

Census 2020 Outreach Ideas – April 16



We've still got time to reach people!

We're getting down to the where the real work begins! Think about how to reach those Hard to Count populations. Dayton and Montgomery County are both working with local marketing groups to increase social media awareness of the Census and why it's important. In this time of COVID-19, what non-traditional outreach methods are you using? Beyond the friendly competition to get the highest response rate, an accurate and complete Census count helps all of our communities. We're in this together!

Here is this week's Census Information for you:

- **PSA** – Care Video explains that we have the power to make a difference. <https://2020census.gov/en/partners/psa-toolkit/care.html>
- **Web Article** – **Why it Counts to Be Counted 4/16/20**
 - How much is your Census response worth? Each year, Census data is used to distribute more than \$21B to programs in Ohio. That works out to \$1,814 per person per year in Ohio. Got a family of four? That represents \$7,256 that comes to the State to support road improvements, special education grants, health services and more. The George Washington University's Counting for Dollars 2020 analysis gives a great insight into the impact an individual makes when they are counted in Census 2020. Completing the Census takes less than 10 minutes, but the impact on your community lasts for 10 years. Go to <https://2020census.gov/>, or use the paper copy that was mailed to your home or call 844-330-2020. Be counted!
- **3 Social Media Posts**
 - April 1 is a reference date, not a deadline to respond. When you respond at www.2020census.gov, by phone, or by mail, count everyone living in your home as of April 1. #2020Census
 - The Census Bureau is working with health authorities to ensure their guidance is incorporated into Census operations to keep citizens and employees healthy. #2020Census
 - Help spread the word about Census 2020! Let friends and family know you completed the survey and they can too at www.2020census.gov. #2020Census

Your Census 2020 rankings as of April 16 show that Montgomery County (52.4%) has fallen behind the State average (52.6%) when it comes to response rates! Greene County (59.4%) is leading in our five county region. The thing to remember is that Montgomery County is still ahead of most of the State in responses, so keep up the good work. Oakwood (68.7%) is growing their lead over Centerville (66.9%) right now, but this isn't over!

To track how you County/City/Township/Census Tract are doing, go to <https://2020census.gov/en/response-rates.html>. Take a look and see what neighborhoods need a boost. Amp up your social media. If you have access to NextDoor, can you post something there? There are lots of ways to make sure your citizens are aware and encourage them to respond.

Keep getting the word out! If you have ideas or enhancements, let us know at eberlyg@mcoho.org!

Manufacturers think pandemic could lead to more U.S. work

RACHEL ABBEY MCCAFFERTY

Article from **CRAIN'S Cleveland Business News**

April 11, 2020

The uncertainty caused by COVID-19 could cause manufacturers to reassess the risk in their supply chains and, maybe, bring more work back to the U.S.

The shortage of health care supplies highlights this concern, but it extends to other sectors as well.

Ken Patsey, president and executive director of [Manufacturing Works](#) in Cleveland, had already started to see some trends away from Chinese manufacturing prior to the spread of COVID-19. Wages in China have been increasing, he noted, which meant it was getting more expensive to make products there. The tariffs implemented by the Trump administration served as another incentive for some companies to want to look at moving manufacturing out of China.

On top of costs, COVID-19 also brings the question of reliability into the sourcing conversation. Patsey said he thinks that introduces what could potentially be a "substantial opportunity for local manufacturers," as Northeast Ohio's manufacturing base is made up of companies that comprise the supply chain.

Jerry Murphy, partner in charge of the manufacturing and distribution services team at Illinois-based professional services firm [Sikich LLP](#), said last year's trade tensions and tariffs were squeezing clients' margins, causing them to consider moving their manufacturing operations. A recent survey by Sikich, conducted from early to mid-March, found that 56% of respondents were looking to make more products or components in the U.S., compared to 45% last year.

Those conversations have continued during the pandemic, but now those clients have to think about how COVID-19 is affecting the country where they're looking to move.

ADVERTISING

"They don't want to jump out of one possible challenge into another," Murphy said.

Ultimately, this isn't a shift that can be made quickly; it takes time to move the manufacturing of a part, though assembly can be moved faster, Murphy said.

Quoting has picked up recently for members of the Independence-based [Precision Metalforming Association](#), president David Klotz said, adding he thinks a decent amount of that is due to customers looking to bring back work to the U.S. Members of the association are metal fabricators and stampers that are part of the supply chain for industries ranging from medical to automotive to appliance.

Klotz compared the effect the pandemic could have on supply chains to what happened after an earthquake and resulting tsunami struck Japan in 2011. Companies started duplicating their tooling in the U.S. as a back-up to their work in Japan, he said.

Bill Adler, president and CEO of [Stripmatic Products Inc.](#) in Cuyahoga Heights, also thinks COVID-19 will cause his customers to re-evaluate risks to their supply chains. It's not just this pandemic; it's cumulative. Over the past 20 years, the world has seen SARS, the tsunami in Japan and dock strikes in the U.S.

"I think the supply base is going to look at this and say, 'You know, there's other unforeseen circumstances,' " Adler said.

Customers may start to ask if it's worth saving "a fraction of a cent per part" for that exposure to interruptions, he added. Having a local supply chain doesn't protect against all disruptions, but it does lessen the number of variables at play.

Adler hasn't seen this shift happen just yet. In the past 18 months, metal fabricator Stripmatic Products has been able to get some reshored work, but that hasn't been a large amount of products. The import tariffs raised the price of raw materials, which actually made it more difficult for the company to compete with overseas factories, Adler said.

Steve Peplin, CEO of [Talan Products Inc.](#) in Cleveland, started the metal stamping company in 1986 and remembers the different geographic shifts the industry has taken over the years, from a focus on the southern states to Mexico to China. In recent years, though, Peplin has seen sourcing shift back to local markets, with companies seeking supplies from the region where end products will be used, including the U.S.

Talan, which serves building products industries like solar energy and commercial roofing, doesn't go after labor-intensive jobs, instead focusing on work that relies mainly on automation or machining. That means labor costs aren't as much of a competitive factor.

Peplin said he thinks the flexibility of a local supply chain is what drives a lot of that shift. Being near a supplier means a customer can order more parts, or fewer, on shorter notice. When times are volatile, it's more difficult to plan ahead, which is a necessity if a supplier is on the other side of the world.

Locally, Manufacturing Works is creating a resource to help connect Northeast Ohio manufacturers with customers looking to move their supply chain back to the U.S. The organization plans to launch a simple version of the resource in the next 30 to 60 days, Patsey said, with a goal of adding more value-added components in the future. Manufacturing Works had started looking at this idea about six months ago, but the supply-chain issues caused by the pandemic brought the project to the forefront.

"I really think the time's right for that, to not only U.S.-source but start to consider local-source," Patsey said.

BUSINESS INTERRUPTION COVERAGE - DOES THE CORONAVIRUS CAUSE "DIRECT PHYSICAL DAMAGE" TO YOUR PROPERTY?

The Latest News from [OMA](#)

<https://www.frantzward.com/news-blog/april-2020-1/business-interruption-coverage-does-the-coronavi>

Businesses across the country are seeking relief from the staggering losses experienced as a result of the novel coronavirus. From Michelin-starred restaurants to movie theaters to barber shops, business owners want to ensure they are poised to emerge financially sound from this pandemic. One potential source of recovery is business interruption insurance coverage.

Business interruption coverage is intended to compensate an insured for losses which result from disruptions to their normal operations. The coverage is generally triggered by "direct physical loss or damage" to property – i.e., damages caused by a fire or natural disaster. Insurers maintain there is no coverage under the circumstances because viruses such as Covid 19 affect *people* and do not cause any physical damage to *property*. In several lawsuits filed in recent weeks, however, business owners argue the virus does cause a direct physical loss because it can remain on surfaces for up to 28 days, rendering the property unsafe with the potential to infect employees and customers. Therefore, the insureds argue, remediation of the property is necessary.

There is currently no consistent or uniform test for whether an insured property has experienced a "direct physical loss" when shuttered due to a virus. Some courts have held that the intrusion of irritants such as lead, fumes or dust might constitute direct physical loss that would need to be remediated. *TRAVCO Ins. Co. v. Ward*, 715 F. Supp. 2d 699 (E.D. Va. 2010), *aff'd*, 504 F. App'x 251 (4th Cir. 2013) (where defective drywall released sulfuric gas into the premises, the court held "physical damage to the property is not necessary, at least where the building in question has been rendered unusable by physical forces"); *Essex v. BloomSouth Flooring Corp.*, 562 F.3d 399, 406 (1st Cir. 2009) (under Massachusetts law, unpleasant odor rendering property unusable constitutes physical injury to property); *Motorists Mutual Ins. Co. v. Hardinger*, 131 F. App'x 823, 825-27 (3rd Cir. 2005) (contamination of well water constitutes "direct physical loss" to house if it rendered it

unusable). However, those decisions largely turn on the fact that the presence of the contaminant in the building makes the property uninhabitable. Here, in contrast, the closure of business operations generally resulted from state shelter-in-place orders operating as preemptive measures to stop community spread. Where the insured can demonstrate employees or customers contracted the virus, the case may be more persuasive. Though the dangers of making such an admission in litigation may outweigh any potential benefit.

Nevertheless, courts will soon decide whether the threat of contamination by coronavirus constitutes a direct physical loss sufficient to trigger coverage. It is important to note that some policyholders will face an additional, significant hurdle. In response to previous public health crises approximately fifteen years ago, many insurers added an exclusion to their policies to exclude "Loss Due to Virus or Bacteria." The presence of such an exclusion might be dispositive on the issue, though the effect of a state's closure order could assist the policyholder in making a stronger argument.

SUMMARY OF COVID-19 EMPLOYER TAX INCENTIVES

	EMPLOYEE RETENTION CREDIT	DEFERRAL OF EMPLOYER PAYROLL TAXES	PAID SICK LEAVE CREDIT	PAID FAMILY LEAVE CREDIT
Employee threshold	None (but modified calculation above 100)	None	<500	<500
Employee counting & employer aggregation rules*	Affordable Care Act rules & Internal Revenue Code sections 52 & 414	None	Fair Labor Standards Act & Family Medical Leave Act (see Dept. of Labor FAQ)	Fair Labor Standards Act & Family Medical Leave Act (see Dept. of Labor FAQ)
Required impact from COVID-19	Operations must be fully or partially suspended or result in a substantial reduction in gross receipts	None	Employee must not be working for one of 6 COVID-19 related reasons	Employee must be on leave to take care of child whose school or care provider is closed
Method of obtaining cash benefits	Retain all payroll taxes and withholdings up to credit amount; optional periodic advance payment of excess; optional periodic advance payment of excess; quarterly cash refund for remainder	Retain eligible employer social security taxes	Retain all payroll taxes and withholdings up to credit amount; optional periodic advance payment of excess; quarterly cash refund for remainder	Retain all payroll taxes and withholdings up to credit amount; optional periodic advance payment of excess; quarterly cash refund for remainder
Credit calculation	50% of up to \$10,000 of qualified wages per employee	6.2% of all wages subject to social security tax	Up to \$200 or \$511 per day per employee, depending on the reason for the absence; maximum of 10 days; increased by healthcare expenses and employer Medicare tax	Up to \$200 per day per employee; maximum of \$10,000; increased by healthcare expenses and employer Medicare tax
Qualified wages	All wages if <100 employees; wages only of employees not working for others	All wages subject to social security tax	Only sick leave wages required to be paid under FFCRA	Only family leave wages required to be paid under FFCRA
Treatment of allocable health plan expenses	Included in qualified wages and subject to same overall limitation	Not eligible for benefits	Direct increase to credit amount	Direct increase to credit amount
Effective date	March 13, 2020	March 27, 2020	April 1, 2020	April 1, 2020
Expiration date	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2020
Restrictions on small business loans	Cannot claim credits if Payroll Protection Program loan obtained	Cannot defer payroll tax if Payroll Protection Program or §1109 loan forgiven	None	None
Common law employers & third-party payers	Credit available to common law employer, not third-party payer	Deferral available to common law employer, not third-party payer	Credit available to common law employer, not third-party payer	Credit available to common law employer, not third-party payer
Self-employment (SE) tax benefits	None	SE tax equivalent eligible for deferral	SE tax credit available for sick leave equivalent of self-employed individual	SE tax credit available for family leave equivalent of self-employed individual
Section 501(c) entities	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
Federal, state, & local governments/agencies	Not eligible	Eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible

*The Payroll Protection Program loans generally require an employer to have less than 500 employees. This 500-employee threshold is determined under a different set of employee counting and aggregation rules as determined by the Small Business Administration. See the Affiliation guide in the Size Standards section of the Small Business Administration website for details.



The following resources are available to businesses or nonprofits facing financial hardships – copied from <https://businesshelp.ohio.gov/>

Small Business Administration's (SBA) Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program

Ohio small businesses and nonprofits are now eligible to apply for up to a \$2 million, low-interest loan through the SBA. [Apply online](#), which is recommended, or call (800) 659-2955 to have an application mailed to you.

IRS Coronavirus Tax Relief

The Treasury Department and IRS are providing relief to all taxpayers who have Federal income tax returns and Federal income tax payments due on April 15, 2020. The April 15, 2020 deadline is postponed to July 15, 2020. Associated interest, additions to tax, and penalties for late filing or late payment will be suspended until July 15, 2020 ([Notice - 20-18](#)).

Also, look at [IRS News Release 2020-57](#), Treasury, IRS and Labor announced Coronavirus-related paid leave for workers and tax credits for small and midsize businesses to swiftly recover the cost of providing Coronavirus-related leave.

Liquor Buyback

The Ohio Department of Commerce will immediately begin offering a liquor buyback option to support bars and restaurants. This is intended to aid those establishments that have stocked up on high proof liquor, but now are facing closure to in-house patrons. Bars and restaurants can return unopened, high proof liquor products (obtained within the past

30 days) to the agency where they purchased the product. This opportunity is also extended to those with temporary (F2) permits for events scheduled between March 12 and April 6, 2020. Questions about this program should be directed to the Liquor Enterprise Service Center at 1-877-812-0013 or OhioLiquorInfo@Com.Ohio.gov.

Publicly Funded Daycares

An executive order issued last week increased the number of children allowed to be supervised by childcare staff, depending on the type of program and ages of the children. The order also increased from 10 to 20 the number of paid absent days for providers serving children in the Publicly Funded Child Care program, and it provides childcare programs with 21 paid pandemic days if they must close their programs because of the pandemic. [Read the Executive Order](#).

Workers' Compensation Insurance Premium Deferments

Ohio's Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC) system is the exclusive provider of workers' compensation insurance in Ohio and serves 249,000 public and private employers. To help businesses facing difficulties due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ohio BWC is announcing the deferment of insurance premium installment payments for March, April and May until June 1, 2020. For more information, visit bwc.ohio.gov.

Grace Period for Health Insurance Premiums

All health insurers are required to provide the option of deferring premium payments, interest free, for up to 60 calendar days from each original premium due date. This means that employers can defer their premium payments up to two months, giving them some relief on costs, while keeping their employees insured. [View ODI Bulletin 2020-03 PDF](#).

Keeping Essential Goods Moving

The Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) has modified the process for haulers carrying heavy loads of essential goods. Generally, the state requires haulers with loads classified as "oversized" to seek advanced permission from ODOT before they are permitted to travel in and through the state. Haulers carrying essential goods can download and print the permit at Transportation.Ohio.gov. The federal government has also cut red tape around obtaining or renewing Commercial Drivers' Licenses (CDLs) and

other licenses to prevent interruption of essential shipping. The Ohio Departments of Public Safety (ODPS) and the Public Utilities Commission (PUCO) have adjusted their enforcement practices to avoid confusion.

Learn new tech skills

TechCred helps Ohioans learn new skills and helps employers build a workforce with the skills needed in a tech-infused economy. Many of these trainings can be completed online. [Learn more about TechCred.](#)

Suspension of Pharmacy Audits

Third party administrators, including Pharmacy Benefit Managers (PBMs) are required to suspend pharmacy audits during the state of emergency. Conducting or attempting to conduct pharmacy audits during the state of emergency may be considered a fraudulent, coercive, or dishonest practice, and may subject a third party administrator to legal action, including but not limited to, license suspension and/or monetary fines. This ensures that pharmacies can focus their resources on helping during this crisis as opposed to spending time on the paperwork associated with these types of audits. [View ODI Bulletin 2020-04 PDF.](#)

Commercial Property, Rent Evictions and Foreclosures

Governor Mike DeWine has issued an executive order that requests that landlords suspend, for at least 90 days, rent payments for small business commercial tenants facing financial hardship due to the COVID-19 pandemic; landlords place a moratorium on evictions of small business commercial tenants for at least 90 days; lenders provide commercial real estate borrowers with mortgage loans an opportunity for a forbearance of at least 90 days as a result of a financial hardship due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Wi-Fi HotSpots

BroadbandOhio, the state's office dedicated to improving access to high-speed internet, has been working with providers to find public hotspot locations that Ohioans can use in areas where they may not otherwise have access to internet from home. Providers not currently listed that are offering public wi-fi hotspots are encouraged to

email together@governor.ohio.gov with contact information, and a representative from BroadbandOhio will follow-up. [Check out Wi-Fi hotspot locations in Ohio.](#)

Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Release Compensation Board

The Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Release Compensation Board will be extending the deadlines for the submission of Applications for Financial Assurance Fund Eligibility, Claim Reimbursement Applications and requests for cost pre-approval, and all related requests for additional information. The extension of time took effect on March 14, 2020 and will remain in effect for 90 days. Responsible parties with questions regarding the filing deadlines are advised to contact the Board's office at 614-752-8963 or 800-224-4659. Additional information can also be found at: www.petroboard.org

State Tax Filing and Payment Extensions

The deadline to file and pay state income tax without interest or penalty has been extended to July 15 for individual income tax, school district income tax, pass-through entity and fiduciary income tax, and municipal net profit taxpayers that have opted into the state's centralized filing system. [View full details on tax changes.](#)

Dispute Resolution Commission

A [Dispute Resolution Commission](#) has been established to evaluate and render guidance in situations where two local health departments have come to a different conclusion for similar businesses on what is or is not an essential business. This will help provide uniformity. For example, a chain store may be operating as an essential business in one jurisdiction, but not another.

The local determination in question may be submitted to the Commission by either of the local health departments, or an entity or person subject to the determination. The Commission will review requests submitted and decide the outcome of the Order to the conflict. The decision of the Dispute Resolution Commission shall be final.

To submit a dispute, fill out this [Dispute Resolution Form PDF](#) and submit it to Dispute.Resolution@odh.ohio.gov.

It's Crunch Time for World's Supply Chains to Deliver Masks and Meat



Bloomberg, April 17, 2020

COVID-19 is about to put the global trading system through its most dramatic stress-test since World War II, with supply lines for essential food and medical goods entering a critical phase as the pandemic peaks in the U.S. and Europe.

Hospital staff in the world's richest countries are dying for lack of protective gear, and governments are also running short of ventilators and medicine. Under pressure to secure supplies, officials are starting bidding wars and throwing up new trade barriers.

The other urgency is safeguarding the world's food chain, and the people who process and transport it. From meatpackers to vegetable farms, and trucks to merchant ships, workers and infrastructure are showing signs of fatigue.

In short, the backbone of global trade needs reinforcement before anyone can think of moving on from crisis-mode to recovery.

'You Can't Go Home'

Shipping companies, for example, which carry some 80% of internationally traded goods, are operating with crews who've been stuck on their vessels far longer than usual.

Typically, about 100,000 seafarers — one in 12 of the global total — board ships each month to relieve colleagues. Those crew changes are impossible now in much of the world because of restricted air-travel or port rules.

"Once we get to the middle of May, this is going to be a real crisis unless we start taking action now," Guy Platten, secretary-general of the International Chamber of Shipping, said in an interview. The ICS is urging the Group of 20 major economies to classify seafarers as "essential" workers, so they can move more freely to and from their jobs, particularly through airports.

Companies like Oldendorff Carriers GmbH & Co. are bearing the brunt of restrictions. Germany's largest transporter of commodities like grain, coal and fertilizers, it has 700 ships and 4,500 employees — some of whom haven't been home for months.

"The crew aren't supposed to stay on ship in perpetuity," said Scott Bergeron, Oldendorff's director of business development and strategy. "The equivalent is like a doctor or nurse being told, 'You can't go home at the end of your shift, you're at the hospital until the crisis is over'."

Truckers are encountering snarls, too. In parts of Africa, they can't even make it to work because there's no public transportation. In Europe, they're enduring long waits at supposedly open borders.

'Putting Up Barriers'

And all over the world, drivers hauling goods across or between nations are running into locally enforced rules aimed at locking down the wider population to stop the virus from spreading.

"We have had a lot of governors and mayors putting up barriers to the safe and efficient movement of goods," said Sean McNally, a spokesman for the American Trucking

Associations. “If officials want to have store shelves re-stocked, and hospitals supplied, they need to make accommodations for trucks and truck drivers.”

President Donald Trump on Tuesday sought to reassure Americans that their food supplies are safe. At a White House briefing, he said U.S. farmers can produce in abundance, and food retailers like Kroger and Walmart seem to be in “very good shape.”

Yet the problems are piling up. Smithfield Foods Inc., the world’s biggest pork producer, is among the American food-processing companies to close plants temporarily because of virus outbreaks among employees.

And when slaughterhouses stay shut for too long — as well as reducing supplies and ratcheting prices up — it creates a dilemma for farmers. Some choose to euthanize part of their herd, rather than foot the bill to keep feeding them.

Fruit and vegetable growers from California to Spain are already watching their harvests go to waste. Dairy farmers from the U.S. Midwest to Britain’s Midlands are dumping surplus milk.

‘In Good Shape’

Not every lifeline is under strain. America’s pharmaceutical supply chain “is in good shape,” Larry Merlo, chief executive of CVS Health Corp., told Bloomberg Radio last week. The company has about 10,000 outlets, and Merlo said its suppliers tend to carry enough stocks for three to six months.

Still, researchers at the University of Minnesota’s Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy recently warned that there could be shortages in life-saving medicines. Stocks are hard to quantify because of “the lack of structural transparency and available supply chain data about drugs,” they wrote.

View the complete article at <https://www.supplychainbrain.com/articles/31171-its-crunch-time-for-worlds-supply-chains-to-deliver-masks-and-meat>