

THIRD ANNUAL
OHIO GRANTS SUMMIT

NOV 30 - DEC 1 2022



PRESENTED BY: The Ohio Grants Partnership

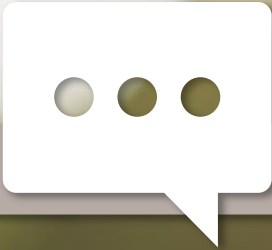
Welcome





We're recording this event.

Housekeeping



Use the chat panel to ask questions.

Housekeeping



Email grants@obm.ohio.gov if we don't get to your question.

Housekeeping



We're live streaming at OhioChannel.org.

Housekeeping



Use reactions icons throughout the event.

Housekeeping



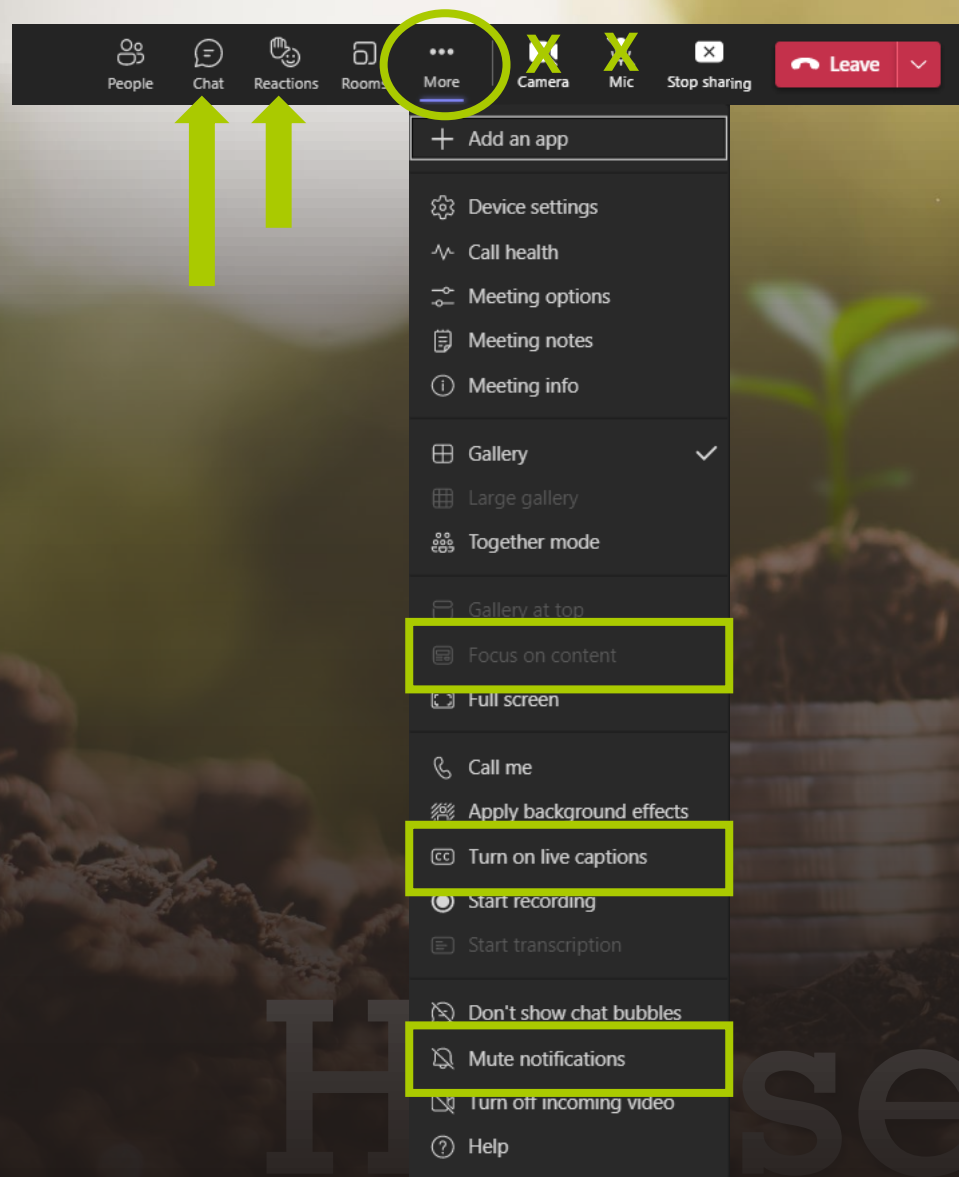
We have a break scheduled halfway through the morning.

Housekeeping



Tech issues? Try leaving and returning.

Housekeeping





Office of Budget
and Management

THIRD ANNUAL OHIO GRANTS SUMMIT

Day 2 Agenda

9:00 AM – Opening Remarks



9:10 AM – SCOTT SHEFFLER: Buy America Provisions



10:00 AM – TARA KUNKEL: Preparing a Competitive Grant Application

10:50 AM - BREAK



11:10 AM – MARILYN STEPHENS – Census Data & Grant Writing: A Winning Combination

12:00 PM – Closing Remarks



12:05 PM – AGENCY BREAKOUT SESSIONS



Office of Budget
and Management

THIRD ANNUAL OHIO GRANTS SUMMIT



Scott Sheffler

Feldesman Tucker Leifer Fidell LLP

BUY AMERICA PROVISIONS

Build America Buy America Act

**Presented to Ohio Grants Summit
December 1, 2022**

Scott S. Sheffler, Esq.
Partner, FTLF

Build America Buy America Act

Domestic Sourcing for *All* “Infrastructure” Supported with Federal Financial Assistance

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Last Revised 11.27.2022

AGENDA

1. Before Build America Buy America (“BABA”),
Let’s look at DOT programs for a baseline
2. The BABA Revolution
3. Agency Implementation (EPA Example)
4. Recipient Implementation

BEFORE BABA

(DOT Programs as a Baseline)

BEFORE BABA

DOT IS A GOOD BASELINE FOR UNDERSTANDING

- Department of Transportation offers a great pre-BABA baseline for two reasons:
 - Congress imposed Buy America requirements in DOT programs
 - The BABA requirements are largely (though not entirely) similar
- DOT – Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- DOT – Federal Railway Administration (FRA)
- DOT – Federal Transit Administration (FTA)
- For our purposes, let's skip MARAD and the FAA
- Resource: *Identification of Federal Financial Assistance Infrastructure Programs Subject to the BABA Provisions of the IIJA (Jan. 2022)*, available at: <https://www.transportation.gov/office-policy/transportation-policy/made-in-America>.

FHWA PRE-BABA

Statutory Language:

§313. Buy America

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Transportation shall not obligate any funds authorized to be appropriated to carry out the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 2097) or this title and administered by the Department of Transportation, unless steel, iron, and manufactured products used in such project are produced in the United States.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply where the Secretary finds-

- (1) that their application would be inconsistent with the public interest;
- (2) that such materials and products are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities and of a satisfactory quality; or
- (3) that inclusion of domestic material will increase the cost of the overall project contract by more than 25 percent.

Scope:

- Applies to steel, iron, and manufactured products.
- Exceptions for public interest, non-availability, or increase in project cost by more than 25 percent.

FHWA Interpretation and regulations:

- Apply public interest exception to assert two broad waivers:
 - Nationwide waiver to exclude non-steel/iron manufactured products entirely (since 1983, intentional reconsideration and retention in 2013)
 - Nationwide waiver for certain iron/steel components (pig iron/pelletized iron ore)
- Otherwise, waivers are case by case (generally for non-availability, after publication and opportunity for comment).

FTA PRE-BABA

Statutory Language (49 U.S.C. § 5323):

(j) BUY AMERICA.-

(1) IN GENERAL.-The Secretary may obligate an amount that may be appropriated to carry out this chapter for a project only if the steel, iron, and manufactured goods used in the project are produced in the United States.

(2) WAIVER.-The Secretary may waive paragraph (1) of this subsection if the Secretary finds that-

(A) applying paragraph (1) would be inconsistent with the public interest;

(B) the steel, iron, and goods produced in the United States are not produced in a sufficient and reasonably available amount or are not of a satisfactory quality;

(C) when procuring rolling stock (including train control, communication, traction power equipment, and rolling stock prototypes) under this chapter-

(i) the cost of components and subcomponents produced in the United States-

(I) for fiscal years 2016 and 2017, is more than 60 percent of the cost of all components of the rolling stock;

(II) for fiscal years 2018 and 2019, is more than 65 percent of the cost of all components of the rolling stock; and

(III) for fiscal year 2020 and each fiscal year thereafter, is more than 70 percent of the cost of all components of the rolling stock; and

Scope:

- Applies to steel, iron, and manufactured products.
- For manufactured products, two-part test:
 - All manufacturing processes for end product must take place in the United States; and
 - All components must be of U.S. origin (determined based upon location of manufacture of components, regardless of where subcomponents made) (except that for rolling stock, it is 70 percent of components)
- Exceptions for public interest, non-availability, or increase in project cost by more than 25 percent.

FTA PRE-BABA

FTA Regulations Implement: 49 CFR Part 661

FTA Waivers (codified in regulation):

- Requirements waived for certain microprocessors, computers, microcomputers, software and other data processing devices;
- “Small purchase” statutory waiver/exemption for all purchase of not more than \$150,000 (FAST Act).
- Otherwise, waivers are case-by-case (generally for non-availability, after publication for comment).

FRA PRE-BABA

Statutory Language (49 U.S.C. § 22905):

§22905. Grant conditions

- (a) BUY AMERICA.-(1) The Secretary of Transportation may obligate an amount that may be appropriated to carry out this chapter for a project only if the steel, iron, and manufactured goods used in the project are produced in the United States.
- (2) The Secretary of Transportation may waive paragraph (1) of this subsection if the Secretary finds that-
- (A) applying paragraph (1) would be inconsistent with the public interest;
 - (B) the steel, iron, and goods produced in the United States are not produced in a sufficient and reasonably available amount or are not of a satisfactory quality;
 - (C) rolling stock or power train equipment cannot be bought and delivered in the United States within a reasonable time; or
 - (D) including domestic material will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent.

Scope:

- Applies to steel, iron, and manufactured products.
- For manufactured products, two-part test:
 - All manufacturing processes for end product must take place in the United States; and
 - All components must be of U.S. origin (determined based upon location of manufacture of components, regardless of where subcomponents made, following FTA rules)
- Exceptions for public interest, non-availability, or increase in project cost by more than 25 percent.

DOT FUNDING PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION

Big Picture:

- Evaluate scope of applicability based upon funding agency/operating division.
- Consider applicability of any general applicability waiver.
- If no waiver applies, incorporate obligations into funded contracts or work through case-by-case waiver non-availability waiver (see below regarding cost-related waiver).

Incorporating Obligations Into Contracts:

- FTA Regulations at 49 CFR Part 661 provide useful guidance:
- Approach:
 - Procurement process-driven, shifting obligation to contractor through certification in competitive award process and associated contract clause (see next slide)
 - Alternative bidding also possible to show 25 percent price differential – Offerors can offer non-compliant materials, and if sufficiently low price, such offer can serve as the basis for the grantee to seek a waiver.

DOT FUNDING

PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION

§ 661.6 Certification requirements for procurement of steel or manufactured products.

If steel, iron, or manufactured products (as defined in §§ 661.3 and 661.5 of this part) are being procured, the appropriate certificate as set forth below shall be completed and submitted by each bidder or offeror in accordance with the requirement contained in § 661.13(b) of this part.

Certificate of Compliance with Buy America Requirements

The bidder or offeror hereby certifies that it will comply with the requirements of 49 U.S.C. 5323(j)(1), and the applicable regulations in 49 CFR part 661.

Date _____
Signature _____
Company _____
Name _____
Title _____

Certificate of Non-Compliance with Buy America Requirements

The bidder or offeror hereby certifies that it cannot comply with the requirements of 49 U.S.C. 5323(j), but it may qualify for an exception to the requirement pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 5323(j)(2), as amended, and the applicable regulations in 49 CFR 661.7.

Date _____
Signature _____
Company _____
Name _____
Title _____

THE BABA REVOLUTION

RECENT HISTORY

Background (Pre-2021)	E.O. 14005 (Jan 25, 2021)	OMB Memo M-21-26 (Jun 21)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerous independent statutes, largely in programs involving traditional infrastructure (roads, railways, etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See CRS Rpt. R44266 (Jul 2, 2019), Effects of Buy America on Transportation Infrastructure and U.S. Manufacturing 2 C.F.R. § 200.322 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added effective Nov 12, 2020 Soft preference ("should, to max extent practical") Goods/products/materials Scope beyond infrastructure unclear, but appears to technically exist Extends to State Gov'ts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets policy standard for agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Should, consistent with applicable law, use T/C of Fed Fin. Asst. to maximize" Goods/products/materials Creates OMB-level Made in America Office ("MIAO") Calls for information gathering re "longstanding or nationwide waivers" via reports from agency heads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Made in America Laws" Waivers Intent to centralize waivers through OMB review process (15-day review) Reporting of all proposed waivers and whether granted via single website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commences Implementation of E.O. 14005 By Jul 24, Agency Heads to report on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of Made in America Laws List of waivers granted in 2020 Description of any ongoing longstanding or national waivers and the consistency of such with E.O. policy statement Reports do not appear to be public

IIJA BABA LANGUAGE

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Pub. L. 117-58 (Nov. 15, 2021)

- Sec. 70914 sets government-wide baseline standard for fed-funded infrastructure:
 - “Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the head of each Federal agency shall ensure that none of the funds made available for a Federal financial assistance program for infrastructure, including each deficient program, may be obligated for a project unless all of the iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used in the project are produced in the United States.”
 - Section 70912 defines “produced in the United States” for each category (OMB Memo reiterates)
 - Waiver authority for (i) public interest, (ii) non-availability, and (iii) cost increase of overall project by 25 percent
- Very similar to existing DOT Program (FTA, FRA, and FHWA) Buy America standards for domestic sourcing (both standard and waiver authority) but adds “construction materials” to list of covered items.
- Calls for OMB to update 2 C.F.R. Part 200 (Sec. 70915)
 - Unclear whether we should expect update to 2 C.F.R. § 200.322 or whether the OMB-recommend T&C will simply be incorporated into award documents per § 200.211.
- Made in America Office at OMB
 - Calls for new reports on use of Made in America Laws (due Jan 14, 2022, and to be published in the Federal Register) (Sec. 70913); Calls for summary of E.O. 14005 agency reports be provided to Congress (Sec. 70923(e))
 - Single website (GSA run “BuyAmerican.gov”) to include info on all waivers (Sec. 70936)
 - 15-day GSA-website notice and comment for waivers (Sec. 70935)
- OMB Memo M-22-08 (Dec 20, 2021)
 - Guidance on reports
 - Provides “infrastructure” definition and instructs to further construe broadly (includes “buildings and real prop”)
 - Calculates date of preference implementation as May 14, 2022

OMB ACTION

OMB Memo 22-11 (Apr. 18, 2022)

- New requirements apply to all new awards and new funding on current awards as of May 14, 2022.
- Applies to all “infrastructure” projects funded by “Federal financial assistance program[s] for infrastructure.” Extends to all portions of the project if a portion of the project is federally funded.
- Clarifies that applies only to items/materials incorporated into the final infrastructure project, not things used in the course of completing the project (e.g., scaffolding not covered).
- Confirms broad definition of “infrastructure”:
“. . . At a minimum, the structures, facilities, and equipment for, in the [U.S.], roads, highways, and bridges; public transportation; dams, ports, harbors, and other maritime facilities; intercity passenger and freight railroads; freight and intermodal facilities; airports; water systems, including drinking . . . and wastewater systems; electrical transmission facilities and systems; utilities; broadband infrastructure; and buildings and real property.”
- Defines and “deconflicts” manufactured products and construction materials.
- Provides waiver standards; instructs that Federal Assistance agency heads retain the authority to issue waivers (generally with 15 days notice), but that the agency website publicizing the waiver must cross-link to the GSA waiver website; and instructs that existing compliant/consistent policies and waivers (issued in last five years) are still good.
- Provides standard award term to be incorporated into covered awards. Standard term contemplates recipients requesting project-specific waivers via funding agency.

COVERED MATERIALS

- Scope:

Applies to items incorporated into the project, regardless of whether paid for with federal funds or non-federal funds. Does not apply to items that are not incorporated into the project, regardless of funding source.

- Material Categories:

- All **iron and steel** – from initial melting stage through application of coatings must occur in the U.S.
 - OMB Guidance at p.6 states, “Agencies should apply the iron and steel test to items that are predominantly iron or steel, unless another standard applies under law or regulation.”
- All **manufactured products** – both:
 - Manufactured in the U.S. (see FAR for “manufactured in U.S.” definition); *and*
 - Cost of components must be 55 percent “mined, produced, or manufactured in the U.S.”
 - “Manufactured in the U.S.” is defined under the Federal Acquisition Regulation as follows, through FAR Clause 52.225-18:

“Place of manufacture means the place where an end product is assembled out of components, or otherwise made or processed from raw materials into the finished product that is to be provided to the Government. If a product is disassembled and reassembled, the place of reassembly is not the place of manufacture.”

OMB, MIAO: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/management/made-in-america/>

COVERED MATERIALS

- Material Categories Cont.
 - All **construction materials** – manufactured in the U.S., meaning “all manufacturing processes . . . occurred in the U.S.”
 - Current/Temporary Definition: Items that do not fall into the other categories that consist primarily of non-ferrous metals, plastic and polymer-based products, glass, lumber, and drywall.
 - Note that if it is a “manufactured product,” that designation overrides “construction material.”
 - Statute specifically excludes “cement and cementitious materials, aggregates such as stone, sand, or gravel, or aggregate binding agents or additives.” Sec. 70917(c).
 - Unclear whether the statute may have intended for these items to be “manufactured products” but both DOT and EPA have treated them as simply excluded from coverage under BABA. For DOT, see 87 Fed. Reg. 68577, fn 3; For EPA, see Office of Water Implementation procedures discussion below.
 - Note that § 200.322 provides a definition of “manufactured product”:

“[I]tems and construction materials composed in whole or in part of non-ferrous metals such as aluminum; plastics and polymer-based products such as polyvinyl chloride pipe; **aggregates such as concrete[*]**; glass, including optical fiber; and lumber.”

OMB, MIAO: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/management/made-in-america/>

OMB-SUGGESTED AWARD TERM

(ALSO PROVIDES DEFINITIONS AND BRIEF WAIVER GUIDANCE)

Recipients of an award of Federal financial assistance from a program for infrastructure are hereby notified that none of the funds provided under this award may be used for a project for infrastructure unless:

- (1) all iron and steel used in the project are produced in the United States--this means all manufacturing processes, from the initial melting stage through the application of coatings, occurred in the United States;
- (2) all manufactured products used in the project are produced in the United States—this means the manufactured product was manufactured in the United States; and the cost of the components of the manufactured product that are mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States is greater than 55 percent of the total cost of all components of the manufactured product, unless another standard for determining the minimum amount of domestic content of the manufactured product has been established under applicable law or regulation; and
- (3) all construction materials⁴⁴ are manufactured in the United States—this means that all manufacturing processes for the construction material occurred in the United States.

The Buy America preference only applies to articles, materials, and supplies that are consumed in, incorporated into, or affixed to an infrastructure project. As such, it does not apply to tools, equipment, and supplies, such as temporary scaffolding, brought to the construction site and removed at or before the completion of the infrastructure project. Nor does a Buy America preference apply to equipment and furnishings, such as movable chairs, desks, and portable computer equipment, that are used at or within the finished infrastructure project, but are not an integral part of the structure or permanently affixed to the infrastructure project.

OMB MEMO M-22-11

WAIVERS

Bases for Waivers:

- Public interest
- Non-availability
- Overall project cost increase of more than 25 percent

Processes for Waivers:

- Case-by-Case Waivers (non-availability and project cost):
 - Publicize for 15 days for comment;
 - Then submit to MIAO for review;
 - Grantee must support waiver request to MIAO with:
 - Statement of waiver justification;
 - Certification that made “good faith effort to solicit bids for domestic products. . .”;
 - Statement of impact if waiver not granted
- Guiding Principles: Time-limited, Targeted, and Conditional

OMB MEMO M-22-11

WAIVERS

Non-Availability:

- Must explain market research

Project Cost:

- Must provide cost data, but can provide publicly available data rather than proprietary contractor data

Public Interest:

- Should be project-specific where can be
- Possible justifications include:
 - *De minimis* (encouragement for agencies to adopt agency-wide *de minimis* threshold of 5 percent of project costs, up to \$1 million);
 - Small grants (e.g., under the SAT);
 - Minor Components within iron and steel products (suggesting no more than 5 percent of total material cost)

OMB MEMO M-22-11

GENERAL APPLICABILITY WAIVERS

General Applicability Waivers

- Publish for 30 days for comment before sending to MIAO
- Reconsider at least every five years, including through renewed request for public comment

Pre-Existing Waivers

- “Product-specific” general applicability waivers issued at least 180 days before Nov 15, 2021, grandfathered for five years;
- “Non-product-specific” general applicability waivers issued less than five years prior to Nov 15, 2022 (*i.e.*, Nov 15, 2017) grandfathered until five-year mark after issuance;
- “Non-product-specific” general applicability waivers must be promptly reviewed, commencing no later than Nov 22, 2022.
- *Pre-existing Waiver Note:* DOT seems thus far to be simply presuming its existing waivers can and will continue. *E.g.*, Waiver for all manufactured products for FWHAs awards . . . Interesting area of current ambiguity. Perhaps can do so, since already had Buy America laws in place that “crowd out” new BABA reqs.?

CURRENT AGENCY ACTIVITY (THROUGH NOVEMBER 27, 2022)

Agency	Approach	References
Department of Transportation***	Issued implementation waiver for “construction materials” for grants awarded through Nov 10, 2022.	87 Fed. Reg. 31931 (May 25, 2022)
	As discussed above, already has similar Buy America requirements for many programs, but not extending to “construction materials” (new category).	
	Federal Highway Administration has also issued a proposed EV-charging-infrastructure specific wavier.	87 Fed. Reg. 53539 (Aug. 31, 2022)
	Nov 15, DOT announced end of adjustment period waiver for “construction materials,” with continued exceptions for certain projects underway. Continued exceptions for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposes: Waiving “construction materials” requirement for contracts entered into before Nov 10, 2022 • Proposes: Waiving “construction materials” requirement for any contracts for which a solicitation was published before May 14, 2022, and the contract is executed before March 10, 2023 	87 Fed. Reg. 68572 (Nov. 15, 2022)
	Nov 15, DOT issued general applicability waivers for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>De minimis costs</i> (total value of non-compliant products is no more than the lesser of 5% of total allowable costs or \$1 million) • <i>Small grants</i> (Award is below \$500,000) • <i>Minor components</i> (non-domestically produced components comprise no more than 5 percent of otherwise domestically produced iron or steel product; 5 percent of <i>product</i>) 	87 Fed. Reg. 68576 (Nov. 15, 2022)

CURRENT AGENCY ACTIVITY (THROUGH NOVEMBER 27, 2022)

Agency	Approach	References
Environmental Protection Agency***	Defines “infrastructure” broadly, for broad application to EPA-funded projects. Implementing currently, but also granting waivers. Previously applicable BA requirements sporadic.	https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/built-america-buy-america-baba#bil
Department of Interior	Defines “infrastructure” broadly, for broad application to DOI-funded projects. Implementing currently, but also granting waivers. Few, if any, previously applicable BA requirements.	https://www.doi.gov/grants/infrastructure-programs
Department of Housing and Urban Development	<p>Defines “infrastructure” broadly, for broad application to HUD-funded projects. Few, if any, previously applicable BA requirements. Issued a 6-month general waiver to application on May 3, 2022, to assess impact of new requirements.</p> <p>On Nov 7, 2022, proposed agency-wide public interest waivers for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small grants (Based on SAT, currently \$250,000) • De minimis / minor components (No more than 5 percent of cost of iron, steel, manufactured product, or construction material used in the overall project, up to \$1 million; 5 percent of <i>project</i>) • Exigent circumstances (separately issued notice, exigent circumstances undefined) <p>On Nov 9, 2022, extended the waiver for 90 days for all grants and covered materials, except for iron and steel funded by CDBG awards (on the theory of phased implementation).</p>	<p>https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/spm/gmomgmt/grantsinfo/fundingopps</p> <p>87 Fed. Reg. 26219 (May 3, 2022)</p> <p>87 Fed. Reg. 67051 (Nov. 7, 2022)</p> <p>87 Fed. Reg. 67709 (Nov 9, 2022)</p>

CURRENT AGENCY ACTIVITY (THROUGH NOVEMBER 27, 2022)

Agency	Approach	References
Department of Commerce	A few impacted programs (e.g., broadband infrastructure and economic development), and no prior BA requirements. Currently implementing.	https://www.commerce.gov/oam/policy/financial-assistance-policy
Department of Treasury	A few impacted programs (e.g., SLFRF and GCRTF awards), and no prior BA requirements. SLFRF “second tranche” funds are part of original pre-May awards, so not subject to new rules. Currently implementing.	87 Fed. Reg. 3385 (Jan. 21, 2022) https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/SLFRF-Final-Rule-FAQ.pdf
National Science Foundation	Infrastructure in the form of major research instrumentation, mid-scale projects, and major facilities. No prior BA requirements except § 200.322.	87 Fed. Reg. 3365 (Jan. 21, 2022) https://beta.nsf.gov/funding/build-america-buy-america
Department of Health and Human Services	Defines narrowly (almost unbelievably) to assert that HHS does not fund “infrastructure” at all – BABA is for infrastructure that is “beyond the scope” of HHS construction support.	87 Fed. Reg. 8852 (Feb. 16, 2022)

AGENCY IMPLEMENTATION

EPA EXAMPLE

EPA APPROACH

- Key Resource: BABA Implementation Procedures, Office of Water Guide (<https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/build-america-buy-america-baba>)
- Provides:
 - Clear discussion of “coverage;”
 - Waiver submission guidance;
 - Approach to compliance; and
 - Sample contract language for grantees
- General Scope of Coverage:
 - Entire project if any federal funding (not based upon what portion of a project the federal funds pay for)
- Product Coverage (and Deconflicting):
 - **Iron and Steel:** Item is “predominantly” iron or steel if it contains greater than 50 percent iron and steel by material cost (which would include most valves). (Pages 5-6)
 - **Manufactured Products:** Covers the majority of components of water infrastructure products, including pumps, motors, blowers, generators, instrumentation and control systems, etc. Provides comparative lists to deconflict between iron and steel and manufactured products. (Pages 5, 8-9).
 - **Construction Materials:** Adopts OMB Guidance standard, but clarifies that treats cementitious materials as completely excluded from coverage. (Pages 5-6, 9)

EPA APPROACH WAIVERS

Waiver Process:

- Project-specific
- Must be requested by grantee (suppliers cannot apply)
- Should include:
 - Summary of project
 - Description of need
 - Summary of due diligence conducted prior to requesting waiver
 - Nature and quantity of materials/products at issue
 - Engineering specs and project design considerations
 - Approximate unit cost of items (both foreign and domestic), as well as cost of total project (Note: must demonstrate 25 percent differential, which can include increased admin costs, if requesting waiver on that basis)
 - Date products/materials needed on site to avoid delays
 - Any other pertinent information

EPA APPROACH COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT

Q5.2: When will the BABA requirements be assessed for compliance? Do assistance recipients need to have waivers for potential non-domestic products before assistance agreements are in place, at the time products are procured or products are incorporated into the project (i.e., used)?

- A5.2: Compliance is assessed where the domestic product is used (or installed) at the project site. Proper compliance documentation, whether it is a BABA certification letter or a waiver, should accompany a product prior to its “use”, in accordance with Section 70914(a) of IIJA. This may occur prior to assistance agreements being in place but is not necessary. Additionally, communication of BABA requirements through appropriate Terms and Conditions in financial assistance agreements and in project solicitation and contract documents is key in ensuring all parties involved are informed of the requirements for the project before construction is underway.

EPA APPROACH COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT

Q5.3: How can product compliance with the BABA requirements be demonstrated?

- A5.3: Assistance recipients and their representatives should ensure that the products delivered to the construction site are accompanied by proper documentation that demonstrate compliance with the law and be made available to the funding authority upon request. The documentation may be received and maintained in hard copy, electronically, or could be embedded in construction management software. The use of a signed certification letter for the project is the most direct and effective form of compliance documentation for ensuring products used on site are BABA-compliant prior to their installation; however, other forms of documentation are also acceptable as long as collectively, the following can be demonstrated:

. . . [Documentation linking product to project and including an attestation of compliance.] (Page 13).

In addition to compliance documentation, assistance recipients or their representatives should also conduct a visual inspection of the product when it arrives to the project site, especially for iron and steel products which are often stamped with the country of origin. (Note: A country of origin stamp alone is not sufficient verification of compliance with BABA and assistance receipts should not rely on it to ensure compliance.)

EPA APPROACH COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT

Q5.6: How will assistance recipients manage certification letters for hundreds, possibly thousands of products?

- A5.6: EPA recognizes that the new BABA requirements will cover most products used in typical water and wastewater infrastructure projects, and that the number of items which may require certification at large and/or complex projects may reach several hundred. EPA is concerned about the potential administrative burden that this would place on assistance recipients. EPA recommends that projects with a high number of potentially covered products meet with their funding authority about potential compliance strategies to minimize burden and streamline compliance activity. Assistance recipients should prepare contract bid solicitation documents with a statement for the consulting engineers and construction firms as follows: “By signing payment application and recommending payment, Contractor certifies they have reviewed documentation for all products and materials submitted for payment, and the documentation is sufficient to demonstrate compliance with Build America, Buy America Act requirements.” In most cases, the assistance recipient’s representatives may assume the responsibility for their clients to conduct due diligence on compliance with applicable domestic preference requirements.

EPA APPROACH COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT

Q5.7: Who is responsible for documenting the 55 percent content requirement for manufactured products under BABA? What if the final manufacturer cannot trace or verify domestic origin for all components?

- A5.7: The manufacturer who signs a certification letter is responsible for documenting compliance with any of the three categories of products (iron and steel, manufactured products, or construction materials). For manufactured products, BABA requires that greater than 55 percent of the total cost of all components of the manufactured product be from domestic sources. EPA recommends that the certification letter for manufactured products document whether the item passes the content test in the final product along with a statement attesting to compliance with the BABA requirements for manufactured products.

Q5.8: How do final product fabricators document compliance when the final step of manufacturing may be simply assembling components?

- A5.8: It is acceptable, in many cases, especially for highly complex manufactured products that utilize many sub-components, for the final point of assembly to certify without using a “step certification” process. Multiple certifications (i.e., step certifications) or a singular certification can be used for a product, as long as the certifying official is willing to attest to the product’s compliance with BABA requirements at all stages of manufacturing.

EPA APPROACH

SAMPLE CONTRACT LANGUAGE

The Contractor acknowledges to and for the benefit of the _____ (“Owner”) and the _____ (the “Funding Authority”) that it understands the goods and services under this Agreement are being funded with federal monies and have statutory requirements commonly known as “Build America, Buy America,” that requires all of the iron and steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used in the project to be produced in the United States (“Build America, Buy America Requirements”) including iron and steel, manufactured products, and construction materials provided by the Contractor pursuant to this Agreement. The Contractor hereby represents and warrants to and for the benefit of the Owner and Funding Authority (a) the Contractor has reviewed and understands the Build America, Buy America Requirements, (b) all of the iron and steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used in the project will be and/or have been produced in the United States in a manner that complies with the Build America, Buy America Requirements, unless a waiver of the requirements is approved, and (c) the Contractor will provide any further verified information, certification or assurance of compliance with this paragraph, or information necessary to support a waiver of the Build America, Buy America Requirements, as may be requested by the Owner or the Funding Authority. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, any failure to comply with this paragraph by the Contractor shall permit the Owner or Funding Authority to recover as damages against the Contractor any loss, expense, or cost (including without limitation attorney’s fees) incurred by the Owner or Funding Authority resulting from any such failure (including without limitation any impairment or loss of funding, whether in whole or in part, from the Funding Authority or any damages owed to the Funding Authority by the Owner). If the Contractor has no direct contractual privity with the Funding Authority, as a lender or awardee to the Owner for the funding of its project, the Owner and the Contractor agree that the Funding Authority is a third-party beneficiary and neither this paragraph (nor any other provision of this Agreement necessary to give this paragraph force or effect) shall be amended or waived without the prior written consent of the Funding Authority.

RECOMMENDED GRANTEE IMPLEMENTATION THOUGHT PROCESS

GRANTEE CONSIDERATIONS CHECKLIST

- ❑ What agency is funding?
- ❑ Does the agency have general applicability waivers in place?
- ❑ Does this program have pre-existing Buy America requirements – if so, how has the agency harmonized those with BABA (or has it determined the prior rules simply govern)?
- ❑ What are we building and which product categories does it implicate?
- ❑ Is there any component of my project that is not likely to be available as domestically produced? If we are not sure, are we doing an RFI in advance – and if so, perhaps we should include this question?
- ❑ Do we expect BABA to increase project cost by 25 percent? If so, do we want to use alternative bidding procedures to be able to prove that if needed?
- ❑ In prepping our RFP or IFB, include notice of BABA and of an intended compliance term in the contract.
- ❑ Require certifications with bids (see FTA example above)
- ❑ Include compliance clause in the contract, including an obligation to provide certifications at the product/material delivery level on an ongoing basis.
- ❑ In overseeing work, require certifications of compliance at the product/material level to generate a robust catalogue of certifications for government review if needed.

QUESTIONS?

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Ohio

Office of Budget
and Management

THIRD ANNUAL OHIO GRANTS SUMMIT



Tara Kunkel

Rulo Strategies LLC

PREPARING A COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION



PREPARING A COMPETITIVE

FEDERAL GRANT

TARA L. KUNKEL, MSW
DECEMBER 2022

EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW **ABOUT ME!**

- ☑ I worked for 14 years in a large suburban county where I wrote several federal grants (primarily BJA, SAMHSA, and OJJDP grants).
- ☑ I continued grant writing after I moved to a national consulting company.
- ☑ I served as a Senior Policy Advisor for 7 years for the Bureau of Justice Assistance, where I wrote grant solicitations, oversaw the peer review process for my policy area, read hundreds of grants, and made funding recommendations.
- ☑ I teach grant writing and mentor new grant writers all over the country. I manage the Funding Toolkit for the State Justice Institute and co-manage a national monthly meet-up for grant writers who work with court systems.



GRANT WRITING TIP #1: PRE-GRANT SEASON

DETERMINE YOUR PRIORITIES FOR EACH GRANT CYCLE BEFORE GRANT SEASON

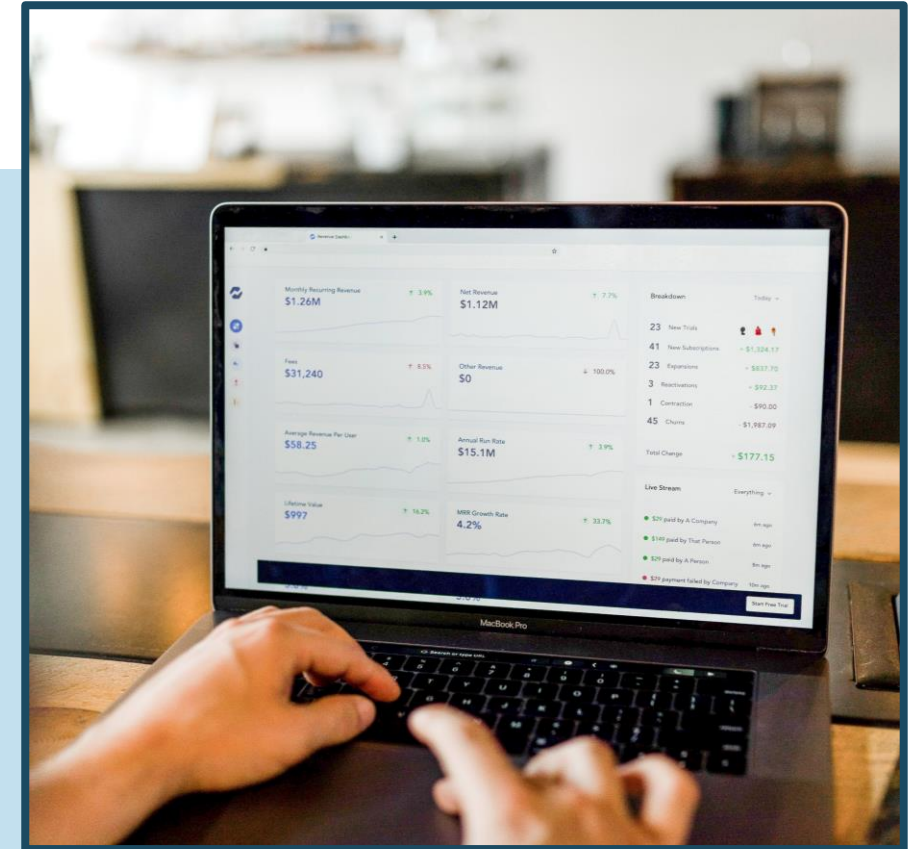
- ✓ If you enter grant “season” without clear goals and a specific direction, there is a tendency to chase every grant.
- ✓ Every grant comes with reporting and programmatic requirements. If you chase grants that may or may not best serve your agency, you will end up with tasks, staff, and reporting requirements that don’t align with your needs.
- ✓ Stay laser-focused on your priorities, and don’t get distracted by each new solicitation released.



GRANT WRITING TIP #2: PRE-GRANT SEASON

CREATE DRAFT BUDGETS FOR EACH PRIORITY



- ✓ Finding the right grant is extremely challenging if you don't know what you need and how much those things cost.
- ✓ Writing and discussing budgets with your leadership is the quickest way to ensure consensus. It quickly establishes the scope of a project and identifies sustainability issues that may arise later.



GRANT WRITING TIP #3: PRE-GRANT SEASON

USE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO BUILD SUPPORT FOR UNDERDEVELOPED IDEAS

- ✓ Technical assistance is non-financial assistance provided by subject matter experts at no cost to you.
- ✓ Examples of training and technical assistance (TTA):
 - Funding to support a peer-to-peer exchange
 - Participating in a learning collaborative
 - Tuition and travel to attend a conference or a training
 - One-on-one consultation with an expert (for free!)
- ✓ Benefits to you:
 - No grant administration
 - It's free to you



Bureau of Justice Assistance's
Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program

Reaching Rural: Advancing Collaborative Solutions

Strengthening cross-sector partnerships to respond to the impact of substance use in rural communities

Initiative Overview and Application

Introduction

The United States is experiencing an epidemic of drug overdose deaths. While no corner of the country has gone untouched by the overdose crisis, it has hit rural America particularly hard. In March 2021, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) noted that drug overdose death rates continue to rise in both rural and urban areas. In five states—California, Connecticut, North Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia—the rate of drug overdose deaths in rural counties was higher than those in urban counties.

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA); the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); the National Association of Counties (NACo); and the State Justice Institute (SJI) are co-sponsoring this initiative. The Institute for Intergovernmental Research (IIR) is releasing this solicitation on their behalf.




BJA, CDC, and SJI are supporting this initiative as part of an ongoing interagency partnership to strengthen public safety and public health collaboration under BJA's [Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program \(COSSAP\)](#). COSSAP provides funding and training and technical assistance (TTA) to state, local, tribal, and territorial partners to support a comprehensive response to illicit substance use and misuse; reduce overdose deaths; promote public safety; and support access to prevention, harm reduction, treatment, and recovery services in the community and justice system.

About the Opportunity

The Reaching Rural initiative is a 1-year initiative designed for rural justice and public safety practitioners; public health and behavioral health practitioners; city, county, and tribal leaders; and community groups. The initiative empowers rural practitioners to build deeper networks, particularly across sectors; adopt bold solutions to the persistent challenge of substance use and misuse in rural communities; and reimagine how diverse systems with different missions can engage with one another to more effectively serve justice-involved individuals with substance use or co-occurring disorders. For purposes of this solicitation, the term "sector" refers to different disciplines, such as judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, probation officers, child welfare workers, tribal court officers, public health workers, behavioral health practitioners, etc.

Rural communities vary in their capacity to commit multiple staff members to a year-long initiative. The Reaching Rural initiative provides two pathways for communities to apply to participate. Applicants may apply to participate in the Reaching Rural initiative as an individual practitioner or as a member of a cross-sector team from the same community or region. Participation is limited to up to 20 individual practitioners and up to 10 cross-sector teams.

All proposed activities supported by this solicitation must exclusively target populations residing in rural communities or rural census tracts in urban or suburban counties as defined by the [Rural Health Grants Eligibility Analyzer](#). The applicant organization does not need to be physically located in a Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)-designated rural area. If you believe your community



EXAMPLES OF FEDERAL TTA PROVIDERS

Bureau of Justice Assistance: <https://bjatta.bja.ojp.gov/working-with-nttac/requestors>

BJA NTTAC provides no-cost training and technical assistance (TTA) on a wide variety of criminal justice topics to improve the knowledge and skills of criminal justice professionals. We do this by assessing a state, local, or tribal agency's request for TTA services and then matching that request for TTA services to the best-fit provider to address those needs.

Opioid Response Network: <https://opioidresponsenetwork.org/>

The *Opioid Response Network's* local consultants and partner organizations are providing (at no-cost):

- Community training on the prevention, treatment, and recovery of opioid use disorder.
- Education and training in evidence-based clinical practices for all health professionals in creating treatment models that work for your specific healthcare system and patients.
- Training for justice/corrections/law enforcement on evidence-based practices for the prevention, treatment, and recovery of substance use disorders with a focus on opioid use disorder and stimulant use.
- Resources communities and organizations can use, such as promising care models, training, and educational materials.
- Educational materials to help your community address the stigma surrounding this disease.
- Training on primary components needed in creating local coalitions to address opioid use disorders and stimulant use in your community.
- Guidance on implementation of treatment modalities.

GRANT WRITING TIP #4: PRE-GRANT SEASON

EMBRACE THE CRITICAL VALUE OF PROJECT COORDINATORS, EVALUATORS, AND MARKETING

- ✓ Applicants often underestimate the time it takes to coordinate a grant-funded project and the value of hiring a strong project coordinator who can work to build sustainability.
- ✓ Project evaluators are also invaluable to a project's sustainability.
- ✓ Invest in both.



GRANT WRITING TIP #5: PRE-GRANT SEASON

DO YOUR HOMEWORK BEFORE GRANT SEASON

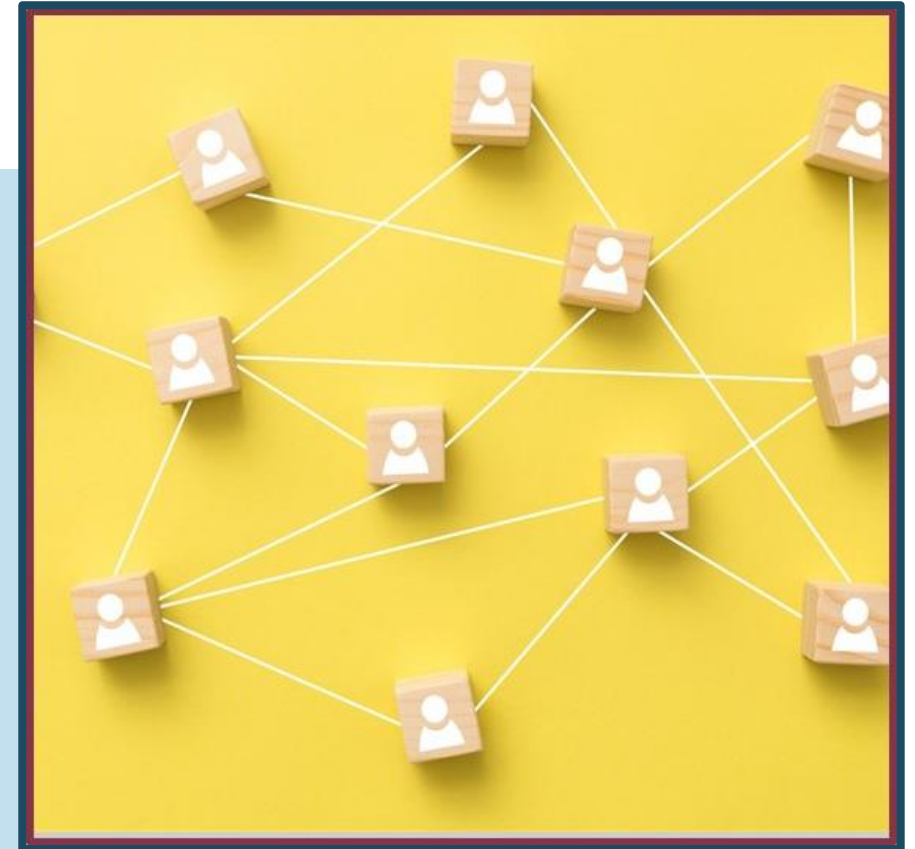
- ✓ Solicitations rarely change from year-to-year. There is no reason to wait until a solicitation comes out to begin preparing an application.
- ✓ Federal funders can speak with you before a solicitation is released and answer questions you may have. Once the solicitation is released, they cannot speak as openly with you.



GRANT WRITING TIP #6: PRE-GRANT SEASON

BUILD PARTNERSHIPS OUTSIDE OF GRANT SEASON

- ☑ Many grants require partnerships. If you do your homework (see tip #5), you have time to build the necessary partnerships to be successful.
- ☑ When building partnerships, be clear about how much funding you are willing to share with your partners. Discuss this early in the process. Partnerships fall apart quickly when agencies have different expectations over the division of funding and responsibilities.



GRANT WRITING TIP #7: GRANT SEASON

ESTABLISH A SCHEDULE & URGE PEOPLE TO STICK TO IT

- ✓ So many grant applications fall apart in the last two weeks before submission because of technical issues (e.g., expired registrations, missing requirements). It is important to leave at least a one-week buffer for unexpected issues.
- ✓ Prioritize what you must rely on other people for first because those are usually the pieces that become problematic at the last minute. Move all the deadlines up by two to three weeks if you are working with a new partner.



GRANT WRITING TIP #8: GRANT SEASON **WRITE YOUR BUDGET FIRST. ALWAYS!!!**

- ☒ The budget is the foundation for the program narrative. Until you know exactly what you are asking for, you can't write a coherent justification and link the budget to the program description.
- ☒ Budgets are usually the source of the most controversy internally. Differences in priorities often emerge when people review budgets. It is essential that you get the budget approved early on.

A. Personnel: Provide employee(s) (including names for each identified position) of the applicant/recipient organization, including in-kind costs for those positions whose work is tied to the grant project.

FEDERAL REQUEST

Position	Name	Annual Salary/Rate	Level of Effort	Cost
(1) Project Director	John Doe	\$64,890	10%	\$6,489
(2) Grant Coordinator	To be selected	\$46,276	100%	\$46,276
(3) Clinical Director	Jane Doe	In-kind cost	20%	\$0
			TOTAL	\$52,765

JUSTIFICATION: Describe the role and responsibilities of each position.

- (1) The Project Director will provide daily oversight of the grant and will be considered key staff.
- (2) The coordinator will coordinate project services and project activities, including training, communication and information dissemination.
- (3) Clinical Director will provide necessary medical direction and guidance to staff for 540 clients served under this project.

Key staff positions require prior approval after review of credentials of resume and job description.

The key staff positions identified in Section I-2 Expectations must be included in the Personnel section and/or the Contractual Section (F). In addition, the Project Director must be the same as the Project Director named in section 8f of the SF-424.

GRANT WRITING TIP #9: GRANT SEASON

TURN THE SOLICITATION INTO A “FILL IN THE BLANKS” TEMPLATE

- ☑ Grants are won or lost based on how they score in review.
- ☑ The easiest way to score well is to turn the questions in the solicitation into a template.
- ☑ Be extremely wary of multi-part questions. This is where everyone loses points.

Statement of the Problem

This section accounts for 20 percent of your overall score.

Describe the nature and scope of the substance abuse problem for veterans in the jurisdiction. Include data on race, ethnicity, age, gender, arrest volume (i.e., specifics of the general arrestee population, including the percentage screened for drug court and what percentage of those are admitted into drug court), and crime patterns for adult defendants.

Explain the problems with the current court's response to cases involving substance abuse; identify how and to what extent the proposed program will address the current arrest volume; and describe how the current number of treatment slots meets the needs of anticipated referrals.

Describe the proposed veteran target population, including criminogenic risk level (high, medium, low), substance abuse treatment need, and the average jail or prison sentence that potential participants face, if any.

Provide the target number of people for whom services will be provided under this program during the grant award period (36 months).

Original Question:

Describe who will serve as the project coordinator, the project coordinator's project-related duties, the amount of time this position will dedicate to the project per week, and which agency will house the project coordinator. If the project coordinator will be hired after the award, please provide a job description.



MULTI-PART QUESTION ALERT

– Outline Format –



Describe who will serve as the project coordinator.

(insert answer)



Describe the project coordinator's project-related duties.

(insert answer)



Describe the amount of time this position will dedicate to the project per week.

(insert answer)



Identify which agency will house the project coordinator.

(insert answer)



Provide a job description.

(insert answer)

GRANT WRITING TIP #10: GRANT SEASON

AVOID ALL THE TRAPS THAT COST YOU POINTS IN PEER REVIEW

- ✓ Answer the questions in the order they are asked. You lose points when the answers do not follow the order of the questions. Do **NOT** rearrange the questions to improve the “flow” of your grant. There are no points given for having good “flow!”
- ✓ Don’t add extra information to your application that isn’t directly tied to a specific question because you and/or your agency’s leadership think it is important. If it isn’t an answer to a question, you aren’t going to get points for it (no matter how interesting it may be), and you are using space you may need for a question that is scored.



GRANT WRITING TIP #10: GRANT SEASON

AVOID ALL THE TRAPS THAT COST YOU POINTS IN PEER REVIEW

- ☑ Solicitations are often repetitive and ask the same question (or some version of the question) twice. Resist the temptation to skip the question the second time it is asked. Answer the question. Otherwise, you run the risk of losing points.

(Yes, this makes no sense. But it's true!)



GRANT WRITING TIP #11: GRANT SEASON

EMBRACE TABLES, BULLET POINTS, CALL-OUT BOXES, SUB-HEADINGS

- ✓ Several pages of unbroken text are exhausting to read. Applications that use sub-headings, bullet points, tables, call-out boxes, etc., are easier for the peer reviewers to read (and score).
- ✓ You can single-space text in a table even when an application requires you to double-space in the body of the narrative.
- ✓ Unless you were an English major in college, using Grammarly will improve your writing.



GRANT WRITING TIP #12: GRANT SEASON

CONSERVE YOUR ENERGY: FOCUS ON THE POINTS

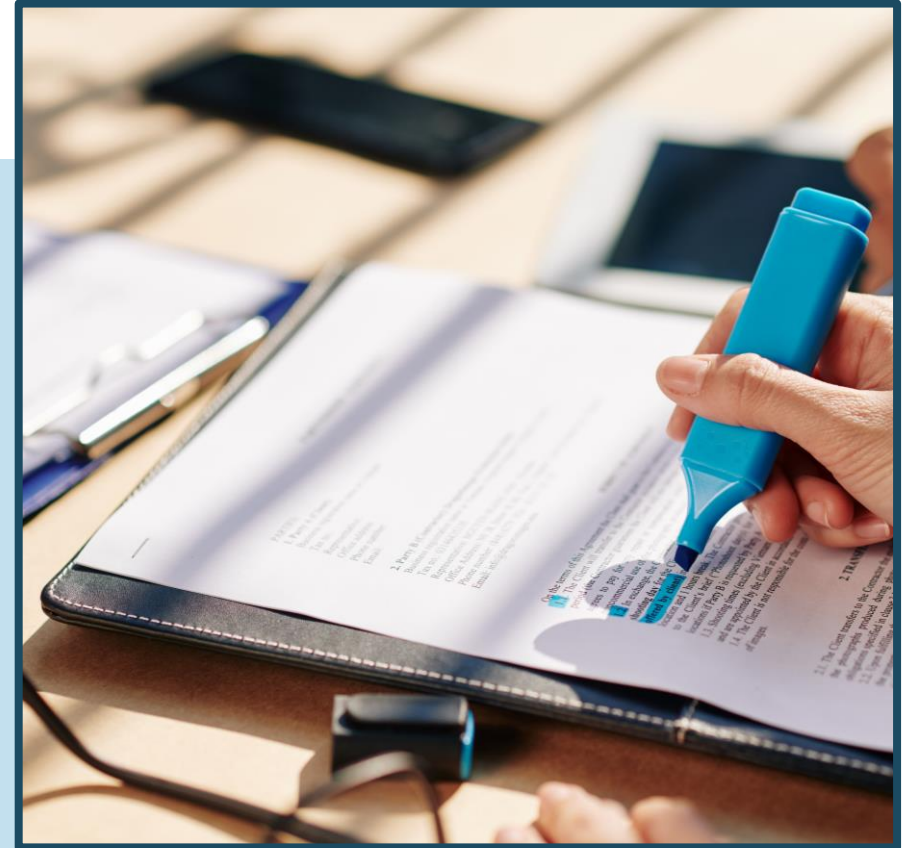
- ✓ In the end, nothing matters but the points. Applicants tend to under-invest their time in things that do not benefit them and over-invest in things that earn them no points.
- ✓ Unless the application explicitly states that letters of support are required or points are given for them, don't waste your energy getting letters of support from your Congressmen or Congresswomen. Unless they are required, these letters are not considered in the decision-making process.

Section	% of Score	Page allocation (out of 10 pages)
Section A: Population of Focus and Statement of Need	10%	Up to 1 page
Section B: Proposed Implementation Approach	30%	Up to 5 pages
Section C: Proposed Evidence-Based Service/practice	25%	Up to 2 pages
Section D: Staff and Organizational Experience	15%	Up to 1 page
Section E: Data Collection and Performance Management	20%	Up to 1 page
Budget	0%	Not included in limit

GRANT WRITING TIP #13: GRANT SEASON

RE-READ THE SOLICITATION THREE WEEKS BEFORE THE APPLICATION IS DUE

- ☑ It's easy to miss important details or instructions in the solicitation on the first or second read.
- ☑ Schedule time to re-read the solicitation three weeks before it is due to ensure you have identified all the important instructions or requirements.



GRANT WRITING TIP #14: GRANT SEASON

CROSS-WALK YOUR FINAL NARRATIVE TO YOUR BUDGET

- ☒ Go through your budget and budget narrative one last time before you submit to ensure there is nothing in your budget that isn't clearly explained in your program narrative and that your budget narrative aligns with your program narrative.

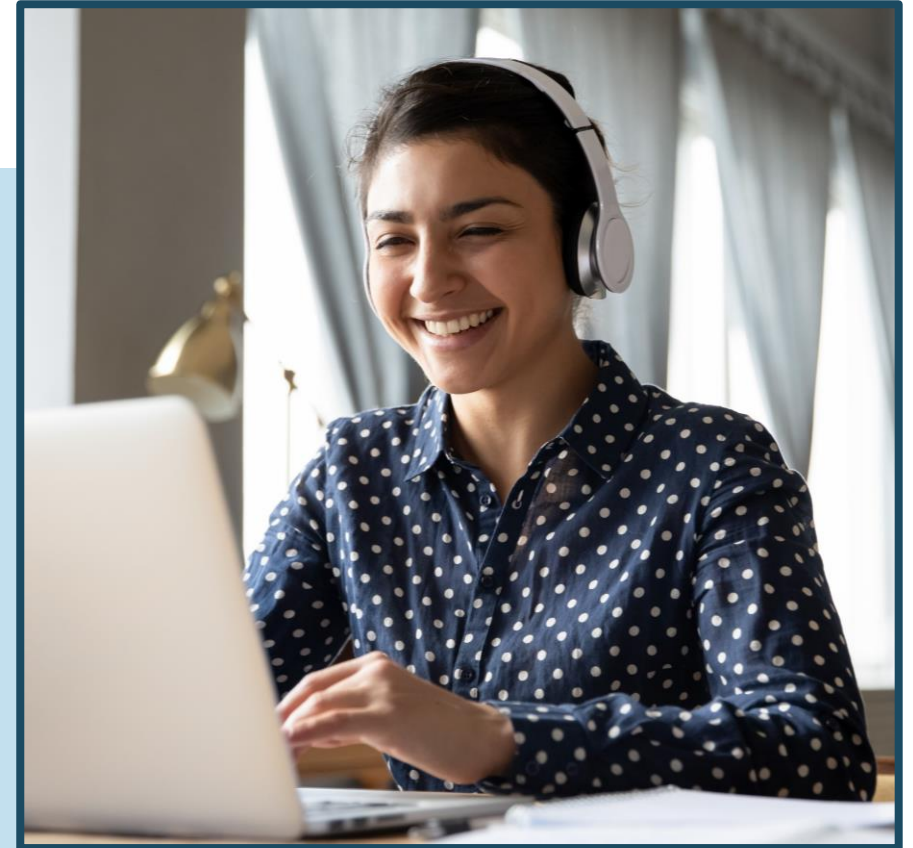
A graphic featuring a yellow speech bubble with a black checkmark in the top right corner. Inside the bubble, the text "Check Your Work" is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The entire graphic is set against a white background within a larger frame.

**Check
Your Work**

GRANT WRITING TIP #15: GRANT SEASON

BUILD A SUPPORT NETWORK & CONTINUE YOUR LEARNING

- ☑ There is more than one way to fund what you need and many creative approaches to achieving your goals. Try not to be too rigid about your way of doing things and be open to new ideas.
- ☑ The larger your network, the more you will learn. Make time to join national webinars, get active on LinkedIn, ask questions, and join every relevant Federal agency's email list.





QUESTIONS?

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Office of Budget
and Management

THIRD ANNUAL OHIO GRANTS SUMMIT

BREAK





Marilyn E. Stephens

U.S. Census Bureau

CENSUS DATA & GRANT WRITING: A WINNING
COMBINATION

Census Data & Grant Writing A Winning Combination

Ohio Grants Summit

December 1, 2022

Marilyn E. Stephens, Data Dissemination Specialist
U.S. Census Bureau, Data Dissemination and Training Branch
marilyn.e.stephens@census.gov



The Census Bureau's mission is to serve as the nation's leading provider of quality data about its people and economy.

Census Data is...
Comparable
Regularly Collected
Highly Recognized & Reliable
Easily Available & Accessible

Practical Application of Census Data

Grant STEPs Consulting Group Uses ACS Data to Help Nonprofits Win Grants

SEPTEMBER 23, 2021

Michael Webb, Grant STEPs Consulting Group, LLC

Data Story

Making a case for “community need” is essential for nonprofit organizations and their grant writers. Funders award grants through a highly competitive process based on how well applicants can document the unmet need for services in their community and how much impact the funder’s money will create, often using an estimate of the number of persons to be served by the program. Grant STEPs Consulting Group, LLC (Grant STEPs), a team of nonprofit professionals, use the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) to help small Kansas nonprofits develop their grant proposals. Grant applications often ask questions about the breakdown of community characteristics, such as household by type, poverty status, and language spoken at home, and how these data reflect disparities with state- or national-level data. The ACS is often the only source of this information at the local level, and it is the definitive data source recognized by private foundations and government agencies for their grant making.

Outcome

By using ACS data, Grant STEPs have won more than \$240,000 thus far in 2021 for eight nonprofits that serve low-income families, families who live in food deserts,



Practical Application of Census Data

The St. Joseph Community Health Foundation Uses ACS Data to Identify Populations in Need

JULY 31, 2020

Rachel Blakeman and Mark Cullnane, Purdue University
Fort Wayne's Community Research Institute

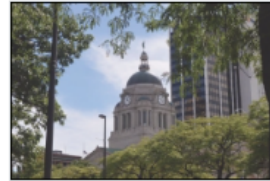
Data Story

The St. Joseph Community Health Foundation (The St. Joe Foundation) serves the poor in body, mind, and spirit to achieve quality health and wellness for underserved populations in Northeast Indiana. The foundation's recent efforts focus on social determinants of health, such as access to healthcare services, and addressing the unique needs of immigrant and refugee populations, as well as new mothers and infants. With this focus in mind, The St. Joe Foundation wanted to target its grant funding in the local community.

The St. Joe Foundation commissioned Purdue University Fort Wayne's Community Research Institute (CRI) to evaluate Allen County, Indiana in order to identify geographic concentrations of vulnerable populations to help the foundation use place-based philanthropy. CRI created the [Vulnerable Populations Study](#) using 2012-2016 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data at the ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA) geographic level for all 30+ ZIP codes within Allen County. These data were then compared to county-level ACS data for Allen County to locate areas of vulnerable populations with the funding priorities of the foundation in mind.

The ACS is the only publicly available dataset providing social, economic, housing, and demographic data for small geographies. The ACS provides data related to many social determinants of health, such as English-language proficiency, health insurance coverage, plus race and ethnicity, to provide a clear picture of vulnerable populations at the local level.

Outcome



U.S. Department of Energy Uses ACS Data to Power the Low-income Energy Affordability Data (LEAD) Tool

FEBRUARY 23, 2021

Shelby DuPont (ORISE Fellow, U.S. Department of Energy)

Data Story

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) rely on data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) to power their [Low-Income Energy Affordability Data \(LEAD\) Tool](#). Low- and moderate-income households carry a disproportionate **energy burden**, the percentage of gross household income spent on energy cost. The burden for those with low-to-moderate incomes, coupled with high energy costs, can force households to choose between paying their utility bills or paying for other essential items like groceries or medicine.

Stakeholders, including state and local governments, utility providers, nonprofits, and others, often lack accessible data to help inform their decision-making or provide a complete picture of their service areas. The LEAD Tool fills this data void, allowing stakeholders to create better energy strategies by improving their understanding of household energy characteristics across the United States. The Tool uses ACS data to examine household income, house heating fuel, year structure build, number of units in structure, and tenure (owner or renter).



Welcome

**Opening
the
Data Vault
to a
Treasure
Trove of
Statistics**

3 Primary Data Products

#1

Decennial Census Data

- ❑ Occurs every 10 years. The census of population and housing, taken by the Census Bureau in years ending in 0 (zero). Article I of the Constitution requires that a census be taken every ten years for the purpose of reapportioning the U.S. House of Representatives. Title 13 of the U. S. Code provides the authorization for conducting the census in Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.



Released August 2021

Redistricting Data

Scheduled release – May 2023

Summary of Population and Housing Characteristics

2 New Questions

- **Household Relationship – 16 options**
- **Country of Origin by Race**

#2 DATA



Population Estimates Program (PEP)

- Annual estimates of the population for the United States, states, metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, counties, cities, towns, as well as for Puerto Rico and its municipios. Annual estimates of resident population, median age, age by sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Also, the PEP shows the components of change.

Geographic Area	Annual Change, July 1, 2020 to July 1, 2021						
	Total Population Change ¹	Natural Increase	Vital Events		Net Migration		
			Births	Deaths	Total	International ²	Domestic
New York	-319,020	18,503	210,640	192,137	-333,878	18,307	-352,185
North Carolina	93,985	-1,698	114,011	115,709	95,429	6,756	88,673
North Dakota	-4,014	2,210	9,798	7,588	-6,166	294	-6,460
Ohio	-10,570	-15,811	128,595	144,406	3,956	7,084	-3,128
Oklahoma	24,608	-1,870	47,125	48,995	26,210	1,523	24,687

Cumulative Change, April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2021						
Total Population Change ¹	Natural Increase	Vital Events		Net Migration		
		Births	Deaths	Total	International ²	Domestic
-365,336	25,796	264,380	238,584	-387,397	18,860	-406,257
111,774	-2,541	142,020	144,561	114,080	7,196	106,884
-4,146	2,732	12,436	9,704	-6,828	291	-7,119
-19,431	-20,347	160,886	181,233	-97	7,518	-7,615
27,286	-2,184	58,736	60,920	29,192	1,603	27,589

#3

American Community Survey (ACS)

- ❑ The [American Community Survey](#) (ACS) helps local officials, community leaders, and businesses understand the changes taking place in their communities. It is the premier source for detailed population and housing information about our nation. It is monthly survey of 250,000 households, 3.5 annually.
 - ❑ **More than 1500 tables** -
 - ❑ Data released annually – 1-year & 5-
 - ❖ 1-year estimates – jurisdictions 65K and higher
 - ❑ Scheduled release - September
 - ❖ 5-year estimates – jurisdictions under 65K, census tracts, zip codes
 - ❑ Scheduled release – December 8

Data Profiles (DP) – Broad social, economic, housing, and demographic information in a total of four profiles

Narrative Profiles – Summaries of information in the Data Profiles using nontechnical text

Comparison Profiles (CP) – Comparisons of ACS estimates over time in the same layout as the Data Profiles

Selected Population Profiles (S0201) – Broad ACS statistics for population subgroups by race, ethnicity, ancestry, tribal affiliation, and place of birth

Detailed Tables (B or C) – Most detailed estimates on all topics for all geographies

Subject Tables (S) – A span of information on a particular ACS subject presented in the format of both estimates and percentages

Ranking Tables (R) – State rankings across approximately 90 key variables

Geographic Comparison Tables (GCT) – Comparisons across approximately 95 key variables for geographies other than states, such as counties or congressional districts

Table Packages – Special data tables made from ACS estimates

ACS Subject Areas

46 Subjects

Population – 27

Housing - 19



Population

Age
Ancestry
Citizenship Status
Commuting (Journey to Work) and
Place of Work
Disability Status
Educational Attainment and
School Enrollment
Employment Status
Fertility
Grandparents as Caregivers
Health Insurance Coverage
Hispanic or Latino Origin
Income and Earnings
Industry, Occupation, and
Class of Worker
Language Spoken at Home
Marital History, Marital Status
Migration/Residence 1 Year Ago
Period of Military Service
Place of Birth
Poverty Status
Race
Relationship to Householder
Sex
Undergraduate Field of Degree
VA Service-Connected Disability
Status
Veteran Status
Work Status Last Year
Year of Entry



Housing

Acreage and
Agricultural Sales
Bedrooms
Computer and Internet Use
Food Stamps/Supplemental
Nutrition Assistance
Program (SNAP)
House Heating Fuel
Kitchen Facilities
Occupancy/Vacancy Status
Occupants Per Room
Plumbing Facilities
Rent
Rooms
Selected Monthly Owner
Costs
Telephone Service
Available
Tenure (Owner/Renter)
Units in Structure
Value of Home
Vehicles Available
Year Householder Moved
Into Unit
Year Structure Built

Data Profiles – Key Data Product



Note: The links to these 4 profiles will be in the CHAT.

**DP05 –
DEMOGRAPHIC
CHARACTERISTICS**

Age

Sex

Hispanic Origin

Race

Relationship to
Householder

**DP02 –
SOCIAL
CHARACTERISTICS**

Ancestry

Educational Attainment &
School Enrollment

Disability

Fertility

Grandparents as
Caregivers

Language Spoken at Home

Marital Status & Marital
History

Place of Birth, Citizenship,
& Year of Entry

Residence 1 year ago

Veteran Status

**DP03 –
ECONOMIC
CHARACTERISTICS**

Income

Industry, Occupation,
Class of Worker

Health Ins. Coverage

Housing Value

Journey to Work

Food Stamp Benefit

Labor Force Status

Place of Work &
Work Status

Rent

Selected Monthly Costs

Tenure (Owner/Renter)

Vehicles Available

**DP04 –
HOUSING
CHARACTERISTICS**

Bedrooms

House Heating Fuel

Kitchen Facilities

Plumbing Facilities

Rooms

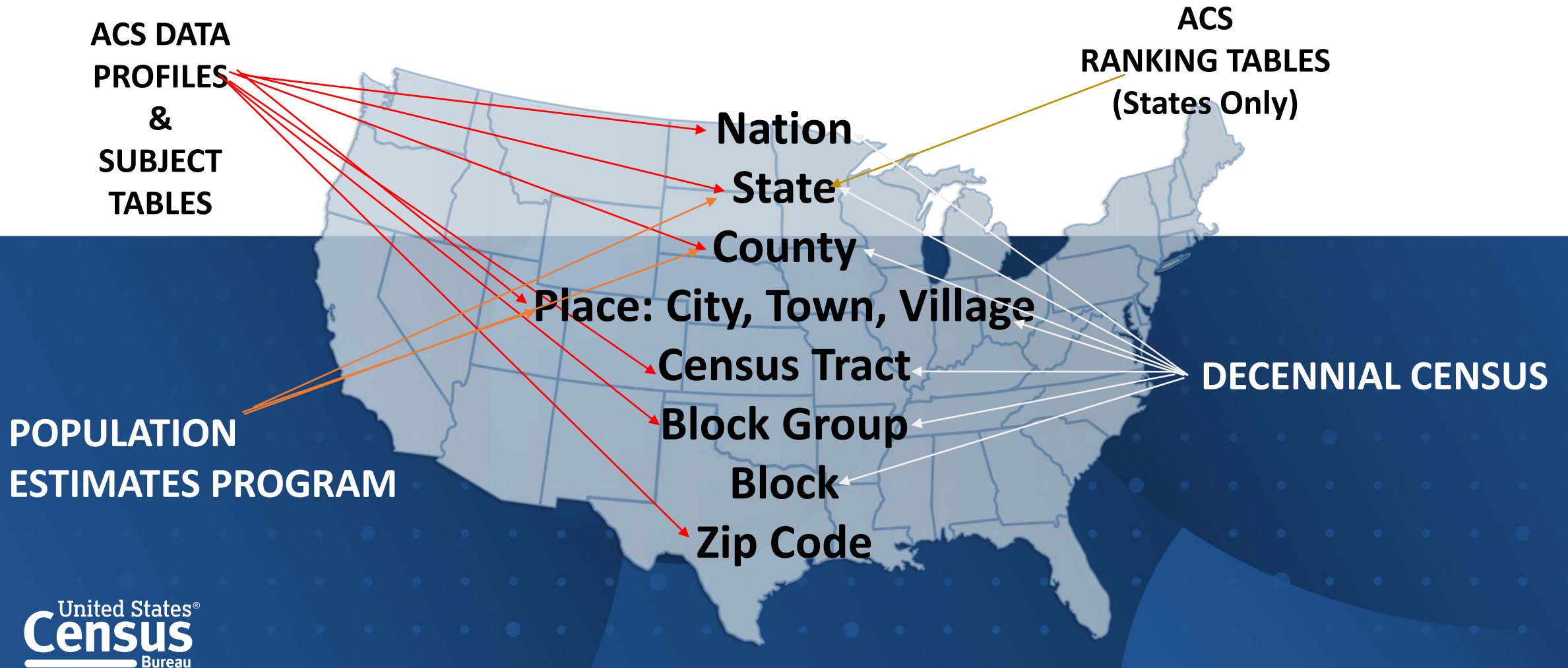
Telephone Service
Available

Units in Structure

Year Moved Into Unit

Year Structure Built

The Census Begins & Ends with Geography



Grant Writing Basics 101

Rule 6.

To Create a Persuasive & Compelling Needs Assessment

NOTE: I will refer to each of these bullets, throughout the presentation.

- **Use** data to show disparities in the documented norms and the facts of your target group
- **Match** the project target/service area with census data to make assembling data easier, even if the census area does not perfectly match the area you serve
- **Compile** the data and only use what focuses on the project
- **Make** comparisons across geographies



Community Resilience Estimates Another Dimension of the Target Area



- ❑ Community resilience is the capacity of individuals and households to absorb, endure, and recover from the health, social, and economic impacts of a disaster such as a tornado, hurricane, wildfire or pandemic.
- ❑ When disasters occur, recovery depends on the community's ability to withstand the effects of the event.
- ❑ Variation in individual and household characteristics are determining factors in the differential impact of a disaster.
 - Some groups are less likely to have the capacity and resources to overcome the obstacles presented during a hazardous event.

Community Resilience Estimates: Risk Factors (RF)

- **RF 1:** Income-to-Poverty Ratio <130 percent
- **RF 2:** Single or zero caregiver household—only one or no individuals living in the household who are 18-64 (HH).
- **RF 3a:** Unit-level crowding - persons per room over 0.75 (HH)
- **RF 4:** Communications barrier
 - Linguistically isolated or
 - No one in the household with a high school diploma (HH)
- **RF 5:** No employed persons (HH) full-time, year-round. The flag is not applied if all residents of the household are aged 65 years or older (HH).

Zero FR – Low Risk
1-2 RF – Medium Risk
3+ - High Risk

- **RF 6:** Disability posing constraint to significant life activity
 - Persons who report having any one of the six disability types (I): hearing difficulty, vision difficulty, cognitive difficulty, ambulatory difficulty, self-care difficulty, and independent living difficulty.
- **RF 7:** No health insurance coverage
- **RF 8:** Being age 65 or holder (I)
- **RF 9:** Households without a vehicle
- **RF 10:** Households without Broadband Internet access



State of Ohio RF

Low Risk

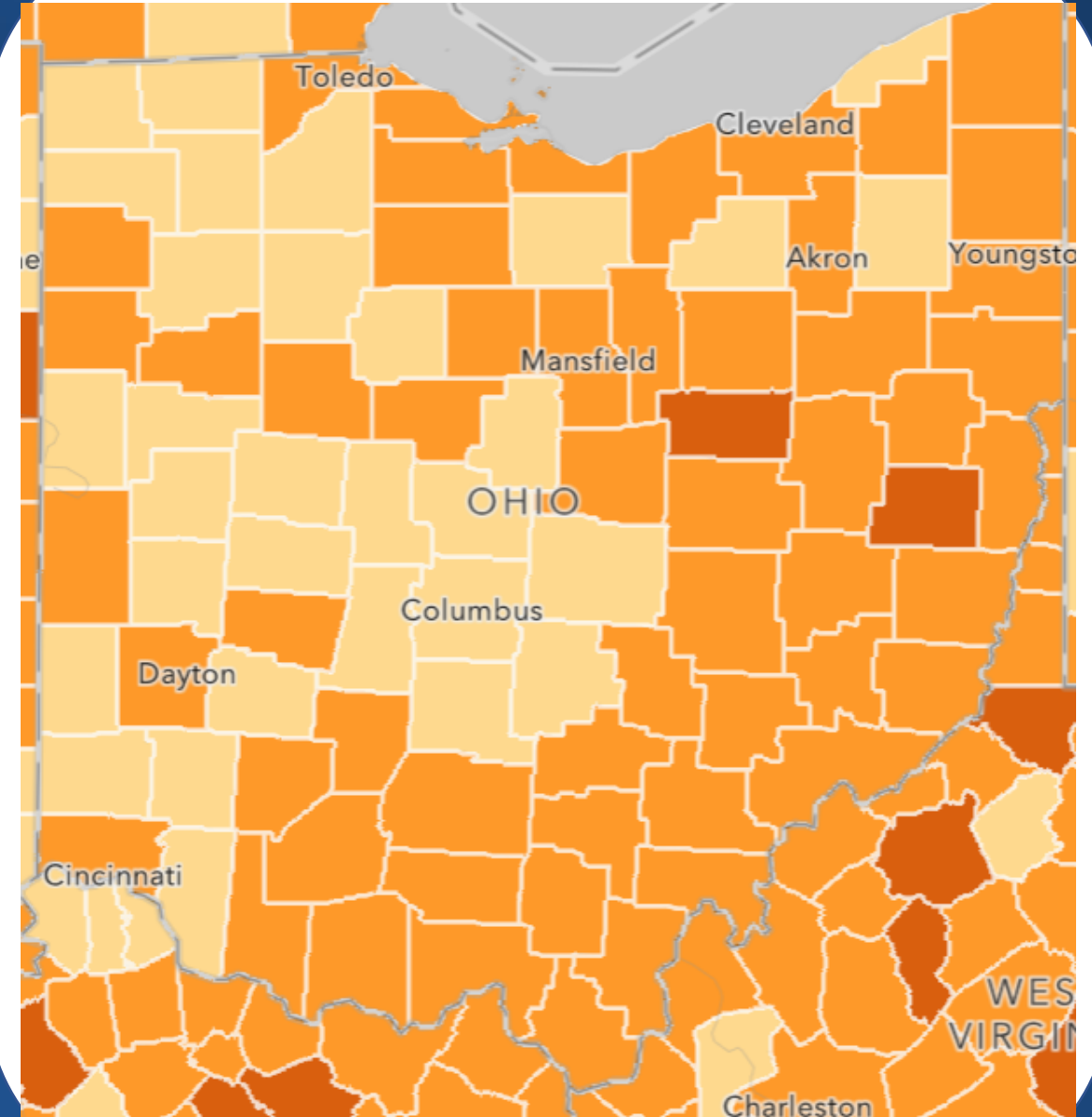
Zero RF – 39.65% or 4,555,578

Medium Risk

1-2 RF – 39.31% or 4,517,516

High Risk

3+ RF – 21.04% or 2,415,636



2019 Community Resilience Estimates

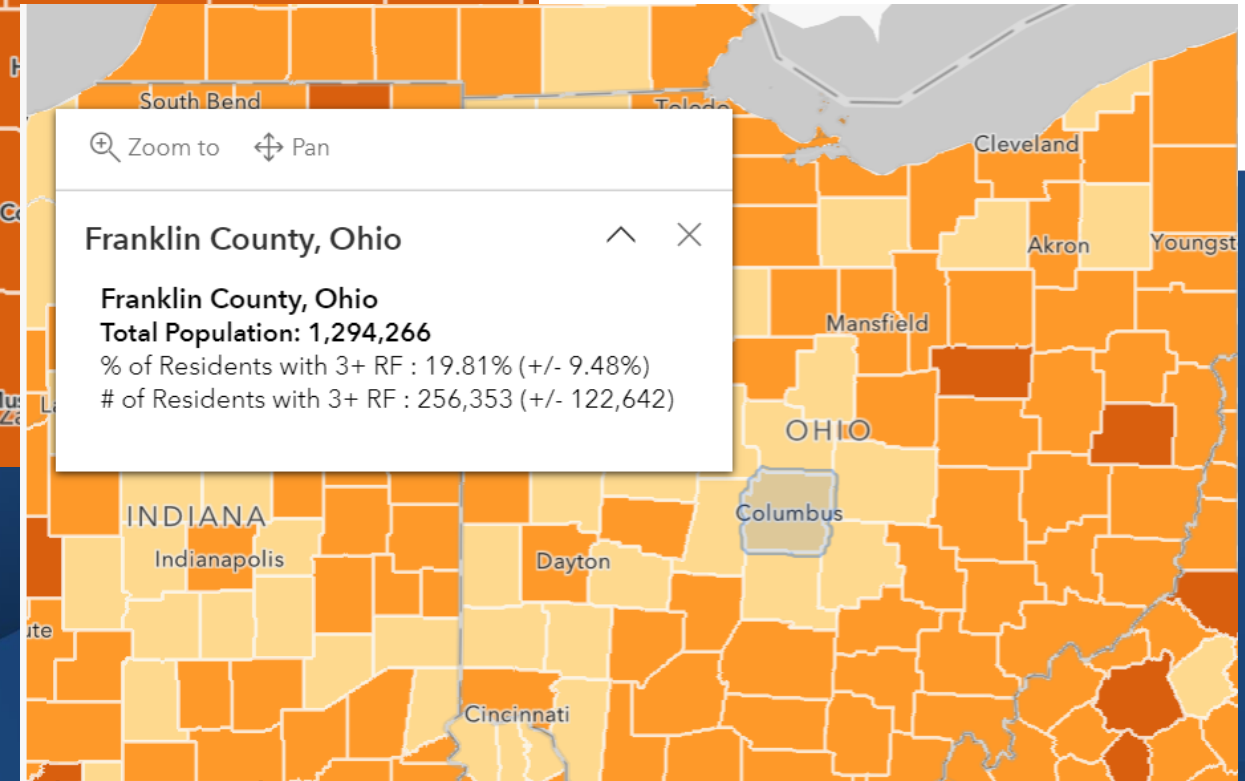
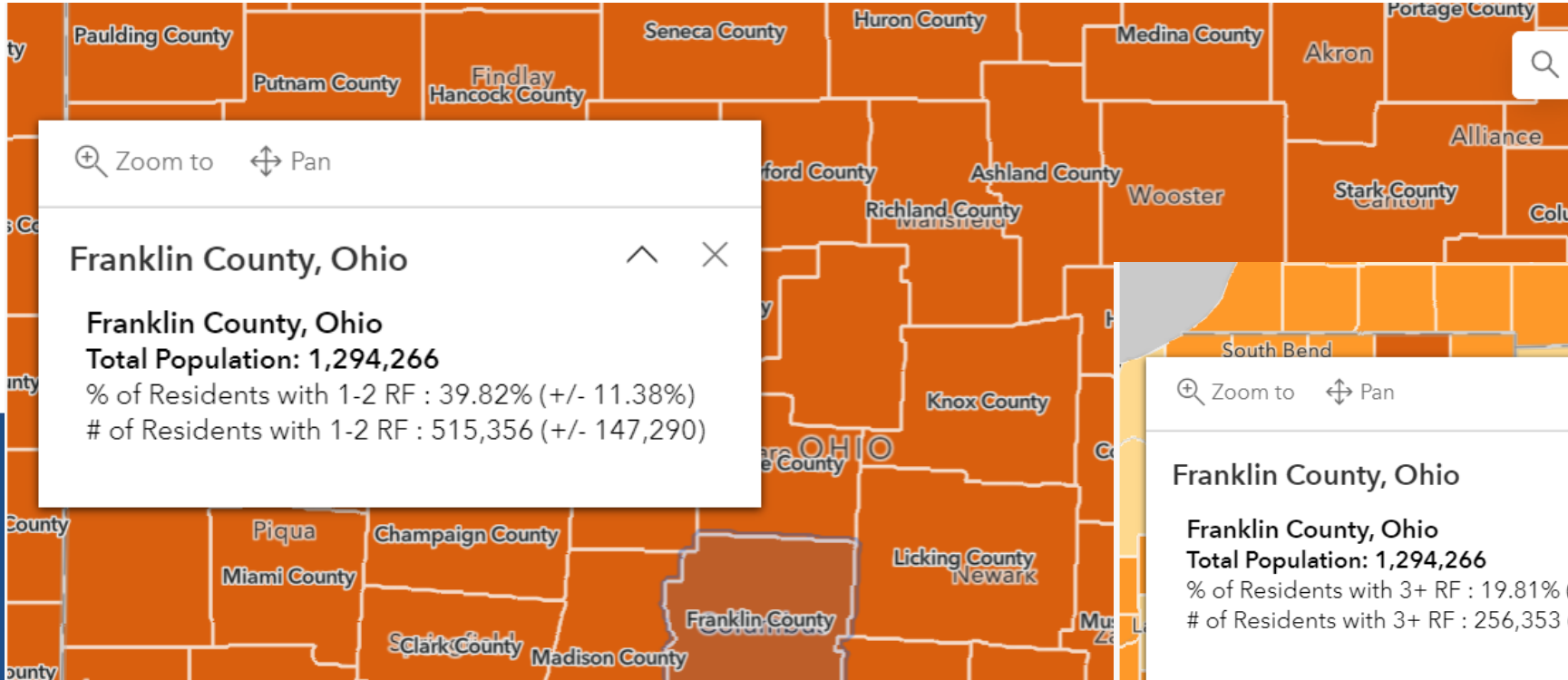
Zoom to State:
OhioZoom to County:
Select one or more counties

Select Risk Factor:

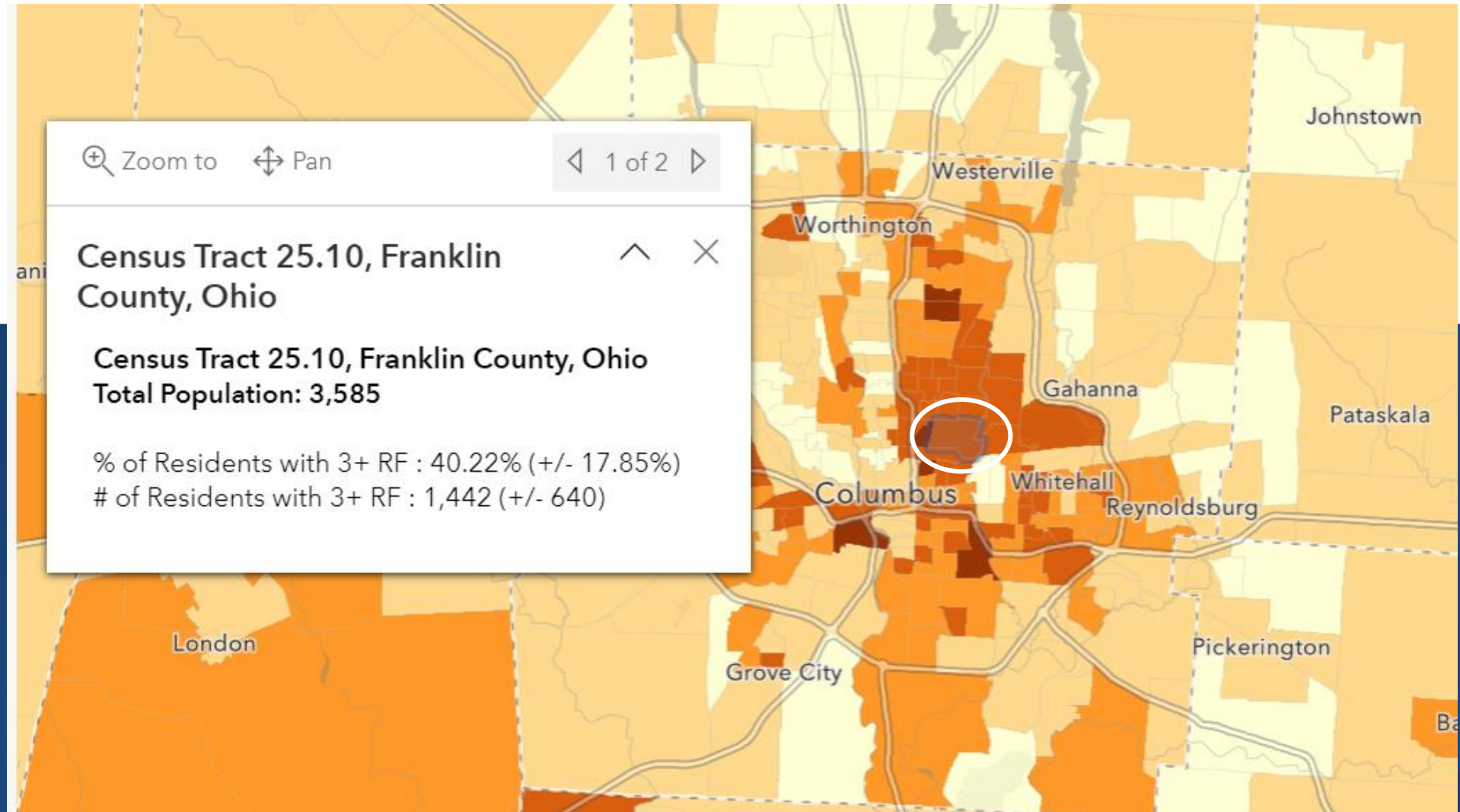
0 RF

1-2 RF

3+ RF



Census Tract 25.10, Franklin County





After exploring the Community Resilience Estimates tool, what is next? Explore our data search engine...

data.census.gov

← → ↻ 🏠 🔒 https://data.census.gov

🇺🇸 An official website of the United States government [Here's how you know](#) ▾

United States[®]
Census
Bureau

Explore Census Data

Learn about America's People, Places, and Economy

Find Tables, Maps, and more ...

Help Feedback **Advanced Search**

Try searching for grocery stores in Georgia in 2017

Then, Click
Advanced Search



At this step, apply filters to get the data table

← → ↻ 🏠 🔒 https://data.census.gov/advanced

🇺🇸 An official website of the United States government [Here's how you know](#) ▾

United States[®]
Census
Bureau

/ 🔊 🔍 Advanced Search

All Tables Maps Pages

Advanced Search

🔍 Table ID (e.g., DP05)

0 Filters ⓘ

Find a Filter

🔍 Search

123 Codes >

📍 **Geography >**

📋 Surveys >

📖 Topics >

➤ **Match** the project target/service area with census data to make assembling data easier, even if the census area does not perfectly match the area you serve

No filter selected

Please select a filter to narrow your search.

United States[®]
Census
Bureau



This is the result when I searched for table DP05.

The default geography is the nation. I want Franklin County!

United States Census Bureau

DP05: ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES

2 Filters: DP05, United States

1 Result: American Community Survey DP05 | ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES

View: 10 | 25 | 50

Geos

United States		
Label	Estimate	Percent
SEX AND AGE		
Total population	331,893,745	331,893,745
Male	164,350,703	49.5%
Female	167,543,042	50.5%
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	98.1	(X)



This is the dialogue box for the Geography Filter

United States[®]
Census
Bureau

DP05: ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES

Advanced Search

All **Tables** Maps Pages Microdata Help

2 Filters ?

DP05 United States x

Clear search & filters

Find a Filter

Search

123 Codes >

Geography >

Surveys >

Topics >

Years >

Select Geography

Geographic Entities Summary Levels

Search Geography

Most Commonly Used Geographies

Nation

State

County

Place

ZIP Code Tabulation Area

Metropolitan/Micropolitan Statistical Area

Census Tract

Block

Block Group

1 Result

View: 10 | 25 | 50 Download Table Data

American Community Survey
DP05 | ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES
View All 23 Products

Filters

Results

3 Filters ?

<<

DP05

Franklin County, Ohio

Census Tract 25.10, Franklin Count...

Clear search & filters

Find a Filter

Search

123 Codes >

Geography >

Surveys >

Topics >

Years >

<

Census Tract / Ohio / Franklin County, Ohio / Select Census Tract

+ Within other geographies

Search Census Tract

☐ Census Tract 15, Franklin County, Ohio

☐ Census Tract 16, Franklin County, Ohio

☐ Census Tract 17, Franklin County, Ohio

☐ Census Tract 18.10, Franklin County, Ohio

☐ Census Tract 18.20, Franklin County, Ohio

☐ Census Tract 19.01, Franklin County, Ohio

☐ Census Tract 19.02, Franklin County, Ohio

☐ Census Tract 2.10, Franklin County, Ohio

☐ Census Tract 2.20, Franklin County, Ohio

☐ Census Tract 20, Franklin County, Ohio

☐ Census Tract 21, Franklin County, Ohio

☐ Census Tract 22, Franklin County, Ohio

☐ Census Tract 23, Franklin County, Ohio

☒ Census Tract 25.10, Franklin County, Ohio

☐ Census Tract 25.20, Franklin County, Ohio

☐ Census Tract 26, Franklin County, Ohio

X

1 Result

<<

View: 10 | 25 | 50

Download Table Data

American Community Survey

DP05 | ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES

View All 22 Products

You Have a Choice of What Year to Use

Remember, census tracts & zip codes can only be accessed in the 5-year estimates

3 Filters

DP05

Franklin County, Ohio

Census Tract 25.10, Franklin Count...

Clear search & filters

Find a Filter

Search

123 Codes

Geography

Surveys

Topics

Years

1 Result

View: 10 | 25 | 50

Download Table Data

American Community Survey

DP05 | ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES

View All 22 Products

➤ **Compile** the data and only use what focuses on the project

American Community Survey

DP05 | ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES

2021: ACS 1-Year Estimates Data Profiles

2020: ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles

2019: ACS 1-Year Estimates Data Profiles

2019: ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles

2018: ACS 1-Year Estimates Data Profiles

2018: ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles

2017: ACS 1-Year Estimates Data Profiles

2017: ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles

2016: ACS 1-Year Estimates Data Profiles

Hide

Transpose

Margin of Error

Restore

Excel

CSV

ZIP

More Tools

Franklin County, Ohio

	Estimate	Margin of Error
	1,275,333	*****
	622,353	±86
Female	652,980	±86
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	95.3	±0.1
Under 5 years	91,537	±44
5 to 9 years	83,641	±1,397
10 to 14 years	78,251	±1,394



Save the table by downloading it to EXCEL

Filters 3

Results 1

American Community Survey
DP05 | ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES
2019: ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles

Download to EXCEL

Make comparisons across geographies

Notes

Geos 2

Years

Topics

Surveys

Codes 123

Hide

Transpose

Margin of Error

Restore

Excel

CSV

ZIP

Print

Map

	Franklin County, Ohio		Census Tract 25.10, Franklin County, Ohio	
Label	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
SEX AND AGE				
Total population	1,290,360	1,290,360	2,850	2,850
Male	629,722	48.8%	1,318	46.2%
Female	660,638	51.2%	1,532	53.8%
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	95.3	(X)	86.0	(X)
Under 5 years	91,985	7.1%	235	8.2%
5 to 9 years	84,191	6.5%	273	9.6%
10 to 14 years	79,617	6.2%	130	4.6%



Downloaded File

DP05 – Demographic & Housing Characteristics				
Franklin County, Ohio			Census Tract 25.10, Franklin County, Ohio	
Label	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
SEX AND AGE				
Total population	1,290,360	1,290,360	2,850	2,850
Male	629,722	48.8%	1,318	46.2%
Female	660,638	51.2%	1,532	53.8%
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	95.3	(X)	86.0	(X)
Under 5 years	91,985	7.1%	235	8.2%
5 to 9 years	84,191	6.5%	273	9.6%
10 to 14 years	79,617	6.2%	130	4.6%
15 to 19 years	82,098	6.4%	238	8.4%
20 to 24 years	90,884	7.0%	115	4.0%
25 to 34 years	234,833	18.2%	326	11.4%
35 to 44 years	172,282	13.4%	317	11.1%
45 to 54 years	156,266	12.1%	381	13.4%
55 to 59 years	77,408	6.0%	103	3.6%
60 to 64 years	69,385	5.4%	240	8.4%
65 to 74 years	91,721	7.1%	258	9.1%

Some Aids to Assist in Navigating **data.census.gov**

Table Shells for All Detailed Tables

Download table shells for all Detailed Tables in one Microsoft Excel file. The file indicates which tables are available for the 1-year or 5-year data releases.

 [2021 ACS Detailed Table Shells \[1.3 MB\]](#)

Table List

Download information about ACS tables, including table IDs, titles, universes, as well as 1-year/5-year availability, in one spreadsheet.

 [2021 ACS Table List](#)



American Community Survey (ACS) Data Table List

Attention
Please!

Note: The link to the data
Table List will be in the
CHAT.

1	Table ID	Table Title	Table Universe	Year	1 Year Geography Restrictions (v)
2	B01001	SEX BY AGE	Total population	1,5	All residence summary levels
3	B01001A	SEX BY AGE (WHITE ALONE)	People who are White alone	1,5	All residence summary levels
4	C01001A	SEX BY AGE (WHITE ALONE)	People who are White alone	1	All residence summary levels
5	B01001B	SEX BY AGE (BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ALONE)	People who are Black or African American alone	1,5	All residence summary levels
6	C01001B	SEX BY AGE (BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ALONE)	People who are Black or African American alone	1	All residence summary levels
7	B01001C	SEX BY AGE (AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE)	People who are American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1,5	All residence summary levels
8	C01001C	SEX BY AGE (AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE)	People who are American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1	All residence summary levels
9	B01001D	SEX BY AGE (ASIAN ALONE)	People who are Asian alone	1,5	All residence summary levels
10	C01001D	SEX BY AGE (ASIAN ALONE)	People who are Asian alone	1	All residence summary levels
11	B01001E	SEX BY AGE (NATIVE HAWAIIAN AND OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER ALONE)	People who are Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1,5	All residence summary levels
12	C01001E	SEX BY AGE (NATIVE HAWAIIAN AND OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER ALONE)	People who are Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	All residence summary levels
13	B01001F	SEX BY AGE (SOME OTHER RACE ALONE)	People who are Some Other Race alone	1,5	All residence summary levels
14	C01001F	SEX BY AGE (SOME OTHER RACE ALONE)	People who are Some Other Race alone	1	All residence summary levels
15	B01001G	SEX BY AGE (TWO OR MORE RACES)	People who are Two or More Races	1,5	All residence summary levels
16	C01001G	SEX BY AGE (TWO OR MORE RACES)	People who are Two or More Races	1	All residence summary levels
17	B01001H	SEX BY AGE (WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO)	White alone, not Hispanic or Latino population	1,5	All residence summary levels
18	C01001H	SEX BY AGE (WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO)	White alone, not Hispanic or Latino population	1	All residence summary levels
19	B01001I	SEX BY AGE (HISPANIC OR LATINO)	People who are Hispanic or Latino	1,5	All residence summary levels
20	C01001I	SEX BY AGE (HISPANIC OR LATINO)	People who are Hispanic or Latino	1	All residence summary levels
21	B01002	MEDIAN AGE BY SEX	Total population	1,5	All residence summary levels
22	B01002A	MEDIAN AGE BY SEX (WHITE ALONE)	People who are White alone	1,5	All residence summary levels
23	B01002B	MEDIAN AGE BY SEX (BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ALONE)	People who are Black or African American alone	1,5	All residence summary levels
24	B01002C	MEDIAN AGE BY SEX (AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE)	People who are American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1,5	All residence summary levels
25	B01002D	MEDIAN AGE BY SEX (ASIAN ALONE)	People who are Asian alone	1,5	All residence summary levels

ACS Table Shell List

Attention
Please!

Note: The link to the table shell list will be in the CHAT.

2				
3	B01001			SEX BY AGE
4	B01001			<i>Universe: Total population</i>
5	B01001	1	B01001_001	Total:
6	B01001	2	B01001_002	Male:
7	B01001	3	B01001_003	Under 5 years
8	B01001	4	B01001_004	5 to 9 years
9	B01001	5	B01001_005	10 to 14 years
10	B01001	6	B01001_006	15 to 17 years
11	B01001	7	B01001_007	18 and 19 years
12	B01001	8	B01001_008	20 years
13	B01001	9	B01001_009	21 years
14	B01001	10	B01001_010	22 to 24 years
15	B01001	11	B01001_011	25 to 29 years
16	B01001	12	B01001_012	30 to 34 years
17	B01001	13	B01001_013	35 to 39 years
18	B01001	14	B01001_014	40 to 44 years
19	B01001	15	B01001_015	45 to 49 years
20	B01001	16	B01001_016	50 to 54 years
21	B01001	17	B01001_017	55 to 59 years



Where Does Ohio Rank?

Another Great ACS Data Product Ranking Tables:

State ranking across approximately 90 variables/characteristics

➤ **Use** data to show disparities in the documented norms and the facts of your target group



Note: The link to the Ranking Tables list will be in the CHAT.

Percent of People 25 Years & Over Who Completed High School

22nd

U.S. 89.4		
RANK	GEOGRAPHY	ESTIMATE
	18 Michigan	92.0
	19 Kansas	91.9
	19 Oregon	91.9
	19 Pennsylvania	91.9
→	22 Ohio	91.7
	23 Missouri	91.6
	24 Delaware	91.4
	24 Virginia	91.4
	26 Idaho	91.3
	27 Connecticut	91.1
	27 Maryland	91.1
	27 Massachusetts	91.1



Percent of People 25 Years & Over Who Have Completed A Bachelor's Degree

U.S. 35

36 South Carolina	31.5
37 Idaho	30.7
37 Ohio	30.7
39 Iowa	30.5
39 Tennessee	30.5
41 New Mexico	30.1
42 Wyoming	29.2
43 Indiana	28.9
44 Oklahoma	27.9
45 Nevada	27.6
46 Alabama	27.4
47 Kentucky	27.0

37th

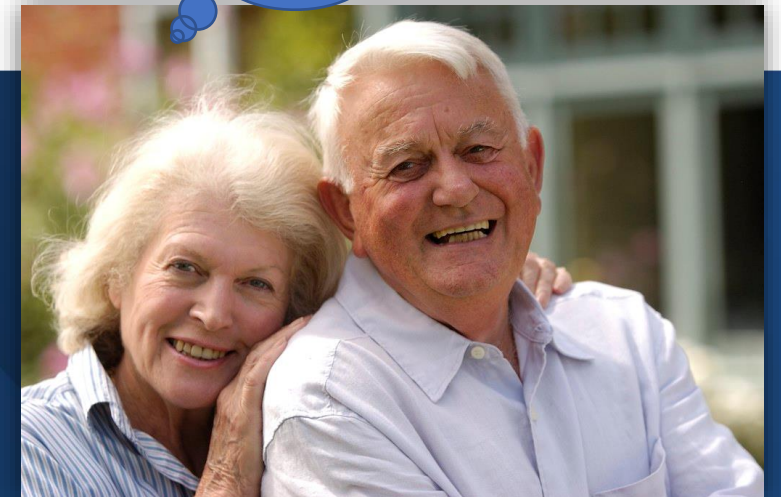


Percent of the Total OH Population Who are White Alone, Not Hispanic or Latino

U.S. 58.1

9 Wyoming	81.5
10 South Dakota	80.0
11 Wisconsin	79.0
12 Idaho	78.7
13 Minnesota	76.9
14 Indiana	76.6
14 Missouri	76.6
14 Ohio	76.6
17 Nebraska	76.4
18 Utah	76.0

14th



Percent of Households with One or More People 65 & Over

U.S. 31.3

22	California	31.5
23	Idaho	31.4
23	Louisiana	31.4
25	Arkansas	31.3
25	Nevada	31.3
27	Ohio	31.2
28	Missouri	31.0
29	Kentucky	30.9
29	South Dakota	30.9
31	Tennessee	30.8
32	Maryland	30.7
33	Iowa	30.5

27th



Percent Born in State of Residence

United States	67.0
1 Michigan	82.1
2 Louisiana	81.5
3 New York	81.1
4 Ohio	78.8
5 Illinois	78.0
6 California	77.3
7 Pennsylvania	76.9
8 Iowa	74.6
8 Wisconsin	74.6
10 Minnesota	73.4
11 Mississippi	72.5

4th



Percent of the Total **OH** Population Who Worked Outside of County of Residence

U.S. 23.5

8 West Virginia	30.6
10 Kentucky	30.2
11 Minnesota	30.0
12 Louisiana	29.5
12 New Hampshire	29.5
14 South Carolina	27.7
15 New York	27.6
15 Ohio	27.6
17 Tennessee	26.7
18 Colorado	26.6
19 Alabama	26.3
20 Michigan	26.1

15th



Percent of **OH** Grandparents Responsible for Their Minor (under 18) Grandchildren

U.S. 31.3

12 Tennessee	44.7
13 South Dakota	44.2
14 Ohio	42.8
15 South Carolina	42.2
16 North Carolina	41.2
17 Kansas	40.7
18 Indiana	40.5
19 Missouri	39.1
20 Nebraska	37.8
21 Wisconsin	36.1
22 Georgia	35.6
23 Idaho	35.1

14th

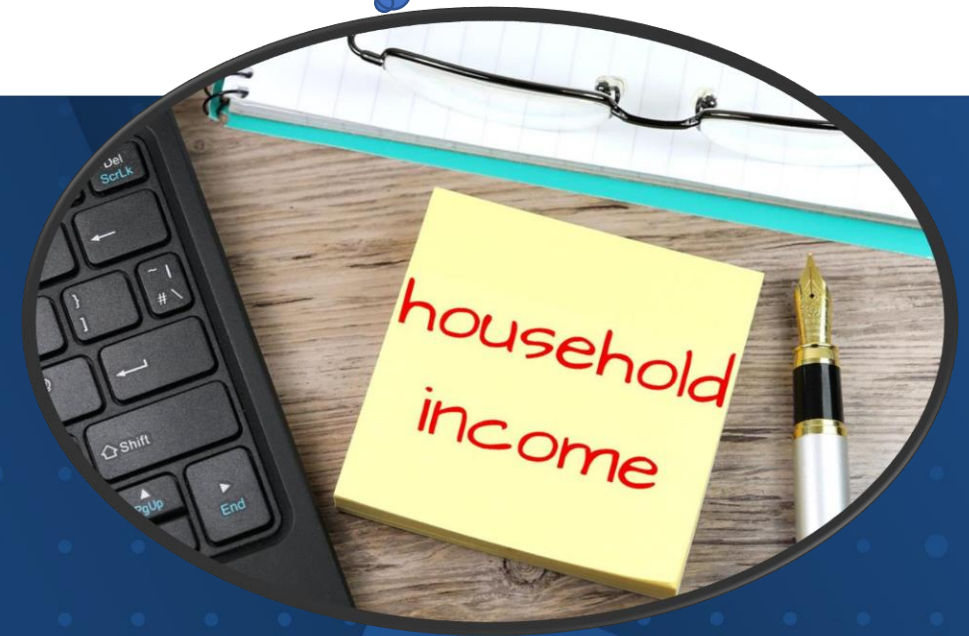


Median Household Income

U.S. \$69,717

36	Montana	63,249
37	Florida	63,062
38	Indiana	62,743
39	Ohio	62,262
40	North Carolina	61,972
41	Missouri	61,847
42	Tennessee	59,695
43	South Carolina	59,318
44	Oklahoma	55,826
45	Kentucky	55,573
46	New Mexico	53,992
47	Alabama	53,913

39th



Median Earnings for **OH** Male Full-Time, Year-Round Workers

U.S. \$60,428

24th

18	Utah	61,269
19	Oregon	60,831
20	Delaware	60,608
21	Michigan	60,293
22	Wyoming	59,853
23	Wisconsin	57,925
24	Ohio	57,177
25	North Dakota	57,121
26	Maine	57,009
27	Iowa	56,427
28	Nebraska	56,121
29	Texas	56,100

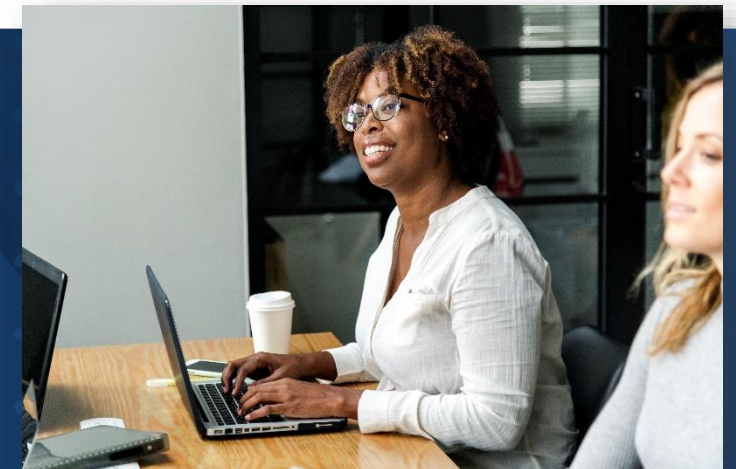


Median Earnings for OH Female Full-Time, Year-Round Workers

U.S. \$49,623

25th

21	Maine	47,018
22	Michigan	46,914
23	Wisconsin	46,762
24	Arizona	46,309
25	Ohio	46,068
26	Georgia	45,405
27	Texas	45,393
28	North Dakota	45,182
29	Nevada	44,906
30	Iowa	44,801
31	Utah	44,707
32	Kansas	44,368



Percent of Related Children Under 18 Below the Poverty Level

U.S. 16.6

9	West Virginia	20.5
10	Georgia	19.9
10	South Carolina	19.9
12	Texas	19.4
13	Nevada	18.4
14	New York	18.3
15	Ohio	18.2
16	North Carolina	17.8
16	Tennessee	17.8
18	Florida	17.5
18	Michigan	17.5
20	Arizona	16.9

15th



Percent of People 65 and Over Below the Poverty Level

U.S. 10.3

23	Pennsylvania	9.6
25	Idaho	9.5
25	Missouri	9.5
25	Ohio	9.5
28	Hawaii	9.4
28	New Jersey	9.4
28	North Dakota	9.4
31	Michigan	9.3
31	Oregon	9.3
33	Maine	9.2
34	Kansas	9.1
34	Maryland	9.1

28th



Median Housing Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

U.S. \$281,400

39	Michigan	199,100
40	Missouri	198,300
41	Louisiana	192,800
42	Kansas	183,800
43	Indiana	182,400
44	Ohio	180,200
45	Iowa	174,400
46	Kentucky	173,300
47	Alabama	172,800
48	Oklahoma	168,500
49	Arkansas	162,300
50	Mississippi	145,600

44th



Percent of **OH** Households with a Broadband or Internet Subscription

U.S. – 90.1

33	Vermont	89.2
34	North Carolina	88.9
34	Ohio	88.9
36	Montana	88.8
36	Pennsylvania	88.8
38	Missouri	88.5
39	Iowa	88.3
40	North Dakota	88.1
41	South Dakota	88.0
41	Tennessee	88.0
43	Oklahoma	87.8
43	South Carolina	87.8

34th



Percent of Occupied Housing Units with Electricity as Principal Heating Fuel

U.S. 41

	33 Ohio	25.7
	34 Pennsylvania	24.6
	35 Iowa	24.2
	36 New Mexico	24.0
	37 Wyoming	23.8
	38 Minnesota	19.4
	39 Illinois	18.4
	40 Connecticut	18.1
	41 Utah	18.0
	42 Massachusetts	17.8
	43 Wisconsin	17.5
	44 New Jersey	15.9

33rd



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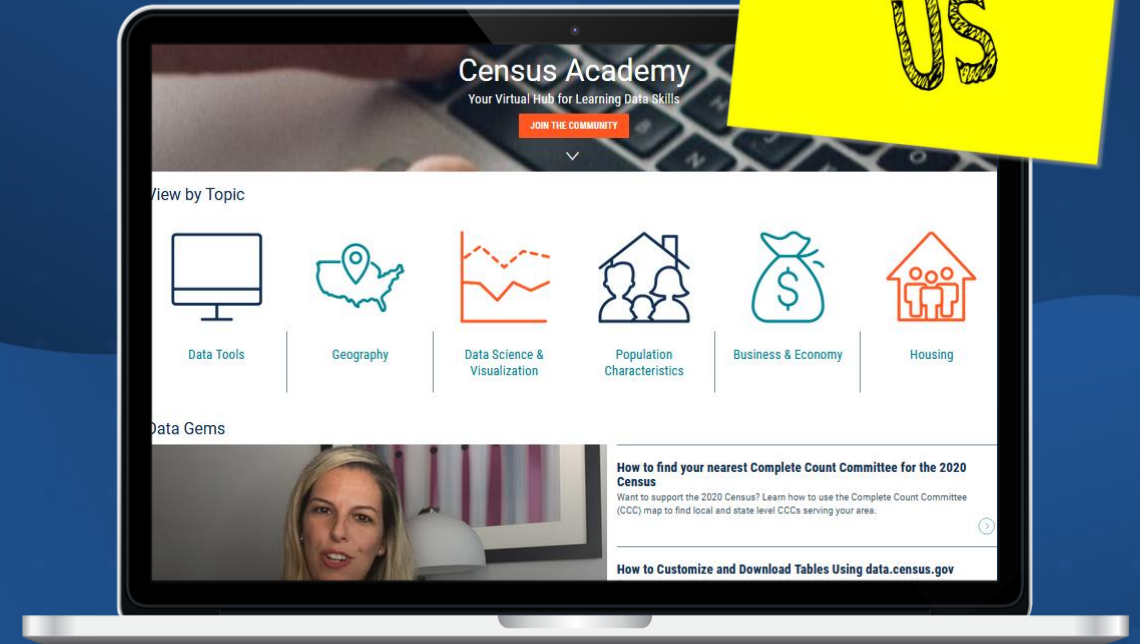
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1-844-ASK-DATA

*Share your ideas and feedback at
census.academy@census.gov*



Feel free to contact me directly

marilyn.e.stephens@census.gov

THIRD ANNUAL
OHIO GRANTS SUMMIT

NOV 30 - DEC 1, 2022



PRESENTED BY: The Ohio Grants Partnership

Thank You

