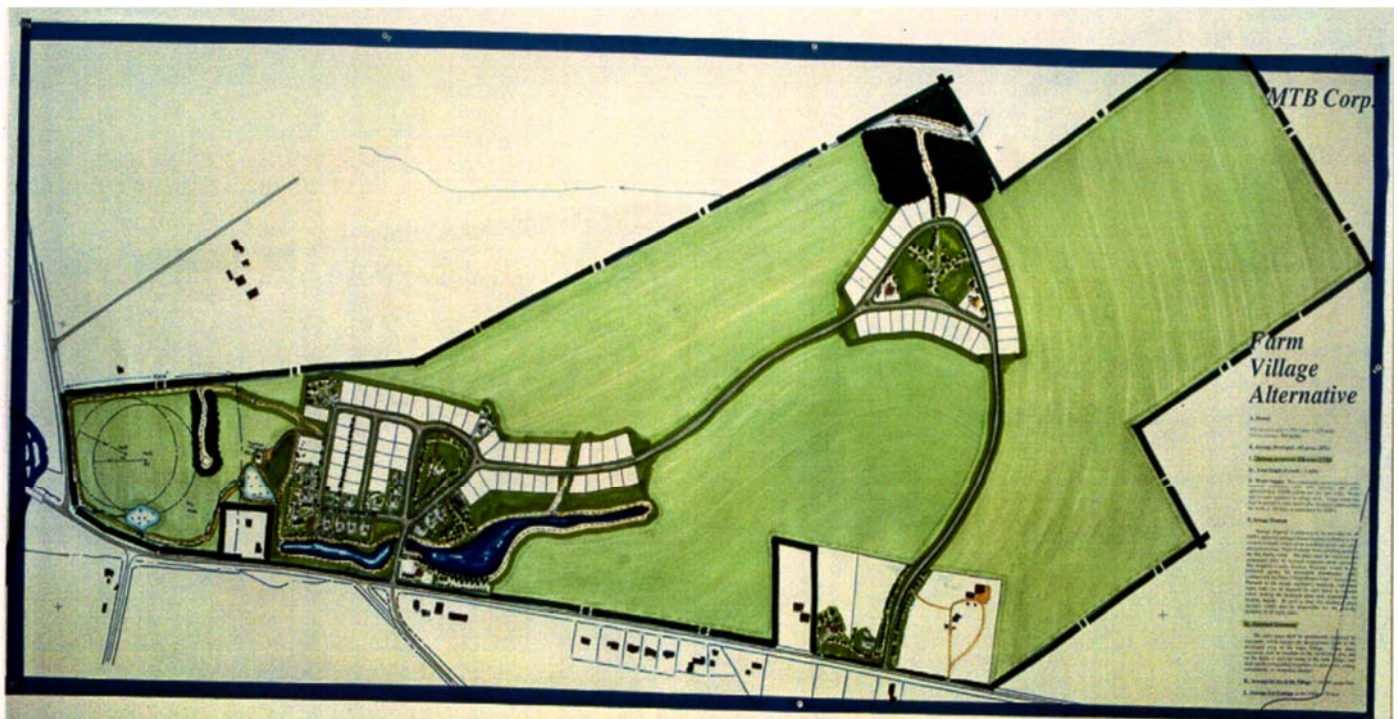
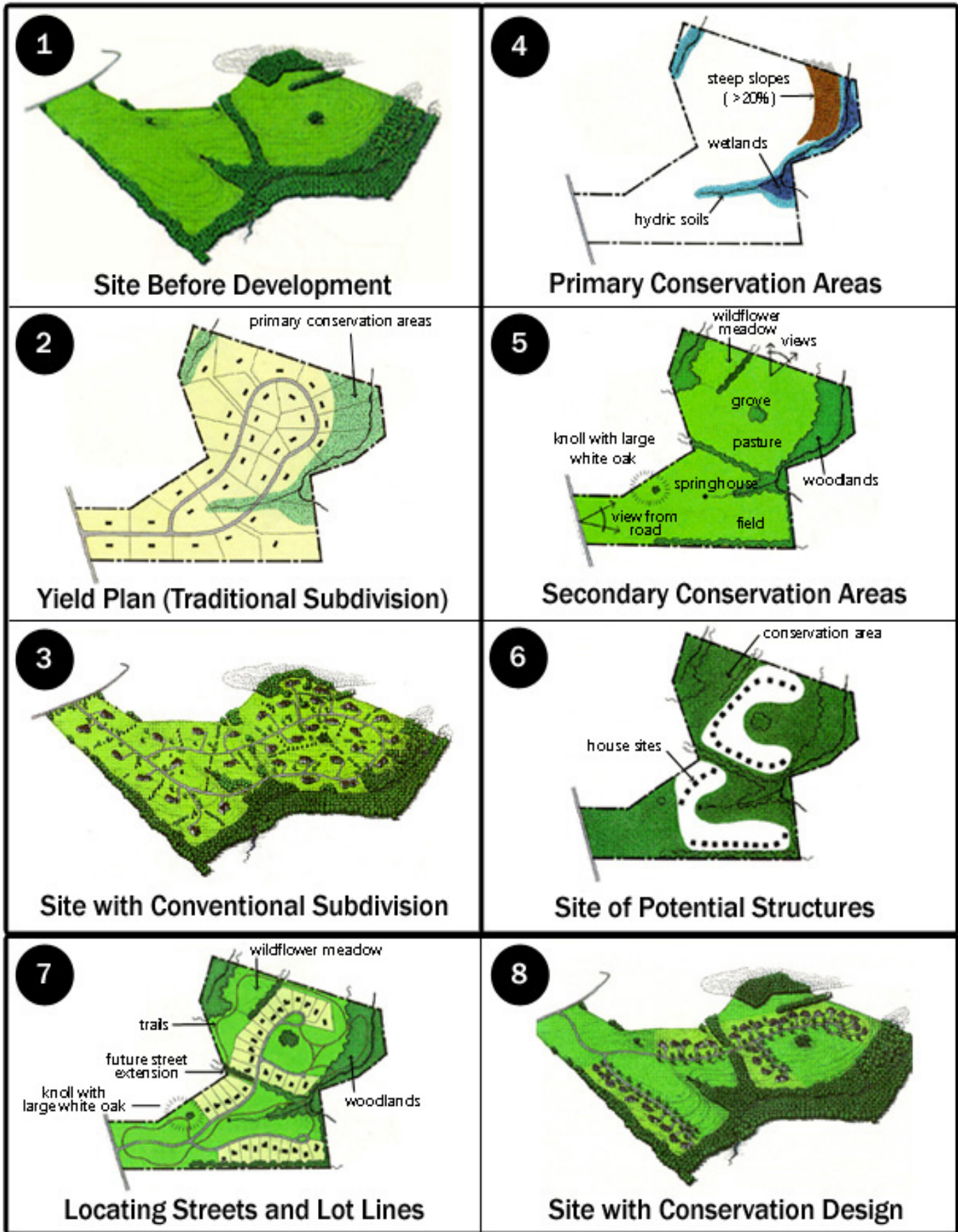


Figure 13.7 Conservation Subdivision Principles



Conservation Subdivisions offer tremendous potential for retaining rural character and maintaining an overall low density in Harlem Township. The Farm Village is another form of Conservation Subdivision that is intended to save useable farmland for lease back to area farmers. The main differences include the way the open space is used (farming) and the allowance for a small farm market commercial area.

Figure 13.7 presents the Conservation Subdivision principles and process.

Traditional Neighborhood Design (TND)

Traditional Neighborhood Design, sometimes referred to as New Urbanism, is based on principles of planning and architecture that work together to create pedestrian-scaled, walkable communities similar to neighborhoods that were typical in the United States before World War II, such as Delaware's historic downtown and old Sunbury. Benefits of this type of development include reduced auto trips, more compact infrastructure and more efficient land-consumption.

The heart of Traditional Neighborhood Design can be defined by 13 elements, according to town planners Andres Duany and Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk, two founders of the Congress for the New Urbanism. An authentic neighborhood contains most of these elements:

- 1) The neighborhood has a discernible center. This is often a square or a green and sometimes a busy or memorable street corner;
- 2) Most of the dwellings are within a five-minute walk of the center, an average of 2,000 feet;
- 3) There is a variety of dwelling types — houses, townhouses and apartments — so that younger and older people, singles and families, and people of all economic status may find places to live (this also provides a hierarchy of housing within which residents can move and stay in the community);
- 4) At the edge of the neighborhood, there are shops and offices of sufficiently varied types to supply the weekly needs of a household;
- 5) A small ancillary building is permitted within the backyard of each house. It may be used as a rental unit or place to work (e.g., office or craft workshop);
- 6) An elementary school is close enough so that most children can walk from their home;
- 7) There are small playgrounds accessible to every dwelling — not more than a tenth of a mile away;
- 8) Streets within the neighborhood form a connected network, which disperses traffic by providing a variety of pedestrian and vehicular routes to any destination;
- 9) The streets are relatively narrow and shaded by rows of trees. This slows traffic, creating an environment suitable for pedestrians and bicycles;
- 10) Buildings in the neighborhood center are placed close to the street, creating a well-defined streetscape;
- 11) Parking lots and garage doors rarely front the street. Parking is relegated to the rear of buildings, usually accessed by alleys;
- 12) Certain prominent sites at the termination of street vistas or in the neighborhood center are

reserved for civic buildings. These provide sites for community meetings, education, and religious or cultural activities; and

- 13) The neighborhood is organized to be self-governing. A formal association debates and decides matters of maintenance, security, and physical change.

These elements combine to form the ideal form of Traditional Neighborhood Design. However, commercial developers are currently incorporating some but not all of these elements in their designs. “Lifestyle Centers” are being constructed throughout Delaware County. These centers typically include an open-air layout and a mix of specialty stores. Local examples of the Lifestyle Centers are Easton Town Center in Northeast Columbus and Evans Farm in Orange and Berlin Townships.

Center Village, originally recorded in 1848, is traditionally designed with grid streets and shallow setbacks for houses on lots that generally are deeper than they are wide. New development adjacent to the village could utilize modern TND standards to expand the village with a development pattern that mimics the original village, subsequently supporting local businesses already located there. In general, TNDs require public sanitary sewer to support urban densities. Therefore, any development that included village-style lots wouldn’t be feasible until sewer becomes available.

Farmland Preservation

With over half of Harlem Township still used for

agriculture, and a primary goal to retain rural character, agricultural preservation may be an avenue worth pursuing. Several potential options are available.

Locally Organized Open Space Purchase Programs

One method of preserving agricultural land is the purchase of agricultural conservation easements, or the purchase of Development Rights (PDR). One example of this method of preservation is the open space acquisition program in Granville Township, Ohio.

Granville utilizes general community funds and levies to purchase property or development rights—to keep in the community’s name—for preservation and open space purposes. Granville Township uses a committee composed of residents and elected officials to identify properties for purchase through an application program which assesses the properties based on their inherent value in being kept as open space. Judged criteria includes the presence of scenic/natural beauty, compliance with the comprehensive plan, protection of agricultural properties, preservation of land in danger of being annexed, and the protection of view sheds and community gateways.

Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) Preservation Programs

The Ohio Department of Agriculture administers several agriculture preservation programs. The benefits and eligibility criteria for each program varies.

Local Agricultural Easement Purchase Program (LAEPP)

Under this program, owners of agricultural property may apply to receive monies in exchange for an agricultural easement. The easement essentially prevents any development on the agricultural property in perpetuity. Sponsored by a local grantee, potential farms must be a minimum of 40 acres to be eligible (or 20 acres if the property is contiguous to a farm already participating in the program).

The amount of money paid for the easement varies. Each property is appraised on a point system. The purchase amount can be up to 75% of that value, with a maximum payment of \$2,000 per acre, or \$500,000 per farm. According to ODA, the average farm participating in the program is 165 acres, and was paid \$1,200 per acre for the agricultural easement.

An important aspect of the program is the local sponsorship. A County or Township government entity must agree to sponsor a farm's application. In Delaware County, these organizations are the Delaware County Board of Commissioners, and Delaware County Soil and Water Conservation District, although Townships are eligible to apply to be a sponsor as well. The application window to be a sponsor is usually August and October of the preceding year.

See Map 13.1 Potential Agricultural Land for LAEPP, and Appendix E: Agricultural Properties/LAEPP Eligibility, for information on properties which may be eligible. A portion of the Gabriel Farm, 188 acres between Harlem Road and Miller-Paul Road,, about

3,000 feet north of Center Village Road, was included in the Agricultural Easement Purchase Program in July of 2020.

Agricultural Easement Donation Program (AEDP)

This program offers landowners the option to donate the agricultural easement. While this program does not provide monetary benefits, it does place the property into a perpetual easement to protect the property, which may be desirable to some farms which do not qualify for the LAEPP.

Agricultural Security Areas (ASA)

Benefits of this program include protection from non-agricultural assessments and potential tax benefits. An ASA consists of a minimum of 500 contiguous acres of farmland, and is assessed in 10-year increments.

Ohio Historic Family Farms Program

This program recognizes farms which have been owned and operated by the same family for a minimum of 100 years. Different recognition thresholds exist for farms at the 150 and 200 year thresholds as well. While there are no direct monetary or tax break benefits, the State of Ohio issues a certificate recognizing the importance of the historic farm.

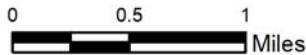
The Jackson Family Farm, located on State Route 605 S is listed as a Century Farm (same family ownership from 100 to 149 years) under the Ohio Historic Family Farms Program in Harlem Township.

As of the end of 2019, the Ohio Department of Agriculture has successfully protected 79,741 acres of



13.1 Potential Agricultural Land for LAEPP

Harlem Township



Agricultural Properties - LAEPP Eligibility

- Under 20 Acres (Not Eligible Alone)
- 20 Acres to 40 Acres (Eligible if Contiguous)
- Over 40 Acres (Eligible)
- LAEPP Properties

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farmland in 61 counties through agricultural easement programs.

Smart Growth

The American Planning Association defines Smart Growth as “a collection of planning, regulatory, and development practices that use land resources more efficiently through compact building forms, in-fill development and moderation in street and parking standards.” For APA, one of the purposes of Smart Growth “is to reduce the outward spread of urbanization, protect sensitive lands and in the process create true neighborhoods with a sense of community.”

Smart Growth encourages the location of stores, offices, residences, schools and related public facilities within walking distance of each other in compact neighborhoods. Smart growth incorporates some of the concepts of conservation subdivisions in rural areas and TNDs in urban areas.

Development Patterns & Costs of Services

Many growing communities struggle with the cost of providing new services, especially when their property tax base is primarily residential. Some opportunities exist within Harlem Township to develop significant commercial and industrial property tax bases. Some potential locations may be along State Route 37, building upon service-oriented businesses in the village centers, and along the southern border of the Township. Increasing the existing commercial tax base could help pay for new services and support the school

districts.

For example, additional single-family homes often bring additional children to the school district, more cars on the roadways, add more users to parks, and may have to use emergency services. The cost of accommodating the increased usage of these community resources often exceeds the amount of monies received by the Township through the standard property tax.

Commercial uses, which do not add students to the school district or increase the use of parks, are taxed at a higher rate. The result is an offset that provides financial relief to residential taxpayers. Without the additional commercial revenues, communities often have to rely on levies, fundraisers, and donations to ensure the continued operation of needed community programs.

The fiscal impact of new development can be estimated using several means. The Delaware County Economic Development team can provide more specific estimations if and when specific developments are proposed, in order for the community to properly gauge whether the development would be a benefit to the community.

Other Development Issues

Communities regulate development details for a variety of reasons, from aesthetics to safety. Much of the negative impact that commercial development has on a neighborhood can be related to the appearance of the development. Incorporating improved regulations regarding the aesthetic and safety components of

certain developments may make the uses more palatable and compatible with the existing community. The major aesthetic components are related to signage, parking standards, lighting standards, and landscaping.

These components work together to create what communities refer to as the “feel” of the community, as the different use of each of these components can create a different sense of place. Harlem Township should consider revising its zoning code to ensure that the provisions surrounding these components are in sync with the creation of the neighborhood and community character that’s desired by the Township.

consideration given to how different factors such as signage, parking, landscaping, and lighting all contribute.

Which Development Pattern(s) for Harlem Township

Harlem Township should consider the following factors in determining its future land use patterns:

- Critical resource areas that should be given primary or secondary conservation area status;
- The utilization of different development patterns to preserve open space and/or farmland;
- Development patterns that may discourage the possibility of annexation along the southern boundary line of Harlem Township;
- Existing areas which may provide opportunities for higher density to preserve other areas;
- Permitting some commercial uses would provide an increased tax base with which to fund road maintenance, and parks and open space programs;
- Using development patterns to strengthen the sense of community rather than isolate;
- What the desired community feel is, with

Chapter 14 | Goals & Objectives



In order to help Harlem Township move forward with purpose and in a manner compatible with the desires of the community, and within the scope of what the Township can control, the Steering Committee has developed a set of goals and objectives. These goals and objectives are intended to guide the Township in its decision-making processes.

Goals are listed as over-arching concepts regarding the Township and were guided by a combination of factors, including the community survey results. Each goal contains objectives, which are more specific, targeted, and in service of the associated goal.

Goal #1:

Maintain the Rural Feel and Current Character of Harlem Township

Harlem Township residents overwhelmingly want the Township to retain its rural feel into the future. Among the factors that the residents identified as most important to achieving this goal: no major subdivisions, no large retailers, no freeways, along with farm fields on road frontage, and wooded areas were the cited components.

Objective 1.1: Encourage large-lot development, or development which preserves substantial open areas and preserves lower densities within the Township.

Objective 1.2 Permit commercial development in specific, targeted areas within the Township as described in Chapter 15, in order to protect the rural

character of the remaining areas of the Township.

Objective 1.3 *Ensure the compatibility of potential commercial uses with a rural aesthetic.*

Objective 1.4 *Preserve the existing tree lines and encourage a natural growth aesthetic for new tree lines in developments.*

Goal #2:

Protect Cultural and Natural Resources

Residents of Harlem Township also overwhelmingly supported the desire to preserve both natural and cultural resources within the Township.

Objective 2.1: *Protect and buffer Duncan Run, Blue Spruce Creek, Rocky Fork, and South Fork Rattlesnake Creek, and other watercourses from development impacts*

Objective 2.2 *Encourage the preservation of historic structures and resources.*

Objective 2.3 *Preserve wooded areas, excessive slopes, and viewsheds where feasible.*

Goal #3:

Maintain and Expand Open Space/Natural Growth Areas

In order to support resident desires to maintain lower densities, open areas, and parks within Harlem Township, open spaces should be at a minimum maintained, with expansion where needed.

Objective 3.1: *Support the acquisition of additional open spaces.*

Objective 3.2 *Support types of growth which preserve undeveloped areas, including conservation easements and land trusts.*

Goal #4:**Develop Within the Capacities of the Community Services.**

This goal is meant to ensure that the community is able to continue acceptable levels of service for the residents of the Township during periods of growth, as well as allow for new growth to assist in keeping service levels acceptable.

- Objective 4.1: Limit development styles which would overwhelm the school district's capacities.*
- Objective 4.2 Ensure development does not inequitably affect the service capabilities of fire, police, and EMS.*
- Objective 4.3 Ensure development does not inequitably affect the service capacities of water, or when available, sewer.*
- Objective 4.4 Support participation in Regional Planning efforts.*

Goal #5:**Protect Agricultural Uses**

As the number one land use in Harlem Township, residents have a desire to see agricultural uses continue into the future.

- Objective 5.1: Encourage developments that use "agri-hood" concepts, developments which incorporate agricultural components by subsidizing farm operations on a portion of the property through home-owner association funds and small farm markets.*
- Objective 5.2 Assist local farms with agricultural preservation through assistance with applications for preservation programs, and conservation easements.*

Chapter 15 | Recommendations & Implementation

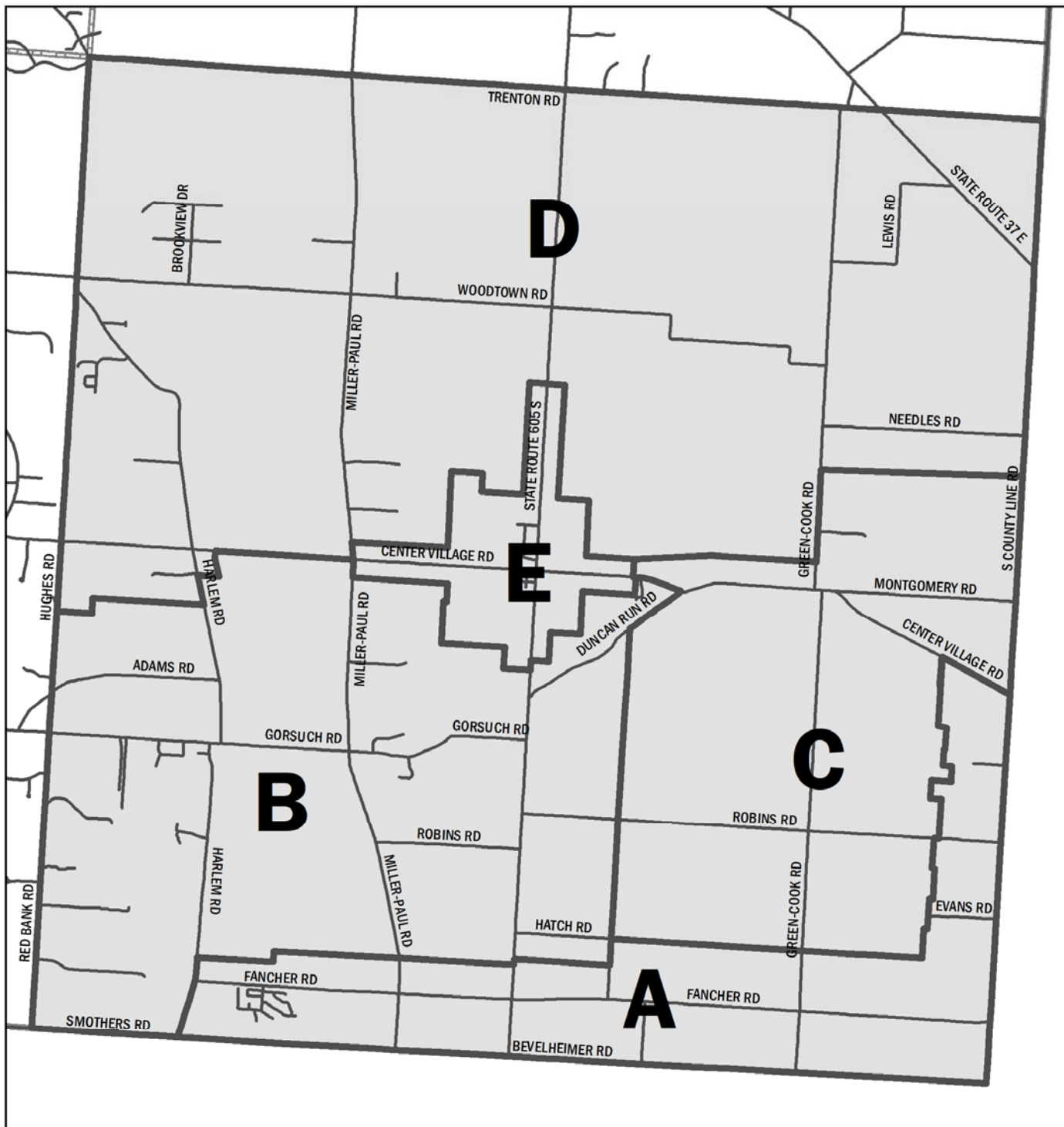


Recommendations are provided on two scales. Some recommendations are provided for the entire Township, as these recommendations are in support of objectives which affect the entire Township. Other recommendations which are specific to one particular area, are provided for the different subareas of the Township which share common attributes and development pressures. All recommendations support the Goals and Objectives of Chapter 14, and serve as the guiding force for the consideration given to development applications of all types, as well as steps the Township should undertake to support the other recommendations, objectives, and goals herein.

Township-Wide Recommendations

- 1) Prohibit development in the 100-year floodplain in all zoning classifications;
- 2) Require road stubs / connections to all undeveloped lands and adjacent public roadways with any planned residential development;
- 3) Prioritize the preservation of existing tree-lines along roadways, trees within 100 feet of a waterway, wooded areas, and wetlands (see Map 6.5 Wetlands);
- 4) Maintain a 2-net acre minimum lot size for all lot splits and rezonings, and residential developments that do not utilize sewer facilities;
- 5) Require a multi-use path on all existing roadways for all planned developments;
- 6) Establish a system of appointing liaisons, through the Township Trustees, to maintain contact with outside stakeholder groups in order to maintain continued working knowledge of development and/or potential activities within Harlem Township. See Appendix D for a list of potential outside stakeholder groups. This list is not meant to be exhaustive, and may be updated as needed;
- 7) Establish an agricultural assistance committee who can communicate with and assist local farmers with

- preservation program applications and preservation strategies (see page 135 for a list of possible programs);
- 8) Develop use-specific regulations regarding commercial uses, tailored to each individual section in each applicable subarea, based on 2012 NAICS codes (see Appendix C);
 - 9) Limit commercial development only to areas that are designated to include commercial development;
 - 10) Permit higher density housing in planned districts, with a possible mix of commercial where permitted;
 - 11) Designate and preserve scenic roadways in the Township to maintain the rural character of the Township;
 - 12) Prioritize the preservation of historic sites;
 - 13) Actively pursue the expansion of open spaces and parkland for the Township; and
 - 14) Require new development in planned districts to locate utilities underground.



15.1 Subareas

Harlem Township



- Subareas
- Property Lines
- Road Centerlines

Prepared by: Delaware County Regional Planning Commission (740-833-2260)
 www.dcrpc.org (8/22/2019)

Subarea A Recommendation

Subarea Boundaries:

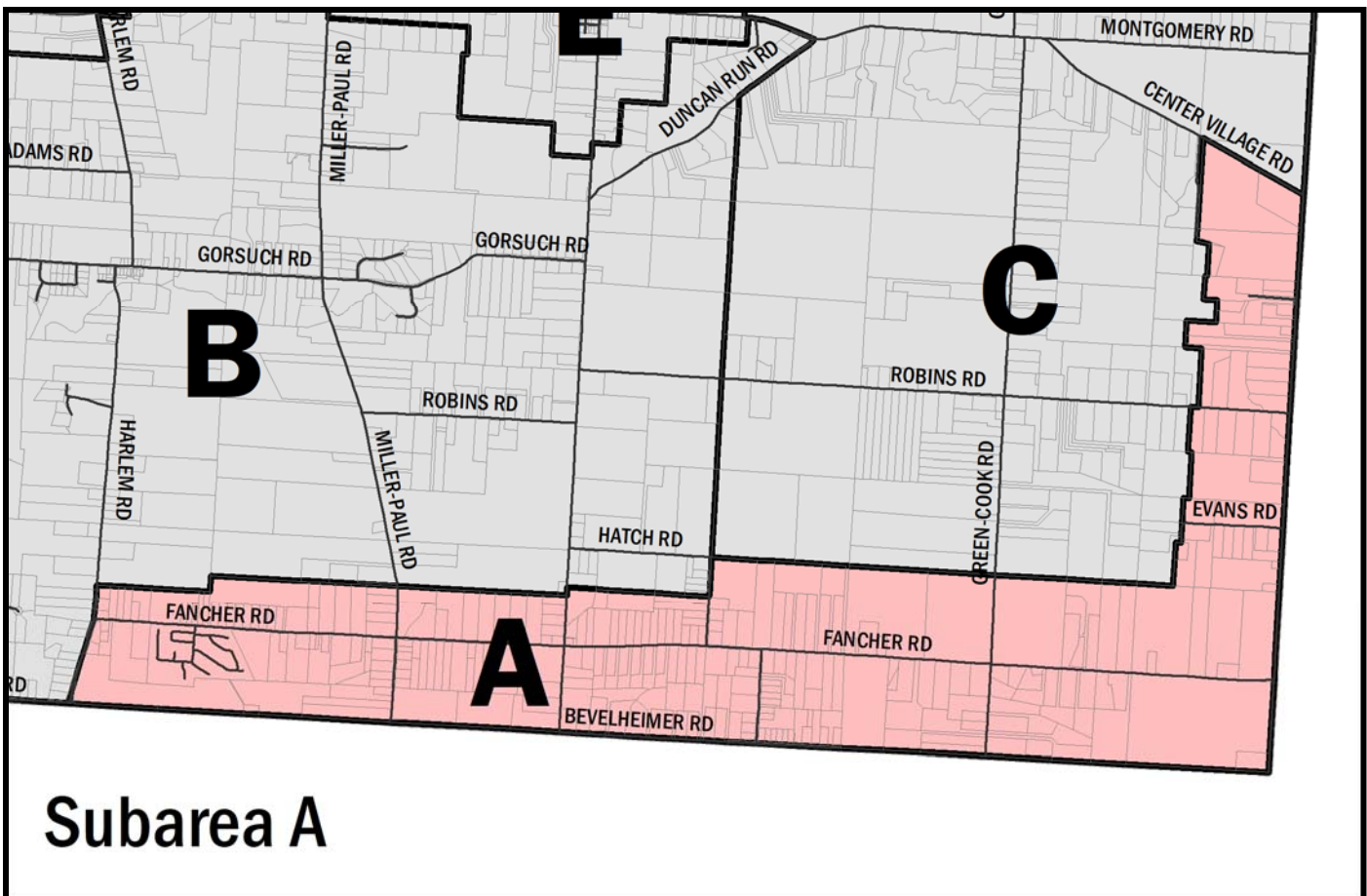
North: Northern property line of the properties on the north side of Fancher Road; Center Village Road

South: Delaware/Franklin County Line

East: Delaware/Licking County Line

West: Harlem Road and the property lines approximately 1,500 feet west of South County Line Road

- 1) Allow planned conservation subdivisions where sewer is available at a density of 1 units/acre with 50% reserved open space;
- 2) Allow service-oriented commercial uses along Fancher Road, State Route 605 South, and South County Line Road (up to Center Village Road) that blend in aesthetically with the desired community character and developed properties along their respective corridors;
- 3) Create a 100-foot buffer from the ordinary high-water mark for all development from Rocky Fork and Duncan Run. *100 feet was selected based on the buffer's effectiveness for sediment, phosphorus, and nitrogen removal, as well as protection for wildlife as outlined in the Planners Guide to Wetland Buffers for Local Governments;*
- 4) Permit age-targeted residential development (55 and older) when sewer is available, and designed as a walkable neighborhood (see Chapter 6 for details on age-based housing).



Subarea B Recommendation

Subarea Boundaries:

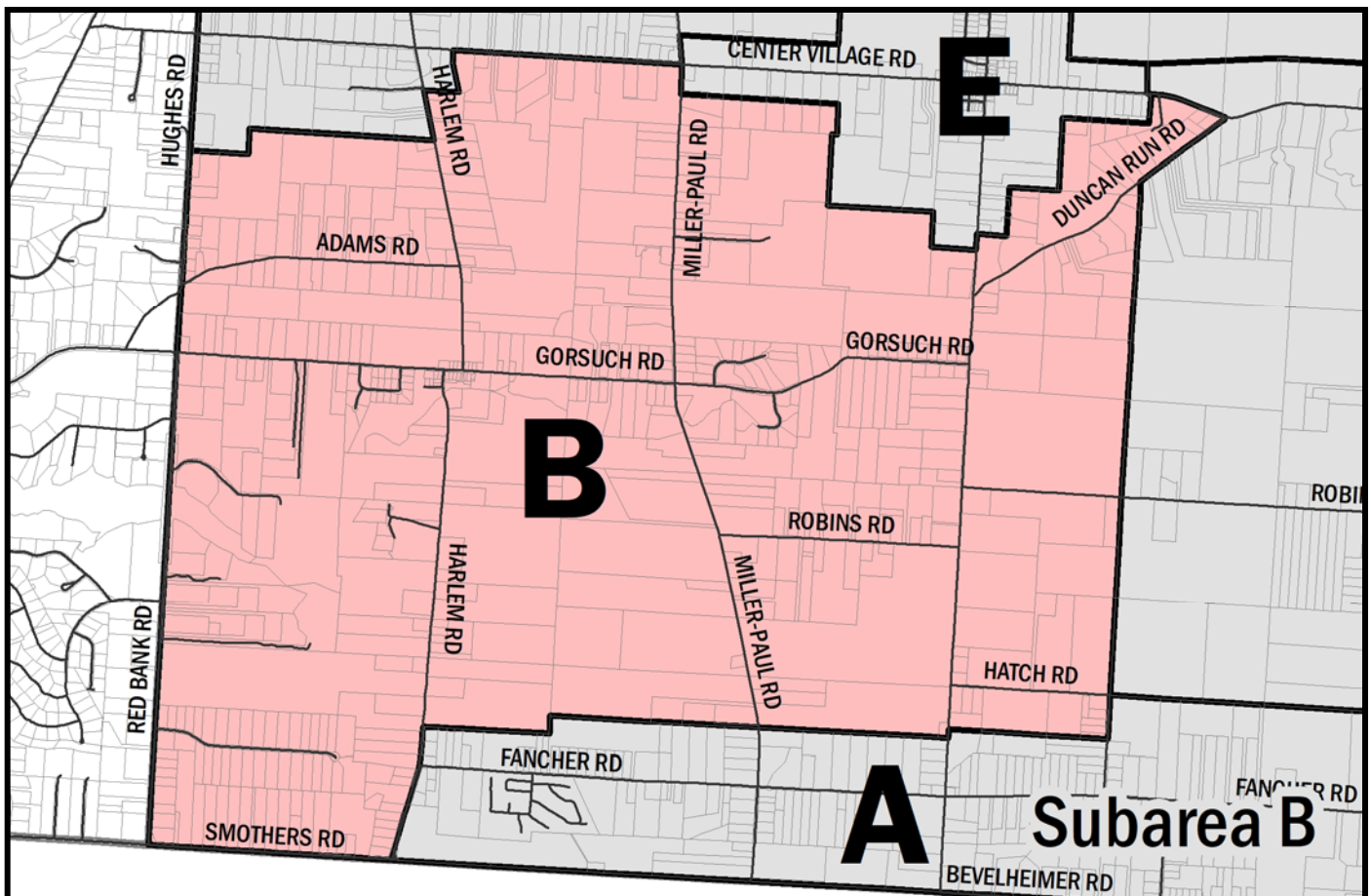
North: Southern property line of the properties on the south side of Center Village Road for approximately 1,500 feet east of Hughes Road; Center Village Road; and the southern boundary of Subarea E

South: Northern property line of the properties on the north side of Fancher Road; Delaware/Franklin County Line

East: Subarea E and approximately 3,000 feet east of State Route 605

West: Harlem/Genoa Township Line

- 1) Allow planned conservation subdivisions where sewer is available at a density of 1 units/acre with 50% reserved open space;
- 2) Allow service-oriented commercial uses along State Route 605 South that blend in aesthetically with the desired community character and developed properties on State Route 605 South; *and*
- 3) Create a 100-foot buffer from the ordinary high-water mark for all development from Duncan Run. *100 feet was selected based on the buffer's effectiveness for sediment, phosphorus, and nitrogen removal, as well as protection for wildlife as outlined in the Planners Guide to Wetland Buffers for Local Governments.*



Subarea C Recommendations

Subarea Boundaries:

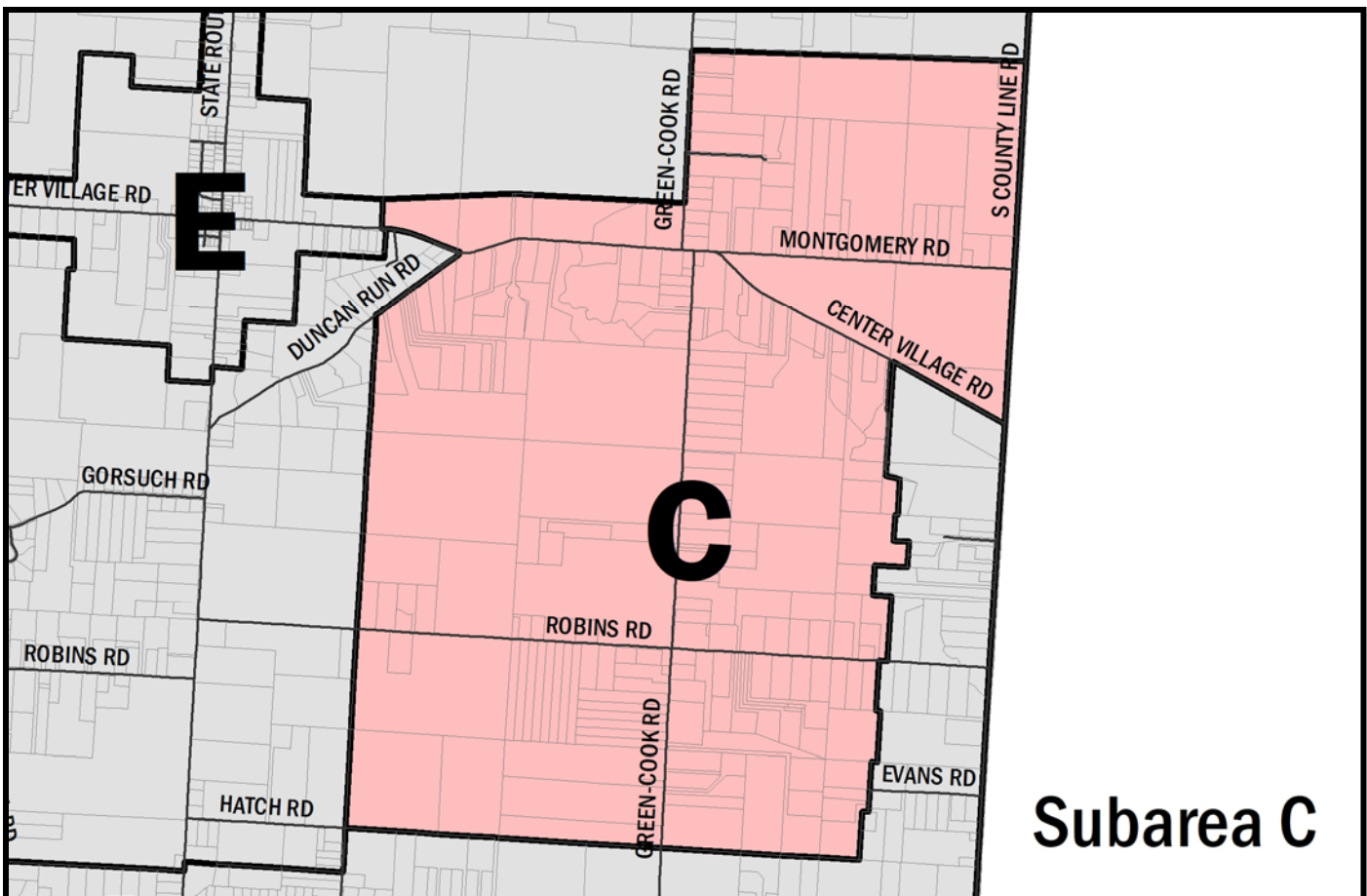
North: Northern property line of the properties on the north side of Center Village Road; southern property line of the properties on the south side of Needles Road

South: Northern property line of the properties on the north side of Fancher Road; Center Village Road

East: Delaware/Licking County Line, and the property lines approximately 1,500 feet west of South County Line Road

West: Approximately 3,000 feet East of State Route 605

- 1) Allow planned conservation subdivisions where sewer is available at a density of 1 units/acre with 50% reserved open space; and
- 2) Create a 100-foot buffer from the ordinary high-water mark for all development from Duncan Run. *100 feet was selected based on the buffer's effectiveness for sediment, phosphorus, and nitrogen removal, as well as protection for wildlife as outlined in the Planners Guide to Wetland Buffers for Local Governments.*



Subarea D Recommendations

Subarea Boundaries:

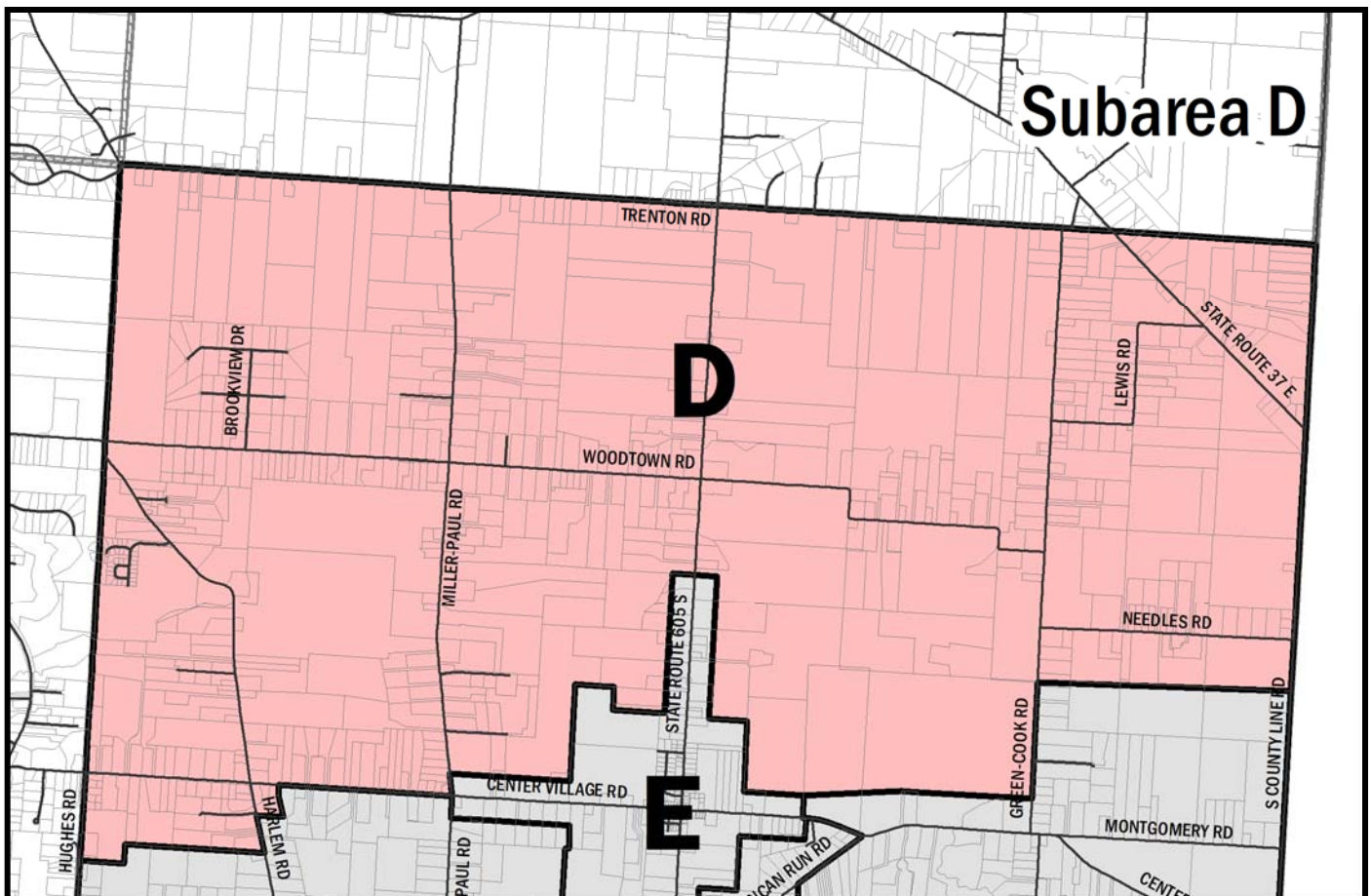
North: Harlem/Trenton Township Line

South: Southern property line of the properties on the south side of Center Village Road for approximately 1,500 feet east of Hughes Road; Center Village Road; northern boundary of Subarea E; northern property line of the properties on the north side of Center Village Road; and the southern property line of the properties on the south side of Needles Road

East: Delaware/Licking County Line

West: Harlem/Genoa Township Line

- 1) Allow planned commercial districts along State Route 37 and State Route 605 that blend in aesthetically with the desired community character and developed properties along the corridor;
- 2) Encourage the preservation of the John Beltz Retreat Center; and
- 3) Create a 100-foot buffer from the ordinary high-water mark for all development from Blue Spruce Creek. *100 feet was selected based on the buffer's effectiveness for sediment, phosphorus, and nitrogen removal, as well as protection for wildlife as outlined in the Planners Guide to Wetland Buffers for Local Governments.*



Subarea E Recommendations

Subarea Boundaries:

North: Maximum of 5,300 feet north of the intersection of Center Village road and State Route 605

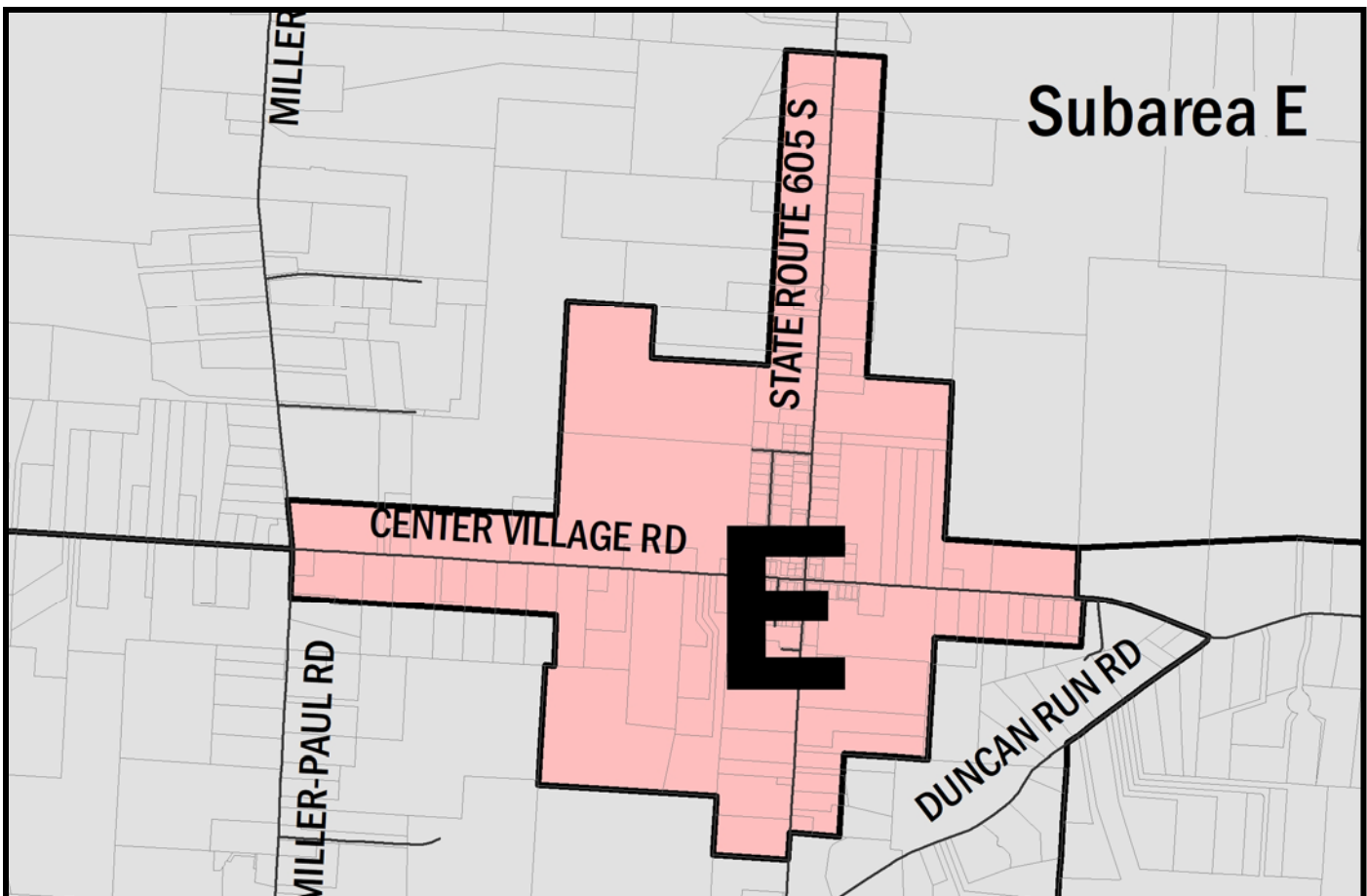
South: Maximum of 2,800 feet south of the intersection of Center Village road and State Route 605

East: Maximum of 2,800 feet east of the intersection of Center Village road and State Route 605

West: Maximum of 5,200 feet west of the intersection of Center Village road and State Route 605

**For details of Subarea E boundaries, see the graphic below.*

- 1) Permit planned commercial and residential districts that blend in aesthetically with the desired community character and developed properties in the vicinity, and which promote mixed uses, with non-residential uses such as professional, restaurant, and retail use operations included;
- 2) Ensure all new planned development is in accordance with and matches the desired aesthetics of the community, Subarea E and historic town centers;
- 3) Pursue additional funding opportunities, such as the Safe Route to School program, to connect Souder Elementary school to Center Village; and
- 4) Require Subarea E be developed as planned districts.



Implementation

Recommendations can only be as good as the reinforcement that the Township's Zoning Resolution and supporting documentation allows. In an effort to solidify the Township's abilities to enforce the recommendations included herein, the Township should undertake some initiatives and amendments related to the existing governing documents, as well as create some reference guidelines.

Short Term (Years 1 and 2 from Adoption)

- 1) Update the Harlem Township Zoning Resolution to:
 - A) Amend the list of permitted commercial uses—using 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes—within each subarea to more accurately represent the types of commercial uses allowed within the designated commercial areas within Subareas A, D, and E (Fancher Road, State Route 37, and Subarea E, respectively);
 - B) Add references to agri-hood developments:
 - i. Include a definition in Article 4 accurately describing the desired development type; and
 - ii. Specify the exact, desired parameters such as percent of open space, prioritization method for identifying the land to be preserved, calculation method for overall number of homes, etc;
 - D) Include references for all stream buffers in all applicable sections:
 - i. 100 feet for named watercourses (Duncan Run, Rocky Fork, Blue Spruce Creek); and
 - ii. 50 feet for all unnamed drainage courses;
 - E) Add language to require drainage easement dedications to the County on all rezoning requests; and
 - F) Define the term "mixed-use" in order to ensure compliance within Subarea E; and
- 2) Establish an Open Space Preservation Program in order to support farmers by providing assistance in finding and applying for agricultural easement programs like the Local Agricultural Easement Purchase Program (LAEPP) which is administered by the Delaware County Commissioners.

Longer Term (Year 3 and Beyond)

- 1) Develop Architectural Guidelines for commercial uses within each subarea and/or type of permitted commercial use within the Township. Such guidelines should take into account the aesthetic from the public realm (street or roadway) such as setbacks from the edge of the pavement, and architectural elements (dormers, cornices, columns, etc.), building materials, and other architectural elements that relate to the scale of the structure (vertical elements emphasize height while horizontal elements emphasize length or width);
 - A) Update Harlem Township Zoning Resolution to reflect the addition of Architectural Guidelines;
 - B) If needed, develop separate architectural guidelines for each category of commercial uses and/or desired

commercial locations; and

- C) Research and include language to allow the guidelines to be written to reflect the community's desired rural feel for commercial uses;
- 2) Investigate ways to obtain funding to purchase agricultural easements on behalf of the Township to further support the established Open Space Preservation Program; and
- 3) Develop a Township Pathway Plan which identifies non-motorized/pedestrian routes to focus on. This Plan is meant to be a guide for Township Administration to prioritize path connections where desired. Priority areas include:
 - A) Subarea E; and
 - B) Connections between Subarea E, Hulen Souders Elementary School, Harlem Township Town Hall, and Harlem Township Community Park.

Ongoing

- 1) Appoint residents and committee members to be liaisons to Township stakeholder groups;
- 2) When considering applications for rezoning, zoning map or text amendment requests, zoning code appeals, conditional uses, development plans, and/or any other discretionary application item, refer to this document for guidance regarding the community's vision; and
- 3) Identify stakeholder groups which should have Township liaisons.



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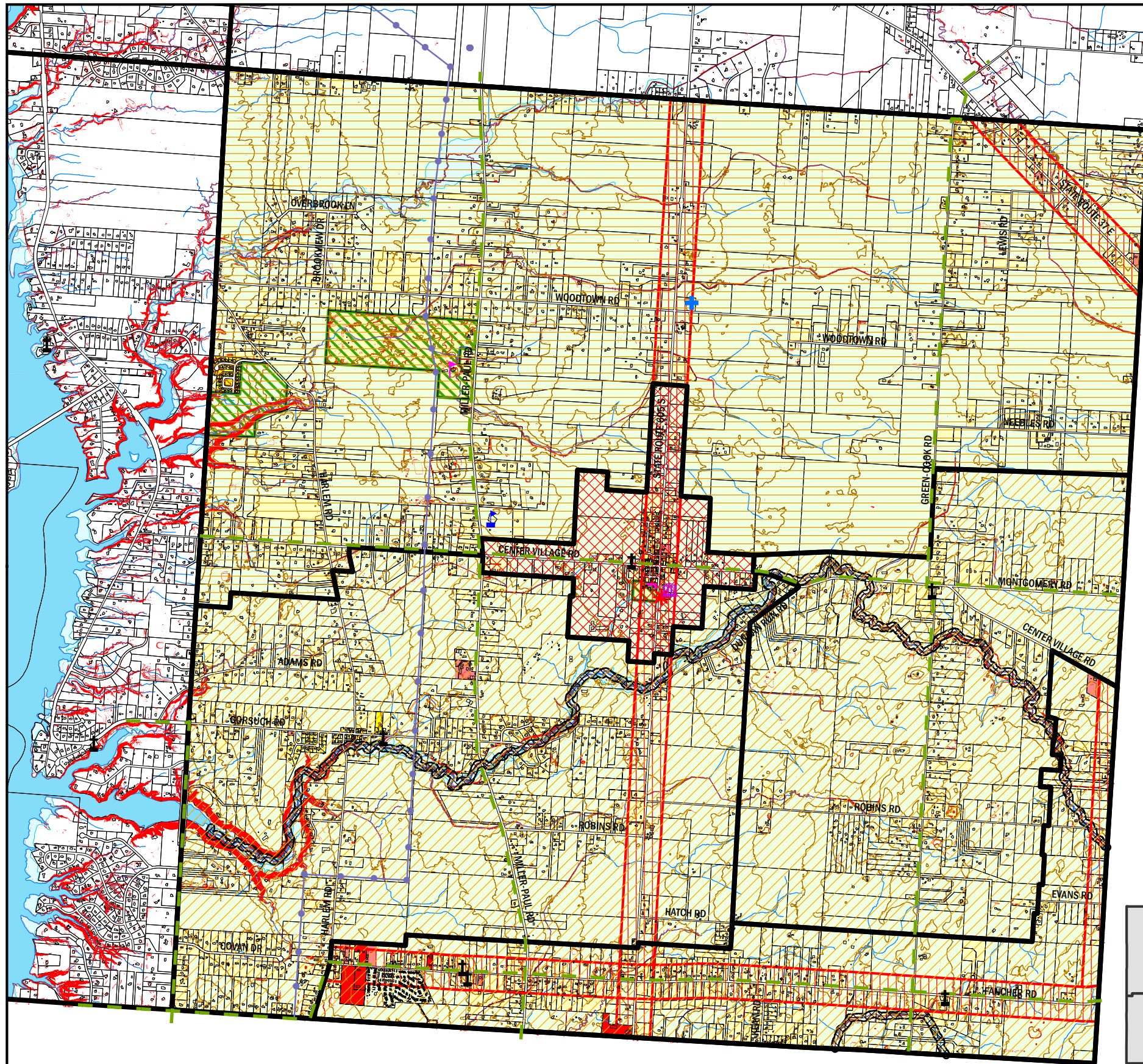
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**Appendix A | Harlem Township Comprehensive Plan
Map**

Harlem Township

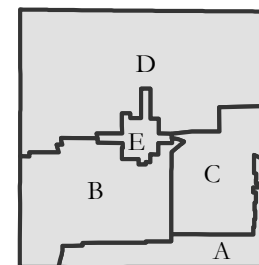
Comprehensive Land Use Plan

2021



- Township Hall
- Fire Station
- EMS
- Cemeteries
- Schools
- Golf Courses
- Power Poles
- Power Lines
- Conceptual Bikeways from MORPC data
- Road Right of Way
- Slope > 20%
- Property Lines
- Rivers/Lakes
- Streams / Drainage Courses
- Contour Lines
- 100-Year Floodplain
- Recreational Uses (encourage preservation)
- Subarea E Recommended Development
- Mixed Uses as Planned Districts
- Subarea D Recommended Development
- 2-Acre Minimum
- Subarea A, B, and C Recommended Development
- 2-Acre Minimum/Conservation Subdivisions at 1 Unit per NDA
- All Subareas Recommended Development
- Potential Commercial Districts
- Stream Buffer - 100 FT (No Build Zone)
- Harlem Township Zoning**
- Agricultural Residential District (AR-1)
- Farm Residential District (FR-1)
- Low Density Residential District (R-2)
- Planned Residential District (PRD)
- Neighborhood Office District (C-1)
- Neighborhood Commercial District (C-2)
- Planned Commercial and Office District (PCD)
- Industrial District (I)
- Planned Industrial District (PID)

Subareas



0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 Feet

Map Scale: 1" = 3000'

Prepared by: Delaware County Regional Planning Commission (740-833-2260) www.dcrpc.org
 Original Data Provided by Delaware County Auditor's GIS Office
 (Contours, Hydrology, Parcels, Road Centerlines, Township Boundary, and Road Right of Way.)

Appendix B | Survey Results

Harlem Township Comprehensive Plan Survey

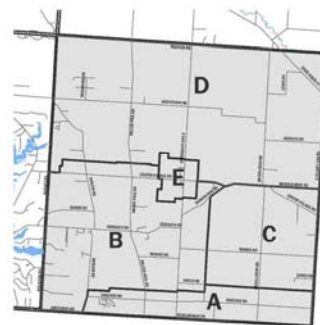
Harlem Township Comprehensive Plan Update Survey

Demographics

The following 7 questions are meant to gain information regarding your household. This information, and all information within this survey, will remain completely confidential and will only be used for analysis with other responses, in order to gain a better insight into the feelings, opinions, and viewpoints of Harlem Township residents and property owners.

1. In order to better apply the responses in sub-area recommendations, in which Sub-Area do you reside or own property? (Select all that apply)

- A
 B
 C
 D
 E



Harlem Township Sub-Areas

2. In which of these three categories do you belong? (Pick One)

- As an Owner-Occupied Resident of the Township As a Renter-Occupied Resident of the Township As an owner of property within the Township and resides elsewhere

3. How many people live in your household in the following age ranges? (Please leave blank if you're a property owner only and do not live in the Township) _____ Total Residents

- Aged 0 to 5 Aged 18 to 24 Aged 45 to 54
 Aged 6 to 10 Aged 25 to 34 Aged 55 to 64
 Aged 11 to 17 Aged 35 to 44 Aged 65+

4. How many years have you lived in Harlem Township?

- Less than 1 year At least 10 years but less than 15 years
 At least 1 year, but less than 5 years Over 15 years
 At least 5 years, but less than 10 years N/A (property owner only)

5. Do you work from home within the Township, or do you commute to work, or a combination of the two? (Select all that apply) N/A (Property Owner Only/Non-Resident) N/A (Retired)

- Work from Home:** **Commute:**
 within Harlem Township within Harlem Township
 within Delaware County within Delaware County
 outside of Delaware County

6. If you work from home within Harlem Township, how often do you work from home?

- Every Day At Least Twice a Week Occasionally N/A

7. How likely are you to retire in Harlem Township? (Leave blank if already retired)

- Not Likely Indifferent/Undecided Very Likely
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Comments: _____

.....

Survey Number: _____

General Information

The following 7 questions are meant to gain information regarding your feelings, opinions, and viewpoints into Harlem Township in a general manner. This information, and all information within this survey, will remain completely confidential and will only be used for analysis with other responses.

1. How would you rate Harlem Township, overall, as it exists today?

(Bad) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Good)

Comments: _____

2. What do you like and dislike the most about Harlem Township? (Check the top three for both columns)

Like

- Rural Feel
- Quiet
- Agriculture
- Low Traffic
- Location
- Schools
- Community Character
- Police Services
- Fire Services
- Libraries
- Parks
- Housing
- Large Lots
- Community Events
- Possibility of Annexation/Growth Potential
- No Centralized Town Center
- No Sewer
- Water Service
- Electric Service
- Crime Rates
- Flooding (Excessive or Lack of)
- Loss of Open Space/Actively Developing
- Road Safety/Traffic

Dislike

- Rural Feel
- Quiet
- Agriculture
- Low Traffic
- Location
- Schools
- Community Character
- Police Services
- Fire Services
- Libraries
- Parks
- Housing
- Large Lots
- Community Events
- Possibility of Annexation/Growth Potential
- No Centralized Town Center
- No Sewer
- Water Service
- Electric Service
- Crime Rates
- Flooding (Excessive or Lack of)
- Loss of Open Space/Actively Developing
- Road Safety/Traffic

3. Why did you choose to live in Harlem Township? (Select all that apply)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Close to Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Raise a Family | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (property owners only) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Close to Work | <input type="checkbox"/> Horses and Other Livestock | <input type="checkbox"/> Independence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Close to Worship | <input type="checkbox"/> Hunting on Personal Property | <input type="checkbox"/> The People in the Community |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Schools | <input type="checkbox"/> Grow Food | <input type="checkbox"/> Affordability |
| <input type="checkbox"/> To Retire | <input type="checkbox"/> Acreage/Have Space | <input type="checkbox"/> Taxes |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Feel |

Comments: _____

4. How important is a "quiet atmosphere" to you?

Not Important 0 1 2 3 Indifferent/Undecided 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very Important

Comments: _____

5. Which of the following elements are the most important to give Harlem Township its "rural feel"?
(Select the top five)

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Narrow 2-Lane Roads | <input type="checkbox"/> No Banks | <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional Sound of Gunfire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No Freeways | <input type="checkbox"/> No Town Center | <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbors |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No Sidewalks | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree-Lined Roads | <input type="checkbox"/> Dark Skies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No Traffic Lights | <input type="checkbox"/> Farm Fields on Road Frontage | <input type="checkbox"/> Wooded Areas/Forests |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No Post Office | <input type="checkbox"/> Visible Pastures | <input type="checkbox"/> No Major Subdivisions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No Gas Stations | <input type="checkbox"/> Visible Barns and Silos | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify Below) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No Large Retailers | <input type="checkbox"/> Farm Equipment on the Roadways | _____ |

6. How likely are you to support the inclusion of a regulation regarding lawn care and excessive weeds/uncut grass in residential areas?

Not Likely 0 1 2 3 *Indifferent/Undecided* 4 5 6 7 8 9 *Very Likely* 10
 Comments: _____

7. Agree or Disagree: Harlem Township is growing in a responsible manner.

Strongly Disagree 0 1 2 3 *Indifferent/Undecided* 4 5 6 7 8 9 *Strongly Agree* 10
 Comments: _____

.....

Housing

The following 7 questions are meant to gain information regarding your feelings, opinions, and viewpoints into housing in Harlem Township. This information, and all information within this survey, will remain completely confidential and will only be used for analysis with other responses.

1. How would you rate Harlem Township’s existing housing stock?

(Bad) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 *(Good)*
 Comments: _____

2. Agree or Disagree: New housing developments should be required to cluster houses (homes on smaller lots) in order to preserve more common open spaces within the development.

Strongly Disagree 0 1 2 3 *Indifferent/Undecided* 4 5 6 7 8 9 *Strongly Agree* 10
 Comments: _____

3. Harlem Township Zoning Resolution currently has a 5-acre minimum lot size in AR-1 zoning, and a 2-acre minimum lot size in FR-1 zoning. What size lots do you think new homes should be built on? (Select all that apply)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than a quarter-acre | <input type="checkbox"/> One acre to two acres |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A quarter-acre to a half-acre | <input type="checkbox"/> Two acres to five acres |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A half-acre to three-quarters of an acre | <input type="checkbox"/> Five acres or more |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Three-quarters of an acre to one acre | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please Specify) _____ |

4. Harlem Township Zoning Resolution currently requires a minimum of 1,500 square feet for single-family housing. How likely are you to support policies that would promote the construction of smaller houses (under 1,500 sq. ft.)?

Not Likely 0 1 2 3 4 Indifferent/Undecided 5 6 7 8 9 Very Likely 10

Comments: _____

5. How likely are you to support the inclusion of areas zoned for multi-family residential housing (more than one unit in a single structure)?

Not Likely 0 1 2 3 4 Indifferent/Undecided 5 6 7 8 9 Very Likely 10

Comments: _____

6. How likely are you to support the inclusion of multi-family residential housing (more than one unit in a single structure) in your area ?

Not Likely 0 1 2 3 4 Indifferent/Undecided 5 6 7 8 9 Very Likely 10

Comments: _____

7. How likely are you to support policies that would encourage the construction of empty-nester homes (typically single-story homes and/or condominiums with first-floor bedrooms, i.e. limiting stairs and improved accessibility)?

Not Likely 0 1 2 3 4 Indifferent/Undecided 5 6 7 8 9 Very Likely 10

Comments: _____

.....

Economy / Economic Development

The following 8 questions are meant to gain information regarding your feelings, opinions, and viewpoints into Harlem Township's Economy and/or Economic Development. This information, and all information within this survey, will remain completely confidential and will only be used for analysis with other responses.

1. How would you rate Harlem Township's economy, overall?

(Bad) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Good)

Comments: _____

2. Agree or Disagree: In general, Harlem Township needs to have more commercial development.

Strongly Disagree 0 1 2 3 4 Indifferent/Undecided 5 6 7 8 9 Strongly Agree 10

Comments: _____

3. What scale of commercial development does Harlem Township need to have to provide the tax base for community services? (Skip if you answered 0/Strongly Disagree in the previous question)

Small-Scale 0 1 2 3 4 Mid-Size 5 6 7 8 Large-Scale 9 10

Comments: _____

2. How likely are you to support a tax increase for roadway maintenance?

<i>Not Likely</i>												<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>											<i>Very Likely</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10													

Comments: _____

3. Agree or Disagree: The Township needs public or private transportation options such as scheduled bus services, on-demand bus services, private car services, etc.

<i>Strongly Disagree</i>												<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>											<i>Strongly Agree</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10													

Comments: _____

4. How important is providing alternative transportation amenities like bike lanes (5-foot or wider dedicated bike lane on the roadway) or multi-use paths (8-foot or wider paved path, usually offset from the roadway) on major roadways and in new developments?

<i>Not Important</i>												<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>											<i>Very Important</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10													

Comments: _____

5. How likely are you to use a multi-use path (8-foot or wider paved path, usually offset from the roadway) if you have one accessible to you?

<i>Not Likely</i>												<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>											<i>Very Likely</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10													

Comments: _____

6. Agree or Disagree: Multi-use paths (8-foot or wider paved path, usually offset from the roadway) and sidewalks should be included in all new, large acreage developments, and connect to nearby paths wherever feasible.

<i>Strongly Disagree</i>												<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>											<i>Strongly Agree</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10													

Comments: _____

7. Agree or Disagree: Trees along the roadways in Harlem Township are important in order to maintain a rural feel.

<i>Strongly Disagree</i>												<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>											<i>Strongly Agree</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10													

Comments: _____

.....

Utilities

The following 9 questions are meant to gain information regarding your feelings, opinions, and viewpoints into utility services within Harlem Township. This information, and all information within this survey, will remain completely confidential and will only be used for analysis with other responses.

1. How would you rate the quality of Harlem Township’s water service? (leave blank if you use well water)

<i>(Bad)</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>(Good)</i>
--------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---------------

Comments: _____

2. How would you rate the availability of cellular (mobile phone) service in Harlem Township?

(Bad) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Good)

Comments: _____

3. How would you rate the electric service available in Harlem Township?

(Bad) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Good)

Comments: _____

4. Agree or Disagree: All utilities within new developments should be underground, rather than on utility poles.

Strongly Disagree Indifferent/Undecided Strongly Agree
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Comments: _____

5. How important is having centralized sewer systems available in Harlem Township?

Not Important Indifferent/Undecided Very Important
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Comments: _____

6. Do you have access to high-speed internet capabilities at home in the Township? ____ Yes ____ No

7. How important is the expansion of high-speed internet capabilities in the Township to you?

Not Important Indifferent/Undecided Very Important
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Comments: _____

8. Do you have natural gas available to you at home within the Township? ____ Yes ____ No

9. How important is the expansion of natural gas in the Township to you?

Not Important Indifferent/Undecided Very Important
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Comments: _____

.....

Community Services

The following 7 questions are meant to gain information regarding your feelings, opinions, and viewpoints into the various community services within Harlem Township. This information, and all information within this survey, will remain completely confidential and will only be used for analysis with other responses.

1. How would you rate fire services and/or response times? (leave blank if you haven't used them)

(Bad) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Good)

Comments: _____

2. How would you rate EMS services and/or response times? (leave blank if you haven't used them)
 (Bad) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Good)

Comments: _____

3. How would you rate police services and/or response times? (leave blank if you haven't used them)
 (Bad) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Good)

Comments: _____

4. Agree or Disagree: Harlem Township is a very safe community.
 Strongly Disagree Indifferent/Undecided Strongly Agree
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Comments: _____

5. Agree or Disagree: Harlem Township's trash and recycling services should be changed to one trash hauler with recycling included.

Strongly Disagree Indifferent/Undecided Strongly Agree
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Comments: _____

6. How likely are you to use the recycling bins in the Harlem Township Community Park?
 Not Likely Indifferent/Undecided Very Likely
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Comments: _____

7. Agree or Disagree: Funding should be increased to provide for appropriate infrastructure and service improvements when new development occurs.

Strongly Disagree Indifferent/Undecided Strongly Agree
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Comments: _____

.....

Parks / Open Spaces

The following 9 questions are meant to gain information regarding your feelings, opinions, and viewpoints into parks and open spaces in and around Harlem Township. This information, and all information within this survey, will remain completely confidential and will only be used for analysis with other responses.

1. Overall, how would you rate Harlem Township's park?
 (Bad) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Good)

Comments: _____

2. How often do you use the Harlem Township Community Park across from the Harlem Township Fire Department?

_____ Never _____ At Least Once a Week
 _____ Special Occasions Only _____ Every Day
 _____ At Least Once a Month

3. What brings you to the Harlem Township Community Park? (Select all that apply)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Walk or jog on the track | <input type="checkbox"/> Harlem Township Days Festival (August) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fitness Stations | <input type="checkbox"/> Harlem Township Civic Assoc. Potluck (September) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter House | <input type="checkbox"/> Trunk or Treat (October) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Use the restrooms | <input type="checkbox"/> Winter in the Park (December) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Playground | <input type="checkbox"/> Sit and relax |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Baseball field | <input type="checkbox"/> Use the recycling bins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Basketball court | <input type="checkbox"/> Not interested in the park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ice skating rink | <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to access the park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> School Memorial and Garden | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please Specify) _____ |

4. How often do you use parks or recreational facilities outside of Harlem Township?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Never | <input type="checkbox"/> At Least Once a Week |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Special Occasions Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Every Day |
| <input type="checkbox"/> At Least Once a Month | |

5. What facilities would you like to see added to the Township Park System? (Select all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Better accessibility | <input type="checkbox"/> Stocked community fishing pond |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More walking/jogging/biking paths | <input type="checkbox"/> Community recreation center |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More playgrounds | <input type="checkbox"/> Community swimming pool |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More variety in fitness stations | <input type="checkbox"/> Year-round ice skating rink |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Organized group exercise classes | <input type="checkbox"/> Better maintenance of existing parks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Installation of drinking fountains | <input type="checkbox"/> Dog parks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural, undeveloped open space |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cooking and/or gardening classes | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent stage for community concerts and events | |

6. How important is open space/open space conservation to you?

<i>Not Important</i>												<i>Very Important</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>												
Comments: _____												

7. How important are public recreational facilities/amenities to you?

<i>Not Important</i>												<i>Very Important</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>												
Comments: _____												

8. How important is it to you that Harlem Township invest in its parks and open spaces?

<i>Not Important</i>												<i>Very Important</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>												
Comments: _____												

9. How likely would you be to support a bond issue/levy to acquire and preserve land for the community and to further develop parks/open spaces within Harlem Township?

<i>Not Likely</i>												<i>Very Likely</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>												
Comments: _____												

.....

Development

The following 9 questions are meant to gain information regarding your feelings, opinions, and viewpoints into issues regarding development in and around Harlem Township. This information, and all information within this survey, will remain completely confidential and will only be used for analysis with other responses.

1. How important do you think it is for Harlem Township to try and control annexation (the re-appropriation of a property from one jurisdiction to another) of property in Harlem Township to Columbus or other municipality?

<i>Not Important</i>					<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>						<i>Very Important</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Comments: _____

2. Agree or Disagree: Harlem Township should acquire property along the Franklin and Licking County borders to develop as parks in order to buffer development encroachment from other Counties.

<i>Strongly Disagree</i>					<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>						<i>Strongly Agree</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Comments: _____

3. How likely are you to support increased housing densities in one area of Harlem Township, to preserve lower densities in another?

<i>Not Likely</i>					<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>						<i>Very Likely</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Comments: _____

4. How likely are you to support increased housing densities in your area of Harlem Township, to preserve lower densities in another?

<i>Not Likely</i>					<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>						<i>Very Likely</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Comments: _____

5. Agree or Disagree: With the introduction of centralized sewer systems to the southern part of Harlem Township, higher housing densities and commercial properties should be allowed there in identified areas.

<i>Strongly Disagree</i>					<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>						<i>Strongly Agree</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Comments: _____

6. Agree or Disagree: When a parcel greater than 11 acres is developed, tree plantings along the frontage of existing or new streets should be required.

<i>Strongly Disagree</i>					<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>						<i>Strongly Agree</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Comments: _____

7. Agree or Disagree: When a parcel greater than 20 acres is proposed to be developed, a large open space area with trees must be required along the road frontage to remind of the former agricultural use.

<i>Strongly Disagree</i>					<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>						<i>Strongly Agree</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Comments: _____

8. Agree or Disagree: Parcels greater than 20 acres should be required to develop as a planned district (zoning classification which is more regulated by requiring zoning commission and trustee approval while providing for more flexibility in lot sizes and design).

<i>Strongly Disagree</i>					<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>						<i>Strongly Agree</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Comments: _____

9. How likely are you to support more restrictive zoning regulations on what can be built in certain areas of the Township?

<i>Not Likely</i>					<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>						<i>Very Likely</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Comments: _____

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Natural & Cultural Resources

The following 4 questions are meant to gain information regarding your feelings, opinions, and viewpoints into issues regarding Harlem Township’s natural and cultural resources. This information, and all information within this survey, will remain completely confidential and will only be used for analysis with other responses.

1. Agree or Disagree: Forested areas of Harlem Township are important and should be preserved.

<i>Strongly Disagree</i>					<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>						<i>Strongly Agree</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Comments: _____

2. Agree or Disagree: Wetland areas of Harlem Township are important and should be preserved.

<i>Strongly Disagree</i>					<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>						<i>Strongly Agree</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Comments: _____

3. Agree or Disagree: Farmland and agriculture are important to maintain the rural character of Harlem Township and should be preserved.

<i>Strongly Disagree</i>					<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>						<i>Strongly Agree</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Comments: _____

4. Agree or Disagree: Historical Structures and Archeological Sites in Harlem Township are important and should be preserved.

<i>Strongly Disagree</i>					<i>Indifferent/Undecided</i>						<i>Strongly Agree</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Comments: _____

Harlem Township Comprehensive Plan Update Survey

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey regarding the update of the Harlem Township Comprehensive Plan. Your responses, along with the other responses received from the residents and property owners of Harlem Township will help guide the Township for at least the next 5 to 10 years, and are a needed component in ensuring the continued success of Harlem Township as a community we all love.

As previously mentioned, please join us on the second Monday of every month at the Harlem Township Community Room at the Harlem Township Fire Department for continued discussion about the future of Harlem Township.

Thank you again for your continued support. At your discretion, please fill out the following optional information to assist in the elimination of duplicate responses, and to ensure that the responses we receive are genuine, and from Harlem Township residents and property owners. This information will only be used to ensure the uniqueness of responses, and that multiple responses are not completed.

Sincerely,

The Harlem Township Comprehensive Plan Update Steering Committee

Harlem Township Comprehensive Plan Survey

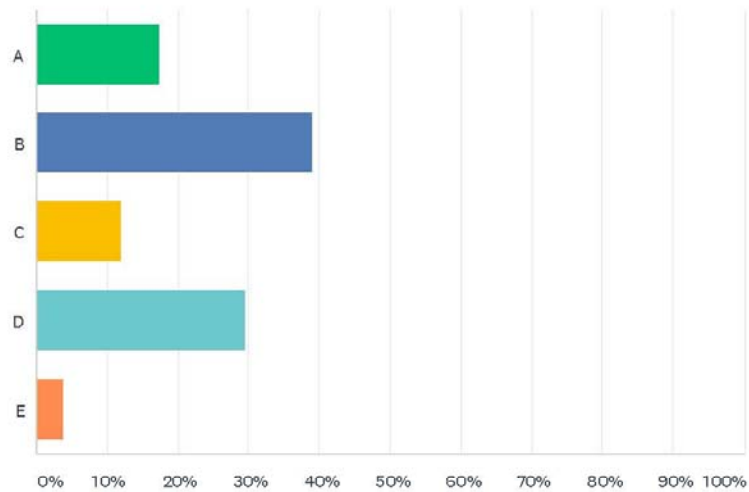
Section 1 | Demographics

Harlem Township Comprehensive Plan Update: Demographics

SurveyMonkey

Q1 In order to better apply the responses in Subarea recommendations, in which Sub-Area do you reside or own property? (Select all that apply)

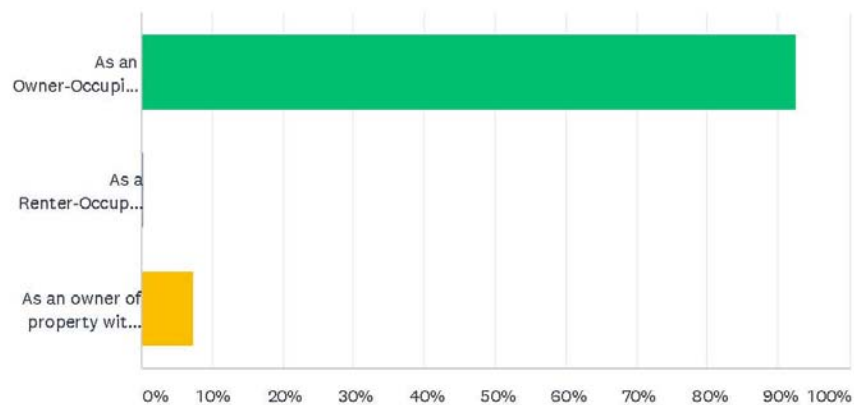
Answered: 316 Skipped: 13



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
A	17.41%	55
B	38.92%	123
C	12.03%	38
D	29.43%	93
E	3.80%	12
Total Respondents: 316		

Q2 In which of these three categories do you belong? (Pick One)

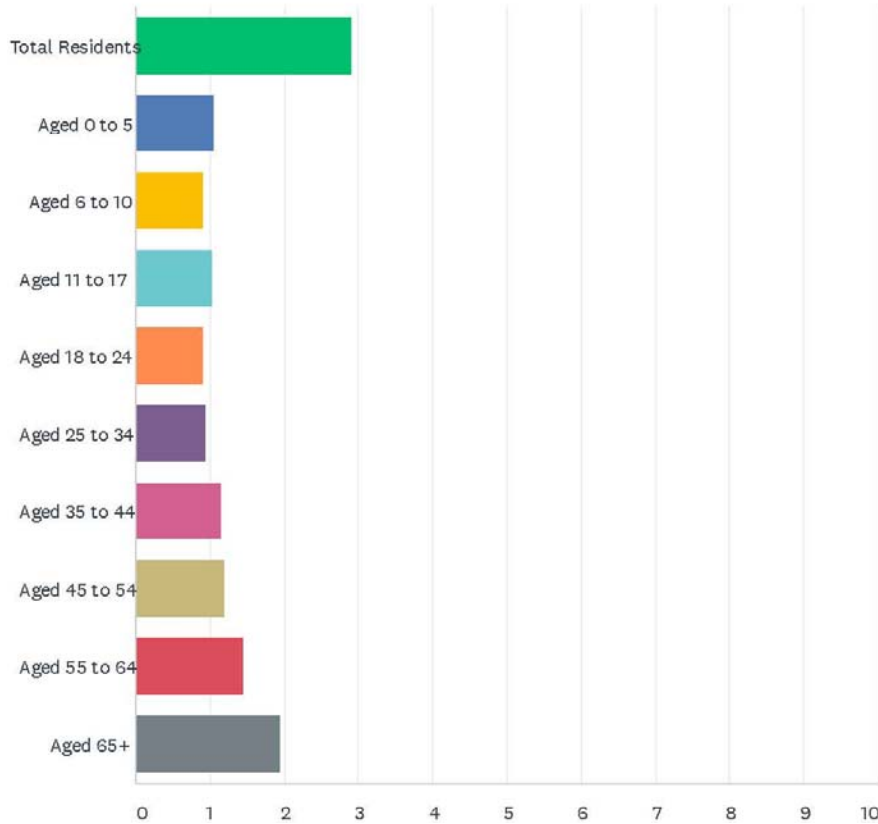
Answered: 328 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
As an Owner-Occupied Resident of the Township	92.38%	303
As a Renter-Occupied Resident of the Township	0.30%	1
As an owner of property within the Township and resides elsewhere	7.32%	24
TOTAL		328

**Q3 How many people live in your household in the following age ranges?
(Leave blank if you're a property owner only and do not live in the Township)**

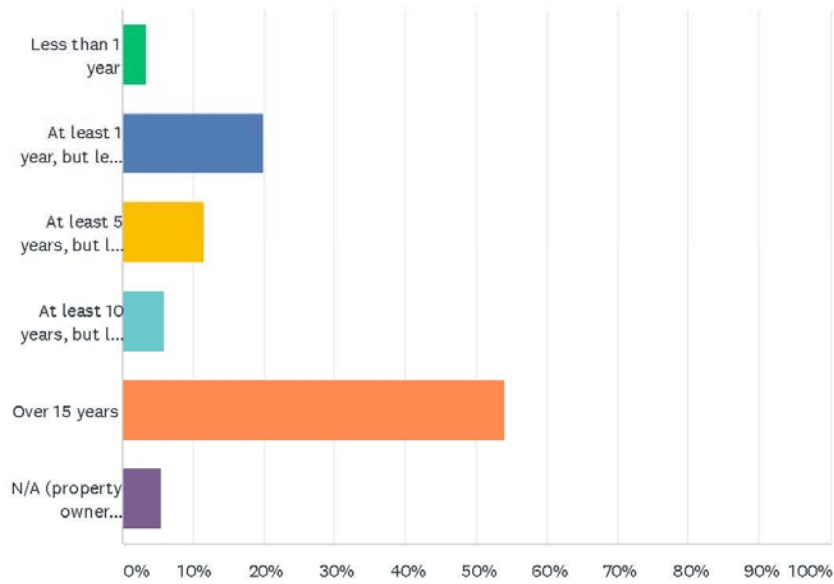
Answered: 309 Skipped: 20



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
Total Residents		3	427
Aged 0 to 5		1	54
Aged 6 to 10		1	41
Aged 11 to 17		1	68
Aged 18 to 24		1	50
Aged 25 to 34		1	48
Aged 35 to 44		1	80
Aged 45 to 54		1	103
Aged 55 to 64		1	178
Aged 65+		2	261
Total Respondents: 309			

Q4 How many years have you lived in Harlem Township?

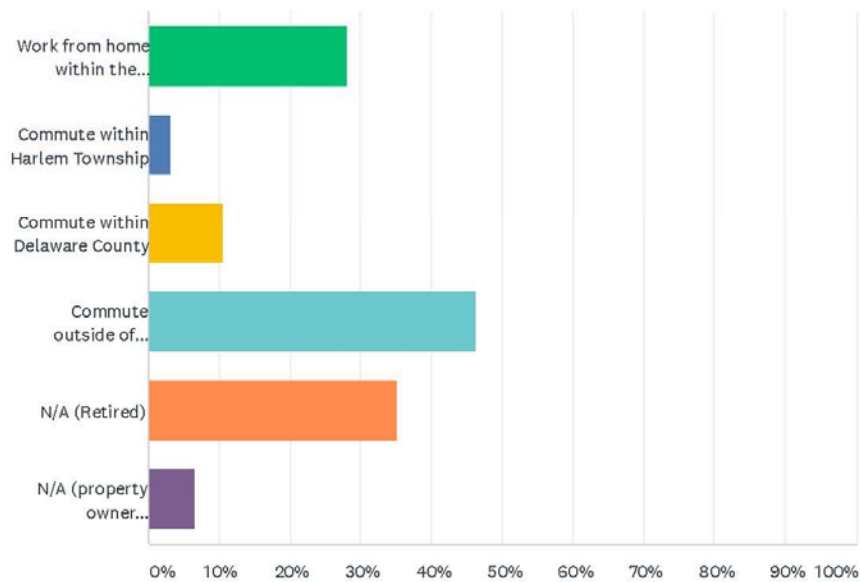
Answered: 328 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Less than 1 year	3.35% 11
At least 1 year, but less than 5 years	19.82% 65
At least 5 years, but less than 10 years	11.59% 38
At least 10 years, but less than 15 years	5.79% 19
Over 15 years	53.96% 177
N/A (property owner only/non-resident)	5.49% 18
TOTAL	328

Q5 Do you work from home within the Township, or do you commute to work, or a combination of the two? (Select all that apply)

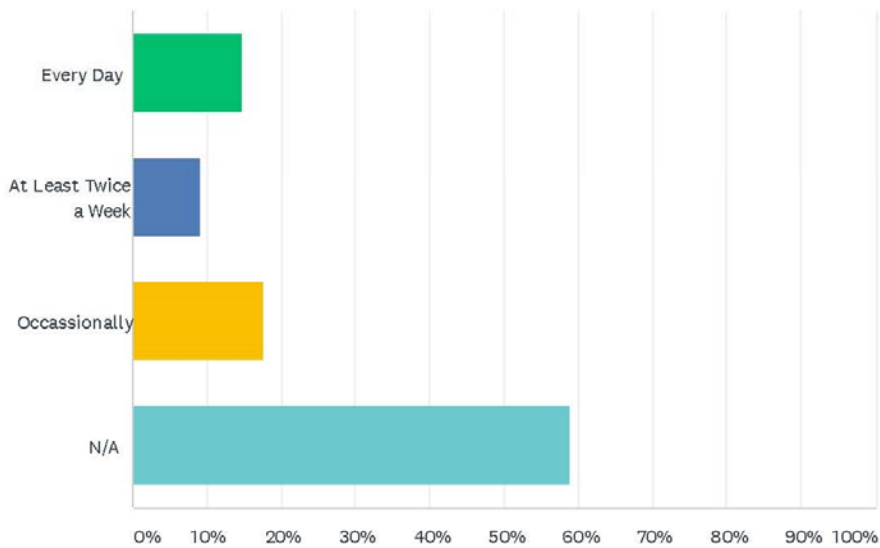
Answered: 327 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Work from home within the Township	28.13%	92
Commute within Harlem Township	3.06%	10
Commute within Delaware County	10.40%	34
Commute outside of Delaware County	46.18%	151
N/A (Retired)	35.17%	115
N/A (property owner only/non-resident)	6.42%	21
Total Respondents: 327		

Q6 If you work from home within Harlem Township, how often do you work from home?

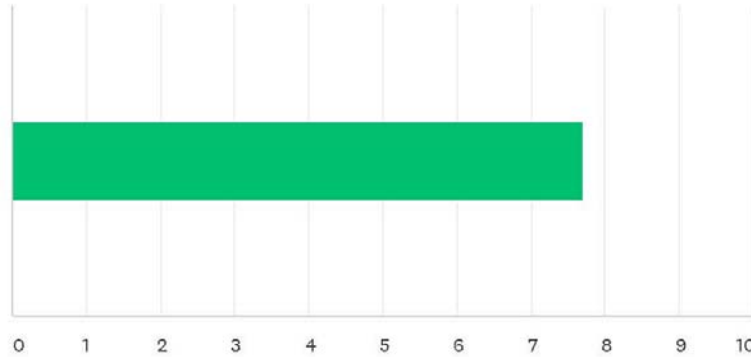
Answered: 320 Skipped: 9



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Every Day	14.69%	47
At Least Twice a Week	9.06%	29
Occassionally	17.50%	56
N/A	58.75%	188
TOTAL		320

Q7 How likely are you to retire in Harlem Township? (Leave blank if already retired)

Answered: 227 Skipped: 102



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	8	1,749	227
Total Respondents: 227			

Q8 Enter the survey number from the bottom of the letter which was mailed. This will help ensure that all responses are unique, and not duplicates.

Answered: 286 Skipped: 43

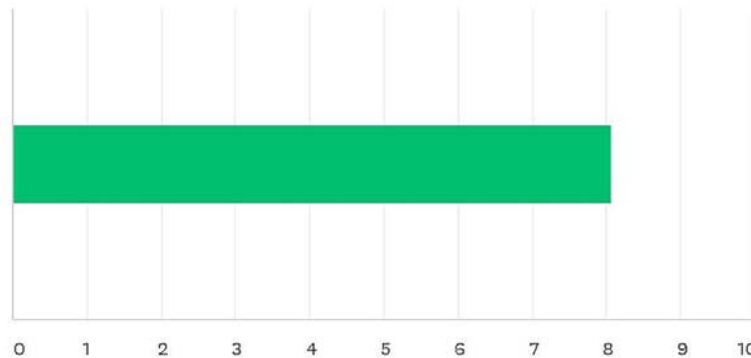
Section 2 | General Information

Harlem Township Comprehensive Plan Update: General Information

SurveyMonkey

Q1 How would you rate Harlem Township, overall, as it exists today?

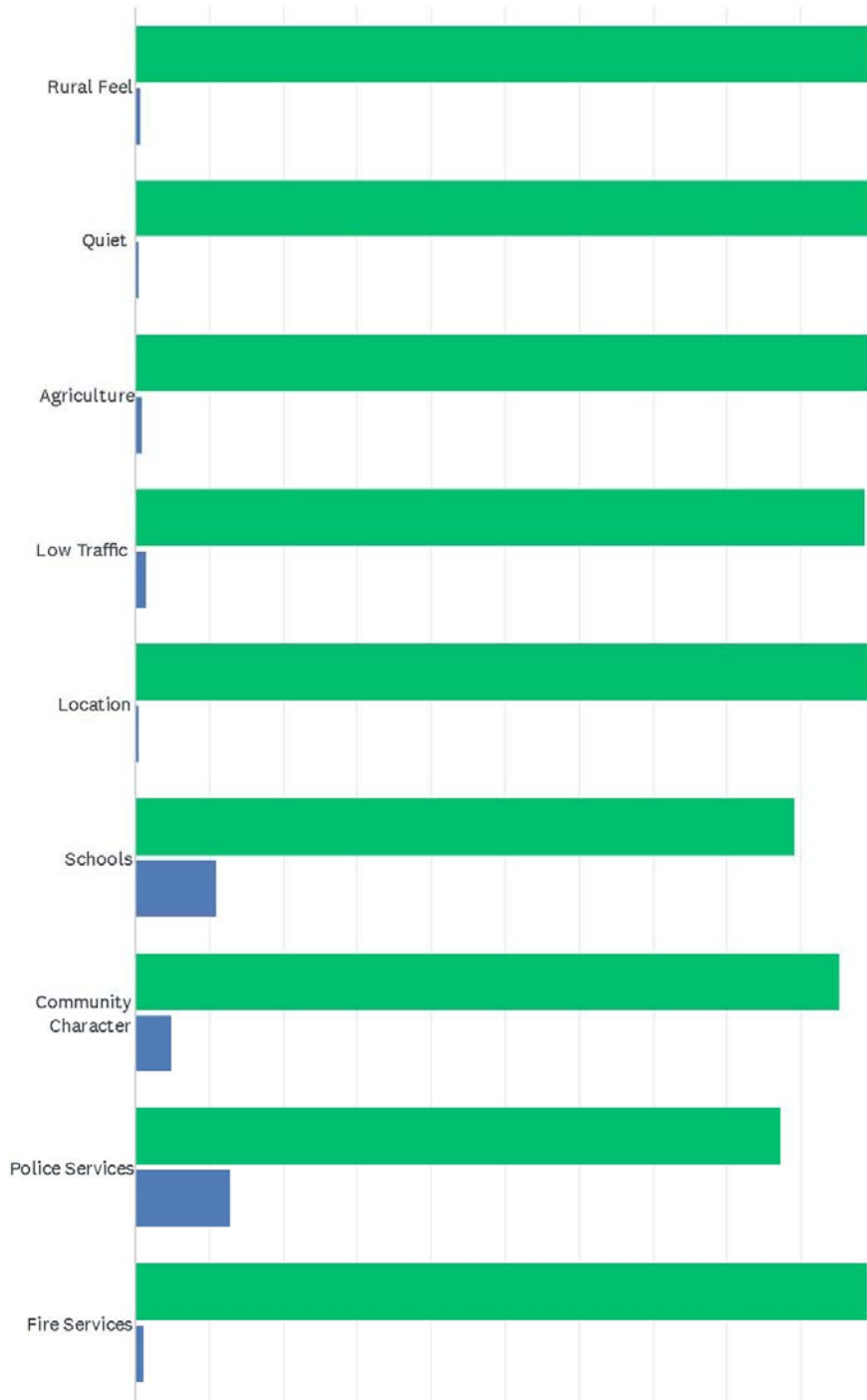
Answered: 323 Skipped: 11

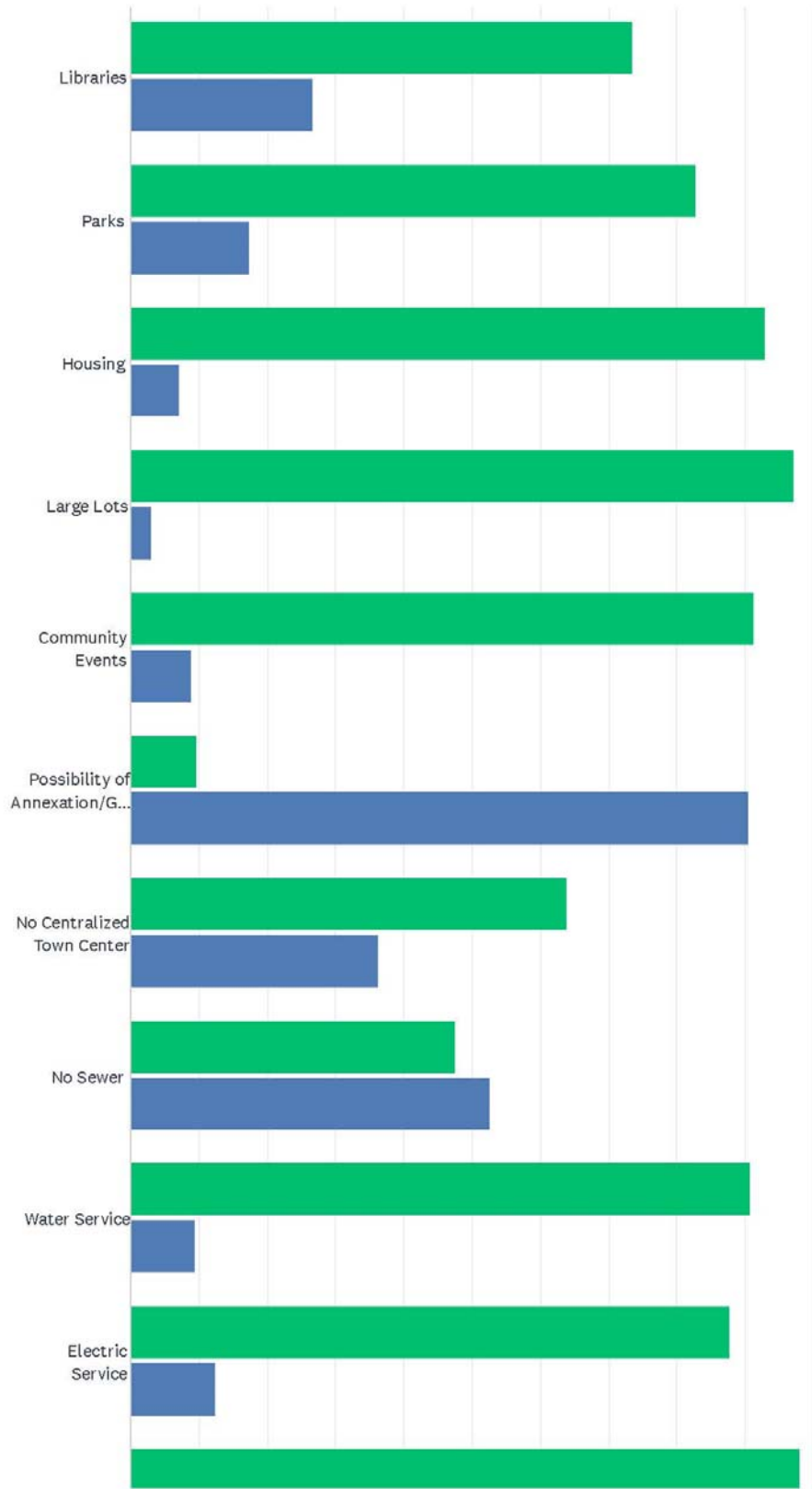


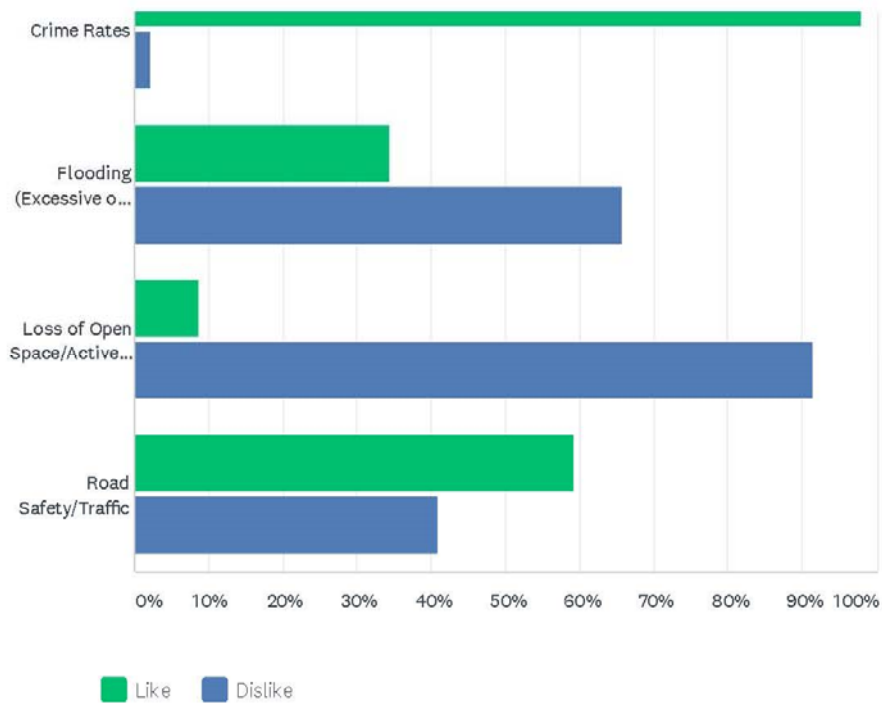
ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	8	2,600	323
Total Respondents: 323			

Q2 What do you like and dislike the most about Harlem Township? (Check the top three for both columns)

Answered: 333 Skipped: 1





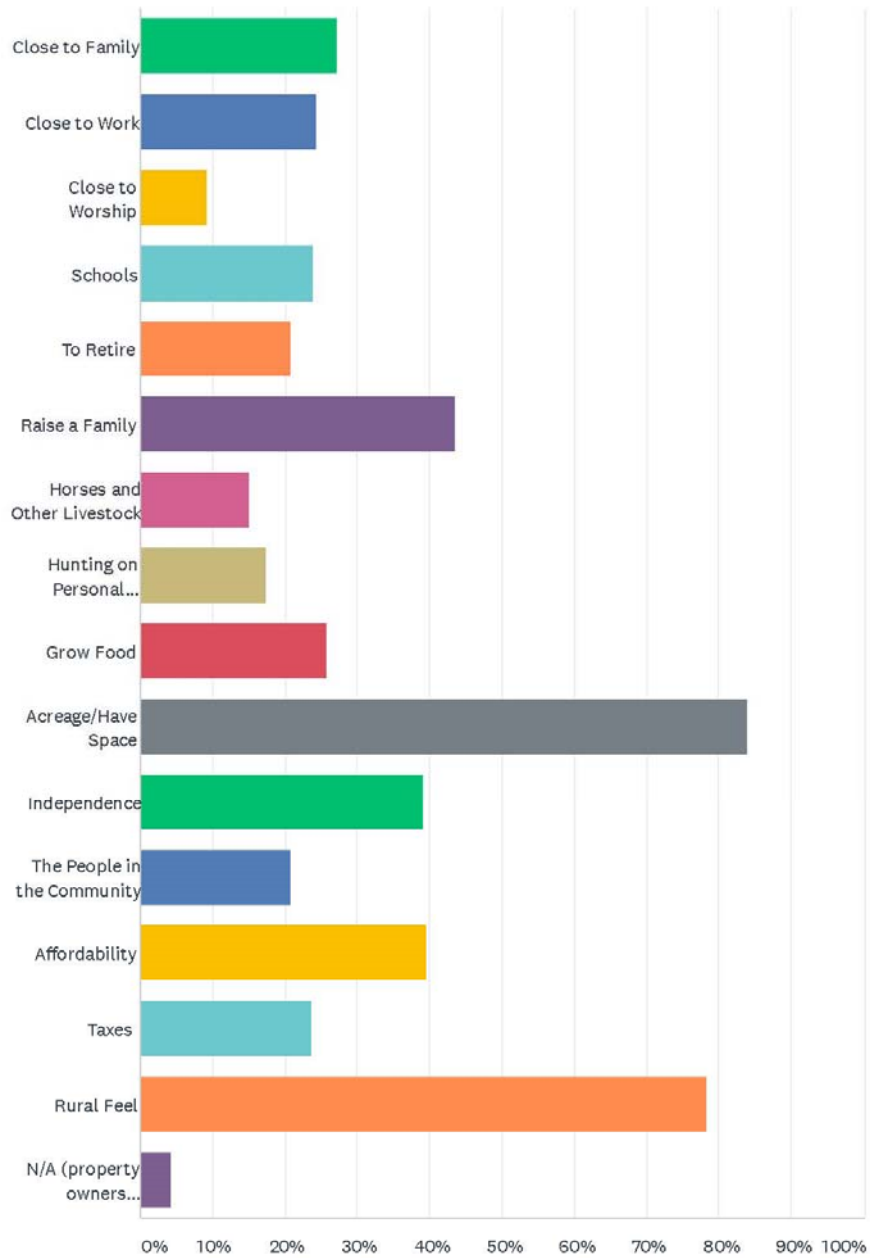


	LIKE	DISLIKE	TOTAL
Rural Feel	99.35% 305	0.65% 2	307
Quiet	99.60% 250	0.40% 1	251
Agriculture	99.07% 213	0.93% 2	215
Low Traffic	98.50% 197	1.50% 3	200
Location	99.57% 232	0.43% 1	233
Schools	89.06% 171	10.94% 21	192
Community Character	95.14% 176	4.86% 9	185
Police Services	87.20% 143	12.80% 21	164
Fire Services	98.94% 187	1.06% 2	189
Libraries	73.53% 100	26.47% 36	136
Parks	82.61% 152	17.39% 32	184
Housing	92.86% 156	7.14% 12	168
Large Lots	97.14% 238	2.86% 7	245
Community Events	91.23% 156	8.77% 15	171
Possibility of Annexation/Growth Potential	9.68% 27	90.32% 252	279
No Centralized Town Center	63.74% 116	36.26% 66	182

No Sewer	47.47% 103	52.53% 114	217
Water Service	90.56% 163	9.44% 17	180
Electric Service	87.56% 169	12.44% 24	193
Crime Rates	97.94% 190	2.06% 4	194
Flooding (Excessive or Lack of)	34.33% 69	65.67% 132	201
Loss of Open Space/Actively Developing	8.59% 22	91.41% 234	256
Road Safety/Traffic	59.17% 129	40.83% 89	218

Q3 Why did you choose to live in Harlem Township? (Select all that apply)

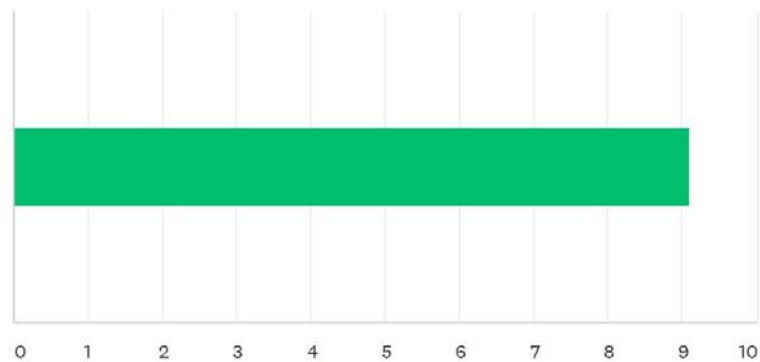
Answered: 334 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Close to Family	27.25%	91
Close to Work	24.25%	81
Close to Worship	9.28%	31
Schools	23.95%	80
To Retire	20.66%	69
Raise a Family	43.41%	145
Horses and Other Livestock	14.97%	50
Hunting on Personal Property	17.37%	58
Grow Food	25.75%	86
Acreage/Have Space	83.83%	280
Independence	39.22%	131
The People in the Community	20.66%	69
Affordability	39.52%	132
Taxes	23.65%	79
Rural Feel	78.14%	261
N/A (property owners only/non-resident)	4.19%	14
Total Respondents: 334		

Q4 How important is a “quiet atmosphere” to you?

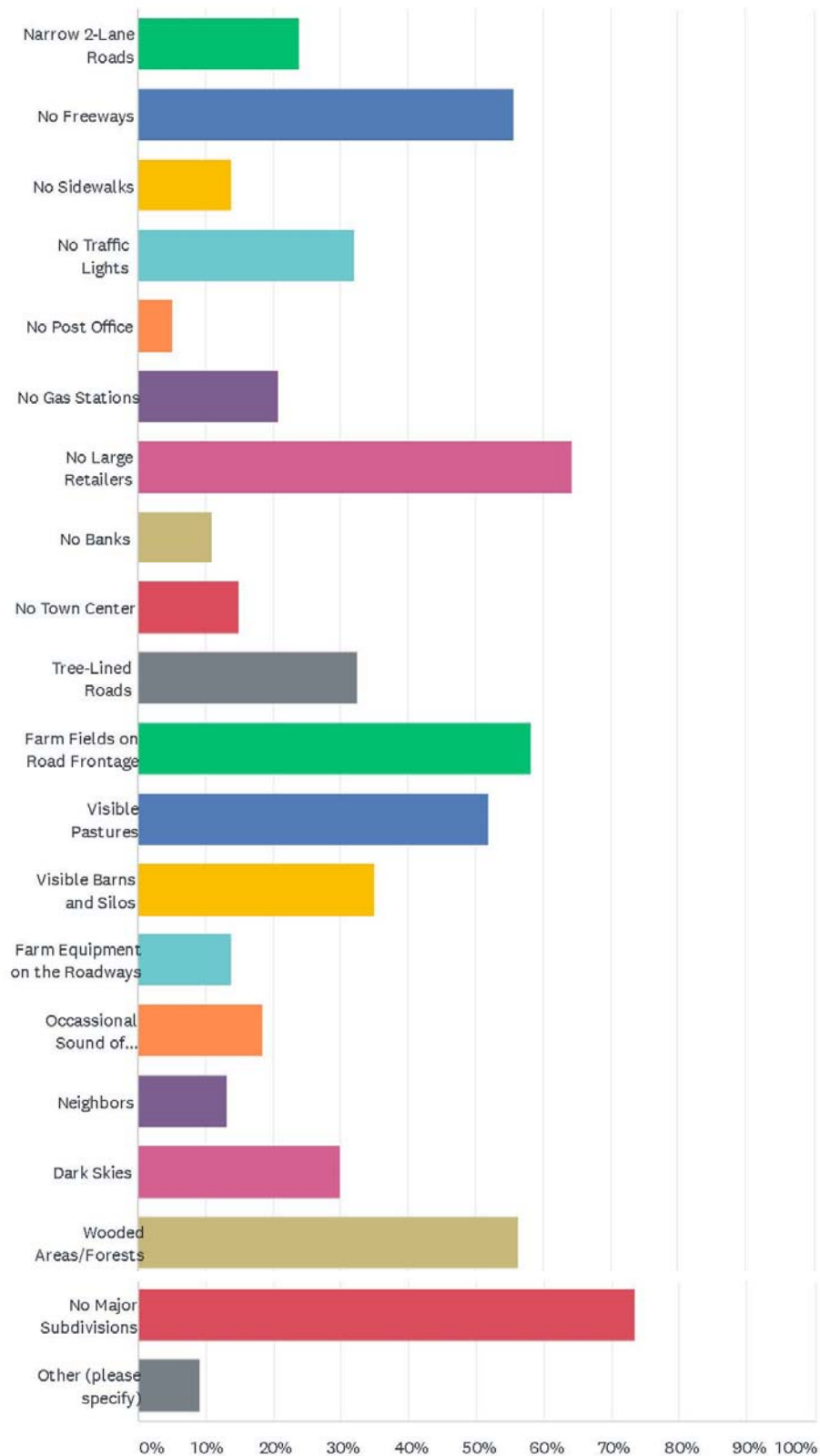
Answered: 332 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	9	3,023	332
Total Respondents: 332			

Q5 Which of the following elements are the most important to give Harlem Township its "rural feel"? (Select the top five)

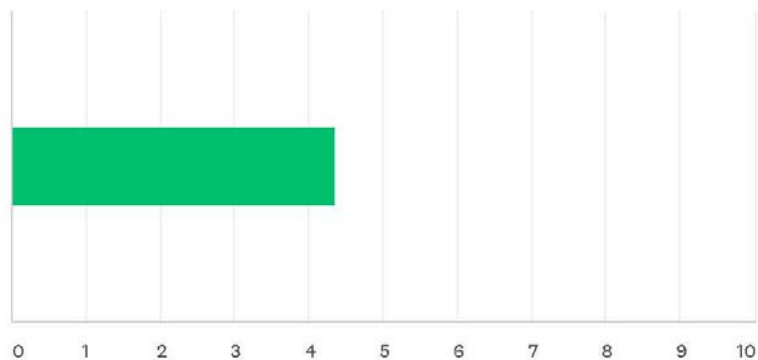
Answered: 332 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Narrow 2-Lane Roads	23.80%	79
No Freeways	55.72%	185
No Sidewalks	13.86%	46
No Traffic Lights	31.93%	106
No Post Office	5.12%	17
No Gas Stations	20.78%	69
No Large Retailers	64.16%	213
No Banks	10.84%	36
No Town Center	14.76%	49
Tree-Lined Roads	32.53%	108
Farm Fields on Road Frontage	58.13%	193
Visible Pastures	51.81%	172
Visible Barns and Silos	34.94%	116
Farm Equipment on the Roadways	13.86%	46
Occassional Sound of Gunfire	18.37%	61
Neighbors	13.25%	44
Dark Skies	29.82%	99
Wooded Areas/Forests	56.33%	187
No Major Subdivisions	73.49%	244
Other (please specify)	9.04%	30
Total Respondents: 332		

Q6 How likely are you to support the inclusion of a regulation regarding lawn care and excessive weeds/uncut grass in residential areas?

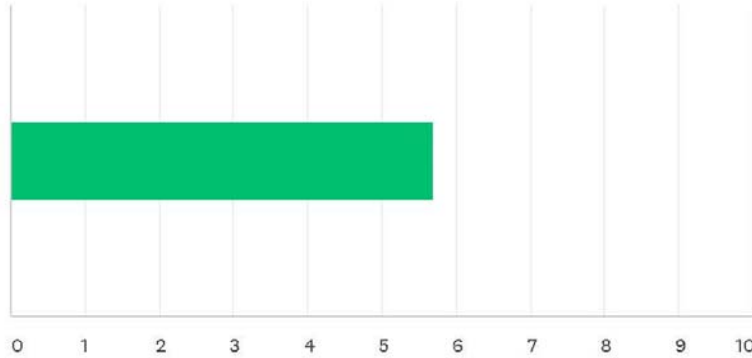
Answered: 329 Skipped: 5



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	4	1,430	329
Total Respondents: 329			

Q7 Agree or Disagree: Harlem Township is growing in a responsible manner.

Answered: 315 Skipped: 19



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	6	1,795	315
Total Respondents: 315			

Q8 Enter the survey number from the bottom of the letter which was mailed. This will help ensure that all responses are unique, and not duplicates.

Answered: 288 Skipped: 46

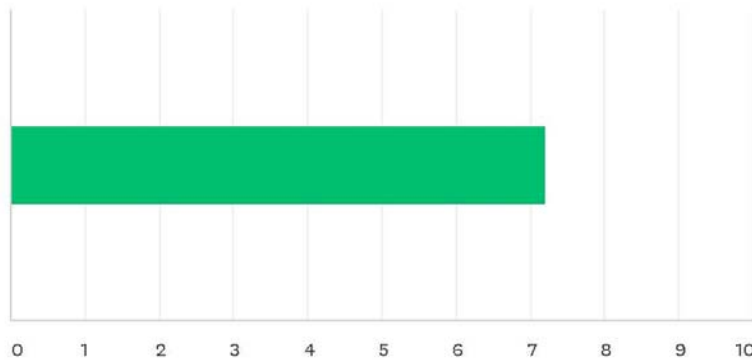
Section 3 | Housing

Harlem Township Comprehensive Plan Update: Housing

SurveyMonkey

Q1 How would you rate Harlem Township's existing housing stock?

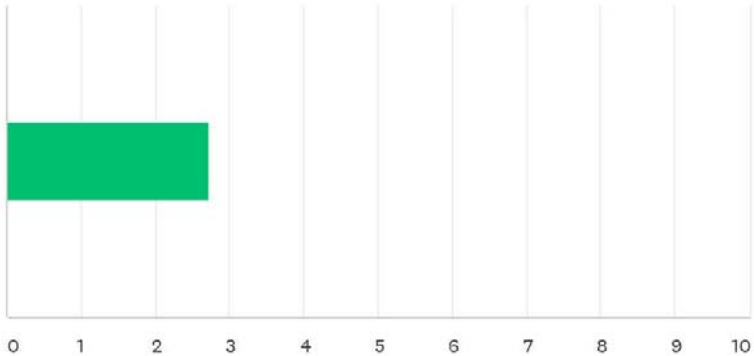
Answered: 273 Skipped: 13



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	7	1,966	273
Total Respondents: 273			

Q2 Agree or Disagree: New housing developments should be required to cluster houses (homes on smaller lots) in order to preserve more common open spaces within the development.

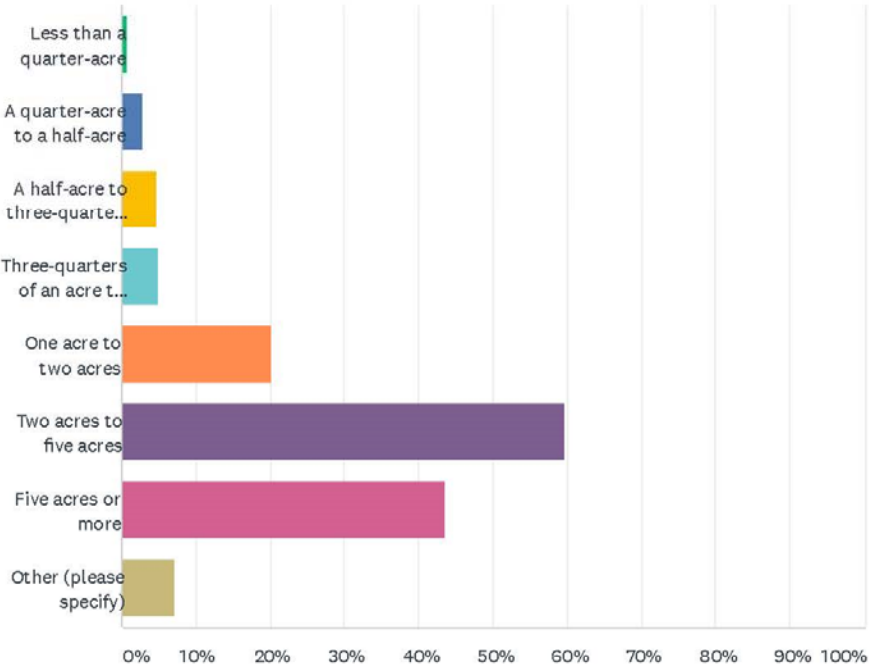
Answered: 279 Skipped: 7



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	3	758	279
Total Respondents: 279			

Q3 Harlem Township Zoning Resolution currently has a 5-acre minimum lot size in AR-1 zoning, and a 2-acre minimum lot size in FR-1 zoning. What size lots do you think new homes should be built on? (Select all that apply)

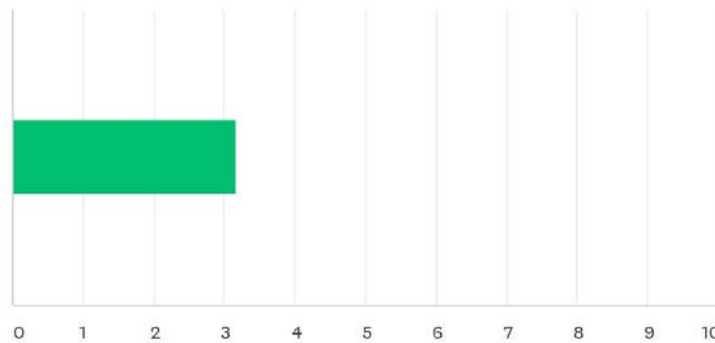
Answered: 285 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Less than a quarter-acre	0.70%	2
A quarter-acre to a half-acre	2.81%	8
A half-acre to three-quarters of an acre	4.56%	13
Three-quarters of an acre to one acre	4.91%	14
One acre to two acres	20.00%	57
Two acres to five acres	59.65%	170
Five acres or more	43.51%	124
Other (please specify)	7.02%	20
Total Respondents: 285		

Q4 Harlem Township Zoning Resolution currently requires a minimum of 1,500 square feet for single-family housing. How likely are you to support policies that would promote the construction of smaller houses (under 1,500 square feet)?

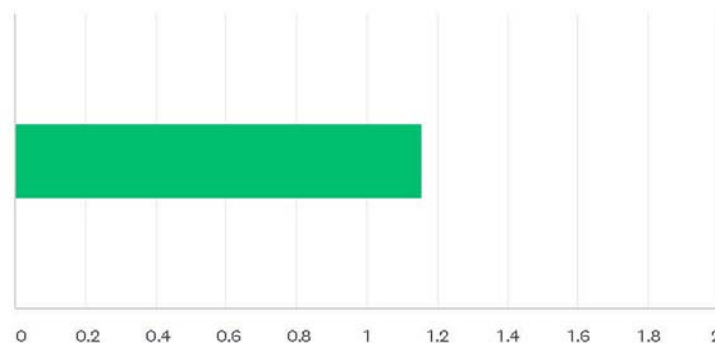
Answered: 281 Skipped: 5



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	3	889	281
Total Respondents: 281			

Q5 How likely are you to support the inclusion of areas zoned for multi-family residential housing (more than one unit in a single-structure)?

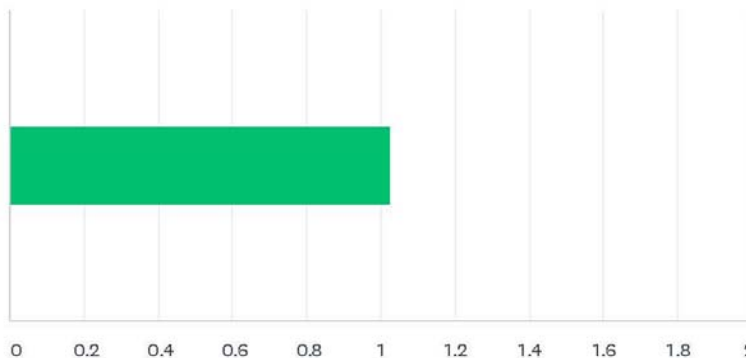
Answered: 284 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	1	328	284
Total Respondents: 284			

Q6 How likely are you to support the inclusion of multi-family residential housing (more than one unit in a single structure) in your area?

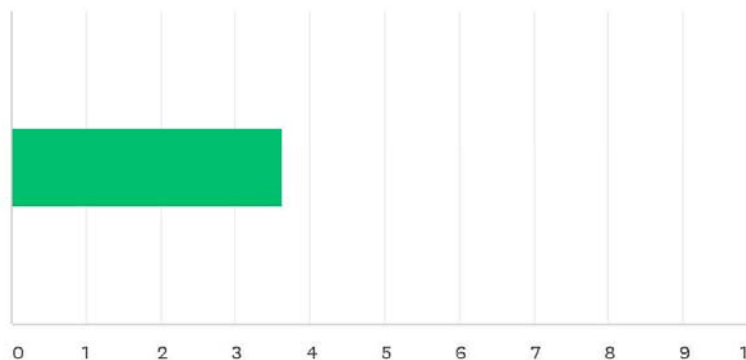
Answered: 285 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	1	292	285
Total Respondents: 285			

Q7 How likely are you to support policies that would encourage the construction of empty-nester homes (typically single-story homes and/or condominiums with first-floor bedrooms, i.e. limiting stairs and improved accessibility)?

Answered: 285 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	4	1,032	285
Total Respondents: 285			

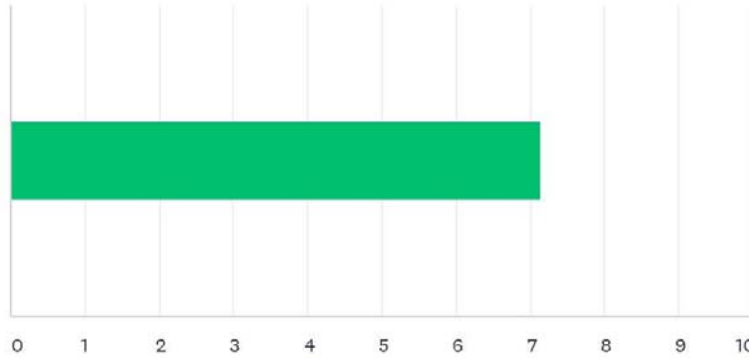
Q8 Enter the survey number from the bottom of the letter which was mailed. This will help ensure that all responses are unique, and not duplicates.

Answered: 248 Skipped: 38

Section 4 | Economy / Economic Development

Q1 How would you rate Harlem Township's economy, overall?

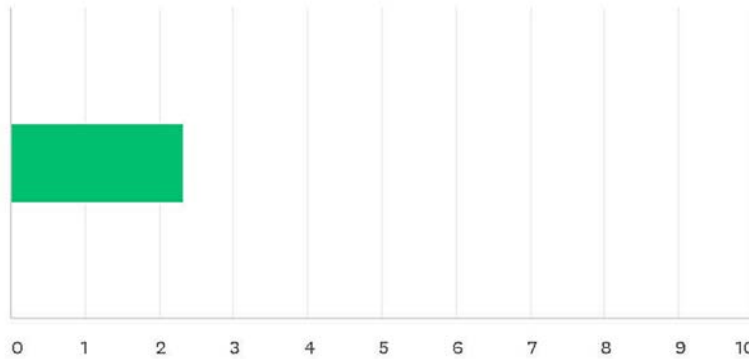
Answered: 278 Skipped: 18



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	7	1,983	278
Total Respondents: 278			

Q2 Agree or Disagree: In general, Harlem Township needs to have more commercial development.

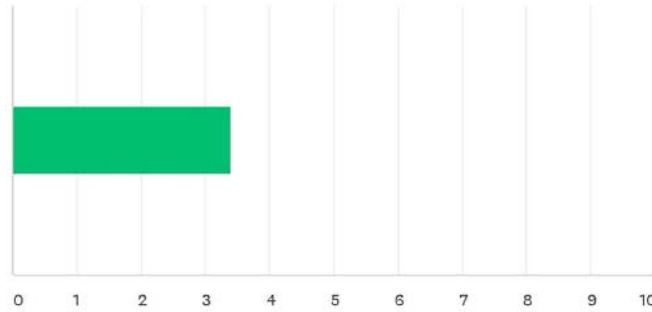
Answered: 293 Skipped: 3



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	2	678	293
Total Respondents: 293			

Q3 What scale of commercial development does Harlem Township need to have to provide the tax base for community services? (Skip if you answered 0/Strongly Disagree in the previous question)

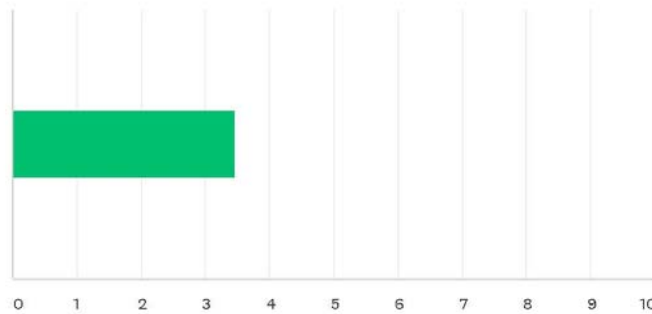
Answered: 160 Skipped: 136



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	3	541	160
Total Respondents: 160			

Q4 Agree or Disagree: There should be designated areas in Harlem Township for commercial development in addition to the Center Village area (Sub-Area E).

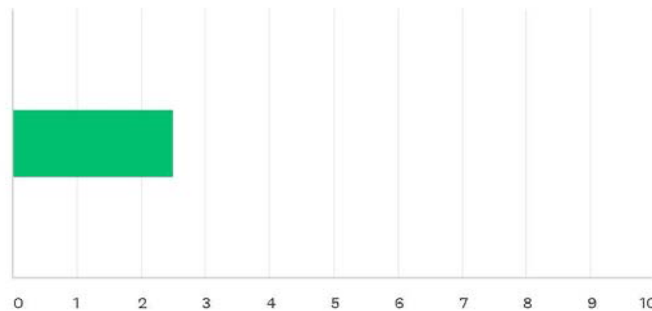
Answered: 285 Skipped: 11



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	3	986	285
Total Respondents: 285			

Q5 How important to you is having restaurants and retail in the Township?

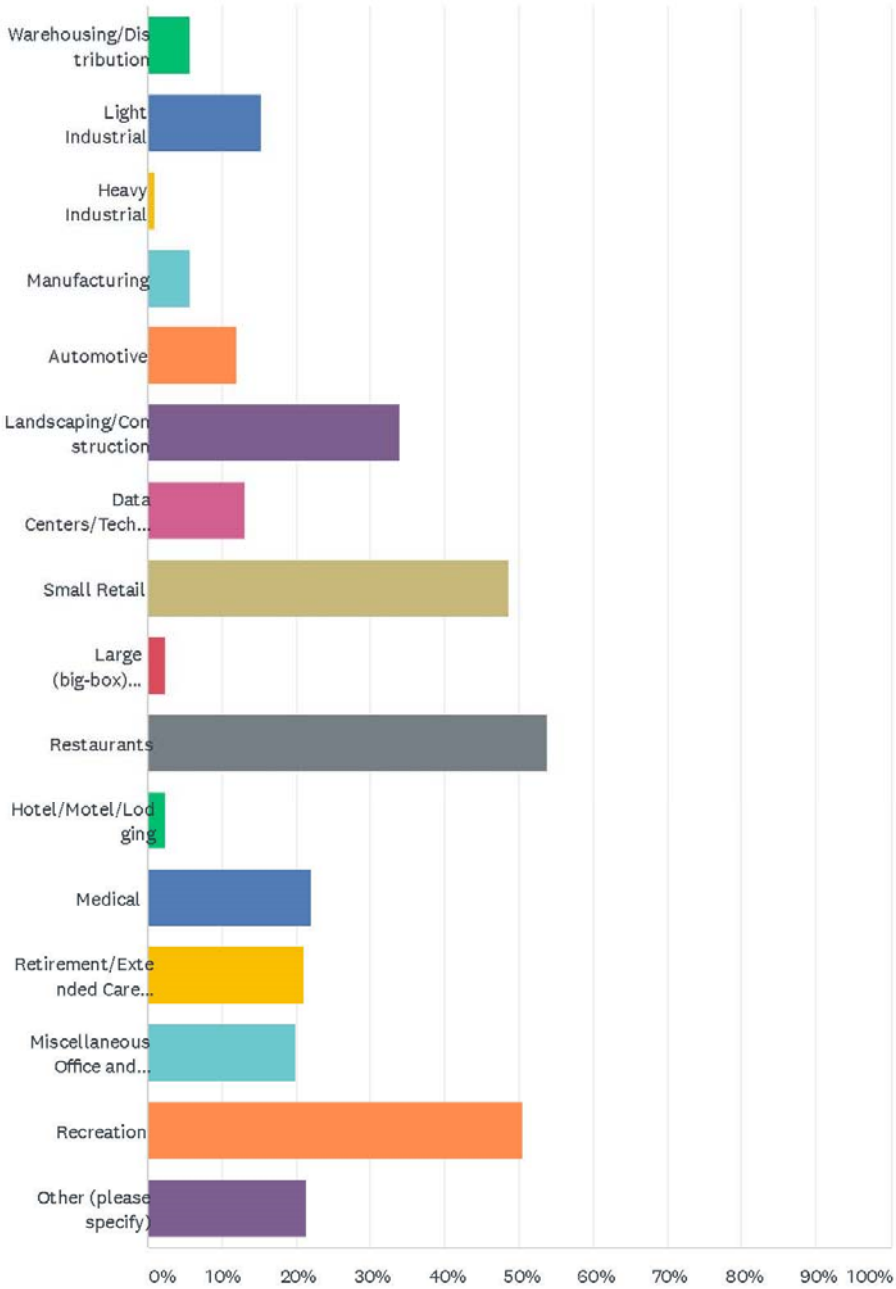
Answered: 293 Skipped: 3



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	2	730	293
Total Respondents: 293			

Q6 What types of Commercial Uses (regardless of scale) would you support in the Township? (Select all that apply)

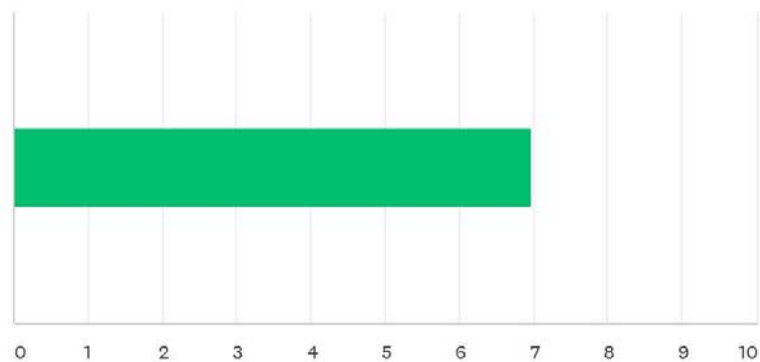
Answered: 268 Skipped: 28



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Warehousing/Distribution	5.60%	15
Light Industrial	15.30%	41
Heavy Industrial	0.75%	2
Manufacturing	5.60%	15
Automotive	11.94%	32
Landscaping/Construction	33.96%	91
Data Centers/Technology Companies	13.06%	35
Small Retail	48.51%	130
Large (big-box) Retail	2.24%	6
Restaurants	53.73%	144
Hotel/Motel/Lodging	2.24%	6
Medical	22.01%	59
Retirement/Extended Care Communities	20.90%	56
Miscellaneous Office and Administrative Uses	19.78%	53
Recreation	50.37%	135
Other (please specify)	21.27%	57
Total Respondents: 268		

Q7 Agree or Disagree: Planned commercial development should occur only in areas specifically identified and previously zoned for Planned Commercial Districts. (Harlem Township currently permits Planned Commercial Districts throughout the Township)

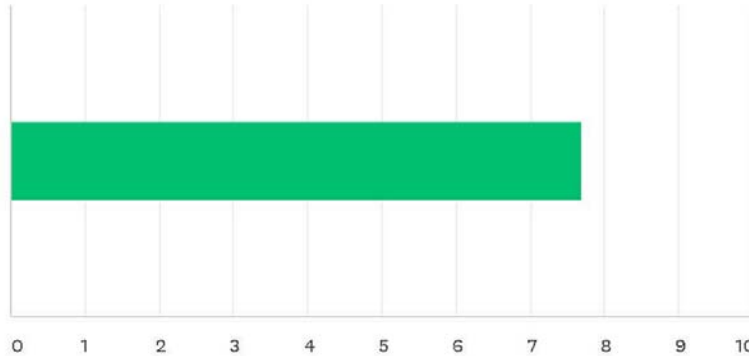
Answered: 284 Skipped: 12



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	7	1,978	284
Total Respondents: 284			

Q8 Agree or Disagree: Planned Commercial Development should require a minimum lot size.

Answered: 279 Skipped: 17



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	8	2,144	279
Total Respondents: 279			

Q9 Enter the survey number from the bottom of the letter which was mailed. This will help ensure that all responses are unique, and not duplicates.

Answered: 255 Skipped: 41

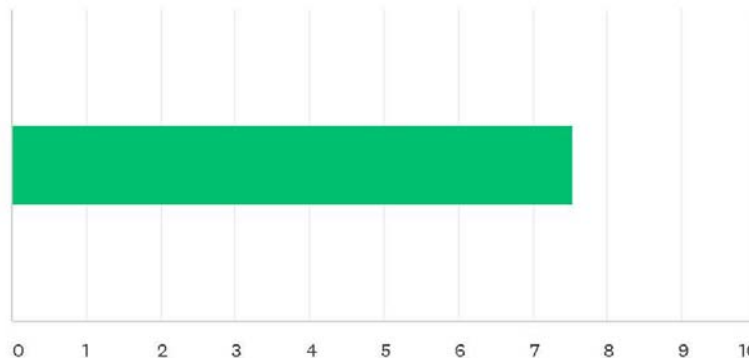
Section 5 | Transportation

Harlem Township Comprehensive Plan Update: Transportation

SurveyMonkey

Q1 How would you rate the overall quality of the roads in Harlem Township?

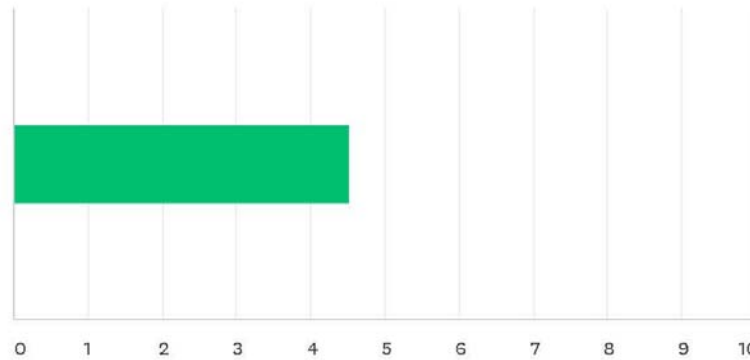
Answered: 284 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	8	2,139	284
Total Respondents: 284			

Q2 How likely are you to support a tax increase for roadway maintenance?

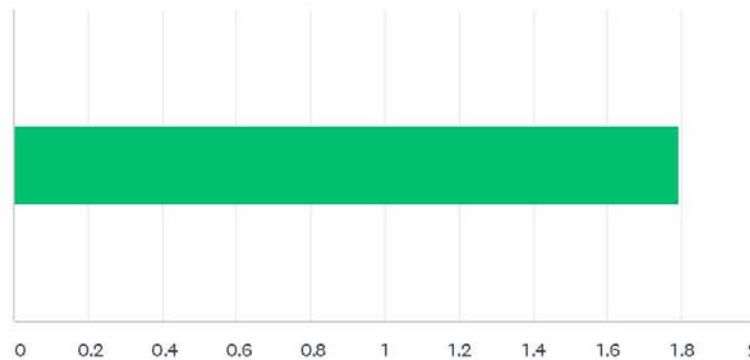
Answered: 274 Skipped: 11



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	5	1,236	274
Total Respondents: 274			

Q3 Agree or Disagree: The Township needs public or private transportation options such as scheduled bus services, on-demand bus services, private car services, etc.

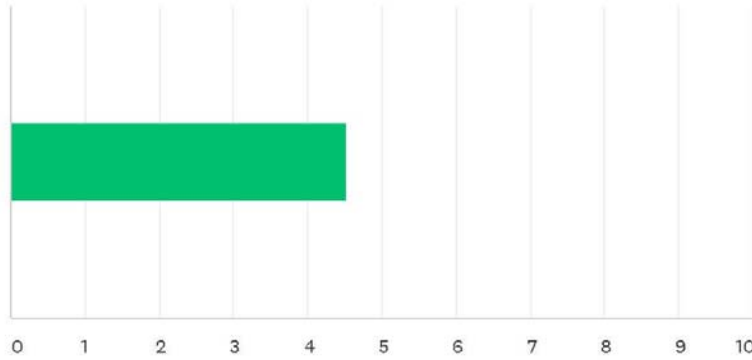
Answered: 281 Skipped: 4



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	2	503	281
Total Respondents: 281			

Q4 How important is providing alternative transportation amenities like bike lanes (5-foot or wider dedicated bike lane on the roadway) or multi-use paths (8-foot or wider paved path, usually offset from the roadway) on major roadways and in new developments?

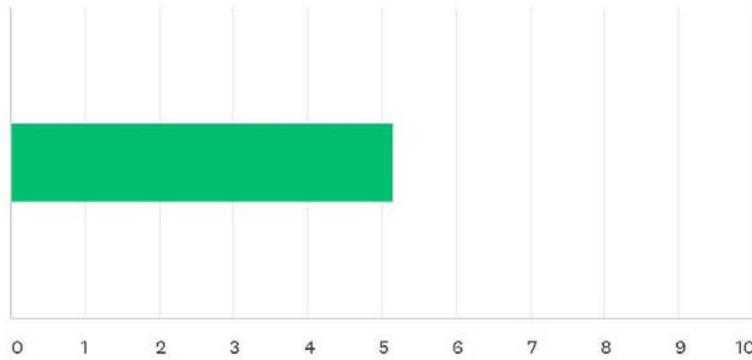
Answered: 277 Skipped: 8



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	5	1,251	277
Total Respondents: 277			

Q5 How likely are you to use a multi-use path (8-foot or wider paved path, usually offset from the roadway) if you have one accessible to you?

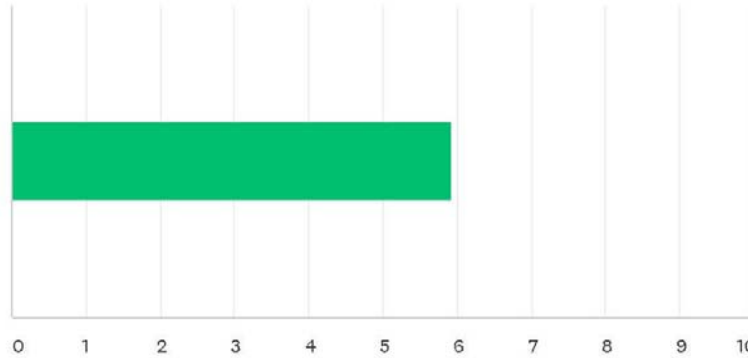
Answered: 278 Skipped: 7



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	5	1,431	278
Total Respondents: 278			

Q6 Agree or Disagree: Multi-use paths (8-foot or wider paved path, usually offset from the roadway) and sidewalks should be included in all new, large acreage developments, and connect to nearby paths wherever feasible.

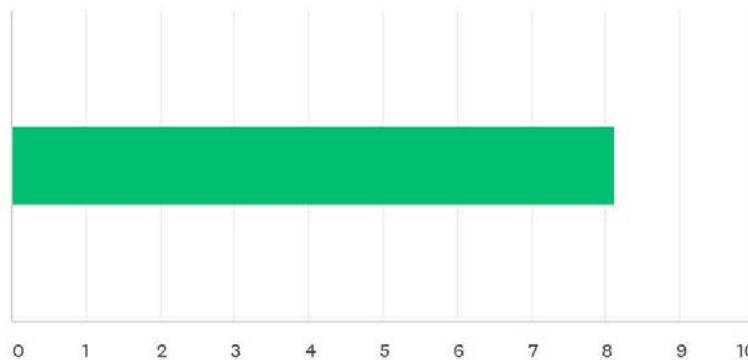
Answered: 275 Skipped: 10



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	6	1,628	275
Total Respondents: 275			

Q7 Agree or Disagree: Trees along the roadways in Harlem Township are important in order to maintain a rural feel.

Answered: 279 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	8	2,264	279
Total Respondents: 279			

Q8 Enter the survey number from the bottom of the letter which was mailed. This will help ensure that all responses are unique, and not duplicates.

Answered: 248 Skipped: 37

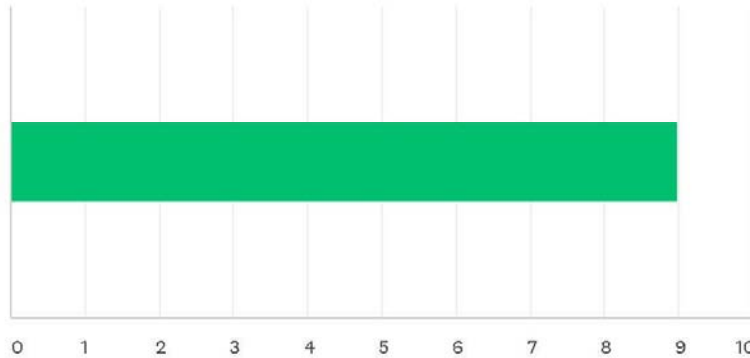
Section 6 | Utilities

Harlem Township Comprehensive Plan Update: Utilities

SurveyMonkey

Q1 How would you rate the quality of Harlem Township's water service?
(leave blank if you use well water)

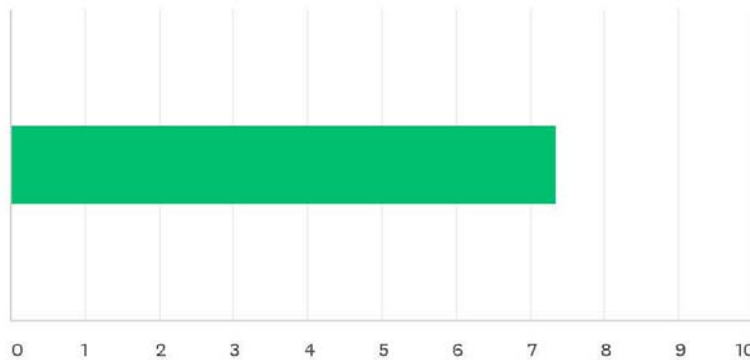
Answered: 216 Skipped: 73



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	9	1,939	216
Total Respondents: 216			

Q2 How would you rate the availability of cellular (mobile phone) service
in Harlem Township?

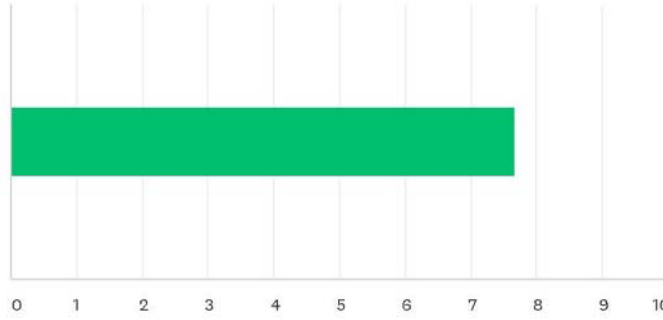
Answered: 284 Skipped: 5



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	7	2,083	284
Total Respondents: 284			

Q3 How would you rate the electric service available in Harlem Township?

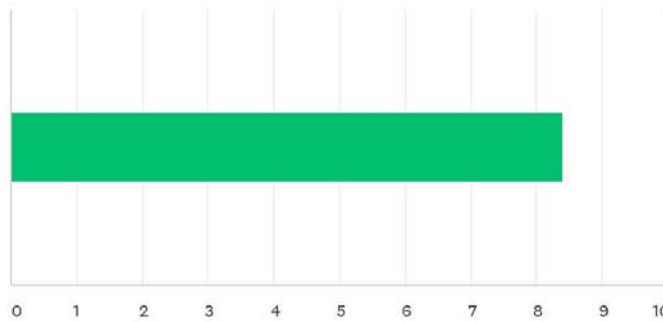
Answered: 283 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	8	2,165	283
Total Respondents: 283			

Q4 Agree or Disagree: All utilities within new developments should be underground, rather than on utility poles.

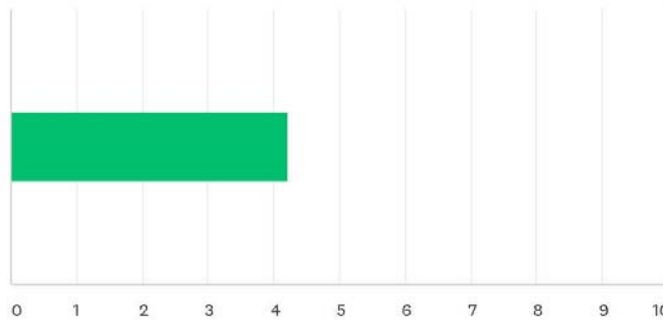
Answered: 283 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	8	2,374	283
Total Respondents: 283			

Q5 How important is having centralized sewer systems available in Harlem Township?

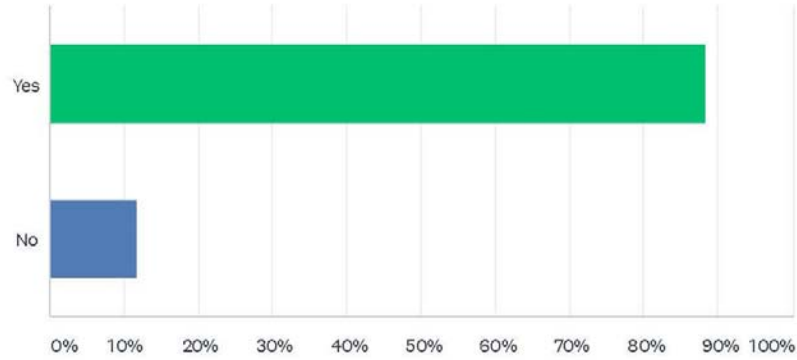
Answered: 279 Skipped: 10



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	4	1,172	279
Total Respondents: 279			

Q6 Do you have access to high-speed internet capabilities at home in the Township?

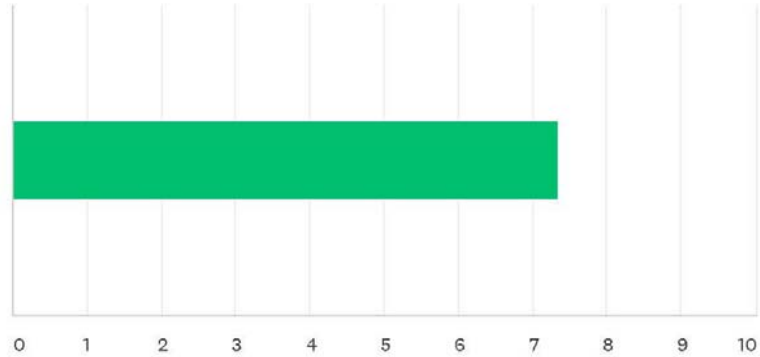
Answered: 283 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	88.34%	250
No	11.66%	33
TOTAL		283

Q7 How important is the expansion of high-speed internet capabilities in the Township to you?

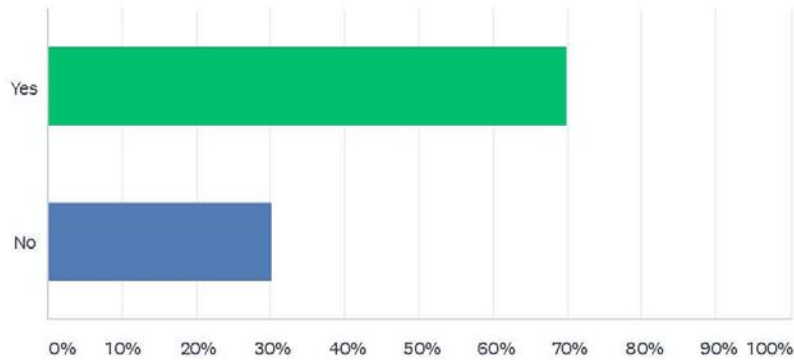
Answered: 284 Skipped: 5



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	7	2,087	284
Total Respondents: 284			

Q8 Do you have natural gas available to you at home within the Township?

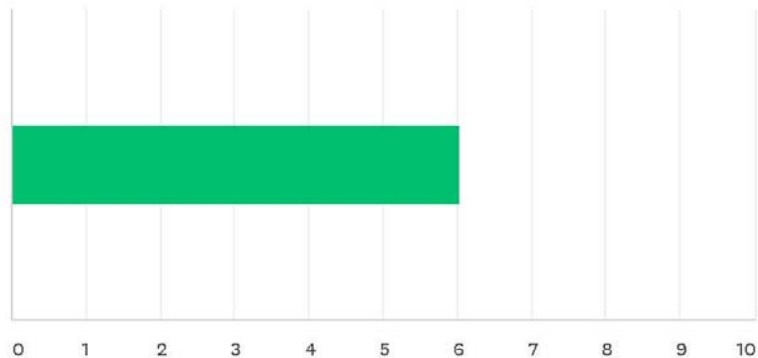
Answered: 288 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	Count
Yes	69.79%	201
No	30.21%	87
TOTAL		288

Q9 How important is the expansion of natural gas in the Township to you?

Answered: 269 Skipped: 20



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	6	1,618	269
Total Respondents: 269			

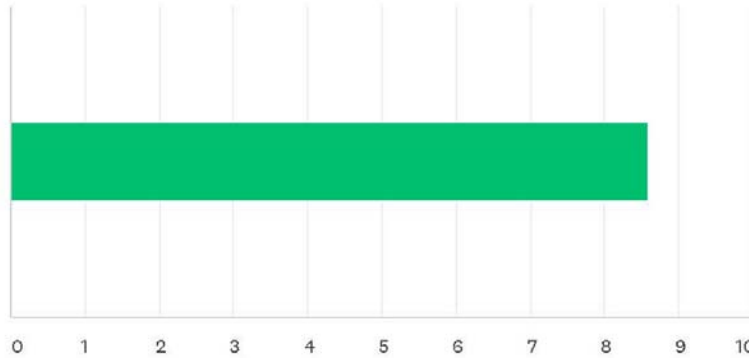
Q10 Enter the survey number from the bottom of the letter which was mailed. This will help ensure that all responses are unique, and not duplicates.

Answered: 251 Skipped: 38

Section 7 | Community Services

Q1 How would you rate fire services and/or response times? (leave blank if you haven't used them)

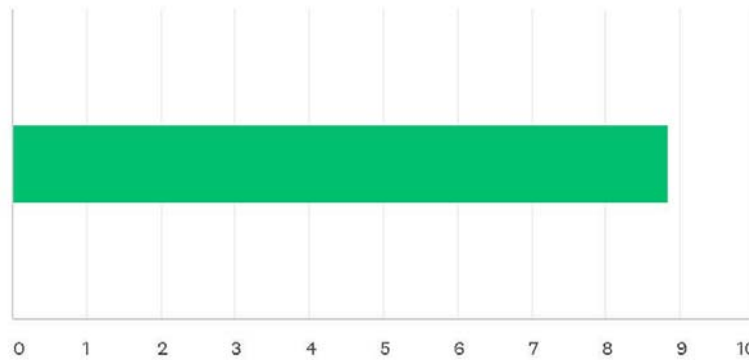
Answered: 155 Skipped: 137



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	9	1,331	155
Total Respondents: 155			

Q2 How would rate EMS services and/or response times? (leave blank if you haven't used them)

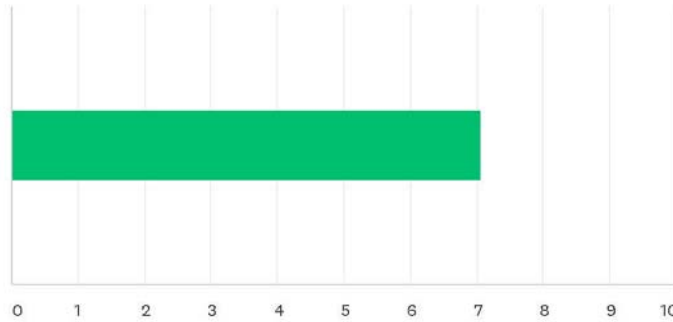
Answered: 149 Skipped: 143



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	9	1,315	149
Total Respondents: 149			

Q3 How would rate police services and/or response times? (leave blank if you haven't used them)

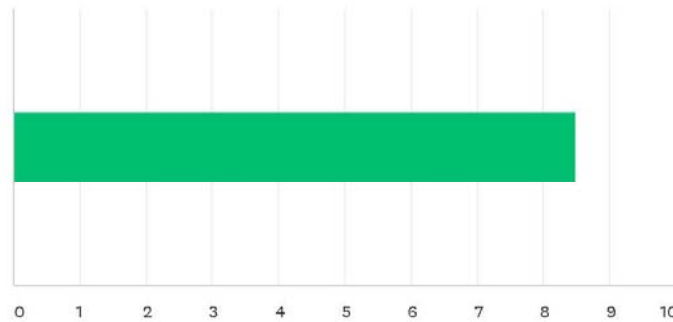
Answered: 146 Skipped: 146



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	7	1,029	146
Total Respondents: 146			

Q4 Agree or Disagree: Harlem Township is a very safe community.

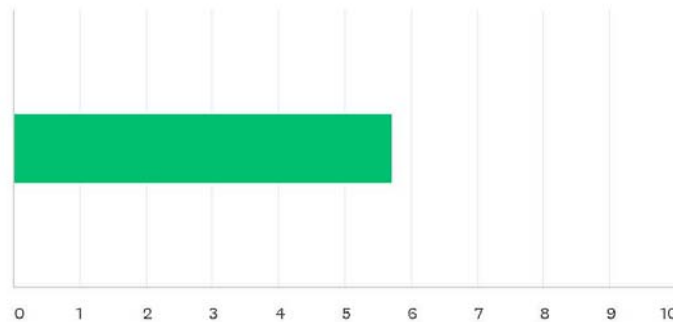
Answered: 286 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	8	2,425	286
Total Respondents: 286			

Q5 Agree or Disagree: Harlem Township's trash and recycling services should be changed to one trash hauler with recycling included.

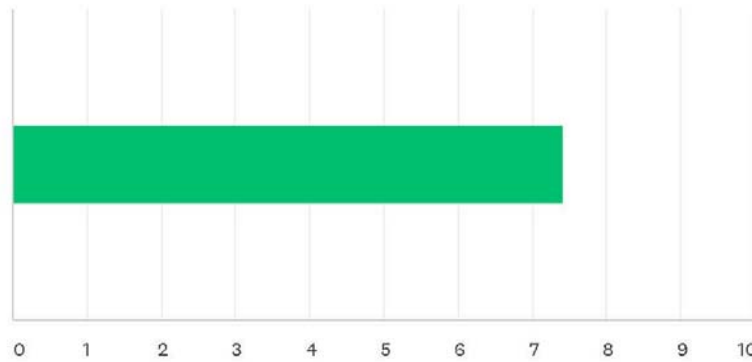
Answered: 279 Skipped: 13



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	6	1,591	279
Total Respondents: 279			

Q6 How likely are you to use the recycling bins in the Harlem Township Community Park?

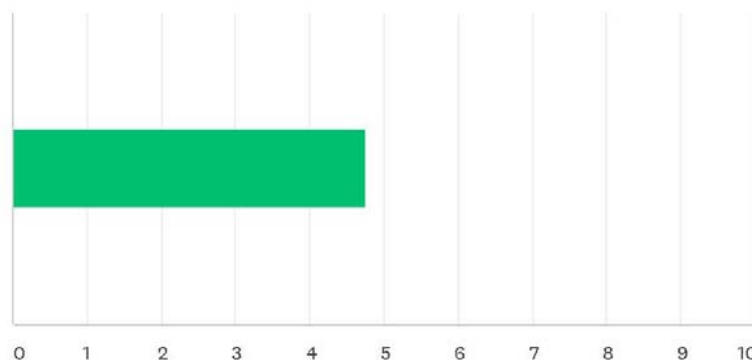
Answered: 281 Skipped: 11



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	7	2,081	281
Total Respondents: 281			

Q7 Agree or Disagree: Funding should be increased to provide for appropriate infrastructure and service improvements when new development occurs.

Answered: 270 Skipped: 22



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	5	1,281	270
Total Respondents: 270			

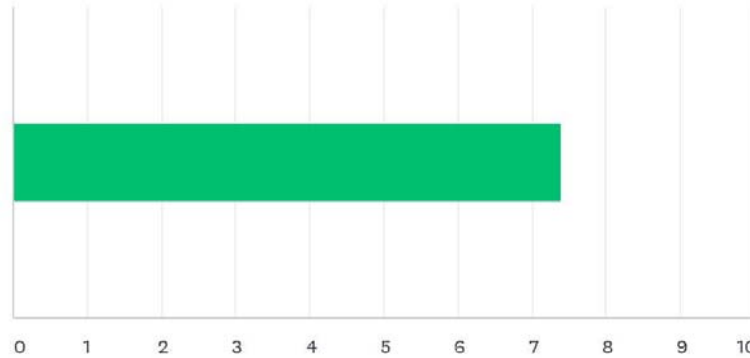
Q8 Enter the survey number from the bottom of the letter which was mailed. This will help ensure that all responses are unique, and not duplicates.

Answered: 254 Skipped: 38

Section 8 | Parks/Open Spaces

Q1 Overall, how would you rate Harlem Township's park?

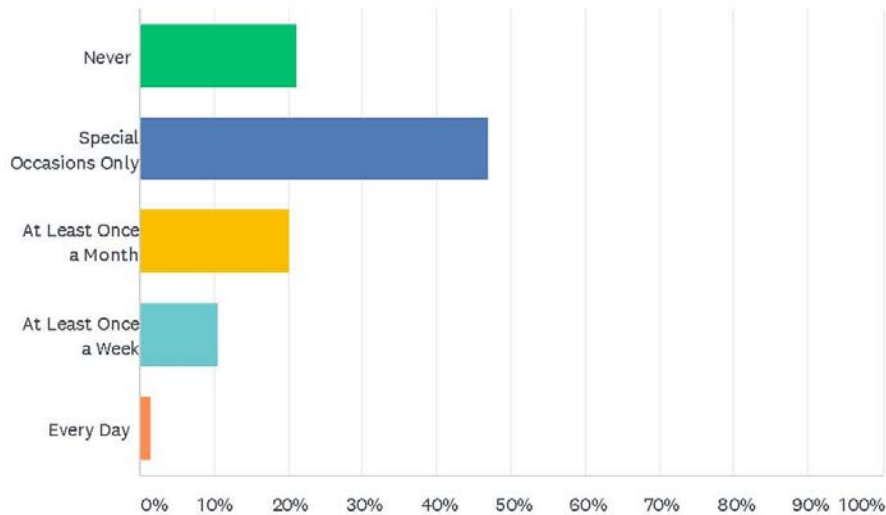
Answered: 270 Skipped: 13



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	7	1,994	270
Total Respondents: 270			

Q2 How often do you use the Harlem Township Community Park across from the Harlem Township Fire Department?

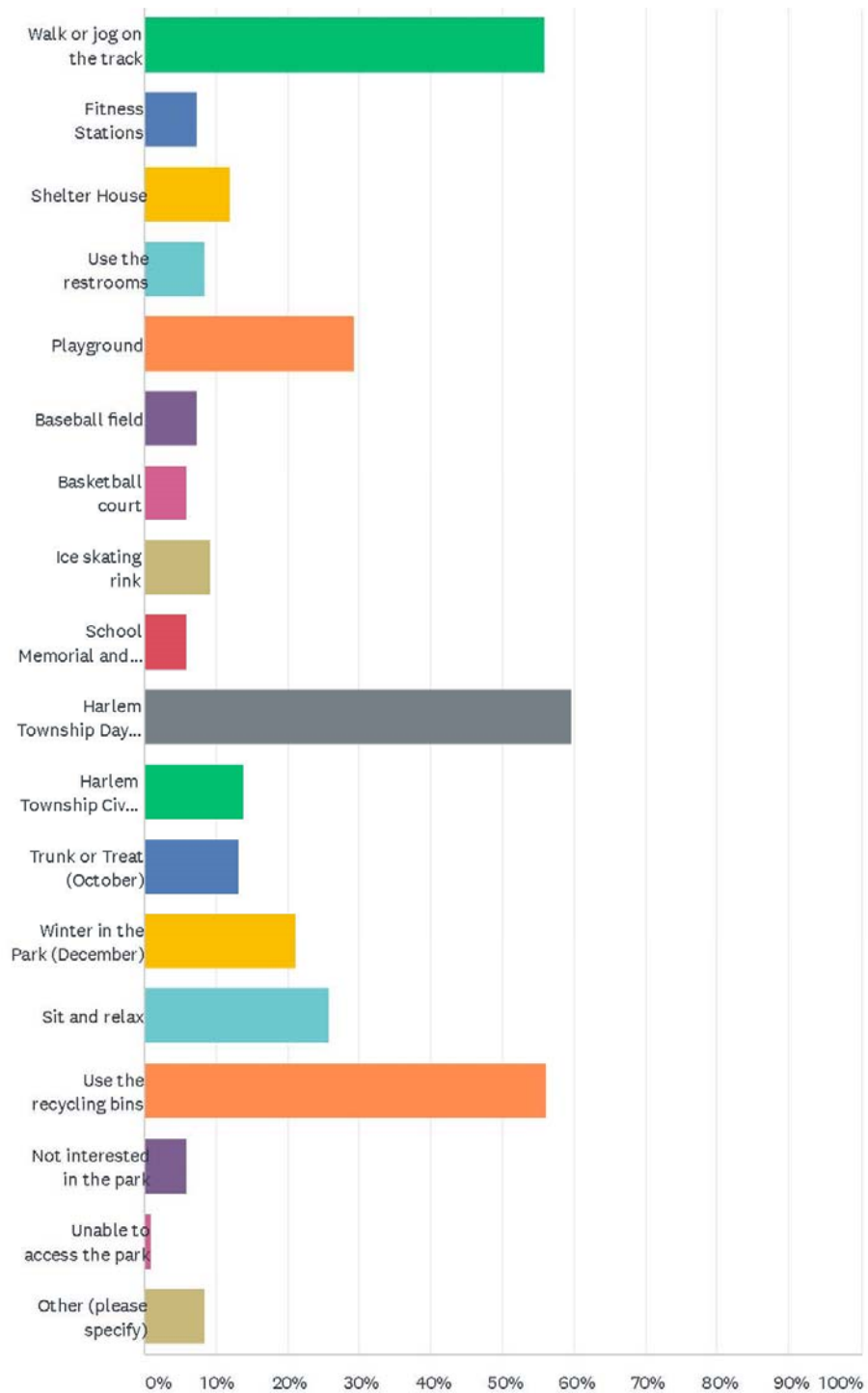
Answered: 279 Skipped: 4



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Never	21.15% 59
Special Occasions Only	46.95% 131
At Least Once a Month	20.07% 56
At Least Once a Week	10.39% 29
Every Day	1.43% 4
TOTAL	279

Q3 What brings you to the Harlem Township Community Park? (Select all that apply)

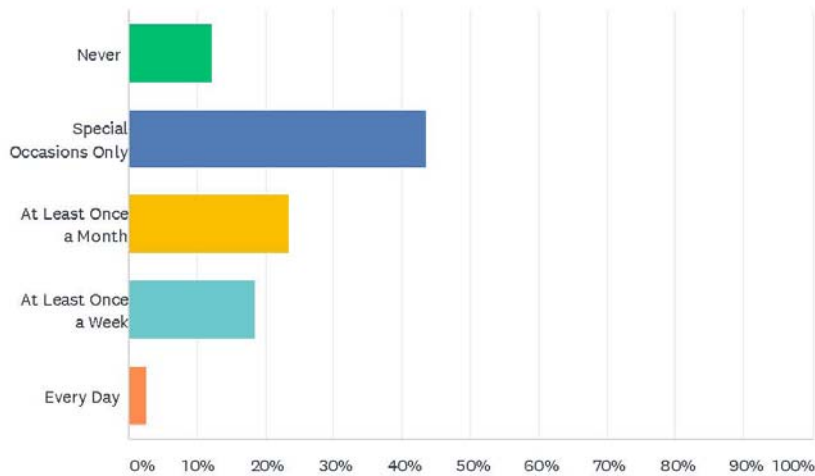
Answered: 260 Skipped: 23



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Walk or jog on the track	55.77%	145
Fitness Stations	7.31%	19
Shelter House	11.92%	31
Use the restrooms	8.46%	22
Playground	29.23%	76
Baseball field	7.31%	19
Basketball court	5.77%	15
Ice skating rink	9.23%	24
School Memorial and Garden	5.77%	15
Harlem Township Days Festival (August)	59.62%	155
Harlem Township Civic Association Potluck (September)	13.85%	36
Trunk or Treat (October)	13.08%	34
Winter in the Park (December)	21.15%	55
Sit and relax	25.77%	67
Use the recycling bins	56.15%	146
Not interested in the park	5.77%	15
Unable to access the park	0.77%	2
Other (please specify)	8.46%	22
Total Respondents: 260		

Q4 How often do you use parks or recreational facilities outside of Harlem Township?

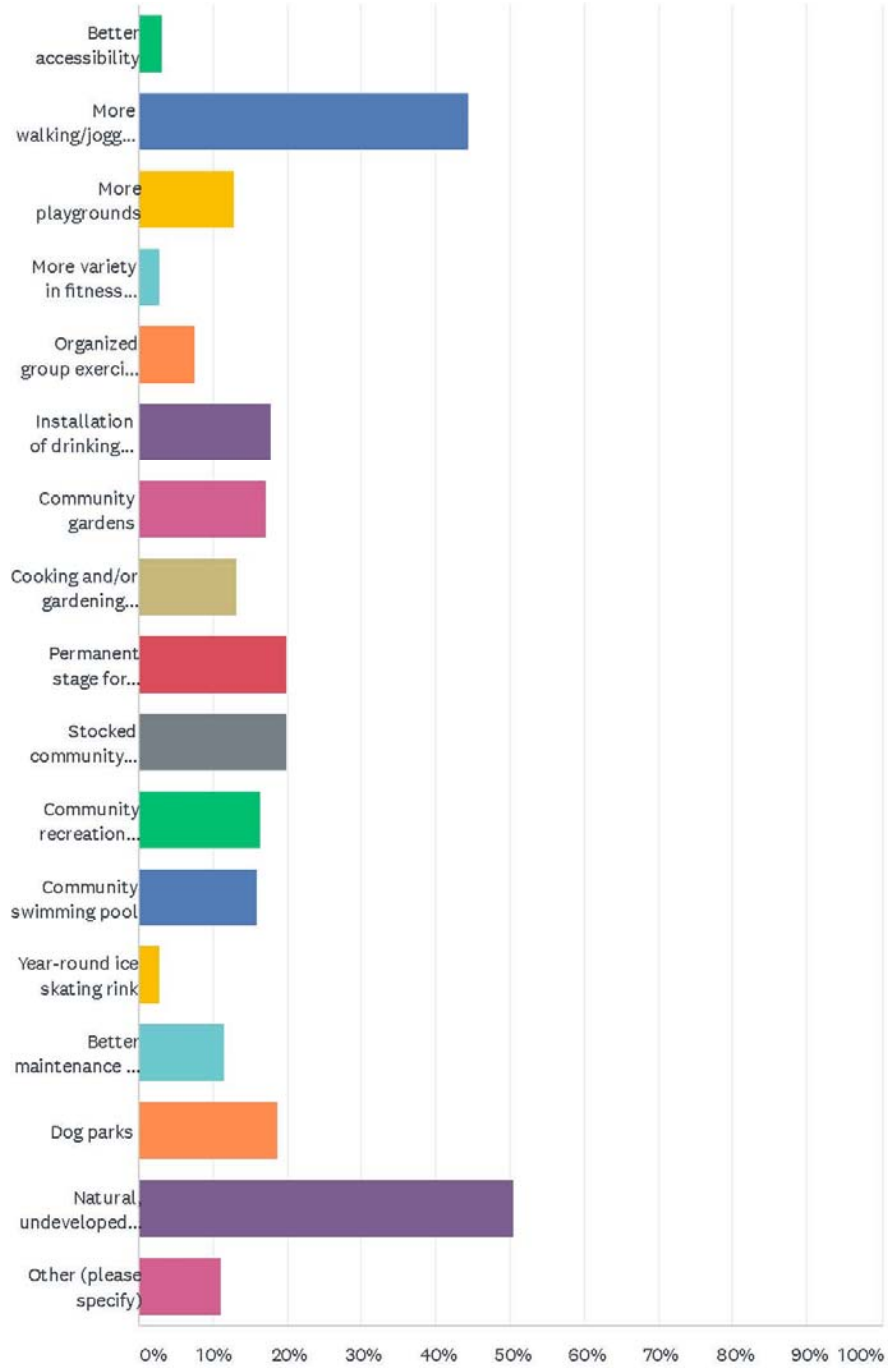
Answered: 281 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Never	12.10%	34
Special Occasions Only	43.42%	122
At Least Once a Month	23.49%	66
At Least Once a Week	18.51%	52
Every Day	2.49%	7
TOTAL		281

Q5 What facilities would you like to see added to the Township Park System? (Select all that apply)

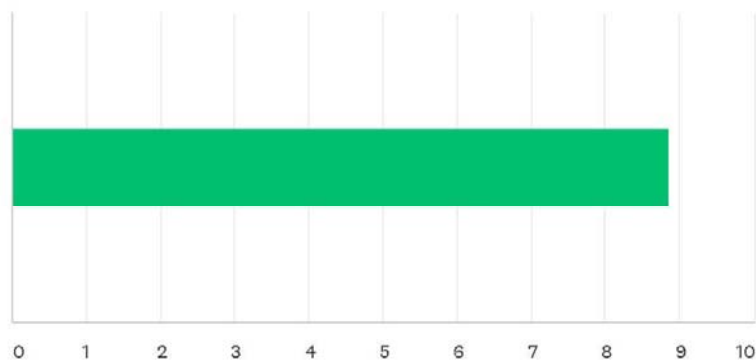
Answered: 252 Skipped: 31



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Better accessibility	3.17%	8
More walking/jogging/biking paths	44.44%	112
More playgrounds	12.70%	32
More variety in fitness stations	2.78%	7
Organized group exercise classes	7.54%	19
Installation of drinking fountains	17.86%	45
Community gardens	17.06%	43
Cooking and/or gardening classes	13.10%	33
Permanent stage for community concerts and events	19.84%	50
Stocked community fishing pond	19.84%	50
Community recreation center	16.27%	41
Community swimming pool	15.87%	40
Year-round ice skating rink	2.78%	7
Better maintenance of existing parks	11.51%	29
Dog parks	18.65%	47
Natural, undeveloped open space	50.40%	127
Other (please specify)	11.11%	28
Total Respondents: 252		

Q6 How important is open space/open space conservation to you?

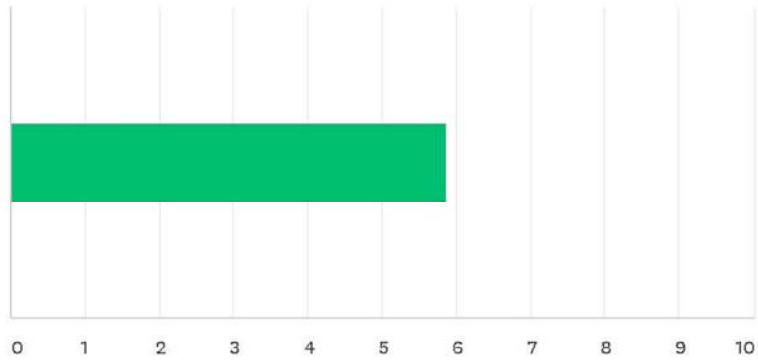
Answered: 277 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	9	2,453	277
Total Respondents: 277			

Q7 How important are recreational facilities/amenities to you?

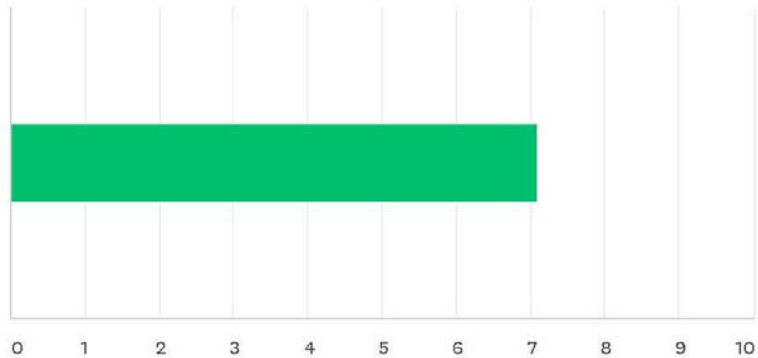
Answered: 269 Skipped: 14



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	6	1,575	269
Total Respondents: 269			

Q8 How important is it to you that Harlem Township invest in its parks and open spaces?

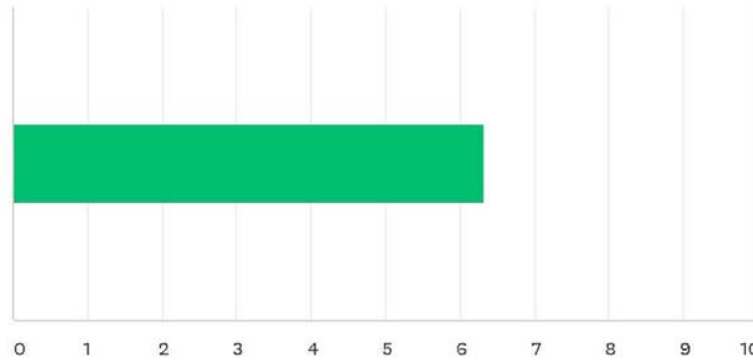
Answered: 277 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	7	1,967	277
Total Respondents: 277			

Q9 How likely would you be to support a bond issue/levy to acquire and preserve land for the community and to further develop parks/open spaces within Harlem Township?

Answered: 276 Skipped: 7



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	6	1,741	276
Total Respondents: 276			

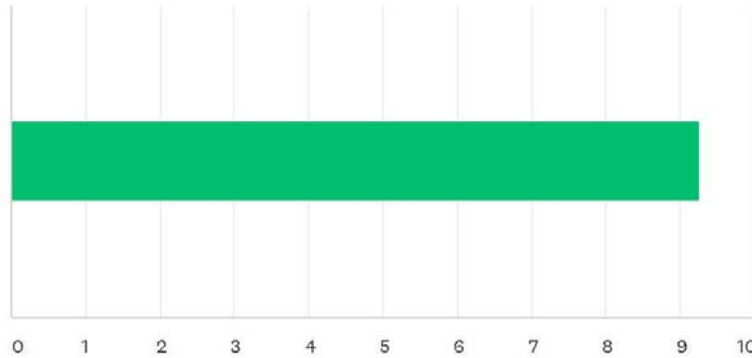
Q10 Enter the survey number from the bottom of the letter which was mailed. This will help ensure that all responses are unique, and not duplicates.

Answered: 248 Skipped: 35

Section 9 | Development

Q1 How important do you think it is for Harlem Township to try and control annexation (the re-appropriation of a property from one jurisdiction to another) of property in Harlem Township to Columbus or other municipality?

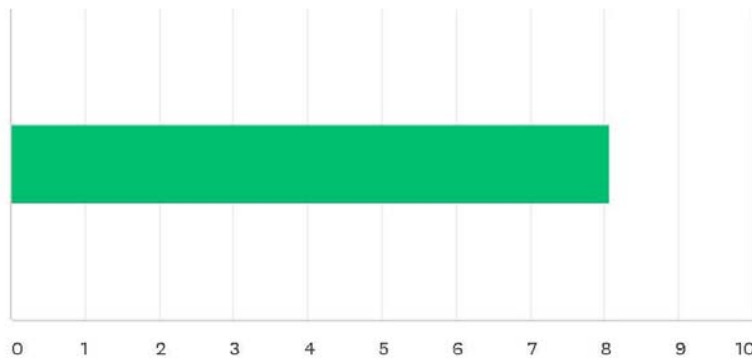
Answered: 305 Skipped: 3



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	9	2,822	305
Total Respondents: 305			

Q2 Agree or Disagree: Harlem Township should acquire property along the Franklin and Licking County borders to develop as parks in order to buffer development encroachment from other Counties.

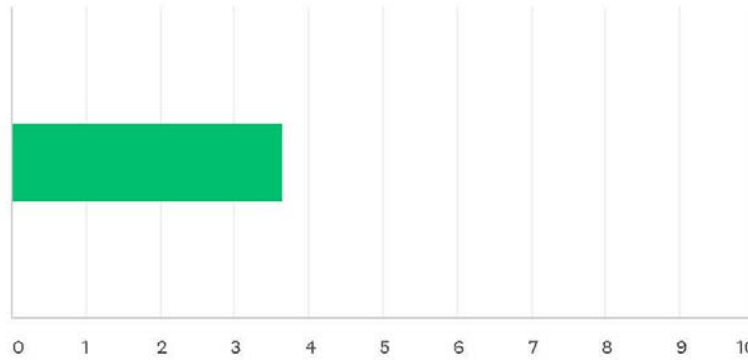
Answered: 302 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	8	2,434	302
Total Respondents: 302			

Q3 How likely are you to support increased housing densities in one area of Harlem Township, to preserve lower densities in another?

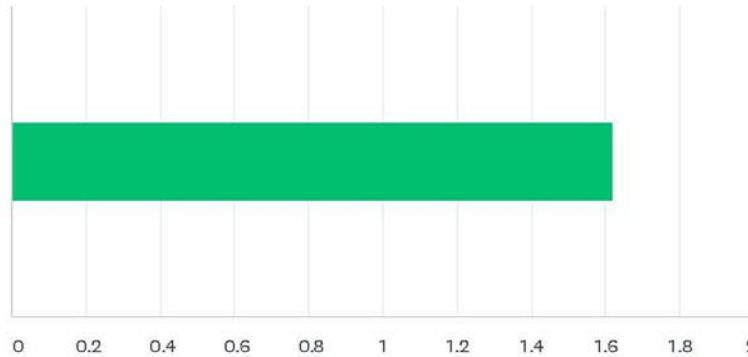
Answered: 297 Skipped: 11



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	4	1,084	297
Total Respondents: 297			

Q4 How likely are you to support increased housing densities in your area of Harlem Township, to preserve lower densities in another?

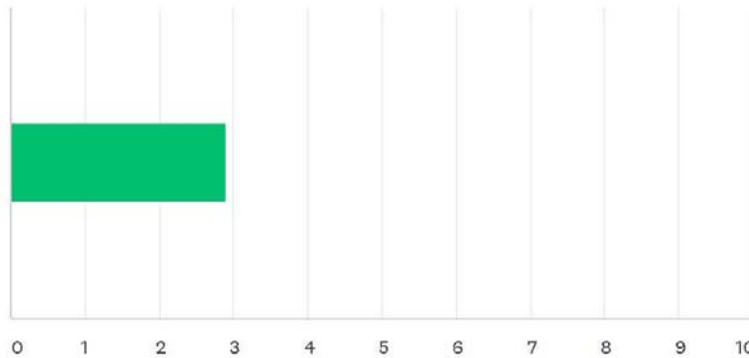
Answered: 301 Skipped: 7



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	2	487	301
Total Respondents: 301			

Q5 Agree or Disagree: With the introduction of centralized sewer systems to the southern part of Harlem Township, higher housing densities and commercial properties should be allowed there in identified areas.

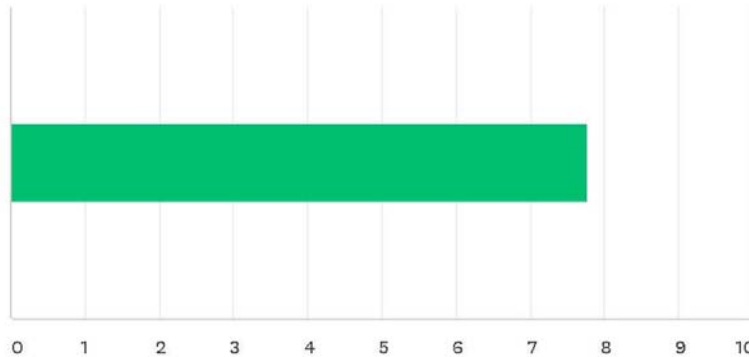
Answered: 304 Skipped: 4



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	3	880	304
Total Respondents: 304			

Q6 Agree or Disagree: When a parcel greater than 11 acres is developed, tree plantings along the frontage of existing or new streets should be required.

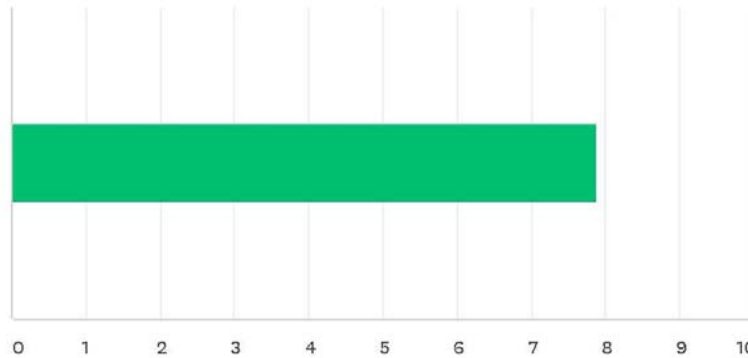
Answered: 301 Skipped: 7



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	8	2,336	301
Total Respondents: 301			

Q7 Agree or Disagree: When a parcel greater than 20 acres is proposed to be developed, a large open space area with trees must be required along the road frontage to remind of the former agricultural use.

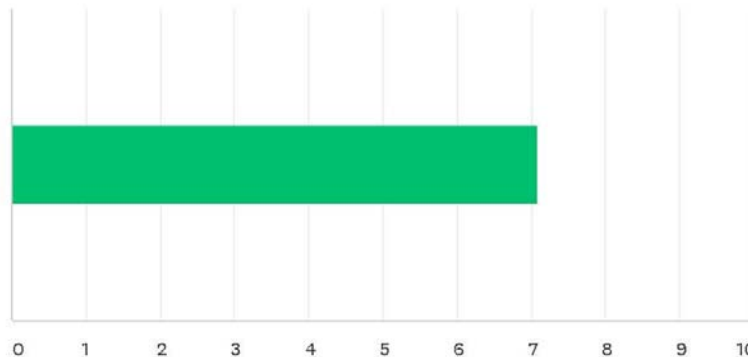
Answered: 301 Skipped: 7



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	8	2,370	301
Total Respondents: 301			

Q8 Agree or Disagree: Parcels greater than 20 acres should be required to develop as a planned district (zoning classification which is more regulated by requiring zoning commission and trustee approval while providing for more flexibility in lot sizes and design).

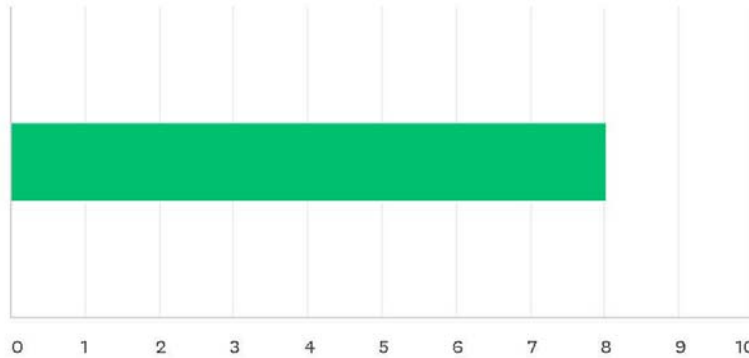
Answered: 301 Skipped: 7



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	7	2,127	301
Total Respondents: 301			

Q9 How likely are you to support more restrictive zoning regulations on what can be built in certain areas of the Township?

Answered: 303 Skipped: 5



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	8	2,425	303
Total Respondents: 303			

Q10 Enter the survey number from the bottom of the letter which was mailed. This will help ensure that all responses are unique, and not duplicates.

Answered: 268 Skipped: 40

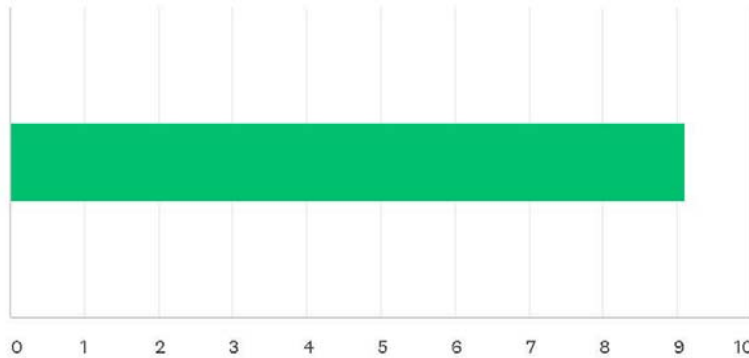
Section 10 | Natural & Cultural Resources

Harlem Township Comprehensive Plan Update: Natural & Cultural Resources

SurveyMonkey

Q1 Agree or Disagree: Forested areas of Harlem Township are important and should be preserved.

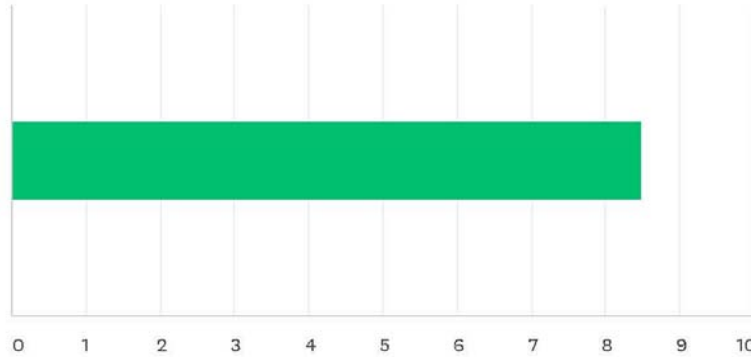
Answered: 288 Skipped: 3



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	9	2,622	288
Total Respondents: 288			

Q2 Agree or Disagree: Wetland areas of Harlem Township are important and should be preserved.

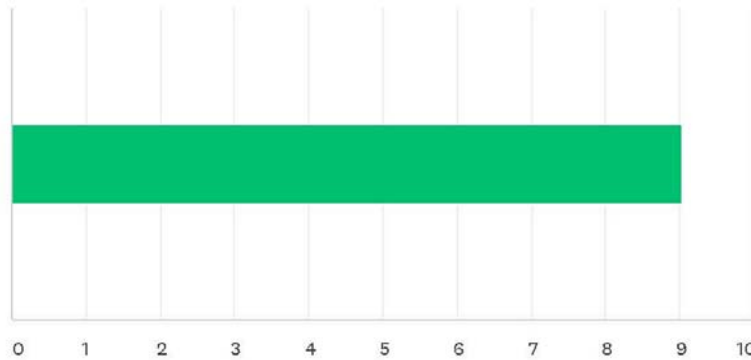
Answered: 285 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	8	2,415	285
Total Respondents: 285			

Q3 Agree or Disagree: Farmland and agriculture are important to maintain the rural character of Harlem Township and should be preserved.

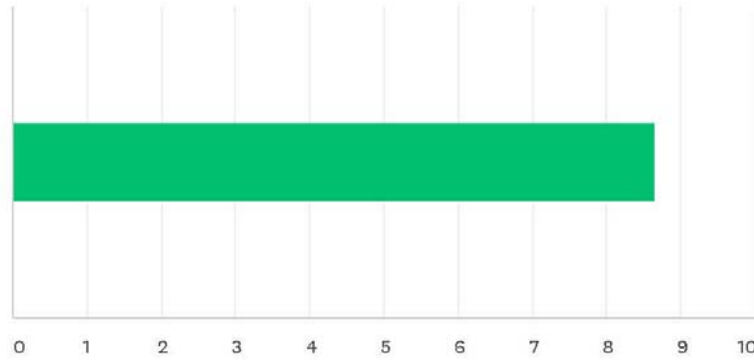
Answered: 289 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	9	2,604	289
Total Respondents: 289			

Q4 Agree or Disagree: Historical Structures and Archeological Sites in Harlem Township are important and should be preserved.

Answered: 286 Skipped: 5



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	9	2,473	286
Total Respondents: 286			

Q5 Enter the survey number from the bottom of the letter which was mailed. This will help ensure that all responses are unique, and not duplicates.

Answered: 255 Skipped: 36

Appendix C | 2012 NAICS Codes

2012 NAICS Code	2012 NAICS Title
111110	Soybean Farming
111120	Oilseed (except Soybean) Farming
111130	Dry Pea and Bean Farming
111140	Wheat Farming
111150	Corn Farming
111160	Rice Farming
111191	Oilseed and Grain Combination Farming
111199	All Other Grain Farming
111211	Potato Farming
111219	Other Vegetable (except Potato) and Melon Farming
111310	Orange Groves
111320	Citrus (except Orange) Groves
111331	Apple Orchards
111332	Grape Vineyards
111333	Strawberry Farming
111334	Berry (except Strawberry) Farming
111335	Tree Nut Farming
111336	Fruit and Tree Nut Combination Farming
111339	Other Noncitrus Fruit Farming
111411	Mushroom Production
111419	Other Food Crops Grown Under Cover
111421	Nursery and Tree Production
111422	Floriculture Production
111910	Tobacco Farming
111920	Cotton Farming
111930	Sugarcane Farming
111940	Hay Farming
111991	Sugar Beet Farming
111992	Peanut Farming
111998	All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming
112111	Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming
112112	Cattle Feedlots
112120	Dairy Cattle and Milk Production
112130	Dual-Purpose Cattle Ranching and Farming
112210	Hog and Pig Farming
112310	Chicken Egg Production
112320	Broilers and Other Meat Type Chicken Production
112330	Turkey Production
112340	Poultry Hatcheries
112390	Other Poultry Production
112410	Sheep Farming
112420	Goat Farming
112511	Finfish Farming and Fish Hatcheries
112512	Shellfish Farming
112519	Other Aquaculture
112910	Apiculture
112920	Horses and Other Equine Production
112930	Fur-Bearing Animal and Rabbit Production
112990	All Other Animal Production
113110	Timber Tract Operations

113210	Forest Nurseries and Gathering of Forest Products
113310	Logging
114111	Finfish Fishing
114112	Shellfish Fishing
114119	Other Marine Fishing
114210	Hunting and Trapping
115111	Cotton Ginning
115112	Soil Preparation, Planting, and Cultivating
115113	Crop Harvesting, Primarily by Machine
115114	Postharvest Crop Activities (except Cotton Ginning)
115115	Farm Labor Contractors and Crew Leaders
115116	Farm Management Services
115210	Support Activities for Animal Production
115310	Support Activities for Forestry
211111	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Extraction
211112	Natural Gas Liquid Extraction
212111	Bituminous Coal and Lignite Surface Mining
212112	Bituminous Coal Underground Mining
212113	Anthracite Mining
212210	Iron Ore Mining
212221	Gold Ore Mining
212222	Silver Ore Mining
212231	Lead Ore and Zinc Ore Mining
212234	Copper Ore and Nickel Ore Mining
212291	Uranium-Radium-Vanadium Ore Mining
212299	All Other Metal Ore Mining
212311	Dimension Stone Mining and Quarrying
212312	Crushed and Broken Limestone Mining and Quarrying
212313	Crushed and Broken Granite Mining and Quarrying
212319	Other Crushed and Broken Stone Mining and Quarrying
212321	Construction Sand and Gravel Mining
212322	Industrial Sand Mining
212324	Kaolin and Ball Clay Mining
212325	Clay and Ceramic and Refractory Minerals Mining
212391	Potash, Soda, and Borate Mineral Mining
212392	Phosphate Rock Mining
212393	Other Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining
212399	All Other Nonmetallic Mineral Mining
213111	Drilling Oil and Gas Wells
213112	Support Activities for Oil and Gas Operations
213113	Support Activities for Coal Mining
213114	Support Activities for Metal Mining
213115	Support Activities for Nonmetallic Minerals (except Fuels) Mining
221111	Hydroelectric Power Generation
221112	Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation
221113	Nuclear Electric Power Generation
221114	Solar Electric Power Generation
221115	Wind Electric Power Generation
221116	Geothermal Electric Power Generation

221117	Biomass Electric Power Generation
221118	Other Electric Power Generation
221121	Electric Bulk Power Transmission and Control
221122	Electric Power Distribution
221210	Natural Gas Distribution
221310	Water Supply and Irrigation Systems
221320	Sewage Treatment Facilities
221330	Steam and Air-Conditioning Supply
236115	New Single-Family Housing Construction (except For-Sale Builders)
236116	New Multifamily Housing Construction (except For-Sale Builders)
236117	New Housing For-Sale Builders
236118	Residential Remodelers
236210	Industrial Building Construction
236220	Commercial and Institutional Building Construction
237110	Water and Sewer Line and Related Structures Construction
237120	Oil and Gas Pipeline and Related Structures Construction
237130	Power and Communication Line and Related Structures Construction
237210	Land Subdivision
237310	Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction
237990	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction
238110	Poured Concrete Foundation and Structure Contractors
238120	Structural Steel and Precast Concrete Contractors
238130	Framing Contractors
238140	Masonry Contractors
238150	Glass and Glazing Contractors
238160	Roofing Contractors
238170	Siding Contractors
238190	Other Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors
238210	Electrical Contractors and Other Wiring Installation Contractors
238220	Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors
238290	Other Building Equipment Contractors
238310	Drywall and Insulation Contractors
238320	Painting and Wall Covering Contractors
238330	Flooring Contractors
238340	Tile and Terrazzo Contractors
238350	Finish Carpentry Contractors
238390	Other Building Finishing Contractors
238910	Site Preparation Contractors
238990	All Other Specialty Trade Contractors
311111	Dog and Cat Food Manufacturing
311119	Other Animal Food Manufacturing
311211	Flour Milling
311212	Rice Milling
311213	Malt Manufacturing
311221	Wet Corn Milling
311224	Soybean and Other Oilseed Processing

311225	Fats and Oils Refining and Blending
311230	Breakfast Cereal Manufacturing
311313	Beet Sugar Manufacturing
311314	Cane Sugar Manufacturing
311340	Nonchocolate Confectionery Manufacturing
311351	Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturing from Cacao Beans
311352	Confectionery Manufacturing from Purchased Chocolate
311411	Frozen Fruit, Juice, and Vegetable Manufacturing
311412	Frozen Specialty Food Manufacturing
311421	Fruit and Vegetable Canning
311422	Specialty Canning
311423	Dried and Dehydrated Food Manufacturing
311511	Fluid Milk Manufacturing
311512	Creamery Butter Manufacturing
311513	Cheese Manufacturing
311514	Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Dairy Product Manufacturing
311520	Ice Cream and Frozen Dessert Manufacturing
311611	Animal (except Poultry) Slaughtering
311612	Meat Processed from Carcasses
311613	Rendering and Meat Byproduct Processing
311615	Poultry Processing
311710	Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging
311811	Retail Bakeries
311812	Commercial Bakeries
311813	Frozen Cakes, Pies, and Other Pastries Manufacturing
311821	Cookie and Cracker Manufacturing
311824	Dry Pasta, Dough, and Flour Mixes Manufacturing from Purchased Flour
311830	Tortilla Manufacturing
311911	Roasted Nuts and Peanut Butter Manufacturing
311919	Other Snack Food Manufacturing
311920	Coffee and Tea Manufacturing
311930	Flavoring Syrup and Concentrate Manufacturing
311941	Mayonnaise, Dressing, and Other Prepared Sauce Manufacturing
311942	Spice and Extract Manufacturing
311991	Perishable Prepared Food Manufacturing
311999	All Other Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing
312111	Soft Drink Manufacturing
312112	Bottled Water Manufacturing
312113	Ice Manufacturing
312120	Breweries
312130	Wineries
312140	Distilleries
312230	Tobacco Manufacturing
313110	Fiber, Yarn, and Thread Mills
313210	Broadwoven Fabric Mills
313220	Narrow Fabric Mills and Schiffli Machine Embroidery
313230	Nonwoven Fabric Mills
313240	Knit Fabric Mills

313310	Textile and Fabric Finishing Mills
313320	Fabric Coating Mills
314110	Carpet and Rug Mills
314120	Curtain and Linen Mills
314910	Textile Bag and Canvas Mills
314994	Rope, Cordage, Twine, Tire Cord, and Tire Fabric Mills
314999	All Other Miscellaneous Textile Product Mills
315110	Hosiery and Sock Mills
315190	Other Apparel Knitting Mills
315210	Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
315220	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing
315240	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing
315280	Other Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing
315990	Apparel Accessories and Other Apparel Manufacturing
316110	Leather and Hide Tanning and Finishing
316210	Footwear Manufacturing
316992	Women's Handbag and Purse Manufacturing
316998	All Other Leather Good and Allied Product Manufacturing
321113	Sawmills
321114	Wood Preservation
321211	Hardwood Veneer and Plywood Manufacturing
321212	Softwood Veneer and Plywood Manufacturing
321213	Engineered Wood Member (except Truss) Manufacturing
321214	Truss Manufacturing
321219	Reconstituted Wood Product Manufacturing
321911	Wood Window and Door Manufacturing
321912	Cut Stock, Resawing Lumber, and Planing
321918	Other Millwork (including Flooring)
321920	Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing
321991	Manufactured Home (Mobile Home) Manufacturing
321992	Prefabricated Wood Building Manufacturing
321999	All Other Miscellaneous Wood Product Manufacturing
322110	Pulp Mills
322121	Paper (except Newsprint) Mills
322122	Newsprint Mills
322130	Paperboard Mills
322211	Corrugated and Solid Fiber Box Manufacturing
322212	Folding Paperboard Box Manufacturing
322219	Other Paperboard Container Manufacturing
322220	Paper Bag and Coated and Treated Paper Manufacturing
322230	Stationery Product Manufacturing
322291	Sanitary Paper Product Manufacturing
322299	All Other Converted Paper Product Manufacturing
323111	Commercial Printing (except Screen and Books)
323113	Commercial Screen Printing
323117	Books Printing

323120	Support Activities for Printing
324110	Petroleum Refineries
324121	Asphalt Paving Mixture and Block Manufacturing
324122	Asphalt Shingle and Coating Materials Manufacturing
324191	Petroleum Lubricating Oil and Grease Manufacturing
324199	All Other Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing
325110	Petrochemical Manufacturing
325120	Industrial Gas Manufacturing
325130	Synthetic Dye and Pigment Manufacturing
325180	Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing
325193	Ethyl Alcohol Manufacturing
325194	Cyclic Crude, Intermediate, and Gum and Wood Chemical Manufacturing
325199	All Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing
325211	Plastics Material and Resin Manufacturing
325212	Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing
325220	Artificial and Synthetic Fibers and Filaments Manufacturing
325311	Nitrogenous Fertilizer Manufacturing
325312	Phosphatic Fertilizer Manufacturing
325314	Fertilizer (Mixing Only) Manufacturing
325320	Pesticide and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing
325411	Medicinal and Botanical Manufacturing
325412	Pharmaceutical Preparation Manufacturing
325413	In-Vitro Diagnostic Substance Manufacturing
325414	Biological Product (except Diagnostic) Manufacturing
325510	Paint and Coating Manufacturing
325520	Adhesive Manufacturing
325611	Soap and Other Detergent Manufacturing
325612	Polish and Other Sanitation Good Manufacturing
325613	Surface Active Agent Manufacturing
325620	Toilet Preparation Manufacturing
325910	Printing Ink Manufacturing
325920	Explosives Manufacturing
325991	Custom Compounding of Purchased Resins
325992	Photographic Film, Paper, Plate, and Chemical Manufacturing
325998	All Other Miscellaneous Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing
326111	Plastics Bag and Pouch Manufacturing
326112	Plastics Packaging Film and Sheet (including Laminated) Manufacturing
326113	Unlaminated Plastics Film and Sheet (except Packaging) Manufacturing
326121	Unlaminated Plastics Profile Shape Manufacturing
326122	Plastics Pipe and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing
326130	Laminated Plastics Plate, Sheet (except Packaging), and Shape Manufacturing
326140	Polystyrene Foam Product Manufacturing
326150	Urethane and Other Foam Product (except Polystyrene) Manufacturing

326160	Plastics Bottle Manufacturing
326191	Plastics Plumbing Fixture Manufacturing
326199	All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing
326211	Tire Manufacturing (except Retreading)
326212	Tire Retreading
326220	Rubber and Plastics Hoses and Belting Manufacturing
326291	Rubber Product Manufacturing for Mechanical Use
326299	All Other Rubber Product Manufacturing
327110	Pottery, Ceramics, and Plumbing Fixture Manufacturing
327120	Clay Building Material and Refractories Manufacturing
327211	Flat Glass Manufacturing
327212	Other Pressed and Blown Glass and Glassware Manufacturing
327213	Glass Container Manufacturing
327215	Glass Product Manufacturing Made of Purchased Glass
327310	Cement Manufacturing
327320	Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturing
327331	Concrete Block and Brick Manufacturing
327332	Concrete Pipe Manufacturing
327390	Other Concrete Product Manufacturing
327410	Lime Manufacturing
327420	Gypsum Product Manufacturing
327910	Abrasive Product Manufacturing
327991	Cut Stone and Stone Product Manufacturing
327992	Ground or Treated Mineral and Earth Manufacturing
327993	Mineral Wool Manufacturing
327999	All Other Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing
331110	Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing
331210	Iron and Steel Pipe and Tube Manufacturing from Purchased Steel
331221	Rolled Steel Shape Manufacturing
331222	Steel Wire Drawing
331313	Alumina Refining and Primary Aluminum Production
331314	Secondary Smelting and Alloying of Aluminum
331315	Aluminum Sheet, Plate, and Foil Manufacturing
331318	Other Aluminum Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding
331410	Nonferrous Metal (except Aluminum) Smelting and Refining
331420	Copper Rolling, Drawing, Extruding, and Alloying
331491	Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum) Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding
331492	Secondary Smelting, Refining, and Alloying of Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum)
331511	Iron Foundries
331512	Steel Investment Foundries
331513	Steel Foundries (except Investment)
331523	Nonferrous Metal Die-Casting Foundries

331524	Aluminum Foundries (except Die-Casting)
331529	Other Nonferrous Metal Foundries (except Die-Casting)
332111	Iron and Steel Forging
332112	Nonferrous Forging
332114	Custom Roll Forming
332117	Powder Metallurgy Part Manufacturing
332119	Metal Crown, Closure, and Other Metal Stamping (except Automotive)
332215	Metal Kitchen Cookware, Utensil, Cutlery, and Flatware (except Precious) Manufacturing
332216	Saw Blade and Handtool Manufacturing
332311	Prefabricated Metal Building and Component Manufacturing
332312	Fabricated Structural Metal Manufacturing
332313	Plate Work Manufacturing
332321	Metal Window and Door Manufacturing
332322	Sheet Metal Work Manufacturing
332323	Ornamental and Architectural Metal Work Manufacturing
332410	Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Manufacturing
332420	Metal Tank (Heavy Gauge) Manufacturing
332431	Metal Can Manufacturing
332439	Other Metal Container Manufacturing
332510	Hardware Manufacturing
332613	Spring Manufacturing
332618	Other Fabricated Wire Product Manufacturing
332710	Machine Shops
332721	Precision Turned Product Manufacturing
332722	Bolt, Nut, Screw, Rivet, and Washer Manufacturing
332811	Metal Heat Treating
332812	Metal Coating, Engraving (except Jewelry and Silverware), and Allied Services to Manufacturers
332813	Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring
332911	Industrial Valve Manufacturing
332912	Fluid Power Valve and Hose Fitting Manufacturing
332913	Plumbing Fixture Fitting and Trim Manufacturing
332919	Other Metal Valve and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing
332991	Ball and Roller Bearing Manufacturing
332992	Small Arms Ammunition Manufacturing
332993	Ammunition (except Small Arms) Manufacturing
332994	Small Arms, Ordnance, and Ordnance Accessories Manufacturing
332996	Fabricated Pipe and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing
332999	All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
333111	Farm Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
333112	Lawn and Garden Tractor and Home Lawn and Garden Equipment Manufacturing
333120	Construction Machinery Manufacturing
333131	Mining Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing

333132	Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
333241	Food Product Machinery Manufacturing
333242	Semiconductor Machinery Manufacturing
333243	Sawmill, Woodworking, and Paper Machinery Manufacturing
333244	Printing Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
333249	Other Industrial Machinery Manufacturing
333314	Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing
333316	Photographic and Photocopying Equipment Manufacturing
333318	Other Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing
333413	Industrial and Commercial Fan and Blower and Air Purification Equipment Manufacturing
333414	Heating Equipment (except Warm Air Furnaces) Manufacturing
333415	Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing
333511	Industrial Mold Manufacturing
333514	Special Die and Tool, Die Set, Jig, and Fixture Manufacturing
333515	Cutting Tool and Machine Tool Accessory Manufacturing
333517	Machine Tool Manufacturing
333519	Rolling Mill and Other Metalworking Machinery Manufacturing
333611	Turbine and Turbine Generator Set Units Manufacturing
333612	Speed Changer, Industrial High-Speed Drive, and Gear Manufacturing
333613	Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing
333618	Other Engine Equipment Manufacturing
333911	Pump and Pumping Equipment Manufacturing
333912	Air and Gas Compressor Manufacturing
333913	Measuring and Dispensing Pump Manufacturing
333921	Elevator and Moving Stairway Manufacturing
333922	Conveyor and Conveying Equipment Manufacturing
333923	Overhead Traveling Crane, Hoist, and Monorail System Manufacturing
333924	Industrial Truck, Tractor, Trailer, and Stacker Machinery Manufacturing
333991	Power-Driven Handtool Manufacturing
333992	Welding and Soldering Equipment Manufacturing
333993	Packaging Machinery Manufacturing
333994	Industrial Process Furnace and Oven Manufacturing
333995	Fluid Power Cylinder and Actuator Manufacturing
333996	Fluid Power Pump and Motor Manufacturing
333997	Scale and Balance Manufacturing
333999	All Other Miscellaneous General Purpose Machinery Manufacturing
334111	Electronic Computer Manufacturing
334112	Computer Storage Device Manufacturing

334118	Computer Terminal and Other Computer Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing
334210	Telephone Apparatus Manufacturing
334220	Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturing
334290	Other Communications Equipment Manufacturing
334310	Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing
334412	Bare Printed Circuit Board Manufacturing
334413	Semiconductor and Related Device Manufacturing
334416	Capacitor, Resistor, Coil, Transformer, and Other Inductor Manufacturing
334417	Electronic Connector Manufacturing
334418	Printed Circuit Assembly (Electronic Assembly) Manufacturing
334419	Other Electronic Component Manufacturing
334510	Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus Manufacturing
334511	Search, Detection, Navigation, Guidance, Aeronautical, and Nautical System and Instrument Manufacturing
334512	Automatic Environmental Control Manufacturing for Residential, Commercial, and Appliance Use
334513	Instruments and Related Products Manufacturing for Measuring, Displaying, and Controlling Industrial Process Variables
334514	Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Device Manufacturing
334515	Instrument Manufacturing for Measuring and Testing Electricity and Electrical Signals
334516	Analytical Laboratory Instrument Manufacturing
334517	Irradiation Apparatus Manufacturing
334519	Other Measuring and Controlling Device Manufacturing
334613	Blank Magnetic and Optical Recording Media Manufacturing
334614	Software and Other Prerecorded Compact Disc, Tape, and Record Reproducing
335110	Electric Lamp Bulb and Part Manufacturing
335121	Residential Electric Lighting Fixture Manufacturing
335122	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Electric Lighting Fixture Manufacturing
335129	Other Lighting Equipment Manufacturing
335210	Small Electrical Appliance Manufacturing
335221	Household Cooking Appliance Manufacturing
335222	Household Refrigerator and Home Freezer Manufacturing
335224	Household Laundry Equipment Manufacturing
335228	Other Major Household Appliance Manufacturing
335311	Power, Distribution, and Specialty Transformer Manufacturing
335312	Motor and Generator Manufacturing
335313	Switchgear and Switchboard Apparatus Manufacturing
335314	Relay and Industrial Control Manufacturing

335911	Storage Battery Manufacturing
335912	Primary Battery Manufacturing
335921	Fiber Optic Cable Manufacturing
335929	Other Communication and Energy Wire Manufacturing
335931	Current-Carrying Wiring Device Manufacturing
335932	Noncurrent-Carrying Wiring Device Manufacturing
335991	Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing
335999	All Other Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing
336111	Automobile Manufacturing
336112	Light Truck and Utility Vehicle Manufacturing
336120	Heavy Duty Truck Manufacturing
336211	Motor Vehicle Body Manufacturing
336212	Truck Trailer Manufacturing
336213	Motor Home Manufacturing
336214	Travel Trailer and Camper Manufacturing
336310	Motor Vehicle Gasoline Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing
336320	Motor Vehicle Electrical and Electronic Equipment Manufacturing
336330	Motor Vehicle Steering and Suspension Components (except Spring) Manufacturing
336340	Motor Vehicle Brake System Manufacturing
336350	Motor Vehicle Transmission and Power Train Parts Manufacturing
336360	Motor Vehicle Seating and Interior Trim Manufacturing
336370	Motor Vehicle Metal Stamping
336390	Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing
336411	Aircraft Manufacturing
336412	Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing
336413	Other Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary Equipment Manufacturing
336414	Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Manufacturing
336415	Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Propulsion Unit and Propulsion Unit Parts Manufacturing
336419	Other Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Parts and Auxiliary Equipment Manufacturing
336510	Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing
336611	Ship Building and Repairing
336612	Boat Building
336991	Motorcycle, Bicycle, and Parts Manufacturing
336992	Military Armored Vehicle, Tank, and Tank Component Manufacturing
336999	All Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing
337110	Wood Kitchen Cabinet and Countertop Manufacturing
337121	Upholstered Household Furniture Manufacturing
337122	Nonupholstered Wood Household Furniture Manufacturing
337124	Metal Household Furniture Manufacturing
337125	Household Furniture (except Wood and Metal) Manufacturing

337127	Institutional Furniture Manufacturing
337211	Wood Office Furniture Manufacturing
337212	Custom Architectural Woodwork and Millwork Manufacturing
337214	Office Furniture (except Wood) Manufacturing
337215	Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing
337910	Mattress Manufacturing
337920	Blind and Shade Manufacturing
339112	Surgical and Medical Instrument Manufacturing
339113	Surgical Appliance and Supplies Manufacturing
339114	Dental Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing
339115	Ophthalmic Goods Manufacturing
339116	Dental Laboratories
339910	Jewelry and Silverware Manufacturing
339920	Sporting and Athletic Goods Manufacturing
339930	Doll, Toy, and Game Manufacturing
339940	Office Supplies (except Paper) Manufacturing
339950	Sign Manufacturing
339991	Gasket, Packing, and Sealing Device Manufacturing
339992	Musical Instrument Manufacturing
339993	Fastener, Button, Needle, and Pin Manufacturing
339994	Broom, Brush, and Mop Manufacturing
339995	Burial Casket Manufacturing
339999	All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing
423110	Automobile and Other Motor Vehicle Merchant Wholesalers
423120	Motor Vehicle Supplies and New Parts Merchant Wholesalers
423130	Tire and Tube Merchant Wholesalers
423140	Motor Vehicle Parts (Used) Merchant Wholesalers
423210	Furniture Merchant Wholesalers
423220	Home Furnishing Merchant Wholesalers
423310	Lumber, Plywood, Millwork, and Wood Panel Merchant Wholesalers
423320	Brick, Stone, and Related Construction Material Merchant Wholesalers
423330	Roofing, Siding, and Insulation Material Merchant Wholesalers
423390	Other Construction Material Merchant Wholesalers
423410	Photographic Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers
423420	Office Equipment Merchant Wholesalers
423430	Computer and Computer Peripheral Equipment and Software Merchant Wholesalers
423440	Other Commercial Equipment Merchant Wholesalers
423450	Medical, Dental, and Hospital Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers
423460	Ophthalmic Goods Merchant Wholesalers
423490	Other Professional Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers
423510	Metal Service Centers and Other Metal Merchant Wholesalers

423520	Coal and Other Mineral and Ore Merchant Wholesalers
423610	Electrical Apparatus and Equipment, Wiring Supplies, and Related Equipment Merchant Wholesalers
423620	Household Appliances, Electric Housewares, and Consumer Electronics Merchant Wholesalers
423690	Other Electronic Parts and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers
423710	Hardware Merchant Wholesalers
423720	Plumbing and Heating Equipment and Supplies (Hydronics) Merchant Wholesalers
423730	Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers
423740	Refrigeration Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers
423810	Construction and Mining (except Oil Well) Machinery and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers
423820	Farm and Garden Machinery and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers
423830	Industrial Machinery and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers
423840	Industrial Supplies Merchant Wholesalers
423850	Service Establishment Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers
423860	Transportation Equipment and Supplies (except Motor Vehicle) Merchant Wholesalers
423910	Sporting and Recreational Goods and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers
423920	Toy and Hobby Goods and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers
423930	Recyclable Material Merchant Wholesalers
423940	Jewelry, Watch, Precious Stone, and Precious Metal Merchant Wholesalers
423990	Other Miscellaneous Durable Goods Merchant Wholesalers
424110	Printing and Writing Paper Merchant Wholesalers
424120	Stationery and Office Supplies Merchant Wholesalers
424130	Industrial and Personal Service Paper Merchant Wholesalers
424210	Drugs and Druggists' Sundries Merchant Wholesalers
424310	Piece Goods, Notions, and Other Dry Goods Merchant Wholesalers
424320	Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings Merchant Wholesalers
424330	Women's, Children's, and Infants' Clothing and Accessories Merchant Wholesalers
424340	Footwear Merchant Wholesalers
424410	General Line Grocery Merchant Wholesalers
424420	Packaged Frozen Food Merchant Wholesalers
424430	Dairy Product (except Dried or Canned) Merchant Wholesalers
424440	Poultry and Poultry Product Merchant Wholesalers
424450	Confectionery Merchant Wholesalers
424460	Fish and Seafood Merchant Wholesalers
424470	Meat and Meat Product Merchant Wholesalers

424480	Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Merchant Wholesalers
424490	Other Grocery and Related Products Merchant Wholesalers
424510	Grain and Field Bean Merchant Wholesalers
424520	Livestock Merchant Wholesalers
424590	Other Farm Product Raw Material Merchant Wholesalers
424610	Plastics Materials and Basic Forms and Shapes Merchant Wholesalers
424690	Other Chemical and Allied Products Merchant Wholesalers
424710	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals
424720	Petroleum and Petroleum Products Merchant Wholesalers (except Bulk Stations and Terminals)
424810	Beer and Ale Merchant Wholesalers
424820	Wine and Distilled Alcoholic Beverage Merchant Wholesalers
424910	Farm Supplies Merchant Wholesalers
424920	Book, Periodical, and Newspaper Merchant Wholesalers
424930	Flower, Nursery Stock, and Florists' Supplies Merchant Wholesalers
424940	Tobacco and Tobacco Product Merchant Wholesalers
424950	Paint, Varnish, and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers
424990	Other Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods Merchant Wholesalers
425110	Business to Business Electronic Markets
425120	Wholesale Trade Agents and Brokers
441110	New Car Dealers
441120	Used Car Dealers
441210	Recreational Vehicle Dealers
441222	Boat Dealers
441228	Motorcycle, ATV, and All Other Motor Vehicle Dealers
441310	Automotive Parts and Accessories Stores
441320	Tire Dealers
442110	Furniture Stores
442210	Floor Covering Stores
442291	Window Treatment Stores
442299	All Other Home Furnishings Stores
443141	Household Appliance Stores
443142	Electronics Stores
444110	Home Centers
444120	Paint and Wallpaper Stores
444130	Hardware Stores
444190	Other Building Material Dealers
444210	Outdoor Power Equipment Stores
444220	Nursery, Garden Center, and Farm Supply Stores
445110	Supermarkets and Other Grocery (except Convenience) Stores
445120	Convenience Stores
445210	Meat Markets
445220	Fish and Seafood Markets

445230	Fruit and Vegetable Markets
445291	Baked Goods Stores
445292	Confectionery and Nut Stores
445299	All Other Specialty Food Stores
445310	Beer, Wine, and Liquor Stores
446110	Pharmacies and Drug Stores
446120	Cosmetics, Beauty Supplies, and Perfume Stores
446130	Optical Goods Stores
446191	Food (Health) Supplement Stores
446199	All Other Health and Personal Care Stores
447110	Gasoline Stations with Convenience Stores
447190	Other Gasoline Stations
448110	Men's Clothing Stores
448120	Women's Clothing Stores
448130	Children's and Infants' Clothing Stores
448140	Family Clothing Stores
448150	Clothing Accessories Stores
448190	Other Clothing Stores
448210	Shoe Stores
448310	Jewelry Stores
448320	Luggage and Leather Goods Stores
451110	Sporting Goods Stores
451120	Hobby, Toy, and Game Stores
451130	Sewing, Needlework, and Piece Goods Stores
451140	Musical Instrument and Supplies Stores
451211	Book Stores
451212	News Dealers and Newsstands
452111	Department Stores (except Discount Department Stores)
452112	Discount Department Stores
452910	Warehouse Clubs and Supercenters
452990	All Other General Merchandise Stores
453110	Florists
453210	Office Supplies and Stationery Stores
453220	Gift, Novelty, and Souvenir Stores
453310	Used Merchandise Stores
453910	Pet and Pet Supplies Stores
453920	Art Dealers
453930	Manufactured (Mobile) Home Dealers
453991	Tobacco Stores
453998	All Other Miscellaneous Store Retailers (except Tobacco Stores)
454111	Electronic Shopping
454112	Electronic Auctions
454113	Mail-Order Houses
454210	Vending Machine Operators
454310	Fuel Dealers
454390	Other Direct Selling Establishments
481111	Scheduled Passenger Air Transportation
481112	Scheduled Freight Air Transportation
481211	Nonscheduled Chartered Passenger Air Transportation
481212	Nonscheduled Chartered Freight Air Transportation

481219	Other Nonscheduled Air Transportation
482111	Line-Haul Railroads
482112	Short Line Railroads
483111	Deep Sea Freight Transportation
483112	Deep Sea Passenger Transportation
483113	Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation
483114	Coastal and Great Lakes Passenger Transportation
483211	Inland Water Freight Transportation
483212	Inland Water Passenger Transportation
484110	General Freight Trucking, Local
484121	General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload
484122	General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Less Than Truckload
484210	Used Household and Office Goods Moving
484220	Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local
484230	Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance
485111	Mixed Mode Transit Systems
485112	Commuter Rail Systems
485113	Bus and Other Motor Vehicle Transit Systems
485119	Other Urban Transit Systems
485210	Interurban and Rural Bus Transportation
485310	Taxi Service
485320	Limousine Service
485410	School and Employee Bus Transportation
485510	Charter Bus Industry
485991	Special Needs Transportation
485999	All Other Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation
486110	Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil
486210	Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas
486910	Pipeline Transportation of Refined Petroleum Products
486990	All Other Pipeline Transportation
487110	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Land
487210	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Water
487990	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Other
488111	Air Traffic Control
488119	Other Airport Operations
488190	Other Support Activities for Air Transportation
488210	Support Activities for Rail Transportation
488310	Port and Harbor Operations
488320	Marine Cargo Handling
488330	Navigational Services to Shipping
488390	Other Support Activities for Water Transportation
488410	Motor Vehicle Towing
488490	Other Support Activities for Road Transportation
488510	Freight Transportation Arrangement
488991	Packing and Crating
488999	All Other Support Activities for Transportation
491110	Postal Service
492110	Couriers and Express Delivery Services

492210	Local Messengers and Local Delivery
493110	General Warehousing and Storage
493120	Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage
493130	Farm Product Warehousing and Storage
493190	Other Warehousing and Storage
511110	Newspaper Publishers
511120	Periodical Publishers
511130	Book Publishers
511140	Directory and Mailing List Publishers
511191	Greeting Card Publishers
511199	All Other Publishers
511210	Software Publishers
512110	Motion Picture and Video Production
512120	Motion Picture and Video Distribution
512131	Motion Picture Theaters (except Drive-Ins)
512132	Drive-In Motion Picture Theaters
512191	Teleproduction and Other Postproduction Services
512199	Other Motion Picture and Video Industries
512210	Record Production
512220	Integrated Record Production/Distribution
512230	Music Publishers
512240	Sound Recording Studios
512290	Other Sound Recording Industries
515111	Radio Networks
515112	Radio Stations
515120	Television Broadcasting
515210	Cable and Other Subscription Programming
517110	Wired Telecommunications Carriers
517210	Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)
517410	Satellite Telecommunications
517911	Telecommunications Resellers
517919	All Other Telecommunications
518210	Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services
519110	News Syndicates
519120	Libraries and Archives
519130	Internet Publishing and Broadcasting and Web Search Portals
519190	All Other Information Services
521110	Monetary Authorities-Central Bank
522110	Commercial Banking
522120	Savings Institutions
522130	Credit Unions
522190	Other Depository Credit Intermediation
522210	Credit Card Issuing
522220	Sales Financing
522291	Consumer Lending
522292	Real Estate Credit
522293	International Trade Financing
522294	Secondary Market Financing
522298	All Other Nondepository Credit Intermediation
522310	Mortgage and Nonmortgage Loan Brokers

522320	Financial Transactions Processing, Reserve, and Clearinghouse Activities
522390	Other Activities Related to Credit Intermediation
523110	Investment Banking and Securities Dealing
523120	Securities Brokerage
523130	Commodity Contracts Dealing
523140	Commodity Contracts Brokerage
523210	Securities and Commodity Exchanges
523910	Miscellaneous Intermediation
523920	Portfolio Management
523930	Investment Advice
523991	Trust, Fiduciary, and Custody Activities
523999	Miscellaneous Financial Investment Activities
524113	Direct Life Insurance Carriers
524114	Direct Health and Medical Insurance Carriers
524126	Direct Property and Casualty Insurance Carriers
524127	Direct Title Insurance Carriers
524128	Other Direct Insurance (except Life, Health, and Medical) Carriers
524130	Reinsurance Carriers
524210	Insurance Agencies and Brokerages
524291	Claims Adjusting
524292	Third Party Administration of Insurance and Pension Funds
524298	All Other Insurance Related Activities
525110	Pension Funds
525120	Health and Welfare Funds
525190	Other Insurance Funds
525910	Open-End Investment Funds
525920	Trusts, Estates, and Agency Accounts
525990	Other Financial Vehicles
531110	Lessors of Residential Buildings and Dwellings
531120	Lessors of Nonresidential Buildings (except Miniwarehouses)
531130	Lessors of Miniwarehouses and Self-Storage Units
531190	Lessors of Other Real Estate Property
531210	Offices of Real Estate Agents and Brokers
531311	Residential Property Managers
531312	Nonresidential Property Managers
531320	Offices of Real Estate Appraisers
531390	Other Activities Related to Real Estate
532111	Passenger Car Rental
532112	Passenger Car Leasing
532120	Truck, Utility Trailer, and RV (Recreational Vehicle) Rental and Leasing
532210	Consumer Electronics and Appliances Rental
532220	Formal Wear and Costume Rental
532230	Video Tape and Disc Rental
532291	Home Health Equipment Rental
532292	Recreational Goods Rental
532299	All Other Consumer Goods Rental
532310	General Rental Centers
532411	Commercial Air, Rail, and Water Transportation Equipment Rental and Leasing

532412	Construction, Mining, and Forestry Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing
532420	Office Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing
532490	Other Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing
533110	Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)
541110	Offices of Lawyers
541120	Offices of Notaries
541191	Title Abstract and Settlement Offices
541199	All Other Legal Services
541211	Offices of Certified Public Accountants
541213	Tax Preparation Services
541214	Payroll Services
541219	Other Accounting Services
541310	Architectural Services
541320	Landscape Architectural Services
541330	Engineering Services
541340	Drafting Services
541350	Building Inspection Services
541360	Geophysical Surveying and Mapping Services
541370	Surveying and Mapping (except Geophysical) Services
541380	Testing Laboratories
541410	Interior Design Services
541420	Industrial Design Services
541430	Graphic Design Services
541490	Other Specialized Design Services
541511	Custom Computer Programming Services
541512	Computer Systems Design Services
541513	Computer Facilities Management Services
541519	Other Computer Related Services
541611	Administrative Management and General Management Consulting Services
541612	Human Resources Consulting Services
541613	Marketing Consulting Services
541614	Process, Physical Distribution, and Logistics Consulting Services
541618	Other Management Consulting Services
541620	Environmental Consulting Services
541690	Other Scientific and Technical Consulting Services
541711	Research and Development in Biotechnology
541712	Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences (except Biotechnology)
541720	Research and Development in the Social Sciences and Humanities
541810	Advertising Agencies
541820	Public Relations Agencies
541830	Media Buying Agencies
541840	Media Representatives
541850	Outdoor Advertising
541860	Direct Mail Advertising
541870	Advertising Material Distribution Services

541890	Other Services Related to Advertising
541910	Marketing Research and Public Opinion Polling
541921	Photography Studios, Portrait
541922	Commercial Photography
541930	Translation and Interpretation Services
541940	Veterinary Services
541990	All Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
551111	Offices of Bank Holding Companies
551112	Offices of Other Holding Companies
551114	Corporate, Subsidiary, and Regional Managing Offices
561110	Office Administrative Services
561210	Facilities Support Services
561311	Employment Placement Agencies
561312	Executive Search Services
561320	Temporary Help Services
561330	Professional Employer Organizations
561410	Document Preparation Services
561421	Telephone Answering Services
561422	Telemarketing Bureaus and Other Contact Centers
561431	Private Mail Centers
561439	Other Business Service Centers (including Copy Shops)
561440	Collection Agencies
561450	Credit Bureaus
561491	Repossession Services
561492	Court Reporting and Stenotype Services
561499	All Other Business Support Services
561510	Travel Agencies
561520	Tour Operators
561591	Convention and Visitors Bureaus
561599	All Other Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services
561611	Investigation Services
561612	Security Guards and Patrol Services
561613	Armored Car Services
561621	Security Systems Services (except Locksmiths)
561622	Locksmiths
561710	Exterminating and Pest Control Services
561720	Janitorial Services
561730	Landscaping Services
561740	Carpet and Upholstery Cleaning Services
561790	Other Services to Buildings and Dwellings
561910	Packaging and Labeling Services
561920	Convention and Trade Show Organizers
561990	All Other Support Services
562111	Solid Waste Collection
562112	Hazardous Waste Collection
562119	Other Waste Collection
562211	Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal
562212	Solid Waste Landfill
562213	Solid Waste Combustors and Incinerators

562219	Other Nonhazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal
562910	Remediation Services
562920	Materials Recovery Facilities
562991	Septic Tank and Related Services
562998	All Other Miscellaneous Waste Management Services
611110	Elementary and Secondary Schools
611210	Junior Colleges
611310	Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools
611410	Business and Secretarial Schools
611420	Computer Training
611430	Professional and Management Development Training
611511	Cosmetology and Barber Schools
611512	Flight Training
611513	Apprenticeship Training
611519	Other Technical and Trade Schools
611610	Fine Arts Schools
611620	Sports and Recreation Instruction
611630	Language Schools
611691	Exam Preparation and Tutoring
611692	Automobile Driving Schools
611699	All Other Miscellaneous Schools and Instruction
611710	Educational Support Services
621111	Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists)
621112	Offices of Physicians, Mental Health Specialists
621210	Offices of Dentists
621310	Offices of Chiropractors
621320	Offices of Optometrists
621330	Offices of Mental Health Practitioners (except Physicians)
621340	Offices of Physical, Occupational and Speech Therapists, and Audiologists
621391	Offices of Podiatrists
621399	Offices of All Other Miscellaneous Health Practitioners
621410	Family Planning Centers
621420	Outpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Centers
621491	HMO Medical Centers
621492	Kidney Dialysis Centers
621493	Freestanding Ambulatory Surgical and Emergency Centers
621498	All Other Outpatient Care Centers
621511	Medical Laboratories
621512	Diagnostic Imaging Centers
621610	Home Health Care Services
621910	Ambulance Services
621991	Blood and Organ Banks
621999	All Other Miscellaneous Ambulatory Health Care Services
622110	General Medical and Surgical Hospitals
622210	Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals

622310	Specialty (except Psychiatric and Substance Abuse) Hospitals
623110	Nursing Care Facilities (Skilled Nursing Facilities)
623210	Residential Intellectual and Developmental Disability Facilities
623220	Residential Mental Health and Substance Abuse Facilities
623311	Continuing Care Retirement Communities
623312	Assisted Living Facilities for the Elderly
623990	Other Residential Care Facilities
624110	Child and Youth Services
624120	Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities
624190	Other Individual and Family Services
624210	Community Food Services
624221	Temporary Shelters
624229	Other Community Housing Services
624230	Emergency and Other Relief Services
624310	Vocational Rehabilitation Services
624410	Child Day Care Services
711110	Theater Companies and Dinner Theaters
711120	Dance Companies
711130	Musical Groups and Artists
711190	Other Performing Arts Companies
711211	Sports Teams and Clubs
711212	Racetracks
711219	Other Spectator Sports
711310	Promoters of Performing Arts, Sports, and Similar Events with Facilities
711320	Promoters of Performing Arts, Sports, and Similar Events without Facilities
711410	Agents and Managers for Artists, Athletes, Entertainers, and Other Public Figures
711510	Independent Artists, Writers, and Performers
712110	Museums
712120	Historical Sites
712130	Zoos and Botanical Gardens
712190	Nature Parks and Other Similar Institutions
713110	Amusement and Theme Parks
713120	Amusement Arcades
713210	Casinos (except Casino Hotels)
713290	Other Gambling Industries
713910	Golf Courses and Country Clubs
713920	Skiing Facilities
713930	Marinas
713940	Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers
713950	Bowling Centers
713990	All Other Amusement and Recreation Industries
721110	Hotels (except Casino Hotels) and Motels
721120	Casino Hotels
721191	Bed-and-Breakfast Inns
721199	All Other Traveler Accommodation
721211	RV (Recreational Vehicle) Parks and Campgrounds

721214	Recreational and Vacation Camps (except Campgrounds)
721310	Rooming and Boarding Houses
722310	Food Service Contractors
722320	Caterers
722330	Mobile Food Services
722410	Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)
722511	Full-Service Restaurants
722513	Limited-Service Restaurants
722514	Cafeterias, Grill Buffets, and Buffets
722515	Snack and Nonalcoholic Beverage Bars
811111	General Automotive Repair
811112	Automotive Exhaust System Repair
811113	Automotive Transmission Repair
811118	Other Automotive Mechanical and Electrical Repair and Maintenance
811121	Automotive Body, Paint, and Interior Repair and Maintenance
811122	Automotive Glass Replacement Shops
811191	Automotive Oil Change and Lubrication Shops
811192	Car Washes
811198	All Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance
811211	Consumer Electronics Repair and Maintenance
811212	Computer and Office Machine Repair and Maintenance
811213	Communication Equipment Repair and Maintenance
811219	Other Electronic and Precision Equipment Repair and Maintenance
811310	Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment (except Automotive and Electronic) Repair and Maintenance
811411	Home and Garden Equipment Repair and Maintenance
811412	Appliance Repair and Maintenance
811420	Reupholstery and Furniture Repair
811430	Footwear and Leather Goods Repair
811490	Other Personal and Household Goods Repair and Maintenance
812111	Barber Shops
812112	Beauty Salons
812113	Nail Salons
812191	Diet and Weight Reducing Centers
812199	Other Personal Care Services
812210	Funeral Homes and Funeral Services
812220	Cemeteries and Crematories
812310	Coin-Operated Laundries and Drycleaners
812320	Drycleaning and Laundry Services (except Coin-Operated)
812331	Linen Supply
812332	Industrial Launderers
812910	Pet Care (except Veterinary) Services
812921	Photofinishing Laboratories (except One-Hour)
812922	One-Hour Photofinishing
812930	Parking Lots and Garages
812990	All Other Personal Services

813110	Religious Organizations
813211	Grantmaking Foundations
813212	Voluntary Health Organizations
813219	Other Grantmaking and Giving Services
813311	Human Rights Organizations
813312	Environment, Conservation and Wildlife Organizations
813319	Other Social Advocacy Organizations
813410	Civic and Social Organizations
813910	Business Associations
813920	Professional Organizations
813930	Labor Unions and Similar Labor Organizations
813940	Political Organizations
813990	Other Similar Organizations (except Business, Professional, Labor, and Political Organizations)
814110	Private Households
921110	Executive Offices
921120	Legislative Bodies
921130	Public Finance Activities
921140	Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined
921150	American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Governments
921190	Other General Government Support
922110	Courts
922120	Police Protection
922130	Legal Counsel and Prosecution
922140	Correctional Institutions
922150	Parole Offices and Probation Offices
922160	Fire Protection
922190	Other Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities
923110	Administration of Education Programs
923120	Administration of Public Health Programs
923130	Administration of Human Resource Programs (except Education, Public Health, and Veterans' Affairs Programs)
923140	Administration of Veterans' Affairs
924110	Administration of Air and Water Resource and Solid Waste Management Programs
924120	Administration of Conservation Programs
925110	Administration of Housing Programs
925120	Administration of Urban Planning and Community and Rural Development
926110	Administration of General Economic Programs
926120	Regulation and Administration of Transportation Programs
926130	Regulation and Administration of Communications, Electric, Gas, and Other Utilities
926140	Regulation of Agricultural Marketing and Commodities
926150	Regulation, Licensing, and Inspection of Miscellaneous Commercial Sectors
927110	Space Research and Technology
928110	National Security
928120	International Affairs

Appendix D | External Community Stakeholders

Appendix D: External Community Stakeholders

Level	Category	Organization	URL	Contact Name	Position	Contact Info	Responsibility
Public Sector							
Federal	Water Management	U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) Great Lakes and Ohio River Division Huntington District (LRH)	https://www.lrd.usace.army.mil		Public Affairs Officer	publicaffairs@lrdor.usace.army.mil	Regulates construction activities in the 204,000 square mile watershed. The Corps evaluates permit applications for essentially all construction activities that occur in the Nation's waters, including wetlands.
Federal	Land Use	U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)	https://www.usgs.gov/				Provides topographic, geologic and geospatial maps and is the primary source of GIS data.
Federal	Transportation	Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Ohio Division	https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ohdiv/				
Federal	Wetland Mitigation	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	https://www.nrcs.usda.gov	Nick Schell	Biologist on the State Resource Conservationist's Staff	nick.schell@oh.usda.gov	Administers the NRCS Wetland Mitigation Banking Program under the 2018 Farm Bill
Federal	Communication	Federal Communications Commission (FCC)	https://www.fcc.gov/wireless/bureau-divisions/competition-infrastructure-policy-division/tower-and-antenna-siting				Section 332(c)(7) of the Communications Act preserves state and local authority over zoning and land use decisions for personal wireless service facilities, but sets forth specific limitations on that authority.
State	Oil & Gas Wells	Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) Division of Oil & Gas Resources Management	https://ohiodnr.gov/wps/portal/gov/odnr/discover-and-learn/safety-conservation/about-ODNR/oil-gas/division-of-oil-and-gas				The Division of Oil & Gas Resources is responsible for regulating Ohio's oil and natural gas industry and is the exclusive regulatory authority for the permitting, drilling, operating and plugging of oil and gas wells in Ohio.
State	Farmland Preservation	Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) Farmland Preservation Office	https://agri.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/oda/programs/farmland-preservation-office				Administers Farmland Preservation Programs.
State	Utilities	The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO)	https://puco.ohio.gov				Establishes service territories in all parts of the state for electrical, natural gas, water and telecom utilities.
State	Utilities	Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB)	https://opsb.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/opsb/home/				Approves siting for public utilities including electric generation facilities, gas pipelines, solar farms and wind turbines per ORC Chapter 4906.
State	Historical Preservation	Ohio History Connection	https://www.ohiohistory.org/				A 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization chartered in 1885, the Ohio History Connection focuses on preserving and sharing the state's history.
State	Environmental Protection	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA)	https://www.epa.state.oh.us/				The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency is a state agency whose goal is to protect the environment and public health by ensuring compliance with environmental laws.
Regional	Transportation	Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT), District 6	https://www.transportation.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odot/about-us/districts/district-6-delaware	Eric Kletrovetz, P.E.	Project Manager / Transportation Engineer 3	eric.kletrovetz@dot.ohio.gov	Project Manager on the State Route 605 - Fancher Road Intersection Improvement from the existing Two-Way Stop Controlled (TWSC) Intersection to a Single Lane Roundabout.
Regional	Planning	Delaware County Regional Planning Commission (DCRPC)	https://regionalplanning.co.delaware.oh.us/	Jonathan Miller	Planner I and GIS Operator	jpmiller@co.delaware.oh.us	Facilitated review and revisions to the Harlem Township Comprehensive Plan (JAN/2020 - OCT 2021). In general the DCRPC has the authority to approve subdivisions in a township as defined under ORC 711.10 and has responsibility to review all rezonings in townships, both for map changes and for text changes initiated by a township as defined under
Regional	Planning	Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC)	https://www.morpc.org/				MORPC is Central Ohio's regional council with more than 70 members comprised of counties, cities, villages, townships, and regional organizations.

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Level	Category	Organization	URL	Contact Name	Position	Contact Info	Responsibility
Regional	Planning	Rocky Fork Blacklick Accord (RFBA) Implementation Panel	https://www.columbus.gov/development/public-meetings/Rocky-Fork-Blacklick-Accord-Panel/				The Rocky Fork Blacklick Accord (RFBA) was originally signed in 1997, updated in 2001 and 2003 and continues to meet as an active planning group between the City of Columbus, the City of New Albany, Plain Township and the Columbus and Franklin County Metro Parks.
Regional	Planning	Western Licking County Accord (WLCA)	https://johnstownohio.org/planning-zoning				The Western Licking County Accord was originally signed in 2018 between Licking County, the City of Johnstown and Jersev Township.
Regional	Sanitary Sewer	Delaware County Regional Sewer District	https://regionalsewer.co.delaware.oh.us/ https://regionalsewer.co.delaware.oh.us/file_gallery/2017-sanitary-sewer-master-plan-files/				The Delaware County Sewer Regional District was established in June 1969 by the Board of County Commissioners under the authority of the Ohio Revised Code Section 6117 and will be the lead agency in expanding sanitary sewers to Harlem Township.
Regional	Transportation	Central Ohio Transit Authority (COTA)	https://www.cota.com/initiatives/long-range-plans-vision-2050/				The Central Ohio Transit Authority (COTA) is the regional public transit provider for greater Columbus and Central Ohio.
Regional	Solid Waste	Delaware Knox Marion and Morrow County Solid Waste District (DKMM)	www.dkmm.org				Administers recycling program at the Harlem Township Community Park.
County	Local Government	Delaware County Commissioners	https://co.delaware.oh.us/				Delaware County is comprised of two cities (Delaware and Powell) and portions of another three cities (Columbus, Dublin and Westerville); five villages (Ashley, Galena, Ostrander, Shawnee Hills and Sunbury); 18 townships (Berkshire, Berlin, Brown, Concord, Delaware, Genoa, Harlem, Kingston, Liberty, Marlboro, Orange, Oxford, Porter, Radnor, Scioto, Thompson, Trenton, Troy) and a portion of one township (Washington).
County	Soil & Water	Delaware Soil & Water Conservation District	www.delawareswcd.org	Scott Stephens	Administrator	scott-stephens@delawareswcd.org	Coordinates the state EAP Program (Local Agricultural Easement Purchase Program); carries out the County Drainage Maintenance Program, as authorized under ORC 6137, in cooperation with the Delaware County Commissioners and County Engineer; administers Ditch
County	Transportation	Delaware County Engineer and Map Department	https://engineer.co.delaware.oh.us/	Chris Bauserman, PE, PS	Delaware County Engineer		The Map Department maintains the Official County tax maps in cooperation with the County Auditor's Delaware Area Land Information System (DALIS) staff. The Map Department also reviews all surveys and legal descriptions for land transfers in Delaware County to ensure that they meet legal requirements.
County	Transportation	Delaware County Transit fka Delaware Area Transit Agency (DATA)	https://www.delcotransit.com/	Dennis "Denny" Schooley	Executive Director (until end 2021)	dennyschooley@delcotransit.com	Provides scheduled and on demand public transportation in more populated areas of Delaware County.
County	Public Services	Delaware County Emergency Medical Services (DCEMS)		Jeff Fishel	Director	jfishel@co.delaware.oh.us	Provides emergency medical services throughout Delaware County through a network of local stations -- including one on Woodtown Road in Harlem Township.
County	Public Services	Delaware County Sheriff's Office	www.delawarecountysheriff.com	Russell Martin	Sheriff	rmartin@co.delaware.oh.us	Responsible for police protection in the township.
County	Land Use	Delaware County Auditor	http://www.delawarecountyauditor.org/	George Kaitsa	County Auditor		Provides information about properties within the township.

Appendix D: External Community Stakeholders

Level	Category	Organization	URL	Contact Name	Position	Contact Info	Responsibility
County	Land Use	Delaware County Recorder	https://recorder.co.delaware.oh.us/	Melissa Jordan	County Recorder		The recorder is responsible for indexing all real estate and personal property records for Delaware County
County	Economic Development	Delaware County Office of Economic Development	https://economicdevelopment.co.delaware.oh.us/	Rob Platte	Economic Development Administrator	rplatte@co.delaware.oh.us	Provides assistance to businesses with strategic planning, site selection, marketing, business retention and expansion.
County	Local Government	Franklin County Board of Commissioners	https://commissioners.franklincountyohio.gov/				
County	Soil & Water	Franklin Soil and Water Conservation District	https://www.franklinswcd.org				Promotes responsible land use decisions for the conservation, protection and improvement of soil and water resources.
County	Sanitary Sewer	Delaware Public Health District (fka Delaware General Health District)	https://delawarehealth.org	Shelia Hiddleson, RN MS	Commissioner		
Parks	Open Space	Preservation Parks of Delaware County	https://preservationparks.com/	Tom Curtin	Executive Director		Park District conservation efforts focus on land acquisition, prairie and wetland restoration, reforestation and invasive species management in an effort to improve wildlife habitat.
Parks	Open Space	Columbus and Franklin County Metro Parks	https://www.metroparks.net/				Columbus and Franklin County Metro Parks is a public agency managing 19 outstanding area parks including Rocky Fork Metro Park on the southern border of Harlem Township.
Parks	Open Space	Licking Park District	https://lickingparkdistrict.com/	Richard Waugh	Director		The Licking Park District manages 11 sites within Licking County.
Parks	Open Space	Rocky Fork Metro Park	https://www.metroparks.net/parks-and-trails/rocky-fork/				The Columbus and Franklin County Metro Park that lies along the southern boundary of Harlem Township.
School District	Education	Big Walnut Local School District	https://www.bwls.net/				The public school district that covers most of Harlem Township.
School District	Education	Johnstown-Monroe Local School District	https://www.johnstown.k12.oh.us/				The public school district that covers the southeastern corner of Harlem Township.
Township	Local Government	Genoa Township Trustees (Delaware County)	https://genoatwp.com/				The Delaware County township along the western boundary of Harlem Township.
Township	Local Government	Trenton Township Trustees (Delaware County)	(none)				The Delaware County township along the northern boundary of Harlem Township.
Township	Local Government	Plain Township Trustees (Franklin County)	https://plaintownship.org/				The Franklin County township along the southern boundary of Harlem Township.
Township	Local Government	Monroe Township Trustees (Licking County)	https://lickingcounty.gov/depts/planning/zoninginfo/monroe.htm				The Licking County township along the eastern boundary of Harlem Township.
City	Sanitary Sewer	City of Columbus, Department of Public Utilities, Division of Sewerage and Drainage	https://www.columbus.gov/utilities/about/The-Division-of-Sewerage--Drainage/				The City of Columbus is planning an expansion of sanitary sewers in the Big Walnut Tributary Area which covers most of the southern half of the township.
City	Water Supply	City of Columbus, Department of Public Utilities, Watershed Management Program	https://www.columbus.gov/utilities/water-protection/Columbus--Watershed-Management-Program/	Elayna M. Stierhoff	Water Protection Coordinator	emstierhoff@columbus.gov	The City of Columbus is working with the Franklin Soil and Water Conservation District to come up with an improvement plan for Duncan Run which they say is the most polluted tributary of Hoover Reservoir.
Private							
Utilities	Electric Power	Consolidated Cooperative, Inc.	https://www.consolidated.coop/				Provides electric power in part of Harlem Township as designated by the Power Utilities Commission of Ohio.
Utilities	Electric Power	Columbus Southern Power Company (AEP Ohio)	https://www.aepohio.com/				Provides electric power in part of Harlem Township as designated by the Power Utilities Commission of Ohio.

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Level	Category	Organization	URL	Contact Name	Position	Contact Info	Responsibility
Utilities	Electric Power	Licking Rural Electrification Inc. (dba The Electric Cooperative)	https://myenergycoop.com				Provides electric power in part of Harlem Township as designated by the Power Utilities Commission of Ohio.
Utilities	Communications	Charter Communications Inc (dba Spectrum)	https://www.spectrum.com/				Provides cable TV and internet service to parts of Harlem Township.
Utilities	Communications	Verizon Communications, Inc.	https://www.verizon.com/				Provides wireless telephone service in Harlem Township.
Utilities	Communications	T-Mobile (Sprint)	https://www.t-mobile.com/				Provides wireless telephone service in Harlem Township.
Utilities	Energy Distribution	Columbia Gas of Ohio a NiSource Company	https://www.columbiagasohio.com/				Provides natural gas service to parts of Harlem Township
Utilities	Energy Distribution	Aspire Energy of Ohio, LLC a subsidiary of Chesapeake Utilities Corporation [NYSE:CPK]	https://aspireenergyco.com/				Implements an Integrity Management Program (IMP) to maintain the integrity of the natural gas pipeline system underlying much of the township.
Utilities	Water Distribution	Del-Co Water Company, Inc.	www.delcowater.com				Provides drinking water to state and federal standards.
Utilities	Waste Collection and Recycling	Rumpke Waste Inc.	https://www.rumpke.com/				Provides trash pickup and recycling services to some of the private residences in Harlem Township.
n/a		Absentee Land Owners					
n/a		Outside Developers					

Appendix E | Agricultural Properties/LAEPPE Eligibility

Agricultural Properties

Parcel Number	Address	GIS_ACRES
31631002012002	MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	0.21
31624001038001	CENTER VILLAGE RD, GALENA, OH 43021	0.25
31624001038001		0.25
31641001022004	CENTER VILLAGE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	0.29
31641001022004		0.29
31611002013000	LEWIS RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	0.33
31623002027012	HARLEM RD, GALENA, OH 43021	0.67
31623002027012		0.67
31613001058000	GREEN-COOK RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	0.92
31641001065000	3240 S COUNTY LINE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	1.01
31644001058000	S COUNTY LINE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	1.11
31622001014000	TRENTON RD, GALENA, OH 43021	1.14
31622001015001	OVERBROOK LN, GALENA, OH 43021	1.27
31611003015002	STATE ROUTE 37 E, SUNBURY, OH 43074	1.44
31611002015006	GREEN-COOK RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	2.00
31611002015006		2.00
31633001094000	HARLEM RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	2.08
31643003006000	HATCH RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	2.09
31643002016027		2.13
31643002016027	12862 FANCHER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43081	2.13
31643002016037		2.14
31643002016037	12806 FANCHER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	2.14
31613001013001	2623 STATE ROUTE 605 S, GALENA, OH 43021	2.14
31614001016007	15502 NEEDLES RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	2.16
31614001016007		2.16
31643002016041	13090 FANCHER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	2.16
31643002016041		2.16
31643002016042	13086 FANCHER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	2.21
31643002016042		2.21
31643002016044	13030 FANCHER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43081	2.21
31643002016044		2.21
31643002016038		2.21
31643002016038	12800 FANCHER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	2.21
31643002016036	12854 FANCHER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43081	2.22
31643002016036		2.22
31643002016043		2.23
31643002016043	13034 FANCHER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	2.23
31611003015003	16910 STATE ROUTE 37 E, SUNBURY, OH 43074	2.30
31643002016039	12744 FANCHER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43081	2.31
31643002016039		2.31
31631004003001	STATE ROUTE 605 S, GALENA, OH 43021	2.38
31631004003001		2.38
31634001044002	MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	2.43
31643002016029	BEVELHEIMER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43081	2.50
31643002016029		2.50
31643002016030	6139 STATE ROUTE 605 S, WESTERVILLE, OH 43081	2.60

Agricultural Properties

Parcel Number	Address	GIS_ACRES
31643002016030		2.60
31643002016046	BEVELHEIMER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43081	2.63
31643002016046		2.63
31643002016031		2.64
31643002016031	6143 STATE ROUTE 605 S, WESTERVILLE, OH 43081	2.64
31643002016045		2.64
31643002016045	BEVELHEIMER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43081	2.64
31643002016035	13140 FANCHER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	2.86
31643002016035		2.86
31643002016034	13162 FANCHER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	2.91
31643002016034		2.91
31643002016033	13218 FANCHER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	2.91
31643002016033		2.91
31643002016032		2.92
31643002016032	13230 FANCHER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43081	2.92
31644001001006		3.08
31644001001006	3552 S COUNTY LINE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	3.08
31643002016028	12619 BEVELHEIMER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43081	3.17
31643002016028		3.17
31643002016040	12658 FANCHER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	3.18
31643002016040		3.18
31623002027010	CENTER VILLAGE RD, GALENA, OH 43021	3.26
31623002027010		3.26
31623002027009	HARLEM RD, GALENA, OH 43021	3.36
31623002027009		3.36
31623002027008	HARLEM RD, GALENA, OH 43021	3.49
31623002027008		3.49
31612001017000	1915 STATE ROUTE 605 S, SUNBURY, OH 43074	3.99
31623002027011	CENTER VILLAGE RD, GALENA, OH 43021	4.35
31623002027011		4.35
31632001063000	5815 HARLEM RD, GALENA, OH 43021	4.38
31631004003002	STATE ROUTE 605 S, GALENA, OH 43021	4.66
31631004003002		4.66
31614001016008	15396 NEEDLES RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	4.90
31614001016008		4.90
31643002016016	BEVELHEIMER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43081	4.96
31643002016016		4.96
31611001021000	16575 STATE ROUTE 37 E, SUNBURY, OH 43074	4.98
31643002016020		5.00
31643002016020	BEVELHEIMER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43081	5.00
31643001022001	12897 HATCH RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	5.00
31631002012001	4854 MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	5.00
31631002017001	5084 MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	5.01
31614001022003	2337 GREEN-COOK RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	5.01
31611002038000	GREEN-COOK RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	5.02
31641001061007	15315 ROBINS RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	5.02

Agricultural Properties

Parcel Number	Address	GIS_ACRES
31622001013000	11834 TRENTON RD, GALENA, OH 43021	5.06
31631004003003	GALENA, OH 43021	5.09
31631004003003		5.09
31611001019000	16641 STATE ROUTE 37 E, SUNBURY, OH 43074	5.12
31631004003004	4884 STATE ROUTE 605, GALENA, OH 43021	5.22
31631004003004		5.22
31643002016014	STATE ROUTE 605 S, WESTERVILLE, OH 43081	5.23
31643002016014		5.23
31631004003007		5.24
31631004003007	STATE ROUTE 605, GALENA, OH 43021	5.24
31623002027001	11071 CENTER VILLAGE RD, GALENA, OH 43021	5.24
31623002027001		5.24
31634001043002	MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	5.24
31634001043002		5.24
31643002016017	12905 BEVELHEIMER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43081	5.28
31643002016017		5.28
31623002027007	CENTER VILLAGE RD, GALENA, OH 43021	5.29
31623002027007		5.29
31623002027002		5.30
31623002027002	CENTER VILLAGE RD, GALENA, OH 43021	5.30
31623002027003	10925 CENTER VILLAGE RD, GALENA, OH 43021	5.32
31623002027003		5.32
31634001043001	MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	5.34
31634001043001		5.34
31613001016001	3057 STATE ROUTE 605 S, GALENA, OH 43021	5.51
31613001013000	STATE ROUTE 605 S, GALENA, OH 43021	5.54
31614001012000	16152 NEEDLES RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	5.64
31621001001008	TRENTON RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	5.69
31621001001008		5.69
31621001001009	14050 TRENTON RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	5.70
31621001001009		5.70
31641001061005	15167 ROBINS RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	5.86
31641001064004	S COUNTY LINE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	5.92
31641001064004		5.92
31611002015004		6.04
31611002015004	1325 GREEN-COOK RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	6.04
31644001025000	GREEN-COOK RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	6.12
31633001128001	HARLEM RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	6.34
31641001064003	3322 S COUNTY LINE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	6.59
31641001064003		6.59
31611002015003	1341 GREEN-COOK RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	6.77
31611002015003		6.77
31631004003005	4896 STATE ROUTE 605, GALENA, OH 43021	7.02
31631004003005		7.02
31632002017000	10271 GORSUCH RD, GALENA, OH 43021	7.03
31634001043003	MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	7.04

Agricultural Properties

Parcel Number	Address	GIS_ACRES
31634001043003		7.04
31641001073001	15810 CENTER VILLAGE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	7.05
31641001064002	S COUNTY LINE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	7.49
31641001064002		7.49
31643003005000	HATCH RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	7.70
31631004003006	4908 STATE ROUTE 605, GALENA, OH 43021	8.30
31631004003006		8.30
31641001018000	CENTER VILLAGE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	8.55
31642001061000	13374 DUNCAN RUN RD, GALENA, OH 43021	8.75
31611003015001	STATE ROUTE 37 E, SUNBURY, OH 43074	9.20
31611002015005	1421 GREEN-COOK RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	9.42
31611002015005		9.42
31631002017000	MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	9.84
31643003003000	HATCH RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	9.88
31644001048002	GREEN-COOK RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	10.06
31631001026000	MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	10.08
31641001014000	15710 CENTER VILLAGE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	10.30
31641001052008	3760 GREEN-COOK RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	10.35
31614001034000	MONTGOMERY RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	10.40
31641001064001	3330 S COUNTY LINE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	10.74
31641001064001		10.74
31644001048000	GREEN-COOK RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	10.99
31611003002000	S COUNTY LINE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	11.40
31644001049001	14985 FANCHER RD, NEW ALBANY, OH 43054	11.86
31614001027001	14859 CENTER VILLAGE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	12.00
31614001027001		12.00
31612001012002	1201 STATE ROUTE 605 S, SUNBURY, OH 43074	12.27
31612001012002		12.27
31644001053000	FANCHER RD, NEW ALBANY, OH 43054	12.38
31633001006000	RIDGE VIEW CT, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	12.87
31641001003000	CENTER VILLAGE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	13.02
31631002016000	MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	13.48
31641001024003	CENTER VILLAGE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	13.54
31633001099001	10816 FANCHER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	13.60
31611001020000	STATE ROUTE 37 E, SUNBURY, OH 43074	13.61
31631004018001	MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	14.96
31631004018001		14.96
31612001007000	TRENTON RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	14.96
31632002018000	GORSUCH RD, GALENA, OH 43021	15.20
31614001033000	15641 MONTGOMERY RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	15.23
31642001066000	STATE ROUTE 605 S, GALENA, OH 43021	15.24
31644001059000	S COUNTY LINE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	15.87
31633001131000	HARLEM RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	16.03
31612001032000	15067 WOODTOWN RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	16.15
31643001021000	HATCH RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	16.32
31642001065000	STATE ROUTE 605 S, GALENA, OH 43021	16.61

Agricultural Properties

Parcel Number	Address	GIS_ACRES
31611003016000	S COUNTY LINE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	17.12
31623002029000	10561 CENTER VILLAGE RD, GALENA, OH 43021	17.24
31614001012005	NEEDLES RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	17.35
31614001012004	NEEDLES RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	17.62
31642001017000	CENTER VILLAGE RD, GALENA, OH 43021	17.70
31644001069000	EVANS RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	17.72
31643001026000	13063 HATCH RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	18.10
31611002021000	GREEN-COOK RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	18.82
31644001061000	15732 EVANS RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	19.09
31643003004000	12838 HATCH RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	19.31
31634001011000	ROBINS RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	19.35
31611003003000	LEWIS RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	19.49
31643001015000	5233 STATE ROUTE 605 S, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	19.61
31622001002000	MILLER-PAUL RD, GALENA, OH 43021	19.71
31634002022000	FANCHER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	19.81
31611003004000	LEWIS RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	19.85
31641001002000	CENTER VILLAGE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	20.12
31611002022000	GREEN-COOK RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	20.17
31643001022000	12931 HATCH RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	20.80
31643001017000	STATE ROUTE 605 S, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	20.97
31642001039000	DUNCAN RUN RD, GALENA, OH 43021	21.07
31624001096000	STATE ROUTE 605 S, GALENA, OH 43021	21.13
31633001136000	HARLEM RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	21.19
31611003005000	LEWIS RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	21.42
31624002005000	MILLER-PAUL RD, GALENA, OH 43021	21.60
31631004018000	MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	21.66
31641001068001	S COUNTY LINE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	21.80
31611002045000	TRENTON RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	22.36
31644001056000	15415 FANCHER RD, NEW ALBANY, OH 43054	22.60
31624001094000	STATE ROUTE 605 S, GALENA, OH 43021	23.08
31644001027000	GREEN-COOK RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	23.13
31612001012001	STATE ROUTE 605 S, SUNBURY, OH 43074	23.22
31612001012001		23.22
31621001013002	2220 MILLER-PAUL RD, GALENA, OH 43021	23.71
31611002015002	GREEN-COOK RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	24.17
31611002015002		24.17
31622001001000	TRENTON RD, GALENA, OH 43021	24.33
31644001029000	GREEN-COOK RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	24.60
31642001073000	ROBINS RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	24.62
31634001028000	MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	24.70
31623001017005	HARLEM RD, GALENA, OH 43021	24.79
31612001020002	STATE ROUTE 605 S, SUNBURY, OH 43074	25.00
31631002010000	MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	25.10
31642001067000	STATE ROUTE 605 S, GALENA, OH 43021	25.17
31613001015000	STATE ROUTE 605 S, GALENA, OH 43021	25.21
31644001026000	GREEN-COOK RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	26.29

Agricultural Properties

Parcel Number	Address	GIS_ACRES
31634001037000	MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	26.30
31643001023000	HATCH RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	26.71
31643001024000	HATCH RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	26.71
31644001057000	FANCHER RD, NEW ALBANY, OH 43054	26.92
31633001004002	HARLEM RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	26.94
31623002031000	10555 CENTER VILLAGE RD, GALENA, OH 43021	27.10
31621001012000	MILLER-PAUL RD, GALENA, OH 43021	27.72
31631002012000	MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	27.85
31612001020000	STATE ROUTE 605 S, SUNBURY, OH 43074	28.10
31612001019000	STATE ROUTE 605 S, SUNBURY, OH 43074	28.43
31622001015000	TRENTON RD, GALENA, OH 43021	28.58
31644001072000	3854 S COUNTY LINE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	29.46
31644001072000	3854 S COUNTY LINE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	29.46
31622001005000	12472 TRENTON RD, GALENA, OH 43021	29.82
31622001005000	12472 TRENTON RD, GALENA, OH 43021	29.82
31614001022000	GREEN-COOK RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	29.89
31623002027006	HARLEM RD, GALENA, OH 43021	29.90
31623002027006		29.90
31621001071001	STATE ROUTE 605 S, SUNBURY, OH 43074	29.98
31621001064000	WOODTOWN RD, GALENA, OH 43021	30.20
31643001016000	STATE ROUTE 605 S, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	30.24
31631001054000	STATE ROUTE 605 S, GALENA, OH 43021	30.34
31643001013000	ROBINS RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	30.61
31612001018000	STATE ROUTE 605 S, SUNBURY, OH 43074	31.02
31632003039000	GORSUCH RD, GALENA, OH 43021	31.27
31611002004000	16446 STATE ROUTE 37 E, SUNBURY, OH 43074	31.88
31633001004003	6498 HARLEM RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	32.10
31632001061000	5749 HARLEM RD, GALENA, OH 43021	32.13
31632001048000	HARLEM RD, GALENA, OH 43021	32.24
31613001020003	STATE ROUTE 605 S, GALENA, OH 43021	33.09
31611003015000	STATE ROUTE 37 E, SUNBURY, OH 43074	33.19
31641001073000	S COUNTY LINE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	33.55
31632002035000	HARLEM RD, GALENA, OH 43021	34.06
31643002004000	13938 FANCHER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	34.16
31612001034000	WOODTOWN RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	34.33
31642001070000	ROBINS RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	34.34
31612001033000	WOODTOWN RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	34.45
31624001097000	STATE ROUTE 605 S, GALENA, OH 43021	34.62
31614001015000	NEEDLES RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	34.91
31614001050000	MONTGOMERY RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	35.05
31622001008000	TRENTON RD, GALENA, OH 43021	35.24
31624001010003	3359 MILLER-PAUL RD, GALENA, OH 43021	35.90
31624001095000	STATE ROUTE 605 S, GALENA, OH 43021	35.92
31622001091000	WOODTOWN RD, GALENA, OH 43021	36.11
31611001016000	STATE ROUTE 37 E, SUNBURY, OH 43074	36.27
31633001129000	HARLEM RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	36.86

Agricultural Properties

Parcel Number	Address	GIS_ACRES
31614001049000	S COUNTY LINE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	37.52
31621001007000	MILLER-PAUL RD, GALENA, OH 43021	37.87
31614001010001	NEEDLES RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	37.94
31611002031000	GREEN-COOK RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	37.99
31624002007007	MILLER-PAUL RD, GALENA, OH 43021	38.28
31623001025000	5159 HARLEM RD, GALENA, OH 43021	38.97
31634001035000	5912 MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	39.34
31624001010000	MILLER-PAUL RD, GALENA, OH 43021	39.76
31613001057000	GREEN-COOK RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	40.36
31633001099000	HARLEM RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	41.11
31644001052000	FANCHER RD, NEW ALBANY, OH 43054	41.26
31631001052000	4560 STATE ROUTE 605 S, GALENA, OH 43021	41.54
31644001028000	4660 GREEN-COOK RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	41.76
31641001054000	GREEN-COOK RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	41.81
31643001040000	FANCHER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	42.64
31641001004000	16062 CENTER VILLAGE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	42.65
31621001070001	STATE ROUTE 605 S, SUNBURY, OH 43074	44.49
31634001036000	MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	46.24
31624001034000	CENTER VILLAGE RD, GALENA, OH 43021	46.72
31614001051000	S COUNTY LINE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	46.90
31613001056000	GREEN-COOK RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	47.16
31622001007000	12154 TRENTON RD, GALENA, OH 43021	47.88
31622001007000	12154 TRENTON RD, GALENA, OH 43021	47.88
31614001037000	MONTGOMERY RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	48.65
31612001008000	14888 TRENTON RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	49.11
31622001012000	TRENTON RD, GALENA, OH 43021	49.42
31642001075000	ROBINS RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	49.52
31614001052000	S COUNTY LINE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	49.80
31644001030000	GREEN-COOK RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	50.46
31612001003000	TRENTON RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	50.62
31643001044001	14021 FANCHER RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	50.86
31641001040000	3493 GREEN-COOK RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	50.87
31614001017000	15581 NEEDLES RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	50.88
31612001002000	TRENTON RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	51.23
31634001039000	MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	51.48
31614001054000	NEEDLES RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	51.92
31622001011000	TRENTON RD, GALENA, OH 43021	52.03
31634001042000	6201 MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	52.92
31632001049000	HARLEM RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	52.99
31644001031000	4885 GREEN-COOK RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	53.05
31624001035000	CENTER VILLAGE RD, GALENA, OH 43021	53.54
31631001030000	MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	54.18
31611003001000	LEWIS RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	55.03
31633001002000	HARLEM RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	55.39
31612001001000	TRENTON RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	57.00
31634001030000	MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	58.09

Agricultural Properties

Parcel Number	Address	GIS_ACRES
31631001053000	STATE ROUTE 605 S, GALENA, OH 43021	58.13
31621001001000	STATE ROUTE 605 S, SUNBURY, OH 43074	59.20
31621001068000	1918 STATE ROUTE 605 S, SUNBURY, OH 43074	60.26
31643001025000	13045 HATCH RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	60.79
31632004014000	HARLEM RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	62.06
31614001020000	2174 GREEN-COOK RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	64.54
31622001006000	TRENTON RD, GALENA, OH 43021	65.16
31621001009000	2107 MILLER-PAUL RD, GALENA, OH 43021	65.18
31631001035000	5085 MILLER-PAUL RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	65.40
31641001024000	CENTER VILLAGE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	66.72
31621001011000	TRENTON RD, GALENA, OH 43021	71.30
31614001001000	S COUNTY LINE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	71.77
31613001052000	CENTER VILLAGE RD, GALENA, OH 43021	75.23
31612001005000	TRENTON RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	76.61
31641001001000	CENTER VILLAGE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	80.36
31641001044000	3610 GREEN-COOK RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	81.20
31611003017000	S COUNTY LINE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	85.11
31641001052000	GREEN-COOK RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	91.08
31633001128000	HARLEM RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	91.13
31613001016002	STATE ROUTE 605 S, GALENA, OH 43021	93.61
31624001030000	CENTER VILLAGE RD, GALENA, OH 43021	96.00
31622001020000	TRENTON RD, GALENA, OH 43021	96.61
31613001014000	STATE ROUTE 605 S, GALENA, OH 43021	96.97
31613001002000	WOODTOWN RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	97.22
31643001010000	ROBINS RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	98.19
31612001024000	WOODTOWN RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	99.58
31644001054000	FANCHER RD, NEW ALBANY, OH 43054	101.79
31642001071000	13447 ROBINS RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	104.05
31612001021000	2341 STATE ROUTE 605 S, GALENA, OH 43021	104.62
31622001092000	WOODTOWN RD, GALENA, OH 43021	105.91
31622001023000	10826 WOODTOWN RD, GALENA, OH 43021	106.78
31642001074000	ROBINS RD, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	107.02
31641001036000	3346 GREEN-COOK RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	107.16
31613001053000	13987 CENTER VILLAGE RD, GALENA, OH 43021	108.22
31621001071002	STATE ROUTE 605 S, SUNBURY, OH 43074	110.45
31612001010001	TRENTON RD, SUNBURY, OH 43074	117.77
31612001010001		117.77
31612001016000	STATE ROUTE 605 S, SUNBURY, OH 43074	122.47
31634001006000	STATE ROUTE 605 S, WESTERVILLE, OH 43082	127.25
31623001017000	HARLEM RD, GALENA, OH 43021	189.39
31613001054003	CENTER VILLAGE RD, JOHNSTOWN, OH 43031	284.20
31613001054003		284.20

Appendix F | Harlem Township Business Listing

Appendix F: Harlem Township Business Listing

Item	Business Name	Owner	Address	Delaware County Parcel ID	Acreage	Land Use	CAUV	Description	Business Type
Family Farms									
1	Bachman Farms (9 parcels)	Chuck and Karen Bachman			453.080	101	CAUV	Grain Farm	
2	Blair Farms (3 parcels)	David R Blair			226.570	101	CAUV	Grain Farm	
3	Buell Farms (32 parcels)	Dolores Buell; Kendra Borrer; Serena Staugh			672.930	101	CAUV	Grain Farm	
4	Caudy Farms (3 parcels)	Don and Tamara (Buell) Caudy			115.610	101	CAUV	Grain Farm	
5	Gabriel Farms (2 parcels)	John Gabriel			214.552	101	CAUV	Grain Farm	
6	Garee Farms (5 parcels)	Gregory and Stephen Garee			115.673	101	CAUV	Grain Farm	
7	Hendren Farms (4 parcels)	Fred Hendren			162.942	101	CAUV	Grain Farm	
8	Irwin Farms (4 parcels)	Wayne Irwin			130.800	101	CAUV	Grain Farm	
9	Jackson Farms (2 parcels)	Dave and Belinda Jackson			199.990	101	CAUV	Grain Farm	
10	McElwee Farms (5 parcels)	Carol J McElwee			137.008	101	CAUV	Grain Farm	
11	Morrison Farms (a single parcel)	Tracy (Morrison) Cera			285.470	101	CAUV	Grain Farm	
12	Piper Farms (16 parcels)	Allen D Piper; Dwight E Piper; Duane E Piper; Gary L. Piper; Jeffrey A Piper; Larry G Piper; Robert J Piper			514.712	101	CAUV	Grain Farm	
13	Price Farms (4 parcels)	Mary N Price			194.123	101	CAUV	Grain Farm	
14	Sager Farms (2 parcels)	Glenn Sager			125.420	101	CAUV	Grain Farm	
15	Walker Farms (2 parcels)	Bart and William Walker			89.649	101	CAUV	Grain Farm	
16	Wurm Farms (3 parcels)	Ann Wurm			108.355	101	CAUV	Grain Farm	
	(97 parcels)				3746.884				

Other Agricultural Businesses									
17	Bachman Ag Service, Inc.	Charles Bachman	16062 Center Village Road, Johnstown OH 43031	316-410-01-004-000	42.868	101	CAUV	Agricultural Supplies and Chemicals	424910, Farm Supplies Wholesale
18	Catch of the Day Fish Farm Ltd.	Bob Grimm i/n/o E & L Arrowhead Investments Ltd.	3778 Miller-Paul Road, Galena OH 43021	316-240-02-007-007	38.573	101	CAUV	Fish Farm	
19	Cedar Hill Farm	Gayle and Katy Paul	4854 Miller-Paul Road, Westerville OH 43082-9209	316-310-02-012-001	5.000	101	CAUV	"Heart of Ohio Honey" products	
20	Fall Creek Farm and Stump Removal, LLC	John Russell i/n/o Meadow Tree Holdings, Ltd.	10271 Gorsuch Road, Galena OH 43021	316-320-02-017-000	7.04	101	CAUV	"Urban" Farming; Stump Grinding	
21	Glass Rooster Cannery, LLC	Jeannie and Bill Seabrook	1673 OH-605, Sunbury OH 43074	316-120-01-016-001	4.63	511	-	Canning; Catering; Event Center est 2010	
22	Lettuce Work Foundation, Inc dba "Lettuce Work Nursery"	Douglas and Julie Sharp i/n/o Lettuce Work Greenhouses, Inc.	14985 Fancher Road, New Albany OH 43054	316-440-01-049-001	11.831	101	CAUV	Retail Nursery and Hydroponic Greenhouses	
23	White Walnut Flower Farm	Virginia Terry	11389 Center Village Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-230-01-031-000	6.12	511	-	"Urban" Flower Farm est 2016	
24	Farber Farms, LLC (4 parcels)	Nicholas C Farber and Kim S O'Donnell	13918 Duncan Run Road, Galena OH 43021 and off Robins Road	316-420-01-049-000 316-420-01-073-000 316-420-01-074-000 316-420-01-075-000	233.284	511 101 101 101	CAUV	USDA AMS-23 Approved Hemp Cultivator 39-0112C; and member of Valais Blacknose Sheep Society	

Appendix F: Harlem Township Business Listing

Item	Business Name	Owner	Address	Delaware County Parcel ID	Acreage	Land Use	CAUV	Description	Business Type
25	H. Jaeger, LLC (3 parcels)	Edward Henry and Susan Jaeger and in the name of H. Jaeger, LLC	12844 Foundation Road, Croton OH 43013	316-330-01-129-000 316-330-01-131-000 316-330-01-136-000	73.674	101 101 101	CAUV		
26	Thistlegate 4, LLC (1 parcel)	The Hondros Family of Companies	170 North Sunbury Road, Westerville OH 43081	316-120-01-024-000	99.676	101	CAUV	USDA AMS-23 Approved Hemp Cultivator 39-0124C	

Horse Boarding, Training and Breeding Stables

27	Duncan Run, LLC dba "Duncan Run Farm"	Lisa Karam i/n/o LMK Equine, LLC	12858 Center Village Road, Galena OH 43021	316-310-01-017-001	7.281	501	-	Horse Boading Stables and Training	
28	LMK Equine, LLC	Lisa and David Karam	12858 Center Village Road, Galena OH 43021	316-310-01-017-002	7.281	501	-	Horse Farm and Equestrian Center	
29	Squire's Glen Farm	Anita Fister	5233 OH-605, Westerville OH 43081	316-430-01-015-000 316-430-01-016-000	20.000 30.000	101	-	Horse Boading Stables	
30	DHS Farms, LLC (a Florida Corportion)	Joan Marie Vijan	14021 Fancher Road, Westerville OH 43081	316-430-01-044-001	50.252	101	CAUV	Horse Training and Breeding	
31	Wheeler Stables, LLC aka 5098 Miller Paul, LLC	Scott Wheeler	5098 Miller-Paul Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-310-02-018-001	5.145	599	CAUV	Horse Boarding Stables	
32	Play Polo, LLC dba "Play Polo Club"	Horace A. Henriot	6351 Harlem Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-330-01-002-001	7.58	511	CAUV	Horse Boarding Stables and Polo Fields	
33	J K F Dressage, LLC	Julie Kotlarz Franzen	2220 Miller-Paul Road, Galena OH 43021	316-210-01-013-002	23.659	599	CAUV	Horse Training	

Dog Boarding, Grooming and Training Kennels

34	Play All Day Doggie Daycare and Boarding, LLC	Anna and Jarod Rishe	5853 OH-605, Westerville OH 43082	316-430-03-010-000	10.13	512	-	Dog Boarding and Grooming since 2017 as a Planned Commercial District	
35	Sunnyside Training Center	Karen Lindquist Smith and her daughter Megan McClung; Don Smith	15777 Robins Road, Johnstown OH 43031	316-410-01-063-001	10.001	512	CAUV	Dog Boarding and Trainng	
36	Lynn's Pretty Pooch	Lynn Barr	12580 Robins Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-340-01-008-000	4.307	511	-	Dog and Cat Grooming	

Lawn, Landscaping and Tree Services

37	Charter Oaks Tree & Landscaping Co., Inc.	Phillip Mallory i/n/o George Richard Enterprises, LLC	6336 OH-605, Westerville OH 43082	316-340-03-001-000	8.58	512	-	Tree Service; Landscaping; Snow Removal as a Planned Commercial District	
38	Bryant's Tree Service, LLC	Matthew Bryant i/n/o Bandit Properties, LLC	11602 Fancher Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-340-02-015-000	6.741	599	-	Tree Service	
39	Reichle Bros Landscaping Company aka L&E Landscape Service, Inc.	Andrew Reichle	7050 Harlem Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-330-01-122-000	5.250	499	-	Landscaping Service	

Appendix F: Harlem Township Business Listing

Item	Business Name	Owner	Address	Delaware County Parcel ID	Acreage	Land Use	CAUV	Description	Business Type
40	Westerville Tree Service aka David's Tree & Lawn Service	David R Martin	7205 Red Bank Road, Westerville OH 43082-9244	316-330-01-031-000 316-330-01-032-000 316-330-01-033-000	5.203 5.162 0.920	511 501 501	-	Tree Service, Stump Removal	
41	Conserva Irrigation of Columbus	Aaron and Lee Hanson Knepp in the name of 7K, LLC	10855 Fancher Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-330-01-116-000	3.988	499	-	Franchised Lawn Irrigation Installation and Service	

Automotive Parts and Service

42	Del-Car Auto Parts, Inc and Del-Car, Ltd.	John O. Parrish in the name of MARTIN-ULA CORPORATION	6650 Harlem Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-330-01-134-000	11.940	499	-	Used auto parts; Used motor vehicles	
43	EPS Services, LLC and Edwards Parts & Service, Inc.	Kim D. and Karen A. Edwards	16446 OH-37, Sunbury OH 43074	316-110-02-004-000	31.690	101	CAUV	Auto and Lawn Equipment Parts and Service	
44	Rodgers Garage (a registered tradename filed by Garage Scenes, Ltd.)	Jeremy Rodgers	14841 Robins Road, Johnstown OH 43031	316-410-01-060-000 316-410-01-061-009	6.154 0.267	511 501	-	Automotive service, repair, restoration and performance under HTBZA Conditional Use Permit 20-02	
45	Studio 47, LLC	Craig Reed and Trina Allison	10840 Fancher Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-330-01-108-000	5.240	455	-	Repair and restoration of Ferrari, Lamborghini and Maserati automobiles as a Planned Commercial District	
46	NJB Automotive, LLC	John "Jack" Babbitt	10877 Fancher Road, Westerville OH 43082-9731	316-330-01-115-000	11.030	512	-	Repair and storage of high-end automobiles	

Sanitation Services

47	Bloodhound Sanitation Services, LLC	Kevin Adkins	12540 Robins Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-340-01-008-001	1.354	510	-	Sanitation and Recycling Services	
48	Judge's Sanitation & Excavating, LLC	Judge Berk	10745 Fancher Road, Westerville OH 43082-9731	316-330-01-119-000	1.750	510	-	Sanitation and Recycling Services	
49	A&B Sanitation, Inc.	Jeremy Hubbard	16270 State Route 37 East, Sunbury OH 43074	316-110-02-001-004 316-110-02-001-000	5.174 5.171	511 501	-	Installing and maintaining septic and aeration systems	

Trucking and Construction Contractors

50	J. Beckner Construction, LLC	Josh Beckner	10870 Fancher Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-330-01-108-000	5.240	455	-	Concrete Contractor as a Planned Commercial District	
51	Walnut Creek Builders; Devereaux Kitchens, LLC	Matthew Devereaux	10692 Center Village Road, Galena OH 43021	316-320-01-007-000	3.000	511	-	Custom Home Builder and Remodeler	236115, New Single-Family Housing Construction
52	Buckeye State Construction, LLC	Rodney Patterson	4004 Miller-Paul Road, Galena OH 43021	316-240-02-007-001	10.650	511	-	Plumbing Contractor	
53	Stewarts Floor Sanding, LLC	Betty Immel	3883 Miller-Paul Road, Galena OH 43021-9474	316-240-01-022-000	5.182	511	-	Floor Sanding Contractor	
54	Elite Drainage & Foundation Repair, LLC	Corey Adams	2200 Miller-Paul Road, Galena OH 43021	316-210-01-013-001	5.011	511	-	Foundation Repair Contractor	

Appendix F: Harlem Township Business Listing

Item	Business Name	Owner	Address	Delaware County Parcel ID	Acreage	Land Use	CAUV	Description	Business Type
55	4 Sons Concrete & Masonry	Corey Adams	2200 Miller-Paul Road, Galena OH 43021	316-210-01-013-001	5.011	511	-	Concrete and Masonry Contractor	
56	Garrabrant Excavating & Demolition, LLC	Rick Garrabrant	11721 Center Village Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-230-01-039-000 316-240-02-007-002	8.770 18.750	511 599	CAUV CAUV	Excavation and Demolition Contractor	
57	Buckeye Paving Company, Inc.	Michael P Brown	5385 Miller-Paul Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-310-04-024-000	1.680	511	-	Asphalt Paving Contractor	

Professional and Business Services

58	Manos, Martin & Pergram Co., LPA (Branch Office)	Kathleen A Johnson, Esq.	3615 OH-605, Suite A, Galena OH 43021	316-130-01-032-000	1.640	470	-	Attorney at Law	Professional Services
59	Buckeye Therapy Services, LLC	Leah Hall, MS, OTR/L	3615 OH-605, Suite B, Galena OH 43021	316-130-01-032-000	1.640	470	-	Occupational Therapist	Professional Services
60	Ottinger & Associates, LLC	Catherine Ottinger, CPA	11660 Gorsuch Road, Galena OH 43021	316-310-03-005-000	1.250	511	-	Certified Public Accountant	Professional Services
61	Heritage Education & Research Services	Joni L. Manson, PhD	13269 Bevelheimer Road, Westerville OH 43081	316-430-02-019-000	2.900	510	-	Archaeologist	Professional Services
62	Urban Online Auctions, LLC	Tyler and Ashley Fickel	4060 Miller-Paul Road, Galena, OH 43021	316-240-02-008-000	2.500	511	-	Online Auctions and Estate Sales Managers	Professional Services
63	The Faster Horses Agency	Corey Adams	2200 Miller-Paul Road, Galena OH 43021	316-210-01-013-001	5.011	511	-	Construction Business Consultant	Professional Services
64	Wilson Audio Visual Engineering, LLC (WAVE)	Don Wilson	5540 Miller-Paul Road, Westerville, OH 43802	316-310-03-016-000	21.540	513	-	Audio and Video Engineer	Professional Services
65	Ervin Computer, LLC	Brent P Ervin	2817 Green-Cook Road, Johnstown OH 43031	316-140-01-028-005	2.157	511	-	IT Engineer and IT Manager	Professional Services
66	Moorehead Consulting, LLC	Linda Moorehead	13790 Duncan Run Road, Galena OH 43021-8610	316-420-01-052-000	1.434	511	-	Organizing Consultant	Professional Services
67	Ryan Andreas. LLC dba "Ryan Andreas Photography"	Ryan Andreas	4000 OH-605, Galena OH 43021	316-310-01-061-001	9.051	511	-	Commercial Photographer	Professional Services
68	Yarrington Studio	Todd Yarrington	13321 Fancher Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-430-01-031-000	4.330	511	-	Commercial Photographer	Professional Services
69	Heavy Duty Component Group, LLC	Thomas Nied	4686 OH-605, Galena OH 43021-9652	316-310-04-006-000	6.700	511	-	Manufacturer's Representative	Professional Services
70	Buckeye Business Forms, Inc dba "Proforma Buckeye"	Ann Kaylor Patton	7307 Red Bank Road, Westerville OH 43082-8241	316-330-01-036-000	20.186	513	CAUV	Franchised Graphic Communications Management	Professional Services (Franchise)
71	ProSign Studio, LLC	Sean Alley	10840 Fancher Road, Westerville OH 43082 {same location as the Studio 47, LLC}	316-330-01-108-000	5.240	455	-	Signs, banners, vehicle graphics	
72	Ritchie Piano Services	Mark Ritchie	6262 State Route 605, Westerville OH 43082	316-340-03-002-000	5.010	511	-	Piano Tuning and Repair	

Restaurants and Convenience Stores

Appendix F: Harlem Township Business Listing

Item	Business Name	Owner	Address	Delaware County Parcel ID	Acreage	Land Use	CAUV	Description	Business Type
73	Fracasso's Village Pizza	the Haegele and Russell Families i/n/o H2R2 Holdings, LLC	3699 OH-605, Galena OH 43021	316-130-01-036-000 316-130-01-037-000	0.200 0.200	430 430	-	Restaurant	Restaurant
74	Chalet Pizza & Carry Out	David Drissi in the name of Adam's Year LLC	10708 Gorsuch Road, Galena OH 43021	316-320-03-037-000	0.510	429		Convenience Store	722513 Limited-Service Restaurants
75	Centerville Market	Murad Hijazeen	13342 Center Village Road, Galena OH 43021	316-310-01-001-000	0.144	429		Convenience Store	

Product Distribution Companies

76	WS Trading, LLC dba "Buy Truck Wheels"	Austin Sullivan	2623 OH-605, Galena OH 43021	316-130-01-013-001	2.144	101	-	Internet Distribution of Truck Wheels under a Conditional Use Permit	
77	Galena Farms, LLC	Paul Kuzio	2623 OH-605, Galena OH 43021	316-130-01-013-001	2.144	101	-	Internet Distribution of Beehive Frames	
78	Bridgeport K9 Equipment, LLC	Catherine Eisenbrown	4909 Harlem Road, Galena OH 43021	316-230-01-017-002	15.154	512	-	Internet Distribution of Dog Training Equipment under a Conditional Use Permit	
79	Steele's Display Cases	Robert "Mike" Steele	5665 OH-605, Westerville OH 43082	316-430-01-020-000	1.31	511	-	Display Cases for Collectibles and Store Display	
80	Indian River Display Case Company aka "Indian River Industries"	Jane Weidner	13706 Robins Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-430-01-011-000	6.430	511	-	Picture Frames and Display Cases for Collectibles, Artifacts and Relics	

Storage Units

81	New Albany Westerville Storage, LLC	Jim Gehring and Jeff Barr i/n/o BG Commercial, LLC	10816 Fancher Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-330-01-099-001	13.282	480	-	Self Storage Warehouse as a Planned Commercial District	
82	fka Vaughn Instrument Service Company	Evelyn Schmidt	11616 Fancher Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-340-02-015-001	1.118	499	-	former Storage Warehouse	
83	-	Thomas G Paul	4982 Miller-Paul Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-310-02-014-000	4.827	499	-	former Storage Warehouse	
84	-	Jerry D Paul	(no number) Miller-Paul Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-310-02-015-000	0.537	400	-	Vacant Commercial Property	

Mobile Home Parks, Campgrounds and Lodging

85	Tree Haven Camp Ground, Inc.	Ronald F. Hartman	4855 Miller-Paul Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-310-01-031-000 316-310-01-032-000	3.740 37.870	416 416	-	Seasonal Campground	
86	Moore Enterprises dba "Westerville Estates Mobile Home Park"	James A. Moore through Moore Enterprises in Irving TX (aka Continental Investments & Property Management)	11050 Fancher Road, Westerville OH 43082-9101	316-330-01-109-000	43.610	415	-	Westerville Estates Mobile Home Park with ~248 lots	531190, Mobile Home Site Operators

Appendix F: Harlem Township Business Listing

Item	Business Name	Owner	Address	Delaware County Parcel ID	Acreage	Land Use	CAUV	Description	Business Type
Recreational Facilities									
87	Royal American Links and Event Center	New Era Golf Ohio RAL, Inc.	3300 Miller-Paul Road, Galena OH 43021	316-230-01-001-000	166.535	463	-	Golf Course and Event Center	
88	Camp Otonwe	Camp Wyandot, Inc.	4834 Harlem Road, Galena OH 43021	316-230-02-007-000	74.830	685	-	Summer Camp at the Beltz Retreat	
89	Glen's Barn, LLC dba "Glen's Sports Barn"	Glen Biddlestone	11283 Fancher Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-340-01-050-000	1.640	510	-	Indoor Soccer and Basketball; Event Center	
90	Westerville Curtain Players, Inc dba "Curtain Players"	Westerville Curtain Players, Inc. (a 501(c)3 not-for-profit corporation)	5691 Harlem Road, Galena, OH 43021	316-320-01-059-000	1.001	499	-	Live Theater	Entertainment
Small-Scale Arts and Crafts Businesses									
91	John's Jobs, LLC dba "Living Earth Art Glass"	John Paglialunga	3535 Green-Cook Road, Johnstown, OH 43031	316-410-01-041-000	5.320	511	-	Stained Glass Artwork	
92	The Howling Hound Dog Tag Depot, LLC	Brent A. Penny	16210 OH-37, Sunbury OH 43074	316-110-02-001-003	5.089	511	-	Custom Dog Tag Engraver	
93	Needle & Thread Quilts (a registered trade name)	Karen Arnold	15750 Needles Road, Johnstown OH 43031	316-140-01-014-000	2.500	511	-	Long arm quilting and quilt making; registered trade name in FEB/2018	
94	Handmade Humidors; Fry Heritage Humidors	Robert A Fry	3760 Green-Cook Road, Johnstown OH 43031	316-410-01-052-008	10.321	101	-	Custom Made Wooden Cigar Humidors	
95	Decorator Studio	Linda Horton	13601 Fancher Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-430-01-035-000	15.320	511	-	Interior Decorating and Window Treatments	442291, Window Treatments
96	Mike's Custom Cornhole	Mike Brush	13268 Center Village Road, Galena OH 43021	316-310-01-006-000	0.200	510	-	Custom Made Corn Hole Boards, Bags, Scorekeepers	
Public Utilities									
97	Gatherco, Inc.	Aspire Energy, Inc.	15575 Evans Road, Johnstown OH 43031	NOT LISTED			-	Natural Gas Transmission System Operator	
98	Del-Co Water Company, Inc.	Del-co Water Company, Inc.	Center Village Road, Galena OH 43021	316-240-01-053-000	0.770	499	-	Water Tower	
99	American Tower Corporation	OmniAmerica Inc.	11820 Fancher Road, Westerville OH 43082	316-340-02-013-000	2.390	499	-	Vacant Parcel for Cell Phone Tower	