ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PLAN

Project Name: Tri-State CCS Redbud 2

Facility Information

Facility contact: Tri-State CCS, LLC
14302 FNB Parkway
Omaha, NE 68154
402-691-9500

Well location: Fairhaven, Marshall County, West Virginia

Well Name	Latitude	Longitude
TR2-1	40.016375°	-80.606419°
TR2-2	40.011909°	-80.532439°
TR2-3	39.978333°	-80.600234°
TR2-4	39.956423°	-80.635316°

Table of Contents

List of Figures 2
List of Tables 2
List of Acronyms 2
1. Introduction 3
2. Environmental Justice Assessment 3
2.1 Project Benefits 15
2.2 Project Disbenefits 17
3. Stakeholder Engagement Strategy 18
3.1 Background 18
3.2 Approach 19
4. References 23

List of Figures

Figure 1: Map of the Study Area (Area of Review with 1-Mile Buffer) for the EJ Assessment. .. 4
Figure 2: Minority Populations in the Study Area. 9
Figure 3: Low-income Populations in the Study Area. 10
Figure 4: Linguistically Isolated Populations in the Study Area. 11
Figure 5: Populations Under Age 5 in the Study Area. 12
Figure 6: Populations Over Age 64 in the Study Area. 13
Figure 7: Populations Over Age 25 with Less than High School Education in the Study Area... 14

List of Tables

Table 1: Racial and Ethnic Factors for the Study Area 7
Table 2: Income and Demographic Factors for the Study Area 8
Table 3: Stakeholder Engagement – West Virginia 20
Table 4: Landowner Engagement – West Virginia 22

List of Acronyms

AoR	Area of Review
ACS	American Community Survey
CO_2	carbon dioxide
EJ	Environmental Justice
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
UIC	Underground Injection Control
USCB	United States Census Bureau
USDW	underground source of drinking water
WVDEP	West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

1. Introduction

This Environmental Justice Plan details two critical components related to community outreach in the footprint of Tri-State CCS Redbud 2 in Marshall County, West Virginia (the "project"): an Environmental Justice (EJ) Assessment and a Stakeholder Engagement Strategy.

The EJ Assessment examines the communities in proximity to the project and the associated project benefits and disbenefits. The Stakeholder Engagement Strategy details the overall approach to stakeholder engagement and the community-specific considerations that will be incorporated as the project advances.

2. Environmental Justice Assessment

Community impacts from the development, construction, and operation of the project would be concentrated in and near the project's Area of Review (AoR), which is located in Marshall and Ohio counties, West Virginia and Washington County, Pennsylvania. For purposes of this assessment, data were obtained for the AoR and a 1-mile buffer (the "study area"), which additionally includes Green County, Pennsylvania, from the United States Census Bureau (USCB) (Figure 1).[1]

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[1] The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's EJ Screen tool was taken offline in February 2025 and not available for use for this assessment. Thus, alternative methods were used to obtain the same data used in EJ Screen in conducting this assessment.

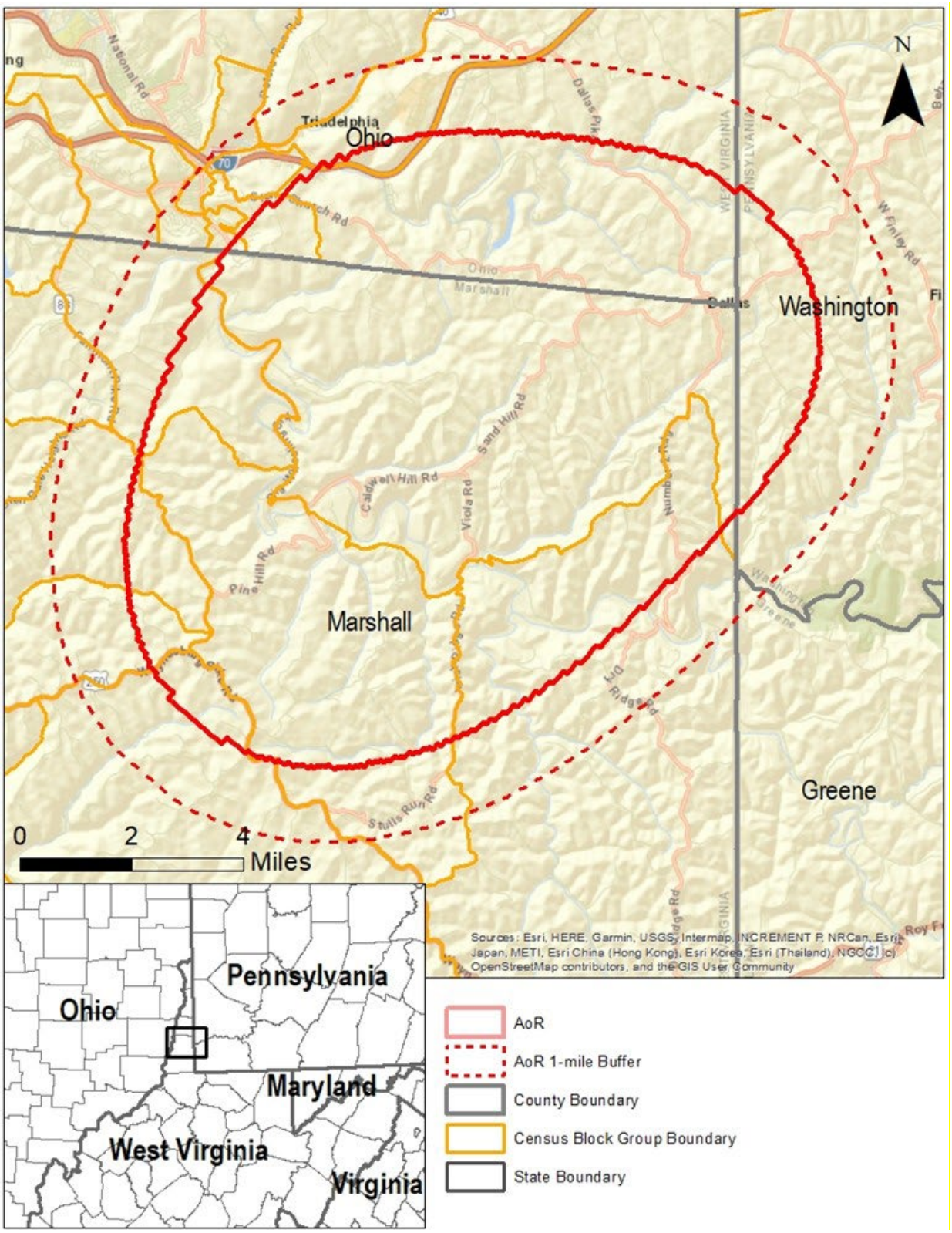

Figure 1: Map of the Study Area (Area of Review with 1-Mile Buffer) for the EJ Assessment.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) formally delegated primacy authority for Class VI Underground Injection Control (UIC) Well permitting to the State of West Virginia (West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection [WVDEP]) at the end of March 2025 in accordance with the *Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) Amended Addendum 1* between WVDEP and EPA, Region 3, which became effective as signed on October 9, 2024. Pursuant to Part III.F of this MOA, the WVDEP "agrees to examine the potential risks of a proposed Class VI UIC well to identify and address any particular impacts on environmentally overburdened communities." Part III.F.1.a encourages owner/operators to conduct EJ screening assessments during site selection and before submitting a Class VI permit application, and Part III.F.1.b requires WVDEP to conduct and/or verify owner/operator EJ screening assessments covering the AoR for each Class VI permit application received. This section provides an EJ screening assessment for the project.

This EJ assessment identifies minority and low-income populations (or EJ communities). EJ addresses the environmental impacts that proposed actions may have on minority and low-income populations, and whether such impacts are disproportionate to those on the population as a whole in the potentially affected area.

For this analysis, recently updated population and income data published by the USCB were analyzed at the block group level and compared to the respective county (i.e., census block groups within the study area). Individuals who identify as any race other than white and/or list their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino are considered minority. An area where the minority population exceeds 50 percent of the total population, or where the minority population percentage is "meaningfully greater" than the minority population of an appropriate unit of geographic analysis (reference population), is determined to be an at-risk population. For this analysis, the "meaningfully greater" threshold is 10 percent higher than the minority population percent of the reference population (i.e., Marshall and Ohio counties, West Virginia; and Washington and Greene counties, Pennsylvania). Minority groups are identified along with percentages in Table 1.

To identify low-income populations, the low-income threshold criteria was used. Low-income is defined as households where the income is less than the federal poverty level. For this analysis, if the percent low-income population in the identified block group is greater than or equal to that of the county, then an at-risk-population is present. Percentages of households with reported income below the poverty level are identified in Table 2.

Census block group data were determined to be the most reflective of the local communities' socioeconomic status because it is a small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of an area. The specific census block groups provide a more comprehensive overview of the demographic makeup of the study area. This analysis uses 2023 USCB American Community Survey (ACS) Table B03002 for the race and ethnicity data (USCB 2023a) and Table B17017 for poverty data (USCB 2023b) at the census block group level.

Using estimates from the USCB data for age, language, and education, statistics were assessed to determine whether vulnerable and marginalized populations are present within the study area. The USCB defines "linguistically isolated" households as those households in which all adults (age 14 and older) speak a language other than English, and none speaks English "very well." Table 2 summarizes income, age, language, and educational attainment within the potentially affected area.

Analysis shows that at-risk-populations exist within the study area of the project. Figures 2 through 7 show the location of census block groups containing at-risk-populations in relation to the study area.

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Table 1: Racial and Ethnic Factors for the Study Area

Census Block Group	Total Population	White (percent)	Black or African American (percent)	American Indian and Alaska Native (percent)	Asian (percent)	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (percent)	Other (percent)	Two or more races (percent)	Hispanic or Latino (percent)	Percent Minority Population[a]
Pennsylvania	12,986,518	73.8	10.3	0.1	3.7	0.0	0.4	3.3	8.4	26.2
Greene County	35,265	91.6	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.8	1.5	0.0
420599704002	962	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	2.5	0.4	3.7
Washington County	209,778	90.1	3.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3	3.3	2.0	9.9
421257960002	657	94.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	3.3	5.8
West Virginia	1,784,462	90.2	3.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	3.4	2.0	9.8
Marshall County	30,129	93.9	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	3.4	1.1	6.1
540510208001	1,043	90.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	9.7
540510208002	712	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
540510210011	1,498	96.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.7	3.5
540510211004	1,459	89.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	8.2	0.0	10.6
540510211005	1,886	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
540510213001	1,308	85.8	0.4	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	6.2	14.2
540510213002	1,893	92.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.2	1.6	7.5
540510213004	865	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio County	41,904	90.2	3.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	4.3	1.6	9.8
540690018001	899	95.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	4.6
540690018002	618	85.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.8	15.0
540690018003	840	78.5	7.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	21.5
540690018004	1,307	93.0	0.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.5	7.0
540690018005	1,021	86.6	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	13.4
540690018006	286	97.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.4
540690019011	1,400	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1
540690021003	1,299	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.2	2.2
540690022001	1,346	98.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.7
540690022002	1,441	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6

a. Blue highlight indicates census block groups that exceed the county minority percentage by 10 percent or exceed 50 percent.
Source: USCB 2023a

Table 2: Income and Demographic Factors for the Study Area

Census Block Group	Below Poverty (percent)	Linguistic Isolation (percent)	Population Under Age 5 (percent)	Population Over Age 64 (percent)	Population with Less than High School Education (percent)
Pennsylvania	12.0	2.6	5.3	19.1	8.1
Greene County	13.4	0.2	4.6	20.0	10.1
420599704002	5.1	0.0	3.3	18.1	11.8
Washington County	10.2	0.5	5.0	21.5	6.0
421257960002	18.4	0.0	8.4	22.1	8.1
West Virginia	17.1	0.3	5.0	20.7	11.4
Marshall County	15.8	0.1	4.4	23.2	7.3
540510208001	18.8	0.0	1.8	21.2	4.1
540510208002	7.7	0.0	1.4	41.3	0.0
540510210011	14.5	0.0	2.3	23.6	12.5
540510211004	20.2	0.0	2.5	18.9	2.9
540510211005	0.0	0.0	4.7	27.9	0.5
540510213001	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.6	5.0
540510213002	0.0	0.0	10.0	30.1	0.0
540510213004	5.8	1.2	6.7	21.0	0.5
Ohio County	17.9	0.8	5.1	22.3	7.4
540690018001	29.9	0.0	7.0	32.3	0.0
540690018002	13.5	0.0	0.0	32.7	8.5
540690018003	19.7	0.0	16.4	11.9	7.1
540690018004	13.4	3.4	3.5	26.9	3.9
540690018005	28.1	0.0	5.4	21.4	8.0
540690018006	0.0	0.0	2.4	36.0	0.0
540690019011	2.6	2.1	5.1	25.1	0.3
540690021003	9.4	0.0	2.8	16.9	5.5
540690022001	14.4	0.0	3.3	15.2	17.5
540690022002	12.8	0.0	3.4	17.8	15.6

Note: Blue highlight indicates census block groups that exceed the county percentages for income, age, language, or educational attainment.
Sources: USCB 2023b, USCB 2023c, USCB 2023d, USCB 2023e

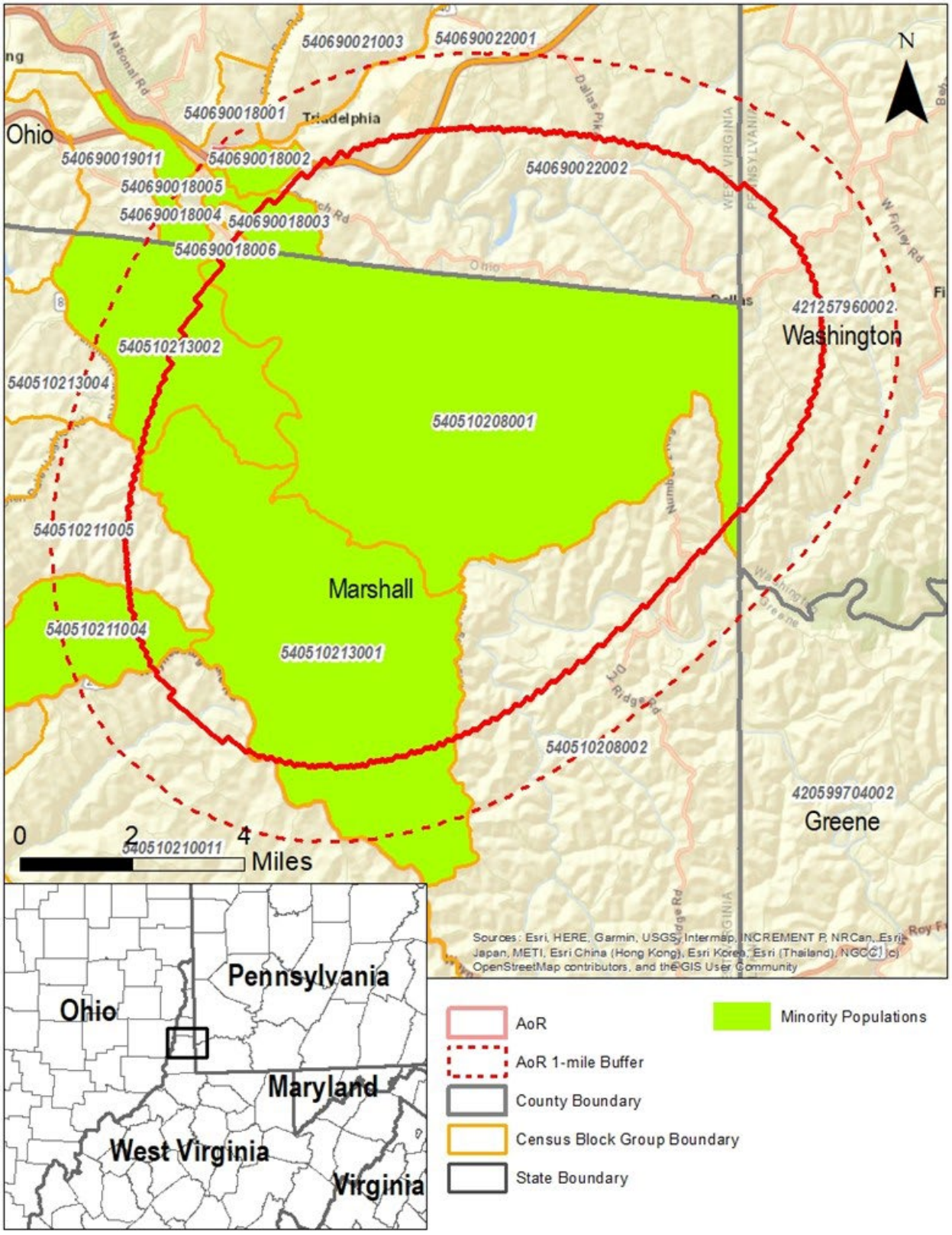


Figure 2: Minority Populations in the Study Area.

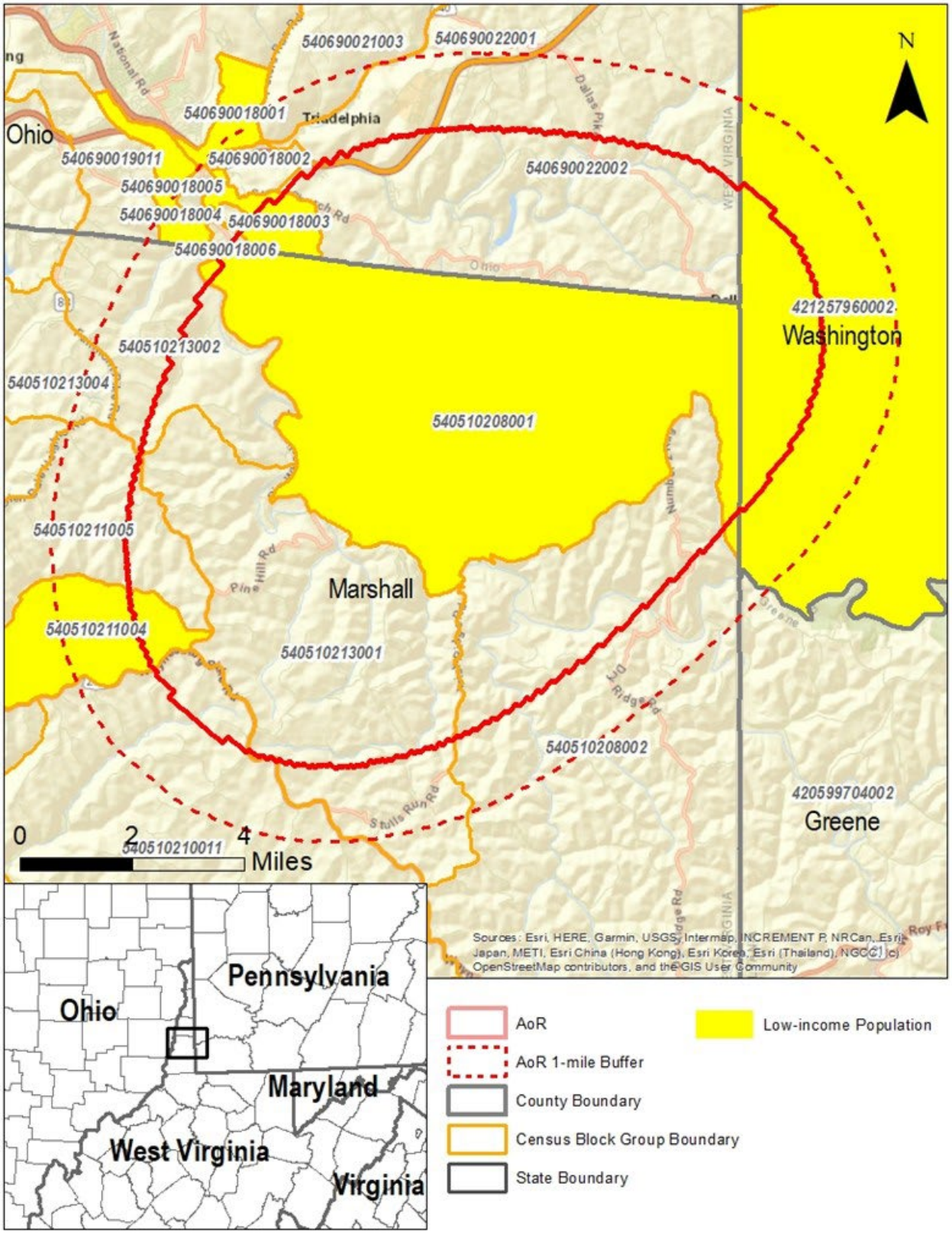


Figure 3: Low-income Populations in the Study Area.

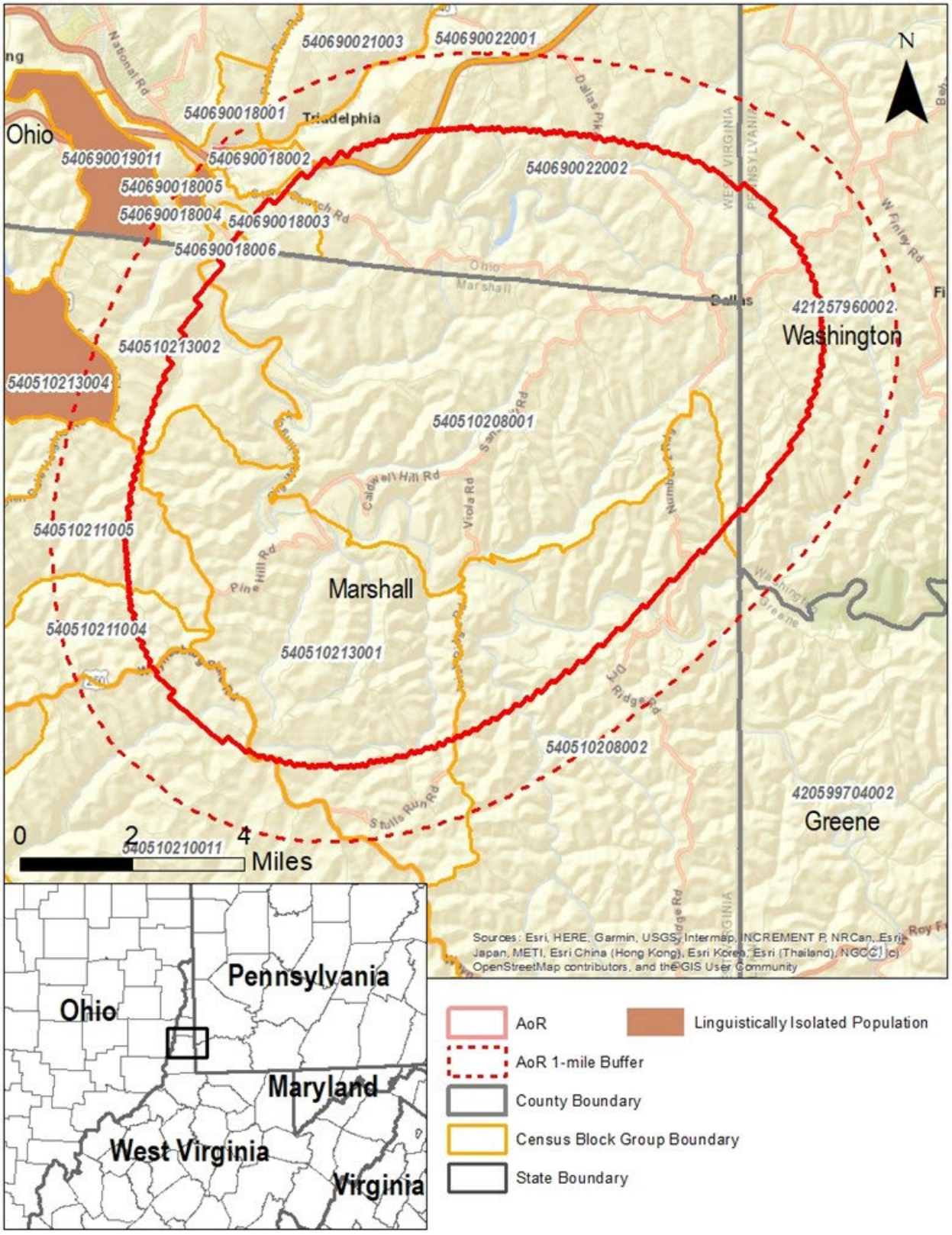


Figure 4: Linguistically Isolated Populations in the Study Area.

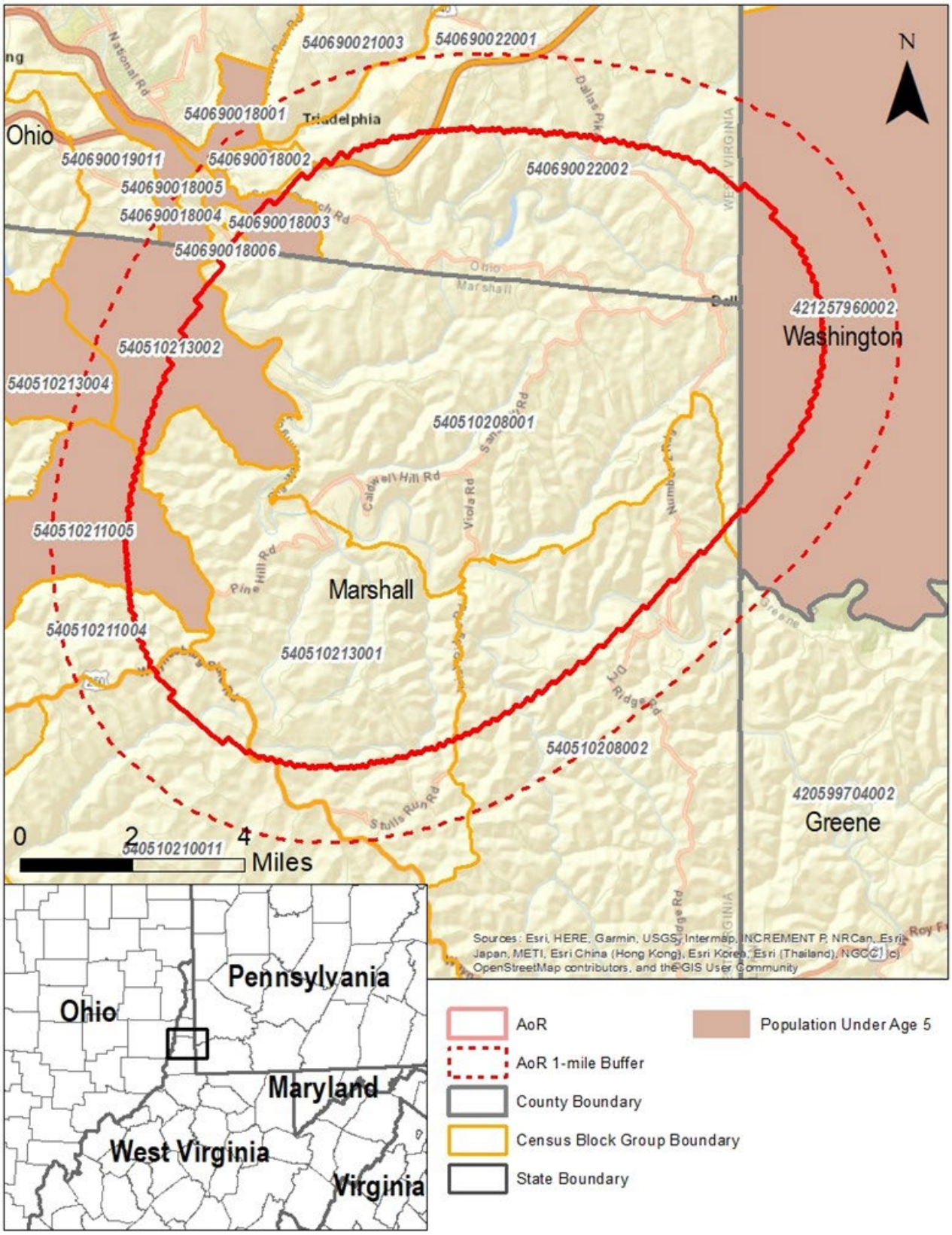


Figure 5: Populations Under Age 5 in the Study Area.

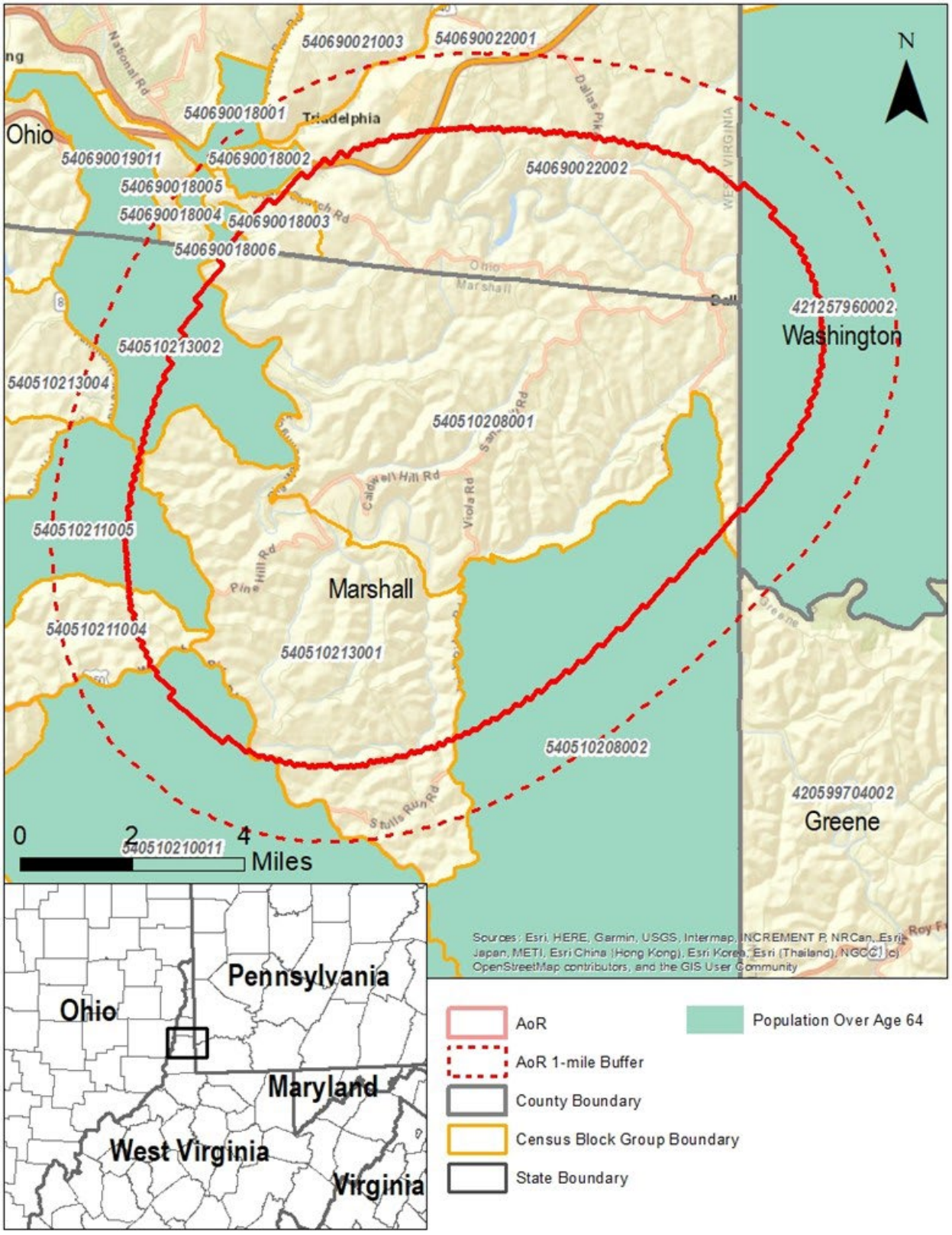


Figure 6: Populations Over Age 64 in the Study Area.

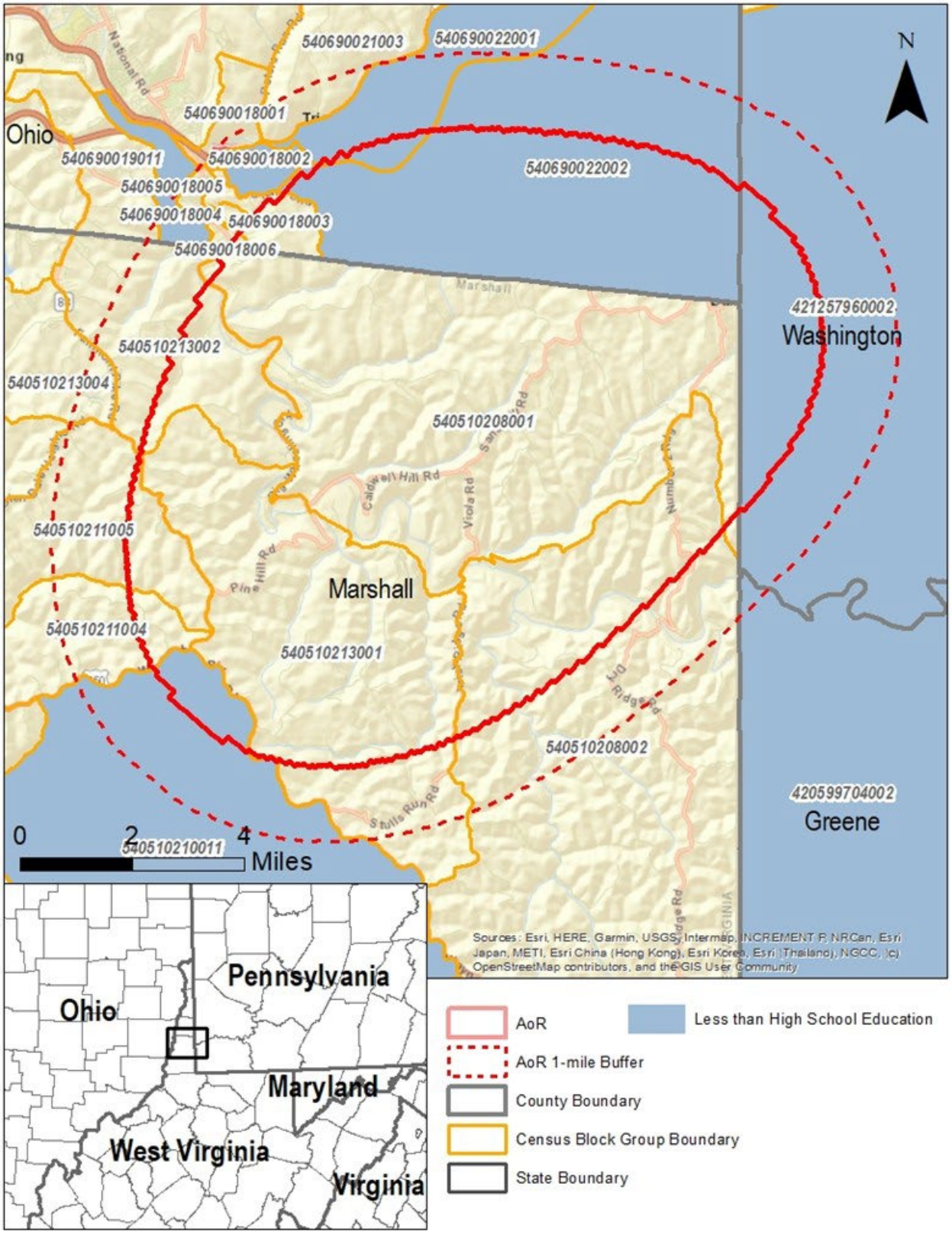
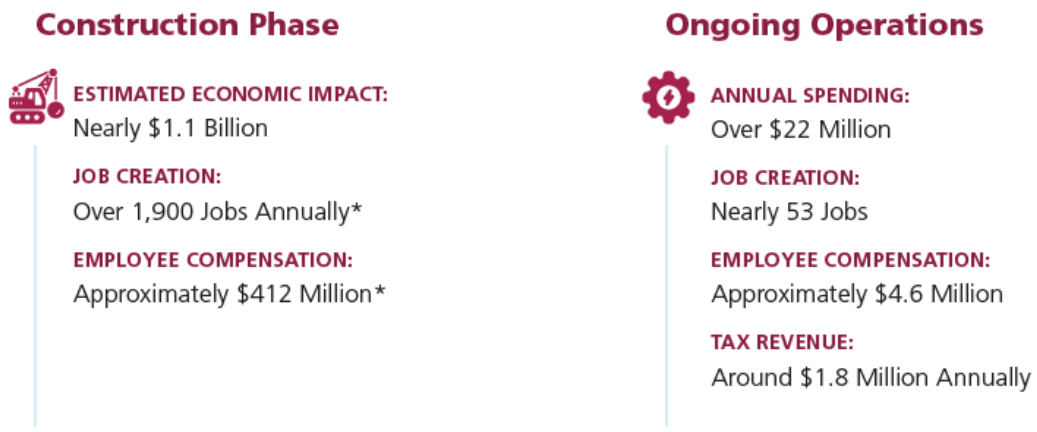


Figure 7: Populations Over Age 25 with Less than High School Education in the Study Area.

While the community impacts (both positive and negative) of the project would be centered on the AoR, cumulative impacts from the project would extend along the regional pipeline route and to carbon dioxide (CO_2) capture facilities. As the pipeline route that would connect the storage field to the emitters becomes more defined, the project team will further assess the potential indirect impact of the project on those communities.

2.1 Project Benefits

The project will bring several layers of economic benefits to the host communities during construction and operation. Landowners who host the storage site – either above-ground injection or monitoring wells or underground pore space – will benefit from an additional passive income stream provided by land agreements, with little to no impact to above-ground land use. The project team commissioned an economic benefits study from West Virginia University that estimated the impact of the Tri-State CCS Hub during the construction and operations phases. The study estimated the project-wide impact as follows:



Specifically in West Virginia, the estimated impact is (including the Tri-State CCS Redbud 1 project with two injection wells located in Hancock County):

State-Specific Economic Benefits

West Virginia (7 wells)

	Construction Phase	Ongoing Operations
Total Annual Impact	$250 M	$6.3 M
Average Annual Employment	372	14
Labor Income	$75 M	$1 M

Specifically in Pennsylvania, the estimated impact is (including the Tri-State CCS Oak Grove project with three injection wells located in Washington County):

Pennsylvania (3 wells)

	Construction Phase	Ongoing Operations
Total Annual Impact	$145 M	$3.1 M
Average Annual Employment	265	7.7
Labor Income	$60 M	$0.8 M

These economic benefits are broken down as follows:

HANCOCK COUNTY, WV (3 WELLS)			
TOTAL OUTPUT IMPACT	AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT	LABOR INCOME	SELECT TAX REVENUE
$ 93.3 M	184	$ 22.1 M	$ 7.9 M
MARSHALL COUNTY, WV (4 WELLS)			
TOTAL OUTPUT IMPACT	AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT	LABOR INCOME	SELECT TAX REVENUE
$ 117.5 M	131	$ 36.5 M	$ 5.8 M
WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA (3 WELLS)			
TOTAL OUTPUT IMPACT	AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT	LABOR INCOME	SELECT TAX REVENUE
$ 111.0 M	206	$ 65.5 M	$ 2.9 M

SOURCE: The Economic Impact of the Tri-State Carbon Capture and Storage Hub in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia (Fall 2023). Bureau of Business and Economic Research, John Chambers College of Business and Economics, West Virginia University.

It is anticipated that some portion of construction materials would be purchased locally. Payroll and materials expenditures would have a positive impact on the local economy. Estimated direct construction jobs may result in additional indirect jobs providing increased local revenue. Most construction materials and temporary construction workers would most likely be drawn from the local community. As a result, permanent increases in population would not occur and housing and community services would not be permanently impacted.

An additional layer of economic benefits will come from the stability that the project offers to emitters in the region. Manufacturers, industrial processors, power generating facilities, and other CO_2 emitters are facing increasing pressure from shareholders to meet climate goals and navigating stricter environmental regulations to limit their CO_2 emissions. The project offers a viable solution, allowing existing businesses to remain stable regional employers and taxpayers and helping to attract new industry.

2.2 Project Disbenefits

The project team recognizes the priority placed by the EPA and the WVDEP on mitigation of new or existing impacts on disadvantaged populations in the project footprint. As noted in the previous section, operation of the project is intended to assist industrial facilities in managing their carbon emissions, thus mitigating not adding to the emissions burdens on the community.

The project acknowledges that construction of the project will cause disturbance, such as increased road traffic, noise, fugitive emissions, and nuisance. The magnitude and intensity of impacts would be greater for individuals and residences closest to the Project's facilities and would diminish with distance. The project will strive to limit this impact during this time, as well as to provide clear communication to the public about this phase of the project. As part of this effort, the project will have a road use plan that incorporates feedback from local government and other stakeholders.

Potential impacts may include traffic delays. There would be a temporary increase in use of area roads by construction equipment and associated trucks and vehicles. Increased use of these roads would result in a higher volume of traffic, increased commute times, and greater risk of vehicle accidents. These impacts may affect local residents residing in areas containing at-risk-populations. However, these impacts would be limited to periods of active construction. Because traffic would only increase temporarily during construction, traffic impacts on communities would be less than significant.

Construction emissions would occur over the duration of construction activity and would be emitted at different times throughout the project area. Construction emissions from dust and equipment exhaust would result in short-term localized impacts in the immediate vicinity of construction work areas. The project would not generate air emissions at levels constituting either nuisance or human health hazards on those populations. Construction noise would increase noise level, however impacts would be temporary, lasting the duration of construction.

Construction and operation of the project would not cause impacts that are expected to adversely affect the health or welfare of the EJ communities living in the project area. The project will not cause disproportionate air, noise, land use, or visual impacts on the identified at-risk-populations. In general, the magnitude and intensity of impacts would be greater for individuals and residences closest to the project's facilities and would diminish with distance. Environmental concerns are not present for other resource areas such as geology, water quality, wetlands, wildlife, or cultural resources due to the minimal overall impact the project would have on these resources. Project impacts are expected to be less than significant and therefore will not have significant adverse impacts on populations in the study area.

The primary purpose of Class VI UIC regulations is to protect underground sources of drinking water (USDWs). Certain minimum requirements apply whether the project is permitted by the EPA or regulatory bodies in states with primary enforcement authority (primacy).

The Class VI Rule, promulgated under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 USC §300h et al.), outlines federal requirements for the permitting, siting, construction, operation, monitoring, and site closure of Class VI UIC wells. The UIC Program Director is responsible for ensuring that owners or operators of Class VI UIC wells properly site, operate, monitor, and close

their wells in a manner that protects USDWs from endangerment. Specific requirements designed to protect USDWs include:

- Class VI UIC wells must be located in areas with suitable geology to contain the injected CO_2;
- Computational modeling must be used to establish an AoR in which potential leakage points (e.g., abandoned wellbores) must undergo necessary corrective action;
- Injection well construction must be compatible with the CO_2 injection stream and ensure mechanical integrity;
- Operations must include injection pressure limits and automatic shut-off devices;
- Testing and monitoring to track the injected CO_2 plume during and after operations;
- Post-injection site care and closure that includes plugging of all wells and a demonstration that USDWs will not be endangered by the project.

During the operations phase of the project, the potential exists – albeit rare – for the migration of CO_2 from the study area for a release event. The project team intends to develop positive and proactive working relationships with local emergency responders prior to the start of operation. Testing and monitoring is designed to detect any subsurface leakage so it can be mitigated to protect USDWs. Standard testing and monitoring procedures will also detect surface leakage. In the event of a sudden or catastrophic leakage event, automatic shut-off systems will be activated to minimize risk of CO_2 release and migration. As detailed in the Emergency and Remedial Response Plan, in the event of a release, the project operator will coordinate with local authorities, governments, and other community stakeholders to implement any responses needed to minimize or prevent risks to public health and safety.

Further, a key consideration in the siting of the project was to locate the sequestration field away from residences and populated areas to the extent feasible, to limit potential impact from construction and operation. Figure 3 of the Emergency and Remedial Response Plan shows the distance between injection well sites and structures.

3. Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

3.1 Background

The personnel associated with Tri-State CCS, LLC draw upon 35 years of Tenaska Development experience in developing energy projects and understand the importance of implementing a robust stakeholder engagement plan. An effective plan must demonstrate awareness of the community and must be dynamic and responsive to the progression of the project through development and to the changing needs of the various stakeholder audiences.

Tenaska Development, which is advancing the Tri-State CCS Hub, has a dedicated Community Relations team. The team has extensive communications experience, inclusive of developing and executing strategic community engagement and communications plans (encompassing public

relations, local government relations, community engagement and related communications support) that align with local development milestones, building key stakeholder relationships, and fostering a positive environment for energy development.

Tactics that Tenaska Development typically incorporates in a stakeholder engagement strategy include: developing collateral materials (e.g., fact sheet, website); hiring a local resident to serve as a community representative for the project; opening a project office with dedicated office hours; holding meetings or open houses targeted for specific audiences; and commissioning an economic impact study.

In 2024, Tenaska Development's Community Relations team, in collaboration with in-house environmental permitting experts, provided basic EJ education to the company's developers and other employees who support local development work and rolled out a framework for considering EJ as part of project development. Various members of the community relations team expanded their own knowledge through EJ education, including a Diversity, Equity Inclusions: Foundations course through Miami University and a two-day webinar from EUCI focused on EJ and energy development.

For the Tri-State CCS Hub, Tenaska Development's expertise is complemented by 720 Strategies, Strategic Public Partners and Brown Communications, LLC, which have been contracted to provide public affairs services for the project. These firms have extensive experience in strategic communications and advocacy in the region.

3.2 Approach

Stakeholder engagement is an important part of a successful energy development project. It is not only helpful in securing required permits and approvals for a project but also in helping the community understand and accept new (and sometimes unfamiliar) development efforts and the associated benefits and potential risks. In this regard, the project team understands that transparency will be key to public support.

Each stakeholder audience – participating landowners, local leaders, project neighbors and the community at large – requires different types of information and at different points in development. Tri-State CCS, LLC has been putting significant effort into building local relationships and communicating with these audiences as development of the Tri-State CCS Hub advances.

In the second quarter of 2024, 720 Strategies performed a landscape analysis for the Tri-State CCS Hub. This analysis evaluated how communities within the project footprint might perceive the project, identified local stakeholders, reviewed the media landscape and recommended tactics for engaging the community.

To date, Tri-State CCS, LLC, through Tenaska Development, has created a CCS 101 landowner brochure, project-specific fact sheet, pore space fact sheet, pipeline construction brochure, pipeline operations brochure, economic benefits fact sheet, a CCS 101 video (https://vimeo.com/693514012/529832e98f), a CCS safety video (https://vimeo.com/885512532), a Tri-State introduction video (https://vimeo.com/1057704943), and a project website (https://tristateccs.com). These tools are being used to explain the project to local government and

business leaders, prospective landowner participants, neighbors and the general public. Additional communications materials will be developed as the project progresses.

Since the fourth quarter of 2022, the Tri-State CCS Hub project team has engaged with a significant number of local, state and federal stakeholders in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, through a combination of in-person discussions, virtual meetings, mailings and/or e-mail updates. Engagement specific to West Virginia is detailed in Table 3. This is in addition to numerous conversations with area landowners about participation in the project through land agreements for well sites and/or pore space and with regional industrial facilities about the use of the Tri-State CCS Hub as a CO_2 emissions solution. The reception has been largely positive, due in large part to the region's experience with oil and gas exploration, drilling and pipelines.

In 2023, the project opened a local office in Weirton, staffed during regular hours either by the project's local representative, land agents or other project representatives.

Information meetings and/or open houses for residents in the West Virginia portion of the project have been held periodically since 2023, with events to date shown in Table 4.

The Tri-State CCS Hub is a member of the Weirton Area, Marshall County and Wheeling Chambers of Commerce and the Gas and Oil Association of West Virginia.

Additional stakeholder outreach and community engagement will be incorporated into the development of the Tri-State CCS Hub as activities progress. As the pipeline route from the injection wells to the emissions sources becomes firmer, stakeholder outreach will be further expanded.

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Table 3: Stakeholder Engagement – West Virginia

Federal
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Former U.S. Sen. Joe Manchin
Office of U.S. Sen. Shelley Moore Capito
Office of U.S. Rep. Carol Miller
Office of U.S. Rep. Riley Moore
Office of Former Governor and now Sen. Jim Justice
State
Office of the Governor – West Virginia
West Virginia Dept. of Economic Development
West Virginia Office of Surveys
West Virginia Oil & Gas Association
West Virginia Coal Association
West Virginia Department of Commerce
West Virginia University
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
West Virginia Manufacturers Association
West Virginia Office of Energy
West Virginia Farm Bureau
West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey
West Virginia State Delegate Mark Zatezelo
West Virginia Joint Legislative Committee on Energy
West Virginia State Sen. Ryan Weld
West Virginia State Sen. Glenn Jeffries
Local / Regional
Regional Economic Development Partnership (RED)
Ohio Valley Energy Association
Marcellus Shale Coalition
Hancock County Commissioners Office
Hancock County EMA
Marshall County Commissioners Office
Marshall County Emergency Management Association
Marshall County Chamber of Commerce
Weirton Area Chamber of Commerce
West Virginia Northern Community College
Business Development Corporation of the Northern Panhandle

Table 4: Landowner Engagement – West Virginia

Date	Meeting
4/11/2024	Landowner Meeting – Hancock County
4/15/2024	Landowner Meeting – Hancock County
5/1/2024	Landowner Meeting – Hancock County
6/4/2024	Pore Space Event – Hancock County
6/5/2024	Pore Space Event – Hancock County
6/6/2024	Pore Space Event – Hancock County
2/18/2025	Pore Space Open House – Marshall County
2/19/2025	Pore Space Open House – Marshall County

4. References

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