



State of Ohio
Public Works Commission
Application for Financial Assistance

IMPORTANT: Please consult "Instructions for Financial Assistance for Capital Infrastructure Projects" for guidance in completion of this form.

Applicant

Applicant: York Township, Fulton County, Ohio Subdivision Code: 051-87024
 District Number: 5 County: Fulton Date: 09/10/2020
 Contact: Robert W. Trowbridge Phone: (419) 822-6664
(The individual who will be available during business hours and who can best answer or coordinate the response to questions)
 Email: btrowbridge@hotmail.com FAX: _____

Project Name: County Road 10 Improvements Zip Code: 43515

	Subdivision Type	Project Type	Funding Request Summary
	(Select one)	(Select single largest component by \$)	(Automatically populates from page 2)
Project	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. County	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Road	Total Project Cost: <u>1,397,642.00</u>
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. City	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Bridge/Culvert	1. Grant: <u>318,577.00</u>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Township	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Water Supply	2. Loan: <u>0.00</u>
	<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Village	<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Wastewater	3. Loan Assistance/ Credit Enhancement: <u>0.00</u>
	<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Water (6119 Water District)	<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Solid Waste	Funding Requested: <u>318,577.00</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Stormwater	

District Recommendation (To be completed by the District Committee)

Funding Type Requested		
(Select one)		
<input type="checkbox"/> State Capital Improvement Program	SCIP Loan - Rate: _____ % Term: _____ Yrs	Amount: _____ .00
<input type="checkbox"/> Local Transportation Improvement Program	RLP Loan - Rate: _____ % Term: _____ Yrs	Amount: _____ .00
<input type="checkbox"/> Revolving Loan Program	Grant:	Amount: _____ .00
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Government Program	LTIP:	Amount: _____ .00
District SG Priority: _____	Loan Assistance / Credit Enhancement:	Amount: _____ .00

For OPWC Use Only

STATUS	Grant Amount: _____ .00	Loan Type: <input type="checkbox"/> SCIP <input type="checkbox"/> RLP
Project Number: _____	Loan Amount: _____ .00	Date Construction End: _____
	Total Funding: _____ .00	Date Maturity: _____
Release Date: _____	Local Participation: _____ %	Rate: _____ %
OPWC Approval: _____	OPWC Participation: _____ %	Term: _____ Yrs

1.0 Project Financial Information (All Costs Rounded to Nearest Dollar)

1.1 Project Estimated Costs

Engineering Services

Preliminary Design:	<u>25,200</u> .00		
Final Design:	<u>58,760</u> .00		
Construction Administration:	<u>60,000</u> .00		
Total Engineering Services:	a.) <u>143,960</u> .00	<u>13</u> %	
Right of Way:	b.) <u>0</u> .00		
Construction:	c.) <u>1,137,894</u> .00		
Materials Purchased Directly:	d.) <u>0</u> .00		
Permits, Advertising, Legal:	e.) <u>2,000</u> .00		
Construction Contingencies:	f.) <u>113,788</u> .00	<u>10</u> %	
Total Estimated Costs:	g.) <u>1,397,642</u> .00		

1.2 Project Financial Resources

Local Resources

Local In-Kind or Force Account:	a.) <u>0</u> .00		
Local Revenues:	b.) <u>125,000</u> .00		
Other Public Revenues:	c.) <u>0</u> .00		
ODOT / FHWA PID: <u>113588</u>	d.) <u>175,000</u> .00		
USDA Rural Development:	e.) <u>0</u> .00		
OEPA / OWDA:	f.) <u>0</u> .00		
CDBG:	g.) <u>0</u> .00		
<input type="checkbox"/> County Entitlement or Community Dev. "Formula"			
<input type="checkbox"/> Department of Development			
Other: <u>FCTID and JobsOhio 629</u>	h.) <u>779,065</u> .00		
Subtotal Local Resources:	i.) <u>1,079,065</u> .00	<u>77</u> %	

OPWC Funds (Check all requested and enter Amount)

Grant: <u>100</u> % of OPWC Funds	j.) <u>318,577</u> .00		
Loan: <u>0</u> % of OPWC Funds	k.) <u>0</u> .00		
Loan Assistance / Credit Enhancement:	l.) <u>0</u> .00		
Subtotal OPWC Funds:	m.) <u>318,577</u> .00	<u>23</u> %	
Total Financial Resources:	n.) <u>1,397,642</u> .00	<u>100</u> %	

1.3 Availability of Local Funds

Attach a statement signed by the Chief Financial Officer listed in section 5.2 certifying all local resources required for the project will be available on or before the earliest date listed in the Project Schedule section. The OPWC Agreement will not be released until the local resources are certified. Failure to meet local share may result in termination of the project. Applicant needs to provide written confirmation for funds coming from other funding sources.

2.0 Repair / Replacement or New / Expansion

2.1 Total Portion of Project Repair / Replacement:	_____ 1,397,642 .00	_____ 100 %
2.2 Total Portion of Project New / Expansion:	_____ 0 .00	_____ 0 %
2.3 Total Project:	_____ 1,397,642 .00	_____ 100 %

A Farmland Preservation letter is required for any impact to farmland

3.0 Project Schedule

3.1 Engineering / Design / Right of Way	Begin Date: <u>01/05/2021</u>	End Date: <u>05/03/2021</u>
3.2 Bid Advertisement and Award	Begin Date: <u>05/06/2021</u>	End Date: <u>07/02/2021</u>
3.3 Construction	Begin Date: <u>07/05/2021</u>	End Date: <u>12/31/2021</u>

Construction cannot begin prior to release of executed Project Agreement and issuance of Notice to Proceed.

Failure to meet project schedule may result in termination of agreement for approved projects. Modification of dates must be requested in writing by project official of record and approved by the Commission once the Project Agreement has been executed.

4.0 Project Information

If the project is multi-jurisdictional, information must be consolidated in this section.

4.1 Useful Life / Cost Estimate / Age of Infrastructure

Project Useful Life: 20 Years Age: 1996 (Year built or year of last major improvement)

Attach Registered Professional Engineer's statement, with seal or stamp and signature confirming the project's useful life indicated above and detailed cost estimate.

4.2 User Information

Road or Bridge: Current ADT 1,576 Year 2021 Projected ADT 1,742 Year 2031

Water / Wastewater: Based on monthly usage of 4,500 gallons per household; attach current ordinances.

Residential Water Rate Current \$ _____ Proposed \$ _____

Number of households served: _____

Residential Wastewater Rate Current \$ _____ Proposed \$ _____

Number of households served: _____

Stormwater: Number of households served: _____

4.3 Project Description

- A: SPECIFIC LOCATION (Supply a written location description that includes the project termini; a map does not replace this requirement.) 500 character limit.

The construction work will take place on County Road 10 from the intersection of US20A and extending south approximately 3500 feet.

- B: PROJECT COMPONENTS (Describe the specific work to be completed; the engineer's estimate does not replace this requirement) 1,000 character limit.

From US20A and extending south 500' the road will be full depth reconstruction with some additional drainage being added. From 500' south of US20A to 3500 feet south of US20A, full depth joint repair will be completed.

- C: PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS (Describe the physical dimensions of the existing facility and the proposed facility. Include length, width, quantity and sizes, mgd capacity, etc in detail.) 500 character limit.

The full depth replacement area is 4 - 12 foot lanes with 4 foot shoulders and would be replaced for 500 feet. The depth of replacement is 24" (14" subbase and 10" concrete Pavement). Underdains will be placed under the base and are 6" conduit. For the full depth repair, there 716 SY of pavement removal and 1990 feet of pavement sawing over the 56 foot wide (4-12 foot lanes and 2-4 foot shoulders) along the 3000 feet to be repaired.

5.0 Project Officials

Changes in Project Officials must be submitted in writing from an officer of record.

5.1 Chief Executive Officer (Person authorized in legislation to sign project agreements)

Name: Robert W. Trowbridge
Title: Trustee of York Township
Address: 6955 Co. Rd. FG

City: Delta State: OH Zip: 43515
Phone: (419) 822-6664
FAX: _____
E-Mail: btrowbridge@hotmail.com

5.2 Chief Financial Officer (Can not also serve as CEO)

Name: Karen S. Miller
Title: York Township Fiscal Officer
Address: 7614 Co. Rd. E

City: Delta State: OH Zip: 43515
Phone: (419) 346-3754
FAX: _____
E-Mail: millerks@gmail.com

5.3 Project Manager

Name: Tom Cunningham
Title: Road Superintendent, York Township
Address: 6955 Co. Rd. FG

City: Delta State: OH Zip: 43515
Phone: (419) 822-3199
FAX: _____
E-Mail: yorktownshipoh@gmail.com

6.0 Attachments / Completeness review

Confirm in the boxes below that each item listed is attached (Check each box)

- A certified copy of the legislation by the governing body of the applicant authorizing a designated official to sign and submit this application and execute contracts. This individual should sign under 7.0, Applicant Certification, below.
- A certification signed by the applicant's chief financial officer stating the amount of all local share funds required for the project will be available on or before the dates listed in the Project Schedule section. If the application involves a request for loan (RLP or SCIP), a certification signed by the CFO which identifies a specific revenue source for repaying the loan also must be attached. Both certifications can be accomplished in the same letter.
- A registered professional engineer's detailed cost estimate and useful life statement, as required in 164-1-13, 164-1-14, and 164-1-16 of the Ohio Administrative Code. Estimates shall contain an engineer's seal or stamp and signature.
- A cooperative agreement (if the project involves more than one subdivision or district) which identifies the fiscal and administrative responsibilities of each participant.
- Farmland Preservation Review - The Governor's Executive Order 98-IV, "Ohio Farmland Protection Policy" requires the Commission to establish guidelines on how it will take protection of productive agricultural and grazing land into account in its funding decision making process. Please include a Farm Land Preservation statement for projects that have an impact on farmland.
- Capital Improvements Report. CIR Required by O.R.C. Chapter 164.06 on standard form.
- Supporting Documentation: Materials such as additional project description, photographs, economic impact (temporary and/or full time jobs likely to be created as a result of the project), accident reports, impact on school zones, and other information to assist your district committee in ranking your project. Be sure to include supplements which may be required by your local District Public Works Integrating Committee.

7.0 Applicant Certification

The undersigned certifies: (1) he/she is legally authorized to request and accept financial assistance from the Ohio Public Works Commission as identified in the attached legislation; (2) to the best of his/her knowledge and belief, all representations that are part of this application are true and correct; (3) all official documents and commitments of the applicant that are part of this application have been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant; and, (4) should the requested financial assistance be provided, that in the execution of this project, the applicant will comply with all assurances required by Ohio Law, including those involving Buy Ohio and prevailing wages.

Applicant certifies that physical construction on the project as defined in the application has NOT begun, and will not begin until a Project Agreement for this project has been executed with the Ohio Public Works Commission. Action to the contrary will result in termination of the agreement and withdrawal of Ohio Public Works Commission funding from the project.

Robert W. Trowbridge, Trustee York Township

Certifying Representative (Printed form, Type or Print Name and Title)

Original Signature / Date Signed

A RESOLUTION DGL TO PREPARE AND YORK TOWNSHIP SUBMIT AN APPLICATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE OHIO PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION STATE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND/OR LOCAL TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM(S) AND AUTHORIZING BOARD PRESIDENT TO EXECUTIVE CONTRACTS AS REQUIRED

WHEREAS, the State Capital Improvement Program and the Local Transportation Improvement Program both provide financial assistance to political subdivisions for capital improvements to public infrastructure, and

WHEREAS, York Township is planning to make capital improvements to Road 10 make full depth concrete joint replacements to sections of CR10 starting at US20A and going south approximately 3,000' along with necessary drainage improvements (hereinafter referred to as the PROJECT), and

WHEREAS, the project as many funding partners as part of this project, and

WHEREAS, the infrastructure improvement herein above described is considered to be a priority need for the community and is a qualified project under the OPWC programs,

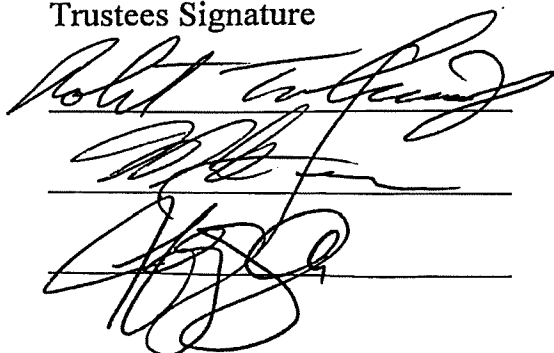
NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by York Township:

Section 1: Robert Trowbridge, Trustee of York Township is hereby authorized to apply to the OPWC for funds as described above.

Section 2: Robert Trowbridge, Trustee of York Township is further authorized to enter into any agreements as may be necessary and appropriate for obtaining this financial assistance.


Passed: 8-26-2020

Trustees Signature

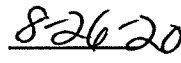


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER'S
CERTIFICATION OF LOCAL FUNDS
FOR OHIO PUBLIC WORKS
COMMISSION RD. 10 APPLICATION

I, Karen Miller, Fiscal Officer of York Township, hereby certify that York Township will have the amount of **\$50,000.00** in the Road and Bridge/ Gasoline Tax funds and that this amount will be used to pay the local share for the Road 10 project when it is required.



Karen Miller
York Township Fiscal Officer



Date

Estimate Preliminary

Estimated Cost:\$202,201.34

Contingency: 0.00%

Estimated Total: \$202,201.34

Cost Estimate for Airport Highway Turn Lane to Future North Star BlueScope Steel Drive

Base Date: 02/12/20

Spec Year: 19

Unit System: E

Work Type: ASPHALT

Highway Type:

Urban/Rural Type: RURAL CLASS

Season: SPRING

County: FULTON

Latitude of Midpoint: 0

Longitude of Midpoint: 0

District: 02

Federal/State Project Number:

Prepared by System Administrator



THE ESTIMATED USEFUL LIFE OF ROADWAY IS 20 YEARS.

<u>Line #</u>	<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Extension</u>
<u>Description</u>					
<u>Supplemental Description</u>					

Group 0001: PAVEMENT

0001	202E23000	547.000	SY	\$20.00000	\$10,940.00
PAVEMENT REMOVED					
0002	204E10000	1,278.000	SY	\$3.00000	\$3,834.00
SUBGRADE COMPACTION					
0003	209E60500	0.100	MILE	\$1,500.00000	\$150.00
LINEAR GRADING					
0004	301E46000	271.000	CY	\$191.00000	\$51,761.00
ASPHALT CONCRETE BASE, PG64-22					
0005	304E20000	282.000	CY	\$71.00000	\$20,022.00
AGGREGATE BASE					
0006	407E20000	169.000	GAL	\$3.00000	\$507.00
NON-TRACKING TACK COAT					
0007	442E10000	50.000	CY	\$230.00000	\$11,500.00
ASPHALT CONCRETE SURFACE COURSE, 12.5 MM, TYPE A (446)					
0008	442E10100	83.000	CY	\$270.00000	\$22,410.00
ASPHALT CONCRETE INTERMEDIATE COURSE, 19 MM, TYPE A (446)					
0009	617E10100	6.000	CY	\$100.00000	\$600.00
COMPACTED AGGREGATE					
0010	875E10000	108.000	LB	\$4.00000	\$432.00
LONGITUDINAL JOINT ADHESIVE					

Total for Group 0001:\$122,156.00

Group 0002: EROSION CONTROL

0011	203E10000	633.000	CY	\$21.00000	\$13,293.00
EXCAVATION					
0012	203E20000	33.000	CY	\$41.00000	\$1,353.00
EMBANKMENT					
0013	659E10000	1,095.000	SY	\$3.00000	\$3,285.00
SEEDING AND MULCHING					

<u>Line #</u>	<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Extension</u>
	<u>Description</u> <u>Supplemental Description</u>				
0014	659E20000 COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER	1.000	TON	\$680.00000	\$680.00

0015	659E35000 WATER	6.000	MGAL	\$5.00000	\$30.00
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0016	832E30000 EROSION CONTROL	1.000	EACH	\$5,000.00000	\$5,000.00
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Total for Group 0002:\$23,641.00

Group 0003: DRAINAGE

0017	611E04600 12" CONDUIT, TYPE C	28.000	FT	\$66.00000	\$1,848.00
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0018	611E98470 CATCH BASIN, NO. 2-2B	2.000	EACH	\$1,820.00000	\$3,640.00
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0019	611E98630 CATCH BASIN ADJUSTED TO GRADE	1.000	EACH	\$803.00000	\$803.00
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0020	611E99574 MANHOLE, NO. 3	1.000	EACH	\$4,390.00000	\$4,390.00
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0021	611E99654 MANHOLE ADJUSTED TO GRADE	1.000	EACH	\$634.00000	\$634.00
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Total for Group 0003:\$11,315.00

Group 0004: TRAFFIC

0022	618E41000 EDGE LINE, RUMBLE STRIPE (ASPHALT CONCRETE)	0.100	MILE	\$959.00000	\$95.90
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0023	621E00100 RPM , 2-WAY (YELLOW/YELLOW)	2.000	EACH	\$137.00000	\$274.00
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0024	621E00100 RPM , 2-WAY (WHITE/RED)	16.000	EACH	\$137.00000	\$2,192.00
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0025	630E03100 GROUND MOUNTED SUPPORT, NO. 3 POST	32.000	FT	\$13.00000	\$416.00
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<u>Line #</u>	<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Extension</u>
<u>Description</u>					
<u>Supplemental Description</u>					
0026	630E08600	4.000	EACH	\$40.00000	\$160.00
SIGN POST REFLECTOR					
0027	630E80100	13.000	SF	\$25.00000	\$325.00
SIGN, FLAT SHEET					
0028	642E00094	0.100	MILE	\$4,830.00000	\$483.00
EDGE LINE, 6" , WHITE					
0029	642E00290	0.200	MILE	\$3,005.00000	\$601.00
CENTER LINE , SOLID YELLOW					
0030	642E00290	0.100	MILE	\$3,005.00000	\$300.50
CENTER LINE , DOUBLE SOLID & PASS PROHIBITED LT/RT					
0031	642E01510	100.000	FT	\$3.00000	\$300.00
DOTTED LINE, 6", TYPE 1 , WHITE					
0032	644E00400	690.000	FT	\$2.00000	\$1,380.00
CHANNELIZING LINE, 8" , WHITE					
0033	644E00500	24.000	FT	\$10.00000	\$240.00
STOP LINE , WHITE					
0034	644E01300	10.000	EACH	\$94.00000	\$940.00
LANE ARROW , WHITE					

Total for Group 0004:\$7,707.40

Group 0005: INCIDENTALS

0035	614E11000	1.000	LS	\$10,000.00000	\$10,000.00
MAINTAINING TRAFFIC					
0036	623E10000	1.000	LS	\$5,000.00000	\$5,000.00
CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT STAKES AND SURVEYING					
0037	624E10000	1.000	LS	\$4,000.00000	\$4,000.00
MOBILIZATION					

Total for Group 0005:\$19,000.00

Group 0006: CONTINGENCY

<u>Line #</u>	<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Extension</u>
	<u>Description</u> <u>Supplemental Description</u>				
0038		1.000		\$18,381.94000	\$18,381.94

Total for Group 0006:\$18,381.94

Estimate

Estimated Cost:\$350,425.15

Contingency: 0.00%

Estimated Total: \$350,425.15

Preliminary Cost Estimate

Base Date: 01/22/20

Spec Year: 19

Unit System: E

Work Type: PAVEMENT REPAIR

Highway Type:

Urban/Rural Type: RURAL CLASS

Season: SPRING

County: FULTON

Latitude of Midpoint: 0

Longitude of Midpoint: 0

District: 02

Federal/State Project Number:

Prepared by System Administrator



THE ESTIMATED USEFUL LIFE OF ROADWAY IS 20 YEARS.

<u>Line #</u>	<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Extension</u>
<u>Description</u>					
<u>Supplemental Description</u>					

Group 0002: PAVEMENT

0001	255E10010	716.000	SY	\$153.25614	\$109,731.40
FULL DEPTH PAVEMENT REMOVAL AND RIGID REPLACEMENT, CLASS QC1					
0002	255E20000	1,990.000	FT	\$3.78174	\$7,525.66
FULL DEPTH PAVEMENT SAWING					
0003	256E10000	846.000	SF	\$60.00000	\$50,760.00
BONDED PATCHING OF PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT, TYPE A					
0004	516E31000	29,339.000	FT	\$1.90000	\$55,744.10
JOINT SEALER					

Total for Group 0002:\$223,761.16

Group 0004: DRAINAGE

0005	605E14000	7,027.000	FT	\$9.06699	\$63,713.74
6" BASE PIPE UNDERDRAINS					
0006	611E00510	350.000	FT	\$17.40977	\$6,093.42
6" CONDUIT, TYPE F FOR UNDERDRAIN OUTLETS					

Total for Group 0004:\$69,807.16

Group 0005: INCIDENTALS

0007	614E11000	1.000	LS	\$15,000.00000	\$15,000.00
MAINTAINING TRAFFIC					
0008	624E10000	1.000	LS	\$10,000.00000	\$10,000.00
MOBILIZATION					

Total for Group 0005:\$25,000.00

Group 0006: CONTINGENCY

0009		1.000		\$31,856.83200	\$31,856.83
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Total for Group 0006:\$31,856.83

Estimate Full Depth Only

Estimated Cost:\$699,046.43

Contingency: 0.00%

Estimated Total: \$699,046.43

Preliminary Cost Estimate

Base Date: 01/22/20

Spec Year: 19

Unit System: E

Work Type: PAVEMENT REPAIR

Highway Type:

Urban/Rural Type: RURAL CLASS

Season: SPRING

County: FULTON

Latitude of Midpoint: 0

Longitude of Midpoint: 0

District: 02

Federal/State Project Number:

Prepared by System Administrator



THE ESTIMATED USEFUL LIFE OF ROADWAY IS 20 YEARS.

<u>Line #</u>	<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Extension</u>
<u>Description</u>					
<u>Supplemental Description</u>					

Group 0002: PAVEMENT

0001	202E23000 PAVEMENT REMOVED	4,168.000	SY	\$9.05057	\$37,722.78
0002	203E20000 EMBANKMENT	145.000	CY	\$28.08986	\$4,073.03
0003	204E10000 SUBGRADE COMPACTION	4,337.000	SY	\$1.50367	\$6,521.42
0004	204E13000 EXCAVATION OF SUBGRADE	282.000	CY	\$17.44354	\$4,919.08
0005	304E20000 AGGREGATE BASE	4,337.000	CY	\$47.29215	\$205,106.05
0006	451E15010 10" REINFORCED CONCRETE PAVEMENT, CLASS QC 1P	3,585.000	SY	\$80.00000	\$286,800.00
0007	452E14010 10" NON-REINFORCED CONCRETE PAVEMENT, CLASS QC 1P	582.000	SY	\$65.93381	\$38,373.48

Total for Group 0002:\$583,515.84

Group 0004: DRAINAGE

0008	605E14000 6" BASE PIPE UNDERDRAINS	1,318.000	FT	\$12.16973	\$16,039.70
0009	611E00510 6" CONDUIT, TYPE F FOR UNDERDRAIN OUTLETS	50.000	FT	\$18.82416	\$941.21

Total for Group 0004:\$16,980.91

Group 0005: INCIDENTALS

0010	614E11000 MAINTAINING TRAFFIC	1.000	LS	\$15,000.00000	\$15,000.00
0011	624E10000 MOBILIZATION	1.000	LS	\$20,000.00000	\$20,000.00

Total for Group 0005:\$35,000.00

<u>Line #</u>	<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Extension</u>
<u>Description</u>					
<u>Supplemental Description</u>					

Group 0006: CONTINGENCY

0012		1.000		\$63,549.67500	\$63,549.68
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Total for Group 0006:\$63,549.68

Record	1	of 1	Go to Record	80
Location ID	1372896	MPO ID		
Type	SPOT	HPMS ID		
On NHS		On HPMS		
LRS ID	TRULTR000100C	LRS Loc PK	5.52	
SF Group	Rural Major Collector/Minor Collector, Local	Route Type	TR	
AF Group	RURAL_LOCAL	Route	00010	
GF Group	RURAL_LOCAL	Active	Yes	
Class Dist Grp	Rural Major Collector/Minor Collector, Local	Category	Local	
WIM Group				
QC Group	Default			
Facet Class	Local	Milepost		
Located On	CO RD 10			
Loc On Alias				
Between	CR-F AND US-20A			
More Detail				

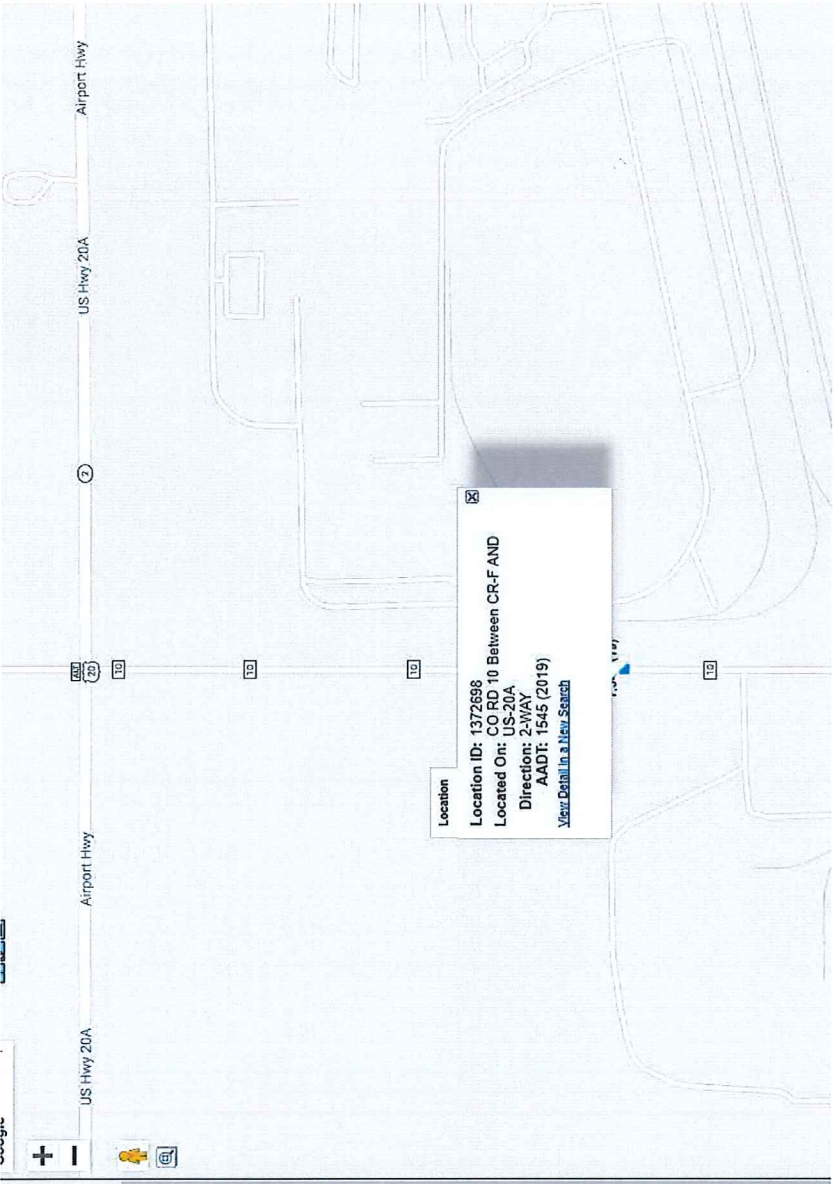
STATION DATA

Year	AADT	DHV-30	K %	D %	PA	BC	Sc
2019	1,545 ³						Grown from 2018
2018	1,521 ³						Grown from 2017
2017	1,516 ³						Grown from 2016
2016	1,516 ³						Grown from 2015
2015	1,479						Fullon County Engineer

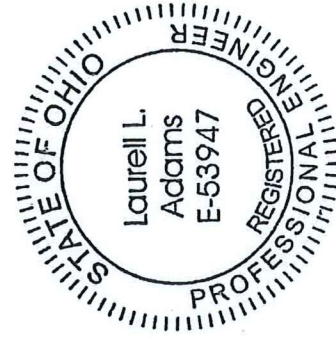
Travel Demand Model

Model Year	AADT	AM PHV	AM PPV	MD PHV	MD PPV	PM PHV	PM PPV	NT PHV	NT PPV
2019									
2018									
2017									
2016									

Year	Total	Annual Growth
2019		2%
2018		0%
2017		0%
2016		3%



Year 2020 (Current with no Coil Trucks) = 1,560 ADT
 Year 2021 Build = 1,578 ADT
 Year 2031 Build = 1,742 ADT



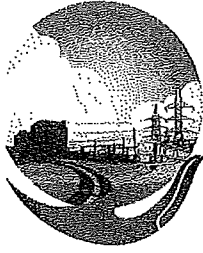
Laurell Adams





DGL Consulting Engineers
 3455 Briarfield Boulevard
 Maumee, Ohio 43537

Leg	20A				CR 10				CR 10				CR 10			
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound		Northbound		Southbound		Northbound		Southbound	
Direction	LT	RT	Thru	TOTAL	LT	RT	Thru	TOTAL	LT	RT	Thru	TOTAL	LT	RT	Thru	TOTAL
2018-08-29 06:00:00	0	40	5	43	3	28	2	33	0	10	0	10	12	0	0	12
2018-08-29 06:15:00	0	46	2	47	33	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	7
2018-08-29 06:30:00	0	51	10	61	50	0	3	53	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15
2018-08-29 06:45:00	0	56	12	68	28	0	1	29	0	13	1	14	15	0	0	15
2018-08-29 07:00:00	0	68	10	78	39	0	3	42	0	16	0	16	20	0	0	20
2018-08-29 07:15:00	0	65	4	69	45	0	4	49	0	7	1	8	11	1	0	11
2018-08-29 07:30:00	0	68	5	73	49	0	4	53	0	6	1	7	11	1	0	11
2018-08-29 07:45:00	1	53	12	65	51	0	4	55	0	10	1	11	15	2	2	17
2018-08-29 10:00:00	0	51	8	59	44	0	4	48	0	8	0	8	15	0	4	19
2018-08-29 10:15:00	0	47	3	50	35	0	4	39	0	1	1	2	13	0	2	15
2018-08-29 10:30:00	0	51	4	55	67	1	2	69	0	8	1	9	13	0	1	14
2018-08-29 10:45:00	3	70	3	73	48	0	3	51	0	6	1	7	10	0	2	12
2018-08-29 11:00:00	0	49	4	53	60	0	3	63	0	3	1	4	10	0	2	12
2018-08-29 11:15:00	1	40	8	48	51	0	1	52	0	3	0	3	7	0	1	7
2018-08-29 11:30:00	1	64	3	67	46	0	2	49	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13
2018-08-29 11:45:00	0	58	6	64	48	0	2	54	0	3	0	3	11	0	0	11
2018-08-29 12:00:00	0	50	4	54	58	2	2	60	0	9	0	9	11	0	0	11
2018-08-29 12:15:00	1	51	6	57	58	0	4	64	0	3	0	3	7	0	0	7
2018-08-29 12:30:00	0	60	4	64	56	0	2	62	0	4	2	6	10	0	2	12
2018-08-29 12:45:00	2	62	11	73	59	0	5	64	0	4	2	6	14	0	2	16
2018-08-29 13:00:00	2	51	9	60	66	0	3	69	0	4	2	6	11	0	2	13
2018-08-29 13:15:00	0	49	9	58	64	0	2	71	0	4	2	6	14	0	2	16
2018-08-29 13:30:00	0	65	4	69	64	0	2	71	0	4	2	6	11	0	2	13
2018-08-29 13:45:00	2	53	3	56	41	0	2	54	0	5	0	5	9	0	1	9
2018-08-29 14:00:00	0	55	0	55	41	0	0	44	0	6	0	6	8	0	0	8
2018-08-29 14:15:00	0	55	4	59	56	0	6	60	0	1	0	1	15	0	0	15
2018-08-29 14:30:00	2	67	5	72	66	0	4	70	0	10	0	10	11	0	0	11
2018-08-29 14:45:00	0	50	11	61	62	1	4	67	0	7	0	7	11	0	3	11
2018-08-29 15:00:00	1	88	12	100	87	0	3	90	0	8	2	10	13	0	2	13
2018-08-29 15:15:00	1	64	10	74	66	0	7	71	0	3	0	3	15	0	0	15
2018-08-29 15:30:00	1	64	10	74	66	0	7	71	0	3	0	3	15	0	0	15
2018-08-29 15:45:00	2	69	12	81	69	0	5	74	0	3	0	3	10	1	1	11
2018-08-29 16:00:00	2	61	17	78	67	0	5	72	0	7	0	7	13	0	1	13
2018-08-29 16:15:00	1	70	10	80	78	0	6	84	0	5	0	5	17	0	0	17
2018-08-29 16:30:00	0	66	9	75	85	0	3	88	0	8	0	8	16	0	0	16
2018-08-29 16:45:00	2	60	8	68	67	0	6	74	0	10	0	10	18	0	0	18
2018-08-29 17:00:00	1	62	7	69	74	0	5	74	0	9	0	9	17	0	2	19
2018-08-29 17:15:00	2	64	6	70	80	0	4	80	0	9	2	11	22	0	3	25
2018-08-29 17:30:00	1	56	12	68	90	0	3	93	0	7	1	8	14	1	0	15
2018-08-29 17:45:00	0	46	7	53	89	0	5	94	0	7	0	7	17	0	1	18
2018-08-29 18:00:00	0	46	7	53	71	0	2	53	0	2	2	4	5	0	2	7
SYNCHRO INPUT																
	LT	THRU	RT	TOT	LT	THRU	RT	TOT	LT	THRU	RT	TOT	LT	THRU	RT	TOT
AM Peak	0	257	16	273	32	161	1	194	12	2	42	56	3	6	2	11
PM Peak	5	266	18	289	48	309	4	361	19	13	32	64	3	2	1	6
TRUCK %																
	LT	THRU	RT	TOT	LT	THRU	RT	TOT	LT	THRU	RT	TOT	LT	THRU	RT	TOT
AM Peak	#DIV/0!	5.4%	6.3%	5.5%	34.4%	11.8%	100.0%	18.0%	16.7%	0.0%	23.8%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
PM Peak	0.0%	7.1%	16.7%	7.6%	43.8%	4.5%	0.0%	9.7%	26.3%	0.0%	46.9%	31.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
PHF																
	LT	THRU	RT	TOT	LT	THRU	RT	TOT	LT	THRU	RT	TOT	LT	THRU	RT	TOT
AM Peak				0.93				0.88				0.70				0.55
PM Peak				0.95				0.96				0.89				0.75



FULTON COUNTY
Economic Development
Corporation

9460 County Road 14
Wauseon, Ohio 43567
419-337-9270

October 6, 2020

Frank Onweller
Fulton County Engineer
9120 County Road 14
Wauseon, Ohio 43567

Dear Frank,

After discussion with Vond Hall, Administrator for Fulton County, the county has committed to providing local funds of an additional \$75,000 as a match for the Ohio Public Works Commission Financial Assistance Program. These funds, along with funds contributed by York Township, constitute \$125,000. Additional financial resources from the Fulton County TID, ODOT Jobs & Commerce and 629 Roadway Funds constitute \$779,065 of the project. The requested grant amount from OPWC is \$318,577.

This roadway project is being brought to this committee due to the significant impact created by the expansion of the facility at North Star BlueScope Steel. North Star BlueScope Steel is making a \$700 million investment to upgrade their production capacity in an effort to produce 40% more steel coils. This investment will directly create an additional 91 employment opportunities at North Star BlueScope Steel. The additional coils that are produced will also create an impact on our ability to attract other steel processing facilities, suppliers and end-users to the county and region as well. For example, a trucking company has learned of our plans to upgrade County Road 10 and is interested in locating in York Township to serve North Star and Worthington Industries.

An economic impact study that was completed by an economic development expert is attached to the application to show both the direct and indirect impact made by North Star's significant investment.

We appreciate your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Matt Gilroy". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Matt Gilroy
Executive Director

Matt Gilroy
Executive Director

Kelly Carey
Assistant Director

Telephone: (419) 337-9270

E-mail: matt@fcedc-ohio.com

www.fcedc-ohio.com

The Estimated Local, Regional, and Statewide Economic and Fiscal Impacts of an Expansion of the North Star BlueScope Plant, Fulton County, Ohio

by
Barry J. Kornstein
Consulting Economic Researcher

March 8, 2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The North Star BlueScope facility, which is located just south of Interstate 90/80 about 35 miles west of Toledo in Fulton County, Ohio, is a high-tech steel producer, making hot rolled bands for end use in various industries including automotive, construction, agriculture and general manufacturing applications. Built in 1995, the facility currently employs 399 full-time and part-time employees with an annual payroll of \$45.9 million. Since it became the sole owner of the business in 2015, BlueScope Steel, a publicly held company headquartered in Australia, has made significant improvements to its processes, and upgraded machinery and equipment to enhance productivity, quality, and safety at the plant. This possible expansion will be the first major investment that significantly increases production capacities at the plant and square footage of the facilities. The purpose of this report is to document and communicate the regional and statewide economic and fiscal importance of the North Star BlueScope plant to Fulton County, the surrounding region, and the state of Ohio.

The analysis in this report is based on data provided by North Star BlueScope detailing its spending on various production inputs and the volume and value of production output during calendar year 2018. The North Star BlueScope plant currently employs 399 people and had a gross payroll of \$45.9million in fiscal year 2018. North Star BlueScope sold nearly \$1.5 billion worth of steel during the 2018 fiscal year. The expansion would add capacity to increase sales by \$525 million, employing an additional 91 people with wages, bonuses, profit sharing, and fringe benefits totaling \$11.7 million.

The spending data and employee residence information provided by North Star BlueScope indicate that the plant operates in a well-integrated six county region encompassing Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Lucas, Williams, and Wood counties in northwest Ohio. While North Star BlueScope spent about \$100 million on goods and services in the six-county region, only a quarter of that occurred in Fulton County.

Similarly, while 87 percent of employees live in one of the six counties, only 32 percent reside in Fulton County. It is clear that the plant's impact is felt throughout the region rather than concentrated in Fulton County. And since 65 percent of North Star BlueScope's spending with Ohio vendors occurs beyond the six-county region, the plant also has a significant impact on the rest of Ohio. I therefore analyze the effect of this expansion on the economy of Fulton County, the other five counties in the region, and the entire state of Ohio.

Based upon North Star BlueScope's own estimates supplemented by information on steel and ferroalloy manufacturing plants already operating within Ohio, about 79 percent of the value of the steel manufactured at the plant will be accounted for by the value of intermediate goods. From this information, we also estimate that North Star BlueScope purchases from Fulton County vendors are about 1.7 percent of the value of their sales, approximately \$25 million. For the six-county region the corresponding figures are 6.7 percent and \$100 million, and for the entire state of Ohio 19.3 percent and \$287 million. For the expansion, we assumed that this purchase pattern and the distribution of spending on particular types of goods and services would remain the same.

Based on this and other regional economic data, and using a customized industry input-output model to estimate the economic impacts of the North Star BlueScope plant, it is my opinion to a reasonable degree of economic certainty that the proposed expansion of the plant's total net annual economic impact in Ohio would be approximately 720 jobs and \$50 million in labor income. Of that, about 350 jobs and \$25 million in labor income would be concentrated in the six-county region including and surrounding Fulton County in the northwest corner of the state. Fulton County itself would see an increase of 145 jobs and \$14 million in labor income (including the expansion jobs). Further, it is my opinion to a reasonable degree of economic certainty that, due to the expanded operations of the North Star BlueScope plant and the household income associated with the additional jobs, state and local governments in Ohio would receive about \$6.7 million more in tax revenues annually than under current conditions. Of that total, about \$260,000 would be in the form of local income and sales tax receipts in Fulton County.

The construction and equipping of the expanded facilities will also have a short-term impact on the regional economy, boosting jobs and revenues for a two-year period. The results here are more speculative, since the exact number of contractors that will work on the project, where they reside, how much they will be paid, and which vendors will be supplying the capital equipment are unknown. However, using reasonable

assumptions concerning the number of workers and their pay, I estimate that the six-county region could see a two-year boost of around 340 jobs with nearly \$20 million in annual labor income just from the construction of the new plant facilities. Equipping the new plant with machinery, computers, vehicles, furniture, and fixtures would, at a bare minimum, result in a short-term increase of about 135 jobs with \$7 million in labor income in the region, over 80 percent of that within Fulton County. Nearly all of that impact would be the result of activity in wholesaling and truck transportation rather than the purchase of capital goods. It is possible that the capital equipment investment impact will be much higher depending on the locations of the eventual vendors.

The above estimates are for the economic and fiscal categories most easily quantified. Although difficult to quantify, it is also my opinion that there are other, positive economic impacts related to the expansion of the plant. For example, the area real estate market is linked to the payrolls at such facilities, but it is very difficult to sort out all the factors that contribute to housing values and commercial properties. Real estate markets are impacted over decades by complex interactions among many factors, including retirements, migration, mortgages, second incomes, second careers, children, as well as any industrial changes in the marketplace. Social indicators, like unemployment and crime, are also likely related to the North Star BlueScope plant's employment levels, as are public costs for unemployment benefits, retraining, and social services. And the finances of local school districts are linked to the North Star BlueScope plant's operations. North Star BlueScope pays property taxes annually, and employees pay property taxes on their homes as well.

In the remainder of the report, I describe the methods used in this study, provide the detailed economic and fiscal estimates, and also highlight the relative importance of manufacturing industries to Fulton County.

METHODOLOGY

Because the steel produced by the North Star BlueScope plant expansion will be sold in national and international markets, it will bring new dollars into the regional and state economy – as opposed to simply absorbing local dollars, as is the case for most retail and service operations. In this sense, the operation of the North Star BlueScope plant has large and predictable economic and fiscal impacts in Ohio. I now turn to a discussion of the methods used to measure the regional economic and fiscal impacts. First, I explain how I defined the regional economic footprint for purposes of this impact study. Then, I discuss in some detail the input-output model used to measure the statewide impacts.

Location and Economic Footprint

The North Star Bluescope plant is located in Fulton County, Ohio, in the village of Delta, within York township, just south of Interstate 90/80 and 35 miles west of Toledo. The table below shows the current distribution of employee residence by county along with aggregated purchase data for selected counties for 2018. Because North Star Bluescope is a large employer requiring skilled workers in a county with just 42,000 people (and the closest neighboring county has only 27,000 people) it must pull from a fairly wide commuting shed. Less than 32 percent of its employees live in Fulton County. Aside from the two Michigan counties, it is clear that the plant draws from all six of the counties in the northwest corner of Ohio, with the plant being located nearly in their center. The purchase data also shows a clear pattern of regionalization covering the entire six-county region. About 35 percent of all Ohio purchases occur in those counties, while only one of the six contiguous counties to the south and east of this region had more than \$120,000 in purchases in 2018.

It is, therefore, very likely that much of the spin-off activity resulting from the household spending of North Star Bluescope employees does not impact Fulton County, but that most of it is captured within the six-county region. Additionally, while the dollar values of the business-to-business spending by North Star Bluescope are high enough to generate significant spin-off activity in Fulton County and the surrounding counties, because 65 percent of the goods and services purchased in Ohio go to businesses in other parts of the state North Star Bluescope has a significant impact beyond the six-county region. Therefore, I utilize economic models of Fulton County, the five surrounding counties, and one of the State of Ohio to derive the overall impacts.

**North Star Bluescope Employee Residence by
County and Purchases for Select Counties**

State - County	Employees	Percent	Purchases
OH - Fulton	126	31.6%	\$25,681,072
OH - Lucas	126	31.6%	\$57,706,501
OH - Henry	37	9.3%	\$1,030,471
OH - Wood	32	8.0%	\$11,357,621
OH - Williams	16	4.0%	\$917,077
OH - Defiance	9	2.3%	\$3,398,768
OH - Ottawa	4	1.0%	
OH - Geauga	1	0.3%	
OH - Cuyahoga	1	0.3%	
Ohio Total	352	88.2%	\$287,648,467
MI - Lenawee	26	6.5%	
MI - Monroe	17	4.3%	
MI - Oakland	1	0.3%	
MI - Branch	1	0.3%	
MI - Hillsdale	1	0.3%	
Michigan Total	46	11.5%	
IN - Steuben	1	0.3%	
Total	399		
Six-county region	346	86.7%	\$100,091,510

Note: Employees as of February, 2019, and purchases for calendar year 2018.

Input-Output Model of Ohio

To evaluate the economic and fiscal impacts of the North Star BlueScope plant, I used standard regional economic impact methods. I obtained detailed economic data for each of the six counties and the State of Ohio, and used them to build IMPLAN input-output models of the region.¹ The model is able to simulate the effects of changes in economic activity for any of 536 regional industries. It also can predict detailed inter-industry purchases and household spending related to industrial changes. Such region-specific models have the advantage that they consider those industrial supplies and retail items likely available in the region, and thus provide more precise economic impact estimates than one that assumes everything is available in the region. The more that local industries can support the plant operation and the employees' household

¹ As best I can tell, IMPLAN is one of the most widely used regional input-output modeling systems in the world. It has been used for thousands of impact studies. It was developed by economists at the University of Minnesota, and is sold by IMPLAN, Inc. See implan.com for documentation.

demands, the greater the regional economic multipliers, and hence the greater the predicted regional economic impact.

The North Star BlueScope plant is usually classified into North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) code 331221, Rolled Steel Shape Manufacturing, but the manufacturing process at the plant incorporates elements utilized in the further upstream sector 331110, Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing. Their official definitions are as follows:

(331221) This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in rolling or drawing shapes (except wire), such as plate, sheet, strip, rod, and bar, from purchased steel.

(331110) This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) direct reduction of iron ore; (2) manufacturing pig iron in molten or solid form; (3) converting pig iron into steel; (4) making steel; (5) making steel and manufacturing shapes (e.g., bar, plate, rod, sheet, strip, wire); (6) making steel and forming pipe and tube; and (7) manufacturing electrometallurgical ferroalloys. Ferroalloys add critical elements, such as silicon and manganese for carbon steel and chromium, vanadium, tungsten, titanium, and molybdenum for low- and high-alloy metals. Ferroalloys include iron-rich alloys and more pure forms of elements added during the steel manufacturing process that alter or improve the characteristics of the metal being made.

<https://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/index.html>

At the heart of regional input-output models are industrial production functions, which are recipes for producing the products of an industry, what is needed and relatively how much is spent on each input. These are combined with estimates of how much of the supply needs of an industry can be provided by other regional industries. The models use federal data on the presence of industries in the local economy to predict how much of an industry's inputs can be supplied locally versus that which must be imported from other regional economies. Fortunately, the purchase data from North Star BlueScope was categorized in enough detail so that I could combine it with IMPLAN's default industry production functions for the two relevant NAICS sectors to produce a customized production function for the plant. The geographic detail of the purchase data also allowed me to specify the percentage of each input that could be obtained locally.

Rather than just specifying the number of jobs in Fulton County due to the expansion and the anticipated increase in sales and running a multi-region analysis in IMPLAN (which models the interactions among businesses and households in different regions, in this case the six counties and the rest of Ohio), the analysis was divided into parts for two reasons. First, the commuting pattern associated with the plant is quite different from the default in IMPLAN (or in the Census Bureau county level data). Second, steel plants require some very expensive inputs that are purchased in bulk from specific suppliers located in specific places. Getting the geographic locations and high dollar values together correctly matters. For these reasons we modeled the household spending of the new employees in the counties they reside in, assuming their residential distribution mirrors that of current employees. We also created unique industry spending patterns for each of the six counties and the rest of Ohio reflecting the calendar year purchase data provided by North Star BlueScope. In this way the results below represent a fairly accurate representation of a scaling up of current plant operations.

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Based on that method, the IMPLAN model uses annual economic data to provide reasonable estimates of statewide effects on sales, jobs, and payrolls for export-based expansions or contractions of any of 536 industries in Ohio. In the table below, I summarize the results of the IMPLAN simulations I ran on the six customized county models and the regional model containing the remaining 82 Ohio counties. The table is divided into sections covering the estimated impacts within each of the six northwest Ohio counties, the rest of Ohio, and the Ohio statewide totals. Fulton County, where the direct impact (the expansion) occurs, is listed first. The impacts in the other regions can be considered the spin-off activity to the rest of the state resulting from the expansion. A discussion of the relevant economic terms follows the table.

Estimated Local, Regional, and Statewide Impact North Star Bluescope Plant Expansion

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Fulton County				
Direct Effect	91.0	\$11,730,000	\$98,549,985	\$525,000,023
Indirect Effect	30.1	\$1,821,944	\$3,389,815	\$10,110,002
Induced Effect	23.7	\$757,426	\$1,487,697	\$2,744,894
Total Effect	144.7	\$14,309,371	\$103,427,497	\$537,854,919
Defiance County				
Indirect Effect	10.2	\$433,885	\$727,314	\$1,401,197
Induced Effect	3.8	\$134,671	\$243,358	\$433,768
Total Effect	14.0	\$568,557	\$970,672	\$1,834,965
Henry County				
Indirect Effect	3.1	\$140,783	\$207,790	\$436,570
Induced Effect	4.7	\$147,415	\$315,714	\$577,355
Total Effect	7.8	\$288,198	\$523,503	\$1,013,926
Lucas County				
Indirect Effect	88.8	\$5,161,670	\$7,972,160	\$19,508,515
Induced Effect	50.6	\$2,314,495	\$4,074,648	\$6,775,794
Total Effect	139.4	\$7,476,166	\$12,046,808	\$26,284,308
Williams County				
Indirect Effect	1.5	\$52,761	\$101,712	\$393,746
Induced Effect	2.3	\$80,567	\$154,417	\$283,894
Total Effect	3.8	\$133,327	\$256,129	\$677,641
Wood County				
Indirect Effect	27.8	\$1,973,890	\$2,893,994	\$5,164,408
Induced Effect	12.8	\$475,511	\$920,293	\$1,613,317
Total Effect	40.7	\$2,449,401	\$3,814,287	\$6,777,725
Rest of Ohio				
Indirect Effect	244.0	\$19,124,206	\$39,761,862	\$92,738,883
Induced Effect	128.2	\$5,948,953	\$10,665,539	\$18,153,078
Total Effect	372.3	\$25,073,159	\$50,427,402	\$110,891,960
Statewide Totals				
Direct Effect	91	\$11,730,000	\$98,549,985	\$525,000,023
Indirect Effect	405.4	\$28,709,139	\$55,054,647	\$129,753,321
Induced Effect	226.2	\$9,859,039	\$17,861,667	\$30,582,100
Total Effect	722.6	\$50,298,178	\$171,466,298	\$685,335,444
Implied Multiplier	7.94	4.29	1.74	1.31

Source: IMPLAN version 3.1 input-output models of Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Lucas, Williams, and Wood counties and a region consisting of the remaining 82 Ohio counties. 2017 IMPLAN economic data. Values in 2021 dollars. Results presented are sums of all household and industry spending analyses.

For each of several impact types (Employment, Labor Income, Value Added and Output), the IMPLAN model begins with a direct effect – here, a plant expansion. The direct

effect would be a change at the plant, an additional 91 employees earning \$11.7 million in compensation producing \$525 million worth of steel. Labor income includes fringe benefits (both privately provided, such as health insurance or retirement fund matches, and government provided, such as Social Security and Medicare payments) as well as proprietor income (e.g. self-employment and unincorporated small businesses). Value added refers to the value of the product that is not tied to the prices of the purchased inputs. It is the difference between the sales value of the steel products and the value of all the purchased inputs, so it is the additional value gained during the production process. Since an input of one industry is the output of an industry upstream in the production process, focusing on value added avoids double counting. State level GDP, for example, is just the sum of the value added at all businesses in the state (not the sum of their output/sales). Given a Direct Effect, the IMPLAN model calculates an Indirect Effect, Induced Effect, Total Effect, and an economic Multiplier.

The Indirect Effect in the table refers to the linkages between the exporting industry (steel) and its industrial vendors (raw materials, transportation, electricity, tools, computers, insurance, etc.). When the exporting industry expands or contracts, it raises or lowers its purchases from its vendors, thus changing their employment and payrolls. Of course, the vendors also purchase goods and services from each other, so that the total indirect effect includes all the inter-industry linkages.

The Induced Effect refers to the impact of the new sales in the exporting industry (steel) on the local economy through the rounds of re-spending of the additional household income caused by the operation of the plant. Regional sales of cars, groceries, building supplies, banking services, and so on are all sensitive to growth in disposable income, as are donations to nonprofit groups, churches, and charities. The induced effect includes the household spending of all households affected directly and by the indirect linkages (the employees benefiting from the indirect effects). The Total Effect is the sum of the Direct, Indirect and Induced Effects.

The table clearly shows that the expansion of the North Star BlueScope plant would have considerable impact both locally, regionally, and statewide. Within Fulton County we estimate that about 145 total jobs would be supported by the expansion of the plant (including the extra jobs at the plant). Those jobs infuse the local economy with an additional \$14.3 million in labor income. Those figures represent roughly 0.5 and 1.1 percent of current jobs and labor income in Fulton County, so the impacts are noticeable. Those jobs would be associated with approximately \$103 million in value added, about 4.6% of current value added in Fulton County. Roughly a fifth of the jobs and \$1.8 million of income would be due to business-to-business spending, both

between North Star BlueScope and its suppliers within Fulton County and between those suppliers themselves. An additional 24 jobs and \$750,000 of income would be due to the household spending of North Star BlueScope employees and those households affected by the added business-to-business spending within the county (induced effects tend to result in lower average income per job because much of the employment is in lower paying retail and personal service industries).

Beyond Fulton County, we can see that the expansion would have effects in each of the other five counties in northwest Ohio, ranging from just 4 jobs and income of \$133,000 in Williams County to 140 jobs and \$7.5 million in labor income in Lucas County. In each case, that results from both the spending done by North Star BlueScope in the county (indirect effect), and the household spending of its new employees who live in other counties and the spending of households benefiting from North Star BlueScope's use of local vendors (induced effect). Beyond the six-county region, North Star BlueScope's reach is wide enough that the expansion would support 370 jobs throughout the rest of Ohio, with labor income totaling \$25 million.

In sum, the North Star BlueScope plant expansion would likely benefit the state of Ohio by supporting an additional 630 jobs in addition to the 91 jobs at the plant itself. Those jobs would add about \$38.5 million in labor income to state households. With the affected businesses adding around \$73 million to the state GDP. Including the plant, the expansion would support about \$171 million of Ohio's GDP.

A few things about the multiplier line in the table are worth mentioning. The IMPLAN Multipliers allow a reasonable prediction of the total statewide economic impact of a change such as the Direct Effect. For example, looking at the Employment column of the table, the estimated job multiplier for the North Star BlueScope expansion in Ohio is 7.94, meaning that for every job at North Star BlueScope, another 6.94 jobs are created elsewhere in Ohio. Similarly, the multiplier for Labor Income for Ohio in the table is 4.29, meaning that for every dollar of income created at North Star BlueScope another \$3.29 in income is created in other Ohio industries. The Output Multiplier for Ohio, 1.31 as shown in the table, measures the total statewide revenues of companies divided by the direct North Star BlueScope revenues of \$525 million. The Output Multiplier of 1.31 means that companies in Ohio see an additional \$0.31 in sales when North Star BlueScope sales rise by one dollar. Finally, the Value-Added Multiplier estimates the sales dollars that 'stick' to Ohio. Value added refers to the portion of total sales that is accounted for by regional companies and which stimulate the regional economy.² The

² For an insightful example of value added, consider the purchase of a new car at a Toledo area dealership. If a resident spent \$25,000 on a new Ford Escape, most of the dollars would flow

Value Added Multiplier of 1.74 means that companies in Ohio add \$0.74 in value to the Ohio economy for every \$1 added by the North Star BlueScope plant expansion. The distinction between Output and Value Added is important in regional economic studies since much of what goes into the total value of a product is intermediate goods and services purchased from vendors outside the region, and thus local economic activity can affect many regions.

The employment multiplier is so large because a large volume of steel can be produced with relatively few employees (compared to other industries) and about 80 percent of its value is in the inputs. Per employee, a steel plant is purchasing a very high value of intermediate goods and services. So, there are a lot of jobs created in industries where the value of the goods and services per employee is much less than it is for steel. This results in a high employment multiplier and much lower output multiplier. The income multiplier is significantly lower than the job multiplier because steel plant jobs pay much better than most of the jobs benefiting from their impact.

Taxes and Fiscal Impacts

To reasonably estimate the fiscal impacts of an industrial expansion or contraction in a region, analysts must rely on company records and local sources of data. I turn now to a discussion of the types of taxes and how I link fiscal impacts to economic impacts. My estimates are summarized in the next table. The entries in the first three lines of the table, referring to company direct tax payments made to local and state governments for property taxes, sales taxes, commercial activity taxes, and energy taxes, are based on information provided by North Star BlueScope. It is assumed that the sales, commercial activity, and energy taxes paid after the expansion is complete will be in proportion to the added output of steel, so that the additional tax payments resulting from the expansion are just the percentage increase in output multiplied by the payments made in 2018.

The property tax figure is speculative. Currently, the North Star BlueScope plant is assessed at \$22.8 million. The estimate in the table assumes that the expansion will be valued at \$50 million. The taxable value would be 35 percent of that, at a rate of 75 cents per \$100 of value, just above the current rate across all jurisdictions.

immediately to the manufacturer of the car, built in Louisville with top management in Detroit. Only a few thousand dollars in dealer prep work and commissions would be captured in the Toledo economy. So, in economic parlance, the value of output (sales) would be \$25,000, and value added might be only \$3,000.

The impacts on governments are much greater than these direct payments since employees end up paying an array of state and local income and sales taxes. These estimated tax revenues are related both to the direct North Star BlueScope wages and salaries and to the indirect and induced labor income statewide, as predicted by our IMPLAN models. I estimate that the total annual fiscal impact in Ohio will be \$6.7 million, as summarized in the table, with the methods of estimating the last four lines discussed below.

Estimated Annual Fiscal Impacts of North Star Bluescope Plant Expansion

Local property taxes paid directly by company	\$1,312,500
State of Ohio electricity taxes paid directly by company	\$882,820.31
State of Ohio sales and commercial activity taxes paid directly by company	\$1,296,798.69
State of Ohio individual income taxes linked to payrolls	\$929,226
State of Ohio sales taxes linked to payrolls	\$1,273,650
City and Village income taxes linked to payrolls	\$674,636
Local sales taxes linked to payrolls	\$303,182
Total State and Local Taxes	\$6,672,813

Note: Of the city and village income taxes, \$161,647 is collected in Fulton County. Of the local sales taxes, \$96,766 is collected in Fulton County.

Because I used six county models and a model for the rest of the state, I can estimate the sales and income tax revenues linked to the North Star BlueScope expansion at both the state and local levels. Employees pay state and local sales taxes when they spend their wages in the local economy and are also liable for state and local income taxes in Ohio.

In addition, all of the fiscal impacts in these lines are calculated based on three categories of impact. There is a fiscal impact due to the direct, indirect and induced effect that occurs in Fulton County, and there is a combined indirect and induced effect that occurs in businesses and households spread throughout the other five counties in the region and the rest of Ohio.

Ohio State Sales and Income Tax

By comparing the ratio of tax receipts to regional labor income, I calculate 'effective' tax rates and use those to estimate the amount of Ohio income and sales taxes linked to North Star BlueScope expansion payroll and impacts throughout the state. Labor income data by county comes from the US Bureau of Economic Analysis while the tax receipt data is compiled from multiple tax research reports released annually by the Ohio Department of Taxation. I used a three-year average effective rate over the period

2015-17 (the last three years for which all data is complete). The results are shown in the table below.

For each of the six counties in the northwest Ohio region, we apply the appropriate effective rate to the labor income effect in the county. We apply the statewide effective rates to the labor income effect that is spread out over the rest of the state. Calculated this way, I estimate that state government revenues attributable to the North Star BlueScope expansion will be \$929,000 in income taxes and \$1.27 million in sales taxes.

Effective Tax Rates, as a Percentage of Labor Income, Three-Year Average (2015-17)

	State Individual		Municipal	
	Income Tax	State Sales Tax	income tax	Local Sales Tax
Defiance County, OH	1.78%	3.39%	1.12%	0.59%
Fulton County, OH	1.84%	2.59%	1.03%	0.68%
Henry County, OH	1.95%	2.29%	0.86%	0.60%
Lucas County, OH	1.53%	2.69%	1.55%	0.69%
Williams County, OH	1.46%	2.18%	1.23%	0.57%
Wood County, OH	1.91%	2.82%	1.26%	0.49%
State of Ohio	1.94%	2.41%	1.42%	0.55%

Sources: Labor income data from US Bureau of Economic Analysis, tax data from Ohio State Department of Taxation.

Local Income and Sales Taxes

Note that employees of the North Star BlueScope plant not only pay state income and sales taxes, they also pay local income and sales taxes. The annual impact of these payments can be reasonably estimated, too, and are significant.

Seven municipalities in Fulton County levy a local income tax, with total tax revenues of \$11.9 million in 2016. This tax applies to the wages, salaries and most other income of city and village workers. I assume that North Star BlueScope workers' pay the 1.5 percent village of Delta tax rate. I do not know the distribution of the other jobs in Fulton County impacted by North Star BlueScope, nor the distribution among taxing jurisdictions of the jobs in other counties, or how much of the associated incomes are subject to local income taxes, but it is reasonable to assume they mirror the overall geographic distribution of jobs in each county. We can therefore divide the total local income tax revenues collected in each county by the labor income in the county to arrive at effective tax rates. Similarly, for the payroll associated with the indirect and induced effects beyond the six-county region, we use the statewide average effective rate for municipal income taxes of 1.42 percent. Thus, I estimate that North Star BlueScope expansion employees and those of other impacted companies in Fulton

County and beyond are responsible for about \$675,000 of local income tax revenue. Of that, about \$162,000 would be collected in Fulton County.

Beyond the state government receipts from the 5.75 percent state sales tax, local governments in Ohio collected \$2.1 billion in sales taxes in 2017. Fulton County levies a 1.5 percent sales tax, resulting in \$7.9 million in collections during 2017. We apply the effective rate of 0.68 percent in the table above to the direct and spinoff effects within Fulton County, and the appropriate effective rates to the spinoff effects occurring in the other five counties in the region and the rest of the state. Applying these rates to the appropriate total labor income effect, I estimate that \$303,000 in local sales taxes would be generated as a result of the North Star BlueScope plant expansion. Of that, about \$97,000 would be collected in Fulton County.

Although harder to measure, additional tax impacts are also likely. For example, corporations around the region are liable for state commercial activity taxes, and there are many such businesses linked to the North Star BlueScope operations. Unemployment insurance taxes, insurance premiums taxes, building permit fees, motor vehicle sales taxes, and many other business tax categories are all affected by the operations of the plant. Employees also pay gasoline taxes and property taxes, and there are positive effects on the regional real estate market.

CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

There are short-term impacts arising from the construction and equipping of the new facilities, as well. The project is budgeted for \$233 million in direct construction spending and \$208 for capital equipment purchases. I modeled the construction and capital equipment purchases separately, with the results presented in the following table.

The construction schedule is currently two years, so the model assumes half of the total spending in each year (\$116.5 million). North Star BlueScope anticipates about 500 contractors will work on the site at some point during the construction period. Assuming that each will spend about 40 percent of the two-year period (about 9-10 months) working on their part of the project, they expect an average of about 200 contractors on-site on any given day. Assuming an average annual wage of \$60,000 and benefits typical of the sector, the expansion construction will add about \$14.2 million in labor income to the region each year for the two years of construction. This level of activity can be expected to support an additional \$19 million in sales (output) regionally, helping to employ a further 145 people in jobs with \$5.6 million of labor income (wages plus benefits). Altogether, the two-year construction phase can be expected to temporarily boost employment in the region by 345 jobs and increase incomes by nearly

\$20 million. Though centered in Fulton County, the construction impacts in the table should be seen as regional impacts in the six-county northwest Ohio area.

**Estimated Impact of the North Star Bluescope Expansion
Construction and Capital Equipment Investment**

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Construction				
Direct Effect	200	\$14,241,158	\$14,241,158	\$116,500,000
Indirect Effect	63.7	\$3,034,129	\$5,084,006	\$9,690,546
Induced Effect	81.7	\$2,605,508	\$5,043,561	\$9,403,532
Total Effect	345.4	\$19,880,795	\$24,368,725	\$135,594,078
Capital Equipment				
Direct Effect	76.2	\$4,651,032	\$8,308,620	\$14,083,857
Indirect Effect	33.5	\$1,541,914	\$2,591,261	\$4,655,309
Induced Effect	28.6	\$1,016,101	\$1,943,155	\$3,487,615
Total Effect	138.3	\$7,209,048	\$12,843,035	\$22,226,784

Source: IMPLAN version 3.1 input-output models of Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Lucas, Williams, and Wood counties and a region consisting of the remaining 82 Ohio counties. 2017 IMPLAN economic data. Values in 2020 dollars.

We modeled the \$208 million in capital equipment spending using IMPLAN’s equipment, furniture, and fixtures investment spending profile for the primary metal industries. We centered the spending in Fulton County and conducted a multi-region analysis with the other five counties in the region and the model for the rest of the state. The results in the table reflect the statewide impacts, though the direct effect is entirely within Fulton County. The capital equipment impact should be seen as an absolute floor for the possible economic impact of equipping the North Star BlueScope expansion. We can see in the results that IMPLAN expects that just \$14 million of the \$208 million in spending needed to equip the expansion will occur in Fulton County. A detailed examination of the results (not shown) reveals that nearly all of that \$14 million goes towards wholesale trade and truck transportation, the middlemen rather than the equipment itself. The indirect and induced impacts in the table are the result of that limited activity.

Unfortunately, since a list of vendors for the capital equipment has not yet been decided upon, we cannot do any better at modeling this part of the expansion. The 138 jobs, \$7.2 million in labor income, and \$22.2 million in output is the absolute lowest impact, however.

NOTE ON MANUFACTURING'S IMPORTANCE IN THE FULTON COUNTY AREA

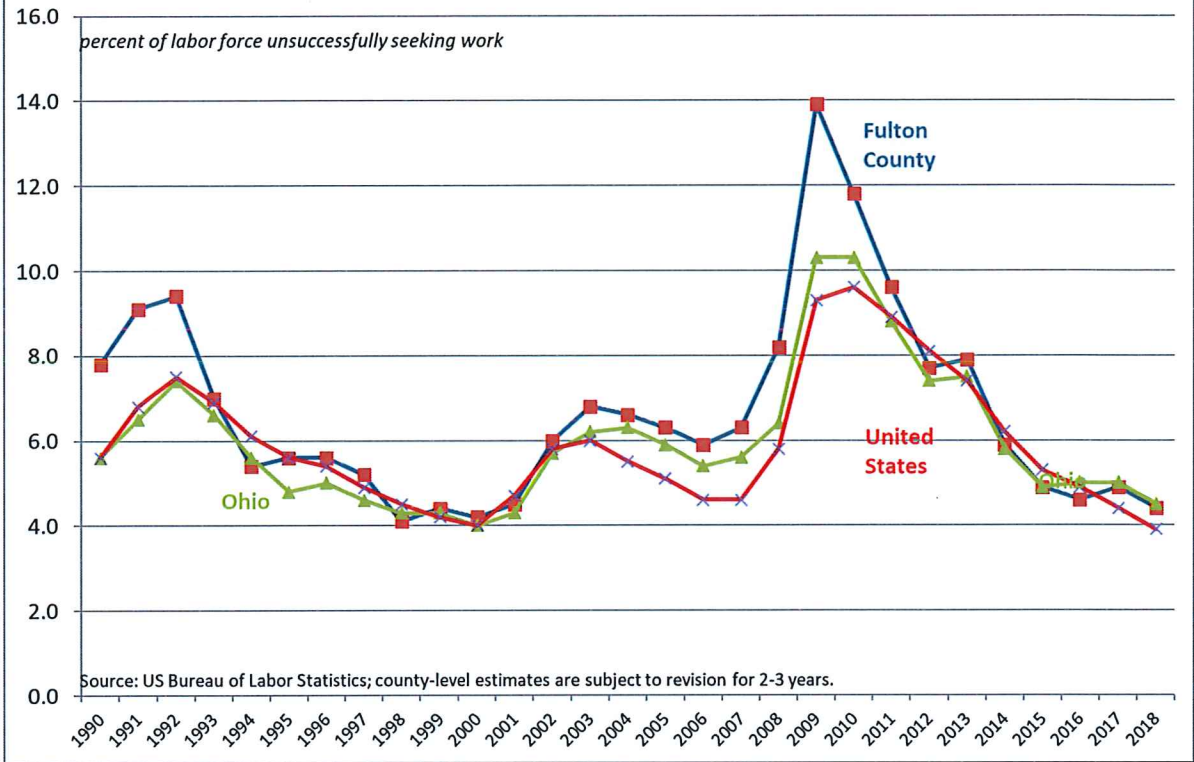
While not the primary focus of this report, it is useful to highlight the relative concentration of manufacturing in the Fulton County area economy. Fulton County supported 9,530 manufacturing jobs in 2001, was down to just 5,810 by 2011, but rebounded to have 7,240 manufacturing jobs in 2017. That was 35.1 percent of all jobs in all industries in the county in 2001, and about 50.8 percent of total labor compensation (due to the high average annual pay of manufacturing jobs) in the county. Now manufacturing jobs account for 29 percent of all jobs and 44 percent of labor compensation in Fulton County. I organized data on jobs and compensation by industry over the past ten years and summarized it in the table below. Compared to the state of Ohio and the nation as a whole, manufacturing employment and compensation in Fulton County has done very well. While manufacturing's share of employment has dropped statewide and nationwide it has actually increased in Fulton County. Fulton County remains heavily dependent on manufacturing.

Manufacturing's Economic Importance in Fulton County										
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Manufacturing's Share of All Jobs										
Fulton County, OH	28.8%	25.0%	24.6%	24.6%	25.0%	25.5%	25.7%	27.1%	28.4%	29.0%
State of Ohio	11.3%	10.2%	10.0%	10.2%	10.3%	10.4%	10.4%	10.4%	10.3%	10.3%
United States	7.8%	7.2%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	6.9%	6.9%	6.8%	6.8%
Manufacturing's Share of Total Labor Compensation										
Fulton County, OH	45.5%	40.1%	40.7%	41.6%	41.3%	41.2%	41.7%	42.9%	43.7%	44.0%
State of Ohio	17.6%	15.7%	15.7%	16.1%	15.9%	15.7%	15.9%	15.8%	15.5%	15.4%
United States	11.6%	10.8%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.6%	10.5%	10.4%	10.2%	10.2%

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis

Fulton County's manufacturing base suffered losses in the 1980s but has remained fairly steady since that time in contrast to much of the nation. Because it is so dependent on manufacturing, Fulton County tends to be hit harder during recessionary times than the rest of Ohio or the nation as a whole. We can see this in the figure below. Fulton County's unemployment rate was well above that of Ohio and the nation during the early 1990s and was above both again from 2003 through 2011, with the years 2009 and 2010 being far above the national average rate. The Great Recession of 2008-09 triggered a fall in manufacturing employment, but the county has rebounded with its manufacturing base and the area's unemployment rate has generally been even with the state and national rates during the recovery (see figure).

Unemployment Rates Fulton County, State of Ohio, United States











**DISTRICT 5
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS
QUESTIONNAIRE
ROUND 35**

Name of Applicant: Robert W. Trowbridge

Project Title: County Road 10 Improvements

The following questions are to be answered for each application submitted for State Issue II SCIP, LTIP and Loan Projects. Please provide specific information using the best documentation available to you. Justification of your responses to these questions will be required if your project is selected for funding, so please provide correct and accurate responses. **Communities and Townships under 5,000 in population should also complete the Small Government Criteria.**

1. What percentage of the project in repair A= 100%, replacement B= %, expansion C= %, and new D= %? (Use dollar amounts of project to figure percentages and make sure the total equals one hundred(100) percent) A+B= 100% C+D= % **ORC Reference(s):164.06(B)(1); 164.14(E)(10)**

Repair/Replacement = Repair or Replacement of public facilities owned by the government (any subdivision of the state).

New/Expansion = Replacement of privately owned wells, septic systems, private water or wastewater systems, etc.

- 2a. Existing Physical Condition of Infrastructure **ORC Reference(s):164.06(B)(2);164.14(E)(9);164.14(E)(2); 164.14(E)(8)**

Points	Category	Description	Examples
10	Failing	Infrastructure has reached a point where it requires replacement, reconstruction or reconfiguration to fulfill its purpose	-Intersection Reconfiguration due to accident problem- Structural paving of 3.5" or greater of additional pavement - Pavement Widening to meet ODOT L&D Standards - Complete Pavement Reconstruction - Water or Sewer Line Replacement - Water or Sewer Plant Replacement - Widening graded shoulder width to ODOT L&D Standard -Complete Bridge or Culvert replacement
8	Poor	The condition is substandard and requires repair or restoration in order to return to the intended level of service and comply with current design standards. Infrastructure contains deficiency and is functioning at a diminished capacity.	-Multiple course of paving - Structural Culvert Lining - Bridge Deck Replacement - Replacement of a significant part of a water or sewer plant - Single course of paving with 25% base repair-Widening

			graded shoulder width to less than ODOT L&D Standard
6	Fading	The condition requires reconditioning to continue to function as originally intended.	-Single course of paving -Sewer Lining Projects -Water tower painting -Replacement of pumps, hydrants, valves, filters, etc in existing water and sewer systems-Widening aggregate berm on existing graded shoulder width
4	Fair	The condition is average, not good or poor. The infrastructure is still functioning as originally intended. Minor deficiencies exist requiring repair to continue to function as originally intended and/or to meet current design standards	
2	Good	The condition is safe and suitable to purpose. Infrastructure is functioning as originally intended, but requires minor repairs and/or upgrades to meet current design standards	
0	Excellent	The condition is new or requires no repair. Or, no supporting documentation has been submitted	

2b. Age of Infrastructure **ORC Reference(s):164.06(B)(2)**

Life	20	30	50
Project Type	Road	Wastewater and Water Treatment	Bridge/Culvert, Sanitary Sewer, Water Supply, Storm Water, Solid Waste
Points			
0	0-4 Years	0-6 Years	0-10 Years
1	5-8 Years	7-12 Years	11-20 Years
2	9-12 Years	13-18 Years	21-30 Years
3	13-16 Years	19-24 Years	31-40 Years
4	17-20 Years	25-30 Years	41-50 Years
5	20+ Years	30+ Years	50+ Years

3. Health and Safety Rating: **ORC Reference(s):164.06(B)(4),164.14(E)(1); 164.14(E)(10)**

If the proposed project is not approved what category would best represent the impact on the general health

and/or public safety?

ROADS

- ✓ Extremely Critical: Resurfacing, Restoration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (4R) of a Major Access Road.*
- Critical: Resurfacing, Restoration and Rehabilitation (3R) of a Major Access Road.*
- Major: Resurfacing, Restoration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (4R) of a Minor Access Road.*
- Moderate: Resurfacing, Restoration and Rehabilitation (3R) of a Minor Access Road.*
- Minimal: Preventative Maintenance of a Major Access Road.
- No Impact: Preventative Maintenance of a Minor Access Road.

Projects that have a variety of work will be scored in the LOWEST category of work contained in the Construction Estimate.

Road/Street Classifications:

- ✓ *Major Access Road:* Roads or streets that have a dual function of providing access to adjacent properties and providing through or connecting service between other roads.
- Minor Access Road:* Roads or streets that primarily provide access to adjacent properties without through continuity, such as cul-de-sacs or loop roads or streets.
- Preventative Maintenance:* Non Structural Pavement work such as chip sealing, cape sealing, micro-surfacing, crack sealing, etc.

*(3R) Resurfacing, Restoration and Rehabilitation - Improvements to existing roadways, which have as their main purpose, the restoration of the physical features (pavement, curb, guardrail, etc.) without altering the original design elements. **(Surface and Intermediate layer Mill and Fills, overlays with less than or equal to 3.5" of additional pavement, etc....)**

*(4R) Resurfacing, Restoration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction - Much like 3R, except that 4R allows for the complete reconstruction of the roadway and alteration of certain design elements (i.e., lane widths, shoulder width, SSD, **overlays with greater than 3.5" of additional pavement.** etc.).

BRIDGES SUFFICIENCY RATING

- Extremely Critical: 0-25, or a General Appraisal rating of 3 or less.
- Critical: 27-50, or a General Appraisal rating of 4.
- Major: 51-65 or a General Appraisal rating of 5 or 6.
- Moderate: 66-80 or a General Appraisal rating of 7.

Minimal: 81-100 or a General Appraisal rating of more than 7.

No Impact: Bridge on a new roadway.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS

Extremely Critical: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) orders in the form of a consent decree, findings and orders or court order. Health Department Construction Ban.

Critical: Improvements ordered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the form of NPDES Orders.

Major: Replace deficient appurtenances. Update existing processes due to EPA recommendations.

Moderate: Increase capacity to meet current needs or update processes to improve effluent quality.

Minimal: New/Expansion project to meet a specific development proposal.

No Impact: New/Expansion to meet future or projected needs.

WATER TREATMENT PLANT

Extremely Critical: EPA orders in the form of a consent decree, findings and orders or court order.

Critical: Improvements to meet Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Regulations and/or NPDES Orders.

Major: Replace deficient appurtenances. Update existing processes due to EPA recommendations.

Moderate: Increase capacity to meet current needs or update processes to improve water quality.

Minimal: New/Expansion project to meet a specific development proposal.

No Impact: New/Expansion to meet future or projected needs.

COMBINED SEWER SEPARATIONS (May be construction of either new storm or sanitary sewer as long as the result is two separate sewer systems.)

Extremely Critical: EPA orders in the form of a consent decree, findings and orders or court order. Health Department Construction Ban.

Critical: Separate, due to chronic backup or flooding in basements.

Major: Separate, due to documented water quality impairment, or due to EPA recommendations.

Moderate: Separate, due to specific development proposal within or upstream of the combined system area.

Minimal: Separate, to conform to current design standards.

No Impact: No positive health effect.

STORM SEWERS

Extremely Critical: EPA orders in the form of a consent decree, findings and orders or court order.

Critical: Chronic flooding (structure damage).

Major: Inadequate capacity (land damage).

Moderate: Inadequate capacity with no associated damage.

Minimal: New/Expansion to meet current needs.

No Impact: New/Expansion to meet future or project needs.

CULVERTS

Extremely Critical: Structurally deficient or functionally obsolete. Deterioration has already caused a safety Critical:hazard to the public.

Critical: Inadequate capacity with land damage and the existing or high probability of property damage.

Major: Inadequate capacity (land damage).

Moderate: Inadequate capacity with no associated damage.

Minimal: New/Expansion to meet current needs.

No Impact: New/Expansion to meet future or projected needs.

SANITARY SEWERS

Extremely Critical: EPA orders in the form of a consent decree, findings and orders or court order. Health Department Construction Ban.

Critical: Replace, due to chronic pipe failure, chronic backup or flooding in basements. Improvements ordered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the form of NPDES Orders.

Major: Replace, due to inadequate capacity or infiltration, or due to EPA recommendations.

Moderate: Rehabilitate to increase capacity to meet current needs or to reduce inflow and infiltration.

Minimal: New/Expansion project to meet a specific development proposal.

No Impact: New/Expansion to meet future or projected needs.

SANITARY LIFT STATIONS AND FORCE MAINS

Extremely Critical: Structurally deficient. Deterioration has already caused a safety/health hazard to the public, or, EPA orders in the form of a consent decree, findings and orders or court order.

Critical: Inadequate capacity with actual or a high probability of property damage. Improvements ordered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the form of NPDES Orders.

Major: EPA recommendations, or, reduces a probable health and/or safety problem.

Moderate: Rehabilitate to increase capacity to meet current needs.

Minimal: New/Expansion to meet a specific development proposal.

No Impact: New/Expansion to meet future or projected needs.

WATER PUMP STATIONS

Extremely Critical: Structurally deficient. Deterioration has already caused a safety hazard to the public, or, EPA orders in the form of a consent decree, findings and orders or court order.

Critical: Inadequate capacity with the inability to maintain pressure required for fire flows.

Major: Replace due to inadequate capacity or EPA recommendations.

Moderate: Rehabilitate to increase capacity to meet current needs.

Minimal: New/Expansion to meet a specific development proposal.

No Impact: New/Expansion to meet future or projected needs.

WATER LINES/WATER TOWERS

Extremely Critical: Solve low water pressure or excessive incidents of main breaks in project area.

Critical: Replace, due to deficiency such as excessive corrosion, etc.

Major: Replace undersized water lines as upgrading process.

Moderate: Increase capacity to meet current needs.

Minimal: New/Expansion project to meet a specific development proposal.
No Impact: New/Expansion to meet future or projected needs.

OTHER

Extremely Critical: There is a present health and/or safety threat.
Critical: The project will provide immediate health and/or safety benefit.
Major: The project will reduce a probable health and/or safety problem.
Moderate: The project will delay a health and/or safety problem.
Minimal: A possible future health and/or safety problem mitigation.
No Impact: No health and/or safety effect.

NOTE: Combined projects that can be rated in more than one subset may be rated in the other category at the discretion of the District 5 Executive Committee. In general, the majority of the cost or scope of the project shall determine the category under which the project will be scored.

(Submittals without supporting documentation will receive 0 Points for this question.)

Extremely Critical ____, Critical ____, Major ____, Moderate ____, Minimal ____, No Impact ____. Explain your answer.

(Additional narrative, charts and/or pictures should be attached to questionnaire)

4. Identify the amount of local funds that will be used on the project as a percentage of the total project cost. **ORC Reference 164.06(B)(6); ORC 164.06(B)(3)**

A.) Amount of Local Funds = \$ 125,000

B.) Total Project Cost = \$ 1,397,642

RATIO OF LOCAL FUNDS DIVIDED by TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (A÷B)= 8.9 %

Note: Local funds should be considered funds derived from the applicant budget or loans funds to be paid back through local budget, assessments, rates or tax revenues collected by the applicant.

5. Identify the amount of other funding sources to be used on the project, excluding SCIP or LTIP Funds, as a percentage of the total project cost. **ORC Reference(s): 164.06(B)(7); 164.14(E)(4)**

Grants 68 % Gifts __%, Contributions __%

Other __% (explain) _____ , Total 68 %

Note: Grant funds and other revenues not contributed or collected through taxes by the applicant should be considered other funds. The Scope of Work for each Funding Source must be the same.

6. Total Amount of SCIP and Loan Funding Requested- An Applicant can request a grant per the categories below for points as indicated on the Priority Rating Sheet. If the Applicant is including a loan request equal to, but not exceeding 50% of the OPWC funding amounts listed below, there will be no point penalty. If loan funds requested are more than 50%, points as listed in the Priority Rating Sheet will apply. **ORC Reference(s):164.14(E)(10);164.06(B)(5)**

—	—	\$500,001 or More
—	—	\$400,001-\$500,000
—	—	\$325,001-\$400,000
—	✓	\$275,001-\$325,000
—	—	\$175,001-\$275,000
—	—	\$175,000 or Less

There are times when the District spends all of the grant money and has loan money remaining. When this happens, the district makes a loan offer in the amount of the requested grant to the communities that were not funded. The offers are made in the order of scoring. We need to know if you are not successful in obtaining grant dollars for your project if you would be interested in loan money:

YES _____ NO

(This will only be considered if you are not funded with grant money and there is remaining loan money.) **Please note: if you answer “no” you will not be contacted, only if you answer “yes” will an offer be made in the event that there is loan money remaining.**

7. If the proposed project is funded, will its completion directly result in the creation of permanent full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs (FTE jobs shall be defined as 35 hours/week) ? Yes No _____. If yes, how many jobs within eighteen months? ____ Will the completed project retain jobs that would otherwise be permanently lost? Yes ____ No _____. If yes, how many jobs ⁹¹ **will be created/retrained** within 18 months **following the completion of the improvements?**

ORC Reference(s): 164.14(E)(3);164.14(E)(10)

(Supporting documentation in the form of letter from affected industrial or commercial enterprises that specify full time equivalent jobs that will be retained or created directly by the installation or improvement of Public infrastructure. Additional items such as; 1) newspaper articles or other media news accounts, 2) public meeting minutes, and/or 3) a letter from the County Economic Development Director or State of Ohio Economic Development Professional that alludes to the requirement for the infrastructure improvement to support the business. Submittals without supporting documentation will receive 0 points for this question.)

8. What is the total number of existing users that will directly benefit from the proposed project if completed? 1576 (Use households served, traffic counts, etc. and explain the basis by which you

arrived at your number.) **ORC Reference 164.14(E)(7); 164.06(B)(10)**

9. Economic Distress Criteria **ORC Reference 164.06(B)(8)**

What is the Local Median Household Income as a percentage of the District Median Household Income?
_____ %. Please utilize the Economic Distress Scoring Criteria based on ACS 2013-2017 Data provided in Exhibit A.

10. Readiness to Proceed Criteria **ORC Reference 164.06(B)(9); ORC 164.14(E)(5)**

Please categorize the status of planning and design elements for the project.

- _____ Plans have not begun yet (0 Points)
- Preliminary Engineering Complete (1 Point)
- _____ Final Design Complete (2 Points)

11. Base Score Total for Questions 1-10= 88

12. County Subcommittee Priority Points= _____
(25-20-15 Points for each of the SCIP and LTIP Project Categories)

13. DISCRETIONARY POINTS (BY DISTRICT COMMITTEE ONLY)

13a. A **District Discretionary Point** may be awarded to projects that demonstrate significant Area-wide, County, or Community Impact. (Include documentation to support the claim of significance)
(Maximum of 1 Point at the discretion of the District Executive Committee) _____

ORC Reference 164.14(E)(7)

13b. A **District Discretionary Point** may be awarded to projects that demonstrate that the entity has maximized local financial resources including assessments. Provide a Fund Status Report and/or the water and sanitary waste utility rate structures are at least 2.5% of area median household income for combined systems and 1.5% of the area median household income for water and sanitary only systems. Please provide rate ordinances for water and sanitary sewer to be considered for discretionary points. (Maximum of 1 Point at the discretion of the District 5 Executive Committee) _____ **ORC Reference 164.06(B)(3)**

14. **Grand Total of Points** _____

15. Is subdivision's population less than 5,000 Yes No ___ If yes, continue. You may want to design your project per Small Government Project Evaluation Criteria, released for the current OPWC Round to assist in evaluating your project for potential Small Government Funding. The

Small Government Criteria is available on the OPWC website at

<https://www.pwc.ohio.gov/Portals/0/Data/SmallGovernment%20Round%2035%20Methodology.pdf?ver=2019-08-07-071749-143>

16. **OHIO PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION SMALL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM GUIDELINES**

All projects that are sponsored by a subdivision with a population of 5,000 or less, and not earning enough points for District Funding from SCIP or LTIP Funds, are then rated using the Small Government Program Rating Criteria for the corresponding funding round. In order to be rated the entity must submit the Small Government Supplement and their required budgets with their application.

Only infrastructure that is village- or township- owned is eligible for assistance. The following policies have been adopted by the Small Government Commission:

- District Integrating Committees may submit up to seven (7) applications for consideration by the Commission. All 7 must be ranked, however, only the top five (5) will be scored. The remaining two (2) will be held as contingency projects should an application be withdrawn.
- Grants are limited to \$500,000. Any assistance above that amount must be in the form of a loan.
- Grants for new or expanded infrastructure cannot exceed 50% of the project estimate.
- The Commission may deny funding for water and sewer systems that are deemed to be more cost-effective if regionalized.
- If a water or sewer project is determined to be affordable, the project will be offered a loan rather than a grant. Pay special attention to the **Water & Wastewater Affordability Supplemental and the Small Government Water & Wastewater Affordability Calculation Worksheet. Both are available on the Small Government Program Tab at <https://www.pwc.ohio.gov/Programs/Infrastructure-Programs/Small-Government>**
- Should there be more projects that meet the “annual score” than there is funding, the tie breaker is those projects which scored highest under Health & Safety, with the second tie breaker being Condition. If multiple projects have equivalent Health & Safety and Condition scores they are arranged according to the amount of assistance from low to high. Once the funded projects are announced, “contingency projects” may be funded from project under-runs by continuing down the approved project list.
- Supplemental assistance is not provided to projects previously funded by the Commission.
- Applicants have 30 days from receipt of application by OPWC without exception to provide additional documentation to make the application more competitive under the Small Government criteria. Applications will be scored after the 30-day period has expired. The applicants for each District's two (2) contingency projects will have the same 30-day period to submit supplemental information but these applications will not be scored unless necessary to do so. **It is each applicant's responsibility for determining the need for supplemental material. The applicant will not be asked for or notified of missing information unless the Commission has changed the project type and it affects the documentation required. Important information may include, but is not limited to: age of infrastructure,**

traffic counts or utility users, median income information, user rates ordinances, and the Auditor's Certificate of Estimated Revenues or documentation from the Auditor of State that subdivision is in a state of fiscal emergency.

If you desire to have your Round 35 project considered for Small Government Funding please download the Small Government Evaluation Criteria applicable to Round 35 by accessing the OPWC Website at <https://www.pwc.ohio.gov/Portals/0/Data/SmallGovernment%20Round%2035%20Methodology.pdf?ver=2019-08-07-071749-143>

Please complete the Small Government Evaluation Criteria and attach all required supporting documentation and attach it to the District 5 Questionnaire for Round 35.

Date: _____
Signature: _____
Title: Trustee of York Township
Address: 6955 Co. Rd. FG, Delta, OH 43515
Phone: (419) 822-6664
FAX: _____
Email: rtrowbridge@hotmail.com

District 5 Capital Improvement Project Priority Rating Sheet, Round 35																
COUNTY: Fulton										PROJECT NUMBER:						
PROJECT: York Township County Road 10 Improvements																
EST. COST: \$1,397,642																
No.	X	WEIGHT FACTOR	CRITERIA TO BE CONSIDERED	B PRIORITY FACTORS					A x B	PRIORITY FACTORS						No.
				0	2	4	6	8		10	0	2	4	6	8	
1	1		(REPAIR OR REPLACE) vs. (NEW OR EXPANSION)						10	0% +	20% +	40% +	60% +	80% +	100% +	1
										Repair or Replacement	Repair or Replacement	Repair or Replacement	Repair or Replacement	Repair or Replacement	Repair or Replacement	
2A	1		EXISTING PHYSICAL CONDITION Please refer to Criteria #2 of the Round 35 Scoring Methodology. Must submit substantiating documentation. (100% New or Expansion = 0 Points)						10	0	2	4	6	8	10	2A
										Excellent	Good	Fair	Fading	Poor	Falling	
2B	1		AGE						5	0	1	2	3	4	5	2B
										Road	0-4 Yrs	5-8 Yrs	9-12 Yrs	13-16 Yrs	17-20 Yrs	20+ Yrs
										Wastewater	0-6 Yrs	7-12 Yrs	13-18 Yrs	19-24 Yrs	25-30 Yrs	30+ Yrs
										Bridge/Culvert, Sanitary Sewer, Water Supply, Storm Water, Solid Waste	0-10 Yrs	11-20 Yrs	21-30 Yrs	31-40 Yrs	41-50 Yrs	50+ Yrs
3	2		PUBLIC HEALTH AND/OR SAFETY CONCERNS Submittals without supporting documentation will receive 0 points for this question.						20	0	2	4	6	8	10	3
										No Impact	Minimal	Moderate	Major	Critical	Extremely Critical	
4	2		LOCAL MATCHING FUNDS Percentage of Local Share (Local funds are funds derived from the applicant budget or a loan to be paid back through the applicant budget, assessments, rates or tax revenues) *						0	0	2	4	6	8	10	4
										0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	
5	1		OTHER FUNDING (Excluding Issue II Funds) (Grants and other revenues not contributed or collected through taxes by the applicant; including Gifts, Contributions, etc. - must submit copy of award or status letter.)						10	0	2	4	6	8	10	5
										0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	
6			OPWG GRANT AND LOAN FUNDS REQUESTED Please refer to Criteria #6 of the Round 35 Methodology for clarification.													6
	2		Grant or Loan Only						16	-9	-8	0	8	9	10	6
										\$500,001 or more	\$400,001 to \$500,000	\$325,001 to \$400,000	\$275,001 to \$325,000	\$175,001 to \$275,000	\$175,000 or less	
	2		Grant/Loan Combination						6	\$750,000 or more	\$600,001 to \$750,000	\$487,501 to \$600,000	\$412,501 to \$487,500	\$262,501 to \$412,500	\$262,500 or less	6
When scoring a project that is only grant or only loan, Please use the chart labeled "Grant or Loan Only". When scoring a grant/loan combination, score the project for the grant in the first chart, then use the second chart labeled "Grant/Loan Combination" to score the total (grant and loan combined). Use the lower of the two as the score.																
7	1		JOB CREATION/RETENTION Indicate full time equivalent jobs. Include supporting documentation in the form of a comment letter from business or third party entity.						6	0	2	4	6			7
										0-6 Jobs	7-14 Jobs	15-24 Jobs	25+ Jobs			
8	1		BENEFIT TO EXISTING USERS (households or traffic counts) Equivalent existing and direct connections. Traffic Counts within two years with certified documentation, etc.						10	0	2	4	6	8	10	8
										0-99 Users	100 - 349 Users	350 - 499 Users	500 - 749 Users	750 - 1000 Users	1000+ Users	
9	1		ECONOMIC DISTRESS Local MHI as a percentage of the District Median MHI						0	0	1	2				9
										100%+	80%-100%	Less Than 80%				
10	1		READINESS TO PROCEED						1	0	1	2				10
										Plans Not Begun Yet	Preliminary Engineering Complete	Final Design Complete				
11			SUBTOTAL RANKING POINTS (MAX. = 115)						88	Other Info: Does this project have a significant impact on productive farmland? YES NO Attach impact statement if yes. Is the Applicant ready to proceed to bids after State Approval within 6 months? YES NO						
12			COUNTY SUBCOMMITTEE PRIORITY POINTS (25-20-15)													
13A			DISCRETIONARY POINTS (BY DISTRICT ONLY) (MAX.=1)							District Discretionary Point may be awarded to projects that demonstrate significant Area-wide, County, or Community Impact. Include documentation to support the claim of significance.						
13B			DISCRETIONARY POINTS (BY DISTRICT ONLY) (MAX.=1)							District Discretionary Point may be awarded to projects that demonstrate that the entity has maximized financial resources including assessments and utility rate structure.						
14			GRAND TOTAL RANKING POINTS													

* Applicants must certify local and other share contributions. Specify, all funding sources to be utilized as local share at the time of application submittal.