

	<p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts. Since the census affects representation, voting power, federal aid, and demographic statistics, the current practice of counting prisoners is inherently undemocratic and even racist.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people.</p>
c00260	<p>I'm writing today to express displeasure with the practice of counting incarcerated people where they confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community they counted are in. Instead, they should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration ends.</p> <p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts. Jails are not residences, and only legal addressess of detainees should be considered. Where they actually vote upon completion of their sentence. Common sense. I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people.</p>
c00261	<p>I'm writing today to express displeasure with the practice of counting incarcerated people where they are confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community they counted are in. Instead, they should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration ends.</p> <p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people.</p>
c00262	<p>I'm writing today to express displeasure with the practice of counting incarcerated people where</p>

	<p>they confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community they counted are in. Instead, they should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration ends.</p> <p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people.</p>
c00263	<p>I'm writing today to express displeasure with the practice of counting incarcerated people where they confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community they are counted in. Instead, they should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration ends.</p> <p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts.</p> <p>If the Census Bureau proposes to count incarcerated people in the wrong place once again in the 2020 Census, it will continue to distort democracy.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people.</p>
c00264	<p>I'm writing about the flawed practice of counting incarcerated people where they are confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community they are counted are in. Instead, they should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration ends.</p> <p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their</p>

	<p>incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts. And as a result, program funding based on census counts is distorted.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people.</p>
c00265	<p>I'm writing today to express displeasure with the practice of counting incarcerated people where they confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address. This is may not be illegal but it is totally unethical.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community they counted are in. Instead, they should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration ends.</p> <p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people.</p> <p>This borders on being illegal.</p>
c00266	<p>I am a retired professor of sociology and know quite a bit about the U.S. Census and redistricting as well as incarceration. I am writing today to express displeasure with the practice of counting incarcerated people where confined at the time of the census rather than their permanent addresses.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community in which they are they are counted. They should be counted at their permanent addresses in the communities they will return to upon release. If this location is unclear, then their last permanent address should be used.</p> <p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts.</p> <p>I understand that Census counts are also used for distribution of federal funds. However, funds</p>

	<p>for jails and prisons usually are separate budgets based on prison populations. The founding fathers instituted census counts primarily for the proper redistricting and fair representation. Ideally, the census attains truly equal representation. In these times of efforts to suppress votes and radically gerrymander districts, special care should be taken with issues of representation.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people.</p>
c00267	<p>I'm writing today to express displeasure with the practice of counting incarcerated people where they confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address. You are fabricating the truth.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community they counted are in. Instead, they should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration ends.</p> <p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people.</p>
c00268	<p>Census numbers are the bases for an unlimited number of vital research issues that end up affecting individual lives in countless ways. Census numbers must be accurate if our democracy is to function properly and at its best as a result of all this research.</p> <p>The method of counting incarcerated people by their location of incarcerated at the time of census rather than their permanent residence as is done for students, military, non-citizens, etc. distorts research results and thus incorrect decision making.</p> <p>This method or practice is unconstitutional and must stop be adjusted before the next census count so that the incarcerated are counted in the same manner as any other population group census count is done.</p>
c00269	<p>I'm writing today to express displeasure with the practice of counting incarcerated people where they confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community they counted are in. Instead, they should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration</p>

	<p>ends.</p> <p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts.</p> <p>The United States incarcerates a higher percentage of citizens than any other nation, and particularly those in poor and Black neighborhoods, and counting them as prison residents distorts that representation of entire communities.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people.</p>
c00270	<p>I'm writing today to express displeasure with the practice of counting incarcerated people where they confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community they counted are in. Instead, they should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration ends.</p> <p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people. It's the only way to make representation fair.</p>
c00271	<p>This is an important issue that should not be ignored! I'm writing today to express displeasure with the practice of counting incarcerated people where they confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community they counted are in. Instead, they should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration ends.</p> <p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where</p>

	<p>people are and will be for the period between census counts.</p> <p>I strongly urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people. Everyone is part of the process and should be counted as such even if they are temporarily incarcerated.</p>
c00272	<p>I'm writing today to express displeasure with the practice of counting incarcerated people where they confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community they counted are in. Instead, they should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration ends.</p> <p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people.</p> <p>It is the smart choice and the right thing to do. We already have to deal with redistricting and unnecessary voter fraud laws. It is depressing to know that the international community has more diverse and functional elections than the United States. It will take some time to fix all of these problems, but this is a good place to start. Please count incarcerated people at their permanent addresses.</p>
c00273	<p>I'm writing today to express displeasure with the practice of counting incarcerated people where they confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community they counted are in. Instead, they should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration ends.</p> <p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts.</p>

	<p>The inflation of the count where the prisons are located also gives disproportionate power to those who support private for-profit prisons, which is problematic in itself, as the incentive will be to increase prison population regardless of whether that benefits any other part of our society.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people.</p>
c00274	<p>The practice of counting incarcerated people where they confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address, is clearly unfair.</p> <p>It is interesting that no similar position is taken with regard to college students (less likely to be poor, and less likely to be people of color).</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community they counted are in. These inflated counts result in overrepresentation in Congress and state houses of districts that house prisons, and underrepresentation of poor and minority districts.</p> <p>Why should the Census bureau become a party to the toxic effects of mass incarceration on our communities and our democracy? Prisoners should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration ends.</p> <p>Such a count would also be more accurate. Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people.</p>
c00275	<p>I am appalled that "gerrymandering" exists to disenfranchise inmates from their community and voting rights.</p> <p>I'm writing today to express displeasure with the practice of counting incarcerated people where they confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community they counted are in. Instead, they should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration ends.</p> <p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their</p>

	<p>incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people. The current method has a devastating effect in terms of resources not allocated to the permanent home districts of the former inmates.</p>
c00276	<p>I'm writing today to express displeasure with the practice of counting incarcerated people where they confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community they counted are in. Instead, they should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration ends.</p>
c00277	<p>I'm writing today to express my displeasure with the practice of counting incarcerated people where they are confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community they are counted are in. Instead, they should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration ends.</p> <p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people. Thank you.</p>
c00278	<p>I'm writing today to express displeasure with the practice of counting incarcerated people where they are confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community they are counted are in. Instead, they should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration ends.</p> <p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts.</p>



	<p>I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people.</p> <p>For a more perfect Union</p>
c00279	<p>I am writing to express displeasure with the practice of counting incarcerated people where they are confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community they counted are in. Instead, they should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration ends.</p> <p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people.</p>
c00280	<p>I'm writing today to call for the bureau to stop the practice of counting incarcerated people where they are confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community where they are counted. Instead, they should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration ends.</p> <p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people.</p>
c00281	<p>I'm writing today to express displeasure with the practice of counting incarcerated people where they confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community they counted are in. Instead, they should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration ends.</p>

	<p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts. When communities are robbed of resources due to political gerrymandering like this more people fall into homelessness, a situation no citizen in the U.S. should have to experience, especially the innocent children whose physical and emotional health are put at great risk when their families become homeless due to lack of resources to help them.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people.</p>
c00282	<p>I'm writing today to express displeasure with the practice of counting incarcerated people where they are confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community they are counted in. Instead, they should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration ends.</p> <p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people. It would be most fair to all when a census is taken to include those who are incarcerated at the address that they were living at the time of incarceration, especially when they will be returning to that permanent address after incarceration! Let's be fair and stop being diabolical and devious!</p>
c00283	<p>I'm writing today to express displeasure with the practice of counting incarcerated people where they are confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community they are counted in. Instead, they should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration ends.</p> <p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their</p>

	<p>incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts.</p> <p>Unlike college students, while they're in prison, they are not allowed to vote, and so effectively, they are not citizens while they are there.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people.</p>
c00284	<p>Addressing the U.S Census Bureau regarding the Census count of prisoners—</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address and the communities they will return to after their sentence has been served.</p> <p>The practice of counting prison inmates as local residents in the prison area is simply wrong in many ways including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. It dilutes the clout of voters in districts without prisons.</li> <li>. Since incarcerated populations are disproportionately heavy with people of color, it removes proportional representation from already marginalized communities of color and shifts representation to communities that are not connected to or reflective of the actual prison population.</li> </ul> <p>Please take action to correct this unjust infringement on a basic constitutional right. Thank you.</p>
c00285	<p>Addressing the U.S Census Bureau regarding the Census count of prisoners—</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address and the communities they will return to after their sentence has been served.</p> <p>Counting prison inmates as local residents in the prison area dilutes the clout of voters in other districts without prisons. Given the demographics of incarcerated populations which are disproportionately heavy with people of color these prison-gerrymandered districts claim political representation from already marginalized communities of color.</p>
c00286	<p>Addressing the U.S Census Bureau regarding the Census count of prisoners—</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address and the communities they will return to after their sentence has been served.</p> <p>The practice of counting prison inmates as local residents in the prison area dilutes the clout of</p>

	<p>voters in other districts without prisons. And, given the demographics of incarcerated populations which are disproportionately heavy with people of color these prison-gerrymandered districts claim political representation from already marginalized communities of color.</p> <p>GERRYMANDERING IS ILLEGAL AND IMMORAL.</p> <p>I FIND IT SOMEWHAT IRONIC THAT THE PARTY MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR GERRYMANDERING IS THE REPUBLICAN ONE WITH ALL OF THEIR RIGHT-WING "CHRISTIANS".</p> <p>THEY SEEM TO FEEL THEY HAVE TO CHEAT IN ORDER TO WIN ELECTIONS. IF THEY TRIED CHAMPIONING IDEAS THAT WE, THE PEOPLE ACTUALLY SUPPORT, RATHER THAN CATERING TO THEIR WEALTHY PUPPET-MASTERS, THEY WOULD HAVE NO NEED FOR GERRYMANDERING.</p> <p>PLEASE DEMONSTRATE THAT YOU ARE ABOVE SUCH POLITICAL BULLS <u>  </u> T.</p>
c00287	<p>Addressing the U.S Census Bureau regarding the Census count of prisoners—</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address and the communities they will return to after their sentence has been served.</p> <p>The practice of counting prison inmates as local residents in the prison area dilutes the clout of voters in other districts without prisons. And, given the demographics of incarcerated populations which are disproportionately heavy with people of color these prison-gerrymandered districts claim political representation from already marginalized communities of color.</p> <p>The great injustice of disproportionate incarceration of people of color is a stain on our nation. The Census Bureau can help redress one of the many terrible consequences of this injustice by counting prisoners as residents of their home communities.</p>
c00288	<p>Addressing the U.S Census Bureau regarding the Census count of prisoners—</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address and the communities they will return to after their sentence has been served.</p> <p>The practice of counting prison inmates as local residents in the prison area dilutes the clout of voters in other districts without prisons. And, given the demographics of incarcerated populations</p>

	<p>which are disproportionately heavy with people of color these prison-gerrymandered districts claim political representation from already marginalized communities of color.</p> <p>There has been too much killing in the country to have it continue almost daily, I demand my Senators vote to pass common-sense gun laws. Things are already getting out of hand with senseless killings. Do the right thing and VOTE for the Universal Backgro</p>
c00289	<p>Addressing the U.S Census Bureau regarding the Census count of prisoners—</p> <p>Prison gerrymandering distorts the true population picture. Prisoners should be counted at their home address, not the address of the prison. Please correct this situation immediately. Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address and the communities they will return to after their sentence has been served.</p> <p>The practice of counting prison inmates as local residents in the prison area dilutes the clout of voters in other districts without prisons. And, given the demographics of incarcerated populations which are disproportionately heavy with people of color these prison-gerrymandered districts claim political representation from already marginalized communities of color.</p>
c00290	<p>Addressing the U.S Census Bureau regarding the Census count of prisoners—</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address and the communities they will return to after their sentence has been served.</p> <p>The practice of counting prison inmates as local residents in the prison area dilutes the clout of voters in other districts without prisons. And, given the demographics of incarcerated populations which are disproportionately heavy with people of color these prison-gerrymandered districts claim political representation from already marginalized communities of color.</p> <p>Also, I would like to add . . . . .</p> <p>I think that prison should only be for violent offenders, and not for drug use, because drug addiction is a medical issue, and should be handled by the medical community instead.</p> <p>Thank you.</p>
c00291	<p>Addressing the U.S Census Bureau regarding the Census count of prisoners—</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address and the communities they</p>

	<p>will return to after their sentence has been served.</p> <p>The practice of counting prison inmates as local residents in the prison location dilutes the clout of voters in other districts without prisons. Given the demographics of incarcerated populations which are disproportionately heavy with people of color these prison-gerrymandered districts claim political representation from already marginalized communities of color.</p>
c00292	<p>Addressing the U.S Census Bureau regarding the Census count of prisoners—</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address and the communities they will return to after their sentence has been served.</p> <p>The practice of counting prison inmates as local residents in the prison location dilutes the clout of voters in other districts without prisons. Given the demographics of incarcerated populations which are disproportionately heavy with people of color these prison-gerrymandered districts claim political representation from already marginalized communities of color.</p>
c00293	<p>Addressing the U.S Census Bureau re the Census count of prisoners—</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent, home address and the communities to which they will return after their sentence has been served.</p> <p>The practice of counting prison inmates as local residents in the prison area dilutes the clout of voters in other districts without prisons. And, given the demographics of incarcerated populations, which are disproportionately heavy with people of color, these prison-gerrymandered districts claim political representation from already marginalized communities of color.</p>
c00294	<p>Addressing the U.S Census Bureau regarding the Census count of prisoners—</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address and the communities they will return to after their sentence has been served.</p> <p>The practice of counting prison inmates as local residents in the prison area dilutes the clout of voters in other districts without prisons. And, given the demographics of incarcerated populations which are disproportionately heavy with people of color these prison-gerrymandered districts claim political representation from already marginalized communities of color. ANY ATTEMPT AT STOPING VOTERS FOR ANY REASON IS UNAMERICAN THIS IS OMLY AN ATTEMPT TO STEAL ELECTIONS OTHER ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN STOPPED. PLEASE STOP THIS</p>

	INJUSTICE.
c00295	<p>incarcerated people in the location of the prison,  Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address and the communities they will return to after their sentence has been served.</p> <p>The practice of counting prison inmates as local residents in the prison area dilutes the clout of voters in districts without prisons. Given the demographics of incarcerated populations which are disproportionately heavy with people of color these prison-gerrymandered districts claim political representation from already marginalized communities of color. They also shift this power to primarily white, often rural districts which are frequently conservative in politics.</p>
c00296	<p>Addressing the U.S Census Bureau regarding the Census count of prisoners—</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address and the communities they will return to after their sentence has been served.</p> <p>The practice of counting prison inmates as local residents in the prison area dilutes the clout of voters in other districts without prisons. And, given the demographics of incarcerated populations which are disproportionately heavy with people of color these prison-gerrymandered districts claim political representation from already marginalized communities of color.</p>
c00297	<p>Addressing the U.S Census Bureau regarding the Census count of prisoners—</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address and the communities they will return to after their sentence has been served.</p> <p>The practice of counting prison inmates as local residents in the prison area dilutes the clout of voters in other districts without prisons. And, given the demographics of incarcerated populations which are disproportionately heavy with people of color these prison-gerrymandered districts claim political representation from already marginalized communities of color.  Are college students counted as permanent residents of that college? No? Then why is it any different?</p>
c00298	<p>I am concerned about the way that incarcerated citizens are counted in the decadal Census. These citizens are often moved frequently during their incarceration and therefore should be counted at their "home" address--the address they will return to when they are released.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people in the facility of detainment at the time of the Census creates an inaccurate data set for the ten years between census and therefore distorts democracy and</p>

	<p>representation.</p> <p>According to the United States Sentencing Commission, more than 50% of federal prisoners serve less than five years. In states across the country, most prisoners serve short sentences--averaging three years--and are moved around often during that time. In Rhode Island, the average is 100 days. In Georgia, the average prisoner is transferred four times. In New York, the median average for time in a facility is seven months.</p> <p>By counting incarcerated people in any of these temporary facilities instead of their permanent addresses, the Census is providing an inaccurate count that will have longstanding implications for the communities being misrepresented.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider data collection methods and count incarcerated people at their permanent address which is often required by correctional facilities.</p>
c00299	<p>Counting people in prison as locals during the Census count creates an inaccurate and misleading data set for the following ten years. This practice completely distorts democracy and representation.</p> <p>Across the country, most prisoners serve short sentences--averaging three years--and are moved around often during that time. According to the US Sentencing Commission, over 50% of federal prisoners serve less than five years. In Rhode Island, the average is 100 days. In Georgia, the average prisoner is transferred four times. In New York, the median (average?) for time in a facility is seven months.</p> <p>By counting temporarily incarcerated people as resident in prison instead of at their permanent addresses, the Census, the basic statistic describing any country, provides an inaccurate count that has longstanding implications for the communities being misrepresented - positive for those purporting to be bigger than they are and negative for those needing all the population they actually have to benefit from population-based allocation formulas both federal and state.</p> <p>Please! Reconsider data collection methods. Count incarcerated people at their permanent address, typically known and required by correctional facilities.</p>
c00300	<p>Counting incarcerated people as "residents" during the Census creates inaccurate data for the ten years between each census.</p> <p>This practice distorts democracy and representation.</p>



	<p>According to the United States Sentencing Commission, over 50% of federal prisoners serve LESS than five years. Across the country, most prisoners serve short sentences--averaging three years--and are moved around often during that time.</p> <p>For examples, an average sentence is 100 days in Rhode Island. In Georgia, the average prisoner is transferred four times. In New York, the median average for time in a facility is only seven months.</p> <p>By counting incarcerated people in these temporary facilities instead of their permanent addresses, the Census provides an inaccurate count that will have longstanding implications for the communities misrepresented.</p> <p>We strongly urge you to please reconsider data collection methods and count incarcerated people at their permanent address which is often required by correctional facilities.</p>
c00301	<p>Please consider counting incarcerated people at their permanent home address, rather than in the facility of detainment at the time of the Census. The current system creates an inaccurate data set for the ten years between census and therefore distorts democracy and representation.</p> <p>According to the United States Sentencing Commission, more than 50% of federal prisoners serve less than five years. In states across the country, most prisoners serve short sentences--averaging three years--and are moved around often during that time. In Rhode Island, the average is 100 days. In Georgia, the average prisoner is transferred four times. In New York, the median average for time in a facility is seven months.</p> <p>By counting incarcerated people in any of these temporary facilities instead of their permanent addresses, the Census is providing an inaccurate count that will have longstanding implications for the communities being misrepresented.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider data collection methods and count incarcerated people at their permanent address which is often required by correctional facilities.</p>
c00302	<p>I am writing to encourage The Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their permanent residences and not in the facility of detainment at the time of the Census.</p> <p>According to the United States Sentencing Commission, more than 50% of federal prisoners serve less than five years. In states across the country, most prisoners serve short sentences--averaging three years--and are moved around often during that time.</p>

	<p>By counting incarcerated people in any of these temporary facilities instead of their permanent addresses, the Census is providing an inaccurate count that will have longstanding implications for the communities being misrepresented.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider data collection methods and count incarcerated people at their permanent address which is often required by correctional facilities.</p>
c00303	<p>Mass incarceration must be reversed. This is one way to mitigate our national misuse of people and the law.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people in the facility of detainment at the time of the Census creates an inaccurate data set for the ten years between census and therefore distorts democracy and representation.</p> <p>According to the United States Sentencing Commission, more than 50% of federal prisoners serve less than five years. In states across the country, most prisoners serve short sentences--averaging three years--and are moved around often during that time. In Rhode Island, the average is 100 days. In Georgia, the average prisoner is transferred four times. In New York, the median average for time in a facility is seven months.</p> <p>By counting incarcerated people in any of these temporary facilities instead of their permanent addresses, the Census is providing an inaccurate count that will have longstanding implications for the communities being misrepresented.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider data collection methods and count incarcerated people at their permanent address which is often required by correctional facilities.</p>
c00304	<p>Counting incarcerated people in the facility of detainment at the time of the Census creates an inaccurate data set for the ten years between census and therefore distorts democracy and representation.</p> <p>According to the United States Sentencing Commission, more than 50% of federal prisoners serve less than five years. In states across the country, most prisoners serve short sentences--averaging three years--and are moved around often during that time. In Rhode Island, the average is 100 days. In Georgia, the average prisoner is transferred four times. In New York, the median average for time in a facility is seven months.</p> <p>By counting incarcerated people in any of these temporary facilities instead of their permanent addresses, the Census is providing an inaccurate count that will have longstanding implications for the communities being misrepresented.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider data collection methods and count incarcerated people at their</p>

	<p>permanent address which is often required by correctional facilities.</p>
c00305	<p>Please let's be fair. here.. it is partly due to the conditions in the hometown/city of the incarcerated person that has contributed to that person being incarcerated in the first place! Counting incarcerated people in the facility of detainment at the time of the Census creates an inaccurate data set for the ten years between census and therefore distorts democracy and representation.</p> <p>According to the United States Sentencing Commission, more than 50% of federal prisoners serve less than five years. In states across the country, most prisoners serve short sentences--averaging three years--and are moved around often during that time. In Rhode Island, the average is 100 days. In Georgia, the average prisoner is transferred four times. In New York, the median average for time in a facility is seven months.</p> <p>By counting incarcerated people in any of these temporary facilities instead of their permanent addresses, the Census is providing an inaccurate count that will have longstanding implications for the communities being misrepresented.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider data collection methods and count incarcerated people at their permanent address which is often required by correctional facilities.</p>
c00306	<p>Counting incarcerated people in the facility of detainment at the time of the Census creates an inaccurate data set for the ten years between census and therefore distorts democracy and representation.</p> <p>According to the United States Sentencing Commission, more than 50% of federal prisoners serve less than five years. In states across the country, most prisoners serve short sentences--averaging three years--and are moved around often during that time. In Rhode Island, the average is 100 days. In Georgia, the average prisoner is transferred four times. In New York, the median average for time in a facility is seven months.</p> <p>By counting incarcerated people in any of these temporary facilities instead of their permanent addresses, the Census is providing an inaccurate count that will have longstanding implications for the communities being misrepresented.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider data collection methods and count incarcerated people at their permanent address which is often required by correctional facilities.</p> <p>This is a sick, sick idea, using gerrymandering just so you can keep your political job.</p>
c00307	<p>Counting incarcerated people in the facility of detainment at the time of the Census creates an</p>

	<p>inaccurate data set for the ten years between census and therefore distorts democracy and representation.</p> <p>According to the United States Sentencing Commission, more than 50% of federal prisoners serve less than five years. In states across the country, most prisoners serve short sentences--averaging three years--and are moved around often during that time. In Rhode Island, the average is 100 days. In Georgia, the average prisoner is transferred four times. In New York, the median average for time in a facility is seven months.</p> <p>By counting incarcerated people in any of these temporary facilities instead of their permanent addresses, the Census is providing an inaccurate count that will have longstanding implications for the communities being misrepresented.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider data collection methods and count incarcerated people at their permanent address which is often required by correctional facilities. Thanks for considering my comments.</p>
c00308	<p>The accuracy of the Census is of paramount importance in so many regards in American policies and particularly significant in determining the number of people in a particular voting district. Counting prisoners at the location of the prison instead of their home address is definitely skewing the accuracy of the number of people in voting districts. The census data is used by business and government for 10 years which further distorts it's value and accuracy since many sentences are for much shorter times. Please reconsider counting the prison population as residents of the area in which the prison facility is located, and use the prisoner's actual address. To do otherwise skews the data and via gerrymandering, skews (skewers) democracy. I only learn of these things when I am 72!!! How long has this been policy?</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people in the facility of detainment at the time of the Census creates an inaccurate data set for the ten years between census and therefore distorts democracy and representation.</p> <p>According to the United States Sentencing Commission, more than 50% of federal prisoners serve less than five years. In states across the country, most prisoners serve short sentences--averaging three years--and are moved around often during that time. In Rhode Island, the average is 100 days. In Georgia, the average prisoner is transferred four times. In New York, the median average for time in a facility is seven months.</p> <p>By counting incarcerated people in any of these temporary facilities instead of their permanent</p>

	<p>addresses, the Census is providing an inaccurate count that will have longstanding implications for the communities being misrepresented.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider data collection methods and count incarcerated people at their permanent address which is often required by correctional facilities.</p>
c00309	<p>All people of voting age should be counted.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people in the facility of detainment at the time of the Census creates an inaccurate data set for the ten years between census and therefore distorts democracy and representation.</p> <p>According to the United States Sentencing Commission, more than 50% of federal prisoners serve less than five years. In states across the country, most prisoners serve short sentences--averaging three years--and are moved around often during that time. In Rhode Island, the average is 100 days. In Georgia, the average prisoner is transferred four times. In New York, the median average for time in a facility is seven months.</p> <p>By counting incarcerated people in any of these temporary facilities instead of their permanent addresses, the Census is providing an inaccurate count that will have longstanding implications for the communities being misrepresented.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider data collection methods and count incarcerated people at their permanent address which is often required by correctional facilities.</p>
c00310	<p>Counting incarcerated people in the facility of detainment at the time of the Census creates an inaccurate data set for the ten years between census and therefore distorts democracy and representation.</p> <p>According to the United States Sentencing Commission, more than 50% of federal prisoners serve less than five years. In states across the country, most prisoners serve short sentences--averaging three years--and are moved around often during that time. In Rhode Island, the average is 100 days. In Georgia, the average prisoner is transferred four times. In New York, the median average for time in a facility is seven months.</p> <p>By counting incarcerated people in any of these temporary facilities instead of their permanent addresses, the Census is providing an inaccurate count that will have longstanding implications for the communities being misrepresented.</p>

	<p>I urge you to reconsider data collection methods and count incarcerated people at their permanent address which is often required by correctional facilities.</p> <p>I, also, urge you to remember Amendment XIV, Section 2: SECTION 2</p> <p>Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.</p> <p>Maybe it is time to start reducing the number of electors for some states.</p>
c00311	<p>Counting incarcerated people in the facility of detainment at the time of the Census creates an inaccurate data set for the ten years between census and therefore distorts democracy and representation.</p> <p>According to the United States Sentencing Commission, more than 50% of federal prisoners serve less than five years. In states across the country, most prisoners serve short sentences-- averaging three years--and are moved around often during that time. In Rhode Island, the average is 100 days. In Georgia, the average prisoner is transferred four times. In New York, the median average for time in a facility is seven months.</p> <p>By counting incarcerated people in any of these temporary facilities instead of their permanent addresses, the Census is providing an inaccurate count that will have longstanding implications for the communities being misrepresented.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider data collection methods and count incarcerated people at their permanent address which is often required by correctional facilities.</p>
c00312	<p>Counting incarcerated people in the facility of detainment at the time of the Census creates an inaccurate data set for the ten years between census and therefore distorts democracy and representation.</p>

	<p>According to the United States Sentencing Commission, more than 50% of federal prisoners serve less than five years. In states across the country, most prisoners serve short sentences--averaging three years--and are moved around often during that time. In Rhode Island, the average is 100 days. In Georgia, the average prisoner is transferred four times. In New York, the median average for time in a facility is seven months.</p> <p>By counting incarcerated people in any of these temporary facilities instead of their permanent addresses, the Census is providing an inaccurate count that will have longstanding implications for the communities being misrepresented.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider data collection methods and count incarcerated people at their permanent address which is often required by correctional facilities.</p> <p>1) Once an individual serves their sentence and is released, they deserve to once again receive the privilege to vote.</p> <p>2) An incarcerated individual <b>MUST</b> be counted on the census, at their <b>PERMANENT</b> residence on record prior to their incarceration, for the census to be <b>TRUE</b> and <b>ACCURATE</b>.</p> <p>Thank you for your attention to this grossly inaccurate policy.</p>
c00313	<p>Counting incarcerated people in the facility of detainment at the time of the Census creates an inaccurate data set for the ten years between census and therefore distorts democracy and representation.</p> <p>According to the United States Sentencing Commission, more than 50% of federal prisoners serve less than five years. In states across the country, most prisoners serve short sentences--averaging three years--and are moved around often during that time. In Rhode Island, the average is 100 days. In Georgia, the average prisoner is transferred four times. In New York, the median average for time in a facility is seven months.</p> <p>By counting incarcerated people in any of these temporary facilities instead of their permanent addresses, the Census is providing an inaccurate count that will have longstanding implications for the communities being misrepresented.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider data collection methods and count incarcerated people at their permanent address which is often required by correctional facilities.</p>
c00314	<p>I'm submitting a comment regarding how the Census Bureau counts incarcerated people. I urge you count prisoners like other populations--military deployed overseas, juveniles in treatment centers, temporary residents, vacationers and others who are counted at their home location</p>

	<p>rather than the area the are at the time of the Census. People should be counted as to their domicile and not where they are temporarily residing such as a traveler who spends one night at a hotel when the census is taking place. Same goes to people in jail.</p> <p>Requiring incarcerated people to be counted in their temporary detainment center skew representational data used to determine Congressional districts and shifts populations from the communities they actually interact with and will return to.</p> <p>Please change your methodology.</p>
c00315	<p>Because this makes sense I agree with the following:</p> <p>I'm submitting a comment regarding how the Census Bureau counts incarcerated people. I urge you count prisoners like other populations--military deployed overseas, juveniles in treatment centers, temporary residents, vacationers and others who are counted at their home location rather than the area the are at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Requiring incarcerated people to be counted in their temporary detainment center skew representational data used to determine Congressional districts and shifts populations from the communities they actually interact with and will return to.</p> <p>Please change your methodology.</p>
c00316	<p>I am a _____. I often work in other countries - once I worked in Bolivia for 5 years, spending upwards of 6-9 months per year in that country. But hen the census ws taken, I was counted as a resident of _____NJ, where my home is located. Why would you count incarcerated people differently - they have hope of going home and should be counted along with their other faily members in the home in which they resided before having to go to prison. I urge you count prisoners like other populations--military deployed overseas, juveniles in treatment centers, temporary residents, vacationers and others who are counted at their home location rather than the area the are at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Requiring incarcerated people to be counted in their temporary detainment center skew representational data used to determine Congressional districts and shifts populations from the communities they actually interact with and will return to. It contributes to gerrymandering.</p> <p>Please change your methodology.</p>
c00317	<p>I'm writing to voice an opinion about how the Census Bureau counts incarcerated people.</p>



	<p>Please count prisoners like other populations--military deployed overseas, juveniles in treatment centers, temporary residents, vacationers and others who are counted at their home location rather than the area they are at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Requiring incarcerated people to be counted in their temporary detainment center skew representational data used to determine Congressional districts and shifts populations from the communities they actually interact with and will return to.</p> <p>Please change your methodology.</p>
c00318	<p>When an incarcerated person is denied the right to vote, it should only mean that the person is denied the right to choose his/her representative. It SHOULD NOT mean that the person's voting district should be denied resources usually accorded on the basis of population, as that hurts everyone in the given community. Please reconsider the methodology.</p>
c00319	<p>I'm submitting a comment regarding how the Census Bureau counts incarcerated people. I urge you count prisoners like other populations--military deployed overseas, juveniles in treatment centers, temporary residents, vacationers and others who are counted at their home location rather than the area they are at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Requiring incarcerated people to be counted in their temporary detainment center skew representational data used to determine Congressional districts and shifts populations from the communities they actually interact with and will return to.</p> <p>To deviate from the well known practice of counting adult prisoners differently than you do juvenile prisoners is inconsistent. Just as juveniles come from a "home place" so do adult prisoners. Why is this political?</p> <p>Please change your methodology.</p>
c00320	<p>I'm submitting a comment regarding how the Census Bureau counts incarcerated people. I urge you count prisoners like other populations--military deployed overseas, juveniles in treatment centers, temporary residents, vacationers and others who are counted at their home location rather than the area they are at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Requiring incarcerated people to be counted in their temporary detainment center skew representational data used to determine Congressional districts and shifts populations from the communities they actually interact with and will return to.</p>

	<p>A beloved and responsible member of our cooperative household, a recovering alcoholic and addict, has spent many years of incarceration because of his addiction. That has meant that, in Wisconsin, he has not been recorded as a resident of Madison, although our city has been his only real residence for many years. This was not fair to Madison, and it is even less fair when large numbers of an inner city, such as that of Milwaukee, are not counted as the residents they really are.</p> <p>Please change your methodology.</p>
c00321	<p>I'm submitting a comment regarding how the Census Bureau counts incarcerated people. I urge you count prisoners like other populations--military deployed overseas, juveniles in treatment centers, temporary residents, vacationers and others who are counted at their home location rather than the area they are at the time of the Census.</p> <p>This is truly unfair and unruly prejudicial to our minority communities across America.</p> <p>Requiring incarcerated people to be counted in their temporary detainment center skew representational data used to determine Congressional districts and shifts populations from the communities they actually interact with and will return to.</p> <p>Please change your methodology.</p>
c00322	<p>Regarding how the Census Bureau counts incarcerated people.</p> <p>Inmates who are not allowed to vote must not be counted in such a way that they become the nucleus of gerrymandered voting districts.</p> <p>I urge that you count prisoners like other populations--military deployed overseas, juveniles in treatment centers, temporary residents, vacationers and others who are counted at their home location rather than the area they are at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Requiring incarcerated people to be counted in their temporary detainment center skew representational data used to determine Congressional districts and shifts populations from the communities they actually interact with and will return to.</p> <p>It is urgent that you change your methodology.</p>
c00323	<p>It's important to have a correct counting of the population so our elected officials can represent the population of their district. You must change the way the prison population is recorded so</p>

	<p>that their home district, not the prison district, is in the count to make sure that the census is not distorted.</p> <p>It's time to put an end to the gerrymandering.</p> <p>Thank you for considering my comment.</p>
c00324	<p>I'm submitting a comment regarding how the Census Bureau counts incarcerated people. I urge you count prisoners like other populations--military deployed overseas, juveniles in treatment centers, temporary residents, vacationers and others who are counted at their home location rather than the area they are at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Requiring incarcerated people to be counted in their temporary place of confinement skew representational data used to determine electoral districts and shifts populations from the communities they actually interact with and will return to.</p> <p>Please change your methodology.</p>
c00325	<p>I'm submitting a comment regarding how the Census Bureau counts incarcerated people. It's about political power, folks, not funding! I urge you count prisoners like other populations--military deployed overseas, juveniles in treatment centers, temporary residents, vacationers, and others who are counted at their home location rather than the area where they are at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Your current practice, by manipulating representational data used to determine electoral districts, shifts populations away from the communities where they actually interact and to which they will return. You're giving illegitimate power to people who use it for political purposes.</p> <p>Please change your methodology!</p>
c00326	<p>If a prisoner has completed its term and now living as normal person, he/she should be given equal rights to live a normal person including votes. When God forgives our faults why we not?</p> <p>Please change your methodology.</p>
c00327	<p>This is my comment regarding how the Census Bureau counts incarcerated people. I urge you count prisoners like other populations--military deployed overseas, juveniles in treatment centers, temporary residents, vacationers and others who are counted at their home location rather than the area the are at the time of the Census.</p>

	<p>Requiring incarcerated people to be counted in their temporary place of confinement skews representational data used to determine electoral districts and shifts populations from the communities they actually interact with and will return to when they are released.</p> <p>Please change your methodology.</p>
c00328	<p>I'm submitting a comment regarding how the Census Bureau counts incarcerated people. I urge you count prisoners like other populations--military deployed overseas, juveniles in treatment centers, temporary residents, vacationers and others who are counted at their home location rather than the area they are at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Requiring incarcerated people to be counted in their temporary place of confinement skew representational data used to determine electoral districts and shifts populations from the communities they actually interact with and will return to.</p> <p>Counting inmates as residents where they are incarcerated but not allowed to vote stinks of the notorious 3/5ths compromise that allowed Southern states to count slaves as 3/5ths of a person for federal representation and tax purposes. It is clearly based on the same kind of corrupt reasoning that sees the incarcerated as units to use politically rather than as human beings with natural civil rights.</p> <p>Please change your methodology.</p>
c00329	<p>I'm submitting a comment regarding how the Census Bureau counts incarcerated people. I urge you count prisoners like other populations--military deployed overseas, juveniles in treatment centers, temporary residents, vacationers and others who are counted at their home location rather than the area they are at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Requiring incarcerated people to be counted in their temporary place of confinement skew representational data used to determine electoral districts and shifts populations from the communities they actually interact with and will return to. Prisoners are often moved around and most prisoners serve short sentences, so they need to be counted at their permanent residence.</p> <p>Please change your methodology.</p>
c00330	<p>I'm submitting a comment regarding how the Census Bureau counts incarcerated people. I urge you count prisoners like other populations--military deployed overseas, juveniles in treatment centers, temporary residents, vacationers and others who are counted at their home location rather than the area they are at the time of the Census.</p>

	<p>Prison gerrymandering robs home districts, typically urban centers, and neighborhoods with a large population of people of color, of vital representation and gives areas where prisons are housed, typically rural and white, disproportionate representation. See the case of Anamosa, Iowa, New York state, and Wyoming for some of the most egregious examples.</p> <p>Please change your methodology.</p>
c00331	<p>I'm submitting a comment regarding how the Census Bureau counts incarcerated people. I urge you count prisoners like other populations--military deployed overseas, juveniles in treatment centers, temporary residents, vacationers and others who are counted at their home location rather than the area they are at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Requiring incarcerated people to be counted in their temporary place of confinement skew representational data used to determine electoral districts and shifts populations from the communities they actually interact with and will return to.</p> <p>Please take the time and effort to enact a fair and accurate methodology.</p>
c00332	<p>I'm submitting a comment regarding how the Census Bureau counts incarcerated people. I urge you count prisoners like other populations--military deployed overseas, juveniles in treatment centers, temporary residents, vacationers and others who are counted at their home location rather than the area they are at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Requiring incarcerated people to be counted in their temporary place of confinement skew representational data used to determine electoral districts and shifts populations from the communities they actually interact with and will return to.</p> <p>Please change your methodology. This is embarrassing to our country.</p>
c00333	<p>This is especially important because:  1) Republicans have used it to pad their voting districts on this ruse, and 2) the reasons given below:  I'm submitting a comment regarding how the Census Bureau counts incarcerated people. I urge you count prisoners like other populations--military deployed overseas, juveniles in treatment centers, temporary residents, vacationers and others who are counted at their home location rather than the area they are at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Requiring incarcerated people to be counted in their temporary place of confinement skew</p>

	<p>representational data used to determine electoral districts and shifts populations from the communities they actually interact with and will return to.</p> <p>Please change your methodology.</p>
c00334	<p>I'm submitting a comment regarding how the Census Bureau counts incarcerated people. I urge you count prisoners like other populations--military deployed overseas, juveniles in treatment centers, temporary residents, vacationers and others who are counted at their home location rather than the area they are at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Requiring incarcerated people to be counted in their temporary place of confinement skew representational data used to determine electoral districts and shifts populations from the communities they actually interact with and will return to.</p> <p>It has been well-documented that people of color are far more likely to be jailed than white people who have committed the exact same crime - and also that they are far more likely to be wrongly jailed for no crime at all. For this reason, your current methods regarding jailed citizens can and should be regarded as racial gerrymandering, and gerrymandering in any and all forms must be heartily rejected by any democracy of good conscience.</p> <p>Please change your methodology.</p>
c00335	<p>I'm submitting a comment regarding how the Census Bureau counts incarcerated people. I urge you count prisoners like other populations--military deployed overseas, juveniles in treatment centers, temporary residents, vacationers and others who are counted at their home location rather than the area they are at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Requiring incarcerated people to be counted in their temporary place of confinement skew representational data used to determine electoral districts and shifts populations from the communities they actually interact with and will return to.</p> <p>Please change your methodology. There is a large amount of data used for fact based upon the census. If the census does not accurately reflect the actual make up of our communities there can not be sound decision making made within our country leadership.</p> <p>This leads to areas that are poverty stricken, areas that are over enriched, and civil unrest that we see in our streets. It is time to balance the scales with a accurate census count.</p>
c00336	<p>Incarcerated people come from homes, too! Thank you.</p>

	<p>As a concerned citizen I urge you to count incarcerated people at their permanent address, instead of at detention facilities.</p> <p>As the Census Bureau is required to count everyone in the U.S. it is a misrepresentation to inflate Census numbers around prisons and count people outside of their permanent address.</p> <p>States across the country are taking steps to prevent redistricting based on incarcerated populations. The Census Bureau can contribute to this growing movement by counting people at the address they will return to, rather than the community they are being incarcerated in.</p> <p>Please revise your rules before the next Census.</p>
c00337	<p>As a concerned citizen I urge you to count incarcerated people at their permanent address, instead of at detention facilities.</p> <p>As the Census Bureau is required to count everyone in the U.S. it is a misrepresentation to inflate Census numbers around prisons and count people outside of their permanent address. It is unethical and unconscionable, and frankly dishonest.</p> <p>States across the country are taking steps to prevent redistricting based on incarcerated populations. The Census Bureau can contribute to this growing movement by counting people at the address they will return to, rather than the community they are being incarcerated in.</p> <p>Please revise your rules before the next Census.</p>
c00338	<p>As a concerned citizen I urge you to count incarcerated people at their permanent address, instead of at detention facilities.</p> <p>As the Census Bureau is required to count everyone in the U.S. it is a misrepresentation to inflate Census numbers around prisons and count people outside of their permanent address.</p> <p>States across the country are taking steps to prevent redistricting based on incarcerated populations. The Census Bureau can contribute to this growing movement by counting people at the address they will return to, rather than the community they are being incarcerated in.</p> <p>The Census Bureau must count all people in the U.S.--including non-citizens, children, temporary residents, deployed military, students and non-voters. Most everyone is counted at</p>

	<p>their permanent residence--incarcerated people are an exception. The Census Bureau cannot ignore prisoners because they must count everyone, and formerly incarcerated people will return home to their community upon release. Therefore, they should be counted there.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are often housed in prisons and jails temporarily and moved around often. Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than three years spread across multiple facilities. In New York state, the median time served in a facility is less than seven months. In Georgia, the average person has been transferred four times and the median time spent at the current facility is nine months. While their locations change often, incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address. This is where they should be counted--much the way temporary residents are counted.</p> <p>This is about democracy, not funding. States are funded through block grants--typically not distributed by population. When prisons are built in an area, they are built with a specific population maximum. Infrastructure planning for such facilities is done based on the maximum size of the prison. School funding is allocated based on the number of students--not prisoners. Opponents of reversing the current counting mechanism often use this argument and it's a false flag.</p> <p>States are acting against this practice and are adopting, have adopted, or attempted to adopt legislation across the country--including Massachusetts and North Carolina. Florida's plan for prison gerrymandering was ruled unconstitutional.</p> <p>Prior to the mass incarceration phenomenon, this was not a question of concern for the Census Bureau because it was rare and affected a small number of people. They began inquiring about incarceration in 1990--when the prison population exploded from 137 per 100,000 during the great depression to 470 per 100,000 in 2001 because of the war on drugs and increased tough on crime policing.</p> <p>Please revise your rules before the next Census.</p>
c00339	<p>As a concerned citizen I urge you to count incarcerated people at their permanent address, instead of at detention facilities.</p> <p>As the Census Bureau is required to count everyone in the U.S. it is a misrepresentation to inflate Census numbers around prisons and count people outside of their permanent address.</p>



	<p>States across the country are taking steps to prevent redistricting based on incarcerated populations. The Census Bureau can contribute to this growing movement by counting people at the address they will return to, rather than the community they are being incarcerated in.</p> <p>Please revise your rules before the next Census. Every citizen has the right to vote.</p>
c00340	<p>As a concerned citizen I urge you to count incarcerated people at their permanent address, instead of at detention facilities.</p> <p>As the Census Bureau is required to count everyone in the U.S. it is a misrepresentation to inflate Census numbers around prisons and count people outside of their permanent address.</p> <p>States across the country are taking steps to prevent redistricting based on incarcerated populations. The Census Bureau can contribute to this growing movement by counting people at the address they will return to, rather than the community they are being incarcerated in.</p> <p>Please revise your rules before the next Census.</p> <p>I know that people of color are disproportionately arrested and charged with crimes, often for minor drug offenses, and prison gerrymandering causes unfair voter districts leading to lousy representation.</p> <p>Recent court rulings have cited unfair voting laws that specifically target the poor and people of color, who are more likely to vote Democratic, in order to get more Republicans elected. This is grossly unfair and is unconstitutional. In our country, we're supposed to have a one person, one vote system, but the reality is, thanks to gerrymandering of all kinds, the GOP has an unfair advantage. Even when more Democrats vote, more GOP get elected. That means the Democratic vote is being "diluted" in effect, and the GOP vote is being "expanded" in effect. This is obviously unfair and unconstitutional. We need to put our country and the spirit of our law system ahead of party loyalties, and do what is right. Thank you.</p>
c00341	<p>New York State should be used as an example. Upstate NY, where most of our prisons are located were counting prisoners in their census count instead of having the permanent residences of New York City counted as their addresses. The NYS legislators corrected this injustice and now prisoners are counted in the census at their permanent homes. This is the fair and just way to do it.</p>

	<p>As a concerned citizen I urge you to count incarcerated people at their permanent address, instead of at detention facilities.</p> <p>As the Census Bureau is required to count everyone in the U.S. it is a misrepresentation to inflate Census numbers around prisons and count people outside of their permanent address.</p> <p>States across the country are taking steps to prevent redistricting based on incarcerated populations. The Census Bureau can contribute to this growing movement by counting people at the address they will return to, rather than the community they are being incarcerated in.</p> <p>Please revise your rules before the next Census.</p>
c00342	<p>As a concerned citizen I urge you to count incarcerated people at their permanent address, instead of at detention facilities.</p> <p>As the Census Bureau is required to count everyone in the U.S. it is a misrepresentation to inflate Census numbers around prisons and count people outside of their permanent address.</p> <p>States across the country are taking steps to prevent redistricting based on incarcerated populations. The Census Bureau can contribute to this growing movement by counting people at the address they will return to, rather than the community they are being incarcerated in. This is not only logical, it is a simple way to address this problem.</p> <p>I am quite sure it was not your intention to create this gerrymandering and the resulting voting imbalances and dilutions. Please revise your rules before the next Census.</p>
c00343	<p>As a concerned citizen I urge you to count incarcerated people at their permanent address, instead of at detention facilities.</p> <p>As the Census Bureau is required to count everyone in the U.S. it is a misrepresentation to inflate Census numbers around prisons and count people outside of their permanent address.</p> <p>States across the country are taking steps to prevent redistricting based on incarcerated populations. The Census Bureau can contribute to this growing movement by counting people at the address they will return to, rather than the community they are being incarcerated in.</p> <p>Seriously?! This is so stupid to consider the prison their place of residence! We need to do right and consider their real residence; in the least the last place of residence. The potential for</p>

	<p>gerrymandering is so blatant and should be criminal with those perpetrating this themselves incarcerated! To borrow the crazed TRUMP MOB chant: "Lock them up!"</p> <p>Please revise your rules before the next Census.</p>
c00344	<p>As a concerned citizen I urge you to count incarcerated people at their permanent address, instead of at detention facilities.</p> <p>As the Census Bureau is required to count everyone in the U.S. it is a misrepresentation to inflate Census numbers around prisons and count people outside of their permanent address.</p> <p>Not only does this result in districts being misrepresented, but I believe Federal agencies use district sizes gleaned from your data to proportionally distribute funds. This leaves places that often need the most help shorted inequitably. That perpetuates problems of poverty and harms the country as a whole.</p> <p>Please revise your rules before the next Census.</p>
c00345	<p>This is just one more action to limit real representation. It lets representatives "pick their voters" in stead of " voters picking their representatives."</p> <p>As a concerned citizen I urge you to count incarcerated people at their permanent address, instead of at detention facilities.</p> <p>As the Census Bureau is required to count everyone in the U.S. it is a misrepresentation to inflate Census numbers around prisons and count people outside of their permanent address.</p> <p>States across the country are taking steps to prevent redistricting based on incarcerated populations. The Census Bureau can contribute to this growing movement by counting people at the address they will return to, rather than the community they are being incarcerated in.</p> <p>Please revise your rules before the next Census.</p>
c00346	<p>As a concerned citizen I urge you to count incarcerated people at their permanent address, instead of at detention facilities.</p> <p>As the Census Bureau is required to count everyone in the U.S. it is a misrepresentation to inflate Census numbers around prisons and count people outside of their permanent address.</p>

	<p>States across the country are taking steps to prevent redistricting based on incarcerated populations. The Census Bureau can contribute to this growing movement by counting people at the address they will return to, rather than the community they are being incarcerated in.</p> <p>This amounts to abridgment of First Amendment Rights, and the guarantee that each person has a right to vote. Please revise your rules before the next Census.</p>
c00347	<p>As a concerned citizen and a resident of a county in Texas with two prisons, one federal and one state, and a bi-state county jail that serves an Arkansas and a Texas county, I urge you to count incarcerated people at their permanent address, instead of at detention facilities.</p> <p>As the Census Bureau is required to count everyone in the U.S. it is a misrepresentation to inflate Census numbers around prisons and count people outside of their permanent address.</p> <p>States across the country are taking steps to prevent redistricting based on incarcerated populations. The Census Bureau can contribute to this growing movement by counting people at the address they will return to, rather than the community they are being incarcerated in.</p> <p>Please revise your rules before the next Census.</p>
c00348	<p>As a concerned citizen I urge you to count incarcerated people at their permanent address, instead of at detention facilities.</p> <p>As the Census Bureau is required to count everyone in the U.S. it is a misrepresentation to inflate Census numbers around prisons and count people outside of their permanent address.</p> <p>When I was in the Air Force, my residence was still my home town, not my military base. It should be exactly the same for prisoners!</p> <p>Please revise your rules before the next Census.</p>
c00349	<p>As a concerned citizen I urge you to count incarcerated people at their permanent address, instead of at detention facilities.</p> <p>As the Census Bureau is required to count everyone in the U.S. it is a misrepresentation to inflate Census numbers around prisons and count people outside of their permanent address.</p> <p>States across the country are taking steps to prevent redistricting based on incarcerated populations. The Census Bureau can contribute to this growing movement by counting people at</p>

	<p>the address they will return to, rather than the community they are being incarcerated in. Please revise your rules before the next Census. It is the only way to get true and accurate numbers. Thanks.</p>
c00350	<p>As a concerned citizen I urge you to count incarcerated people at their permanent address, instead of at detention facilities.</p> <p>As the Census Bureau is required to count everyone in the U.S. it is a misrepresentation to inflate Census numbers around prisons and count people outside of their permanent address.</p> <p>States across the country are taking steps to prevent redistricting based on incarcerated populations. The Census Bureau can contribute to this growing movement by counting people at the address they will return to, rather than the community they are being incarcerated in.</p> <p>Please revise your rules before the next Census. It's a violation of equal representation, and a problem in Rhode Island.</p>
c00351	<p>As a concerned citizen I urge you to count incarcerated people at their permanent address, instead of at detention facilities.</p> <p>As the Census Bureau is required to count everyone in the U.S. it is a misrepresentation to inflate Census numbers around prisons and count people outside of their permanent address.</p> <p>States across the country are taking steps to prevent redistricting based on incarcerated populations. The Census Bureau can contribute to this growing movement by counting people at the address they will return to, rather than the community they are being incarcerated in.</p> <p>Please revise your rules before the next Census.</p> <p>P.S. AS a related matter I'm truly outraged by the fact that convicts and those in prison are deprived of the vote. They are still citizens; many are innocent of the charges that put them behind bars; many may indeed be guilty but their crimes do not alter the fact that they are citizens. And I can see no clear or logical connection between committing a crime and being qualified to vote. It took a long time to get the vote for American Indians, blacks, and women, and now the process seems to be going in REVERSE; at every turn policies are cropping up to deprive, both DE FACTO AND DE JURE, indirectly and directly, more and more people of the vote.</p>

c00352	<p>As a concerned citizen I urge you to count incarcerated people at their permanent address, instead of at detention facilities. The only exception, people sentenced for life.</p> <p>As the Census Bureau is required to count everyone in the U.S. it is a misrepresentation to inflate Census numbers around prisons and count people outside of their permanent address.</p> <p>Counting prisoners at the prison address is like counting hotel guests at the hotel address. Neither are logical. Neither represent a permanent address.</p> <p>States across the country are taking steps to prevent redistricting based on incarcerated populations. The Census Bureau can contribute to this growing movement by counting people at the address they will return to, rather than the community they are being incarcerated in.</p> <p>Please revise your rules before the next Census.</p>
c00353	<p>As a concerned citizen I urge you to count incarcerated people at their permanent address, instead of at detention facilities.</p> <p>People who are in prison are still part of a family, a son, a father, etc. The family continues to support this person and his ties are to his home not to prison. No one calls prison home.</p> <p>As the Census Bureau is required to count everyone in the U.S. it is a misrepresentation to inflate Census numbers around prisons and count people outside of their permanent address.</p> <p>States across the country are taking steps to prevent redistricting based on incarcerated populations. The Census Bureau can contribute to this growing movement by counting people at the address they will return to, rather than the community they are being incarcerated in.</p> <p>Please revise your rules before the next Census.</p>
c00354	<p>Accurate representation is a critical to attempt to meet the needs of ALL Florida communities.</p> <p>As a concerned citizen I urge you to count incarcerated people at their permanent address, instead of at detention facilities.</p> <p>As the Census Bureau is required to count everyone in the U.S. it is a misrepresentation to inflate Census numbers around prisons and count people outside of their permanent address.</p> <p>States across the country are taking steps to prevent redistricting based on incarcerated</p>

	<p>populations. The Census Bureau can contribute to this growing movement by counting people at the address they will return to, rather than the community they are being incarcerated in.</p> <p>Please revise your rules before the next Census.</p>
c00355	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. This practice must stop!</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00356	<p>Addressing the U.S Census Bureau regarding the Census count of prisoners--</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address and the communities they will return to after their sentence has been served.</p> <p>The practice of counting prison inmates as local residents in the prison area dilutes the clout of voters in other districts without prisons. And, given the demographics of incarcerated populations which are disproportionately heavy with people of color these prison-gerrymandered districts remove proportional representation from already marginalized communities of color. Instead, shifting representation to communities that are not connected to or reflective of the prison population.</p> <p>Much like the opportunity to disenfranchise by gerrymandering neighborhoods, this gerrymandering makes voters pawns for politicians. This bastardizes American democracy by once more treating prisoners like chattel and not human beings. Offenders remain people who have made a mistake. States should be ashamed that they exploit such vulnerabilities.</p>

c00357	<p>Addressing the U.S Census Bureau regarding the Census count of prisoners--some members of my family, friends are among this population. I have worked within the criminal justice system, the political arena, with the mentally ill and those trying very hard to resume the right path to having a good and prosperous life. Politicians have been using this loophole for there own gain. We want to take back control of our country b/c we have been taken advantage of and our wishes have not been taken seriously. DO THE RIGHT THING FOR ALL OUR SAKES. CHANGE CAN START WITH YOU.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address and the communities they will return to after their sentence has been served.</p> <p>The practice of counting prison inmates as local residents in the prison area dilutes the clout of voters in other districts without prisons. And, given the demographics of incarcerated populations which are disproportionately heavy with people of color these prison-gerrymandered districts remove proportional representation from already marginalized communities of color. Instead, shifting representation to communities that are not connected to or reflective of the prison population.</p>
c00358	<p>Addressing the U.S Census Bureau regarding the Census count of prisoners--</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address and the communities they will return to after their sentence has been served. This would be their legal address.</p> <p>The practice of counting prison inmates as local residents in the prison area dilutes the influence of voters in other districts without prisons. And, given the demographics of incarcerated populations which are disproportionately heavy with people of color these prison-gerrymandered districts remove proportional representation from already marginalized communities of color. Instead, shifting representation to communities that are not connected to or reflective of the prison population.</p>
c00359	<p>Addressing the U.S Census Bureau regarding the Census count of prisoners--</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address and the communities they will return to after their sentence has been served.</p> <p>The practice of counting prison inmates as local residents in the prison area dilutes the clout of voters in other districts without prisons. And, given the demographics of incarcerated populations which are disproportionately heavy with people of color these prison-gerrymandered districts</p>



	<p>remove proportional representation from already marginalized communities of color. Instead, shifting representation to communities that are not connected to or reflective of the prison population.</p> <p>I have personally spoken with local county officers whose populations have been artificially inflated by the number of prisoners causing them undeserved salary increases. Those prisoners are not allowed to vote for the officers whose income they are supplementing, and often will not be permitted to vote again.</p>
c00360	<p>Addressing the U.S Census Bureau regarding the Census count of prisoners--</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address and the communities they will return to after their sentence has been served.</p> <p>Prison gerrymandering, counting prison inmates as local residents in the prison area, dilutes the clout of voters in other districts without prisons. And, given the demographics of incarcerated populations which are disproportionately heavy with people of color these prison-gerrymandered districts remove proportional representation from already marginalized communities of color... instead, shifting representation to communities that are not connected to or reflective of the prison population.</p>
c00361	<p>As a citizen, I am concerned about all the ways people in power can tweek the system in the favor of a status quo that ill serves the interests of the rest of us. There is growing awareness among citizens that stretches beyond the people we elect to the agencies that support them...and supposedly us. We are beginning to see how things works and are educating ourselves to take action. I never thought to be writing the Census Bureau with a comment, but here I am. My sense is others, in increasing numbers, are there to join me. We realize there is much to do to obtain justice and fairness in this beautiful nation we all call home.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address and the communities they will return to after their sentence has been served.</p> <p>The practice of counting prison inmates as local residents in the prison area dilutes the clout of voters in other districts without prisons. And, given the demographics of incarcerated populations which are disproportionately heavy with people of color these prison-gerrymandered districts remove proportional representation from already marginalized communities of color. Instead, shifting representation to communities that are not connected to or reflective of the prison population.</p>

c00362

Voice of the Experienced (VOTE) is a grassroots organization engaged in a local, state, and national movement to reverse the negative impacts mass incarceration has had on our communities. We were initially formed in the Louisiana State Penitentiary (the Angola Special Civics Project). VOTE has grown immensely over the past decade, and contributed to major campaigns such as Ban the Box, ending public housing discrimination, and reducing the size of the local jail. We are currently the lead plaintiff in *VOTE v. Louisiana*, a class action suit to restore voting rights to people living in our community and paying taxes while on probation or parole.

We are deeply disturbed by the Census Bureau's proposed decision to continue counting caged people as residents of the towns where they have been imprisoned. The constitutional purpose of the Census is to count people for political representation. Your course of action, long since brought to your attention, is a perversion of that purpose. America is the global leader of incarcerating its own citizens and aspires (rightly so) to be the global leader in democracy. While the most fundamental right of citizenship is voting, less than 1% of people incarcerated in state or federal prisons (those in Maine and Vermont) maintain that basic connection to the democratic process. We have 1.6 million people taken against their will, stripped of political power, and internally displaced throughout the nation in state and federal prisons. These people are then tabulated where they are being held against their will.

Our 1.6 million family members are being held within a network of prison towns. Sadly, many of these towns have only a few local employers, and the prison industry becomes paramount to their survival. I encourage you to view many of the great stories on the problem of prison towns, such as the documentary film "Up The Ridge," or the recent *Mother Jones* journalism series by Shane Bauer, who worked in Winn Correctional Facility in Winnfield, Louisiana. Both portrayals underscore the challenges America faces in post-manufacturing America- where the local commodity is either on Walmart shelves or humans in cages. More humans, more cages, more people paid to watch the cages. And more cages, under the Census Bureau's policy, means more political power for that prison felon disenfranchisement case in America, *Farrakhan v. Gregoire*, a case that was ultimately lost because the racial discrimination was not intentional.

The challenge we put to you, the Census Bureau, is what do you do when you know the policies are racially skewed? Although nobody currently at the Census Bureau created the policies, you are intentionally continuing them. You are intentionally taking a group of people that is majority people of Color (primarily Black and Latino) and counting them in districts that are majority-

White. You are exacerbating the problem.

In Louisiana, incarcerated people are two-thirds Black in a state that is two-thirds White. The number of people sentenced in prison is the size of a state House district. In our largest city of New Orleans, over 13,000 people will be counted in other parts of the state and throughout the federal prison system. This is one example of the three perversions of democracy by the Census Bureau:

**First, the metropolitan areas will need larger geographic districts than they should have to account for all the people not being counted in their homes.** Political representatives will be dealing with constituents who have fractured homes, with family members sent to the prison towns. To gain enough households to be “equal” in size, the representative will need to walk additional streets and speak with additional schools and meet with additional residents than they should need to. Political representatives in these gutted districts will not even have authority over their own residents who have been shipped off into the state prison system. Their safety, health, rehabilitation, reentry, and family needs will be within the power of another district. By contrast, deployed military people and off-to-school college students (a) have contact with their politicians, (b) are part of politically protected groups, and (c) will likely be back in the district often during the ten years. These “feeder” districts have the highest rates of Black and Latino people in any state.

**Second, the prison districts will have smaller geographic areas because they have dozens of high-rises bulging with people transported into the district against their will.** To shrink the district down so it will be “equal” in size, political representatives will have the luxury of walking fewer streets and deal with fewer schools and fewer everything. This “receiver” district is a prison town, a majority-White ‘free resident’ district, and representatives *do not* consult their incarcerated residents. In fact, the economic survival of the town is tied to a failed government program, a program using cages to address mental illness, substance use, homelessness, unemployment, and violence. Further distorting this is that, in New Orleans, for instance, even people awaiting trial can be shipped into far-off districts. If the Census were tomorrow, several hundred New Orleans residents currently awaiting trial will be counted the farthest corner of the state. Certainly in some parts of America, a district could be drawn that is all prison guards and prisoners. The state legislature would always have at least one advocate for increasing the use of prisons to solve our community problems, and would likely accept all possible state and financial support for incarceration. Prison guards are disproportionately White, and their political interests will be represented in a district that could easily be a Majority-Minority district.

	<p><b>Third, it is the gutted feeder districts who actually represent the interests of the internally displaced people, living far away in cages.</b> Those areas must deal with the impacts of mass incarceration, including disrupted parenting, educational barriers, unemployment, housing needs, mental health treatment, substance abuse, and myriad other counterproductive policies town.</p> <p>The demographics of the criminal justice system have repeatedly been revealed to be racially discriminatory at every level and every point of discretion. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission said as much in their 2012 guidance on background checks in such as the 389 different employment barriers in Louisiana<sup>1</sup>, and the current policy of the Census Bureau that affirmatively furthers racial disparities. That feeder district must deal with the family that is left behind, and prepare for the person who will be home- typically before the next Census is taken.</p> <p>Louisiana has a tortured history regarding race and political representation. There is no one culprit for that past, but all of us including the Census Bureau must take responsibility for the present and the future. The Census Bureau's support of internal displacement and shifting political power is simply wrong, and reinforces the theft of our bodies for political and economic gain. The current Census Bureau leadership has the opportunity to do its part to end this overt racial inequity. To do otherwise is to intentionally allow a discriminatory system to continue in America.</p> <p>We call on you to NOT count people where they are incarcerated and unrepresented. We call on you to count them where their homes and families are.</p>
c00363	<p>The N.J. Integrated Justice Alliance submits this comment in response to the Census Bureau's Federal Register Notice regarding the Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016). The Bureau 's proposal to continue counting incarcerated people at the particular facility that they happen to be located at on Census Day, ignores the transient and temporary nature of incarceration. If made final, this proposal would mean another decade of decisions based on a Census that tallies incarcerated people in the wrong place.</p> <p>The IJA is a coalition of organizations and individuals working to improve public policies regarding prisoner reentry, and penal and criminal justice reform.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people as if they were residents of the facility where they happen to be located on Census Day doesn't reflect the lived reality of our communities. The Bureau already tallies students in boarding schools at their home address even if they spend most of their time at the school. The same approach should be taken when computing incarcerated individuals.</p>

	<p>The Census Bureau should honor the overwhelming consensus urging a change in the Census count for incarcerated persons. When the Bureau asked for public comment on its residence rules last year, 96% of the comments regarding residence rules for incarcerated people urged the Bureau to count incarcerated individuals at their home address, which is almost always their legal address. This level of consensus among stakeholders, which is based on a thorough understanding of the realities of modern incarceration, deserves far more consideration than it was given.</p> <p>American demographics and living situations have changed drastically in the two centuries since the first Census, and the Census itself has evolved in response to many of these changes in order to continue to provide an accurate picture of the nation. The country's enormous prison population mandates the bureau to adapt once again.</p> <p>By designating a lock up facility as a residence in the 2010 Census, the Bureau concentrated a population that is disproportionately male, urban, and minority in to just a few thousand Census blocks that are located far from the actual homes of incarcerated persons. When this data is used for redistricting, it artificially inflates the political power of the areas where the jails are situated and dilutes the political power of all other urban and rural areas without large prisons.</p> <p>Four states and over 200 individual counties and municipalities adjust Census population figures to avoid prison gerrymandering when drawing their districts. Acknowledging the need to correct its own data to keep clear of prison gerrymandering, the Bureau has proposed helping states with the population adjustment. However, this ad hoc approach is neither efficient nor universally implementable. Massachusetts legislators, by way of example, have already expressed concerns about that state's ability to use alternative data in their 2015 comment to the Bureau (comment numbered c 161).</p> <p>Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Residence Rule and Residence Situations as the Bureau strives to adopt the residence rule that identifies everyone in the correct place. My coalition believes that in order to produce an accurate 2020 Census, the Bureau must count incarcerated individuals at home.</p>
c00364	<p>Latino Justice PRLDEF submits this Comment in response to the Census Bureau 's Federal Register Notice regarding the 2020 Decennial Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 Fed. Reg. 42,577 (proposed June 30, 2016).1/ We write to urge the U.S. Census Bureau to count and enumerate incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the particular facility where they happen to be located on Census day.</p> <p>Latino Justice PRLDEF, originally established as the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund (PRLDEF) in 1972, is one of the country's leading nonprofit civil rights public interest law organizations. We work to advance, promote and protect the legal rights of Latinas and Latinos2/ throughout the nation. Our work is focused on addressing systemic discrimination and ensuring equal access to justice in the advancement of voting rights, housing rights, educational equity, immigrant rights, language access rights, employment rights and workplace justice, seeking to address all forms of discriminatory bias that adversely impact Latinas and Latinos. In this vein, Latino Justice PRLDEF has invested significant resources in combatting the discriminatory effects of a broken and racialized criminal justice system, particularly as it further marginalizes Latino residents in the United States.</p>

As a civil rights organization, we are directly concerned with how Latinas, Latinos, and other communities of color may be impacted by current Census Residence Rules and Residence Situations, particularly where population counts based on Census Residence Rules are employed by elected and appointed officials in redistricting schemes. Our organization has litigated in support of New York's state law ending prison gerrymandering in *Little v. LATFOR*.<sup>3/</sup> We believe that ensuring equal representation is imperative to the health of the nation, because it allows for a just democratic system and avoids any racially discriminatory effects of prison gerrymandering—that is, the practice of diluting the political power of Black and Latino neighborhoods by counting incarcerated Black and Latino persons as residents of the legislative districts of the prisons where they are temporarily detained.

In our 2015 Comment in response to 80 FR 28950 (Released May 20, 2015), we outlined three critical reasons why the Bureau should change its current practice of counting incarcerated people's "usual residence" in state prison facilities and instead count them at their true usual residence in their home communities: (1) The current method does not yield an accurate count of the population ; (2) The current method may contribute to possible unlawful gerrymandering in violation of the Equal Protection Clause under the Fourteenth Amendment, as well as potential vote dilution; and (3) Over 200 counties and municipalities in a majority of states do not count or consider prisons as a "usual residence" in redistricting. <sup>4/</sup>

Today, we write to reiterate our concerns about the high risk of vote dilution and to urge the Bureau to recognize that interpreting the "usual residence" rule to mean that incarcerated people should be counted where they are detained instead of at their home residences is both illogical and inconsistent. This interpretation of the "usual residence" rule is illogical because most incarcerated people do not live and sleep "most of the time"<sup>5/</sup> at the facilities where they happen to be located on Census day. Moreover, this application is inconsistent with the Bureau's treatment of various other populations, including deployed military personnel, boarding school students, and members of Congress. The inconsistency is particularly troubling given the well-documented racial and economic inequities of the criminal justice system.<sup>6/</sup> At least with respect to boarding school students and members of Congress, the Bureau should be conscious of its apparent tendency to treat racially and economically privileged populations differently from the urban, low-income communities of color that are harmed by prison gerrymandering, especially since—unlike incarcerated people—boarding school students and members of Congress live away from their usual residences by *choice*.

**I. Counting incarcerated people where they are detained is illogical because most of them do not live and sleep "most of the time" in the facilities where they happen to be located on Census day.**

The Bureau 's current practice is to count incarcerated people wherever they happen to be detained on Census day because, presumably, that is where they live and sleep "most of the time."<sup>7/</sup> But this is simply not true. People in the prison system are frequently transferred and usually do not remain at any particular facility for even a year.

In New York, for example, in January, 2008, the median time that an incarcerated individual remained at a particular facility was only 7.1 months.<sup>8/</sup> In Georgia, the average person in the state prison system has been transferred four times, and the median time each individual has served at his or her current facility is only nine months.<sup>9/</sup>

When people are moving from facility to facility at such predictably irregular and frequent rates, it does not make logical sense to count their "usual residence" as the place where they happen to be located on one particular day. Most incarcerated people are serving short sentences and will return to their home communities.<sup>10/</sup> It makes sense to count them where they have family and community ties and where they *live*, and of course, where they will return permanently to eat and sleep, not where they are temporarily imprisoned.

## **II. The Bureau's application of the "usual residence" concept is factually inconsistent.**

The Bureau claims that "counting prisoners anywhere other than the facility would violate the concept of usual residence, since the majority of people in prisons live and sleep most of the time at the prison."<sup>11/</sup> But there are numerous examples of populations who are not counted where they "live and sleep most of the time." These groups include boarding school students, members of Congress, deployed military personnel, visitors who have close ties to the place they are visiting yet are still counted at home, babies born on or before Census day who are counted where they *will* eat and sleep, and truck drivers who sleep away from home most nights.<sup>12/</sup> This letter focuses specifically on the inconsistency of the application of the usual residence concept to boarding school students and members of Congress versus incarcerated people.

### **A. Boarding school students are counted at their home addresses, even though they live and sleep most of the time at school, and even though most of them will not return home.**

There are about 290 schools in the United States that offer a boarding option,<sup>13/</sup> with at least fifteen schools boarding more than 400 students.<sup>14/</sup> One of the Bureau's justifications for counting boarding school students at home is the "likelihood" that they will return home when they stop attending school.<sup>15/</sup> But most United States boarding schools have very high college attendance rates upon graduation. In fact, every one of the fifteen schools that board more than 400 students reports a college attendance rate upon graduation of either 99% or 100%.<sup>16/</sup> Such high college attendance rates are completely inconsistent with the Bureau's reasoning of the "likelihood" that these students will return home after attending boarding school. Instead they live and sleep most of the time at boarding school and then move on to college where they do the same. Thus, they are far less likely to return home than people who happen to be temporarily incarcerated.

### **B. Members of Congress are able to choose to be counted in their home states, even though they live and sleep most of the time in Washington, D.C.**

Members of Congress fall under the definition of "commuter workers," a population of "persons with one residence where they [stay] on weekends and another residence where they [stay] during the week while working"; hence, the rules . . . count the weekday residence as

the usual residence since it [is] the place where the greatest amount of time [is] spent in a given week."<sup>17/</sup> Members have the privilege of choosing whether they are counted at home or in Washington, D.C., even if they do in fact stay in Washington, D.C., most of the time.<sup>18/</sup> Like incarcerated people, Congress members are serving a time-limited term, and are likely to return home where they have the most family and community ties. No one doubts that a Congress member's usual residence is in his or her home district; incarcerated people should be afforded the same presumption, as they are just as likely to return home to where they have the most family and community ties.

We cite these examples to illustrate that the guideline of counting people where they live and sleep most of the time is a flexible one; the Bureau can and does take into account the unique factual circumstances of various groups of people when determining the meaning of "usual residence." The same logical consideration of the facts should apply to the question of where to count people who are incarcerated, and the inevitable conclusion is that they should be counted in their home communities, where they have the most family and community ties, and to which they will return. Indeed, not doing so for some of these populations raises troubling concerns about the role of race and class in the Bureau's considerations, as described below.

**III. The inconsistency of the Bureau's application of the "usual residence" to incarcerated people raises troubling concerns about the role of race and class in the Bureau's considerations.**

Boarding schools present a particularly stark example of the race- and class-based disparities that result from the Bureau's inconsistent application of the usual residence rule. Racial and ethnic demographic information is available through the National Center for Education Statistics for eight of the fifteen schools that board more than 400 students.<sup>19/</sup>

<b>Boarding School</b>	<b>% White</b>	<b>% Asian</b>	<b>% Black</b>	<b>% Hispanic</b>
Choate Rosemary Hall (Wallingford, CT)	52%	25%	9%	7%
Culver Academies (Culver, IN)	69%	13%	3%	11%
The Hotchkiss School (Lakeville, CT)	58%	19%	10%	3%
Kent School (Kent, CT)	84%	7%	3%	3%
The Lawrenceville School (Lawrenceville, NJ)	55%	21%	10%	6%
Phillips Exeter Academy (Exeter, NH)	56%	23%	11%	9%
St. Paul's School (Concord, NH)	91%	5%	0.4%	5%
Episcopal High School (Alexandria, VA)	73%	10%	10%	4%
<b>Average:</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>6%</b>

On average, these eight schools--which, again, represent the largest enrollments of boarding school students for which racial demographics are available--are only 7% Black and 6% Hispanic. These percentages are comparatively low, given that Black and Hispanic representation in the general population is 13% and 16% respectively.<sup>20/</sup> Moreover, the cost of tuition for full-time boarders at these schools averages



around \$53,000, and only about one-third of the students receive financial aid.<sup>21/</sup> Clearly, boarding school students also tend to come from economically privileged families.

Members of Congress are obviously also overwhelmingly white and wealthy. The 114th Congress (2015-2016) is about 80% non-Hispanic white,<sup>22/</sup> though white people compose only about 64% of the total United States population.<sup>23/</sup> The base salary for rank-and-file Congress members in 2015 was \$174,000,<sup>24/</sup> well above the 2014 national median income of \$53,657.25.

Meanwhile, in 2010, Black Americans and Latinos made up less than one-third of the general United States population but composed almost 60% of the incarcerated population.<sup>26/</sup> Non-Hispanic whites--again, around 64% of the total population--make up only 39% of the prison population.<sup>27/</sup> And a 2014 report by the Prison Policy Initiative found that "incarcerated people had a median annual income of \$19,185 prior to their incarceration, which is 41% less than non-incarcerated people of similar ages."<sup>28/</sup> Latino Justice PRLDEF has grave concerns about the racial and class implications of interpreting the usual residence rule to mean one thing for wealthy, white communities and quite another for poor, Black and Latino communities.

#### **IV. Counting incarcerated people where they are detained instead of at their home addresses may contribute to unlawful gerrymandering and vote dilution.**

The use of the prison location as a "usual residence" for Census population counts is not only misleading, as noted above, but results in inaccurate conclusions with potentially discriminatory results for redistricting purposes.<sup>29/</sup> In 2000, some counties were reported to be growing, but in fact just had expanded prison populations counted there by the Census Bureau.<sup>30/</sup> Many counties may report a large number of Latino residents because there is a large Latino population incarcerated within county boundaries, which means that the Latino population is overrepresented in counties where they do not reside by choice.<sup>31/</sup> In turn, they are underrepresented in their actual place of usual residence and communities of origin.<sup>32/</sup> This creates inaccuracies and increases the risk of a distinctively racially-discriminatory impact on the representation of Black and Latino communities.<sup>33/</sup>

These outcomes do not appear to comport with the Supreme Court's Fourteenth Amendment equal protection jurisprudence "one person one vote" standard.<sup>34/</sup> In *Gray v. Sanders*, the Supreme Court held that Georgia's county-unit system was in violation of the Equal Protection Clause because the method of counting votes diluted a person's vote as the county population increased, causing rural votes to weigh far more than urban votes.<sup>35/</sup> Given that state and local governments use Census data to redistrict for voting purposes, the current method of counting prisons as a "usual residence" may contribute to the potential violation of the equipopulous "one person, one vote"<sup>36/</sup> standard, which may also lead to unlawful vote dilution.<sup>37/</sup>

Unlawful vote dilution occurs whenever a State minimizes or cancels out the true voting strength of a racial or language minority under the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965. What triggers the protections of the Act is the existence of disproportionality in the execution of what may otherwise be race-neutral policies. The combination of the Census Bureau's usual residence rule as proposed in the initial order,<sup>38/</sup> when combined with, and where it imports documented statistics regarding the racially-skewed outcomes present in our criminal justice

systems in the United States, may similarly result in reducing the collective voting strength of Latino and Black communities. On a national scale, 1 out of every 15 Black men and 1 out of every 36 Latino men in the United States is incarcerated.<sup>39/</sup> Compared to the ratio of 1 of every 106 white men incarcerated,<sup>40/</sup> the outcomes of the criminal justice system exacerbate the loss of concomitant political power in communities of color, and in doing so, may dilute their voting strength.

By designating a prison cell as a residence in the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau concentrated a population that is disproportionately male, urban, and African American or Latino into just 5,393 Census blocks that are removed far from the actual homes of incarcerated people.<sup>41/</sup> In Illinois, for example, 60% of incarcerated people's home residences were in Cook County, yet the Bureau counted 99% of them as if they resided outside Cook County.<sup>42/</sup> When this data is used for redistricting, prisons artificially inflate the political power of the areas where the prisons are located. The consequences of the Bureau's decision to count incarcerated people in the city or town where a prison facility is located carries long-lasting effects, both in the communities where detained people come from and return to, as well as the communities in which detained people are temporarily held, where they are both physically and socially segregated from the rest of the population in those communities and barred from any meaningful participation in public life.<sup>43/</sup>

The Bureau's current proposed usual residence rule limits the freedom to be counted where one calls home and has the most family and community ties, *and appears to limit this freedom specifically for incarcerated people--* a population that is disproportionately Black, Latino, poor, and detained far from home against their will. At the same time, boarding school students and members of Congress-- significantly whiter and wealthier populations--have actually chosen to reside away from home. When populations differ so dramatically along the lines of race and class, it is essential to remain critical of seemingly-neutral treatments that result in adverse effects for the communities that remain the most marginalized and the least privileged.

Here, we do not doubt the Bureau's integrity or view its motives with suspicion, but we do implore you to review the glaring inconsistencies in the application of the usual residence rule with a critical awareness of the skewed racial and economic privileges of those who have the freedom to be counted in their home communities, despite the logical similarities they share with incarcerated people. These similarities include the time-limited terms they serve in communities unlike their own, and the likelihood they are to return home.

It appears that the only major difference in the Bureau's methodology in determining usual residence between truck drivers, military personnel, boarding school students, members of Congress, when compared to the Bureau's methodology in determining the usual residence of incarcerated people, *is the difference in the relative weight and value accorded by the Census Bureau to their family and community ties.* Quite simply, there is no principled reason to value the family and community ties of the home districts of prisoners any less than the other populations we have identified here.

**V. Proposed residence rules would not only create an inaccurate Census but also further contribute to systemic racial inequity.**

In a time when many underprivileged and underserved people who have been unjustly marginalized are forced to keep reiterating that their lives matter, importing the myriad problems and statistically-proven racial discrimination of the criminal justice system into the calculus of political power and representation is simply an untenable proposition for the American people in 2020.

By discounting disproportionately Black and Latino populations who may be incarcerated far away from their strongest family and community ties, and far away from the homes to which they will return, the U.S. Census Bureau will only further entrench systemic racial inequity. This would be a grave disservice to the American people. Entire families and communities should not be punished or treated as less important simply because a person who calls that family or community their home is temporarily serving their term elsewhere.

*We strongly urge you to reconsider your initial decision and count incarcerated persons at home, where they have lived and resided, where they will return to live and reside after they serve their time-limited terms, and where they have the strongest family and community ties.*

1/ U.S. Census Bureau, 81 Fed. Reg. 42,577 (proposed June 30, 2016) (to be codified at 15 C.F.R. ch. undef.) , available at <https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2016/06/30/2016-15372/proposed-2020-census-residence-criteria-and-residence-situations> (comment period extended by U.S. Census Bureau, 81 Fed. Reg. 48,365 (proposed July 25, 2016) (to be codified at 15 C.F.R. ch. undef.), available at <https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2016/07/25/2016-17484/proposed-2020-census-residence-criteria-and-residence-situations-extension-of-comment-period>).

2/ As used in this Comment, the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are used interchangeably as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau and "refer to a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race." Karen R. Humes, Nicholas A. Jones & Roberto R. Ramirez, *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010*, 2010 Census Briefs, 1, 2 (March, 2011), <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br02.pdf>.

3/ Little v. LATFOR, No. 2310/2011 at 7 (N.Y. Sup. Ct., Albany Cnty. Dec. 1, 2011).

4/ Letter from Juan Cartagena, President and General Counsel Latino Justice PRLDEF, to Karen Humes, Chief, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau (July 15, 2015) (on file with Latino Justice PRLDEF), also available at [http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/letters/Latino\\_Justice\\_Census.pdf](http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/letters/Latino_Justice_Census.pdf).

5/ U.S. Census Bureau, *supra* note 1.

6/ See generally EXEC. OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES ON INCARCERATION AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (2016), available at [https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/page/files/20160423\\_cea\\_incarceration\\_criminaljustice.pdf](https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/page/files/20160423_cea_incarceration_criminaljustice.pdf); see also THE SENTENCING PROJECT, TRENDS IN U.S. CORRECTIONS (2016), available at <http://sentencingproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Trends-in-US-Corrections.pdf>; Peter Wagner & Daniel Kopf, *The Racial Geography of Mass Incarceration*, PRISON POLICY INITIATIVE (July 2015), available at <http://www.prisonpolicy.org/racialgeography/report.html>; MICHELLE ALEXANDER, THE NEW JIM CROW (2010); Ian F. Haney-Lopez, Post-Racial Racism: Racial Stratification and Mass Incarceration in the Age of Obama, 98 CAL. L. REV. 1023 (2010), available at <http://scholarship.law.berkeley.edu/facpubs/1880>; THE PEW CENTER ON THE STATES, ONE IN 100: BEHIND BARS IN AMERICA 2008 (2008), available at [http://www.pewtrusts.org/media/legacy/uploadedfiles/pcs\\_assets/2008/one20in20100pdf.pdf](http://www.pewtrusts.org/media/legacy/uploadedfiles/pcs_assets/2008/one20in20100pdf.pdf).

7/ U.S. Census Bureau , *supra* note 1.

8/ HUB SYSTEM: PROFILE OF INMATE POPULATION UNDER CUSTODY ON JANUARY 1, 2008, STATE OF NEW YORK DEPT. OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES ii (2008), available at [http://www.doccs.ny.gov/Research/Reports/2008/Hub\\_Report\\_2008.pdf](http://www.doccs.ny.gov/Research/Reports/2008/Hub_Report_2008.pdf).

9/ INMATE STATISTICAL PROFILE, GEORGIA DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS 35 (2016), available at [http://www.dcor.state.ga.us/sites/all/themes/gdc/pdf/Profile\\_all\\_inmates\\_2016\\_06.pdf](http://www.dcor.state.ga.us/sites/all/themes/gdc/pdf/Profile_all_inmates_2016_06.pdf).

- 10/** KIRSTEN D. LEVINGSTON AND CHRISTOPHER MULLER, BRENNAN CENTER FOR JUSTICE, "HOME" IN 2010: A REPORT ON THE FEASIBILITY OF ENUMERATING PEOPLE IN PRISON AT THEIR HOME ADDRESSES IN THE NEXT CENSUS 8, 9 (2006), *available at* [http://www.brennancenter.org/sites/default/files/legacy/d/download\\_file\\_36223.pdf](http://www.brennancenter.org/sites/default/files/legacy/d/download_file_36223.pdf) ("Indeed, 'home of record,' as reported in state and federal administrative records, is widely considered the most robust extant predictor of the place people in prison will return upon release.").
- 11/** U.S. Census Bureau, *supra* note 1.
- 12/** U.S. Census Bureau, *supra* note 1; *see also* NAT'L RESEARCH COUNCIL, ONCE, ONLY ONCE, AND IN THE RIGHT PLACE: RESIDENCE RULES IN THE DECENNIAL CENSUS 123 (2006), *available at* <http://www.nap.edu/read/11727/chapter/6#123>; Letter from Peter Wagner, Exec. Dir., Prison Policy Initiative, to Karen Humes, Chief, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau (forthcoming, Aug. 2016) (on file with Prison Policy Initiative).
- 13/** *Boarding Schools by State/Country*, BOARDING SCHOOL REVIEW, <http://www.boardingschoolreview.com/boarding-schools-by-state> (last visited Aug. 5, 2016).
- 14/** *Search Schools*, THE ASSOC. OF BOARDING SCHOOLS, <http://www.boardingschools.com/find-a-school/guided-search.aspx> (narrow "Total Number of Boarding Students" to 400 and above for list) (last visited Aug. 8, 2016).
- 15/** U.S. Census Bureau, *supra* note 1.
- 16/** THE ASSOC. OF BOARDING SCHOOLS, *supra* note 14 (follow hyperlink for each school and choose "College Info" tab near bottom of screen).
- 17/** NAT'L RESEARCH COUNCIL, *supra* note 12, at 121.
- 18/** *Id.* at 123.
- 19/** These are percentages of each school's total--boarding and day--population. The average boarding enrollment for all eight schools is about 88%. *Search for Private Schools*, NAT'L CTR FOR EDUC. STATISTICS (Choate Rosemary Hall: [https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/pss/privateschoolsearch/school\\_detail.asp?ID=00233261](https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/pss/privateschoolsearch/school_detail.asp?ID=00233261); Culver Academies: [https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/pss/privateschoolsearch/school\\_detail.asp?ID=A1101060](https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/pss/privateschoolsearch/school_detail.asp?ID=A1101060); The Hotchkiss School: [https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/pss/privateschoolsearch/school\\_detail.asp?ID=00233115](https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/pss/privateschoolsearch/school_detail.asp?ID=00233115); Kent School: [https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/pss/privateschoolsearch/school\\_detail.asp?ID=00232541](https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/pss/privateschoolsearch/school_detail.asp?ID=00232541); The Lawrenceville School: [http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/pss/privateschoolsearch/school\\_detail.asp?Search=I&ID=00869171](http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/pss/privateschoolsearch/school_detail.asp?Search=I&ID=00869171); Phillips Exeter Academy: [https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/pss/privateschoolsearch/school\\_detail.asp?ID=00852124](https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/pss/privateschoolsearch/school_detail.asp?ID=00852124); St. Paul's School: [https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/pss/privateschoolsearch/school\\_detail.asp?ID=00851903](https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/pss/privateschoolsearch/school_detail.asp?ID=00851903); Episcopal High School: [https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/pss/privateschoolsearch/school\\_detail.asp?ID=O1433226](https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/pss/privateschoolsearch/school_detail.asp?ID=O1433226)).
- 20/** Leah Sakala, *Breaking Down Mass Incarceration in the 2010 Census: State-by-State Incarceration Rates by Race/Ethnicity*, PRISON POLICY INITIATIVE (May 28, 2014), *available at* <http://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/rates.html>.
- 21/** THE ASSOC. OF BOARDING SCHOOLS, *supra* note 14 (follow hyperlink for each school and scroll down to "Tuition and Financial Aid").
- 22/** See JENNIFER E. MANNING, MEMBERSHIP OF THE 114TH CONGRESS: A PROFILE, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE 7-8 (2016), *available at* <https://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43869.pdf>.
- 23/** Sakala, *supra* note 20.
- 24/** *Salaries and Benefits of US Congress Members: The Truth*, ABOUT NEWS, <http://usgovinfo.about.com/od/uscongress/a/congresspay.htm> (Jan. 9, 2016).
- 25/** CARMEN DENAVAS-WALT & BERNADETTE D. PROCTOR, U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, INCOME AND POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES: 2014 5 (2015).
- 26/** Sakala, *supra* note 20.
- 27/** *Id.*
- 28/** Bernadette Rabuy & Daniel Kopf, *Prisons of Poverty: Uncovering the Pre-Incarceration Incomes of the Imprisoned*, PRISON POLICY INITIATIVE (July 9, 2015), *available at* <http://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/income.html>.

	<p>29/ See Rose Heyer &amp; Peter Wagner, <i>Too Big to Ignore: How Counting People in Prisons Distorted Census 2000</i>, PRISON POLICY INITIATIVE (Apr. 2004), <a href="http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/toobig/size.html">http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/toobig/size.html</a>.</p> <p>30/ <i>Id.</i></p> <p>31/ <i>Id.</i></p> <p>32/ <i>Id.</i></p> <p>33/ See Nathaniel Persily, <i>The Law of the Census: How to Count, What to Count, Whom to Count, and Where to Count Them</i>, 32 <i>Cardozo L. Rev.</i> 755, 787 (2011) ("[I]n several states, such as New York and Illinois, the prison population is heavily minority and from urban centers, while prisons are located in rural, largely white counties.").</p> <p>34/ See, e.g., <i>Gray v. Sanders</i>, 372 U.S. 368, 379 (1963) ("How then can one person be given twice or ten times the voting power of another person in a state-wide election merely because he lives in a rural area or because he lives in the smallest rural county? Once the geographical unit for which a representative is to be chosen is designated, all who participate in the election are to have an equal vote [. . .]. This is required by the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment"); see also <i>Reynolds v. Sims</i>, 377 U.S. 533, 566 (1964).</p> <p>35/ <i>Gray</i>, 372 U.S. at 379.</p> <p>36/ U.S. Const. amend. XIV § 1; U.S. Const. amend. XV § 1; <i>Reynolds</i>, 372 U.S. at 566.</p> <p>37/ See Peter Wagner, <i>Breaking the Census: Redistricting in an Era of Mass Incarceration</i>, 38 <i>WM. MITCHELL L. REV.</i> 1241, 1244 (2012), available at <a href="http://web.wmitchell.edu/law-review/wp-content/uploads/Volume38/documents/2.Wagner.pdf">http://web.wmitchell.edu/law-review/wp-content/uploads/Volume38/documents/2.Wagner.pdf</a>; see also Michelle Davis, <i>Assessing the Constitutionality of Adjusting Prisoner Census Data in Congressional Redistricting: Maryland's Test Case</i>, 43 <i>U. BALT. L.F.</i> 35, 38 (2012) (citing Dale E. Ho, <i>Captive Constituents: Prison-Based Gerrymandering and the Current Redistricting Cycle</i>, 22 <i>STAN. L. &amp; POL'Y REV.</i> 355, 388 (2011)).</p> <p>38/ U.S. Census Bureau, <i>supra</i> note 1.</p> <p>39/ This data pertains to African American, Latino, and white men of ages 18 and older. African American men ages 20-34 have a much higher incarceration rate of 1 in 9. THE PEW CENTER, <i>supra</i> note 6, at 6, 40.</p> <p>40/ <i>Id.</i></p> <p>41/ See <i>2010 Group Quarters Shapefile</i>, PRISON POLICY INITIATIVE, <a href="http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/data/2010/groupquartersshapefile.html">www.prisonersofthecensus.org /data/ 2010/groupquartersshapefile.html</a> (last visited Aug. 1, 2016).</p> <p>42/ Heyer &amp; Wagner, <i>supra</i> note 29.</p> <p>43/ <i>Id.</i></p>
c00365	<p>"Usual residence" for deployed military is an aberration of the way military are accounted for. North Carolina's electoral votes are affected. The state residence of record for all other purposes should be used here too. There is no reason for creating a separate category.</p>
c00366	<p>I am writing to express concern about the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations." It is my understanding that the Census Bureau plans to count incarcerated persons where they are confined, rather than their permanent address. Doing so would lead to an inaccurate 2020 Census -- distorting democracy and hindering equal representation.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c00367	<p>I am writing to express concern about the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations." No doubt you have received many copies of the text, so there's no need to include it again. I've read it, understand it, and agree with it.</p>

c00368	<p>I am writing to express concern about the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations." It is my understanding that the Census Bureau plans to count incarcerated persons where they are confined, rather than their permanent address. Doing so would lead to an inaccurate 2020 Census -- distorting democracy and hindering equal representation.</p> <p>This is very strange. They can't vote, so how can they be counted?</p>
c00369	<p>I am writing to express concern about the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations." It is my understanding that the Census Bureau plans to count incarcerated persons where they are confined, rather than their permanent address. Doing so would lead to an inaccurate 2020 Census -- distorting democracy and hindering equal representation.</p> <p>Many incarcerated persons move from facility to facility while they are serving time. Counting them in a district where they may only be for a few months of the year is at odds with how you count other similarly situated persons, such as someone who spends the summer at a vacation home and lives elsewhere full-time.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. I'm sure your duty required you to act fairly and competently. Please put forth the truth of this matter. Thanks.</p>
c00370	<p>Gerrymandering as we usually think of it presents a number of problems, but learning that jail and prison inmates are counted in many states as part of the facility location, makes me even more against it. It is unjust on several accounts, most notably to the actual areas that are home addresses of the inmates (their permanent residence) that often lack a just representation. The flipside of this is, of course, that the locations of jails/prisons are giving those areas overrepresentation. Race figures into this equation, also of course, especially for non-whites living in urban areas. None of this is rocket science and can easily be understood and corrected to bring justice on all sides. Therefore, I am writing to express concern about the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations." It is my understanding that the Census Bureau plans to count incarcerated persons where they are confined, rather than their permanent address. Doing so would lead to an inaccurate 2020 Census -- distorting democracy and hindering equal representation.</p> <p>Many incarcerated persons move from facility to facility while they are serving time. Counting them in a district where they may only be for a few months of the year is at odds with how you</p>

	<p>count other similarly situated persons, such as someone who spends the summer at a vacation home and lives elsewhere full-time.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c00371	<p>I am writing to express concern about the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations." It is my understanding that the Census Bureau plans to count incarcerated persons where they are confined, rather than their permanent address. Doing so would lead to an inaccurate 2020 Census -- distorting democracy and hindering equal representation.</p> <p>Many incarcerated persons move from facility to facility while they are serving time. Counting them in a district where they may only be for a few months of the year is at odds with how you count other similarly situated persons, such as someone who spends the summer at a vacation home and lives elsewhere full-time.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>I'm sorry but my Father a WWII VET felt he fought for our great United States and while he was still alive it sickened him to see the rights he fought for being completely taken from him by Gerrymandering. Maybe you don't know Gerrymandering is. My Father said you Gerrymanderers don't want voters choosing a candidate but the candidate choosing his voters. Thats not why we go to war to protect our right to vote.</p>
c00372	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for</p>

	<p>counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p> <p>The obvious fact is that this is a deliberate misuse of information to achieve a political goal. This should be illegal and it certainly is unethical. Our country is quickly becoming a mock republic demonstrating no democratic principles at all. That is why we are no longer respected or respectable in this world. We must get back to the principles on which this country was formed.</p>
c00373	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>First of all, it would be best if people were imprisoned closer to their homes so there could be visitations, especially if children are involved. If this were done, then the rest of this would not be necessary. However, since we have been imprisoning more minorities and then moving them away from a support system, please continue reading.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00374	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p>



	<p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p> <p>Since the prison population is so heavily racially biased it follows that denying these people their civil rights is also racially biased!</p>
c00375	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing because I believe this practice is inherently racist.</p> <p>Consider this: counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location skews proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It wrongly shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. I strongly suggest and ask that you please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00376	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p> <p>We count military by permanent residence, not their location of duty in Iraq, Afghanistan or</p>

	<p>wherever they deploy. We count State Department employees also by permanent residence, not duty station. We count elected representatives by permanent residence not their digs in D.C. We need to remind the government that it is to serve and protect all of us. If elected officials and leader if administrativery and executive agencies were exposed to the pressures of life that the overwhelming number of Americans struggle against ddily, such as how to get real health csre especially mental health care and how to pay for child care and health care, then decisions and actors in D.C would be truly motivated by the itetests if the people who die in war and hold this fragile nation from becoming as lopsided in power and inone as feudal kingdoms of centuries past. We seem doomed to repeat the bad of the past - the heart of man is....</p>
c00377	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>PLEASE COUNT INMATES AS RESIDENTS OF THEIR PERMANENT HOME DISTRICTS, not the location of the prison where they are temporarily housed...</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00378	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities</p>

	<p>towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p> <p>NOT ONLY THE ABOVE, but in many cases the prisoners are not allowed to vote in the state of their incarceration. So those prison localities are gaining extra representation from the temporary presence of people who cannot vote there. Absurd!</p>
c00379	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond. This practice is unjust.</p>
c00380	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>

	<p>Please help make our country better for all our people and our future.</p>
c00381	<p>I am worried by the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the notion that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c00382	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently. Whatever the basis for any gerrymandering, it is a form of cheating. Thank you for your consideration.</p>
c00383	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>

The now privately owned Prison system seemed to begin when mass incarcerations, often for minimal infractions committed by persons of color, exploded into very large numbers of people. This has caused a perpetual cycle of entrenched poverty in the prisoner's normal home area, as well as generations now of kids who have one or two parents in prison, and often cannot even come to visit owing to where they are held. And that leads to more prisoners as these children grow up without a significant parent, or with one parent working two jobs just to survive, such that the children end up committing minor violations themselves. Clearly, to me, someone saw an opportunity in this to unbalance the census and therefore democracy, creating neighborhoods entrenched not only in poverty but crime as well, and these days some of that crime is deadly. These neighborhoods are doomed if gerrymandered. Thus, a future of crime is to be expected.

My only child's father was Native American, a full blood Lakota and at one point did 9 years of prison for a minor crime in South Dakota. That length of time destroys a person, though it did not destroy his spirit, it did destroy his chances at a decent life, making a decent living.

I live in Berkeley, CA, between Oakland and Richmond, two well known crime/murder areas. My 21 year old grandson has lost 5 friends with whom he went to school, just recently-all within a couple of months. All these kids were black. Most were from the neighborhood were I live. They were all children raised by grandparents as their parents were incarcerated, or dead. I would be classified as white. Many of these boys, and there are more, I knew since they were babies and full of hope. These For-Profit prisons are destroying the young and the neighborhoods in which they grow up. Gerrymandering explains a lot. Clearly, this is or should be illegal and I'm pleased my state is coming around to recognizing that. But, in order to be a true democracy, this must be equal all over the US. If it was equal and not skewed for political gain, the very neighborhoods that still perpetuate the most crimes would stand a chance at being more hopeful, better education, better nutrition, better everything. Then, the children could grow up with some hope and support, as well as the feeling that they are as not separated from the rest of the country and local communities as they feel. One child I knew, was arrested at age 11 for stealing a cooked chicken in the grocery store. He was a brown kid who was very hungry. He knew it was wrong, but he was so hungry. His father was in prison. There was not enough food at home to go around.

If gerrymandering of For Profit distant prisons was illegal, dangerous neighborhoods would stand a chance at improvement, including nutritious foods, safer environments, safer parks, and better education. In addition, For Profit prisons should not exist. It is too tempting to some to exploit for their own profit, and against democracy.

c00384

I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.

	<p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p> <p>If a person cannot vote if incarcerated they should not be counted as voting citizens.</p>
c00385	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people. Prisoners are moved around constantly within the prison system and should be counted at their permanent home address.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c00386	<p>I believe that prisoners should be counted at their last place of residence, not the prison where they have been sent to by the local judiciary. This practice artificially inflates the population counts of some places while disenfranchising them from their place of residence. Many prisoners are sent many miles from the scene of their crime or the place that they have lived in before the prison system entangled their lives.</p> <p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken</p>

	<p>steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c00387	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Felons cannot vote and are not even from the districts they happen to be detained in. This ought to be simple to fix, please do so.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c00388	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are often housed in prisons and jails temporarily and moved around often. Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than three years spread across multiple facilities. In New York state, the median time served in a facility is less than seven months. In Georgia, the average person has been transferred four times and the median time spent at the current facility is nine months. While their locations change often, incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address. This is where they should be counted--much the way temporary residents are counted.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c00389	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p>

	<p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities. Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently. Stop the corruption by the GOP Party NOW!!!***</p>
c00390	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I was a teacher in a California men's prison for 25 years. Many/most of my students had never voted. and would not be eligible to vote in California until they were off parole. However, they have opinions and should have representation. The prison is in a rural county and is one of the biggest employers in the county. The inmates live in the county while they are in prison, but when they get out, they usually go back to where they came from. A number of them, while still under the jurisdiction of the prison, are sent out to "fire camps" to live for anywhere from a few months to a few years. These camps are all over California from Sacramento to the southern border with Mexico. The census data from the prisons is provided by prison authorities rather than from the individual inmates. Political representation based on inmate population is skewed because inmates aren't allowed to vote. The census count of approximately 4,000 inmates gives our county a lot more political representation than it would otherwise have and those 4,000 people are missing from the census count in their home areas.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c00391	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Permanent residency should be the basis for counting the population. Prison is generally a temporary situation, and persons in prison are not a constituency for that locale (and may not even be able to vote). They do not draw on local services or contribute to the local economy in</p>



	<p>the usual sense.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c00392	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p> <p>The United States prides itself on being the most powerful and forward thinking country in the world. Let's take this step forward to add some credence to that belief.</p>
c00393	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>

	<p>Please note these facts: Here are some of the important facts about this issue:</p> <p>The Census Bureau must count all people in the U.S.--including non-citizens, children, temporary residents, deployed military, students and non-voters. Most everyone is counted at their permanent residence--incarcerated people are an exception.</p> <p>The Census Bureau cannot ignore prisoners because they must count everyone, and formerly incarcerated people will return home to their community upon release. Therefore, they should be counted there.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are often housed in prisons and jails temporarily and moved around often. Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than three years spread across multiple facilities. In New York state, the median time served in a facility is less than seven months. In Georgia, the average person has been transferred four times and the median time spent at the current facility is nine months. While their locations change often, incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address. This is where they should be counted--much the way temporary residents are counted.</p> <p>This is about democracy, not funding. Most government funding formulas are too smart to be fooled by the Census Bureau's prison miscount. When prisons are built in an area, they are built with a specific population maximum. Infrastructure planning for such facilities is done based on the maximum size of the prison. School funding is allocated based on the number of students--not prisoners. Opponents of reversing the current counting mechanism often use this argument and it's a false flag.</p> <p>States are acting against this practice and are adopting, have adopted, or attempted to adopt legislation across the country--including New York, Maryland, Delaware and California. Florida's plan for prison gerrymandering was ruled unconstitutional.</p> <p>Prior to the mass incarceration phenomenon, this was not a question of concern for the Census Bureau because it was rare and affected a small number of people. They began inquiring about incarceration in 1990--when the prison population exploded from 137 per 100,000 during the great depression to 470 per 100,000 in 2001 because of the war on drugs and increased tough on crime policing.</p>
c00394	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people. I'm so sorry the GOP can't win an election without cheating, but maybe if you weren't a bunch of racist haters you wouldn't have to do this. Using prison population to rigged the system just shows how awful your party really is. And the fact that you call your party the Family value Party just shows how sick you all really are. When you all die and stand before God he's going to say he never knew any of you haters!</p>

	<p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c00395	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people. Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities, but more importantly... away from the communities that know them and care about them -- to communities who don't know or care about them.</p> <p>Like college students, they should be counted in the district containing their permanent residence... where they will most likely return after their incarceration.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c00396	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people. This has a significant effect on my own community. We house two prisons and a large county jail in a predominately rural part of the county. The majority of prisoners are from other parts of the state as our crime rate is quite low. Most of these prisoners are not, nor ever will be, residents.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>

c00397	<p>Arizona stopped this outrageous policy for the 2010 census. It seems a surprise to have Arizona ahead of ANY other entity, but looks like it is in this case. Please stop counting prisoners at their confinement facilities for the purpose of census data. It does not reflect their home area. Census Bureau:</p> <p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00398	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Bottom Line: gerrymandering is wrong--AND AGAINST THE LAW! Using gerrymandering to curry political points is a violation of voter rights!</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00399	<p>Isa 5:20-23 [NIV] Woe to those who call evil good and good evil, who put darkness for light and light for darkness .... who are wise in their own eyes .... who acquit the guilty for a bribe, but deny justice to the innocent.</p> <p>Isa 9:14-16 [NIV] So the Lord will cut off .... both head and tail, both palm branch and reed in a single day; the elders and prominent men are the head, the prophets who teach lies are the tail. Those who guide this people mislead them, and those who are guided are led astray.</p>

	<p>Isa 10:1-3 [NIV] Woe to those who make unjust laws .... who issue oppressive decrees, to deprive the poor of their rights and withhold justice from the oppressed of my people, making widows their prey and robbing the fatherless. What will U do on the day of reckoning, when disaster comes .... ? To whom will U run for help? Where will U leave your riches?</p> <p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00400	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>The Census is supposed to be an objective rendering of population and true residence. I know that military personnel are listed by their home, not their place of deployment. To be consistent about residence, prison population should be counted the same way.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00401	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now</p>

	<p>over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>It is of the utmost importance that you create a model that better serves and represents communities.</p>
c00402	<p>Stop this fraud, this is only a ruse to elect politicians who don't have to face opposition in a district.</p> <p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00403	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and makes absolutely no sense. I encourage you to not to even consider, let alone continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>It is baffling that it was ever thought of.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities. What benefits do prisoners get from the area's representatives anyway? They are controlled by prison management!</p>
c00404	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p>

	<p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p> <p>This is the only way to make it fair for the communities!</p>
c00405	<p>If the purpose of the census is to reflect the needs of a community so people have a say in how they are governed... why would you count those incarcerated in a community who are people that have no connection to that community or a say in how that community is to be governed. It is ridiculous on the face of it...and sounds like a Saturday Night Live skit.</p> <p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00406	<p>Considering that in many states felons don't have the right to vote, this practice is even more egregious.</p> <p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p>

	<p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00407	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice is likely distortive in its benefit to locations with prisons and to the detriment of the prisoners actual residence, the place they intend to return, after their forced imprisonment. No prison is a "residence" as no one intends it to be the place they intend to return.</p> <p>I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00408	<p>WOW!! I had no idea this was going on. What a racket. ONE WO/MAN ONE VOTE is the basis of this society. The mass incarceration of black men, many on drug charges, has been shown to be powered by racism and the fear of those same men being able to cast a vote. The thought that placement and filling of jails is at all related to gerrymandering seems like an added unspoken punishment. If this is in place then the sentences should be reduced so they can get back to their communities and vote.</p> <p>So, this message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p>



	<p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00409	<p>I am writing in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address for the purpose of Census data. I believe this method distorts the Census data and thus, congressional districts are also distorted. My request is this practice not be applied to the 2020 Census.</p> <p>With consideration of the fact that the prison population in this country has more than quadrupled since the 1980s, the way this population is counted has undeniable and significant implications for representational government. There are now over two million individuals incarcerated. Since the great majority of them will ultimately return to their home communities, many may be erroneously counted in the place where they served their prison sentence. Such a practice would appear to be a cynical method to gerrymander the voting districts if this proposal is adopted.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan, and instead adopts a model that better serves democracy.</p>
c00410	<p>This message is in regard to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U. S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they are incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves toward a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00411	<p>As a private citizen, _____ the League of Women Voters of Lawrence Township, and _____ the New Jersey Integrated Justice Alliance, I am submitting this comment in response to the Census Bureau's Federal Register Notice regarding the Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016).</p> <p>I strongly oppose the Census Bureau's proposal to continue counting incarcerated people as "residents" of prison locations, rather than at their home address (which is almost always their legal address) in their home community. If made final, this proposed rule would mean another decade of public decision-making ostensibly for the public good based on inaccurate and misleading Census Bureau figures.</p>

	<p>American demographics and living situations have changed drastically in the two centuries since the first Census, and the Census itself has evolved in response to many of these changes in order to continue to provide an accurate picture of the nation. The country's enormous prison population mandates that the bureau adapt once again. Counting incarcerated people as if they were residents of the facility where they happen to be located on Census Day ignores the transient and temporary nature of present-day incarceration.</p> <p>By designating a prison facility as a residence in the 2010 Census, the Bureau concentrated a population that is disproportionately male, urban, and minority to just a few thousand Census blocks that are located far from the actual homes of incarcerated persons. When this data is used for redistricting, it artificially inflates the political power of the areas where the jails are situated and dilutes the political power of all other urban and rural areas without large prisons.</p> <p>Furthermore, in 2015, when the Bureau asked for public comment on its proposed Residence Rules, the overwhelming majority of public comments regarding incarcerated people urged the Bureau to count incarcerated individuals at their home address. This level of consensus among stakeholders, based on a thorough understanding of the realities of modern incarceration, deserves far more consideration than it has thus far been given.</p> <p>Please re-write your Bureau's 2020 Residence Rule to count prisoners at their home addresses!</p>
c00412	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Prison for profit is immoral. I want to see it end.</p>
c00413	<p>Can we have you quit with the shenanigans and administer justice in a fair and evenhanded way. Let us leave off with the political agendas and have institutions that manage our governmental affairs for the betterment of our society. It is my understanding that the Census Bureau plans to count incarcerated persons where they are confined, rather than their permanent address. Doing so would lead to an inaccurate 2020 Census -- distorting democracy and hindering equal representation.</p> <p>Many incarcerated persons move from facility to facility while they are serving time. Counting them in a district where they may only be for a few months of the year is at odds with how you count other similarly situated persons, such as someone who spends the summer at a vacation</p>

	<p>home and lives elsewhere full-time.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c00414	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist and does a disservice to citizens across the country.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces is racist and skews the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African- American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities. As a proud American I believe the significance of the Census is too great and the impact is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison- based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00415	<p>I most strongly urge the Census Bureau to change the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and move towards a model that better serves communities and the country as well.</p>
c00416	<p>Please reconsider using inmates as voters.</p> <p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p>
c00417	<p>With many prisons being located in areas classified as rural, the Census Bureau's practice of including prisoners as residents of the area in which they (hopefully) temporarily reside, given the chances that a great number of prisoners were residents of metropolitan areas before incarceration, raises several questions, such as: are prisoners as individuals considered local residents, subject to local laws? Highly doubtful. Are prisoners (felons) allowed to vote while incarcerated (or ever)? Are prisoners encouraged to remain in the local area upon release? Again, very unlikely.</p> <p>As a resident until recently of an area with several Washington State prisons (Clearwater, Olympic Peninsula), I am aware of several facts that are not in dispute:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. released prisoners are always transported out of the area.</li> <li>2. while sometimes family members move to a town near the prison, they tend to locate in transient accommodations (i.e. trailer parks or low rent apartments) and leave upon the family member's release.</li> <li>3. staff do not live at the prisons. Many commute considerable distances in the case of these prisons.</li> </ol>

	<p>So in what sense is it accurate to count prisoners as local residents for census, electoral and tax purposes? Given the wide ranges of pre-detention addresses of prisoners, common practice of relocations within state systems, etc., counting prisoners as local residents causes a profound distortion of small town and rural population statistics. Prisons should be considered as industrial institutions and as such for census purposes prisoners should not be considered "residents."</p> <p>Staff (guards, medical, etc.) would be certainly counted at their place of residence, often not in the nearest community.</p> <p>In the case of prisoners this creates a statistical problem: would you count them at their address previous to incarceration? Not really accurate. Nor is counting them as residents in the area of the prison, when one considers nature of their location and the distorting effect this has on elections, a major concern of the Federal census.</p> <p>This practice greatly magnifies the electoral district's "free" voters' influence on elections due to the presence of imprisoned non-voters who, of course would be non-participants in any elections).</p> <p>There must be an equitable solution which does not constitute the present distorting practice of considering prisoners as local residents.</p>
c00418	<p>This message is with regard to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than at their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice is indistinguishable from other American gerrymandering.</p> <p>How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government. It is dishonest.</p>
c00419	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>You've seen the "form letter" that has been dispersed for people to email in regarding this issue. So, you know the issues that exist with the proposed residence rule regarding incarcerated individuals.</p> <p>As a 2010 Census Team Leader, I know the emphasis was stressed that the address submitted must be the individual's "permanent residence" as of April 1, 2010. The purpose for this was to ensure proper representation of people's home location. People on business trips and military personnel (who are often away from their home location for months or even years at a time) reported their permanent addresses, not their temporary to long-term deployment locations. The same should be reported for incarcerated individuals.</p>
c00420	<p>Prison is not "home". It is not a "residence". Please do NOT count inmates as being residents of the district in which they are confined, if it is different from their permanent address. The proposal to do so is contrary to common sense, and serves only to distort the Census. Please abandon this destructive plan for the 2020 census. Prison-based gerrymandering is offensive and cynical and is not appropriate for America.</p>

c00421	<p>As a long-time resident of Louisiana, I recommend NOT counting prison and penitentiary inmates as residents for purposes of the Census and for voting population counts.</p> <p>We have way too many non-violent offenders locked up in our state. These unfortunate people are generally unable to vote. Don't include them as ordinary residents in census districts.</p>
c00422	<p>The Census Bureau just released guidelines for the 2020 census that harm people of color and exacerbate the suffering of the communities most devastated by America's broken criminal justice system.<sup>1/</sup></p> <p>Despite massive public opposition, the Census Bureau wants to continue its widely discredited practice of "prison-based gerrymandering." Prison-based gerrymandering counts incarcerated people as "residents" of the place they happen to be on Census Day. That means instead of being counted as residents of their home communities, they are counted as residents of the community where they are imprisoned.</p> <p>Treating incarcerated people as "residents" of prisons is outdated, inaccurate, and unfair. When government officials use census data with these padded population numbers, they're shifting representation – and therefore shifting political influence – from home communities to prison communities. This primarily harms communities of color, particularly African-American and Latinx communities that bear the brunt of disproportionate incarceration rates and a broken criminal justice system.<sup>2/,3/</sup></p> <p>The Census Bureau should end its antiquated, inaccurate, and unfair method of counting incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines "usual residence" as the place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time,"<sup>4/</sup> but fails to follow that rule when counting incarcerated people. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address, but the Census Bureau continues to carve out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people in order to count them in the wrong place. And they are not just counting people spending long terms in prison. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many people who are incarcerated have not even been found guilty.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering creates districts with "phantom" constituents – where inmates, many of whom have been stripped of their right to vote – make up the bulk of the population. This distorts how legislative districts are drawn and violates the fundamental principle of one person, one vote. If the Bureau continues this practice, 2 million people will be counted in the wrong place in 2020, ensuring an inaccurate census and another decade of prison gerrymandering.<sup>5/</sup> Continuing to count incarcerated people in the wrong place is not only misguided, it ignores overwhelming calls for change. Last year, when the Census Bureau solicited public comments on how to implement residence guidelines for the 2020 census, the majority of comments were about how incarcerated people are counted, and more than 95 percent of those expressed clear opposition to prison-based gerrymandering. But the recently released draft guidelines for 2020 keep</p>

	<p>it in effect. The Census Bureau’s failure to take those public comments from groups like the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and the ACLU into account is especially disappointing given that the Bureau is proposing different rules for other people who are elsewhere on Census Day: military deployed overseas and boarding school students, for example, are counted as residents of their homes.</p> <p>In the face of the Census Bureau’s inaccurate practice, some states – including California, Delaware, Maryland and New York – have adopted legislation to undo its effect. But it shouldn’t be left up to states to fix this problem. The Census Bureau should do the right thing.</p> <p>Bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to bring these remarks to your attention.</p> <p>1/ The Census Bureau, “Proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations,” Federal Register, June 30, 2016.  2/ Tanisha Love Ramirez and Zeba Blay, “Why People Are Using The Term ‘Latinx’, Huffington Post, July 5, 2016.  3/ The Editorial Board, “The Wrong Way To Count Prisoners,” The New York Times, July 16, 2016.  4/ “Census Bureau proposes to count incarcerated people in the wrong place once again in 2020 Census, continues to distort democracy,” Prison Policy Institute, DEMOS, June 30, 2016.  5/ <i>ibid.</i></p>
c00423	<p>I am submitting this comment in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016). I urge you to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than the Bureau's proposal to continue counting incarcerated people at the particular facility that they happen to be located at on Census Day ignoring the reality of incarceration: prisons are not a "usual residence".</p> <p>Since my days in the Wisconsin State Senate, I have attempted to end the gerrymandering of prisoners in order to ensure equal representation. The Wisconsin Legislature did not accept my motion to change how prisoners were counted in the Census. In Wisconsin, prisoners do not remain in the communities in which they were incarcerated, but rather, they return to their home communities. The growth in the prison population over the past decades necessitates the Census Bureau to update its methodology, as it relates to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>As recently as the 1980s, the incarcerated population in the U.S. totaled less than half a million and now the number of incarcerated people has more than quadrupled, to over two million people behind bars. This longstanding flaw in the Census counts incarcerated people as residents of the prison location, even though they cannot vote and are not part of the surrounding community. The manner in which this population is counted now has huge implications for the accuracy of the Census.</p>

	<p>The reality is that when my constituents are incarcerated, they are often sent to prisons outside my district, but they still rely on me for <i>representation</i> and remain my constituents. Their home in my district remains their only stable, permanent, "usual" residence. Counting them as if they were residents of the facility where they happen to be held on Census day doesn't reflect the modern day reality of our communities. Further, the designation of a prison cell as a residence in the 2010 Census concentrated a population that is disproportionately male, urban, and African-American or Latino into just 5,393 Census blocks that are located far from the actual homes of incarcerated individuals.</p> <p>In Wisconsin for instance, Milwaukee County contains 18% of the state population but the state's prison population is made up of 42% of Milwaukee County residents. Virtually all of the state's prison cells are located outside of the county. In effect, each group of 9 residents in one particular district has as much political power as 10 residents elsewhere in the state. Wisconsin has historically drawn legislative districts so that their population-sizes are within 2% of the average. However, with the way incarcerated individuals are counted, Wisconsin awards greater political representation to districts with prisons than to those without them.</p> <p>On a final note, your proposed method of counting the incarcerated population is inconsistent with how you count other groups that eat and sleep in a location that is not their usual residence. For example, I noticed that your proposed rules will count boarding school students at their home address even if they spend most of their time at the school. The same approach should be taken when counting incarcerated people.</p> <p>Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Residence Rule and Residence Situations as the Census Bureau strives to count everyone in the right place in keeping with changes in society and population realities. I believe that in order to produce an accurate 2020 Census, the Bureau must count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c00424	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed residency rules for the 2020 census. I believe that the Bureau is wrong to consider incarcerated people as residents of the correctional facility they are housed in on Census Day.</p> <p>According to Illinois correctional data, as of June 30, 2015, the percent of prisoners who committed their crime(s) in my county _____ County) was 3.0 percent, or 1,422 out of 47,165 prisoners in the state of Illinois. The only prison in the county is _____ and it reported a population of 3,553. This means that while only accounting for 3 percent of the prison population, the county is housing 7.5 percent of the state's prisoners.</p> <p>In contrast, Cook County, where Chicago is located, accounted for 50.2 percent of the location of committed crimes of prisoners, or 23,678 out of 47,165 in the state. While Cook County does have a jail facility, it does not have a prison, and thus many prisoners from the county are shipped out to facilities like the one near my home, Stateville.</p> <p>This means that _____, like other facilities around the state, are forced to house prisoners far from their homes, communities, and families. While most prisoners are sentenced to terms of only several years and will go back to</p>

	<p>their homes and communities, the proposed residency rules for the 2020 census fail to address a problem plaguing our country: prison gerrymandering. With the majority of prisoners in Illinois being Black (57 percent) and 50 percent of the crimes being committed in Cook County and Chicago, it is clear that under this rule of counting prisoners as a residents of the facility and not their home, communities have to pay extra for the mistakes and decisions of others. When redistricting occurs based on flawed census numbers, as in the case of what would happen if this rule is accepted and continued, the communities that need the most political power may very well be left behind as they lose seats in the State Assembly and United States House of Representatives. The damage ends up being less power for those that need it most and citizens and communities that feel they are not as important as rural and suburban parts of the state. While I am only talking about Illinois, I know this is a problem impacting communities and people around the country.</p> <p>The issue of criminal justice reform has clearly emerged as a top issue across the nation. Like with most issues and reforms, they are complex and have many aspects to address. In the case of the Census Bureau's proposed residency rules for the 2020 census, this is an issue that can be addressed rather easily and can have a substantial impact on our system of government at all levels while at the same time showing our most vulnerable citizens that they have as much political power as everybody else no matter where they live. The rule change would add on to the excellent strides we have seen regarding federal policy towards using private prisons and President Obama's clemency efforts. I hope that the Census Bureau will join those decisions and change its proposed residency rule when it comes to counting prisoners.</p> <p>Thank you for your time and I appreciate all the hard work that the Bureau does!</p>
c00425	<p>I am writing in response to your federal register notice regarding the 2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016).</p> <p>I wrote to you in May 2015 to inform you that I support counting incarcerated people at their home address rather than the location of the prison/jail in which they are incarcerated.</p> <p>Now my support for counting prisoners in their hometowns has grown even stronger because I have researched the topic even more. I authored an oped on the topic for the _____ newspaper on _____.</p> <p>My personal experience is a perfect example of how counting prisoners as residents of the facilities in which they reside corrupts our democracy.</p> <p>I was incarcerated at _____ in _____, Connecticut from _____ to _____, 2014. Knowing my convictions remained on appeal and were, therefore, legally stayed, the local registrar of voters in my hometown of _____, Connecticut never removed my name from the town's list of registered voters.</p>



	<p>Because of the current residence rule, during the 2010 Census I was counted as if I were a resident of _____, the town containing the prison where I was incarcerated, despite the fact that I was actively registered to vote in another town: _____, Connecticut. This was not fair to my community, nor to any community in Connecticut that didn't have a prison in it.</p> <p>It is inconceivable to me that the Census Bureau would consider continuing to conduct the Census in this way after a Federal District Court Judge in Florida, in a case captioned Calvin v. Jefferson, held that counting inmates in a way that violates the "one person, one vote" principle in our democracy was patently unconstitutional. Certainly the Census Bureau isn't seeking to violate the United States Constitution. Yet, by maintaining your current counting practices, the Census Bureau is doing exactly that.</p> <p>I urge the Census Bureau to rethink its decision on how to count prisoners on Census Day.</p> <p>Thank you for your attention to this letter.</p>
c00426	<p>I believe that those incarcerated should be counted in their home residency rather than the facilities they are held in since doing so only contributes to prison gerrymandering and weakens the accuracy of the communities that house incarceration facilities; giving unfair advantages to certain areas. Please use the home addresses of those incarcerated.</p>
c00427	<p>I am writing to voice my concern with the current proposal's continued practice of counting incarcerated people as "residents" of prison locations instead of their home address. It is unjust that prisoners are counted in a place where they cannot exercise their right to vote and therefore cannot hold public officials who are elected in their name accountable. Not only is this practice unjust, it makes the Census less accurate for everyone. It harms all of us to not have incarcerated individuals counted in their home address location. Individuals returning from prisons to their homes cannot be expected to exit prison as productive members of society, if they do not feel like a stakeholder in their own community. Being counted as a resident of their home community is a more accurate and just policy for the census to follow.</p>
c00428	<p>Prison Gerrymandering is a real problem for true and accurate representation when it comes to voting districts. Please reconsider and count these prisoners where they resided prior to their current location which is the prison.</p>
c00429	<p>I strongly support a rule recognizing that imprisoned people remain residents of their home community, not the community where the prison is located for the following four reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. They have no relationship to the community where the prison is located, and few plan to remain there after their incarceration ends.</li> <li>2. Generally, residence is deemed proper in the state where people intend a permanent residence, not where they happen to be. That principle applies even more strongly here.</li> </ol>

	<p>3. The effect of using the prison as the residence is racially discriminatory -- giving disproportionately more voting power to rural white communities where prisons are located rather than black urban communities.</p> <p>4. In those instances in which voting rights are not lost during imprisonment, would the local communities really want prisoners voting for school board, etc., in their community? No, because the site of the prison is not their community.</p> <p>Prisoners are not "residents" of the prison's locality, and should not be counted as such.</p>
c00430	<p>The Census Bureau should change its practice of considering incarcerated people as residents of a correctional facility where they are held. The Bureau has chosen to continue counting people in the wrong place, ensuring an inaccurate 2020 Census.</p> <p>This hurts urban areas, and especially communities of color because by counting incarcerated people as if they were "residents" of the correctional facility, it makes the Census less accurate for everyone: rural and urban communities; incarcerated persons and their families; governmental authorities trying to draw accurate redistricting plans; researchers trying to understand the demographics of local communities.</p>
c00431	<p>The Census Bureau is wrong to consider incarcerated people as residents of the correctional facility because there is a difference between where you live and where you reside. Reside has an understanding that the person is at a place within a certain time frame. At the same time, the majority of incarcerated individuals are not residing at their current correctional facility permanently. The case may very well be that in 1-6 months they may be back home where they live or at another place. For this reason it is not correct or accurate to count these individuals as living in the correctional facilities.</p>
c00432	<p>I write you in reference to the 2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations.</p> <p>The Census Bureau is wrong to consider incarcerated people as residents of the correctional facility because incarcerated individuals do not typically "live" in the prison, which they are detained. In many instances, people who are incarcerated originally live in urban areas far from their homes.</p> <p>Many federally funded programs, benefits, and services use Census population estimates to determine funding levels. Thus, this misguided policy essentially misplaces vital funds that should be allocated to communities where prisoners originally live. It is my hopes that the Rule reflects the most accurate and equitable outcome going forward--- that the Census population estimates reflect prisoners home of origin and not the location of the correctional facility.</p>
c00433	<p>The Census Bureau is wrong to consider incarcerated people as residents of the correctional facility because they are not members of the community at large. They are held in a facility subject to rules starkly different from those of ordinary citizens. They are temporary visitors to a geographic area, intending to leave as soon as the law allows.</p> <p>The Bureau has chosen to continue counting people in the wrong place, ensuring an inaccurate 2020 Census. Our Census is a</p>

	necessary part of understanding the demographics of a community to ensure accurate representation. People who live and work in the community and participate in the economy deserve fair representation, and counting prison inmates as part of the census count does a disservice both to those inmates and the members of the community surrounding a prison. Please do not consider incarcerated people "residents" of a correctional facility.
c00434	I would like to see you set rules that treat prisoners' residence at what would be their home address had they not been incarcerated on the day of the census. This will limit the effects of "prisoner gerrymandering" and make the census more accurate and fair for all involved.
c00435	Bad enough they are in prison away from home. Count them where they last lived and are likely to return. It is sinful to do otherwise.
c00436	<p>Treating incarcerated people as regular constituents of the districts in which they are incarcerated, instead of in their actual home districts, is harmful in many ways. It distorts my vote as a citizen of the United States. It restricts the rights of incarcerated people. And it means that the Census represents inaccurate information about the people of the United States.</p> <p>I am concerned about the harm that this practice poses to democracy:</p> <p>"Because prisons are disproportionately built in rural areas but most incarcerated people call urban areas home, counting prisoners in the wrong place results in a systematic transfer of population and political clout from urban to rural areas." (prisonersofthecensus.org).</p> <p>The Census Bureau is wrong to consider incarcerated people as residents of the correctional facility because the town where a prison is located is not the same as the home town of a prisoner.</p> <p>The Bureau has chosen to continue counting people in the wrong place, ensuring an inaccurate 2020 Census. Counting incarcerated people as if they were "residents" of the correctional facility makes the Census less accurate for everyone: rural and urban communities; incarcerated persons and their families; governmental authorities trying to draw accurate redistricting plans; researchers trying to understand the demographics of local communities.</p> <p>According to research collected by the Prison Policy Initiative, "When the Bureau asked for public comment on its residence rules last year, 96% of the comments regarding residence rules for incarcerated persons urged the Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their home address, which is almost always their legal address."</p> <p>As a citizen of the United States interested in equity and accuracy in the Census and in our democracy, I am concerned by this disregard for public opinion. I urge the Census Bureau to reconsider the practice of counting prisoners as residents of the prison instead of the residents of their actual home town.</p>
c00437	Currently all persons in all correctional facility (jails, prisons, etc.) are counted at that facility, no matter what the reason or duration is of their detention.

	<p>My comments revolves around the moment the usual place of residence changes after somebody is taken into custody for an alleged offence or for any other reason.</p> <p>One can think of 4 options that could trigger that change in place of usual residence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the moment of arrest,</li> <li>- the moment charges are filed,</li> <li>- the moment somebody is convicted and sentenced or</li> <li>- the moment somebody starts to fulfill their sentence.</li> </ul> <p>Under the current residence rules the moment of arrest is triggering a change in usual place of residence, but I would suggest to make the moment they start with fulfilling their sentence as the trigger point. That would mean that up to that point in time, any jail or detention time would be considered as “being away from their usual place of residence” just like somebody who is in a hospital or is temporary staying somewhere else to work.</p> <p>Motivation for this change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not every arrest results in charges filed, why count them in the jail?</li> <li>- The group of people in pretrial detention can roughly be split in two parts: those that are held for safety reasons and those that cannot pay bail. Especially the last group creates a bias as the group that is counted in a detention center could not post bail and those that might have been charged with the same offence, but posted bail are counted in their household.</li> <li>- We live in a country where one is presumed innocence until proven guilty. I think that triggering a change in usual place of residence can only be applied to those that are convicted and sentenced.</li> <li>- Preventing double counting as many of the people that were sent home after being in jail on April 1 would not count that as their place of residence; either because they didn’t anticipate it when they filled out their form before that date, or that stay was temporary and one would not regard it is their usual place of residence on Census Day.</li> </ul>
c00438	<p>Counting incarcerated people as if they were residents of prison locations leads to a dramatic distortion of representation at local and state levels, enhancing the weight of votes cast in districts that contain prisons and diluting the voting power of everyone else. This "prison gerrymandering" also creates an inaccurate picture of community populations for research and planning purposes.</p>
c00439	<p>I support counting people who are incarcerated, at the place they called home before being involuntarily removed from it. It is not fair to their home communities, whose vote is weakened, while strengthening the vote of the citizens living in the town that contains the prison. The legislators representing the prison towns do not represent the prisoner's interests. In fact they have a vested interest in increasing the numbers of people living in their prisons. I believe in Justice and this way of taking the census does not serve justice in any way.</p>
c00440	<p>I am concerned to learn that you propose to count inmates of prisons, jails, and the like as residents of the</p>

	<p>area where the facility is located. This is hugely distorting and fails to get an accurate count of the communities where these people actually live when not incarcerated. Considering especially the high number of people in prisons in the U.S., your 'count' as proposed would show large numbers of residents in specific rural areas like upstate New York that are decidedly unrepresentative of the actual geographic area.</p> <p>How can you arrive at accurate counts of many inner city locations without including the young people in prison at a given moment who will be back in the inner city in relatively short order? We're talking about many thousands of people. And you certainly cannot get an accurate picture of ethnicities, incomes, and the like by excluding the temporary prison population from a city - these people come back - why? because they live in those communities. They need to be counted where they live.</p> <p>Our incarceration rate is 716 persons per 100,000 of population. Using the actual U.S. population, compute how many you would be inaccurately counting! Please. Use common sense and up-to-date methodology to justify your outcomes.</p>
c00441	<p><i>This comment submission contains graphics that cannot be displayed in this table. It is available as Appendix Attachment c00441.</i></p> <p>This comment letter is written in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding proposed changes to the Residence Rule and Residence Situations as outlined in 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016).</p> <p>The Census Bureau's decision to consider incarcerated individuals as residents of their current place of incarceration, rather than at the place of their permanent residence has profound consequences for racial equality in voting. Because this decision amounts to racial gerrymandering it could also be considered illegal.</p> <p>Racial gerrymandering has been defined as "the deliberate and arbitrary distortion of district boundaries for racial purposes" [DeWitt v. Wilson, 856 F. Supp. 1409, 1412 (D. Cal. 1994)]. The supreme court has repeatedly ruled that districting decisions which knowingly dilute the impact of certain races are illegal. Based on statistical analysis, I will show that the Census Bureau's Residence Rule produces such an unconstitutional result.</p> <p>I am an Economist with a degree from London School of Economics and professional statistician. In 2016, I worked together with the Prison Policy Initiative to assess just how dramatically the Census Bureau's Residence Rule distorts racial demographics by geography. The resulting report, "The Racial Geography of Mass Incarceration", contains our findings.</p>

The Report provides statistics showing how the combination of a disproportionately Black and Latino incarcerated population and the location of prison facilities in majority White areas leads to massive shifts in Black and Latino representation to areas where the Black and Latino populations are very small. We found that there are 208 counties in which there are ten times more Blacks incarcerated in the county than there are Blacks that are not incarcerated. This phenomenon is not isolated to just a few states. 34 states contain a county with a ratio of over ten to one incarcerated Blacks versus non incarcerated Blacks. The table below, taken from the report demonstrates details our findings.

See Appendix for Chart 1.

The Census Bureau's Residence Rule similarly transfers the representation of Latino people to counties where there are very few non-incarcerated Latinos.

See Appendix for Chart 2.

The decision to count incarcerated individual as residing in their facility leads to the perverse situation in which counties with almost no Black non-incarcerated permanent residents are receiving the benefits of having hundreds of Black citizens. For example, in Martin County Kentucky, Census data show that while there are only 12 non incarcerated Black people in the county, there are 884 incarcerated Blacks. Counting these 884 Blacks as residents of Martin County, and the transfer of power to which this leads, is in clear violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment.

My research with the Prison Policy Initiative is not the only study to find the distorting racial demographics effects of where people are incarcerated. Lew Blank, a student at the University of Wisconsin, found that of the 56 places in the state of Wisconsin with a large concentration of Black people, 31 of them were jails or prisons. These jails and prisons are generally located in areas where the population outside of the jail or prison is not predominantly Black. This is more evidence that counting people in their place of incarceration transfers power away from people of color.

Counting inmates as residents of their facility has a profound consequences for racial justice in this country. I hope the Census Bureau will come to the decision to count incarcerated people at their home address, and not allow this discriminatory practice to continue.

	Thank you for taking the time to read my comment letter.
c00442	Count the prisoners as residents of their own state and treat them like citizens of the US.
c00443	<p>I hope and pray that all is well in your world.</p> <p>In my view, it is absolutely wrong for the Census Bureau to deem incarcerated people as residents of the correctional facility because inmates' interests are not considered by the lawmakers of those districts. Rather lawmakers' agendas totally disregard the best interests of the inmates and focuses on how to increase revenues for the district which usually means getting more inmates, confining them for longer periods of time and failing to allocate adequate funds for mental health, physical health, education and vocational training.</p> <p>Moreover, the infrastructure and resources needed in the home communities to accommodate returning citizens will be inadequate to non-existent because based on the Census the rural areas where most prisons are located will have disproportionate political power and influence to channel the resources to their district. This is a scam that's being going on far too long and needs to stop immediately!</p> <p>My work includes going into prisons to train staff to train inmates as Certified Peer Specialists and Wellness Recovery Action Plan (WRAP) Facilitators to provide "peer support to their fellow and sister inmates who have mental health challenges, co-occurring challenges and substance use challenges. In the _____ we have 7,000 trained peer specialists, the vast majority in the urban centers and the work is being done.</p> <p>More needs to be done and will only get done if the Census Bureau count inmates in their home district or the district they plan to be released to.</p> <p>Thanks for your kind consideration in this matter!</p>
c00444	<p>My name is _____ and I am a nurse that specializes in data management. I am writing to let you know that I think counting incarcerated prisoners as 'residents' of the area they are housed in, is an inaccurate accounting and detrimental to them and their true residential location. The census is used to allocate resources in many cases and by counting people that have no say in where they live or are moved to, it skews the numbers in an inappropriate way. Rarely have I seen the prisoners actually GET any benefit that is given to the community; for example, school/programming options are ridiculously limited and usually impossible to access from jail/prison so why give the county or township money for this purpose? The prisoners do not benefit. Please consider counting them from the residence they had when arrested-at least the funding will then support services in communities they will be returned to. If you REALLY want to make things better, count them as a separate population and drive resources to them as a specialized population, that is the way to leverage the most improvement to a population that needs it the most.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration.</p>
c00445	Inmates may be in prison for a reason, even innocent ones, however a lot of them still

	<p>care who leads the U.S. They should be allowed to vote. I know, I speak for one who'd love to vote AND who happens to be innocent of the crime he was put there for. But that's another fight he and I are doing.</p>
c00446	<p>I strongly urge you to push for adoption of a revised approach to counting individuals who are incarcerated. As the nation struggles to recover from its long addiction to over-incarceration, a recovery led in significant part by President Obama and the Department of Justice, we need to re-think all of the harmful aspects of incarceration. One of those is the broad range of political and economic incentives that encourage elected officials and communities to build and advocate for oversized prisons and jails in their communities, which in turn leads to harmful impacts on those unnecessarily incarcerated and ultimately leading to less safe and stable communities. One of those perverse incentives is the local political and economic value that accrues by counting prisoners as residents of the districts in which they are incarcerated. Those communities should not be the recipients of federal formula funds or enhanced representative strength. It is precisely the districts from which incarcerated people come—their true home districts—that need and are due those funds and that representation.</p> <p>On the other side of the ledger, I cannot think of any valid reason for considering a prisoner a resident of the district in which he or she is imprisoned.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration.</p>
c00447	<p>Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments on the proposed residence rule with regard to the 2020 Census.</p> <p>I urge the Census Bureau to change its proposed intent to continue to count incarcerated people where they are temporarily located while in prison. Prisoners clearly gain no benefit from whatever community the prison is located in precisely because they are locked-up. Meanwhile, the distribution of per-capita resources, per the Census count, in home communities of prisoners are skewed lower. As the public is well-aware, there is a bias in the criminal system that disproportionately impacts minority populations. Potentially helpful social services (based on Census numbers) are underfunded in some minority communities that could have helped prevent unnecessary incarceration. The fact that the United States has such a high level of imprisonment is sad and it is critical that the Census process not contribute inadvertently to sustaining this national problem. Further, today's prisoners are tomorrow's neighbors. We want needed social services in the community that prisoners will return to so they can return to being contributing members of the community.</p> <p>I noticed that another comment to the Census Bureau on the proposed residence rule mentioned that the Census Bureau does have a policy of counting the home location of other</p>



	<p>populations that are temporarily located elsewhere - namely Members of Congress and boarding school residents. Therefore, it should be easy to extend this policy to incarcerated people who clearly do not consider prison to be there home.</p> <p>Thank you for considering my comment.</p>
c00448	<p>I am writing to oppose the current proposal to count prisoners as residents of their prisons instead of the communities from which they hail. I think you know why people think you should count prisoners as part of their home communities, and you just don't care. I think that because of this post that Director Robert Graves during the 2010 Census. Since then, we have learned that states overwhelmingly do not use your supplementary materials (i.e., early-release prisoner manifests) the way you hoped they would, so that solution should not be considered again.</p> <p>In that post, you call yourselves a "nonpartisan scientific organization." So I was surprised to read "There are... conceptual issues... [such as d]efining 'usual residence' outside the prison," because it presents a routine task of social science (operationalizing a variable) as an insurmountable obstacle. We all know that isn't true, including you.</p> <p>In that post, you list five possible ways to operationalize that variable. Pick the best one. Don't know what the best one is? Run a pilot survey with a representative group of prisoners to see which they would pick, and go with that one. Don't have enough money to do that? Tell us that so we can demand change from our lawmakers. Don't think we'll listen? Lobby for change yourselves. It's not "partisan" to request the resources you need to do a scientifically robust census. In fact, it's borderline unethical for you to release a census you know is bad, then release an appendix and expect someone else to combine them for you (the 2010 method).</p> <p>It took me five minutes to come up with these solutions, but to my mind they're no more flawed than your current methodology is. The only reason to keep the 2020 policy the same as 2010's is because you simply don't care about the growing mountain of evidence and public opinion against that outdated methodology.</p> <p>So here's my message to you: I hope you change the rules. But if you don't, understand that your game is becoming more and more obvious all the time. It's obviously hard to do the census the way the people you work for (American citizens) want you to do it, but that doesn't make it acceptable or ethical for you to do it some other way instead. As a scientific organization, consider this letter-writing push your peer review. You have not passed through. We're sending the policy back for revision.</p>
c00449	<p>Fair Districts PA, a coalition of individuals and organizations committed to redistricting reform in Pennsylvania, submits this comment in response to the Census Bureau's Federal Register notice regarding the Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 Fed. Reg. 42,577 (June 30, 2016); see also 81 Fed. Reg. 48,365 (July 25, 2016) (extending the deadline for public comments).</p> <p>Fair Districts PA requests that the United States Census Bureau take necessary steps to count incarcerated persons as residents of home communities rather than as residents of their places of incarceration.</p>

According to guidelines based on Pennsylvania statutes:

“for the purpose of determining residence,

an inmate in a penal institution is deemed to reside where the individual was last registered to vote before being confined in the penal institution; or

If the inmate was not registered to vote prior to confinement, the individual is deemed to reside at the last known address before confinement; or

A new residence established while confined (for example, if the inmate's spouse establishes a new residence in which the inmate intends to reside upon his/her release from confinement).”

Counting inmates as residents of prisons and detention centers violates these guidelines, which state: “A penal institution (including a halfway house) cannot be a residence address for registering to vote.”

The practice also violates the one person, one vote requirement of the U.S. Constitution’s Fourteenth Amendment as was made clear this year by U.S. District Judge Mark E. Walker in *Calvin et al. v. Jefferson County* and by U.S. District Judge Ronald Lagueux in *Davidson vs. City of Cranston*.

The Bureau’s proposal to continue counting incarcerated people at the particular facility where they happen to be held on Census Day gives undue weight to districts where prisons are located while reducing the voice of minority populations.

The districts that benefit by counting incarcerated persons in their populations are primarily rural, while the inmates are almost entirely from urban areas. 35.7% of Pennsylvania’s state prison population comes from just two counties: Philadelphia County and Allegheny County (the core of the greater Pittsburgh area.)

When unadjusted Census data are used for redistricting, the resulting maps illegally inflate the political power of the areas where the prisons are located and dilute the political power of all other urban, suburban, and rural areas without large prisons. In Pennsylvania, Hispanic and black residents make up 61% of the total incarcerated population, but only 17% of the statewide population. Inversely, white residents make up 79% of the total Pennsylvania population but account for only 39% of the incarcerated population.

In three state House districts—House Districts 69, 76, and 123—over 6.5% of the population consists of inmates in state and federal prisons, virtually all of whom are disenfranchised. Congressional District 5, a rural district containing nine prisons with a prison population of almost 16,000, in effect captures the benefit of those votes from Pennsylvania’s urban populations.

	<p>Census Bureau Advisory Committees have repeatedly requested that incarcerated persons be properly tabulated as residents of their home communities. Legislative bodies, advocacy organizations and research institutions have documented the distortion to democracy when primarily urban prisoners are used to swell the population base and political clout of politicians who have strong incentive to support prison expansion and policies that ensure continued mass incarceration.</p> <p>We believe that counting inmates as part of prison districts undermines government of, by and for the people. We urge the Census Bureau to reconsider the recent proposal and correct this distortion of American democracy.</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to submit comment.</p>
c00450	<p>We, the Members of the New York State Black, Puerto Rican, Hispanic, and Asian Legislative Caucus, submit this comment in response to the Census Bureau’s federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016). We strongly urge that the Bureau reverse its proposal to continue counting incarcerated people at the particular facility where they happen to be located on Census Day.</p> <p>As a body of legislators representing fifty-five Assembly and Senate districts, we are profoundly conscious of the fact that true democracy requires equal representation. In order to fulfill the Constitutional requirements established by our nation’s founders, it is crucial that people are counted, and counted correctly. For this to occur, each person must be counted in the correct location.</p> <p>Across the nation, on both the federal and local level, there are growing and bi-partisan efforts to reverse the effects of the era of mass incarceration. Over the span of more than three decades, the surge in the population at State and Federal prisons has resulted in the displacement of millions from permanent residences to temporary and involuntary residences. And causes and motivations aside, the reality is that there has been a disparate impact on Black and Latino men and women. As these men and women more often than not come from cities, the relocation of inmates to prisons in suburban and rural districts has the effect of enhancing the weight of a vote in those districts, and diminishing the vote in the districts where these men and women call home. The result is a reduction of the voice of family members, local businesses, and all other constituents that must continue on with their burdens in the district.</p> <p>Through the leadership of our Caucus, New York State was one of a few states in the nation to implement the practice of counting prisoners from their permanent home address rather than the prison address in time for the 2010-2013 state and local legislative redistricting. Subsequently, California—among other locations—has passed similar laws to be effective in 2020. A federal Census Bureau policy and practice for this prisoner count obviates the need for a tedious and inequitable state-by-state approval process.</p> <p>By reversing this policy, the Bureau would be taking a more consistent approach towards counting populations not in their usual residence on Census Day. Much like the home districts of boarding school students that eat, sleep, and spend the majority of their time outside the district, the home districts of inmates should not be subjected to a decline in democratic representation. Further, by establishing the home district of these inmates as their usual residence, it will avoid skewed census data that suggests population shifts as a result of inmates being moved from one prison to another.</p>

	<p>The Members of the Caucus thank you for the opportunity to comment on this rule. It is imperative that we strive to improve our democracy at every opportunity. By counting incarcerated people at home—rather than their temporary location on Census Day—our nation will take a step in the direction of righting previous wrongs, providing equity amongst communities, and strengthening our democratic union.</p>
c00451	<p>On behalf of the 880 members of the Jacksonville Onslow Chamber of Commerce, I am sending this letter of support for the Proposed 2020 Census Residency Criteria and Residency Situations Federal Register notice of 30 June, 2016. The data collected is vital to the public and economic needs of all communities in the nation, and we appreciate the dedication and effort the U.S. Census Bureau invested in publically reviewing its residency rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>We commend the Census Bureau staff for meeting with representatives of the military communities in North Carolina, reviewing processes, and investigating recommendations for counting deployed military at their usual place of residence. Jacksonville (Onslow County) North Carolina is honored to be the home of Camp Lejeune, the US Marine Corps' Home of Expeditionary Forces in Readiness, with a population of over 131,000. Accurately counting these populations at their usual residence in the Census is vital to serving and supporting those who serve our nation.</p> <p>We agree with the Census Bureau assessment that there is a residence difference between military personnel assigned to overseas installations for extended assignments and those deployed for short-term roles. The deployed military usually reside in their military communities, and the proposed change is consistent with Census procedures to count persons who are away from their usual place of residence on Census Day such as people on vacation, on business trips, truck drivers, or traveling salespeople. We also believe this rule will help avoid confusion about the spouses counted in a different place and we ask that special attention be paid during the Census outreach that, while the military member may be counted, family members need to fill out their own Census forms.</p> <p>We support the following Proposed 2020 Census Residency Rule and Residency Situation:</p> <p><b>13. U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL...</b>  <b>(f) U.S. military personnel who are deployed outside the U.S. (while stationed in the U.S.) and are living on or off a military installation outside the U.S. on Census Day -</b>  Counted at the U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time, using administrative data provided by the Department of Defense.</p> <p>The proposed change is consistent with Census Bureau policies, provides a more accurate Census count of the usual population of military communities, and better informs planning, services, and funding tied to Census data and is supported by the Jacksonville Onslow Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors and its members.</p>

c00452	<p>The Washington Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers (WACDL) submits this comment in response to the Census Bureau’s federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016). The bureau’s proposal to continue counting incarcerated people at the particular facility that they happen to be located at on census day ignores the transient and temporary nature of incarceration. If made final, this proposal will mean another decade of decisions based on a census that counts incarcerated people in the wrong place.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people as if they were residents of the facility where they happen to be located on census day doesn’t reflect the lived reality of our communities. The bureau already counts students in boarding schools at their home address even if they spend most of their time at the school. The same approach should be taken when counting incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau should honor the overwhelming consensus urging a change in the census count for incarcerated persons. When the bureau asked for public comment on its residence rules last year, 96% of the comments regarding residence rules for incarcerated persons urged the bureau to count incarcerated persons at their home address, which is almost always their legal address. This level of consensus among stakeholders, which is based on a thorough understanding of the realities of modern incarceration, deserves far more consideration than it was given.</p> <p>By designating a prison cell as a residence in the 2010 census, the Census Bureau concentrated a population that is disproportionately male, urban, and African-American or Latino into just a few thousand census blocks that are located far from the actual homes of incarcerated people. When this data is used for redistricting, it artificially inflates the political power of the areas where the prisons are located and dilutes the political power of all other urban and rural areas without large prisons.</p> <p>Four states and over 200 individual counties and municipalities adjust census population data to avoid prison gerrymandering when drawing their districts. Acknowledging the need to correct its own data to avoid prison gerrymandering, the bureau has proposed to help states with the population adjustment. But this ad hoc approach is neither efficient nor universally implementable. Massachusetts legislators, for example, have already expressed concerns about that state’s ability to use alternative data in their 2015 comment to the bureau (comment numbered c0161).</p> <p>Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Residence Rule and Residence Situations as the bureau strives to follow the residence rule to count everyone in the right place. My organization believes that in order to produce an accurate 2020 census, the bureau must count incarcerated people at home.</p>
c00453	<p>The Census Bureau must change the way it counts incarcerated people. People do not live in prisons; they bide their time there – often miles or hundreds of miles from where they actually live, where their family unit is, and all of the other associated information that the Census and the American Community Survey collects. Counting prisoners as individuals living in prisons distorts the Census’ picture of the American population and the political districting that relies on Census data. It perversely perpetuates incentives to build more prisons, especially in rural areas far from the prisoners actual communities, which increases the isolation and dysfunction of the criminal justice system. The Census should count people where they live, not where they are detained.</p>

c00454

The City of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, and the Greater Fayetteville Chamber work collaboratively to engage with the federal government and pursue funding assistance for strategic focus areas identified in a collectively established agenda. These efforts, which are critical to the growth and strength of our community, help protect and preserve essential assets and resources, allowing all areas of the community and surrounding areas to thrive.

One of our federal agenda goals has been to further advance the issues associated with the current process used by the Census Bureau for counting deployed soldiers. In pursuit of this goal, we have monitored and participated in your review of the 2010 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations. We understand that you have been reviewing the 2010 Residence Rule and Residence Situations in order to determine if changes should be made to the Rule and/or if the situations should be updated for the 2020 Census. In a letter dated July 16, 2015, we submitted comments and suggestions for the 2020 Census.

**In this letter, we offer comments on the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."** In a Federal Register Notice published on June 30, 2016, you requested comments on these items. Thank you for this opportunity to again submit comments.

As noted in our July 16, 2015, letter (see attached), the City of Fayetteville is located in Cumberland County, NC. Cumberland County is the home of Fort Bragg, the largest Army installation in the United States. Because of its size, Fort Bragg influences the population of the City of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, and the surrounding region. In 2008, the North Carolina **General Assembly annexed most of the Cumberland County** part of Fort Bragg into the City of Fayetteville; the General Assembly annexed the remaining Cumberland County part of Fort Bragg into the Town of Spring Lake.

#### **We Support the Proposed 2020 Census Residence Rule**

Section D of the June 30, 2016, Federal Register Notice says that the proposed Residence Rule will be used to determine where people are counted during the 2020 Census. As set forth in Section D, the proposed rule will consist of three parts:

- Count people at their usual residence which is the place where they live and sleep most of the time.
- People in certain types of group facilities on Census Day are counted at the group facility.
- People who do not have a usual residence, or who cannot determine a usual residence, are counted where they are on Census Day.

**Our Response:** We have compared the proposed rule to the rule used in the 2010 Census. In both cases, the rule is based on the concept of "usual residence." We support that concept. The only difference we see is that some wording has been eliminated from the second bullet. We support this minor change.

### **We Support the Application of the Proposed 2020 Census Residence Rule to the Situation of U.S. Military Personnel Overseas**

In recent censuses, we believe that the Census Bureau has applied the Residence Rule very rigidly to the situation of U.S. military personnel overseas. For example, in the 2010 Census, only one residence situation was recognized. It was Situation 9(f). It said: "U.S. military personnel living on or off a military installation outside the U.S., including dependents living with them-To be counted as part of the U.S. overseas population. They should not be included on any U.S. census questionnaire." This rigid application of the rule meant that all military personnel overseas were simply counted as part of the U.S. overseas population, without regard to the amount of time that the military personnel were overseas.

For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau proposes to apply the Residence Rule in a more nuanced and flexible way to the situation of U.S. military personnel overseas. As explained in more detail in the next section, the Census Bureau proposes to recognize two residence situations for U.S. military personnel overseas: those deployed on a short-term basis, and those permanently stationed overseas.

**Our Response:** We are very pleased that the Census Bureau has proposed this more nuanced and flexible application of the Residence Rule for the 2020 Census. For military members deployed on a short-time basis, their "usual residence" -- the place where they live and sleep most of the time -- is back in the U.S. at the military base from which they were deployed. Therefore, this is where they should be counted -- back at the military base from which they were deployed. This application is even more appropriate for the future, since it is our understanding that for members of the Army subject to short-term deployments, the Army's goal is for deployments to be shorter.

For military members stationed permanently overseas, the place where they live and sleep most of the time is at their location overseas, so it is appropriate for them to be counted as part of the overseas population of the U.S.

In summary, for the 2020 Census, we believe the Census Bureau proposes to apply and interpret the concept of "usual residence" correctly by proposing two categories of U.S. military personnel overseas. We believe the Census Bureau has identified new or changing living situations (such as the Army's goal of shorter deployments) that need to be recognized. We believe the Census Bureau has revised the guidance appropriately.

### **We Support Two Residence Situations in Section D-Number 13-Regarding U.S. Military Personnel Overseas**

Section D of the June 30, 2016, Federal Register Notice provides an overall list of 21 residence situations proposed for use in the 2020 Census. Residence Situation Number 13 pertains to U.S. military personnel. A total of eight situations are listed. We will focus on the two pertaining to U.S. military personnel overseas.

**Residence Situation 13(f)**-This situation deals with U.S. military personnel who are deployed outside the U.S. (while stationed in the U.S.) and are living on or off a military installation outside the U.S. on Census Day. According to the notice published on June 30, 2016, military personnel in this situation will be "counted at the U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time, using administrative

data provided by the Department of Defense." We assume that the last mailing address can be used to determine the "usual residence" of temporarily deployed personnel.

**Residence Situation 13(g)**-This situation deals with U.S. military personnel who are stationed outside the U.S. and are living on or off a military installation outside the U.S. on Census Day, as well as their dependents living with them outside the U.S. According to the notice published on June 30, 2016, military personnel in this situation (and their dependents) will be "counted as part of the U.S. federal affiliated overseas population, using administrative data provided by the Department of Defense."

**Our Response:** We support these two residence situations for the reasons outlined below:

- These two situations, when viewed together, make a very important distinction between military personnel stationed in the U.S. but deployed for a short time and military personnel who are stationed overseas for a long time. These two situations are very similar to the two categories that we suggested in our letter dated July 16, 2015. (See Suggestion 1 in attached letter.) They enable the impacts of these populations to be more fairly allocated.
- We believe these two residence situations represent a proper application of the concept of "usual residence," which is the underlying principle of the Residence Rule.
  - Military personnel in Situation 13(f) will be counted at their U.S. residence, because that is where they live and sleep most of the time. This is similar to saying that military personnel in Situation 13(f) will be considered as temporarily away from home for work purposes. We assume that the last mailing address can be used to determine the "usual residence" of temporarily deployed personnel.
  - Military personnel in Situation 13(g) will be counted as part of the U.S. federal affiliated overseas population, because overseas is where they live and sleep most of the time. Military personnel in Situation 13(g) will be counted only for apportionment purposes at the state level only.
- If these two situations are used in the 2020 Census, we believe they will help prevent an undercount of population in communities impacted by deployments of military personnel. As noted in Appendix 1 of our letter dated July 16, 2015 (see attached), when the 2010 Census was conducted, officials with the state of North Carolina estimated that around 40,000 troops were deployed from military bases in North Carolina, including Fort Bragg. Because of the deployment, and because of the way that the Census Bureau counted deployed troops in the 2010 Census, we believe that the populations of the state of North Carolina, Cumberland County, and the City of Fayetteville were undercounted in the 2010 Census. The implementation of these two new residence situations should help prevent an undercount in the 2020 Census. Preventing an undercount is important for at least two reasons:



- Federal and state governments use Census population data to allocate federal and state dollars to local governments. According to an article published on October 3, 2010, in The Fayetteville Observer, "more than \$478 billion in federal grants were awarded last year to counties and cities across the country based on population formulas. That kind of aid amounted to more than \$1,500 per person." If the Census population data are low because of an undercount, local governments will not receive as much federal and state money.
- Local governments use Census population data for planning. If the Census population data are low because of an undercount, local governments will not have accurate data to use in planning for the future.
- If these two situations are used in the 2020 Census, they will help ensure that the population stationed at a military base in the U.S. (but temporarily deployed overseas) will be counted in **both** the **apportionment** population at the state level and in the **resident** population at the state, county, and municipal level.
  - Preventing an undercount of population is very important to state governments. As noted in Appendix 1 of our letter dated July 16, 2015, if North Carolina's apportionment population had been 15,000 higher, the state would have been eligible for an extra congressional seat.

**We Are Concerned Over the Need for Future Research (Mentioned in Footnote 5 in Section B)**

Section B of the June 30, 2016, Federal Register Notice provides a summary of comments received in response to a review of the "2010 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations." Item 2 summarizes "Comments received on the Military Overseas." Footnote 5 of Section B, says: "The ability to successfully integrate the DOD data on deployed personnel into the resident population counts must be evaluated and confirmed prior to the 2020 Census."

**Our Response:** The words, "must be evaluated and confirmed" suggests that future evaluation research will need to be conducted before this DOD data integration can occur. We are very concerned about the need for future research based on the reasons outlined below:

- We are concerned that if this evaluation research is not done in time, then the proposed changes, which are so important to North Carolina and local governments with high military populations, will not occur. We note that Section A of the Federal Register Notice states: "The Census Bureau anticipates publishing the final '2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations' by the end of 2016."
- We do not believe that future research is needed. We believe the Department of Defense has adequate information readily available on each military person who is deployed temporarily.

- o The Census Bureau already uses data from the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) in preparing annual population estimates at the national, state, and county levels. (Source: Methodology for the United States Population Estimates: Vintage 2015. Nation, States, Counties, and Puerto Rico-April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015.) Since the Census Bureau is already using data from the DMDC in preparing annual population estimates, it does not seem necessary to do further research on using DMDC data for the 2020 decennial census.

**Additional Recommendation Regarding Annual Population Estimates**—In addition to the decennial census, the Census Bureau is also responsible for preparing annual population estimates for states, counties, and cities for the years between the decennial censuses. If these two residence situations proposed in 13(f) and 13(g) are in fact used in the 2020 decennial Census, **we recommend** that the Population Estimates Branch of the Census Bureau revise its methodology for preparing annual population estimates.

**In summary**, we support the proposed 2020 Residence Rule and its application to the situation of U.S. military personnel. We are very much in favor of the two residence situations proposed in 13(f) and 13(g). We believe these two residence situations represent a proper application of the “usual residence” concept. We believe that if these two situations are in fact used in the 2020 Census, military communities from which military personnel have been deployed will not experience an undercount of population. We are concerned over the need for future research mentioned in Footnote 5. We are worried that if the research is not done in time, the proposed changes will not occur. We do not believe that such research is needed. Finally, we have offered an additional recommendation on annual population estimates.

Please note that Fayetteville and Cumberland County are widely recognized for their high level of support for their military families. Having these members of the military counted among our population would strengthen the community’s ability to provide the support and services they deserve.

Again, thank you for this opportunity to submit comments regarding the Proposed 2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations. If you have any comments, feel free to contact us through the City’s Senior Planner, \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_.

*Note: The remainder of this comment was previously submitted on July 16, 2015 in response to the 2020 Decennial Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations; Notice and Request for Comment, 80 Federal Register 28950 (May 20, 15).*

**Attachment letter dated July 16, 2015:**

The City of Fayetteville, Cumberland County and the Fayetteville Regional Chamber formed a partnership that works collaboratively to engage with the federal government and pursue funding assistance for strategic focus areas identified in an annual, collectively established agenda. The partnership's combined efforts are critical to the growth and strength of our community. These efforts ensure protection and preservation of essential community assets and resources, allowing all areas of the community and surrounding metropolitan and unincorporated areas to thrive.

We would like to thank you for the opportunity to submit comments regarding the Census Bureau's Residence Rule and Residence Situations. One of our community federal agenda goals is to further advance the issues associated with the current process utilized by the US Census Bureau for counting deployed soldiers. The partnership would like to request that the Census Bureau undertake a review of the decades-old policy to prevent further undercounting in the garrison communities.

It is our understanding that you are currently reviewing the 2010 Residence Rule and Residence Situations in order to determine if changes should be made to the Rule and/or if the situations should be updated for the 2020 decennial Census. As shown below, we believe that the Rule should be applied to the situation of military personnel who are temporarily deployed overseas to a conflict zone. We are also suggesting several updates to Situation 9(f) for the 2020 Census.

Please note that the City of Fayetteville is located in Cumberland County, NC. Cumberland County is the home of Fort Bragg, the largest Army installation in the United States. Because of its size, Fort Bragg influences the population of our City, our County, and the surrounding region. Also, please note that in 2008, the North Carolina General Assembly annexed most of the Cumberland County part of Fort Bragg into the City of Fayetteville; the remainder was annexed into the Town of Spring Lake.

In the comments that follow, we refer to the Rule and Situations as outlined in the Federal Register notice published on May 20, 2015.

#### **Comments Regarding the Residence Rule**

As we understand it, the Residence Rule is based on the basic idea that people should be counted at their usual residence, which is the place where they live and sleep most of the time. We agree with this Rule, and we believe that this Rule should be applied to the situation of military personnel who are temporarily deployed overseas to a conflict zone. This would result in these temporarily deployed persons being counted as part of the resident population of the military community from which they were deployed.

#### **Comments Regarding Situation 9(f)**

Situation 9(f) pertains to "U.S. military personnel living on or off a military installation outside the U.S., including dependents living with them." According to the Federal Register Notice, these people are currently "counted as part of the U.S. overseas population. They should not be included on any U.S. census questionnaire."

We think that this current situation is not fair for cities and counties that are located near military installations which are subject to large troop deployments. (Appendix 1 explains how the Census Bureau's current procedures for counting deployed military members have negatively impacted North Carolina and its military communities. Appendix 1 provides information on the impacts at the state level, the military county level, the Fort Bragg annexation area level, and the City of Fayetteville level.)

We would like to offer the following suggestions for updates to Situation 9(f):

**Suggestion 1: The Census Bureau should revise Situation 9(f) so that it reflects at least the following two categories of U.S. overseas military populations:**

Category 1-- Military Members Temporarily Deployed Overseas to a Conflict Zone--For these members, the deployment will hopefully consist of a "there and back" experience. These members might find themselves in places such as Iraq and Afghanistan, but they intend to return to the military installation from which they were temporarily deployed. Members are expected to return to the location from where they deployed, rather than reporting to their next rotational duty assignment. But for being deployed, these members would be back at their last duty station. Although these members might be deployed for 6 to 9 months, we would argue that this is a "temporary" deployment, when considered in light of the overall amount of time these members are assigned to a stateside military base. It is assumed that these members would not likely have dependents living with them while temporarily deployed overseas to a conflict zone.

Category 2--Military Members Assigned Overseas Outside of a Conflict Zone--For these members, the experience of being assigned overseas is part of their career rotation. These members might find themselves assigned to places such as Germany and Japan. For these members, their next rotational duty assignment will very likely be somewhere different from their previous location. It is assumed that these members might have dependents living with them while stationed overseas outside of a conflict zone.

**Suggestion 2: The Census Bureau should revise its method of counting overseas military population.** In the Federal Register Notice, there is no information on how U.S. military personnel in Situation 9(f) are to be counted, except that these persons are to be counted "as part of the overseas population." We understand that under current procedures, overseas military personnel are counted through administrative records rather than a census questionnaire. We understand that these administrative records are maintained by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). We also understand that under current procedures, the Census Bureau currently counts these people as part of the apportionment population, but not part of the U.S. resident population. We understand that the Census Bureau allocates these people to a state's apportionment population based on a hierarchy of information that is shown in a person's file maintained by the DMDC. This hierarchy currently starts with the person's home of record, then the person's legal residence, and finally, the person's last duty station. We understand that the Census Bureau has used this hierarchy for the past several decennial censuses.

**Suggestion 2(a): The Census Bureau should revise its method of counting overseas military by reversing the hierarchy of information that it currently uses to allocate people to a state's apportionment population.** The reversed hierarchy should start with the person's last duty station, then the person's legal residence, and finally, the person's home of record. This suggestion of reversing the hierarchy is intended to be applied to both Category 1 and Category 2 of the overseas population suggested above; this would ensure that both categories are treated the same way. However, if the Census Bureau is not able to treat both categories in the same way, then we would encourage the Census Bureau to apply the reversed hierarchy to at least Category 1. After all, people in Category 1 are the ones who intend to return to their last duty station. They are the ones most likely to return to their last duty station after their deployment ends; this last duty station is also likely where their immediate families are living.

**Suggestion 3: Assuming that the Census Bureau is willing to use the reversed hierarchy for at least the people in Category 1, the Census Bureau should count the people in Category 1 as part of a state's resident population, as well as part of a state's apportionment population.** As noted above, the people in Category 1 intend to return to their last duty station and they are most likely to return to their last duty station, after their deployment ends.

**Suggestion 4: Assuming that the Census Bureau is willing to count the people in Category 1 as part of a state's resident population, the Census Bureau should use the actual address of a person in Category 1 and allocate the person to the census block in which they resided before being deployed.** This would ensure that the person is properly counted in the correct jurisdiction (city and county) in which the person resided before being deployed. We assume that the person's actual address would be in the administrative (DMDC) record for the person, because if the person were injured while being deployed, the military would need to be able to notify the person's family members of the injury. We assume that demographic characteristics (e.g., age, sex, and race) about the person in Category 1 would also be available in the administrative record for the person.

**Suggestion 5: Consider adding a new question to the Census form.** This question would ask: "Is a member of this household currently temporarily deployed overseas to a conflict zone?" A follow-up question would ask: "If yes, please provide the person's name (and age, sex, and race)." This information would then be matched against the administrative record for the Category 1 deployed person.

**Suggestion 6: Clarify the Census instructions provided to military families.** Local experience has suggested that families of deployed spouses were confused by Census instructions and did not complete their Census form. This increased the undercount of population in military communities. The instructions need to state that if a family member is temporarily deployed overseas to a conflict zone, the person filling out the form should list the deployed family member on the Census form. The instructions should also clearly state that all members of the family should be listed on the form, if a person from the family is temporarily deployed overseas to a conflict zone.

**In summary,** if the Census Bureau would adopt these suggestions, people in Category 1 (military members temporarily deployed overseas to a conflict zone) would be counted as part of the resident population of the community from which they were deployed. This would correct the undercount problem that has existed in military communities. If the Census Bureau would adopt these suggestions, people in Category 1 would be treated like the people in Situation 1 (people away from their usual residence on Census Day). They would be counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time, but for being deployed.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to make these suggestions. If you have any questions, feel free to contact us through the City of Fayetteville's Demographic Planner, David Nash, at 910- 433-1995, or by way of email at [dnash@ci.fay.nc.us](mailto:dnash@ci.fay.nc.us).

#### Appendix 1

## **How the Census Bureau's Current Procedures for Counting Deployed Military Members Have Negatively Impacted North Carolina and its Military Communities**

### **Introduction and Purpose of This Appendix 1**

In the letter preceding this Appendix 1, The City of Fayetteville, Cumberland County and the Fayetteville Regional Chamber Partnership, has made several suggestions to the Census Bureau regarding the Census Bureau's current procedures for counting deployed military members. These procedures are based on the 2010 Census residence rule and situation 9(f). The purpose of this Appendix 1 is to show that the current procedures have negatively impacted North Carolina and its military communities. This Appendix 1 provides data in support of the partnership's suggestions for changing the Census Bureau's current procedures.

### **Background on the Census Bureau's Current Procedures**

Prior to the 2010 Census, state and local leaders in North Carolina asked the Census Bureau to revise procedures for counting military members who are deployed overseas. Under the current procedures for the decennial census, in effect from prior censuses, the Census Bureau counted deployed military members as part of the overseas population. For the apportionment counts, the Census Bureau allocated deployed military members to a state's overseas population. The Census Bureau first used the home of record. If home or record was not available, the Census Bureau used the legal residence. If neither home or record or legal residence were available, the Census Bureau used the last duty station.

State and local leaders in North Carolina were concerned that the Census Bureau's current procedures would harm North Carolina, especially if a large number of military members stationed in North Carolina were temporarily deployed while the 2010 census was conducted. Officials from the Census Bureau told the state that there was not time to change the methods for the 2010 census. (Census Bureau officials suggested that they would consider changes before the 2020 census.)

On April 1, 2010, the 2010 Census was conducted.

When the US Census Bureau conducted the 2010 Census, many military personnel stationed at military installations in North Carolina were temporarily deployed overseas. State officials estimate that more than 40,000 military members were deployed from military bases in North Carolina around the time of the 2010 Census (April 1, 2010). (Fayetteville Observer, 3/30/11, p. 1A.)

On December 21, 2010, the Census Bureau released the first counts from the 2010 Census. These counts were known as the apportionment counts. These counts were used to apportion the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives to the 50 states. The apportionment population for a state consisted of two numbers: the resident population of the state and the U.S. overseas population allocated to the state, based on home of record information.

Table 1 below shows the apportionment populations for the U.S. and North Carolina, based on the 2010 Census.

**Table 1**  
Apportionment Populations for the U.S. and North Carolina, Based on 2010 Census

Geographic	Number of representatives	Apportionment population		
		Total	Resident population	U.S. overseas population
United States	435	309,183,463*	308,745,538	1,042,523
North Carolina	13	9,565,781	9,535,483	30,298

**Notes:** \*The total apportionment population of the US includes the resident population for the 50 states, as ascertained by the Twenty-Third Decennia I Census under Title 13, United States Code, and counts of overseas U.S. military and federal civilian employees (and their dependents living with them) allocated to their home state, as reported by the employing federal agencies. The apportionment population excludes the resident and overseas population of the District of Columbia.

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau. 2010 Census. Population and Housing Unit Counts. United States Summary. Table A.- "Apportionment of U.S. House of Representatives and Apportionment Population Based on 2010 Census."

As shown in Table 1 above, the total U.S. overseas population was 1,042,523, and the North Carolina overseas population was 30,298.

Data on the components of the U.S. overseas population are shown below in the left half of Table 2. As shown, there were 410,696 persons classified as in the Armed Forces and living overseas in the 2010 Census. The City staff assumes that detailed records are available on each of these deployed members of the military. The staff assumes that the military could break this figure down by the number who are deployed temporarily to conflict zones (such as Afghanistan and Iraq), and the number who are assigned to long term duty stations outside of a conflict zone (such as Germany and Japan). (These distinctions are referred to as Category 1 and Category 2 in the partnership's letter.)

Unfortunately, it has not been possible to locate any data sources showing the components of the North Carolina overseas population. (On July 15, 2015, City staff was told that the North Carolina data were not published and cannot be released at this time.)

Therefore, the City staff has estimated the components of the North Carolina overseas population, based on the U.S. percentages. These estimates are shown below in the right half of Table 2.

**Table 2**  
Details on the U.S. Overseas Population and Estimates for North Carolina

2010-United States

2010 North Carolina (Estimated)

	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent
Total	1,042,523	100.00%	30,298	100.00%
Federal Employees	434,382	41.67%	12,624	41.67%
Armed Forces	410,696	39.39%	11,936	39.39%
Fed Civilian Employees	23,686	2.27%	688	2.27%
Dependents of Fed Employees	608,141	58.33%	17,674	58.33%
Armed Forces Dependents	592,153	56.80%	17,209	56.80%
Fed Civilian Dependents	15,988	1.53%	465	1.53%
Total Armed Forces and Dependents	1,002,849	96.19%	29,145	96.19%
Total Fed Civ Empl and Dependents	39,674	3.81%	1,153	3.81%

**Sources:** US data based on report entitled, 2010 Census Federally Affiliated Overseas Count Operation Assessment Report. Data were in an unnumbered table on page 2 of the report. NC data calculated, based on US percentages.

**Note:** \*Published percentages were rounded and did not show any decimal places. Percentages shown above are shown to 2 decimal places.

As shown above in Table 2, City staff has estimated that 29,145 people in the North Carolina overseas population were members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Out of this, 11,936 were estimated to be members of the Armed Forces, while 17,209 were estimated to be dependents of the Armed Forces members.

If the Census Bureau would adopt the suggestions in the partnership's letter [e.g., if the Census Bureau would distinguish between Category 1(temporarily deployed overseas) and Category 2 (assigned overseas for a longer term), and if the Census Bureau would use the last duty station criteria in allocating overseas military members to states,], the City staff believes the numbers for North Carolina shown in Table 2 above would be very different.

#### **Assessment of the Impacts of the Current Procedure**

As pointed out in Table 2 of the preceding section, the Census Bureau reported that the North Carolina overseas population was 30,298. Overseas military members made up a large part of this number, but it has not been possible to determine the actual number. However, state officials estimated that more than 40,000 military members were deployed from military bases in North Carolina around the time of the 2010 Census (Fayetteville Observer, 3/30/11,p. IA).

City staff has tried to locate studies documenting the impacts of the current procedure on North Carolina. City staff has also performed its own analysis, using Census Bureau data. These studies and analysis efforts are discussed below.

**Study of Defense Department Data.** This is the most important study that City staff has been able to identify. Although City staff has not been able to locate a copy of this study, it was mentioned in a major story in The Fayetteville Observer published on March 30, 2011. This story was entitled, "Deployment Costly for State in Census." This story was based on a staff and wire report. The story referred to a study of Defense Department data that was provided to the Associated Press.



**One of the main findings from the study was:** "North Carolina officials estimate more than 40,000 troops were deployed from the state's military bases around the time of the census one year ago. But only 12,200 of the nation's overseas military personnel listed North Carolina as their home state, according to Department of Defense data provided to AP." This created a gap of around 28,000 troops, which was costly to the state. For example, had the apportionment population of the state been only 15,000 higher, the state would have been eligible for an extra congressional seat. This gap also likely resulted in considerable federal funding losses, which are often distributed based on population. (Fayetteville Observer, 3/30/11, p. 1A)

**City Staff's Analysis Based on Census Bureau Data** - City staff has used the data released as part of the 2010 Census to analyze the extent to which deployments have affected populations in North Carolina. This included using the Advanced Group Quarters Data, which was released on April 20, 2011, via the Census Bureau's FTP site. (It is believed that this data was later incorporated into the 2010 Census Summary File 1 dataset.) The term, "group quarters," refers to living quarters other than traditional housing units. Examples of group quarters are: nursing homes, college dormitories, and military quarters, i.e., military barracks.

The release of the Advance Group Quarters data made it possible for the first time to approximate the number of group quarters military personnel who were deployed from North Carolina. The general approach was to compare the number of people living in military quarters in the 2010 Census against the same number from the 2000 Census. It is assumed that military quarters population is a good indicator of the overall military population of an area.

The City staff has used Census Bureau data at four different scales: the state level, the military county level, Fort Bragg annexation area level, and the City of Fayetteville level. Each is discussed below.

**Analysis at the State Level** - Table 3 below shows the number of persons living in military quarters (i.e., barracks) in North Carolina in 2000 and 2010.

**Table 3**  
Number of Persons Living in Military Quarters in North Carolina in 2000 and 2010

Geographic Area	2000 Census	2010 Census	Absolute Change, 2000-2010	Percent Change, 2000-2010
North Carolina	37,022	26,326	-10,696	-28.89%

The data in Table 3 show that the military quarters population decreased by 10,696 between 2000 and 2010. It seems reasonable to conclude that at least part of this decrease was due to the Census Bureau's procedures for counting deployed military personnel from the various military bases in North Carolina.

However, other factors could have affected this decrease. For example, the decrease could be a function of modernization programs at military bases in North Carolina. For example, a base might have torn down some barracks between 2000 and 2010; in this situation, it is assumed the base would have provided opportunities for the displaced military personnel to live off base.

**Analysis at the Military County Level** - "Military County" refers to any county with people living in military quarters. Table 4 below shows the number of persons living in military quarters in North Carolina by county in 2000 and 2010. The counties are ranked in the order of their military quarters population in 2000.

**Table 4**  
Number of Persons Living in Military Quarters in North Carolina, by County,  
in 2000 and 2010

Geographic Area	2000 Census	2010 Census	Absolute Change, 2000-2010	Percent Change, 2000-2010
Onslow Co	18,491	16,697	- 1,794	- 9.70%
Cumberland Co	13,857	5,949	- 7,908	-57.07%
Craven Co	3,420	2,986	- 434	-12.69%
Wayne Co	563	594	31	5.51%
Richmond Co	374	0	- 374	-100.00%
Brunswick Co	222	4	- 218	- 98.20%
Pasquotank Co	33	41	8	24.24%
Dare Co	27	6	- 21	- 77.78%
New Hanover	22	29	7	31.82%
Carteret Co	13	15	2	15.38%
Pamlico Co	0	4	4	
Mecklenburg	0	1	1	
Total-NC	37,022	26,326	-10,696	- 28.89%

As shown above, Cumberland County (the home of Fort Bragg) experienced the largest absolute decrease in military quarters population of any county in North Carolina between 2000 and 2010.

It is assumed that this decrease is significantly related to deployment of troops from Fort Bragg around the time of the 2010 Census, and to the Census Bureau's procedures for counting deployed military members.

According to The Fayetteville Observer, Fort Bragg officials estimate that 13,000 soldiers returned to Fort Bragg in 2010 after being deployed to Afghanistan, Iraq, and Haiti. It was estimated that many of these returning troops returned after the date of the 2010 Census (April 1, 2010). (Fayetteville Observer, 3/30/11, p. 1A.)

**Annexation at the Fort Bragg Annexation Area Level** - A large part of Fort Bragg was annexed into the City of Fayetteville on September 1, 2008. Since the date of annexation, the military quarters population of this part of Fort Bragg has declined significantly. This decrease in the military quarters population definitely impacted the population of the City of Fayetteville, as reflected in the population estimates prepared by the State Demographer.

Table 5 shows data for the part of Fort Bragg annexed into the City of Fayetteville for four time periods (as of the 2000 Census, as of July 1, 2008, as of July 1, 2009, and as of the 2010 Census).

**Table 5**  
Data for the Part of Fort Bragg Annexed into the City of Fayetteville Effective 9/1/08

Population Components	As of 2000 Census (1)	As of July 1, 2008 (2)	As of July 1, 2009 (2)	As of 2010 Census (3)
Total Number Housing Units	4,142	4,338	4,338	4,185
# Vacant Housing Units	103	500	500	379
# Occupied Housing Units	4,039	3,838	3,838	3,806
Average Household Size	3.7096	3.6201	3.6201	3.1742
Household Population	14,983	13,894	13,894	12,081
Group Quarters Population	13,132	12,053	11,028	5,116

Total Population	28,115	25,947	24,922	17,197
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**Sources:**

1. The data as of the 2000 Census are based on a tabulation of 2000 census blocks that were completely within the boundaries of the area annexed in 2008. When 2000 census blocks straddled the annexation boundary, City staff worked with a staff member from Fort Bragg in allocating housing units and population to the part of the block included within the annexation boundary. The City had to submit these estimates, based on 2000 Census data, to the US Justice Department for preclearance of the annexation of Fort Bragg.
2. The housing count data and the household population data for July 1, 2008 and for July 1, 2009 are from information provided by Fort Bragg officials to the City for submission to the State Demographer. The group quarters population data for July 1, 2008 and for July 1, 2009 are from information provided by Fort Bragg officials to the State Demographer. The State Demographer used all of this information in preparing her "standard" estimate of population for the City of Fayetteville.
3. The data as of the 2010 Census are based on a tabulation of 2010 census blocks that were completely within the boundaries of the area annexed in 2008. This involved using GIS to join block-level group quarters data, by facility type, to the shape file of census blocks.

The information in Table 5 above shows that there was a gradual decrease in the group quarters population in the Fort Bragg annex area between the 2000 Census and July 1, 2009. This might have been a function of the demolition of old barracks and the provision of opportunities for barracks residents to move off-post.

The information in Table 5 above also shows that there was a very sharp decrease in the group quarters population in the Fort Bragg annex area between July 1, 2009 and the 2010 Census. This was very likely due to the deployment of troops living in barracks on Fort Bragg, and to the Census Bureau's procedures for counting deployed military members.

The information in Table 5 above also suggests that the impact of deployments can be detected in the Fort Bragg annex area, in terms of a decrease in household population between July 1, 2009 and the 2010 Census. (It should be noted that in addition to barracks, many people on Fort Bragg live in traditional family units. These units are typically single-family detached units.) For example, while the number of occupied housing units declined slightly, the average household size decreased significantly. This might be because of the deployment of one adult from the household. Under this scenario, another adult would have been left in the household, along with any children from the household.

**Analysis at the City of Fayetteville Level** - The decrease in the military quarters population within the part of Fort Bragg that was annexed into the City of Fayetteville in 2008 has definitely impacted the overall population of the City of Fayetteville.

For example, the overall population of the City according to the 2010 Census was only 200,564. Prior to the release of the 2010 Census data for Fayetteville, the North Carolina State Demographer had estimated that the City's population was approximately 208,000.

	<p>It should be noted that this analysis of deployment impacts has not included a study of neighborhoods located off-post from Fort Bragg but within the City of Fayetteville. It is possible that if such a study were done, it would reveal that average household size was suppressed by the absence of an adult from the household who was deployed at the time of the 2010 Census.</p> <p>Officials from another military community in North Carolina, Jacksonville, have reported that there was an undercount of household population in the Jacksonville area. It is believed that the undercount resulted in part from confusing instructions on how to fill out the Census form. A study of this problem has not been done in the Fayetteville area.</p> <p><b>Summary of the Impacts of the Current Procedure</b></p> <p>The study of Defense Department data outlined above, along with the City staff's analysis of Census Bureau data at several geographic scales, suggest that the 2010 Census populations of military base communities in North Carolina were significantly impacted by the Census Bureaus' procedures for counting military members who were temporarily deployed overseas to a conflict zone. It is unfortunate that many of these deployed members of the military were apparently deployed just prior to the 2010 Census. This meant that under the current procedures of the Census Bureau, they were not counted in state, county, and city resident population counts. However, if the Census Bureau will adopt the suggestions outlined in the partnership's letter, this situation will likely not happen again.</p>
c00455	<p>I encourage you to eliminate the rule that counts incarcerated people as residents of the community where the prison is located, rather than their home community. This "prison gerrymandering" tends to enhance the political power of rural white communities at the expense of urban communities of color, and is out of touch with reality -- most prisoners do not intend permanent residence in the place where the prison is located, and probably would not be overly welcome there.</p> <p>If prisoners were allowed to vote, would their "local" community really want them helping decide who is on their school board? Since prisoners generally cannot vote, this is a contemporary equivalent of the Constitution's original "three-fifths" rule, counting enslaved blacks as equivalent to three-fifths of white people for purposes of allocating voting power.</p>
c00456	<p>Please stop trying to alter the spread of lies that using the prisons to alter the actual demographics of humanity across the nation by using prison inmates to manipulate gerrymandering. You stood up to the president during WWII by not allowing access to citizens information, now it's time to stand up once again, for the sake of honesty and to show your integrity once again.</p>
c00457	<p>This comment is with regards to the Census Bureau's proposal to continue to count incarcerated persons as residents of the correctional facility. Incarcerated people should be counted at their home communities in the next census in 2020. A prison is not a residence. A prison is a prison, a place where someone is forced to be for some period of time before likely returning to the city or area where they made their home before entering the correctional system. Counting incarcerated persons as the Census Bureau did at the last census inaccurately represents both the person's home community and the prison's host community. This inflates the political power of the area where the prison is located and deflates the political power of the person's home community. This distorts the redistricting</p>

	<p>process.</p> <p>Thank you for considering my comments, and please change the policy.</p>
c00458	<p>As a teacher for ten years in a large county correctional facility in _____, I was able to learn the stories of many of the inmates who were in my classes. While some of them resided in the Congressional district where the facility was located, many more came from other parts of _____ or other states entirely.</p> <p>Many of my students were arrested while visiting relatives. During a drug raid, everyone in the house at the time would be swept up, and unable to make bail, these visitors would be incarcerated only until their cases were resolved. They clearly were not local residents.</p> <p>In fact, a large portion of the population at this facility was pretrial, meaning that their stay was temporary. After trial, they could be released—and would return to their homes—or they could be sentenced to state or federal prisons.</p> <p>It is ludicrous, then, that such individuals would be counted in the Census for this district, just because they happened to be there at that time.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people as residents is not only unfair, it is unconstitutional. The U.S. Census Bureau has the power to right this wrong. I urge you to reconsider the residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p>
c00459	<p>The undersigned philanthropy leaders appreciate the opportunity to submit these comments in response to the Census Bureau’s <i>Federal Register</i> notice regarding the 2020 Residence Criteria and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016) and the extension on the comment period announced on July 25, 2016.</p> <p>The census is enshrined in the first Article of the U.S. Constitution as an essential element of our democracy. Beyond the fact that the census is the basis for apportioning seats in the U.S. House of Representatives, the data are used to draw congressional and state districts; distribute billions of dollars in federal funds to states and localities; provide evidence in litigation, such as cases dealing with civil rights and election-related issues; determine community-based service needs such as programs supporting children and low-income families; assess the implementation of laws addressing equity in education, housing, the workplace, and criminal justice; guide companies in locating businesses and hiring employees; and much more.</p> <p>Our institutions and our grantees are heavily dependent on census data in the philanthropic work we undertake. Therefore, we are committed to preserving and enhancing the integrity and accuracy of the census and improving the count of those segments of the population that historically and persistently have been missed in prior censuses, including communities of color, immigrants, young children, and rural and low-income populations. In fact, many of us are funding activities that support the Census Bureau’s mission for an accurate 2020 census.</p>

We share the Bureau's goal of a fair and accurate census. However, counting every person is not enough; they must be counted in the right location to ensure a truly accurate result. Accordingly, we are very concerned that the proposal for 2020 residence criteria continues to count people who are incarcerated on Census Day in the prison facility rather than their pre- and post-incarceration home.

The Census Bureau defines "usual residence" as the place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time," but fails to follow that principle when counting incarcerated people, who are regularly moved between facilities while incarcerated. Such people are "usual residents" of the home (and community) in which they lived before the government moved them involuntarily to a temporary prison setting. The expectation is that the incarcerated individual will again return home once the period of detention has been served.

When the Bureau sought comments last year on its residence rules for 2020, 96 percent of the submissions regarding residence rules for incarcerated persons urged the Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their home address, which is almost always their legal address. This level of consensus among stakeholders and experts, which is based on a thorough understanding of the realities of modern incarceration, is extraordinary and deserves far more consideration than it was given.

Moreover, the Bureau's proposed method of counting the incarcerated population is inconsistent with its proposal for counting other groups that eat and sleep in a location that is not their usual residence. For example, the Bureau decided that other populations, such as military personnel deployed overseas, should be counted at their home address despite lengthy absences from their usual residences during the time of the census. It revised the criteria for deployed military personnel even though there were far fewer comments related to this subject than on the prison miscount. This calls into question the utility of the public comment process.

Additionally, the proposed rules will count boarding school students at their home address, even if they spend most of their time at the school. The proposed residence criteria would also count juveniles in residential treatment centers at their home because "most people in residential treatment centers for juveniles only stay at the facility temporarily and often have a usual home elsewhere that they return to after treatment is completed." These cases are identical to the situation for incarcerated people: It is a temporary stay, and they have a usual home elsewhere to which they will return to once the sentence is served.

Accordingly, we are disappointed that the Census Bureau continues to carve out an unexplained and unsupported exception for incarcerated people that counts them in the wrong place, creating unwelcome and damaging distortions to our democracy.

American demographics and living situations have changed dramatically in the two centuries since the first census, and the census has evolved in response to many of these changes in order to continue to provide an accurate picture of the nation. Those changes, however, have not extended to counting incarcerated people in the right place. This reduces the accuracy of the census data for communities of color, in particular, with significant results. For example, because African Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is especially detrimental to ensuring proper political representation of these communities.

	<p>In conclusion, we believe that in order to produce an accurate 2020 census, the Bureau should count incarcerated people at their home address, not at the prison facility where they happen to be located on Census Day. We hope the Bureau’s final 2020 Census Residence Criteria reflects this change for the 2020 census.</p> <p>Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the 2020 Residence Criteria and Residence Situations.</p>
c00460	<p>The League of Women Voters of Connecticut appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Census Bureau’s practice of counting incarcerated persons as residents of the communities where they are detained on Census Day.</p> <p>The League of Women Voters of Connecticut opposes the practice of prison gerrymandering. It has a direct and, we believe, negative impact on redistricting for legislative districts.</p> <p>The League believes that for districting purposes, incarcerated persons should be counted in their hometown populations, not in the communities where they are incarcerated. We believe that it is vital that legislative districts reflect the diversity of the populace they represent and serve, especially with regard to racial and ethnic diversity. In the state of Connecticut most corrections facilities are located in rural, predominately white communities while the prison populations are disproportionately persons of color. Towns where corrections facilities are located appear to have more racial and ethnic diversity than they actually do.</p> <p>In addition to skewing the picture of a community’s racial and ethnic diversity, prison gerrymandering leads to increased representation for communities housing prisons, while denying full representation to the communities the inmates call home and are most likely to return to upon their release. Prison gerrymandering increases the representation of some communities while diminishing the representation of all others.</p> <p>The League of Women Voters of Connecticut encourages the Census Bureau to bring an end to the practice of counting prisoners where they are incarcerated in the 2020 Census.</p>
c00461	<p>As former Directors of the U.S. Census Bureau, we write respectfully to encourage your consideration of a different Residence Criteria governing where incarcerated persons are counted in the decennial census than the one proposed in the <i>Federal Register</i>, 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations, FR Doc. <a href="#">2016-15372</a> Filed 6-29-16. For the reasons set forth below, we believe the Census Bureau should reverse its current policy and count incarcerated persons at their home address, instead of at the facility where they are housed on Census Day.</p> <p>The census residence rules are grounded in the Census Act of 1790, which established <i>usual place of residence</i> as the guidepost for determining where to place people who are counted in the census, whether in a household or group facility. The Census Bureau further defined this concept as “where a person lives and sleeps most of the time.”</p> <p>The Census Bureau fully understands, of course, that it cannot easily apply this seemingly simple description to millions of people who maintain more than one residence, or who are temporarily away from home during the census, with a “one size fits all” approach. As</p>



another former director, John G. Keane, noted in testimony before the House Subcommittee on Census and Population in 1988, “Usual residence is not necessarily the same as legal residence, voting residence, or the place where a person is found on Census Day” (Testimony of Dr. John G. Keane, Director, Bureau of the Census, before the House Subcommittee on Census and Population, “Census Residence Rules: Military Personnel Abroad,” April 18, 1988, Serial No. 100-49). We commend the bureau for its careful consideration of a myriad of living situations for which *usual residence* is not easily established. Equally important, the bureau has recognized that demographic and normative changes warrant frequent reevaluation of the residence criteria, to ensure that the decennial census produces the most accurate profile possible of our nation’s population and communities.

An illustrative example is the Census Bureau’s decision to reverse a century-old rule governing where to count students attending college (and living away from home) for the 1950 Census. Prior to 1950, most college students were counted at their parents’ home, in accordance with the first formal residence rules established in 1850. As the Committee on National Statistics documented in its seminal report on census residence rules, “*Once, Only Once, and in the Right Place*,” several factors influenced the Census Bureau’s decision to change course with respect to counting college students (National Research Council of the National Academies, “*Once, Only Once, and in the Right Place: Residence Rules in the Decennial Census*,” 2006). The bureau concluded at the time that “most students live in college communities for as much as nine months of the year, so the college is their usual residence,” making the new rule to count students at their college or university living quarters more consistent with the concept of usual residence. Notably, however, the changing demography of college campuses, propelled by the return of soldiers from World War II who took advantage of educational opportunities under the GI Bill, was another significant consideration. Finally, the bureau highlighted the importance of accuracy as a factor that supported a policy change, noting that the 1850 rule often led to misreporting (omissions and duplications) both by parents inclined to count their collegiate children as part of the household and by college students who received census forms at their academic year residence.

The evolution of the residence rule pertaining to college students demonstrates that a range of variables rightly bears on decisions that determine where people are counted in the census, especially for mobile population groups. We believe significant trends in the nation’s criminal justice system over the past 30+ years similarly warrant close examination and, ultimately, a reversal of the current rule that places incarcerated persons at the facility where they are housed on Census Day, rather than at their home address. We highlight three notable developments for your consideration:

- The prison population has increased from roughly 300,000 in 1980 to more than 2.2 million today; the proportion of the U.S. population that is incarcerated has increased four-fold in that time period. Therefore, the consequences of the Residence Criteria for census accuracy are far greater.
- Prisons are now more likely to be located in largely White (non-Hispanic) rural areas, while a majority of prisoners come from urban, often underserved, communities whose populations are disproportionately people of color. It is the latter communities to which incarcerated persons will likely return after serving their sentences and to which they maintain family and social ties. This factor is significant: the U.S. Supreme Court recognized in *Franklin v. Massachusetts* (505 U.S. 788, 1992) that the concept of usual residence in the census incorporated some element of “enduring ties” and “allegiance” to a community.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ There is considerable turnover within the prison system itself, with large number of inmates leaving the system each year after completing their sentences (or being released pre-trial after being held in local jails for mere days) and many others being transferred frequently between facilities. Therefore, many incarcerated persons will <i>not</i> spend long periods of time at the facility where they are housed on Census Day.</li> </ul> <p>In summary, a new rule that places incarcerated persons in their home communities would recognize the temporal nature of most incarcerations and produce census data that more accurately reflect the true demographic, social, and economic conditions both of communities that are the “usual residence” for most incarcerated persons <i>and</i> communities to which these individuals have virtually no ties beyond the siting of a prison facility. Stated another way, counting prisoners at their home address would improve the <i>distributional accuracy</i> of the census — an important goal in light of the census’ primary role as the basis for our representational system of government and the broader use of census data as a guide star for the prudent allocation of public and private resources.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration of our views on this important issue.</p>
c00462	<p>The Interfaith Alliance of NYS; Inc. (TIANYS) along with "hundreds of allies around the country, are profoundly disappointed by the Census Bureau proposal to again count nearly 2 million people in the wrong place on Census day. Continuing this outdated practice will ensure an inaccurate 2020 Census and another decade of prison gerrymandering.'</p> <p>We stand by Prisoners of the Census Executive Director, Peter Wagner's following letter. TIANYS is concerned about the impact of the Bureau's decision to continue to count incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities for several reasons which are highlighted further in Mr. Wagner’s letter.</p> <p>The reasoning is this: "The Census Bureau blatantly ignored the 96% overwhelming consensus urging a change in the Census count for incarcerated persons. This policy perpetuates the distortion of democracy that results from padding the population counts of communities with prisons. It seriously distorts redistricting at the local level of county commissions, city councils, and school boards. It also harms urban communities by not crediting them with the incarcerated population whose legal residence never changed. It creates legislative problems resulting in constitutional violations of one person, one vote requirements. And most disappointing, because it so clearly harms communities of colour by reducing the accuracy of Census data about communities of colour. Due to the fact that "African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly had for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities.”</p> <p>This on-going practice is not only morally wrong, but a true social injustice because it denies home communities of the resources needed to improve their already failing infrastructure. As people of many worldviews, we still know what injustice looks like, and will stand with and support those who are targeted by these policies.</p>
c00463	<p>Thank you for this opportunity to respond to the notice seeking comments on the Bureau’s proposed 2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations (Document 81 FR 42577, June 30, 2016). The League of Women Voters of the United States (LWVUS) is</p>

disappointed by the proposal's recommendation to continue counting nearly two million people – incarcerated citizens -- in the wrong place.

The Census Bureau's decision to continue use of the "usual residence" rule when counting incarcerated citizens damages our democracy. Counting prisoners at their place of incarceration improperly inflates the population of that location and undercounts the population where a prisoner truly resides. Counting prisoners as if they are residents of the prison location unfairly gives greater representation to those voters who happen to live in districts that contain prisons. And it robs the prisoners' home districts of their rightful representation.

The Bureau's rationale for continued use of this outmoded system misunderstands the basic purpose of the Census. Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution created the Census for the purpose of ensuring fair representation. It provided the population information necessary for the apportionment of congressional seats. Since that time, the federal, constitutional interest in fair representation has been vastly expanded – through constitutional amendment and Supreme Court action – so it is simply misleading to characterize redistricting based on the Census as only a state matter, as the Bureau suggests. The federal interest in congressional redistricting and redistricting of states and municipalities cannot be ignored. The Constitutional interest in fair and equal representation should be recognized by the Bureau, rather than being dismissed.

Moreover, the Bureau's plan to leave the residence for prisoners question up to the states will undoubtedly lead to different standards for congressional, state and municipal elections around the country – contrary to the "one person, one vote" principle. Not only does such inconsistency not make sense, it leaves federal redistricting and state and local apportionment and redistricting decision open for political manipulation.

At the very least, federal prisoners incarcerated by the U.S. Government away from their state of residence must be counted as residing in their home state. Otherwise, the federal apportionment of congressional seats under the Constitution will be flawed. Having the federal government affect the apportionment count through its incarceration policies and locations is wrong.

Continued failure to update a rule that has gone unchanged in 225 years while the affected population has quadrupled in size is short-sighted and misguided. Choosing to disregard more than two centuries of change in our country, our laws, and our criminal justice system is unacceptable. The Census Bureau should count incarcerated citizens at their home addresses, where they expect to return, engage with community members and participate in the civic process. It is time for the Census Bureau to update its interpretation of this rule. The Census Bureau's insistence on counting incarcerated citizens only in prisons leads to inaccuracies in counts of rural and urban communities and disenfranchises large blocks of African American and Latino voters while undermining the redistricting process in states across the country. The distortion of state and federal legislative districts upsets the balance of power and disproportionately underrepresents minority populations in communities across the country. The League believes in a population count that accurately represents communities and citizens that live within them. The Census should ensure that every man, woman and child can have equal representation in our democracy. Counting incarcerated citizens at their home addresses is one of the fairest ways to protect our democracy and the true accuracy of the Census.

	<p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed 2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations.</p>
c00464	<p>The Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (AALDEF) submits this comment in response to the Census Bureau’s Federal Register Notice regarding the Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016).</p> <p>AALDEF, founded in 1974, is a New York-based national organization that protects and promotes the civil rights of Asian Americans through litigation, advocacy, education, and organizing. Voter access and political empowerment are at the center of AALDEF’s mission. For every major election since 1988, AALDEF has deployed poll monitors and volunteers to conduct the nation’s largest nonpartisan survey of Asian American voters, which records voters’ candidate preferences, issue priorities, and problems and obstacles that they encountered at the polls. We have also led redistricting efforts in New York City and numerous other jurisdictions across the country, contributing research and advocating for the creation of district maps that more accurately reflect the changing demographics of these jurisdictions and protect the voting rights of Blacks, Latinos, and Asian Americans.</p> <p>As a civil rights organization that has done extensive voting rights work, we write to advocate for census residence criteria that are consistent with the demands of equal protection and fair representation. Accordingly, <b>we urge the U.S. Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the particular facility where they happen to be located on Census day.</b></p> <p>It is an understatement to say that the American criminal justice system looks vastly different today as compared to 1790, when the planners of the first census established the concept of “usual residence.” With a five-fold increase in prison population over the last 40 years and more than two million people currently jailed, the United States is today’s world leader in incarceration.<sup>1/</sup></p> <p>While all racial groups have seen their incarceration rates increase, minority groups have starkly higher incarceration rates than white Americans. Whites are underrepresented in prisons, while Blacks, Hispanics, Asian Americans, and other minority groups are heavily overrepresented. Although Whites (non-Hispanic) are 64% of the U.S. population and 39% of the prison system,<sup>2/</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Blacks are 13% of the U.S. population, and 40% of the prison system;</li> <li>□ Hispanics are 16% of the U.S. population, and 19% of the prison system; and</li> <li>□ Asian Americans are 6% of the U.S. population, and 9% of the prison system.<sup>3/</sup></li> </ul> <p>Blacks are incarcerated five times more than Whites are, and Hispanics are twice as likely to be incarcerated as Whites.</p> <p>These changes in the scope and the demographic of the American criminal justice system create new perspectives and amplify existing challenges when evaluating the implications and consequences of the census residence criteria. Currently, as a result of the U.S. Census Bureau’s policy of counting people in prison as residents of the prison, incarcerated individuals are grouped together with non-incarcerated individuals living in the surrounding community to form legislative districts in all states, except for New York, Maryland, Delaware, and California. These four states have passed laws to use other data for redistricting purposes, in direct response to the U.S. Census Bureau’s reluctance to move away from rules largely outdated and unjust as it pertains to incarcerated individuals.</p>

Indeed, the sheer size of the U.S. prison population, especially as simultaneously considered with the racial breakdown of incarcerated (and consequently, in many cases, disenfranchised) Americans and the rural or suburban location of most state and federal prisons, is cause for concern about the implications of this policy for voting rights, fair representation, and redistricting.

Given the data above, along with a formidable pool of academic and governmental research corroborating this summary, we believe that the U.S. Census Bureau's current residence criteria for people in prison have unjust consequences that may violate the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. At the federal, state, and local levels, prison gerrymandering (as many characterize the effects of the current census residence criteria) has inverse consequences for residents of prison-containing districts and residents of non-prison containing districts. District maps drawn according to the census data mean that:

Residents of prison-containing districts:

- Gain more impact per vote cast against their counterparts in non-prison-containing districts, since their district population contains incarcerated individuals, many of whom are not permitted to vote, but whose presence allows for the existence of the district as is

- Enjoy an increase in the representative-constituent ratio since politicians often do not consider themselves accountable to their incarcerated "constituents." Both practically and theoretically, this means that their concerns are given more representation in federal, state, and local legislatures, as compared with the concerns of their counterparts in non-prison-containing Districts.

Residents on non-prison-containing districts:

- Have less impact per vote cast than their counterparts in prison-containing districts.

- Suffer decreased power that their concerns and issues have in federal, state, and local legislatures against their counterparts in prison-containing districts who are effectively receiving more representation per person.

These considerations against the 2020 census residence criteria are even more compelling in light of the racial disparities between prisoner-sending communities and prisoner-receiving communities. Prisoner-sending and/or non-prisoner-receiving communities, the ones losing out on voting power and representation, are more likely to form urban districts of significant minority populations than prisoner-receiving communities. Meanwhile, most prisoner-receiving communities, the ones gaining in voting power and representation, are more likely to form rural, majority white districts.

In New York, 91% of prisoners are housed in facilities located in upstate New York, even though 66% come from and ultimately return downstate to New York City.<sup>4/</sup> In 2002, before the state adopted legislation counting incarcerated people in their home communities for redistricting purposes, residents of the prison-containing, mostly-rural, and majority-white Wyoming County enjoyed significantly increased voting power and representation in the state legislature against the interests of the residents of the urban, heavily-immigrant, majority-minority Queens County, which contained the most over-populated districts in the State.<sup>5/</sup> Indeed, if prisoners had been counted at their home residence, no fewer than seven State Senate districts would have been more than five 5% too small to constitute a district.<sup>6/</sup> Similarly, at the federal level, seven congressional districts in the state would not have qualified as districts at all.<sup>7/</sup>

**Conclusion**

“One person, one vote” and fair representation are sacred principles that are enshrined in the founding documents and philosophy of American democracy. Drastic changes in the scope and the demographics of the American criminal justice system have exacerbated the potentially unconstitutional implications that counting prisoners at their facilities has had against these principles. In light of the considerations above, AALDEF, as a civil rights organization concerned with protecting voting rights for all, urges the U.S. Census Bureau to amend its residence criteria to count incarcerated people at their home residence instead of the particular facility in which they are residing on Census Day.

We thank you in advance for your serious consideration of these comments, and appreciate this opportunity to submit a comment regarding the Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations to the U.S. Census Bureau. Any questions relating to this comment should be directed to \_\_\_\_\_, Director, Democracy Program, at \_\_\_\_\_.

1/ The Sentencing Project, “Trends in U.S. Corrections,” December 15, 2015, <http://sentencingproject.org/wpcontent/uploads/2016/01/Trends-in-US-Corrections.pdf>.

2/ Data from the 2010 U.S. Census, SF-1 table P42 and the PCT20 table series.

3/ “Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders Behind Bars,” December 2015, [http://www.searac.org/sites/default/files/18877%20APIs%20Behind%20Bars\\_web.pdf](http://www.searac.org/sites/default/files/18877%20APIs%20Behind%20Bars_web.pdf).

4/ Michael Li and Connor Mealey, “Proposed Census Rule Could Hurt Communities,” July 13, 2016, <https://www.brennancenter.org/blog/proposed-census-rule-could-hurt-communities>.

5/ Peter Wagner, “Importing Constituents: Prisoners and Political Clout in New York,” April 22, 2002, <http://www.prisonpolicy.org/importing/importing.html>.

6/ Prison Policy Initiative, “Gerrymandering and relying on the miscount of prisoners combine to violate the U.S. Constitution in New York,” <http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/nygerrymander.html>.

7/ Brennan Center for Justice, “Census Fact Sheet,” <http://www.brennancenter.org/sites/default/files/legacy/Democracy/Census%20Fact%20Sheet%20revised%20FINAL.pdf>.

c00465

The Community Service Society of New York ("CSS") submits these Comments in response to the Census Bureau's ("Census") Federal Register Notice regarding the 2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 Fed. Reg. 42577 (proposed June 30, 2016). Census has proposed to continue counting incarcerated people at the correctional facility where they are detained on Census Day. **We write to urge Census to reconsider its proposal and instead to count incarcerated people at their home address.**

CSS is an independent, not-for-profit organization that has addressed the root causes of economic disparity in New York for over 170 years. CSS utilizes research, advocacy, litigation and innovative program models that strengthen our city and benefit all New Yorkers. CSS's Legal Department works to end discrimination faced by individuals who have criminal conviction histories. The Legal Department develops and litigates cases on behalf of individuals and groups of persons with criminal conviction histories, and works toward legislative and policy solutions to the entrenched problems and barriers that they face.

The Legal Department's work to alleviate post-conviction discrimination and barriers to reentry has highlighted for us how important it is for communities impacted by mass incarceration - which are largely communities of color and low-income communities - to have access to the resources needed to help formerly incarcerated community members build stable and prosperous lives for themselves, their families and their communities. In order for these communities to effectively advocate for themselves, they must have equal access to representation and an equal opportunity to participate in the democratic process. Census's proposal to continue counting incarcerated people where they are detained will instead deny equal representation for communities impacted by mass incarceration by contributing to vote dilution.

CSS urges that Census recognize the following important concerns:

- Prisons are not a "usual residence" because incarcerated people generally maintain family and community ties to their home communities, not to the communities in which prisons are located: Census is wrong to consider incarcerated people as residents of the communities where they are detained because prisons are not a "usual residence." There is no opportunity for an individual detained behind prison walls to interact with the community where the prison is situated or to develop anything like normal "community ties." Prisoners do not engage in political, volunteer, school, employment or recreational activities outside the walls. They are not directly affected by what goes on in the local community. Instead, incarcerated people generally maintain family ties to their home community and usually return there when released. It is in these home communities - not in the communities where prisons are located - that incarcerated people access the support, stability and resources needed to successfully move on with life after returning home from prison. Counting prisons as their "usual residence" is an artificial construct that denies the reality of the situation and leads to unjust results.
- Census's decision to continue counting incarcerated people where they are detained undermines principles of equal representation and impacts incarcerated people's home communities by diluting the political representation available to those communities: Counting incarcerated people where they are detained has the effect increasing the political power and representation for the communities where they are detained (who do not bear any costs of this incarceration - these costs are paid by the state and federal governments) at the expense of incarcerated people's home communities. A disproportionate number of incarcerated people come from - and return to - communities of color and low-income communities that have been ravaged by mass incarceration and underinvestment. These communities are entitled to fair, proportionate representation as part of our democracy. This can be achieved if people are properly counted in the communities they call home, not the communities where they reside at

	<p>sufferance. Otherwise, census data may show that a given district is growing by virtue of the fact that its <i>prison population</i> is increasing – a perverse, inherently unfair and intellectually dishonest result.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Although New York and other states have addressed prison gerrymandering at the state level, Census must fix this problem at the national level:</u> In 2010, New York passed the New York Prison Gerrymandering Law which requires state and county governments to count incarcerated people at their home addresses when drawing legislative districts. The fact that New York (and other states) has taken this important step to address the problem of prison gerrymandering is encouraging. But the issue of equal representation and the dilution of representation for communities which have been impacted by mass incarceration is too important to be addressed through a patchwork of state and local measures. A national solution to this issue is needed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Incarcerated people should not be counted differently than other group of people who spend time away from their home communities:</u> Census has recognized that various groups of people - including boarding school students, members of Congress and truck drivers who sleep away from home most nights - should be counted in their home communities even though they spend significant amounts of time away from home. Census's decision to count these groups of people in their home communities recognizes the local connections these groups of people have and the need that they be counted and afforded political representation as part of these communities. Incarcerated people should not be treated any differently.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>In sum, CSS strongly urges Census to end prison gerrymandering by counting incarcerated people in their home communities. To do otherwise is intellectually dishonest, unfair, and creates perverse results.</p>
c00466	<p>I am writing to request that the U.S. Census Bureau change how incarcerated persons are counted in the Census. The practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities is inaccurate, outdated, and completely unfair. Thank you for your attention to this matter.</p>
c00467	<p>The International Community Corrections Association submits this comment in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Criteria and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016). The Bureau's proposal to continue counting incarcerated people at the particular facility that they happen to be located at on Census day ignores the realities of incarceration and people's connection to their community. The Bureau's proposal would mean another decade of decisions based on counting incarcerated people in the wrong place.</p> <p>The ICCA, as a private, non-profit, membership organization, acts as the representative voice for residential and other community corrections programs. As such, it expects of its members compassion, belief in the dignity and worth of human beings, respect for individual difference and a commitment to quality care for its clients. Given these values, we were disappointed to hear that the Bureau proposed to once again lump all incarcerated people together and count them at the facility where they happen to be located on Census day rather than at counting them where they all individually live.</p>



	<p>Our primary goal is the successful re-integration of the client into the community after their temporary stay in a correctional facility. Our 50 years of experience working toward that goal makes it clear that the way the Bureau counts incarcerated people does not match the realities of incarceration in this country.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at the location of the prison they temporarily happen to be in on Census day, instead of at home creates an inaccurate portrait of their home communities (as well as the areas where facilities are located). State, localities, and our member agencies rely on Census data, so when the data is flawed, their policy decisions are based on a distorted reality.</p> <p>Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Residence Rule and Residence Situations as the Bureau strives to follow the residence rule to count everyone in the right place. My organization believes that in order to produce an accurate 2020 Census, the Bureau must count incarcerated people at home.</p>
c00468	<p>The Vera Institute of Justice (Vera) produces ideas, analysis and research that drive change in the systems people rely upon for safety and justice. Much of our work involves close partnership with state and local government and civic leaders. Since 1961, Vera has conducted research on people in jails and prisons across the United States.</p> <p>We write in response to the Census Bureau’s federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016) that proposes to continue counting incarcerated people at the particular facility where they are housed on Census day. Additionally, we understand that the Census Bureau is seeking information on the length of time people stay in prison and jail facilities to help inform this decision.</p> <p>Vera recommends changing the proposed rule to count incarcerated people in their home communities rather than the correctional facilities where they are housed. Because of the transitory nature of prison and jail housing, counting people in prisons or jails does not accurately reflect their residence situation. If you apply a standard on residency that makes provisions for people at boarding schools or on military deployment to be counted in their home communities, we believe that this should be applied in the same fashion for people in prison. Stays at individual prisons are typically less than nine months and often much shorter than total time incarcerated. Prison stays are transitory for a variety of reasons, such as managing crowding and population, providing needed services, or placement in higher or lower security institutions. And while jails have large impacts on people’s lives even if the stay is relatively short, many people are only in jail for a few days before being released.</p> <p>According to our findings detailed below from three different states on Census day, April 1, 2015, the median length of stay for a person at a particular prison facility was 9 months. The estimated national average length of jail stays was only 23 days.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Median Length of Stay at Prison Facilities</b></p>

We have calculated information on median length of stay in prison facilities for three states: Washington, Oregon, and Nebraska. There are wide variations in correctional populations and prison and jail usage in the United States, but these states from two different regions of the country provide insight into the issue of residence.<sup>1/</sup>

### **Nebraska**

The Nebraska Department of Correctional Services has 9 prison or community corrections facilities for men, and 1 prison facility for women. It had an average daily population of just over 5,200 in April 2015. For the 4,891 men in Nebraska prisons, the median length of stay in a particular facility on census day (April 1, 2015), was 197.5 days; 58 percent of men had been in facilities less than 9 months. For the 322 women in Nebraska prisons, the median length of stay in a facility on census day (April 1, 2015), was 188.5 days; 63 percent of women had been in facilities less than 9 months.

### **Oregon**

Oregon Department of Corrections has 13 institutions for men, and 1 institution for women. It had an average daily population of 14,655 in 2015.<sup>2/</sup> For the 13,633 men in Oregon, the estimated median length of stay in the facility they were housed in on census day (April 1, 2015), was 343 days; 44 percent of men had been in their current facility on April 1, 2015 for less than 9 months. For the 1,300 women in Oregon, the estimated median length of stay in their current facility on census day (April 1, 2015), was 232 days; 55 percent of women had been in their current facility for less than 9 months.

While the median length of stay is closer to a year for men in Oregon facilities, and the highest for state data that we have reviewed, a large number of men—44 percent—still have stays under 9 months.

### **Washington**

Washington Department of Corrections has 10 prison facilities for men, and 2 prison facilities for women, and 16 community corrections or work release facilities. In total, the state had an average daily population of just over 17,400 in 2015. For the 16,287 men in Washington DOC custody, the median length of stay in the facility they were housed in on census day (April 1, 2015), was 266 days; 51 percent of men had been in their current facility on April 1, 2015 for less than 9 months. For the 1,323 women in Washington DOC custody, the median length of stay in their current facility on census day (April 1, 2015), was 224 days; 55 percent of women had been in their current facility for less than 9 months.

### **Average Jail Stays**

In 2013, the estimated national average length of stay in jail was 23 days. However, the distribution of the length of individual stays in jail is highly skewed: a large number of people are released from jail within a couple of days, and very small numbers have long stays, sometimes more than a year awaiting trial, or people who stay in local jails while serving a state prison sentence. Thus, if one used a median length of stay rather than average length of stay it would likely show a very low number, probably along the lines of 2 to 3 days. As far as we know, no one collects national census style data on median length of stay.

**Conclusion**

Given that our data analysis shows that people frequently serve short lengths of stay in prison and jail facilities of well under nine months, we believe that the Census Bureau should count incarcerated people at their home residence instead of the correctional facility. Furthermore, given that the United States has a very high incarceration rate, this issue could not be more pertinent. The counting of incarcerated individuals has a marked effect on the fairness of political representation. The process of redistricting, which relies on Census data, aims to ensure that each vote is of equal worth. However, the current census counting of incarcerated individuals hampers this effort and provides areas with prison and jail populations with disproportionate and undemocratic voting power. We therefore recommend that the Census Bureau count incarcerated people at their home residence.

Furthermore, given that the United States has a very high incarceration rate, this issue could not be more pertinent. The counting of incarcerated individuals has a marked effect on the fairness of political representation. The process of redistricting, which relies on Census data, aims to ensure that each vote is of equal worth. However, the current census counting of incarcerated individuals hampers this effort and provides areas with prison and jail populations with disproportionate and undemocratic voting power. We therefore recommend that the Census Bureau count incarcerated people at their home residence.

Vera researchers believe that the best way to gather home residence information for people in prison would be to require its inclusion in files maintained by state corrections departments. Requiring prisons and jails to maintain accurate information on home residence and emergency contacts would be consistent with international best practices on maintaining records about people in prison and jail. The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Mandela Rules), adopted in 2015, include two such rules related to maintaining records on people in prison.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this important Residence Rule, and we support the Census Bureau's efforts to improve the accuracy of the Census count. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions regarding our data or analysis.

1/ The findings in this letter are derived from work supported under a set of agreements with the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services, the Oregon Department of Corrections, and the Washington Department of Corrections (the Agencies). The opinions contained herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of the Agencies.

2/ For Oregon, we have complete information related to movements between facilities for 96 percent of men, and 68 percent of women; we are missing information for 566 men, and 419 women. This adds some uncertainty to the estimate, especially for women. Nevertheless, the results are fairly similar to the other states.

c00469

I am writing to you in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016). In the first paragraph below I share experiences that inform my opinion on this issue, and then turn to three reasons I am concerned about the Bureau's proposed decision.

	<p><b>Background:</b> My first job after graduating from college in _____ was _____ the _____ State Prison for Women. I have spent much of my life since then working in, teaching about, and researching prisons. Currently I am _____ the _____ Women’s Prison, with approximately 15% of the women at the prison enrolled in my program. In addition, I am _____ _____ Correctional Institution, a large state prison in the rural _____ county _____. Finally, over the past 20 years I have frequently testified before various committees of the _____ General Assembly on a variety of issues related to prisons, the criminal justice system, and local government redistricting and have had hundreds of conversations with legislators about these issues.</p> <p>1) <b>People in prison do not regard the institution where they are incarcerated as their home, even for the small number of people who have lived there and/or other prisons for most of their adult lives.</b> If you ask them where “home” is, they will almost always tell you where they lived prior to incarceration or where their parents/children/significant others live now. Never once can I recall an adult who thought of their current prison as their home.</p> <p>2) <b>The specific prison in which any one person is held is usually arbitrary and transient.</b> The average length of stay at the _____ Women’s Prison is 19 months, but the median stay is much shorter. Women are constantly cycling in and out of the prison, usually because their sentences are fairly short, but also because they can be transferred at any time to one of the other two women’s prisons in the state. This transience is experienced even more by men in _____, as they are shuffled among 23 prisons.</p> <p>3) <b>Neither the voters in surrounding electoral districts nor elected officials from those districts consider people imprisoned in their communities to be fellow citizens or constituents and they do not take the interests of those prisoners into account when casting ballots or carrying out their official duties.</b> Counting disenfranchised prisoners as residents of their prison in effect transfers their votes to voters in the surrounding electoral districts (county/city council, legislative, or Congressional). Not only do these voters not take the interests of the prisoners into account, they may be more hostile to people in prison than the average voter in the county or state. (Legislators from upstate New York are an excellent example, but so is my own rural _____ county which houses a major state prison and where I have rarely heard a resident express concern about the needs or interests of men in the prison.) Equally important, elected officials do not see prisoners incarcerated in their electoral districts as their constituents. In a 2003 <u>survey of legislators in _____</u>, not a single legislator said they considered someone incarcerated in their district to be their constituent. By contrast, were people in prison to be counted as residents of their own home districts, the odds that at least some voters and their elected representatives would share the electoral interests of the incarcerated rises dramatically.</p>
c00470	<p>Thank you for the opportunity to share our thoughts concerning the Census Bureau’s federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (August 31, 2016).</p> <p>Daily Kos urges the Bureau to change the method it uses to count incarcerated persons. We strongly recommend that incarcerated people be recorded as located in their home communities and permanent addresses – not as residents of the facilities where they are imprisoned.</p> <p>Many important comments from academics, experts, associations, organizations, politicians, and lawyers have</p>

been submitted, which are publicly available; argue the electoral, moral, and legal logic for counting incarcerated people at their permanent residence.

At Daily Kos, we echo these arguments and sentiments and will add to the conversation by illustrating the public support for this policy with the strength of our community.

Daily Kos is the largest progressive political publication in the country. Our site reaches 12 million unique readers every month. We reach twice as many people more via social media outlets like Facebook and Twitter. We provide a million community members with a platform to report news, connect with each other, and make change in their communities. The Daily Kos community numbers more than 2 million who are contacted daily via email with current news and opportunities to affect change with online campaigns.

Over the last month, Daily Kos has reached hundreds of thousands of people around the country to inform them about the practice of prison gerrymandering. With this information, over 29,000 community members contacted the Census Bureau to express their concern with the current practice and advocate for a change in the way the Census Bureau counts incarcerated people.

Additionally, we are submitting the signatures of 48,314 community members who signed an online petition.

*Our Message to the U.S. Census Bureau:*

*Prison-based gerrymandering is inaccurate, outdated and distorts the democratic process. Four states and hundreds of municipalities have already moved to end this practice. Update the residence guidelines for the 2020 Census to eliminate prison-based gerrymandering nationally.*

Below are some of the personal excerpts from our community, speaking to the breadth and depth of the impact of the policy of the Census Bureau's residency criteria and the upcoming census count.

People from all walks of life are aware of the need for a change and felt compelled to comment at the agency. The Daily Kos community urges you to understand the impact of wrongfully counting incarcerated people at prisons during the census count, and change your practice for the upcoming count.

o "As the sister of an incarcerated sibling, she is not and will never be a resident of the state she is incarcerated in. This is forced occupation and she should be counted in the state she calls home."

o "My husband and I work through our church with incarcerated people. From our personal experience, we have seen prisoners moved without notice within a short time for various reasons (as the stressed system tries to deal with overcrowding). It makes much more sense to count each person once in his/her home community, especially as that is where the person will need services once released."

o "As a former addictions counselor in several majority-black areas, I am well aware of the difficulties African American people face in making their voices heard and listened to in our country, as well as the unequal arrest rates and sentencing practices faced by African Americans. Shifting some of their political representation to other places compounds the inequalities they face."

o "As a former Director of Libraries for a state prison, these prisoners are quickly transferred from one place to another, so not using permanent addresses...does indeed skew the system of population count; certainly by county and political divisions."

o "Although legislators represent all the people in their district including non-voters, noncitizens, and children, counting prisoners at their prison instead of in their home community is uniquely problematic. Unlike other categories of non-voters, prisoners do not pay taxes, receive services, work, participate in civic life, or even interact with the general population in the community outside the prison. However, prisoners will participate in these activities in their home communities before incarceration and upon release. For these reasons among others, the Census should not count prisoners at their prison in order to ensure equitable political representation between differing communities in redistricting."

o "My brother was previously in prison for almost 5 years in a different Florida county from his permanent home address and so was not included correctly in the census. It would have made a difference..."

o "The census count is critical for FAIR representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--especially those of low income or communities of color. I know of a man who has been moved in the state of Florida 4 times, each time to a different voting district. If we really want our elections to be DEMOCRATIC, and all people represented in a FAIR way the census MUST be counted in the HOME place of the prisoner."

- o "As a former prison inmate, I know first-hand how gerrymandering skews democracy..."
- o "I am a retired sociologist. I have been a professor for decades, and I still use the Census. I have the highest respect for the Census Bureau. As a social scientist, an urban resident and a citizen, I believe that the Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address is outdated and inaccurate. It will affect the integrity of our data and the very core of our democracy's electoral base. I encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government."
- o "As a former certified/commissioned law enforcement officer I ask you to please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities."
- o "I live in Del Norte Co home of Pelican Bay State Prison. When you count prisoners who cannot vote you almost DOUBLE our small, poor population."
- o "The small community I live near has two state prisons that have increased the population census of \_\_\_\_\_ (with incarcerated individuals) by at least 2000 individuals, maybe more. I am retired from the Department of Corrections system and was employed at the larger of the two facilities."
- o "I've seen the consequences of this in Lassen County CA where the town of Susanville is the center of three different types of prisons (two state, one federal). Counting the prison population as part of the area's census makes Susanville appear as a much larger population than actually has access to services and retail outlets. People have lost income due to franchises being available to them even though the population wasn't enough to support the added retail."
- o "I'm a clinical psychologist with fifteen years of experience working in a prison setting. If you will read the comments below and act on them, you can have a direct effect on recidivism and reduce the costs associated with prison systems."
- o "I teach in an area with my students whose parents are incarcerated. This would greatly help with families and students."

o "As a recent Census worker, it confounded me that it wasn't always done this way! Many of the people in prison are NOT there for 10 years! That adds to the harm to specific communities and gives that representation to the wrong (wholly prison-based cities/towns) areas! This needs to be corrected and the census is coming very soon!"

o "I am deeply concerned because I live in a city that might be unfairly underrepresented due to prison gerrymandering."

o "I am a retired professor of political science. When I taught at the University of Kentucky I specialized in the study of incarceration. I believe the current Census Bureau policy regarding prison populations produces a biased description of the distribution of the population within the states. Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census."

o "As one who conducts genealogical research and relies on the decennial for invaluable information it is inconceivable that incarcerated people aren't allowed to be counted at their permanent address. You might be surprised how many citizens of the United States of America conduct genealogical research and how many of these have members of their families who are incarcerated. Be proactive and set the census correct for eliminating distortion of political representation and helping people conducting genealogical research."

o "I live near \_\_\_\_\_, Arizona, \_\_\_\_\_ County, a place that is home not to one but SEVEN prisons. Only one of them, the county lock-up, houses local people. The other six have inmates from as far away as New England..."

How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government. \_\_\_\_\_, AZ, is only one small example, albeit a significant one given that \_\_\_\_\_ is home only to about 26,000 citizen-residents. "

o "I implore the Census Bureau to discontinue prison-based gerrymandering and move towards a model that is more representative of communities that house prisoners and prisoners are counted where they are actually from.

Counting inmates where they are incarcerated, rather than their permanent address implies that they are no longer a part of their home community, and are not likely to be re-integrated into their home community. Having worked for the U.S. Census Bureau for 30 years, I



	<p>understand the rules for institutionalized persons, but those rules are primarily to ensure that all persons are counted SOMEWHERE. It would be more accurate to count incarcerated persons as part of their home communities..."</p> <p>o "As a public health professional I have had the opportunity to delve into census data for various projects. Although I appreciate knowing the number of people incarcerated in jails it prisons in an area, I don't think it is right to count those people as part of the communities' population. It warps numbers for Pitcairn purposes and it also distorts the actual age, sex, and racial makeup of a community. For example, in Frio county Texas, prisoners comprise almost 10% of the population, contributing mostly younger men, making this community appear significantly different from what it would be without the prisoners. I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>o "As a mental health counselor for the past 27 years I have worked with many families affected by addiction which resulted in incarceration. These are usually short incarcerations and since we live in a small rural area, those incarcerated are often sent out of state but they return home to their families in our community when they have serve their sentence.</p> <p>Because of this fact, I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day."</p> <p>This is a small sampling of the thousands of unique comments that we're sent to the Census Bureau. We hope that this illustrates how many people, including those in the criminal justice system, their families, and communities, are impacted by the manner in which incarcerated people are counted. <b>Please consider the unprecedented number of public comments as an indicator of how the public feels about this practice.</b></p>
c00471	<p>I am writing in response to your proposed rules for counting incarcerated people:  <a href="https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2016/06/30/2016-15372/proposed-2020-census-residence-criteria-and-residence-situations">https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2016/06/30/2016-15372/proposed-2020-census-residence-criteria-and-residence-situations</a>.</p> <p>I am writing to express the professional opinion that prisoners are more appropriately counted at the residence they had prior to incarceration. First, jail inmates rarely are incarcerated for more than a few months, and their stay in jail is obviously temporary. There is absolutely no justifiable reason except simple convenience for counting them in jail instead of determining their usual residence.</p> <p>Those incarcerated in state or federal prisons are a more complex group, as there are obviously a group of people whose sentences will keep them in prison for decades. However, even these people are often moved between facilities.</p>

	<p>Moreover, many people in state prisons are there for very short stays. I have done a great deal of analysis of older National Corrections Reporting Program data and some analysis of more recent data. I know that different states have had different experiences with sending people to prison, but since the late 1980s, a significant fraction of people incarcerated in state prisons have been sent there on relatively short sentences for crimes that previously would not have resulted in a prison sentence at all. In addition, a growing fraction of people enter prison not on a new sentence, but on a revocation for violating the terms of parole. These people are often reincarcerated for relatively short periods and cycle in and out of prison. To claim that their “usual” place of residence is the prison is entirely unreasonable.</p> <p>Although I have not had the opportunity to do a detailed study of the matter, I ran a few tables from the new release of the National Corrections Reporting Program data to investigate how long state prisoners have been in prison. In one analysis, I examined the time between admission and release for that who had been released. Using the public release of NCRP for 2000-2014, I ran the table for time in prison for those who have been incarcerated at any time 2000-2014; 56% of prisoners had been in prison less than 1 year at the time of release. Another snapshot comes from the “in prison” public file, using the variable “time served at year end:” 34% of the inmates had been in state prison less than a year at the end of the year. To reiterate, although some prisoners are prisons for decades, for a majority, the time in prison is short.</p> <p>Further, when they get out of prison, they go back to the communities they were in at the time of arrest, not to the community that happens to be where the prison is. In all meaningful senses, the majority of prisoners “belong” to the communities they came from, not to the communities where they are imprisoned. Most prisoners have family members who spend money for telephone calls and visits and contributions to commissary accounts to support their incarcerated relatives.</p> <p>Counting prisoners where they are incarcerated has perverse and damaging social consequences. It gives unfair political representation to rural communities that house prisons. It underestimates the sizes of poor Black urban populations and produces distorted statistical pictures of rural places. As I noted in my comment on this subject last year, I calculate that there are seven Wisconsin counties in which incarcerated people are 3.2%-6.4% of the county’s total enumerated population, and there are 10 (of 72) counties in which a majority of the county’s enumerated Black population is incarcerated and another six where 25-50% of enumerated Blacks are incarcerated.</p> <p>Because all the weight of reason and evidence is on the side of enumerating prisoners at their usual residence, not where they are incarcerated, I am assuming that the major considerations in changing the rule are precedent, comparability with prior enumerations, convenience and cost. Providing a supplemental report of group quarters residences whose usual residence is deemed to be elsewhere would seem a preferable response to the problem of backward compatibility with prior censuses than to continue what is manifestly an unreasonable practice on all other grounds.</p>
c00472	<p>I am writing to urge the Census Bureau to revise its residence rules in order to count incarcerated individuals as residents of their home communities, not of the communities where prisons are located. I have worked in criminal justice for 10 years and have been an advocate for policies that reduce over-incarceration while supporting public safety, and resolutely believe that accurately counting incarcerated individuals is good public and social policy.</p>

	<p>The Census Bureau is wrong to consider incarcerated people as residents of the correctional facility because it results in extra representation to the communities that host the prisons. It is extremely harmful to urban communities by not crediting them with the incarcerated population whose legal residence never changed. It particularly reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color, whose members are disproportionately incarcerated. This is harmful to the schools, social services, and other resources in urban communities - particularly like the neighborhoods of Oakland, CA, where I live. Additionally, since 95% of incarcerated people will return to the communities they came from, it contributes to leaving these communities under-resourced to assist returning citizens in their reentry to society. This is bad for public safety and promotes the intergenerational cycle of incarceration.</p> <p>Thank you for your time.</p>
c00473	<p>I am a Board-Certified public health physician _____ the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) _____. I was a commissioned officer in the United States Public Health Service _____ the HIV/AIDS Division from _____. Since 1987, I have focused on the HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis, drug overdose issues related to injection drug use. That special interest has led to extensive work with prisons and jails.</p> <p>I believe the Census Bureau is making a significant error counting incarcerated people as residents of the prison or jail in which they are incarcerated oh Census Day.</p> <p>I urge the Census Bureau, in the 2020 Census, to update your interpretation of the usual residence rule and count people in jails and prisons as living at their home addresses.</p> <p>Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Residence Rule and Residence Situations as the Bureau strives to count everyone in the right location.</p>
c00474	<p>I am writing to submit comments responding to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations, 81FR 42577 published on June 30, 2016. I strongly urge the Census Bureau to reconsider its decision to continue counting people in correctional facilities on Census Day at the facility rather than at their permanent home address for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>As is the case with many states, correctional facilities in Massachusetts are most often situated in areas that are very dissimilar to the incarcerated persons' home communities. This distorts the redistricting process in Massachusetts because the populations of the districts where the facilities are located are artificially increased while at the same time the home districts of the incarcerated persons are essentially penalized by the decrease in population of these districts. I believe that this is inconsistent with the principal of equal representation. Because of this inconsistency, a resolution from the Massachusetts Legislature was submitted to the Census Bureau on August 14, 2014 urging that the 2020 Census "counts incarcerated persons at their residential address rather than the address of the correctional institution where they are temporarily located".</p>

	<p>I understand that following the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau intends to provide a product to the states in order to assist in reallocating prisoner population counts. Although this would potentially be helpful in reallocation efforts, it still does not eliminate the possibility of states being forced to defend their redistricting plans from litigation because of adjustments made to prison populations. As you are aware, Maryland and New York have taken state-wide approaches to reallocate their prison populations for redistricting purposes and both have been challenged in court.</p> <p>I join the Massachusetts' Special Joint Committee on Redistricting in supporting a change to count incarcerated people at their permanent residential home address. I again strongly urge the Census Bureau to reconsider this policy.</p>
c00475	<p>I am a resident of Maui, Hawai'i, and am submitting comments in opposition to the proposed 2020 Census "residence rules" that would continue to count incarcerated people in the wrong place, ensuring an inaccurate 2020 census.</p> <p>As way of introduction, I would like to share contextual information that shapes my testimony. <b>For the past twenty-one years, Hawai'i has transferred incarcerated persons to private-for-profit prisons on the American continent as a "temporary solution" to overcrowding.</b> Our incarcerated brothers (and formerly sisters too) have been transferred to private prisons in Texas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona.</p> <p>In 2014, Hawaii transferred 1328 prisoners or 24% of its incarcerated population to Saguaro Correctional Facility in Arizona under its contract with Corrections Corporations of America.<sup>1/</sup> The majority of these men are of Kanaka Maoli<sup>2/</sup> ancestry, the original inhabitants of the Hawaiian archipelago who have a genealogical relationship the lands and waters of Hawai'i.</p> <p>The men (and formerly women) of Hawai'i who have been transferred to private prisons on the American continent have been exported without their consent. They consider Hawai'i their home, and for many Kanaka Maoli, their ancestral homeland, that has been illegally occupied by the U.S.<sup>3/</sup></p> <p>During the past twenty-one years, incarcerated men and women have been transferred from Hawai'i to private prisons in other states, and sometimes, multiple states in any given year.</p> <p>To count Hawai'i's incarcerated people in a state that they have been forcibly transferred to against their will, and without any intent to domicile, is irrational.</p> <p>In addition to being irrational, the proposed rule promotes risk dilution through gerrymandering, and reinforces institutional racism and discrimination against Native Hawaiians.</p> <p>Native Hawaiians are disproportionately incarcerated in Hawai'i's criminal justice system, and are transferred to private out-of-state prisons at even higher percentages.<sup>4/</sup></p>

	<p>Fortunately, the solution is simple. The U.S. Census should count prisoners at their home addresses, where they have the strongest family and community ties, and NOT where they have been forcibly transferred to and incarcerated, thousands of miles away from their home in private-for-profit prisons.</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed rule.</p> <hr/> <p>1/ E. Ann Carson, Prisoners in 2014, U.S. Department of Justice (September 2015).  2/ The United States uses the racialized legal term “native Hawaiian” or “Native Hawaiian.”  3/ In 1993, the United States passed a Joint Resolution, known as the “Apology Resolution, acknowledging U.S participation in the overthrow of Queen Lili‘uokalani and the constitutional monarchy. The Resolution also acknowledges that the “indigenous Hawaiian people never directly relinquished their claims to their inherent sovereignty as a people or over their national lands to the United States, either through their monarchy or through a plebiscite or referendum.”  4/ According to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs study in 2010, The Disparate Treatment of Native Hawaiians in the Criminal Justice System, 38.4% of Hawaii’s prisoner population is of Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian ancestry, although they only comprise 26% of the general population in Hawai‘i.</p>
c00476	<p>My name is _____ and I'm a _____ at _____ School of Law. I have worked primarily in prosecutor's offices and plan to do so after graduation. However, I am troubled by the state of the criminal justice system and the incentives we have created. Among these incentives are the various incentives to certain groups to keep people in prison. The Census Bureau currently allows for prison gerrymandering by allowing inmates to be considered residents of the places they are being incarcerated. This makes little sense because they are not there by choice. Moreover, it has the effect of disempowering communities with high proportions of incarcerated people when it comes to political power and transferring it to communities where there are prisons. I strongly urge you to stop the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p>
c00477	<p>I am writing to you because I would like to see an end to prisoner gerrymandering. I could sit here and list the multitude of reasons that this practice is unacceptable, but I am sure that by now you have all of that data available to you. I feel that one of two things should happen. Either we stop counting people for districts that they are incarcerated in but not residents of, or we allow everyone in prison to vote. I suspect if we gave people their right to vote back, even when they are incarcerated, that our criminal justice reform would kick in very swiftly.</p> <p>People who are incarcerated, the majority of which will someday return to their communities, still deserve to be represented. In the absence of that happening, the very least we could and should do, is give fairness and transparency to our voting and representation processes.</p>
c00478	<p>The Human Rights Defense Center (HRDC) submits this comment to the U.S. Census Bureau (Bureau) concerning the Proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations, published in the <i>Federal Register</i> on June 30, 2016.</p> <p>The Bureau has indicated that it will continue to count prisoners at their correctional facilities for residency purposes for the 2020 Census. While we understand the Bureau has taken this position based on the definition of “usual residence,” we raise the following objections.</p>

First, regardless of basing residency criteria on where people live and sleep, it is disingenuous to suggest that prisoners are “residents” of the locales where correctional facilities are located. Comparably, most reasonable people would agree that concentration camp detainees at Dachau, Bergen-Belsen and Auschwitz, located near towns of the same names, were not “residents” of those local communities. Yet that is apparently the position the Bureau has taken.

The Bureau has adopted rules that provide different census treatment for people attending boarding schools, members of Congress and military personnel deployed overseas; yet while prisoners share many of the same characteristics of those groups, the Bureau intends to count them as residents of the communities where they are incarcerated and not where they lived before they were locked up. This is illogical for a number of reasons, including:

- Prisoners’ “residence” at correctional facilities is not voluntary; they have no say where they are held, and such forced residency should not be counted as voluntary residency.
- Prisoners cannot vote and are largely excluded from participation in the local community.
- There is a disparate racial impact when black and Latino prisoners, who are over-represented in our nation’s prison system, are counted as “residents” of the primarily white, rural communities where prisons are often located – for example, the many correctional facilities sited in upstate New York.
- The location of prisoners at any given facility is not static; prisoners are regularly transferred from one prison to another, thus it cannot reasonably be said that a given facility is their “usual residence.”

In the latter regard, speaking from my own empirical experience, I was incarcerated in Washington State prisons for 17 years prior to my release in 2003; during that time I was transferred 7 times. Our associate director, \_\_\_\_\_ served 10 years in both county jails and state prisons prior to his release in 1999, and during that period served time at 6 different facilities. Following our release we both returned to our homes – our residences – where we had lived before we were incarcerated.

In fact, around 95% of people presently in prison will one day be released. Does the Bureau seriously think they will remain at the prison or the community surrounding the prison upon their release? Or is it more likely that they will return to their pre-incarceration homes, families and children – i.e., the residences where they lived prior to being imprisoned?

Note that upon release, prisoners are typically given a small amount of “gate money” *and* a bus ticket or other means of transportation. Obviously, prison officials recognize that most prisoners will not be staying at or near the prison upon their release, but will return home – thus the prison system provides them the means of getting there. If correctional facilities were truly prisoners’ “residence,” which is the position the Bureau has taken, then bus tickets upon release wouldn’t be necessary. That makes no sense, of course, just as the Bureau’s policy of counting prisoners as residents of the facilities where they are incarcerated makes no sense.

Further, note that city and county jails primarily hold pre-trial detainees who have not been convicted and are awaiting trial. As such, they are eligible to vote to the same extent as other citizens so long as they meet other applicable eligibility requirements. And when pre-trial detainees vote, it is not as residents of the district where the jail is located; rather, they vote via absentee ballot *for the district where they resided before being incarcerated* – i.e., their actual residence.<sup>1/</sup>

Approximately 2.3 million people are incarcerated in prisons and jails in the United States, and the Bureau's practice of inaccurately reporting the residences of those individuals as being the communities where the facilities are located is as great an error as failing to accurately report the entire state populations of North Dakota (756,927 population), Wyoming (586,107 population) and Vermont (626,042 population), *combined*.<sup>2/</sup>

While we realize the Bureau has proposed to “incorporate similar group quarters information in the standard Redistricting Data (Pub. L. 94-171) Summary File for 2020,” that simply does not go far enough because the actual Census data will continue to count prisoners as residing where correctional facilities are located, which is not accurate.

In conclusion, the Census Bureau is tasked with conducting a decennial national census pursuant to Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution. We submit that counting prisoners as residents of the local communities where correctional facilities are located is inaccurate and skews the census results. If the Bureau endeavors to ensure accuracy in its work, that practice must end; the census should be done correctly or not at all if the results are flawed.

Thank you for your time and attention in this regard.

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1/ See: [www.aclu.org/files/pdfs/votingrights/votingwhileincarc\\_20051123.pdf](http://www.aclu.org/files/pdfs/votingrights/votingwhileincarc_20051123.pdf) and [www.lavote.net/home/voting-elections/voting-options/vote-by-mail/inmate-voting](http://www.lavote.net/home/voting-elections/voting-options/vote-by-mail/inmate-voting) (for Los Angeles County)

2/ Based on Bureau estimates as of July 1, 2015, available at <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>

c00479

The Harvard Prison Legal Assistance Project ("PLAP") writes to submit comments in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the 2020 Decennial Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 Fed. Reg. 42,577 (proposed June 30, 2016). We urge the U.S. Census Bureau to count and enumerate incarcerated people at their last known home address, rather than at the particular facility where they happen to be incarcerated on Census Day.

PLAP is a student practice organization at Harvard Law School. PLAP student attorneys represent Massachusetts state inmates charged with violating prison regulations at their disciplinary hearings. PLAP students also argue before the Massachusetts Parole Board for prisoners facing parole revocation or rescission and second-degree life sentence hearings. In addition, PLAP provides inmates with assistance in matters ranging from civil rights violations to confiscated property.

In each of these roles, PLAP students get to know their clients-the inmates-as people with families, homes, and communities outside their prison walls. The Census Bureau is wrong to consider incarcerated people as residents of the correctional facility because under

	<p>Massachusetts law, a legal residence is the place that people choose to be and do not intend to leave; because prison is not voluntary, it cannot be a residence.<sup>1/</sup> Moreover, inmates neither develop ties with the communities that surround their facilities nor take advantage of the services and resources that those communities offer. Their intention is to return to and work toward opportunities in their pre-arrest communities. Besides, the average institutional length of stay in a Massachusetts state correctional facility was just over two years (812 days) on January 1, 2015.<sup>2/</sup> The Census, on the other hand, takes place only every ten years—five times the length of the average prison stay.</p> <p>The Bureau has chosen to continue counting people in the wrong place, ensuring an inaccurate 2020 Census. Counting incarcerated people as if they were residents of their correctional facilities makes the Census less accurate for everyone: Massachusetts cannot draw redistricting plans based on legal residence because it is required by its state constitution to use the federal census as a basis for determining all districts. Therefore, areas where prison facilities are located, which tend to be rural or suburban and largely white, are overrepresented; other areas, which tend to be urban and more diverse, are underrepresented. A change on the federal level would rectify the inequalities in counting prisoners and promote a definition of residence that is consistent with the experience of the inmates with whom we work.</p> <p>Accordingly, we urge you to reconsider your initial decision and count incarcerated people at their homes—the places where they have lived, plan to live, and have strong ties.</p> <hr/> <p><sup>1</sup> See <i>Dane v. Board of Registrars of Concord</i>, 374 Mass. 152 (1977) (holding that prisoners are presumptively residents of their home districts and not of the prison district and allowing the Concord registrar to accept registrations only from prisoners who had shown they had willingly established themselves as residents of the town of Concord). See also <i>Paul Ramos v. Board of Registrars of Voters of Norfolk</i>, 374 Mass. 176 (1978) (upholding the Norfolk registrar's refusal to register 619 residents of Norfolk prison as residents of the town because there was no showing of willing residence).</p> <p><sup>2</sup> MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, PRISON POPULATION TRENDS 2014 44 (2015), <a href="http://www.mass.gov/eopss/docs/doc/research-reports/pop-trends/prisonpoptrends-2014-05042015-final.pdf">http://www.mass.gov/eopss/docs/doc/research-reports/pop-trends/prisonpoptrends-2014-05042015-final.pdf</a>.</p>
c00480	<p>On behalf of The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, a coalition charged by its diverse membership of more than 200 national organizations to promote and protect the civil and human rights of all persons in the United States, and the undersigned organizations, we appreciate the opportunity to provide comments in response to the Census Bureau's Federal Register notice regarding the Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016).</p> <p>The Bureau's proposal to continue counting incarcerated people at the facility in which they are housed on Census Day ignores the transient and temporary nature of incarceration. It also is inconsistent with other changes included in the same set of proposed residence criteria for the 2020 Census. If made final, this proposal will lead to another decade of vital policy decisions based on a census that counts incarcerated people in the wrong place. Therefore, we urge you to count incarcerated people as members of the community from which they come and not as members of the community in which they are incarcerated on Census Day.</p> <p>American demographics and living situations have changed dramatically over the more than two centuries since the first census in 1790. Census methods and operations have evolved in response to many of these changes, in order to continue to provide an accurate portrait of</p>



the nation, its people, and its communities. But despite significant changes in the location and composition of the incarcerated population, especially over the last several decades, the policy governing the enumeration of incarcerated persons has not similarly evolved to reflect these consequential shifts in the relationship between the location of incarcerated persons on Census Day and their “usual residence.”

The Census Bureau’s decision to maintain the status quo ignores overwhelming public comments in favor of an updated policy that recognizes the temporal nature of most incarcerations. Moreover, the proposed method of counting the incarcerated population is inconsistent with how the Census Bureau counts other groups that eat and sleep in a location that is not their usual residence. Finally, the policy that the Census Bureau is proposing to retain will result in census counts that skew the distribution of political representation and our very understanding of the composition and well-being of communities across America, for an entire decade following the census.

### **The Census Bureau’s Proposal is against the Weight of Public Consensus**

The Census Bureau blatantly ignored the overwhelming consensus urging a change in the census count for incarcerated persons. When the Bureau asked for public comment on its residence rules last year, 96 percent of the comments regarding residence rules for incarcerated persons urged the Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their home address, which is almost always their legal address. This level of consensus among stakeholders, which is based on a thorough understanding of the realities of an incarceration system that regularly shuffles incarcerated people between facilities, deserves far more consideration than it was given.

### **The Census Bureau’s Proposal Treats Similarly-Situated Populations Inconsistently and Fails to Recognize the Range of Factors that Often Influence the Criteria Governing Different Situations**

It is important to recognize and acknowledge that the concept of “usual residence” established by the Census Act of 1790 has not been consistently applied, through time and across living situations. While the Census Bureau notes in its proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria that usual residence “is not necessarily the same as a person’s voting residence or legal residence,” former Census Director John G. Keane, in testimony before Congress in 1988, added that it is also not necessarily “*where a person is found on Census Day*” (emphasis added). *i*/

Equally important is the concept of “enduring ties,” which the U.S. Supreme Court referenced in its opinion in *Franklin v. Massachusetts* *ii*/, a case that unsuccessfully challenged the Census Bureau’s decision to count military personnel serving overseas in the 1990 Census for purposes of congressional apportionment. The majority opinion in *Franklin* noted that the concept of usual residence “has been used broadly enough to include some element of allegiance or enduring tie to a place.”

The Census Bureau’s decision with respect to incarcerated persons is especially troubling in light of its concurrent decision to *change* the rule governing where it will count deployed military personnel who are stationed or assigned to a U.S. base. Under the Bureau’s proposal, deployed service members will be counted at their home address (usual residence) in the U.S., even if they *live and sleep elsewhere for most of the time* at the time the census is conducted. Like most incarcerated persons, these service members are away from their homes

temporarily; the average length of deployments can vary greatly from decade to decade, depending on U.S. engagement in theaters of military conflict overseas. In its summary of comments on the proposed Residence Criteria for the military overseas, the Census Bureau cites concerns about the need for accurate data to support funding, planning, and services in military communities, but is dismissive of similar arguments regarding an accurate portrait of communities that most incarcerated persons consider to be their usual home and to which most will return following their temporary confinement.

Changing one policy, but not the other, illuminates a glaring inconsistency in the proposed 2020 Census Residence Rules that the Census Bureau has not adequately explained.

### **The Census Bureau’s Proposal Will Reduce the Accuracy of Data and Result in Vote Dilution**

Failure to count incarcerated persons at their home address preserves an unacceptably discriminatory census result that deprives underserved urban neighborhoods of fair representation, while shifting political power to communities that do not represent the interests of incarcerated persons or their families. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, **iii/** counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. Thus, predominantly African American and Latino communities will continue to be hit especially hard by an outdated policy that renders so many of their young men invisible for all statistical purposes.

The proposed counting rules will perpetuate the distortion of democracy that results from padding the population counts of communities with prisons. When state and local officials use the Census Bureau’s prison count data attributing “residence” to the prison, they give extra representation to the communities that host the prisons and dilute the representation of everyone else. This vote dilution is particularly extreme for urban communities and communities of color that have disproportionately high rates of incarceration.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Residence Rule and Residence Situations as the Bureau strives to count everyone in the right place, to reflect enormous demographic shifts, changes in the prison infrastructure, and the urgent needs of communities.

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**i/** Testimony of Dr. John G. Keane, Director, Bureau of the Census, before the House Subcommittee on Census and Population, “Census Residence Rules: Military Personnel Abroad,” April 18, 1988 (Serial No. 100-49).

**ii/** 505 U.S. 788 (1992).

**iii/** According to Prison Policy Initiative’s analysis of 2010 Census data, Blacks are incarcerated at five times the rate of non-Hispanic Whites, and Latinos are incarcerated at a rate almost two times higher than non-Hispanic Whites. Comments of Prison Policy Initiative, regarding the Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 80 FR 28950 (May 20, 2015), dated July 20, 2015.

c00481

We at Common Cause appreciate the Census Bureau’s invitation to submit comments in response to its federal register notice regarding Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016). To ensure that each district in this country fairly captures its residential population, for purposes of voting and fair representation, we urge the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses, rather than at the prison facilities in which they are temporarily located. Making this change to the residence rules is

fundamental to ensuring that votes from prison districts do not hold more power than those from districts without prisons. It is also essential to avoid inappropriately removing representation from the home districts to which these incarcerated individuals most typically return upon completion of their sentences.

Founded in 1970, Common Cause is a national nonpartisan advocacy organization dedicated to empowering citizens in making their voices heard in the political process and holding government accountable to the people. Ensuring that every eligible citizen has an opportunity to cast a vote, free from discrimination and obstacles, is fundamental to a democracy that aims for and professes representation of all. Every voice counts, and every vote must be counted. To that end, each vote cast must be weighed fairly, in keeping with the principle of “one-person, one-vote” announced by the Supreme Court in *Reynolds v. Sims*. To protect these principles, Common Cause, through its national office and 35 state organizations, advances a number of elections reforms throughout the country, including the elimination of prison-based gerrymandering.

The practice of prison-based gerrymandering is at odds with our principles of democracy. Prisons are typically located in rural – often white-majority districts<sup>1</sup> - and in many instances the incarcerated persons make up a large majority of the district’s population. States engaging in prison-based gerrymandering – by adopting the Bureau’s residence rules and allocating incarcerated persons to prison districts – necessarily inflate the votes of their rural, white voters at the expense of those cast by people of color living in non-prison, often urban, districts. The number of people affected by the practice, moreover, is not insignificant. In 2010, non-Hispanic Black men were incarcerated at a rate seven times higher than non-Hispanic White men<sup>2</sup>; it is these typically urban, minority-majority communities, to which incarcerated persons most often return upon completion of sentences, whose votes are made – by the practice of prison-based gerrymandering – to matter less than those of mostly white, rural voters.

When the Bureau first began counting Americans in 1790, the issue of where to count prisoners did not hold the same significance, or result in the same disparities, as it does today. As is well known, American demographics and living situations have changed dramatically over the past two centuries, and the Census has appropriately evolved in response to many such changes in order to provide an accurate picture of the nation. Indeed, the Census Bureau recently announced its intention to begin counting military individuals temporarily assigned abroad in their home districts. It is worth noting that the average deployment today is about 9 months long. Yet the Bureau has not made a similar decision when it comes to incarcerated individuals, even though they too are temporarily assigned elsewhere and often for comparable – or shorter – periods of time. In Rhode Island, for example, the majority of incarcerated persons spend fewer than 100 days in correctional facilities. Counting these individuals at a place where they don’t “eat and sleep most of the time” counters the Bureau’s own previous guidelines and contradicts its proposed ones for military. If nothing else, the Bureau must strive for consistency.

While waiting for the Bureau to make this needed change to how incarcerated persons get counted, a number of states have begun to take action on their own. New York State, California, Delaware, and Maryland have all passed legislation to eliminate the state-wide practice of prison-based gerrymandering, and over 200 counties and municipalities individually adjust population data to avoid the practice when drawing their local government districts. A number of others states – including Oregon, Illinois, Rhode Island, and New Jersey – have also

begun considering legislation that would ban the outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons in the prisons where they temporarily remain.

Many states believe prison-based gerrymandering is an important issue and have taken measures to stop it, but such action is challenging without the assistance of the Federal Census Bureau. New York, for example, implemented a law to stop prison-based gerrymandering but faced numerous technical challenges, partisan opposition, and extreme delays in receiving data. Massachusetts tried to implement similar reforms, but found that they were prohibited from creating rules that were inconsistent with those of the Federal Bureau by their state constitution. As evident by these state and local actions, states are not legally required to adopt the Census Bureau's definition of "residence" when allocating individuals for redistricting purposes. However, the reality is that they almost all do – for either practical or state legal purposes. After all, the Bureau provides the "leading source of quality data about the nation's people ...",<sup>3</sup> and is best suited to lead the way – and thus guide remaining states – on this important issue. An ad hoc approach on how to apportion incarcerated persons is neither efficient nor fair; votes across districts, and across the country, should hold equal weight.<sup>4</sup>

All states ascribing to the same definition of "residency" for incarcerated persons makes good sense, particularly since all incarcerated persons share the same characteristic of temporary removal from both greater society and their own homes. Indeed, they don't partake of the prison district's roads, parks, or schools; they are confined within that district only temporarily; and, in the vast majority of instances, they return to the districts in which they lived before incarceration. Changing the residence rule to reflect this reality would provide long-awaited guidance to states.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on your Residence Rule and Residence Situations. We appreciate that the Bureau strives to count all individuals in the right place in keeping with changes in society and population realities. Because Common Cause believes in a population count that accurately represents communities, we urge you to count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.

<sup>1</sup> For example, 98% of New York's prison cells are located in state senate districts that are disproportionately White; in Connecticut, 75% of the state's prisons are in state house districts that are disproportionately White. See Peter Wagner, 98% of New York's Prison Cells Are in Disproportionately White Senate Districts, Prison Pol'y Initiative (Nov. 17, 2010), <http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/news/2005/01/17/white-senate-districts/>; see also Ending Prison-Based Gerrymandering Would Aid in African-American and Latino Vote in Connecticut, Prison Pol'y Initiative (Nov. 17, 2010), [http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/factsheets/ct/CT\\_AfricanAmericans\\_Latinos.pdf](http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/factsheets/ct/CT_AfricanAmericans_Latinos.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Dept. of Justice, "Prisoners in 2010," avail. at <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p10.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> See Census Bureau website at <http://www.census.gov/about.html>, last visited on July 9, 2015.

<sup>4</sup> Moreover, Massachusetts cannot easily make such changes to the ways in which it allocates prisoners for redistricting purposes until the Census Bureau issues a change in its residence rules, due to a state constitutional requirement that it follow the Bureau's rules. The Massachusetts legislature sent the Bureau a resolution in 2014 urging it to tabulate incarcerated persons at their home addresses. See The Massachusetts General Court Resolution "Urging the Census Bureau to Provide Redistricting Data that Counts Prisoners in a Manner Consistent with the Principles of 'One Person, One Vote'" (Adopted by the Senate on July 31, 2014 and the House of Representatives on August 14, 2014).

c00482

Colorado Common Cause submits these comments in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016). The Bureau's proposal to continue counting incarcerated people at the particular

	<p>facility that they happen to be located at on Census day ignores the transient and temporary nature of incarceration. If made final, this proposal will mean another decade of decisions based on a Census that counts incarcerated people in the wrong place.</p> <p>Redistricting is a top issue for Colorado Common Cause. We believe districts should fairly represent their communities. When county populations include people incarcerated in area prisons, state legislators use inaccurate information when re-drawing Congressional and legislative districts. The Census Bureau, to which most states – including Colorado – refer when apportioning residents for redistricting purposes, has the power to change this practice.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people as if they were residents of the facility where they happen to be located on Census day doesn't reflect the lived reality of our communities. For example, fifty percent of the people admitted to prison in Colorado in 2012 were convicted in the urban counties of Denver, Arapahoe, Jefferson, and El Paso, but the great majority of incarcerated people in Colorado were housed in rural counties. Fremont County, Colorado, represents the most egregious example. Only 1.23% of the Colorado Department of Corrections' 2012 public prison population had a home address in Fremont County, but the county's six state prisons are the incarcerated address for 29 percent of the state's 2012 public prison population.</p> <p>Since the African American and Hispanic/Latino populations are disproportionately incarcerated in Colorado, and these populations tend to live in the state's urban areas, these populations are also misrepresented during the census by counting their prison cell as their residence. Votes cast in these prison districts carry more weight than others as a result of the artificial residency number, while the urban districts where the prisoners are from have less; this is a fundamental unfairness we seek to redress.</p> <p>The Census Bureau should honor the overwhelming consensus urging a change in the Census count for incarcerated persons. When the Bureau asked for public comment on its residence rules last year, 96% of the comments regarding residence rules for incarcerated persons urged the Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their home address, which is almost always their legal address. This level of consensus among stakeholders, which is based on a thorough understanding of the realities of modern incarceration, deserves far more consideration than it was given.</p> <p>Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Residence Rule and Residence Situations as the Bureau strives to follow the residence rule to count everyone in the right place. Colorado Common Cause believes that in order to produce an accurate 2020 Census, the Bureau must count incarcerated people at home.</p>
c00483	<p>Please find attached comments from Asian Americans Advancing Justice   AAJC in response to the Census Bureau's Federal Register notice regarding the Proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42566 (June 30, 2016). We believe the Census Bureau's decision to continue counting incarcerated persons at their facility on Census Day is inconsistent with its own definition for usual residence and its application of such definition to similarly situation population groups. As such, we urge the Census Bureau to reconsider how incarcerated persons will be counted for the 2020 Census and change where they will be counted from the particular facility where they</p>

happen to be located on Census Day to their home address.

Attachment:

Asian Americans Advancing Justice | AAJC (Advancing Justice | AAJC) submits this comment in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016) and 81 FR 48365 (July 25, 2016) (extending the comment period for the initial request). We are disappointed in the Census Bureau's decision to continue counting incarcerated persons at their facility on Census Day. We urge the Census Bureau to reconsider how incarcerated persons will be counted for the 2020 Census and change where they will be counted from the particular facility where they happen to be located on Census Day to their home address.

#### Organizational Information

Advancing Justice | AAJC is a national non-profit, non-partisan organization founded in 1991. Advancing Justice | AAJC's mission is to advance the human and civil rights of Asian Americans, and build and promote a fair and equitable society for all. Our wide-ranging efforts include promoting civic engagement, forging strong and safe communities and creating an inclusive society. Advancing Justice | AAJC is part of Asian Americans Advancing Justice (Advancing Justice), a national affiliation of five nonprofit organizations in Los Angeles and San Francisco, CA, Chicago, IL, Atlanta, GA and Washington, D.C. who joined to promote a fair and equitable society for all by working for civil and human rights and empowering Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and other underserved communities. Additionally, over 150 organizations are involved in Advancing Justice | AAJC's community partners network, serving communities in 31 states and the District of Columbia.

Advancing Justice | AAJC considers the Census, including the American Community Survey (ACS), to be the backbone of its mission to advance the human and civil rights of Asian Americans and build and promote a fair and equitable society for all. Advancing Justice has maintained a permanent census program monitoring census policy, educating policy makers, and conducting community outreach and education to encourage participation in the surveys conducted by the Census Bureau.

Advancing Justice | AAJC has also been extensively involved in improving the current level of political and civic engagement among Asian American communities and increasing Asian American

access to the voting process in conjunction with the Advancing Justice affiliates and community partners. We work on enforcement and protection of the Voting Rights Act and other voting statutes, protection of the vote, and improvement of election administration. During the last redistricting cycle, we worked with the Advancing Justice affiliates and our local partners to ensure Asian American communities had a voice during the redistricting process and were able to work to keep their communities of interest together. Since those efforts, Advancing Justice | AAJC has been engaged in conversations around redistricting reform and ensuring proper representation for all.

Census Bureau's Proposed Rule for Counting Incarcerated Persons Is Inconsistent and Should Be Changed

*Definition of Usual Residence Means Incarcerated Persons Should Not Be Counted at Correctional Facility*

The Census Bureau's proposed rule for counting incarcerated persons in their facility is inconsistent with the Bureau's definition of "usual residence." In the Federal Register notice, the Census Bureau defines "usual residence" "as the place where a person lives and sleeps most of the time, which is not always the same as their legal residence, voting residence, or where they prefer to be counted." They further note that "counting prisoners anywhere other than the facility would violate the concept of usual residence, since the majority of people in prisons live and sleep most of the time at the prison." This is simply not the case. Many incarcerated people serve relatively short sentences. For example, the majority of people incarcerated in Rhode Island spend less than 100 days in the state's correctional facilities.<sup>1/</sup> Incarcerated persons are also frequently transferred between facilities, at the discretion of the administration, and usually do not remain at any particular facility for even a year.<sup>2/</sup> In fact, almost three-fourths of incarcerated people are moved between facilities before they go back home.<sup>3/</sup> The reality is that incarcerated persons found in a facility on Census Day will not have been in that facility for very long, and will likely leave it soon, and thus the facility is not the usual residence of incarcerated persons.

*Incarcerated Persons Should Be Counted at Home Based on Factors Utilized by Census Bureau in Determining How to Count Other Residence Scenarios*

In residence situations where the Census Bureau needs to make a determination about the respondents' usual residence, the Census Bureau has looked to community and family ties as an

important factor. The U.S. Supreme Court referenced the concept of “enduring ties” in its opinion in *Franklin v. Massachusetts*, a case that unsuccessfully challenged the Census Bureau’s decision to count military personnel serving overseas in the 1990 Census for purposes of congressional apportionment.<sup>4/</sup> The majority opinion in *Franklin* noted that the concept of usual residence “has been used broadly enough to include some element of allegiance or enduring tie to a place.”

The reality is that incarcerated persons are not members of the residential communities surrounding the correctional facilities. Not only are they physically prohibited from interacting with the community, whether it is through use of services and amenities of the community to participating in civic engagement such as voting and public debates, the local laws and ordinances of the surrounding communities rarely impact them. Former Census Bureau Director Kenneth Prewitt has noted that the practice of counting incarcerated persons in the facilities they happen to be assigned to on Census Day “ignore[s] the reality of prison life. Incarcerated people have virtually no contact with the community surrounding the prison. Upon release the vast majority return to the community in which they lived prior to incarceration.”<sup>5/</sup> The surrounding communities do not consider the incarcerated persons to be members of their communities and certainly incarcerated persons, who did not choose to live in that community and who often return home after their sentence, do not establish “enduring ties” or consider themselves to be members of that community. However, this is not to say that there is no community for incarcerated persons. The community that remains meaningful and relevant for incarcerated persons is their home communities. They have family ties, including children, spouses, other relatives, as well as homes where they resided prior to their confinement and where they are likely to return to after their confinement. Thus, incarcerated persons should be counted at their home address and not at the facility to which they are assigned on Census Day.

The Census Bureau’s decision to count incarcerated persons at the facility is even more concerning when compared to how the Bureau plans on counting other similarly-situation population groups in the same proposed 2020 Census residence criteria and residence situations. For example, the Census Bureau is proposing to change how it will count deployed military personnel who are stationed or assigned to a U.S. base. Under the Bureau’s proposal, deployed service members will be counted at their home address (usual residence) in the U.S., even if they live and sleep elsewhere for most of the time at the time the Census is conducted. In making this change, the Census Bureau notes in the Federal Register notice that “deployments are typically short in duration, and the deployed personnel will be returning to their usual residence where they are stationed or assigned in the United States after their temporary



deployment ends.” Additionally, many comments to the Census Bureau referenced the need to count deployed military in their home community for purposes of funding, planning, and ensuring sufficient resources for the soldiers and their families. Similarly, incarcerated persons are temporarily in the facilities for varying, but typically short, durations and incarcerated persons generally return to their usual residence when they are released. As previously noted, the incarcerated populations has no ties to the community of the facility and there is a need to ensure that their home community, where they have family and ties, have the necessary funding, resources and planning needed. Treating these two similarly-situation populations differently, and changing the policy as it pertains to one group but not the other, is a blatant inconsistency in the proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations and must be brought into alignment with one another.

#### The Census Bureau Must Modernize How Incarcerated Persons Are Counted to Avoid Inequity in Representation

The need for change in the “usual residence” rule, as it relates to incarcerated persons, has been growing over the last few decades. As recently as the 1980s, the incarcerated population in the U.S. totaled less than half a million. But since then, the nation’s incarcerated population has more than quadrupled to over two million people. The Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) prison population increased by 30 percent from 1999 to 2004 while the white prison population rose by only 2.5 percent. During the prison boom in the 1990s, the AAPI prison population grew 250 percent to the overall prison population’s 77 percent. And a closer look at disaggregated data shows that mass incarceration has increasingly become more of an issue for specific AAPI communities. For example, according to a study by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs in 2010, Native Hawaiians comprised about 39 percent of Hawaii’s state prison population in comparison to the state’s overall Native Hawaiian population of 24 percent.<sup>6/</sup> In California, a study found that 64.6 percent of the state’s AAPI prisoners were immigrants and refugees. The largest populations among them were Vietnamese (22 percent) and Filipino (19.8 percent), followed by Pacific Islanders (9.9 percent) and Laotians (8.5 percent).<sup>7/</sup> Thus, the manner in which this population is counted now has huge implications for the accuracy of the Census.

By designating a prison cell as a residence in the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau concentrated a population that is disproportionately male, urban, and African-American or Latino into just 5,393 Census blocks that are located far from the actual homes of incarcerated people. In Illinois, for example, 60% of incarcerated people have their home residences in Cook County (Chicago), yet the Bureau counted 99% of them as if they resided outside Cook County.

When this data is used for redistricting, prisons artificially inflate the political power of the areas where the prisons are located. In New York after the 2000 Census, for example, seven state senate districts only met population requirements because the Census counted incarcerated people as if they were upstate residents. For this reason, New York State passed legislation to adjust the population data after the 2010 Census to count incarcerated people at home for redistricting purposes.

New York State is not the only jurisdiction taking action. Three other states (California, Delaware, and Maryland) are taking a similar state-wide approach, and over 200 counties and municipalities all individually adjust population data to avoid prison gerrymandering when drawing their local government districts. But this ad hoc approach is neither efficient nor universally implementable. The Massachusetts legislature, for example, concluded that the state constitution did not allow it to pass similar legislation, so it sent the Bureau a resolution in 2014 urging the Bureau to tabulate incarcerated persons at their home addresses.<sup>8/</sup> It is time for the Census Bureau to modernize the way it counts incarcerated persons by counting them at their home address.

### Conclusion

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations as the Bureau strives to count everyone in the right place while keeping up with changes in society and population realities. Because Advancing Justice | AAJC believes in a population count that accurately represents communities and a consistent application of the residence criteria, we urge you to reconsider and change the Residence Criteria to counting incarcerated people as residents of their home address.

<sup>1/</sup> Order, *Davidson v. City of Cranston* 3 (D.R.I. 2016), available at <https://www.aclu.org/legal-document/davidson-v-cranston-memorandum-and-order>.

<sup>2/</sup> Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sexual Victimization Reported by Former State Prisoners* 20 (2008), available at <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/svrfsp08.pdf>.

<sup>3/</sup> *id.*

<sup>4/</sup> 505 U.S. 788 (1992).

<sup>5/</sup> Kenneth Prewitt, Forward to Patricia Allard & Kristen D. Levingston, *Accuracy Counts: Incarcerated People and the Census* i (2004), available at [http://www.brennancenter.org/sites/default/files/legacy/d/RV4\\_AccuracyCounts.pdf](http://www.brennancenter.org/sites/default/files/legacy/d/RV4_AccuracyCounts.pdf).

<sup>6/</sup> Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Justice Policy Institute, University of Hawai'i and Georgetown University, *Report: The Disparate Treatment of Native Hawaiians in the Criminal Justice System*, available at <http://www.oha.org/governance/criminal-justice/>.

	<p>7/ Sarita Ahuja and Robert Chlala, Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders in Philanthropy, Widening the Lens on Boys and Men of Color: California AAPI &amp; AMEMSA Perspectives, available at <a href="http://www.asianprisonersupport.com/wpcontent/uploads/2014/01/aapip_bymoc-final.screen.pdf">http://www.asianprisonersupport.com/wpcontent/uploads/2014/01/aapip_bymoc-final.screen.pdf</a>.</p> <p>8/ See The Massachusetts General Court Resolution “Urging the Census Bureau to Provide Redistricting Data that Counts Prisoners in a Manner Consistent with the Principles of ‘One Person, One Vote’” (Adopted by the Senate on July 31, 2014 and the House of Representatives on August 14, 2014).</p>
c00484	<p>I was _____ of the last Redistricting Committee here in _____, a rural county in Tennessee, and I am disappointed that we ended up with severe malapportionment because the Census Bureau counted inmates in a prison in the county as if they were residents of that neighborhood. I am now even more disappointed in the Census Bureau, for having heard for the need for change, proposing to once again distort our democracy by counting incarcerated people as if they were residents of the location of prison-hosting counties.</p> <p>As a county in Tennessee, we were basically faced with a classic ‘Catch 22’ and your proposed rules do nothing to help.</p> <p>Our goal was to follow the Constitution and give equal representation to all the citizens of our County. Nashville, however, told us that we had to include the prison population in our count when we did our redistricting because that is what the Census showed, even though that runs counter to the state’s residence law. I realize that the Census’ definition of residence is unlikely to perfectly track the 50 state’s definitions, but let me walk you through the Tennessee’s residence law (as described by the Secretary of State’s “Guidelines for Determining Residency”) to explain why your previous interpretation of the Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations failed to count people where they live:</p> <p>“1. The residence of a person is the place where the person’s habitation is fixed and is where, during periods of absence, the person definitely intends to return.”</p> <p>Now, while I’m sure that a few of our guests at the gray bar hotel will return, (recidivism is a terrible problem in this country), I can pretty much guarantee that there isn’t any one of them that “definitely intends to return” after they get out.</p> <p>“3. A change of residence is made not only by relocation, but also by intent to remain in the new location permanently, and by demonstrating actions consistent with that intention.”</p> <p>These men have no intention of staying in our fair county one second longer than they have to. If not for the barbed wire and armed guards, that place</p>

would empty out faster than the county courthouse at quitting time on a Friday afternoon.

These men all come from outside our county. Upon release they immediately leave our county. They are not buying homes, raising families and putting down roots here. They came here, quite simply because they were forced to at gunpoint and they stay here only because of walls, wire and armed guards.

The 2010 Census put the population of \_\_\_\_\_ at approximately 22,000. The inmates at the \_\_\_\_\_ Correctional Facility number approximately 2,400. When we break the county up into 6 districts, we should have 3,667 residents in each district. But whichever district gets the prison block will only have 1,267 actual residents in it and 2,400 prisoners. That adds a lot of weight to the votes cast in that district.

To be exact, we end up with the residents of the district with the prison having 3 times the representation of the residents in the rest of the county.

And the problem has only gotten worse. Previously we had 2 prisons in our county. But one prison was shut down and the other facility was expanded to take in the inmates of the closed unit as well as additional prisoners. This resulted in just one census block containing 10% of our county's population, not one of whom is allowed to vote and not one of whom even considers themselves to be a resident of \_\_\_\_\_.

It is impossible to count a population bloc like that in our county electoral system and still achieve equal representation among the citizens of this county.

In Reynolds v. Sims the U.S. Supreme Court said, "The weight of a citizen's vote cannot be made to depend on where he lives." Yet that is exactly what we have until now been forced to do because of the Census. We were left with a 3 to 1 disparity in the representation of the residents in the district with the prison over the residents in other \_\_\_\_\_ districts.

Lucky for us, one of the counties in our state faced drawing a district that would contain no actual residents, only the people incarcerated and counted there by the Census. Recently Nashville agreed, and the legislature passed a bill in May that allows for counties like mine to correct for the Census's prison miscount:

When a reapportionment is made, residents of a correctional institution who cannot by law register in the county as voters may be excluded from any consideration of representation.

	<p>Our state has finally woken up to how incompatible the Census' data is with fair redistricting, but that leaves many more states with many more counties like mine that are left to bear the burden of either correcting the Census' data on their own, or denying their residents fair representation. And while my county can correct our own data with the new tabulations you propose, Memphis or Nashville city councils will be forced to draw their districts missing pockets of their population which you propose to count in counties like mine.</p> <p>As a _____ here in _____ I oppose your proposal to continue counting people in the wrong place, which puts obstacles in our way of getting back to the "One Man, One Vote" ideal. I urge you once again to help us to achieve fair and equal representation for all the citizens of our county, and those across this great nation by revising the Residence Rule or Residence Situations to count incarcerated people at home in the Census.</p>
c00485	<p>The Southern Coalition for Social Justice ("SCSJ") offers this submission in response to the Census Bureau's request for public comment on the proposed Residence Rule and Residence Situations for the 2020 Census, 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016). Currently more than 2 million people are incarcerated in the United States and every one of them is outside of their home communities on Census day. Continuing the practice of counting incarcerated persons in the locations where they are incarcerated not only disproportionately harms certain communities, but it also ensures that the 2020 Census will produce inaccurate data that will have long-lasting effects. Therefore, we urge you to count incarcerated people as residents of their home communities, rather than the locations of their correctional facilities.</p> <p>SCSJ's two primary practice areas-voting rights and criminal justice reform-place the organization in a unique position to understand the harm created by the Census Bureau's policy of counting incarcerated persons where they are imprisoned. Throughout the years, SCSJ has been heavily involved in efforts to ensure fair and accurate redistricting policies, and we have witnessed firsthand how counting incarcerated persons as residents of their place of incarceration diminishes the voting strength of their home communities, while unjustifiably enhancing the voting strength of communities located near such facilities. Additionally, SCSJ's criminal justice reform focus area primarily involves work to reduce collateral consequences of incarceration such as obtaining gainful employment, housing, and the right to vote. Through our criminal justice work we have consistently seen that underrepresented communities, such as low income communities and communities of color-from which the prison population is disproportionately drawn due to over policing and racial profiling-lack access to important resources that help formerly incarcerated people reenter their communities. If incarcerated persons were counted in their home communities, those communities would be allocated more federal funding as well as other resources that are frequently tied to census numbers, and would be better able to elect officials to serve their communities.</p> <p><b>A. Incarcerated Persons Should Be Counted as Residents of Their Home Communities</b></p>

Because of SCSJ's work and insights on the intersection between voting rights and criminal justice reform, we are opposed to the rule that counts incarcerated persons as residents of their place of incarceration for the following reasons: (i) the rule will lead to less accurate census results, with a number of harms flowing from that reality, particularly in North Carolina and the south; and (ii) it is unnecessary and inconsistent with other rules.

*i. The Rule Leads to Less Accurate Census Results*

An accurate decennial census enumeration is critical for countless reasons, but it is particularly critical to (1) communities of color, whose members often suffer from disproportionate rates of incarceration—communities that may desperately need more federal funding linked to census counts; and (2) jurisdictions— from small towns up to the state level— who are charged with redistricting and rely upon census data for that task. When incarcerated persons are counted as residents of their place of incarceration, the census data does not accurately reflect the true voting population in the jurisdictions where prisons are located and does not accurately reflect the extent of need in traditionally underserved communities. Importantly, updating the residence rules by counting incarcerated persons as residents of their home communities would increase the accuracy of Census data, and would have a profound impact on representation in communities of color— particularly for African-Americans and Latinos who are stopped, arrested, and incarcerated at disproportionate rates, and often come from neighborhoods and communities that struggle to receive adequate funding to assist residents with meaningful reentry after incarceration. For instance, the high incarceration rate in North Carolina ensures that there are large tangible effects felt by a rule that counts incarcerated persons as residents of their place of incarceration. North Carolina is one of 32 states with an individual rate of incarceration that ranks higher than Turkmenistan, the nation with the second highest incarceration rate in the world after the United States. Specifically, there are approximately 66,000 people incarcerated in some form of facility throughout the state. In North Carolina, African Americans are disproportionately sent to correctional facilities, as opposed to other sentencing options. As a result, African Americans are 55% of the prison population even though they are only 22% of the total state population. By contrast, whites make up only 39% of the prison population, yet are 65% of the total state population. This means that because of the Census Bureau's proposed rule, African-American communities in North Carolina are more likely to have inaccurate census data and less representation than their white counterparts. If communities of color were afforded better, and more accurate, representation, they would have more power to effectuate meaningful change with respect to policies that affect their communities.

It is also important to have accurate census data for purposes of redistricting and complying with the "one person one vote" standard, under the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. "One person one vote" requires jurisdictions engaged in redistricting to create districts that are roughly equal in population. Some larger and well-resourced jurisdictions may be capable of adjusting federal census data to account for large non-voting populations in districts containing correctional facilities. However, many jurisdictions do not have that capability and rely on the census data as produced. Thus, they draw districts that, because of non-voting populations, have significantly different voting populations in different districts. These districts are known as "prison gerrymanders." Importantly, this type of gerrymandering causes the votes of residents who live in districts with correctional facilities to have more weight than their fellow citizens who do not live in such districts. For example, suppose that a county commission has 5 districts and each district, properly apportioned, has one thousand voters, with one district having a prison population of 900. In the district with the prison population, there are actually only

100 voters who each cast a vote that is weighted 10 times more heavily than a voter in a different district. This is fundamentally unfair to the voters in the districts with a thousand voters, and is likely unconstitutional.

In North Carolina, we see this phenomenon in effect in several counties. For example, in Granville County, North Carolina the prison population constitutes nearly 55% of only one of the county's seven districts for the Board of County Commissioners - District 3. As of 2010, the prison population in District 3's Federal Correctional Complex was 4,587. With a total population of 57,532 for the county, the ideal size for each of the seven districts would be a little over 8,200 residents each. This means that less than half of the residents in District 3 have the same voting strength as the total populations in the other six districts. In other words, the non- incarcerated residents in District 3 have significantly more voting power than the residents in the other six districts. While the other six district commissioners serve the interests of approximately 8,000 constituents, the commissioner for District 3 only serves approximately 4,000 actual constituents. This lack of balance results from counting incarcerated persons as residents of the facility in District 3 and violates the "one person one vote" requirement.

Additionally, there are similar issues in other counties in North Carolina, such as Anson County and Pamlico County. In Anson County, there are three correctional facilities housed in one district for the Board of County Commissioners - District 6. The total prison population for the three facilities is 2,190. Based on the 2010 Census, Anson County's total population is 26,948. With seven districts, the ideal district size is approximately 3,850. This means more than half of people counted as residents of District 6 are incarcerated, and the other non-incarcerated residents (less than 50%) have the same voting strength as the full population in neighboring districts. Likewise, Pamlico County, North Carolina, has a census population of 13,144 with five districts electing the County Commissioners. The ideal district size is approximately 2,628. The State prison, Pamlico Correctional Institute and also the local facility, Pamlico County Jail, house a combined 619 prisoners and are located in the same district. Therefore, roughly 23% of the population counted within this district is incarcerated. Overall, many North Carolinians will continue to have their votes diluted by the rule that counts incarcerated persons as residents of their places of incarceration. Because voting is a fundamental right that must be enjoyed equally by all citizens, the Census must change this rule.

Giving some residents' votes more weight than others by counting incarcerated persons in this way violates the "one person one vote" requirement. At least one federal court has found such "prison gerrymanders" to be unconstitutional, even when jurisdictions rely on the data produced by the Census Bureau. *See Calvin v. Jefferson Cnty. Bd. of Comm 'rs*, No. 4:15cv131, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 36121 (N.D. Fla. Mar. 19, 2016). Therefore, continuing to count incarcerated persons as residents of their place of incarceration will expose many local jurisdictions around the country to lawsuits, and the financial burden that results from such litigation.

*ii. The Rule is Unnecessary and Inconsistent With Other Similar Rules*

The proposed rule is not necessary and is inconsistent with other census rules used by the Bureau. Notably, because of a desire for accurate census data, the Bureau proposed changes to the residency rules for military personnel deployed overseas. The Bureau opted to count relocated military personnel in their home communities since they "will be returning to their usual residence" after their temporary

relocation ends, 81 FR 42579. The Bureau determined that deployed personnel should be counted as residents of their home communities because it is their "usual residence" where they spend most of their time because they are only temporarily removed from their home community and will likely return there once they are able, 81 FR 42579. This Bureau's decision regarding deployed personnel is inconsistent with the current rule regarding incarcerated persons. Just like deployed personnel, incarcerated persons are likely to return to their home communities once they are able. Indeed, this fact is cited in comments c74 (footnote 55), c88 (footnote 2), cl 19 (footnote 7), and c0121 (footnote 23). If the Bureau has the capability to count military personnel in their home communities, they must likewise be capable of counting incarcerated persons in their home communities. Therefore, as in the case of deployed personnel, the Bureau should remain consistent and count incarcerated persons who are temporarily away from their homes as residents of their home communities.

### **B. Opposition to Other Census Comments**

The Census Bureau has received many public comments on the proposed rule that SCSJ believes is erroneous and misplaced. First, the argument made in comment c6 that the Voting Rights Act somehow requires incarcerated people to be counted in the location where they are incarcerated in order to protect rural communities of color is incorrect and does not reflect the reality of the redistricting process. While a heavily minority prison population in a rural county might allow map drawers to create a majority-minority district using that population, such a district would be a non-performing district and would not be compelled by the Voting Rights Act. In fact, voting rights advocates are concerned that districts that are drawn as majority-minority districts using prison populations may be held up as districts that comply with the Voting Rights Act, but on the other hand do not result in African-American voters being able to elect their candidates of choice.<sup>1</sup> Thus, this claim is clearly erroneous. Furthermore, this same comment's proposal that it would be too difficult for the Bureau to establish the residence of prisoners holds no weight considering that the Bureau already has protocol for establishing the residency of those without a permanent address. Also, the implication made in this comment that disparate treatment in counting these individuals is justified because they are "career criminals" does not address the systematic discrimination deeply embedded in our criminal justice system. It also fails to address the disproportionate number of minorities incarcerated for lower level, and some even first-time, offenses.

Second, the support for the proposed rule in comment c5 is not justified and attempts to divert attention away from the discussion of relief for underrepresented communities. The argument laid out in comment c5 that any proposed rule that would change the way incarcerated persons are counted is only "driven by activist groups who seek to gain politically" is unfounded. The claim that prison gerrymandering is an issue being touted for political gain insinuates that communities who have their members disproportionately incarcerated are due no relief from the unequal access to resources that accompany their underrepresentation. That is not the case. The purpose of accurately counting incarcerated people as residents of their home communities is 1) to ensure that the Bureau is providing an accurate population count, so that communities receive adequate federal funding for a host of purposes, including to support successful reentry for those involved in the criminal justice system after they have finished their sentence, 2) so that prison gerrymandering cannot be used as a tool to circumvent fair representation, and 3) so that districts can be fairly drawn in the most equitable way. Also, comment c5 took the position that updating the residency rules to accurately count incarcerated people in their home communities would add a "superfluous complexity" to the process. Again, as described above, the Census Bureau has already established procedures for counting persons in their home location, rather than their temporary location. Furthermore, the goal of the Census Bureau is to "count everyone in the right place" in order



	<p>to create a "fair and equitable apportionment", 81 FR 42577, and any effort to achieve this goal is both necessary and deserved by the communities affected by the Bureau's count.</p> <p>Comment c5 also makes the claim that New York, Maryland, and Delaware "continue to have difficulty accounting for all prisoners accurately" after having adopted the prison adjustment as proposed. This attempt to undermine the legitimacy of the growing movement to accurately account for incarcerated individuals is incorrect. In the past few years New York, Maryland, Delaware, and California passed laws to reallocate people in prison back to their home communities. The law will not be implemented in California and Delaware until after the 2020 census, so the claim that Delaware has had difficulties with the reallocation process is not founded on any actual implementation of the state's law. Both New York and Maryland have had cross-agency collaboration, from government offices to the private sector, in order to implement their new reallocation laws that led to 46,003 incarcerated individuals in New York and 17,140 incarcerated individuals in Maryland being successfully reallocated to their home communities. The number of successful reallocations in Maryland accounts for 77.7% of those incarcerated in Maryland. There were also an additional 6% of the prisoners that were removed from the redistricting dataset after being identified as out-of-state residents, which brought the total percentage of those successfully reallocated in Maryland to 83.7%. Those involved with the successful implementations of Maryland and New York's new laws agree that the best way to streamline reallocation and continue improving the representation in their states would be for the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons as residents of their home communities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>C. Conclusion</b></p> <p>For the foregoing reasons, SCSJ urges you to count incarcerated people as residents of their home addresses. Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Residence Rule and Residence Situations as the Bureau strives to establish census procedures that guarantee accuracy and reflect demographic and societal realities.</p> <p><i>1/ See Ben Peck, "The Census Count and Prisoners: The Problem, The Solutions and What the Census Can Do," Demos, Oct. 26, 2012, <a href="http://www.demos.org/publication/census-count-and-prisoners-problem-solutions-and-what-census-can-do">http://www.demos.org/publication/census-count-and-prisoners-problem-solutions-and-what-census-can-do</a>; see also "Counting inmates is issue in Miss. Redistricting," Picayune Item (March 1, 2011), available at <a href="http://www.picayuneitem.com/2011/03/counting-inmates-is-issue-in-miss-redistricting/">http://www.picayuneitem.com/2011/03/counting-inmates-is-issue-in-miss-redistricting/</a>.</i></p>
c00486	<p>Please count incarcerated people at their home addresses rather than at their prison addresses. Counting them where they are incarcerated undermines the legitimacy of our electoral system by giving extra political power to the disproportionately white communities that host prisons and diluting the votes of the disproportionately Black and Latino communities that bear the brunt of our incarceration policies.</p>
c00487	<p>As a private citizen in the state of Georgia who is involved with a variety of social justice causes, I submit this comment to the Census Bureau's Federal Register Notice regarding the Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016).</p> <p>I am concerned that the U.S. Census Bureau intends to continue its unfortunate practice of counting prisoners in the locations where they are housed instead of in their communities where they resided before incarceration.</p>

	<p>Georgia has one of the highest incarceration rates in the nation, and most of our prisons are located in rural areas. Additionally, the Georgia Department of Corrections reports that the average prisoner is transferred four times during their incarceration and the average stay at any one facility is nine months.</p> <p>To count a transient prison population in areas where they have no ties and where they have no intention of staying inflates the population of mostly rural districts where prisons are located, and under counts mostly urban areas that the majority of prisoners consider as their home.</p> <p>The practice of counting prisoners is particularly concerning in the area of voting rights. Convicted felons cannot vote while in prison, yet they are counted for redistricting purposes in counties where they are housed at a point in time when the decennial voting districts are being drawn. This practice transfers the voting power of millions of mostly urban black and brown people to overwhelmingly white and rural districts, a shrinking of the political power of prisoner’s home communities.</p> <p>Additionally, individuals being housed in county jails awaiting trial are not convicted and are still eligible to vote. Why would they not be counted for redistricting purposes in their home communities?</p> <p>Under the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment of our constitution, states are required to apportion their congressional districts and state legislative seats according to “one man, one vote”. This precedent was established by US supreme court cases Wesberry v Sanders (1964) and Reynolds v Sims (1964).</p> <p>Just this year, in March, the US district court for the Northern District of Florida ruled that Jefferson County’s practice of prison gerrymandering is unconstitutional. In his summary statement, Judge Mark E Walker wrote, “To treat the inmates the same as actual constituents makes no sense under any theory of one person, one vote, and indeed under any theory of representative democracy.”</p> <p>The process of redistricting is a fundamental building block of fairness in our voting system. I urge the U.S. Census Bureau to recognize the impact that the counting of prisoners has on the drawing of fair voting districts, and to reconsider how prisoners are counted in the Census.</p> <p>Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the proposed Residence Rule.</p>
c00488	<p>The undersigned members of Philadelphia City Council submit this comment in response to the Census Bureau's Federal Register Notice regarding the Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016). The Bureau's proposal to continue counting incarcerated people at the particular facility where they happen to be located on Census Day ignores the reality of incarceration: prisons are not a "usual residence."</p>

	<p>As elected representatives of communities disproportionately impacted by incarceration, many of our constituents are incarcerated in facilities across the state, and beyond. When our constituents are incarcerated, they are often sent to prisons outside of the City, but they and their children still rely on us for representation.<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Over the course of their incarceration, prison administration may move these citizens between different prisons, but they remain our constituents. Their homes 'in our district remain their only stable, permanent, "usual" residence. Counting them as if they were residents of the facility where they happen to be held on Census Day does not reflect the modern lived reality of our communities.</p> <p>We note that your proposed method of counting the incarcerated population is inconsistent with how you count other groups that eat and sleep in a location that is not their usual residence. For example, your proposed rules will count boarding school students at their home addresses even if they spend most of their time at school. The same approach should be taken when counting incarcerated people.</p> <p>We are also concerned about the impact of the proposed residence rules on racial justice in our City, the Commonwealth, and the nation. Almost a quarter of the people in the state's prison system are from Philadelphia, but almost all are incarcerated outside of our City. Because the prison population is disproportionately Black and Latino, crediting this population to the incorrect - and majority White - parts of the state undermines the political power of our communities.</p> <p>Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Residence Rule and Residence Situations as the Bureau strives to follow the residence rule to count everyone in the right place. As elected representatives, we are keenly aware that democracy, at its core, rests on equal representation. And equal representation, in turn, rests on an accurate count of the nation's population. In order to produce an accurate 2020 Census, the Bureau must count incarcerated people at home.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> This duty is even written into statute: "For the purpose of registration and voting, no individual shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of presence or lost a residence by <i>reason of absence ... [while] in an institution at public expense.</i>" (25 Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes §1302(iii).)</p>
c00489	Please count incarcerated persons at home in the 2020 election.
c00490	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the Census Bureau's proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address. I strongly support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their homes, not prison addresses.</p> <p>Despite massive public opposition, the Census Bureau has proposed to continue its widely discredited practice of "prison-based gerrymandering." Prison-based gerrymandering counts incarcerated people as "residents" of the place they happen to be on Census Day. That means instead of being counted as residents of their home communities, they are counted as residents of the community where they are imprisoned.</p> <p>Treating incarcerated people as "residents" of prisons is outdated, inaccurate, and unfair. When government officials use census data with</p>

	<p>these padded population numbers, they're shifting representation--and therefore shifting political influence--from home communities to prison communities. This primarily harms communities of color, particularly African-American and Latinx communities that bear the brunt of disproportionate incarceration rates and a broken criminal justice system.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering creates districts with "phantom" constituents--where inmates, many of whom have been stripped of their right to vote--make up the bulk of the population. This distorts how legislative districts are drawn and violates the fundamental principle of one person, one vote. If the Bureau continues this practice, 2 million people will be counted in the wrong place in 2020, ensuring an inaccurate census and another decade of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>Continuing to count incarcerated people in the wrong place is not only misguided, it ignores overwhelming calls for change. Last year, when the Census Bureau solicited public comments on how to implement residence guidelines for the 2020 census, the majority of comments were about how incarcerated people are counted, and more than 95 percent of those expressed clear opposition to prison-based gerrymandering. But the recently released draft guidelines for 2020 keep it in effect. The Census Bureau's failure to take those public comments from groups like the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and the ACLU into account is especially disappointing given that the Bureau is proposing different rules for other people who are elsewhere on Census Day: military deployed overseas and boarding school students, for example, are counted as residents of their homes.</p> <p>In the face of the Census Bureau's inaccurate practice, some states--including California, Delaware, Maryland, and New York--have adopted legislation to undo its effect. But it shouldn't be left up to states to fix this problem. Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration of my comments. Please do NOT add my name to your mailing list. I will learn about future developments on this issue from other sources.</p>
c00491	<p>As _____ the Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities Housing and Rights Task Forces (CCD Housing Task Force) we are pleased to provide comments on behalf of the Task Forces to the Notice of Proposed Rule Making, "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations" (81 Fed. Reg. 42577; Docket No. 160526465-6465-01).</p> <p>The Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities (CCD) is a working coalition of national disability organizations working together to advocate for national public policy that ensures the self-determination, independence, empowerment, integration and inclusion of children and adults with disabilities in all aspects of society.</p> <p>The CCD Housing and Rights Task Forces understand that the fundamental reason for conducting the decennial census is to apportion the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. Decennial census data are also the basis for other critically important national policies, including required periodic assessments of affordable housing needs conducted by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and submitted to Congress in the form of Worst Case Housing Needs reports (Worst Case Reports). Data from the</p>

Census are also utilized in various statutory formulae related to the distribution of appropriations that fund certain HUD affordable rental housing programs.

Numerous studies document that the lowest income people with disabilities – particularly the approximately 5 million non-elderly adults with the most significant and long term disabilities who receive income from the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program – have the most critical housing needs of any population group.

Every two years, the CCD Housing Task Force and the Technical Assistance Collaborative (TAC) conduct a national study of the relationship between SSI-level income and modest rental housing costs. The latest study – *Priced Out in 2014* – documents that the average annual income of a single adult household with a disability receiving income from the SSI program was \$8,995 – equal to only 20.1 percent of the national one person household median income. In 2014, the average one-bedroom rent – reflected as HUD’s one-bedroom Fair Market Rent – was \$780 per month.

Using federal housing affordability guidelines – which provide that low income households should pay no more than 30 percent of income for housing costs – a person with a disability receiving SSI-level income of \$8,995 annually would need to pay 104 percent of this income to access a one bedroom unit priced at this HUD Fair Market Rent. Simply stated, people with disabilities who must rely on federal SSI payments are completely priced out of the nation’s rental housing market. This fact is highly relevant to the decennial census because when people receiving SSI are unable to find housing they can afford in the community, they basically have two choices: they can become homeless (as many do) or they are forced to choose a “bed” within one of the nation’s Institutional or Non-Institutional Group Quarters settings.

For many years, virtually no attention was paid to the plight of people with disabilities forced to live in Institutional or Non-Institutional Group Quarters settings. Fortunately, that changed in 1999, when the U.S. Supreme Court issued its *Olmstead vs. L.C.* decision which affirmed the rights of people with disabilities to live in the most integrated setting, in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Since 1999, states across the country have entered into Settlement Agreements with the U.S. Department of Justice and private plaintiffs to resolve alleged violations of the ADA and the *Olmstead* decision based on their reliance on and funding of Group Quarters settings. Thus, an accurate counting of the number of people with disabilities residing in Group Quarters settings, which has been long sought by the CCD Housing Task Force and other disability advocacy groups – is also a critical policy priority for the Obama Administration.

To obtain as much Census data as possible on the number of people with disabilities living in Group Quarters, TAC and the CCD Housing Task Force requested and received a Special Tabulation of state-level census data on individuals with disabilities living in specific types of Group Quarters settings. We were pleased to work collaboratively with Census Bureau staff on this Special Tabulation, which has provided us with a greater level of detail regarding certain characteristics of people with disabilities living in Group Quarters. Through the Special Tabulation request process, we also developed a much better understanding of how this data is collected and managed by the Census Bureau.

With this knowledge in hand, we are pleased to offer the following comments on the proposed *2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations*:

**Recommendation: The concept of Usual Residence and Group Quarters Settings Primarily Occupied by People with Disabilities – 11b and 16a**

Many Group Quarters settings – particularly Nursing Homes (11d) and Group Homes (16a) – are intended to be occupied solely by people with disabilities and have been created or licensed by state or local government exclusively for that purpose. Under policies governing these settings developed many years ago, people residing in these settings are treated as permanent residents, even if they would prefer to live in integrated housing in the community, as is their right under the ADA.

Because of *Olmstead*, many states are now beginning to modify their policies regarding the permanency of Nursing Home and Group Home settings and eliminate the once-common presumption that people will continue to reside in these settings on a permanent basis. States have increasingly taken advantage of federal programs designed to promote the transition of individuals with disabilities into their own homes and communities. These programs, such as Money Follows the Person and Medicaid home and community-based services waivers and options, provide federal support and incentives for people who desire to live in a more integrated community setting to do so. We believe that the current language in the proposed rule is not sufficient to capture information that is relevant to people with disabilities residing in these settings who are in the process of transitioning to community living. In other words, the current language creates a strong presumption that the individual with a disability will continue to reside in the Group Quarters setting.

We understand that persons may be counted only once on Census Day, and that the lack of a usual home elsewhere (where they live and sleep most of the time around Census Day) requires that the person be counted at the Group Quarters setting. To do otherwise, would, by definition, mean they would not be counted at all.

However, we urge the Census Bureau to add language to the Group Quarters categories of Nursing Facilities/Skilled-Nursing Facilities and Group Homes for Adults that would permit persons to be counted at a residence which they are actively preparing to transition to, which could be defined by one or more of the following criteria: (1) a discharge date has been set for the person for a specific address; (2) community-based services Long Term Care Services and Supports (LTSS) have been arranged in a community setting to be delivered at a specific address that the person in is the process of transitioning to; (3) the person has a signed lease or rental agreement for a housing unit in the community; the person owns a residence in the community and is in the process of transitioning back to that residence or another residence with a specific address.

**Recommendation: People In Health Care Facilities 11(b) mental (psychiatric hospitals) and psychiatric units in other hospitals**

The Census Bureau's proposal to count people in mental (psychiatric) hospitals and psychiatric units in other hospitals as residing at the facility misunderstands the functioning of state or private psychiatric hospitals which today provide primarily acute and short term treatment (e.g. less than two weeks in most cases) to people with mental illness. A relatively small number of people in psychiatric facilities do reside there for longer terms, typically under civil or forensic commitments. However, in both instances, these people are likely to have a permanent residence elsewhere. It is critically important for the Census Bureau to make these distinctions when determining the Usual Residence of people in psychiatric facilities.

The CCD Housing Task Force recommends that people living in psychiatric hospitals on Census Day be counted at the residence where they sleep most of the time and not counted at the facility unless they do not have a usual home elsewhere.

**Recommendation: Provide More Public Access to Census Data On Other Noninstitutional Facilities within the Group Quarters Category**

Currently, the Census Bureau does not provide public access to national or state level data that is specific to one or more of the five subcategories of facilities within the Noninstitutional Facilities category of Group Quarters. These subcategories include:

1. Emergency and Transitional Shelters (with Sleeping Facilities) for People Experiencing Homelessness
2. Group Homes Intended for Adults
3. Residential Treatment Centers for Adults
4. Religious Group Quarters
5. Workers Group Living Quarters and Job Corps Centers

Three of these five subcategories – specifically #1, #2, and #3 above – are highly relevant to the enforcement of *Olmstead* and the need to accurately account for the housing needs of people with disabilities living in these settings in HUD's Worst Case Housing Needs reports to Congress. Because of major deviations in data collection within states and localities that license these facilities, as well as across the states, the Census Bureau is – without question – the most reliable source for this information.

As the CCD Housing Task Force and TAC have suggested in prior written and verbal communications, we urge the Census Bureau to agree to provide Special Tabulations of data on these three subcategories, preferable within each subcategory but if not feasible, then in the aggregate across the three categories. These data are critically important to both housing advocates struggling to accurately assess the full scope of the housing needs of people with disabilities as well as to legal advocates for people with disabilities who are working to enforce the community integration mandates of the ADA.

In closing, thank you for the opportunity to share recommendations by the CCD Housing and Rights Task Forces.

c00492

Grassroots Leadership respectfully submits this comment in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016).

	<p>This proposal to continue to incorrectly count all incarcerated people as permanent residents of a correctional facility is not only discriminatory but also creates unequal representation.</p> <p>Grassroots Leadership is an Austin, Texas-based national organization that works to end prison profiteering and reduce reliance on criminalization and detention through direct action, organizing, research, and public education. We stand in strong opposition to the Bureau’s proposal because we believe that it contributes to the exploitation of incarcerated individuals.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering allows for a misrepresentation of a state or local government’s true constituency. The principle of “one person, one vote” is severely skewed when states and municipalities are forced to use census data. In Texas, the majority of prisons are located in rural areas, yet the majority of people inside prisons are from urban centers. We diminish our ideal of representative democracy when we count thousands of mostly urban people of color in correctional facilities that are not their primary residence.</p> <p>In addition, the Census Bureau is wrong to consider incarcerated people residents of the correctional facility because incarcerated individuals do not “live” in prisons. They have homes and residences where over 90 percent return. Furthermore, on average, Texas prisoners are transferred multiple times during their period of incarceration, which means the Texas prison population is quite transient. These individuals should be counted at home, not in whatever prison they happen to be in on Census day.</p> <p>The Bureau’s failure to update its rules regarding incarcerated persons is particularly troubling given that the Bureau has decided that other populations – deployed overseas military and juveniles staying in residential treatment centers – should be counted in their home location.</p> <p>Grassroots Leadership appreciates the opportunity to submit our comments. We believe that in order to produce an accurate Census, the Bureau must count incarcerated people in the right place: at home.</p>
c00493	<p>For almost a century, the League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania (LWVPA) has worked to ensure fair and equitable representation for all people and communities.</p> <p>We are concerned that the Census Bureau’s proposed plan to count incarcerated persons as residents of prison districts rather than in their home communities distorts the redistricting process, giving extra political influence to people who live near prisons while diluting the votes of residents in other legislative districts.</p> <p>This practice skews democracy on both the state and local levels and is especially problematic for county and city governments, where a single prison can easily make up the majority of a district. Failing to count incarcerated people at home for redistricting purposes</p>



	<p>undermines the constitutional guarantee of “one person, one vote”, with critical implications for the health of our democracy. By designating a prison cell as a residence, the Census Bureau concentrates a population that is disproportionately male, urban, and African-American or Latino in approximately 1,500 federal and state prisons that are far from their home communities.</p> <p>In Pennsylvania, Hispanic and black residents make up 61% of the total incarcerated population, but only 17% of the statewide population. 35.7% of Pennsylvania’s state prison population comes from just two counties: Philadelphia County and Allegheny County (the core of the greater Pittsburgh area). Most of those inmates are housed in rural areas of the state demographically distinct from these two cities. The resulting maps inflate the political power of the areas where the prisons are located and dilute the political power of all other urban, suburban, and rural areas without large prisons.</p> <p>We have followed with interest <i>Calvin et al. v. Jefferson County</i> and <i>Davidson vs. City of Cranston</i>. While litigation has afforded relief to communities deprived of political power by the practice of counting inmates in prison districts, the results have disrupted elections as maps are redrawn and citizens wait to find out which districts they will be voting in. Candidate petitioning, voter education, planning of debates and more important functions are thrown into disarray while litigation continues.</p> <p>The proposed rules make clear that the Census Bureau has tools available to count incarcerated persons correctly as members of their home districts. Four states, containing 21 percent of the U.S. population, have already passed legislation to adjust census data on their own. Other states, including Virginia, Colorado, New Jersey, Mississippi, encourage or require local governments to adjust census data to avoid padding districts. As individual counties and municipalities pass similar requirements, fair and equitable administration of elections becomes more and more fractured and confidence in our electoral process continues to diminish.</p> <p>We join with other good government groups and with many of your own advisory committee in urging that you count ALL incarcerated people at their home addresses. Such a change would provide a standardized national solution and would relieve state and local governments from undertaking piecemeal adjustments on their own.</p>
c00494	<p>This is in response to the Census Bureau’s federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016). The League of Women Voters of Delaware urges you to count incarcerated people at their home addresses, rather than at the facility where they happen to be located on Census day.</p> <p>Ensuring that redistricting is impartial and that legislative lines are drawn in a fair and transparent way is part of the core mission of the League of Women Voters, as is ensuring that every eligible American’s vote is counted fairly. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the district in which they are temporarily held has the effect of unfairly enhancing the political power of those who live and vote in the prison district, while unfairly diluting the votes of those in districts without prisons. Legislators with a prison in their district should not get a bonus for keeping the prison full. This dynamic hurts our democracy, and it hurts the communities from which these incarcerated persons hail.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are generally treated as constituents and resident of their home districts. But when it comes time to redistrict, the lines get drawn based on the Census, which counts incarcerated people as if they were residents of the facility where they happen to be on</p>

	<p>Census day. While the correctional facility may seem a permanent structure, the people inside them are transient and as such should be counted at home; that's where they actually reside – where they eat, sleep, and are a part of the community.</p> <p>As a matter of fact, in Delaware, 23 to 25 % of our male prisoners and 40 percent of female inmates are in pre-trial detention, simply waiting temporarily for a trial. Between April 1 and election day, most of them are back home, so counting those people as residents of the prison is especially egregious!</p> <p>In 2010, Delaware became the second state to pass a law to end prison-based gerrymandering. House Bill 384 required the Department of Correction to collect the home addresses of incarcerated people and required the legislature to draw its districts on the basis of Census Bureau data corrected to count incarcerated people at their home addresses. The Department of Corrections collected and transmitted the address information but, unfortunately, the state was unable to arrange for the geocoding of this address data in time for the legislature's deadline on making their proposals public and had to, reluctantly, postpone full implementation until 2021. The Bureau's current proposal to provide geocoding services as a supplemental product would surely help in our situation, but a change in the residence rule for incarcerated people by the Census Bureau would meet the state's needs in a much more streamlined and reasonable fashion.</p> <p>Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Residence Rule and Residence Situations; we appreciate the Bureau's aim to count everyone, including people who are incarcerated on Census day, in the right place. The Unitarian Universalist Delaware Advocacy Network urges you to count incarcerated people as residents of their last-known home addresses.</p>
c00495	<p>As you know the U.S. Census is essential to providing important services and funding to communities all across America. Consequently, it is imperative that the census is administered and collected as accurately as possible because the results affect decision making at all levels of government. Planning for hospitals, nursing homes, clinics and other vital health services are determined to a great extent by the data collected from the census. Therefore all citizens whether they reside in rural communities, urban centers and or sprawling suburban areas deserve an accurate accounting of their populations in order to secure proportional political representation at the state and federal levels as well as adequate infrastructure and social services that will sufficiently support these areas throughout the next decade.</p> <p>When prisoners are housed in correctional facilities they are not and should not be considered residents of the host community for purposes of the census. There are many reasons why prisoners should not be counted residents of these communities first among them is the fact that a prisoner's time in any one prison can change at any moment. Prisoners are routinely transferred from prison to prison around the state and country almost daily. Prisoner's will rarely ever live, work or raise a family in the areas where they were once held in a correctional facility. To the contrary, prisoners generally return to their residence of origins prior to incarceration, which due to the way we incarcerate people in this country tends to be mainly urban areas that are economically disadvantaged with overburden infrastructure and social services.</p> <p>Allowing communities where prisons are located to inflate their U.S. Census numbers turns the fundamental purpose of the census on its head. Additionally, this practice only serves to skew the results of your data and leave communities at risk. In particular, communities of color are disproportionately impacted by this inaccurate data collection practice leaving them vulnerable and without the economic</p>

	<p>supports to finances schools, roads and vital social services. Please consider reevaluated this highly inaccurate and egregious practice. I appreciate your time and consideration in this most important matter.</p>
c00496	<p>The U.S. Census Bureau’s current practice of interpreting its “usual residence” criteria to mean that it counts prisoners at their correctional facilities contravenes both the purpose of the census, and in some cases, the Equal Protection Clause of the Constitution. Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution expressly states that the decennial census was created to apportion seats for the House of Representatives using total population as the apportionment base.<sup>1/</sup> Subsequent case law has extended the use of the counting of the total population as a basis for redistricting state and local districts.<sup>2</sup> The Census Bureau’s proposed residence rule for the 2020 Census would count inmates of correctional institutions at their correctional facilities<sup>3</sup> This practice undermines the purpose of the census by ignoring the consequences for representation that result from applying this interpretation. This comment urges the Census Bureau to count those in correctional facilities at their pre-incarceration addresses. Making this change will ensure that the residence rule remains faithful to the purpose of the census and is compliant with the protections of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <p>The Lawyers’ Committee is a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization, formed in 1963 at the request of President John F. Kennedy to enlist the private bar’s leadership and resources in combating racial discrimination and the resulting inequality of opportunity. Our principal mission is to secure equal justice for all through the rule of law, while targeting the inequities confronting African Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities. Today, we continue that vital work by leveraging our unique standing with the private bar to challenge discrimination in its many forms. For more than 50 years, we have been at the forefront of combatting vote dilution and working to ensure the principle of “one person, one vote” is upheld.</p> <p><b>Counting Prisoners at Correctional Facilities Undermines the Purpose of the Census; Representation in Apportionment of the House of Representatives</b></p> <p>Representation in the government is an essential element of our democracy. In the Second Constitutional Convention, a delegate debating the function of the census stated “If a fair representation of the people be not secured, the injustice of the government will shake it to its foundations.”<sup>4</sup> Several decades later, in an early 19th century speech to the Senate about the census, Senator Daniel Webster stated “To apportion, is to distribute by right measure; to set off in just parts; to assign in due and proper proportion<sup>5</sup> The current residence rule for inmates fails on each of Senator Webster’s aspirations. As discussed further below, recent court decisions have determined that the residence rule’s application has the potential of violating the U.S. Constitution’s Equal Protection Clause.<sup>6</sup> In the landmark case <i>Wesberry v. Sanders</i>, the U.S. Supreme Court held that “as nearly as is practicable one man’s vote in a congressional election is to be worth as much as another’s.”<sup>5</sup> Building on its opinion in <i>Wesberry</i>, the Court in <i>Reynolds v. Sims</i> reinforced the principle that “one man’s vote. . . is to be worth as much as another.”<sup>6</sup> The Reynolds court discussed the impact of weighing one person’s vote over that of another. “ And if a state should provide that the votes of citizens in one part of the state should be given two times, five times or 10 times the weight of votes of citizens in another part of the state, it could hardly be contended that the vote of those residing in the disfavored area had not been</p>

effectively diluted.”<sup>7</sup> The Census Bureau’s method of counting prisoners not only denies them adequate representation, it potentially removes them from the count, particularly where courts hold that they should not be considered in the count of a particular district.

**Apportionment of the House of Representatives and Most Other Offices is Based on Total Population so Prisoners Must be Counted Somewhere.**

Recently, in *Evenwel v. Abbott*, Supreme Court reaffirmed the use of total population in deciding the population count when drawing districts.<sup>8</sup> The Court noted that for the time of the *Reynolds* decision on, it has consistently used total population when evaluating whether a district was malapportioned in violation of the Equal Protection Clause.<sup>9</sup> Further the Court emphasized that use of total population in apportionment promotes equitable and effective representation.<sup>10</sup> Referring to one of the Framers’ interpretations of the relationship between the population and the representatives who serve them, Justice Ginsburg, writing for the Court, quoted Alexander Hamilton’s statement that “There can be no truer principle than this—that every individual of the community at large has an equal right to the protection of government.”<sup>13</sup>

**Prisoners Have More Ties to their Home Community Than Their Prison Community.**

The practice of moving prisoners away from their home communities is a relatively recent one. As the U.S. has become a world leader in imprisoning its population,<sup>14</sup> the trend has been to build prisons in rural areas.<sup>15</sup> Although rural communities make up about 20% of the U.S. population, they contain about 40% of prison facilities.<sup>16</sup> And, these rural prisons are often filled with inmates from urban areas.<sup>17</sup> Further, these prisoners are usually people of color as they make up more than 60% of people in prisons, with black men nearly six times more likely to be imprisoned by whites.<sup>18</sup> Particularly, minorities are disproportionately represented in state prisons; in some states more than 10 times that of whites.<sup>19</sup> As a result, urban minority prisoners are currently counted as part of the rural community population that elects representatives with little or no concern for the interests of prisoners.<sup>20</sup> This practice of counting prisoners at correction facilities also results in an outsized influence on the election of representatives where the prison is located on the part of the area’s non-incarcerated residents.

The racial disparity within the prison population opens the door for violations of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act where minority populations are being used as “census persons” as part of a district’s population, but have no real representation.<sup>21</sup> Section 2 addresses not only the denial of the right to vote, but also diluting the impact of the vote. As the Supreme Court noted in *Allen v. Board of Elections*, “the right to vote can be affected by a dilution of voting power as well as by an absolute prohibition on casting a ballot.”<sup>22</sup> The current census

rule can potentially render a significant number of minority populations as non-existent, both for representation purposes, where the prison is located and also at their prior address in violation of both the constitution and the Voting Rights Act.

The 2005 city council election in Anamosa, Iowa dramatically exemplifies the consequences of counting prisoners where they are incarcerated. Anamosa, home of Iowa's largest penitentiary, was divided into four wards, each with a population of approximately 1,400 following the 2000 Census.<sup>23</sup> Ward 2 contained the entire penitentiary—about 1,300 inmates who were unable to vote for their representatives.<sup>24</sup> The balance left only 58 non-prisoners in Ward 2.<sup>25</sup> Consequently, a councilman won his seat with only two votes. Asked about his representation of most of his constituents, the Councilman responded “Do I consider them my constituents? They don't vote so, I guess, not really.”<sup>26</sup> Because inmates can rarely vote<sup>27</sup> and typically have few ties to the communities where prisons are located, representatives of districts with prisons have little incentive to serve and represent the interests of the inmates. Such representatives “represent” inmates in name only. As a result, each non-incarcerated constituent of a district with a prison is given a greater effective voice than the constituents of districts without prisons.

Additionally, the constitutional purpose is better served if prisoners are counted not just as bodies in a district, but are counted as persons worthy of representation. That representation is likely to come from officials from their prior address. Prisoners will inevitably have “enduring community ties” in the community they resided in before incarceration.<sup>28</sup> Furthermore, if the prisoner seeks any redress regarding the circumstances that lead to their imprisonment, they will likely reach out to officials in the community they lived in before arrest not the officials in the community where the prison is located. Even if the prisoner did reach out to a county official, that official is unlikely to be able to help since most prisons are run by the state not the county in which the prison is located.<sup>29</sup>

Inmates retain an entitlement to vote in only two states: Maine and Vermont.<sup>30</sup> Representatives in those states have incentives to respond and answer to incarcerated voters. However, prisoners in other states are best represented in the districts where they previously lived and will likely return after serving their sentences. Inmates have more social ties to home districts where family and friends live. Furthermore, if an inmate requires assistance from an elected official, any response is likely to be at the behest of a family member or friend who votes. Given the reality of where individuals in prison are likely to have true representation, the Census can best serve them by adopting a rule that allows them to be counted at their previous address.

### **Courts Are Finding that Counting Prisoners Where Imprisoned Violates the Principle of One Person, One Vote And Have Upheld the Counting of Prisoners in Their Home Communities**

Recently, two courts have confronted the impact of districts comprised primarily of a prison population. In *Calvin v. Jefferson Cty. Bd. of Comm'rs*, the court, after extensively detailing the history of the right to vote and discussing the nature of representational equality determined that the challenged district was significantly malapportioned in violation of the Constitution.<sup>31</sup> The Court came to this conclusion after developing a test to determine whether there was a “meaningful representational nexus” when a legislative district had a population made up of a large number of nonvoters.<sup>32</sup> In that case, a state prison's inhabitants made up a significant number of the population of one of Jefferson County's five districts. Observing that those individuals did not have representation solely based on physical

location, the Court determined that it was difficult to see how the representatives of the district in which the prison was located “represent[ed]” inmates in the same way as others who were physically in the District. The Court noted “. . . the scheme gives the non-incarcerated population of [a district with a prison] (whether they vote or not) an increased ability to access and influence their representatives and increased opportunities to reap the benefits of that influence.”<sup>33</sup> Moreover, the Court determined that through its actions, the state implicitly deprived the prisoners in the district in question of their representational rights with respect to units of local government.<sup>34</sup>

In *Davidson v. City of Cranston*, the Court adopted the *Jefferson County* court’s “representation nexus” test. In *Davidson*, the Court agreed with the plaintiffs’ claim that a redistricting plan that placed the state’s entire prison population in a single ward in Cranston diluted the vote and political influence of residents in the city’s other wards.<sup>35</sup> The Court noted that Cranston’s elected officials did not engage or attempt to represent the ward’s prison inmates.<sup>36</sup> It also noted that of the 3,433 prisoner inmates in the ward, only about 155 were from Cranston.<sup>37</sup> Both courts acknowledged that elected officials of districts where inmates live and sleep most of time typically do not represent the interests of those inmates. The *Davidson* Court ordered that the prisoners be removed from the population count. However, the prisoners must be counted somewhere. By adopting a rule counting prisoners at their previous address, the Census Bureau will avoid the indefensible situation of prisoners removed from the count completely.

#### **The Usual Residence Rule Has Been Defined Differently by the Census Bureau at Different Times**

The Census Bureau can and should update its interpretation of the “usual residence” rule, particularly when its rigid application has proven inconsistent with the U.S. Constitution’s Equal Protection Clause.<sup>38</sup> This request asks the Census Bureau to act as it has in the past. It has made previous changes to how certain populations are counted for apportionment and representation purposes, and has defined inmates differently over time.<sup>39</sup> For several decades starting in 1850, the Census Bureau treated inmates as family members under the head-of-household jailor.<sup>40</sup> The 1900 Census specifically asked about prisoners’ residences, acknowledging that “[M]any prisoners are incarcerated in a state or county of which they are not permanent residents. In every case, therefore, enter the name of the county and state in which the prisoner is known, or claims to reside.”<sup>41</sup> As recently as Census 2010, Director Robert Groves stated that those in jails awaiting hearings would be counted at their homes.<sup>42</sup> Yet the proposed residence rule for Census 2020 goes so far as to eliminate even this reasoning by recommending that “People in local jails and other municipal confinement facilities on Census Day . . . are [to be] counted at the facility.”<sup>43</sup>

Several states have answered the question of where prisoners should be counted by passing laws mandating that prisoners be counted where they lived before incarceration. They include California<sup>44</sup>, Delaware<sup>45</sup> and Maryland<sup>46</sup> and New York.<sup>47</sup> Notably, the New York State legislature cited the violation of the Equal Protection Clause’s one person, one vote principle as a flaw of the current Census residence rule. Maryland’s law was challenged in *Fletcher v. Lamone*.<sup>48</sup> The plaintiffs claimed that Maryland’s “No Representation Without Population Act” was unconstitutional because only number generated by the Census can be used to determine congressional districts.<sup>49</sup> The Court rejected this argument and significantly noted that “[a]ccording to the Census Bureau, prisoners are counted where

they are incarcerated for pragmatic and administrative reasons, not legal ones.”<sup>50</sup> However, as discussed above, this pragmatic approach has significant legal consequences. Prisoners are at risk of not being counted at all.

### Conclusion

The Census Bureau can avoid a piecemeal approach to addressing the consequences of its current and proposed rule by adopting a change that ensures representational equality for prisoners. Doing so would fortify the “enduring ties” of prisoners to their communities and prevent the voices of those in jurisdictions surrounding districts with significant prison populations from being diluted.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Proposed 2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations. If you have any questions about these comments, please contact \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_.

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Const. Art. I, § 2, cl. 3.

<sup>2</sup> See *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526 (1969) (extending the use of total population as the basis for redistricting state and local districts); *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533 (1964) (extending to use of total population as a basis for redistricting state legislative districts).

<sup>3</sup> Proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations, 81 Fed. Reg. 42,577 (U.S. Dep’t of Commerce June 30, 2016) [hereinafter *Proposed Rules*].

<sup>4</sup> Peyton Randolph, Second Constitutional Convention, 11 July 1776 (available from [http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/documents/a1\\_2\\_3s2.html](http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/documents/a1_2_3s2.html)).

<sup>5</sup> Joseph Story, LL.D., *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States* 158 (1833), quoting Senator Daniel Webster, Senate Speech (Apr. 1832).

<sup>6</sup> Several cases cited herein demonstrate how prison populations are used to redistrict in violation of the U.S. Constitution and federal statutes. Although the census results may be used in ways that violate the U.S. Constitution and various statutes, the courts have generally limited the Census Bureau’s liability in the administration of the decennial census and the results thereof. See, e.g., *City of Detroit v. Sec’y of Commerce*, 4 F.3d 1367 (6th Cir. 1993) (holding the Census Bureau free from liability in possibly undercounting the population of Detroit); see also *Tucker v. U.S. Dep’t of Commerce*, 958 F.2d 1411 (7th Cir. 1992); *City of New York v. U.S. Dep’t of Commerce*, 822 F. Supp. 906 (E.D.N.Y. 1992).

<sup>7</sup> *Wesberry v. Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1, 8 (1964).

<sup>8</sup> 377 U.S. 533, 559 (1964).

<sup>9</sup> *Id.* at 562.

<sup>10</sup> *Evenwel v. Abbott*, 136 S. Ct. 1120 (2016).

<sup>11</sup> *Id.* at 1131.

<sup>12</sup> *Id.* at 1132.

<sup>13</sup> *Id.* at 1127 (quoting 1 Records of the Fed. Convention of 1787, at 473 (M. Farrand ed. 1911) (emphasis added)).

<sup>14</sup> Danielle Kaeble, Lauren Glaze, Anastatsios Tsoutis and Todd Minton, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 2014*, BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, (Revised January 21, 2016), <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus14.pdf>. The U.S. currently has 2.2 million persons in prisons and jails.

<sup>15</sup> Dale Ho, *Captive Constituents: Prison-Based Gerrymandering and The Current Redistricting Cycle*, 22 stan. 355, 362 (2011)

<sup>16</sup> *Id.*

<sup>17</sup> *Id.*

- <sup>18</sup> *Fact Sheet: Trends in U.S. Corrections*, The Sentencing Project (December 2015), <http://www.sentencingproject.org/publications/trends-in-u-s-corrections/>
- <sup>19</sup> Ashley Nellis, *The Color of Justice: Racial & Ethnic Disparity in State Prisons*, The Sentencing Project (2016)
- <sup>20</sup> See, e.g., Sam Roberts, *Census Bureau's Counting of Prisoners Benefits Some Rural Voting Districts*, N.Y. Times (Oct. 23, 2008), <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/10/24/us/politics/24census.html> (quoting a city councilman who stated that he did not consider the approximately 1,300 prisoners in his district as constituents because they could not vote even though the district had only 58 non-prisoners); Letter from Rep. Jeff Irwin, Mich. H.R., to Karen Humes, Chief, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau (July 14, 2015) (available from [http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/letters/Rep\\_Jeff\\_Irwin\\_FRN\\_letter.pdf](http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/letters/Rep_Jeff_Irwin_FRN_letter.pdf)).
- <sup>21</sup> Sam Roberts, *Census Bureau's Counting of Prisoners Benefits Some Rural Voting Districts*, N.Y. Times (Oct. 23, 2008), <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/10/24/us/politics/24census.html>
- <sup>22</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>23</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>24</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>25</sup> NATIONAL COUNCIL OF STATE LEGISLATURES, <http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/felon-voting-rights.aspx> (last visited July 27, 2016).
- <sup>26</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>27</sup> See Brian Albert, National Association of Counties, STATE PRISONERS IN COUNTY JAILS (February 2010) available at <http://www.naco.org/sites/default/files/documents/State%20Prisoners%20in%20County%20Jails%20Updated.pdf>
- <sup>28</sup> Captive Constituents, p. 369 – 70. “The only opportunity for incarcerated persons to have any contact with the outside world is with their home communities, through relationships prior to arrest.”
- <sup>29</sup> *Calvin v. Jefferson Cty. Bd. of Comm'rs*, No. 4:15CV131-MW/CAS, 2016 WL 1122884, at \*26 (N.D. Fla. Mar. 19, 2016) (finding that a district with a prison composing a large share of a district's population unconstitutional).
- <sup>30</sup> *Id.* at 19.
- <sup>31</sup> *Id.* at 21.
- <sup>32</sup> *Id.* at 1.
- <sup>33</sup> *Id.* at 28.
- <sup>34</sup> *Davidson v. City of Cranston*, C.A. No. 14-91L, 2016 WL 3008194, at \*5 (May 24, 2016 D.R.I.).
- <sup>35</sup> *Id.* at 2.
- <sup>36</sup> *Id.* at 1.
- <sup>37</sup> *Calvin* at 3, 25-26, See also *United States v. Mead Corp.*, 533 U.S. 218 (2001); *Chevron, Inc. v. Nat'l Res. Def. Council, Inc.* 467 U.S. 837 (1984); *Skidmore v. Swift & Co.*, 323 U.S. 134 (1944).
- <sup>38</sup> *Before the H.S. Comm. on Tech., Info., Pol., Intergovernmental Relations and the Census, Comm. on Gov't Reform.*, (testimony of Patricia A. Dalton, Director, Strategic Issues of the Gov't Accountability Office; report GAO-04-1077TT).
- <sup>39</sup> Panel on Residence Rules in the Decennial Census, *Once, Only Once, and in the Right Place: Residence Rules in the Decennial Census* 84 (2006).
- <sup>40</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>41</sup> Robert M. Groves, *So, How Do You Handle Prisons?*, U.S. CENSUS BUREAU: DIRECTOR'S BLOG (Mar. 1, 2010), <http://directorsblog.blogs.census.gov/2010/03/01/so-how-do-you-handle-prisons/>.
- <sup>42</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>43</sup> *Proposed Rules*, *supra* note 3, D(15)(b), at 42584.
- <sup>44</sup> Cal. Elec. Code § 21003 (West 2016).



	<p><sup>45</sup> Del. Code Ann. tit. 29, § 804A (West 2016).</p> <p><sup>46</sup> Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law § 8-701 (West 2016); Md. Code Ann., Local Gov't § 1-1307 (West 2016).</p> <p><sup>47</sup> N.Y. Legis. Law § 83-m (McKinney 2011).</p> <p><sup>48</sup> <i>Fletcher v. Lamone</i>, 831 F.Supp.2d 887 (D. Md. 2011).</p> <p><sup>49</sup> <i>Id.</i> at 894.</p> <p><sup>50</sup> <i>Id.</i></p>
c00497	<p><i>This comment submission contains graphics that cannot be displayed in this table. It is available as Appendix Attachment c00497.</i></p>
c00498	<p>As national leaders of civil rights organizations committed to the social and economic empowerment of communities color, we write to express our outrage and strenuous objection to the Proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations Rule that the Census Bureau (Bureau) released on June 30, 2016. Once again, the Bureau has inexplicably ignored the need to change the “usual residence” rule to address the incarceration epidemic in this country.</p> <p>The decennial Census—the largest peacetime mobilization operation in the U.S.—is essential in advancing equality of access and opportunity in virtually every social and economic sector. It determines the economic and political empowerment of our communities, and the allotment of federal monies that support our communities. Declining indicators like jobs, housing and asset building demonstrate that this last decade has been very difficult for the population and communities that we advocate for and represent.</p> <p>The goal of the Census Bureau is to provide the best mix of timeliness, relevancy, quality and cost for the data it collects and services it provides. Additionally, the decennial census is supposed to tell us who we are and where we are going as a nation. Therefore, it should be axiomatic that the decennial census would count inmates as part of their home community. The Bureau must reconsider its proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations Rule.</p> <p>In 2014, there were nearly 1.6 million Americans in state or federal prison.<sup>1</sup> Of the male population, an estimated 37% were black, 32% white and 22% Hispanic; of the female prison population, 50% were white and 21% black.<sup>2</sup> The detrimental implications of the Bureau’s proposed “usual residence” rule will once again be devastating to the communities we serve. The practice of counting inmates at their correctional facility mandates that politicians, policymakers and advocates not accurately account for more than a million American residents as they make vital decisions. As a result, policy, politics, economics and demographic trends only give a distorted picture of this nation's economic and social health.</p> <p>It is a well-documented fact that the rate of incarceration in the United States is much higher than that of any other country in the world. The consequences that this mass incarceration has on low-income urban communities are profound. Findings from a 2014 Annual Review of Sociology article regarding incarceration, prisoner reentry, and communities highlighted that,</p> <p>[a]lthough almost all communities are touched to some degree by prisoner reentry, poor urban communities bear a disproportionate share of the burden, both in terms of prison admissions and releases. As a result, the criminal justice system now touches nearly as many people in poor communities as the education system or the labor market. Many former prisoners return to communities to live alongside other former prisoners, which carries implications for competition for scarce resources, criminal opportunities, and the</p>

	<p>effectiveness of formal and informal social control.<sup>3</sup></p> <p>Every week America’s state and federal prisons release over 10,000 ex-offenders totaling more than 650,000 annually.<sup>4</sup> Overwhelmingly, they will return home without any financial or social resources to aid in a successful re-entry. In 2007, Congress recognized the importance of creating opportunities to support the re-entry of ex-offenders by passing the Second Chance Act of 2007 (SCA). SCA provides federal grants for programs and services that work to reduce recidivism and improve offender outcomes. The Bureau’s proposal to count inmates in their prison location rather than their home community ensures that re-entry programs will not have the accurate demographic data they need to succeed.</p> <p>Not only does the Bureau’s proposed rule damage the efficacy of re-entry policies and services, but it also undermines the constitutional guarantee of “one person, one vote” unanimously upheld by the Supreme Court in <i>Evenwel v. Abbott</i>, by diluting the representational equity of a prisoner’s home community. In <i>Evenwel</i>, the Court specifically noted, “nonvoters have an important stake in many policy debates and in receiving constituent services.”<sup>5</sup> A local governing body cannot represent inmates nor can they affect them with local regulations. Inmates are literally not a part of that community in any manner absent their forced physical location.</p> <p>Two recent U.S. District Courts decisions also affirm that the Census Bureau should change the “usual residence” rule to count inmates as part of their home community and not at the location of the prison. In March 2016, a U.S. District Court judge in Florida ruled against prison gerrymandering finding that by counting inmates who lacked a fundamental and necessary “representational nexus” with the county district, the County violated the “one person, one vote” principle in the Constitution’s Fourteenth Amendment. Similarly, in May 2016, a U.S. District Court judge in Rhode Island, also ruled against prison gerrymandering because of the lack of representational nexus with the local government.</p> <p>We strongly urge the Bureau to change the “usual residence,” rule. The 2020 Census must not disenfranchise almost 1.6 million American residents. An accurate representational count is the only way to ensure that all who use census data will have the requisite statistics to undergird effective public policy.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Carson, E, Ann, Ph.D., Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2014, September 17, 2015. Accessed at <a href="http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&amp;iid=5387">http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&amp;iid=5387</a>.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, Summary Prisoners in 2014, September 2015. Accessed at <a href="http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p14_Summary.pdf">http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p14_Summary.pdf</a>.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> Morenoff, Jeffrey D., and David J. Harding. “Incarceration, Prisoner Reentry, and Communities.” <i>Annual review of sociology</i> 40 (2014): 411–429. <i>PMC</i>. Web. 22 Aug. 2016. Accessed at <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4231529/#R82">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4231529/#R82</a>. (Internal citations deleted).</p> <p><sup>4</sup> United States Department of Justice, Prisoners and Prisoner Re-Entry. Accessed at <a href="https://www.justice.gov/archive/fbci/progmenu_reentry.html">https://www.justice.gov/archive/fbci/progmenu_reentry.html</a></p> <p><sup>5</sup> <i>Evenwel v. Abbott</i>, 578 U.S., 18-19 (2016). Accessed at <a href="https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/15pdf/14-940_ed9g.pdf">https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/15pdf/14-940_ed9g.pdf</a>.</p>
c00499	<p>I submit this comment letter in response to the Census Bureau’s federal register notice regarding the Proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations, published on June 30, 2016 (81 Fed. Reg. 42577), with time for comment extended on July 25, 2016 (81 Fed. Reg. 48365). I write to urge the Census Bureau to change its policy of counting incarcerated people as residents of their place of incarceration as opposed to residents of their pre-incarceration address. Because many federal funding streams are dependent on census</p>

data to determine allocation levels, by artificially depressing the true population of New York City the Census Bureau is costing New York City residents critical funds that could be put towards their social safety net. This policy hurts all New Yorkers by placing a strain on our already overburdened social services.

As \_\_\_\_\_ for the City of New York, I am tasked with overseeing the provision of services by City agencies and protecting the rights of New Yorkers. I am a citywide elected official, the \_\_\_\_\_ to the Mayor, and \_\_\_\_\_ of the New York City Council. New York City Charter (“City Charter”) §§ 10, 24. The City Charter requires that I monitor, investigate, and review the actions of City agencies. I am also responsible for identifying systemic problems, recommending solutions, and publishing reports concerning my areas of inquiry. *Id.*, at §24.

My office receives an average of 630 complaints and requests for help from New York City residents every month. Those calls reflect complaints about the adequacy of City services. The greatest percentage of calls (32%) concern housing: the need for repairs, the fear of eviction, complaints of harassment, and difficulties encountered navigating the homeless shelter system. The next most common category of complaint (9%) comes from residents needing assistance obtaining cash assistance and medical services for needy families (public assistance and Medicaid).<sup>1</sup>

The Census Bureau’s existing definition of residence as place of incarceration could result in undercounting New York City’s population by over 43,000 people. This undercount could have serious repercussions on the funding available for vital programs for New Yorkers, as over \$400 billion in federal funds are distributed based on census population data.<sup>2</sup> The majority of those funds are in the very areas of need reflected by my constituents’ calls: housing, Medicaid, public assistance, and food stamps.<sup>3</sup>

Further, incarceration affects the communities from which people come. And, it affects the families of people who are incarcerated, often causing significant financial distress.<sup>4</sup> When those families live in New York City, it is the City’s agencies to which they will turn for support in housing, shelter in the event that they become homeless, food stamps, cash benefits, and other social services. And, upon release, the City expends numerous resources to help formerly incarcerated people transition back into their pre-incarceration communities. Thus, the fact of incarceration is likely to increase the demand for social services and other resources from the City, even as the resources for the City are proportionately reduced because of the misattribution of the inmate’s residence.

New York City residents who are incarcerated in prisons outside of New York City remain New York City residents by every practical metric. The fact of incarceration imposes additional burdens on New York City’s finite resources. At the same time, counting prisoners in the communities in which they are incarcerated deprives New York City of resources that could be used to fund the critical services that City government is obligated to provide to all of its most vulnerable residents. These distortions of federal funding need to be addressed for the sake of New York City’s residents. I therefore urge the Census Bureau to recognize that a prison is not a place of residence, and that prisoners and detainees should be counted as residents of their last pre-incarceration address.

<sup>1</sup> *Public Advocate Progress Report: January – December, 2015*, Office of the New York City Public Advocate, p. 41, available at [http://pubadvocate.nyc.gov/sites/advocate.nyc.gov/files/general/public\\_advocate\\_progress\\_report.pdf](http://pubadvocate.nyc.gov/sites/advocate.nyc.gov/files/general/public_advocate_progress_report.pdf).

	<p><sup>2</sup> Lisa M. Blumerman and Phillip M. Vidal, <i>Uses of Population and Income Statistics in Federal Funds Distribution – With a Focus on Census Bureau Data</i>, U.S. Census Bureau (June 23, 2009). For a discussion of the ways in which federal funds are apportioned using census data, see Testimony Before the Subcommittee on Information Policy, Census, and National Archives, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, House of Representatives: 2010 CENSUS Population Measures Are Important for Federal Funding Allocations - Statement of Mathew Scire Director, Strategic Issues (Oct. 29, 2007), available at <a href="http://www.gao.gov/assets/120/118299.pdf">http://www.gao.gov/assets/120/118299.pdf</a>.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> The Leadership Conference, <i>Funding of Federal, State, and Local Programs</i>, available at <a href="http://www.civilrights.org/census/your-community/funding.html?referrer=https://www.google.com/">http://www.civilrights.org/census/your-community/funding.html?referrer=https://www.google.com/</a>.</p> <p><sup>4</sup> Ella Baker Center for Human Rights, <i>Who Pays? The True Cost of Incarceration on Families</i> (Sep. 2015), available at <a href="http://ellabakercenter.org/sites/default/files/downloads/who-pays.pdf">http://ellabakercenter.org/sites/default/files/downloads/who-pays.pdf</a>.</p>
c00500	<p>MALDEF (the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund) respectfully submits the comments below in response to proposed changes to the “2020 Census Residence Rules and Residence Situation,” as contemplated by the U.S. Census Bureau (Bureau), published in the June 30, 2016 edition of the Federal Register. MALDEF has serious concerns about the proposal to continue the practice of counting prisoners at the correctional facility where they are detained, rather than at their last known residence, for the purposes of the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Founded in 1968, MALDEF is the nation’s leading Latino legal civil rights organization. Often described as the “law firm of the Latino community,” MALDEF promotes social change through legislative and regulatory advocacy, community education, and high-impact litigation in the areas of education, employment, voting rights, and immigrant rights. Our focus on immigrants’ rights includes advocacy related to the increasing criminalization of immigrants and the direct and collateral consequences of criminal convictions for immigrants.</p> <p>The Bureau solicited comments on the 2010 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations, and of those comments submitted that related to prisoners, 96 percent advocated for counting of incarcerated individuals at their last known residence. The vast majority of those comments argued that counting prisoners at the facility where they are held negatively affects prisoners’ home communities by inflating the political power of communities where prisons are located and diminishing the political power of communities from which prisoners come and where their families continue to reside. Yet, the Bureau has decided that in spite of overwhelming public comment asking the Bureau to change the residency rule regarding incarcerated individuals for the purposes of the next decennial census, it will maintain the status quo.</p> <p>The Bureau argues that counting incarcerated individuals at the prison facility is consistent with the understanding of “usual residence” under the Census Act of 1790. The rationale provided fails to take into consideration the variances in prison populations and sentences received across the country and even within a state. Prisoners move within a state from facility to facility, while many other individuals receive short sentences and subsequently return home to their communities.<sup>1</sup> In New York State, the median sentence served is no more than 7 months.</p> <p>Counting prisoners at the place of incarceration allows room for political maneuvering, specifically in drawing electoral districts for the purpose of redistricting in each state. Having a clear national rule, with Census data provided in support, would guard against this type of political scheming, and the Bureau has the authority to make the necessary changes to protect the interests of incarcerated individuals.</p>

	<p>The issue is particularly concerning for African American and Latino populations, who are disproportionately represented in the prison population.<sup>2</sup> According to one study, the 2010 census revealed 20 counties in 10 states where the incarcerated Latino population was greater than the non-incarcerated Latino population.<sup>3</sup> This demonstrates the inconsistency in counting individuals in a location where they have no familial or community ties and expecting their interests to be adequately represented. The effect is far reaching when one considers that incarcerated individuals return home to live in communities that are underrepresented, and thus underprepared to provide necessary social services for recently released individuals. That underrepresentation often also translates into communities that are under-resourced and fail to capture their fair share of funding and services.</p> <p>For purposes of drawing electoral districts, prisoners should be counted at their family or previous home because voters in that community, including prisoners' own family members, are far more likely to represent the interests of the prisoners when voting than voters who surround a prison facility—many of whom are dependent on the prison for employment or business and therefore have an interest in maintaining high prison populations. The Census Bureau's current practice represents deliberate indifference to prisoners and the most accurate representation of their long- and short-term interests.</p> <p>Allowing prisoners to vote would be the option most consistent with democratic principles. However, in the absence of such an initiative, ensuring that prisoners count in the communities where they lived or where family members live is the best method of representation for non-voting prisoners. MALDEF strongly urges the Census Bureau to adopt a change in the residence rule for incarcerated persons, in order to produce a more accurate count of communities across the county and ensure adequate representation of non-voting prisoners.</p> <p>Thank you for your time and consideration.</p> <hr/> <p><sup>1</sup> Kristin D. Levingston &amp; Christopher Muller, "Home" in 2010: a Report in the Feasibility of Enumerating People in Prison at Their Home Addresses in the Next Census 8, BRENNAN CENTER FOR JUSTICE (2006), <i>available at</i> <a href="http://www.brennancenter.org/sites/default/files/legacy/d/download_file_36223.pdf">http://www.brennancenter.org/sites/default/files/legacy/d/download_file_36223.pdf</a>.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> <i>Criminal Justice Fact Sheet</i>, NAACP, <a href="http://www.naacp.org/pages/criminal-justice-fact-sheet">http://www.naacp.org/pages/criminal-justice-fact-sheet</a> (last visited Sept. 1, 2016).</p> <p><sup>3</sup> Peter Wagner &amp; Daniel Kopf, <i>The Racial Geography of Mass Incarceration</i>, PRISON POLICY INITIATIVE (2015), <a href="http://www.prisonpolicy.org/racialgeography/report.html">http://www.prisonpolicy.org/racialgeography/report.html</a>.</p>
c00501	<p>The Drug Policy Alliance (DPA) submits this comment in response to the Census Bureau's Federal Register Notice regarding the "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations." <b>We urge you to count incarcerated individuals at their home address, rather than at the facility they are held at on Census Day. A change in the "usual residence" rule is essential because the policy as currently applied is perpetuating disproportionate harm to communities of color, while simultaneously contributing to an unfair inflation of power within rural, prison districts.</b></p> <p>DPA is the nation's leading organization promoting drug policies that are grounded in science, compassion, health and human rights. Our supporters are individuals who believe the war on drugs is doing more harm than good. We work to ensure that our nation's drug policies no longer arrest, incarcerate, disenfranchise and</p>

otherwise harm millions – particularly young people and people of color who are disproportionately affected by the war on drugs.

When it was first implemented, the “usual residence” rule, when applied to incarcerated persons, had no significant impact on political power and influence simply due to how small the incarcerated population was relative to the heavily racialized, prison-industrial complex afflicted state we are currently in.

The presidency of Ronald Reagan marked the start of a long period of skyrocketing rates of incarceration, largely thanks to his unprecedented expansion of the drug war. The number of people behind bars for nonviolent drug law offenses increased from 50,000 in 1980 to over 400,000 by 1997. Today, the United States has over 2.2 million individuals within the nation’s prisons and jails, a 500% increase over the last four decades.

In upholding a prison cell as a residence, the Census Bureau inadvertently concentrated a population that is overwhelmingly male, urban, African-American and Latinx, into 5,393 Census blocks that are far from the actual homes and communities of said incarcerated persons. Outside of the sheer increase of the American incarcerated population size, the racialized injustice of the inflation of political power in rural areas, where prisons are disproportionately located, and in turn, the deflation of power within marginalized communities most affected by crime, mass criminalization and incarceration, is troubling. Exemplified in Illinois, 60% of incarcerated people have their home residences in Cook County (Chicago), yet the Bureau counted 99% of them as if they resided outside Cook County.

This inaccurate and misleading data manifests in inequitable distortion of representation at both local and state levels and false pictures of community populations which all affect research, funding, allocation of government grants and voting power. Districts with large prisons send a representative to the state capitol on their behalf without actually meeting the required number of residents, undermining the Supreme Court’s requirement that political power and representation be based on population. In failing to acknowledge that most incarcerated individuals will return to their home community, the unreliable data provided by the Census Bureau directly and indirectly furthers systematic marginalization of the communities that these individuals will inevitably return to.

Though legislative redistricting is a responsibility of the states, the flawed data provided by the Census Bureau has only been rectified in a few states through various ad hoc approaches – approaches that are neither efficient nor universally implementable. In New York after the 2000 Census, for example, seven state senate districts only met population requirements because the Census counted incarcerated people as if they were upstate residents. For this reason, New York State passed legislation to adjust the population data after the

2010 Census to count incarcerated people at home for redistricting purposes. New York State is not the only jurisdiction taking action. Three other states (California, Delaware, and Maryland) are taking a similar statewide approach, and over 200 counties and municipalities all individually adjust population data to avoid prison gerrymandering when drawing their local government districts.

However, most state constitutions and statutes explicitly establish that state incarceration does not change an individual's residence. The Massachusetts legislature, for example, concluded that the state constitution did not allow it to pass similar legislation, so it sent the Bureau a resolution in 2014 urging the Bureau to tabulate incarcerated persons at their home addresses.<sup>1</sup>

The Drug Policy Alliance is concerned that the inaccuracies of the Bureau's current method of counting incarcerated people benefits some, but greatly harms others along racial, class, and geographical lines. We share the following two examples of specific inaccuracies flowing from the Bureau's current method of counting incarcerated persons, which both carry consequences that weigh heavily on race and class: Consider a statistic from New York, where the upstate region has steadily been losing population: in the 2000 Census, almost one-third of the persons credited as having "moved" into upstate New York during the previous decade were persons sentenced to prison terms in upstate prisons. Such false migratory patterns can wreak havoc on seemingly sound policy decisions and how government resources are distributed. In Texas, in two legislative districts drawn after 2000, 12% of the population consisted of incarcerated persons.

This phenomenon shifts political clout and resources to prison districts at the expense of the African-American, Latinx, and/or low-income communities that majority of incarcerated people are most likely to return to. The Census Bureau currently elects to count boarding school students, individuals whom studies have shown are less likely to return to their home community because almost all of them attend college upon graduation, and even military personnel deployed overseas as residents of their home communities. We implore you to consider the unfair implications this antiquated method of counting has on the marginalized.

We supported the passage of New York's law ending prison gerrymandering. On the national front, we have also previously called upon the Census Bureau to change its practice in a 2013 letter submitted along with 209 other organizations.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Residence Rule and Residence Situations. The Bureau should strive to count all people accurately and in keeping with changes in society and population realities. We urge you to count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.

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<sup>1</sup> See The Massachusetts General Court Resolution "Urging the Census Bureau to Provide Redistricting Data that Counts Prisoners in a Manner Consistent with the Principles of 'One Person, One Vote'" (Adopted by the Senate on July 31,

	2014 and the House of Representatives on August 14, 2014).
c00502	<p data-bbox="373 231 1892 260"><i>This comment submission contains graphics that cannot be displayed in this table. It is available as Appendix Attachment c00502.</i></p> <p data-bbox="373 299 1507 601">These comments are submitted in response to the Public Notice, dated June 30, 2016, regarding proposed criteria to be used to determine the “usual residence” of prisoners in the upcoming 2020 Census.<sup>1</sup> Previously, undersigned counsel provided comments urging the Census Bureau to modify the Residence Rule as it relates to those who are incarcerated (Rule 13) and those in Juvenile Facilities (Rule 16). Despite the fact that 156 of the 162 comments submitted in 2015 urged the Census Bureau to modify the rule to designate the “usual residence” of those that are incarcerated as their home or pre-incarceration address, the Public Notice determined that the “usual residence” of those who are incarcerated should be at the correctional facility. This decision is flawed in two significant ways.</p> <p data-bbox="373 640 1507 1009">First, the Census Bureau incorrectly assumes that “the majority of people in prisons live and sleep most of the time at the prison.”<sup>2</sup> In reaching this determination, the Census Bureau impermissibly combines inmates of state or federal prisons with inmates of local jails.<sup>3</sup> There is a substantial difference between state and federal prisons on one hand, and local jails on the other. As noted in Exhibit A, there were 2,224,400 incarcerated people in 2014, but 744,600 of those that were incarcerated where held in local jails.<sup>4</sup> Inmates in prisons typically spend more than one year in prison, whereas it is possible that inmates held in local jails end up being incarcerated for less than 24 hours. Moreover, the number of unconvicted jail inmates is more than 150% greater than those jail inmates that have been convicted.<sup>5</sup> Therefore, there is no reasonable basis for the Census Bureau to determine that “the majority of people in prisons live and sleep most of the time at the prison.”<sup>6</sup></p> <p data-bbox="373 1048 1507 1350">Second, there is significant churn within prisons and jails. As noted in Exhibit C, there 575,779 admissions in state prisons in 2014, and 50,865 admissions in federal prisons. However, during that same year, there were 581,817 releases from state prisons and 54,529 releases from federal prisons.<sup>7</sup> The same analysis holds true for jails, where 58.1% of the jail population turns over in one week!<sup>8</sup> Thus, the Census Bureau’s determination that “the majority of people in prisons [including local jails] live and sleep most of the time at prison” is simply not correct. Instead, both prison and jail inmates are constantly rotating through several stages of incarceration (pre-trial, post-trial, parole, residential reentry centers) which make the proposed one-size-fits-all definition for both prison and jail inmates illogical and legally unsustainable.</p> <p data-bbox="373 1389 1360 1417">Therefore, the tentative conclusion that “counting prisoners anywhere other than the</p>



facility would violate the concept of usual residence” is simply incorrect and most likely is the result of both (i) combining inmates in prisons and in jails into one group; and (ii) failing to consider the enormous churn of inmates in both prisons and jails.

Moreover, there is no difference between inmates being held in local jails (33% of the total inmates incarcerated in 2014) and military personnel who are deployed outside the United States or juveniles in residential treatment centers. The Public Notice tentatively concluded that deployments “are typically short in duration, and the deployed personnel will be returning to their usual residence ...after their temporary deployment ends.”<sup>9</sup> A similar finding was made with respect to “people in residential treatment centers for juveniles.”<sup>10</sup> Both situations are identical to inmates that (i) are held in jails, (ii) will be released after their short period of incarceration, and (iii) will return to their usual residence after their temporary detention ends.

Finally, incorporated by reference are the arguments previously presented in my July 2015 comments, which are separate justifications for modifying the census criteria.<sup>11</sup> In addition to the fundamental problems with the Census Bureau’s proposed definition of inmates discussed herein, there are significant public policy arguments that must be taken into consideration. Adoption of the proposed criteria would provide a perverse incentive for the construction of prisons and jails in rural areas, which will significantly enhance the relative power of that area in the determination of voting districts. Such actions will further exacerbate the very high recidivism rate among inmates, which will significantly impact our society.

In light of all of these factors, the Census Bureau has a rare opportunity to contribute to the growing movement to reform the criminal justice system, and encourage successful reentry of inmates into their local communities by counting these inmates at their legal address, voting residence or where they prefer to be counted.

Thank you this opportunity to provide comments on this very important criminal justice matter.

<sup>1</sup> See *Proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations*, 81 Fed. Reg. 42,577 (rel. June 30, 2016) (the “Public Notice”). The deadline for submitting comments was extended to September 1, 2016.

<sup>2</sup> *Public Notice*, 81 Fed. Reg. at 42,578.

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*, nt. 2.

<sup>4</sup> *Correctional Populations in the United States, 2014*, pg. 2.

<sup>5</sup> See Exhibit B, *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2014*, pg. 3.

	<p><sup>6</sup> <i>Public Notice</i>, 81 Fed. Reg. at 42,578.</p> <p><sup>7</sup> <i>Prisoners in 2014</i>, pg. 29.</p> <p><sup>8</sup> See Exhibit B, <i>Jail Inmates at Midyear 2014</i>, pg. 8.</p> <p><sup>9</sup> <i>Public Notice</i>, 81 Fed. Reg. 42,579.</p> <p><sup>10</sup> <i>Id.</i></p> <p><sup>11</sup> A copy is attached hereto as Exhibit D.</p>
c00503	<p>The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. (“LDF”)<sup>1</sup> submits this comment letter in response to the Census Bureau’s (the “Bureau”) June 30, 2016 Federal Register notice regarding the Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (“Residence Rule”). With the Residence Rule, the Census Bureau proposes to continue its unacceptable practice of counting the “usual residence” of <i>more than two million incarcerated people</i>, who are disproportionately Black and Latino, as the location of the prisons where they are involuntarily confined on Census Day. The Bureau plans to maintain the status quo with respect to the counting of incarcerated individuals despite that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• over a year ago, LDF, along with nearly 150 other stakeholders, opposed this approach of counting incarcerated people and urged the Bureau, beginning with the 2020 Census, to accurately count incarcerated people at their last known, pre-arrest home address where, among many other reasons, they often remain residents under state law and maintain “enduring tie[s]” to their home communities;<sup>2</sup> and</li> <li>• with this Residence Rule, the Bureau proposes to <i>change</i> how it counts deployed military personnel, a largely white groups of individuals, as “residents” of their home communities, under the assumption that that is where they usually eat and sleep “most of the time” even if they do not happen to be at their homes on Census Day.</li> </ul> <p>Thus, that the Bureau proposes to treat the deployed military’s largely white population different from the incarcerated population, who are largely Black and Latino, raises significant concerns regarding the racial and other impacts of the Residence Rule.</p> <p>LDF and various stakeholders have made the Bureau aware of the following multiple, fundamental flaws with continuing to count incarcerated people as “residents” of prison facilities where they are detained. We reiterate some of these concerns below.</p> <p><b>The Bureau’s flawed count of incarcerated people negatively impacts racial minorities.</b></p>

*First*, there are more than two million people incarcerated nationwide who would be affected by the proposed Residence Rule. This is nearly equivalent to the entire population of the state of New Mexico.<sup>3</sup> Because of the failed “war on drugs,” and other laws, policies, and practices effectuating mass incarceration, Black and Latino individuals are disproportionately represented in the incarcerated population. Nationwide, Black people make up 13.3% of the general population, but 37.7% of the federal and state prison population<sup>4</sup> And Black men are more than six times as likely as white men to be incarcerated nationwide.<sup>5</sup>

Black and Latino people often are imprisoned in white, rural areas, even though they typically are from urban communities of color.<sup>6</sup> When imprisoned, incarcerated people do not freely reside there. Rather they are segregated from the people living in the communities where prisons are located. They cannot attend the community’s schools, use the parks and libraries, or freely seek gainful employment in those areas where prisons are located. Most fundamentally, the population incarcerated for or with felony convictions, which is disproportionately Black, cannot vote for the representatives of the areas where prisons are located.<sup>7</sup> Felon disfranchisement laws collectively prevent 1.5 million Black males from voting, “stripp[ing] one in every 13 black persons of the right to vote—a rate four times that of nonblacks nationally.”<sup>8</sup> In the few states where imprisoned people can vote while incarcerated, like in Maine and Vermont, they do so by absentee ballot *in their home communities*.<sup>9</sup>

Incarcerated people, thus, have no meaningful way to hold accountable the officials who purportedly represent them as “residents” of prisons and constituents of districts containing prisons. And representatives of the districts with prisons often do not consider themselves accountable to the imprisoned population.<sup>10</sup> Instead, incarcerated individuals are more accurately and fairly represented by leaders in the communities of their pre-arrest home residence, where they are likely to return following incarceration and have meaningful and longstanding ties.<sup>11</sup> Thus, in many significant ways, imprisoned people are not “residents” of prison facilities or constituents of the representatives that serve districts with prisons.

**The inaccurate Census counting of incarcerated people results in redistricting that diminishes racial minorities’ representational and voting power.**

*Second*, states and local jurisdictions typically rely on the Bureau’s data to redistrict and apportion representatives among districts, although they are not required to do so. While a few states and an increasing number of local jurisdictions have attempted to reallocate incarcerated people to their home communities during redistricting,<sup>12</sup> the overwhelming majority of state and local jurisdictions rely on the Bureau’s flawed count of incarcerated people as “residents” of prisons. Because of the demographics of incarcerated people and the locations of prisons, as discussed above, white rural communities with prisons, but few actual residents, receive the same number of representatives as urban communities of color with more actual residents. Put

another way, the populations of white rural communities are inflated by the bodies of imprisoned people, weakening the voting and representational power of the communities where imprisoned people actually reside.

This practice, known as prison-based gerrymandering, which is made possible and is fostered by flawed Census data, potentially violates the: (1) one-person, one-vote principle, which, in requiring roughly equal numbers of people among legislative districts, ensures representational equality and prohibits vote dilution based on where a person lives;<sup>13</sup> (2) the Voting Rights Act, which prohibits practices like prison based gerrymandering that dilute the voting strength of the minority communities where incarcerated people are from;<sup>14</sup> and (3) state constitutions, which often provide that people do not lose their residence by virtue of being incarcerated.<sup>15</sup>

**Given the transient and temporary nature of imprisonment, incarcerated people eat and sleep in their home communities for most of the decennial period.**

*Third*, the Bureau purports to count the “usual residence” of incarcerated people at their prison facilities because that is where they eat and sleep “most of the time.” Contrary to the Bureau’s rationale, it simply is not the case that imprisoned people usually eat and sleep “most of the time” in their prison facilities. The Census Day count has implications over the course of an entire decade, but typically state prison sentences are two to three years and incarcerated people “are frequently shuffled between facilities at the discretion of [prison] administrators.”<sup>16</sup> As of 2008 in New York, for example, the median time that an incarcerated individual remained at a particular facility was only 7.1 months.<sup>17</sup> In Georgia, the average incarcerated individual has been transferred four times and will stay at any one facility, on average, only nine months.<sup>18</sup>

The experiences of imprisoned people also demonstrate the transitory nature of prison life. \_\_\_\_\_, for example, was incarcerated in federal prison for twenty years, and in that time, he “was incarcerated in over a dozen different prisons in seven different states,” and “[a]ll of these sites were chosen by the prison system, not [him]self.”<sup>19</sup> Only one address remained consistent throughout \_\_\_\_\_ incarceration: his *home* address.<sup>20</sup> Given the involuntary and often temporary nature of incarceration, it is not surprising that “[u]pon release the vast majority [of incarcerated people] return to the community in which they lived prior to incarceration” and will eat and sleep there.<sup>21</sup>

**The Bureau’s proposed Residence Rule treats the disproportionately Black and Latino incarcerated population differently from other groups of people, who are predominately white.**

Like most incarcerated people, deployed military personnel are away from their homes temporarily on Census Day. But, under the proposed Residence Rule, deployed military personnel would receive the benefits of being counted by the Bureau as residents of their home address (rather than their temporary overseas address). Indeed, the Bureau

proposes in this Residence Rule to *change* how it counts military deployed personnel, a majority-white population.<sup>22</sup> One of its reasons for doing so is the Bureau’s concern for accurate data to support funding, planning, and services in military communities.<sup>23</sup>

Incarcerated people, who are disproportionately Black and Latino, are entitled to similar consideration by the Bureau. Inaccurately counting incarcerated individuals as “residents” of prisons negatively impacts their access to funding, planning, services, and other critical resources and support systems. Representatives of districts with imprisoned populations are incentivized to oppose criminal justice reforms, such as measures to end mass incarceration and felon disfranchisement laws, or the provision of resources for drug treatment or other rehabilitation programs.<sup>24</sup>

In short, the Bureau’s disparate treatment of deployed military personnel, a largely white population, and of incarcerated people, who are disproportionately racial minorities, even though both populations are temporarily away from their homes on Census Day and share the same need for access to funding, planning, and services, is irrational and unwarranted.<sup>25</sup>

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For these and other reasons that LDF set forth in its June 2015 comment letter, we strongly urge you to interpret the Residence Rule to count incarcerated people as residents of their last known, pre-arrest home address and treat them like other groups of people who may be away from their homes on Census Day, but remain true residents of their communities.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the proposed Residence Rule. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact \_\_\_\_\_, Senior Counsel, at \_\_\_\_\_ or me.

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<sup>1</sup> LDF—founded over 75 years ago under the direction of Thurgood Marshall—is the nation’s first civil rights and racial justice organization. An integral component of LDF’s mission continues to be the attainment of unfettered participation in political and civic life for all Americans, including Black Americans. As explained in this letter and previous communications with the Bureau, Black Americans’ political participation is impeded by redistricting and other policy decisions that are based on the Census Bureau’s inaccurate count of the “usual residence” of incarcerated people.

<sup>2</sup> *Franklin v. Massachusetts*, 505 U.S. 788, 804 (1992); *see also*, Letter from Leah C. Aden, Assistant Counsel, LDF, to Karen Humes, Chief, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, July 19, 2015, [http://www.naacpldf.org/files/case\\_issue/NAACP%20LDF%20Re%20Residence%20Rule.pdf](http://www.naacpldf.org/files/case_issue/NAACP%20LDF%20Re%20Residence%20Rule.pdf) (LDF incorporates its July 2015 comments herein); Prison Pol’y Initiative, *A sample of the comment letters submitted in 2015 to the Census Bureau calling for an end to prison gerrymandering*, <http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/letters/FRN2015.html> (last visited Sept. 1, 2016). Notably, the demand that the Bureau change the way that it counts incarcerated people did not begin only a year ago. For many years, LDF and other stakeholders have advocated for a change to the Bureau’s residence criteria for incarcerated people to no avail. *See, e.g.*, Letter from Stakeholders to Thomas Mesenbourg, Acting Director, U.S. Census Bureau, Feb. 14, 2013, <http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/letters/feb2013.html>.

<sup>3</sup> See also Lauren E. Glaze & Danielle Kaeble, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dep't of Justice, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 2013* (Dec. 2014), <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus13.pdf>; U.S. Census Bureau, *Quick Facts*, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/35,00> (last visited Sept. 1, 2016).

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, *Quick Facts*, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/00> (last visited Sept. 1, 2016); Federal Bureau of Prisons, Inmate Race (last updated Feb. 21, 2015), [http://www.bop.gov/about/statistics/statistics\\_inmate\\_race.jsp](http://www.bop.gov/about/statistics/statistics_inmate_race.jsp). Latino people, who are 17.6% of the U.S. population, are nearly twice as likely to be imprisoned as are white people. U.S. Census Bureau, *Quick Facts*, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/00> (last visited Sept. 1, 2016); Leah Sakala, *Breaking Down Mass Incarceration in the 2010 Census: State-by-State Incarceration Rates by Race/Ethnicity*, Prison Pol'y Initiative (May 28, 2014), <http://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/rates.html>.

<sup>5</sup> Bruce Drake, *Incarceration gap widens between whites and blacks*, Pew Research Ctr. (Sept. 6, 2013), <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2013/09/06/incarceration-gap-between-whites-and-blackswidens>.

<sup>6</sup> See Kenneth Johnson, *Demographic Trends in Rural and Small Town America*, Carsey Inst., Univ. of New Hampshire, at 24, fig. 17 (2006), <http://scholars.unh.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1004&context=carsey>, (“[T]he proportion of the rural population that is non-Hispanic white (82[%]) is higher than in metropolitan areas (66[%]).”); see also David Hamsher, *Comment, Counted Out Twice—Power, Representation, & the “Usual Residence Rule” in the Enumeration of Prisoners: A State-Based Approach to Correcting Flawed Census Data*, 96 J. Crim. L. & Criminology 299, 311 (2005) (Between 1995 and 2005—during the heyday of the “war on drugs” and the era of burgeoning mass incarceration—“a new rural prison ... opened on average every [15] days in the United States.”) (“Counted Out Twice”); Dale E. Ho, *Captive Constituents: Prison-Based Gerrymandering and the Current Redistricting Cycle*, 22 Stan. L. & Pol’y Rev. 355 (2011) (Only about 20% of the U.S. population resides in rural communities, yet approximately 40% of incarcerated persons nationwide are imprisoned rurally) (“Captive Constituents”); Taren Stinebrickner-Kauffman, *Counting Matters: Prison Inmates, Population Bases, and “One Person, One Vote”*, 11 Va. J. Soc. Pol’y & L. 229, 272 (2004) (similar).

<sup>7</sup> LDF, *Free the Vote: Unlocking Democracy in the Cells and on the Streets*, <http://www.naacpldf.org/files/publications/Free%20the%20Vote.pdf> (last visited Sept. 1, 2016).

<sup>8</sup> Brent Staples, *The Racist Origins of Felon Disenfranchisement*, N.Y. Times (Nov. 18, 2014), <http://www.nytimes.com/2014/11/19/opinion/the-racist-origins-of-felon-disenfranchisement.html>; Christopher Uggen, Sarah Shannon & Jeff Manza, *State-Level Estimates of Felon Disenfranchisement in the United States, 2010*, The Sentencing Project, 1 (July 2012), [http://sentencingproject.org/doc/publications/fd\\_State\\_Level\\_Estimates\\_of\\_Felon\\_Disen\\_2010.pdf](http://sentencingproject.org/doc/publications/fd_State_Level_Estimates_of_Felon_Disen_2010.pdf).

<sup>9</sup> See Voting While Incarcerated: A Tool Kit for Advocates Seeking to Register, and Facilitate Voting by Eligible People in Jail, Am. Civ. Liberties Union & Right to Vote (Sept. 2005), [http://www.aclu.org/pdfs/votingrights/votingwhileincarc\\_20051123.pdf](http://www.aclu.org/pdfs/votingrights/votingwhileincarc_20051123.pdf); The Sentencing Project, *Fact Sheet: Felony Disenfranchisement Laws* (2015), <http://www.sentencingproject.org/wpcontent/uploads/2015/12/Felony-Disenfranchisement-Laws-in-the-US.pdf>.

<sup>10</sup> For example, a representative of a district with a prison population in Anamosa, Iowa, when asked whether he considered incarcerated people to be his constituents, said: “They don’t vote, so, I guess, not really.” Sam Roberts, *Census Bureau’s Counting of Prisoners Benefits Some Rural Voting Districts*, N.Y. Times (Oct. 23, 2008), <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/10/24/us/politics/24census.html>. And, a New York legislator representing a district containing thousands of incarcerated individuals asserted: “given a choice between the district’s cows and the district’s prisoners, he would ‘take his chances’ with the cows, because ‘[t]hey would be more likely to vote for me.’” Letter from

Justin Levitt, Professor, Loyola Law School, to Karen Humes, Chief, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, at 4 (July 20, 2015), <http://redistricting.ils.edu/other/2015%20census%20residence%20comment.pdf> (“Levitt Letter”); *see also* Todd A. Breitbart, Comment, 2020 Decennial Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations, Docket No. 150409353-5353-01, at 2 (July 18, 2015), [http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/letters/Todd\\_Breitbart\\_comment\\_letter.pdf](http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/letters/Todd_Breitbart_comment_letter.pdf) (legislators “do not offer the prisoners the ‘constituent services’ that they provide to permanent residents of their districts”).

<sup>11</sup> For example, virtually all of Maryland’s legislators reported that “they would be more likely to consider persons from their district who are incarcerated elsewhere to be their constituents.” Representative-Inmate Survey, Senate Education, Health, and Environmental Affairs Committee, Bill File: 2010 Md. S.B. 400, at 22-28; *see also*, Levitt Letter, *supra* n.10, at 4.

<sup>12</sup> Fortunately, in recognition of the problems with how the Bureau counts incarcerated people, four states—California, Delaware, New York, and Maryland—and over 200 local jurisdictions have adjusted the Bureau’s flawed data to prevent prison-based gerrymandering. *Local Governments That Avoid Prison-Based Gerrymandering*, Prison Pol’y Initiative (last updated May 13, 2016), <http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/local/>; Erika L. Wood, *Implementing Reform: How Maryland & New York Ended Prison Gerrymandering*, Demos at 7 (2014), <http://www.demos.org/publication/implementingreform-how-maryland-new-york-ended-prison-gerrymandering>. Fourteen other states—Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin—have considered legislation to end prison gerrymandering statewide, with some of those bills passing one chamber. *See* Prison Gerrymandering Project, Legislation, Prison Pol’y Initiative, <http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/legislation.html> (listing the various bills).

<sup>13</sup> The Equal Protection Clause of the U.S. Constitution is violated when the weight of a citizen’s vote and his access to representation is “made to depend on where he lives.” *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 567 (1964). Indeed, the one-person, one-vote principle is meant to “prevent debasement of voting power and diminution of access to elected representatives.” *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, 531 (1969).

<sup>14</sup> 52 U.S.C. § 10301; *see also* *Bartlett v. Strickland*, 556 U.S. 1, 10-11 (2009).

<sup>15</sup> *See, e.g.*, Levitt Letter, *supra* n.10 (referencing 28 state laws, that “explicitly provid[e] that incarceration does not itself change legal or electoral residence”).

<sup>16</sup> Letter from Peter Wagner, Executive Director, Prison Policy Initiative, to Karen Humes, Chief, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, at 3 (July 20, 2015), [http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/letters/prison\\_policy\\_frn\\_census\\_july\\_20\\_2015.pdf](http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/letters/prison_policy_frn_census_july_20_2015.pdf).

<sup>17</sup> Letter from Juan Cartagena, President & General Counsel, LatinoJustice PRLDEF, *et al.*, to Karen Humes, Chief, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau (Aug. 22, 2016), [http://preview.latinojustice.org/briefing\\_room/press\\_releases/LatinoJustice\\_PRLDEF\\_Reply\\_Comment\\_Letter\\_to\\_US\\_Census\\_Proposed\\_2020\\_Decennial\\_Residence\\_Rule\\_and\\_Residence\\_Situations\\_81\\_Fed\\_Reg\\_42\\_577.pdf](http://preview.latinojustice.org/briefing_room/press_releases/LatinoJustice_PRLDEF_Reply_Comment_Letter_to_US_Census_Proposed_2020_Decennial_Residence_Rule_and_Residence_Situations_81_Fed_Reg_42_577.pdf) (“LJP Letter”).

<sup>18</sup> *Id.*; *see also* Letter from the Vera Institute of Justice to Karen Humes, Chief, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau (Aug. 31, 2016) (reporting for three other states—Washington, Oregon, and Nebraska—that, as of April 1, 2015, the median length of stay for a person at a prison facility was 9 months and that, in 2013, the estimated national average length of jail stays was only 23 days).

<sup>19</sup> Alison Walsh, “Over a dozen prisons in several different states”: Letter to Census Bureau describes temporary nature of incarceration, Prison Pol’y Initiative (Aug. 5, 2016), [http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/news/2016/08/05/comment\\_15/](http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/news/2016/08/05/comment_15/).

<sup>20</sup> *Id.*

<sup>21</sup> Kenneth Prewitt, *Forward, Accuracy Counts: Incarcerated People & The Census*, Brennan Ctr. For Justice (April 8, 2004), [http://www.brennancenter.org/sites/default/files/legacy/d/RV4\\_AccuracyCounts.pdf](http://www.brennancenter.org/sites/default/files/legacy/d/RV4_AccuracyCounts.pdf).

For a thorough review of the fact that most incarcerated people do not eat and sleep “most of the

time” at the correctional facility where they happen to be on Census Day, *see* the Letter from Peter Wagner, Executive Director, Prison Policy Initiative, and Brenda Wright, Demos, Vice President of Policy and Legal Strategies, to Karen Humes, Chief, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau (Sept. 1, 2016) (“Wagner & Wright Letter”).

<sup>22</sup> War and Sacrifice in the Post-9/11 Era: Chapter 6: A Profile of the Modern Military, Pew Research Center: Social Demographic Trends, Oct. 5, 2011, <http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2011/10/05/chapter-6-a-profile-of-the-modern-military/> (reporting that “Whites still comprise the bulk of America’s fighting forces”)

<sup>23</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 81 Fed. Reg. 42,577 at 42579 (proposed June 30, 2016), available at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-06-30/pdf/2016-15372.pdf> (referencing comments the Census Bureau received on its proposed Residence Criteria for the military overseas).

<sup>24</sup> Ho, *Captive Constituents*, *supra* n.6, at 356 (Prison-based gerrymandering “incentiviz[es] opposition to criminal justice reforms that would decrease reliance on mass incarceration”); *id.* at 364-64 (Since the political power of areas where prison facilities are located “depends in some measure on a continuing influx of prisoners, legislators from prison districts have a strong incentive to oppose criminal justice reforms that might decrease incarceration rates.”); Hamsher, *Counted Out Twice*, *supra* n.6, at 310 (Due to prison-based gerrymandering, “political power is shifted from those communities most afflicted by crime to those communities most interested in gaining from incarceration—potentially at the expense of any alternative means of retribution, crime prevention, drug treatment, or rehabilitation.”); Andréa L. Maddan, *Enslavement to Imprisonment: How the Usual Residence Rule Resurrects the Three-Fifths Clause and Challenges the Fourteenth Amendment*, 15 Rutgers Race & L. Rev. 310, 326 (2014) (“Since apportionment is also about resources, the repercussions of moving money and power away from the hometown of the prisoner means less resources to foster the societal re-integration that he or she deserves.”)

<sup>25</sup> *See supra* n.17. The LJP Letter (at 2-6) adeptly explain various other populations, like boarding students and members of Congress—who are largely white and wealthy—whom the Bureau counts as residents of their home communities, unlike its treatment of incarcerated people, despite that boarding students and Congressional members *choose* to be away from their homes on Census Day. *See also supra* n.21. The Wagner and Wright Letter, in addition to boarding students and Congressional members, critically explains how the Bureau counts visitors, newborn babies, and truck drivers at their homes on Census Day, despite that they, like incarcerated people, happen to be away temporarily on that day.

c00504

I submit this comment in response to the Proposed Census 2020 Rules on Residence Criteria and Situations 81 Fed. Reg. 42,577. In order to adhere to the constitutional purpose of the decennial census and to reduce the adverse consequences the current rule permits, I urge the Census Bureau revise its residence rules to count incarcerated individuals at their homes or previous addresses rather than at their correctional facilities.

I send this comment as a private individual with well over a decade of relevant experience. I \_\_\_\_\_ the University of Michigan Population Studies Center, where I continue to use decennial census (including PL94-171, demographic profile, summary file 1, and summary file 2 data) and American Community Survey data daily. \_\_\_\_\_, I \_\_\_\_\_ a guide to the American Community Survey for the media distributed by the Census Bureau. Currently, I also \_\_\_\_\_ Georgetown University Law Center in Washington, D.C. Should you have any questions related to this comment, please feel free to contact me at \_\_\_\_\_.



The Census Bureau's proposed residence rule appears to rely on faulty reasons for its current proposed residence rules vis-à-vis incarcerated individuals. The proposed residence rule intends to count inmates of prisons, jails, and other correctional facilities at their institutions.<sup>1</sup> To explain its reasoning for adopting the rule, the Census Bureau has expressed that it relies on a guide originating from the Census Act of 1790 to count individuals where they "sleep and live most of the time." However, no such text exists in that Act.<sup>2</sup> As written, the Act places some emphasis on an individual's connection to a family.<sup>3</sup> Nothing is prescribed about counting where people sleep. Instead, the guide that the Census Bureau relies on appears to simply be tradition and therefore more flexible to evolve.

In fact, although the Census Bureau has relied on this guide, the residence rules neither follow this guide absolutely nor should they. The proposed residence rules already create exceptions such as for boarding school students and military members on deployment.<sup>4</sup> Neither would this be the first time the Census Bureau has made minor changes to whom they count and where for the purposes of apportionment and representation. For decades the Census Bureau has varied its rules for the overseas military population.<sup>5</sup> The Census Bureau should similarly extend such flexibility to the residence rules for the incarcerated population.

Additionally, the Census Bureau has counted the incarcerated population differently in previous censuses. Particularly noteworthy, shortly before Census Day in 2010, Director Groves claimed for Census 2010 that the Census Bureau would count those in local jails awaiting trial at their home addresses as opposed to the jails.<sup>6</sup> That is not an isolated anomaly. The census has defined inmates differently over time; for several decades starting in 1850, the census treated inmates as family members under the head-of-household jailor.<sup>7</sup> Recognizing some of the instant arguments, the 1900 Census specifically asked about the prisoners' residences, acknowledging that "[M]any prisoners are incarcerated in a state or county of which they are not permanent residents."<sup>8</sup> Instructions for enumerators directed that "In every case, therefore, enter the name of the county and state in which the prisoner is known, or claims to reside."<sup>9</sup>

As the Census Bureau has already created exceptions when applying its guide, the question of whether the Census Bureau *can* count the incarcerated population at their homes or previous addresses has been answered. The question remains whether the Census Bureau *should* create an exception to its guide for the incarcerated population. The Census Bureau may favor counting the incarcerated population at the facilities to reduce administrative costs or to increase accuracy – two relevant goals that must be remembered when conducting the decennial effort.

As the Census Bureau already works with several states to provide adjusted data counting the incarcerated population at their homes, the costs do not appear to be prohibitive. Instead, counting the incarcerated population at their homes as the standard would remove redundancies involved with preparing parallel sets of data for those states that request it. The willingness of the Census Bureau to provide an alternative set of data invites a question of whether there really can be two correct location options to count the incarcerated population. Upon some reflection, it seems clear that one of the options aligns much more closely with the purpose of the decennial census. Since the first census of the United States in 1790, the federal government has administered the enumeration with parallel aims. Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution expressly mandates the decennial census for the purpose of determining representation in Congress.<sup>10</sup> Although, seeing an opportunity to efficiently collect data to better administer government, James Madison urged Congress to include a

question about occupation on the first census.<sup>11</sup> Madison stated that the question would aid “know[ing] in what proportion to distribute the benefits resulting from an efficient General Government.”<sup>12</sup> The Census Bureau continues to collect such supplemental data today, and the census remains an invaluable source of social and demographic data beyond serving its constitutional purpose of determining representation. However, even in 1790, Madison highlighted the importance of conducting the census for its constitutional purpose while at the same time dismissing probable complications respondents would encounter answering their occupations.<sup>13</sup> Madison recognized that accuracy in properly allocating representation should be prioritized well ahead of accuracy in the supplemental content. As the Census Bureau considers the residence rules, it might gain from remembering Madison’s perspective.

The proposed residence rule counting incarcerated persons at their institutions will give an inaccurate count because the constitution mandates the decennial census first for the purpose of establishing representation. Those politicians representing the districts where inmates live and sleep most of time rarely represent the interests of inmates.<sup>14</sup> Meanwhile, inmates retain an entitlement to vote in only two states: Maine and Vermont.<sup>15</sup> Representatives have incentives to respond and answer to voters. Those interests of inmates are often represented best in the districts where inmates previously lived and will frequently return after serving their sentences. Inmates have more social ties to those home districts, where family and friends are more likely to share interests. If an inmate requires assistance from an elected official, any response is likely to be at the behest of a family member or friend who votes.<sup>16</sup> Accordingly, counting inmates at their homes would provide representation more aligned with the interests than under the current rule.

Additionally, those living in districts with prisons benefit from having a greater voice compared to those districts without a prison. As pointed out in by the federal judge in *Calvin v. Jefferson County Board of Commissioners*, “. . . the scheme gives the non-incarcerated population of [a district with a prison] (whether they vote or not) an increased ability to access and influence their representatives and increased opportunities to reap the benefits of that influence.”<sup>17</sup> However, the proposed residence rule would continue this scheme placing non-voting incarcerated populations in districts and magnifying the voice of voters in the district relative to the voice of voters in neighboring districts without prisons.

Consequently, the proposed residence rules fail to adhere to the constitutional purpose for the decennial census. Instead, the proposed census residence rules perpetuate absurd consequences to vote dilution and gerrymandering that have grown more pervasive in recent decades. Other comments responding to the notice will no doubt describe some of these absurd consequences.<sup>18</sup> What remains clear is that counting a densely populated prison population of thousands of disenfranchised individuals within the institution as opposed to at their homes or previous addresses threatens fair and just legislative representation.

These consequences mean that the proposed residence rule, while potentially complying with the traditional interpretation of the “usual residence,” will contravene both the constitutional purpose of the census and likely the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Furthermore, because the proposed residence rule likely violates the Equal Protection Clause and also impacts minorities at much higher rates than whites, the proposed residence rule may also violate the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Although

counting inmates at their facilities may lead to an accurate count for the purposes of supplemental questions, what benefit does such accuracy provide to a count that is clearly wrong?

This comment joins many others urging the Census Bureau to revise the residence rule in order to count inmates at their home or previous address. Making this change will ensure the residence rule remains faithful to the constitutional purpose of the census and remains compliant with the protections afforded under the Constitution.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the proposed residence rules. I ask the Census Bureau reconsider the residence rules to count the incarcerated population at their homes and previous addresses.

<sup>1</sup> Proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations, 81 Fed. Reg. 42,577 (U.S. Dep't of Commerce June 30, 2016) [hereinafter *Proposed Rules*].

<sup>2</sup> The full text of the relevant section of the act reads as follows:

*Be it enacted*, That every person whose usual place of abode shall be in any family on the aforesaid first Monday in August next, shall be returned as of such family; and the name of every person who shall be an inhabitant of any district, but without a settled place of residence, shall be inserted in the column of the aforesaid schedule, which is allotted for the heads of families, in that division where he or she shall be on the said first Monday in August next, and every person occasionally absent at the time of the enumerations, as belonging to that place in which he usually resides in the United States. Census Act of 1790, § 5 (noted as “Rules for ascertaining residence.”).

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*

<sup>4</sup> Proposed Rules, *supra* note 1.

<sup>5</sup> See, e.g., *2010 Census: Counting Americans Overseas as Part of the Census Would Not Be Feasible: Hearing Before the H.S. Comm. on Tech., Info., Pol., Intergovernmental Relations and the Census, Comm. on Gov't Reform.*, (testimony of Patricia A. Dalton, Director, Strategic Issues of the Gov't Accountability Office; report GAO-04-1077TT).

<sup>6</sup> Robert M. Groves, *So, How Do You Handle Prisons?*, U.S. CENSUS BUREAU: DIRECTOR'S BLOG (Mar. 1, 2010), <http://directorsblog.blogs.census.gov/2010/03/01/so-how-do-you-handle-prisons/> (accessed Aug. 31, 2016).

<sup>7</sup> PANEL ON RESIDENCE RULES IN THE DECENNIAL CENSUS, ONCE, ONLY ONCE, AND IN THE RIGHT PLACE: RESIDENCE RULES IN THE DECENNIAL CENSUS 84, (Daniel L. Cork and Paul R. Voss eds., 2006).

<sup>8</sup> *Id.*

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*

<sup>10</sup> U.S. CONST. Art. I, § 2, cl. 3 (originally the census also served to establish the tax liabilities of the states).

<sup>11</sup> 1 ANNALS OF CONG. 1145-47 (1790) (Joseph Gales ed. 1834).

<sup>12</sup> *Id.* at 1147.

<sup>13</sup> *Id.* at 1145-46.

<sup>14</sup> See, e.g., Sam Roberts, *Census Bureau's Counting of Prisoners Benefits Some Rural Voting Districts*, N.Y. TIMES (Oct. 23, 2008), <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/10/24/us/politics/24census.html> (quoting a city councilman who stated that he did not consider the approximately 1,300 prisoners in his district as constituents because they could not vote even though the district had only 58 non-prisoners); Letter from Rep. Jeff Irwin, Mich. H.R., to Karen Humes, Chief, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau (July 14, 2015) (available from [http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/letters/Rep\\_Jeff\\_Irwin\\_FRN\\_letter.pdf](http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/letters/Rep_Jeff_Irwin_FRN_letter.pdf)).

	<p><sup>15</sup> NATIONAL COUNCIL OF STATE LEGISLATURES: FELON VOTING RIGHTS, <a href="http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/felon-voting-rights.aspx">http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/felon-voting-rights.aspx</a> (last visited July 27, 2016).</p> <p><sup>16</sup> <i>C.f.</i>, Davidson v. City of Cranston, C.A. No. 14-91L, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 67674, at *11-13 (May 24, 2016 D.R.I.).</p> <p><sup>17</sup> Calvin v. Jefferson Cty. Bd. of Comm’rs, No. 4:15CV131-MW/CAS, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 36121, at *3 (Mar. 19, 2016 N.D. Fla.) (finding that a district with a prison composing a large share of a district’s population was unconstitutional).</p> <p><sup>18</sup> See e.g., Davidson v. City of Cranston, C.A. No. 14-91L, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 67674, at *1-2 (May 24, 2016 D.R.I.); Calvin v. Jefferson Cty. Bd. of Comm’rs, No. 4:15CV131-MW/CAS, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 36121, at *3 (Mar. 19, 2016 N.D. Fla.); Matt Dixon, <i>Republican Lawmaker Says Inmates Key to Defeating Corrine Brown</i>, Politico, (Sept. 23, 2015), <a href="http://www.politico.com/states/florida/story/2015/09/republican-lawmaker-says-inmates-key-to-defeating-corrine-brown-025870">http://www.politico.com/states/florida/story/2015/09/republican-lawmaker-says-inmates-key-to-defeating-corrine-brown-025870</a>; Tia Mitchell, <i>U.S. Rep. Corrine Brown Responds to Rep. Janet Adkins Remarks about Inmates in Her District</i>, FLORIDA TIMES-UNION: POLITIJAX (Sept. 24, 2015), <a href="http://jacksonville.com/opinion/blog/403455/tia-mitchell/2015-09-24/us-rep-corrine-brown-responds-rep-janet-adkins-remarks#">http://jacksonville.com/opinion/blog/403455/tia-mitchell/2015-09-24/us-rep-corrine-brown-responds-rep-janet-adkins-remarks#</a>; Sam Roberts, <i>Census Bureau’s Counting of Prisoners Benefits Some Rural Voting Districts</i>, N.Y. TIMES (Oct. 23, 2008), <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2008/10/24/us/politics/24census.html">http://www.nytimes.com/2008/10/24/us/politics/24census.html</a>.</p>
c00505	<p>Because of the possibility that persons in various areas of the country may be displaced by natural disasters or emergencies such as hurricanes or earthquakes, there should be a category of persons described as "temporarily moved persons due to emergencies." Such persons should be counted as residing, for census purposes, in their normal prior residential locations, if they state the intention to live in that normal location, if possible, following their move for emergency purposes. A reason for counting such temporarily moved persons in their normal prior residence locations is that federal aid for rebuilding or infrastructure restoration may be based upon the number of persons occupying a given location, and the location to which people intend to return and reside should be the place where they are counted for determination of population for which infrastructure or restoration aid should be made. Hurricanes in the South, or earthquakes on the West Coast may cause temporary dislocation of people, but their intended future residence should be allowed to be stated as their residence before displacement by emergency.</p>
c00506	<p>The Pennsylvania Institutional Law Project (the “Project”), by and through its undersigned counsel, submits this comment in response to the Census Bureau’s Federal Register notice regarding the Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 Fed. Reg. 42,577 (June 30, 2016); see also 81 Fed. Reg. 48,365 (July 25, 2016) (extending the deadline for public comments).</p> <p>The Project delivers civil legal services to the institutional population of Pennsylvania. The Project was created and designed to meet the needs of low income residents of Pennsylvania’s prisons, jails, state hospitals, and state centers. The goal of the Project is to ensure equal access to justice for indigent institutionalized persons.</p> <p>The Bureau’s proposal to continue counting incarcerated people at the particular facility that they happen to be located at on Census Day ignores the transience of incarceration. If made final, this proposal will mean another decade of decisions in many states based on a Census that counts incarcerated people in the wrong place. The Bureau’s proposal also will jeopardize the right of certain groups to equal participation in our democracy, and will promote distortion of</p>

districts for local, state, and federal elections. And as detailed below, the Bureau's proposal is inconsistent with Pennsylvania laws relating to redistricting and to voting by people incarcerated for misdemeanors or while awaiting trial. For all of these reasons, the Project opposes this proposal and requests that the Census Bureau reconsider its proposed Residence Rule.

### **An Incarcerated Person's "Usual Residence" Is Not His Cell**

The Census Bureau defines "usual residence" as the place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time," but fails to follow that rule when counting incarcerated people. The proposal's comments explain that "counting prisoners anywhere other than the facility would violate the concept of usual residence, since the majority of people in prisons live and sleep most of the time at the prison." This overlooks the fact that a large percentage of inmates are pretrial detainees or misdemeanants who are incarcerated only for a matter of days or weeks. In Pennsylvania's jails, this category of inmates numbers about 38,000 on any given day, with an expected average length of stay of 67 days.<sup>1</sup> Nationally, the period of incarceration for such inmates is even shorter, averaging just 23 days.<sup>2</sup> By lumping in these inmates with prisoners serving long sentences, the proposal would unjustifiably treat them differently from "people who travel seasonally between residences (for example, snowbirds)," whom the Bureau will count at their primary residences. The Bureau's failure to update its rules regarding incarcerated persons is particularly misguided given that the Bureau decided that other populations – deployed overseas military and juveniles staying in residential treatment centers – should be counted in their home location even if they are sleeping elsewhere on Census Day.

Even as applied to inmates serving terms longer than a few weeks, counting incarcerated people as if they were residents of the facility where they happen to be located on Census Day does not reflect the reality of our communities. First, such inmates may be frequently and involuntarily transferred from facility to facility, and thus do not have any one prison as their "usual residence." Second, the Bureau already counts students in boarding schools at their home

On a state level, the Bureau's proposal is directly at odds with the Pennsylvania statute regarding the "residence of electors." The statute provides that "no individual who is confined in a penal institution shall be deemed a resident of the election district where the institution is located. The individual shall be deemed to reside where the individual was last registered before being confined in the penal institution, or if there was no registration prior to confinement, the individual shall be deemed to reside at the last known address before confinement." 25 Pa. C.S. § 1302(3). Pennsylvania failed to make adjustments to the 2010 Census data to account for

inmates' residences as part of its most recent decennial redistricting, and if the Bureau makes final its proposed rule, there is a risk that Pennsylvania will again rely on Census data that are incompatible with this state statute. The proposed rule is also incompatible with Pennsylvania's elections laws insofar as Pennsylvanians incarcerated for misdemeanors or while awaiting trial do not lose their right to vote; such inmates must register to vote at their home addresses and vote in elections for their home districts.<sup>3</sup>

### **Counting Inmates As Residents Of Their Cells Promotes Illegal Gerrymandering**

In addition to creating an inconsistency with Pennsylvania law, the Bureau's failure to update its residence rules is particularly disturbing because federal courts around the country have begun to recognize that the Bureau's prison count can result in constitutional violations of one-person, one-vote requirements. Counting incarcerated people at the location of the facility may violate equal representation requirements, and it will ensure legal challenges to the constitutionality of redistricting plans at the state and local level. There have already been successful federal constitutional challenges to prison gerrymandering in Jefferson County, Florida and Cranston, Rhode Island. *See Calvin v. Jefferson Cnty. Bd. of Comm'rs*, No. 4:15-cv-131, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 36121 (N.D. Fla. Mar. 19, 2016); *Davidson v. City of Cranston*, No. 14-cv-91, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 67674 (D.R.I. May 24, 2016). In each case, the court found that a county or city had violated the Fourteenth Amendment by treating inmates as residents of their cells, resulting in a map in which a sizable percentage of the "constituents" of one district consisted of inmates, thus exaggerating the district's overall population in violation of the one-person, one-vote requirement. The Bureau's failure to change the way it counts incarcerated populations will ensure that these constitutional challenges accelerate in the coming decade, burdening taxpayers and injecting uncertainty into the redistricting process.

These challenges are being raised in no small part because the Bureau's 2010 Census practice of designating a prison cell as a residence concentrated a population that is disproportionately male, urban, and black or Latino into just a few thousand Census blocks, which typically are located far from the actual homes of the incarcerated individuals. For example, 35.7% of Pennsylvania's state prison population comes from just two counties: Philadelphia County and Allegheny County (the core of the greater Pittsburgh area),<sup>4</sup> but these prisoners are nearly all housed in rural areas of the state that are demographically very distinct from these two large cities. When unadjusted Census data are used for redistricting, the resulting maps illegally inflate the political power of the areas where the prisons are located and dilute the political power of all other urban, suburban, and rural areas without large prisons.

American demographics and living situations have changed drastically in the two centuries since the first Census, and the Census has evolved in response to many of these changes in order to continue to provide an accurate picture of the nation's population. The country's exploding prison population requires the Bureau to adapt once again. As a result, what made sense in 1790, or even 1950, no longer makes sense. Nationally, the incarcerated population totaled less than 326,000 in 1970 but now is nearly 2 million. Pennsylvania's rate of incarceration has mirrored the national average: the number of state prisoners in Pennsylvania grew from 8,112 in 1980 to 49,914 in 2015, more than a six-fold increase.

Because of this explosion in the incarcerated population, counting incarcerated people at the location of the facility measurably distorts legislative representation on the basis of race and ethnicity. In Pennsylvania, Hispanic and black residents make up 61% of the total incarcerated population, but only 17% of the statewide population. Inversely, white residents make up 79% of the total Pennsylvania population but account for only 39% of the incarcerated population. Furthermore, state prison inmates are 48% black, 41% white, 11% Hispanic, and 1% other.<sup>5</sup> As a result, the 2020 Census data, if not adjusted to comply with 25 Pa. C.S. § 1302(3), would lead to distorted district maps for Pennsylvania at the federal, state, and local levels. Specifically, such maps would include some rural districts with significantly fewer true residents than some urban districts. This would not only present a classic violation of the one-person, one-vote requirement, as in *Calvin* and *Davidson*, but would also result in racially distorted maps that give overrepresentation to predominantly white constituencies.

Such a post-2020 map would repeat a persistent problem in Pennsylvania. For example, after the 2010 Census, Pennsylvania's Legislative Reapportionment Commission failed to adjust Census data to account for inmates' home addresses when it drew state legislative maps. As a result, there are now three state House districts—House Districts 69, 76, and 123—in which over 6.5% of the population consists of inmates in state and federal prisons, virtually all of whom are disenfranchised. The inflated representation for these districts has come at the expense of representation for residents of other parts of the state, most notably in the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh urban cores.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Residence Rule and Residence Situations as the Bureau strives to follow the residence rule and count everyone in the right place. The Project believes that in order to produce an accurate and legally compliant 2020 Census, the Bureau must count incarcerated people at their homes.

	<p><sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, <i>Census of Jails: Population Changes, 1999–2013</i>, at 15, available at <a href="http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cjpc9913.pdf">http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cjpc9913.pdf</a>.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> <i>Id.</i></p> <p><sup>3</sup> Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of State, <i>Voting Rights of Convicted Felons, Convicted Misdemeanants and Pretrial Detainees</i>, available at <a href="http://www.votespa.com/en-us/Documents/Convicted_felon_brochure.pdf">http://www.votespa.com/en-us/Documents/Convicted_felon_brochure.pdf</a>.</p> <p><sup>4</sup> Inmate Statistics, available at <a href="http://www.cor.pa.gov/About%20Us/Statistics/Documents/Year%20End%20-%20Calendar%20-%20Inmate%20Statistics.pdf">http://www.cor.pa.gov/About%20Us/Statistics/Documents/Year%20End%20-%20Calendar%20-%20Inmate%20Statistics.pdf</a>.</p> <p><sup>5</sup> <i>Id.</i></p>
c00507	<p>(Apropos Krista Brewer's opinion piece in the Guardian: <a href="https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2016/aug/25/prison-gerrymandering-voting-incarceration">https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2016/aug/25/prison-gerrymandering-voting-incarceration</a>) (and pertaining to "I. Comments on Prisoners"), I strongly ask the Census to reconsider its policy on counting prisoners as residents in their areas of incarceration as opposed to home communities. A number of people maintain residency in their home states despite living and working elsewhere. I cannot add anything beyond what has already been summarized in the 160+ comments received.</p>
c00508	<p>It is imperative that people in prison not be counted as residents of the location of the prison but rather from the cities and towns in which they lived prior to their incarceration. Otherwise the numbers are inaccurate, skewed and the necessary resources are allotted to the wrong locales. Thank you for understanding this and making the necessary adjustments for this census period.</p>
c00509	<p>Common Cause/PA submits this comment in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016). Our organization strongly urges you to begin counting incarcerated individuals at their home addresses, rather than at the particular facility at which they happen to be located on Census Day.</p> <p>For over four decades Common Cause/PA has been working to ensure that every citizen of our state who is entitled to vote has the opportunity to do so – and that every vote is counted as cast. However, voters also must believe their votes are meaningful if they are going to participate in elections, and have the opportunity to hold their elected officials accountable. That means we must have competitive elections and every voter's vote must have nearly equal value. When incarcerated individuals – <i>who cannot vote in Pennsylvania</i> – are counted by the census at their penal facility residence instead of their pre-incarceration home address, that translates into inflated populations for penal institution municipalities, and hence the respective congressional and legislative districts. This skews the redistricting process. To ensure that every citizen's vote carries relatively equal weight when legislative and congressional districts are designed, incarcerated persons must be counted at their pre-sentencing addresses.</p> <p>As you know, American demographics and living situations have changed drastically in the 226 years since the first Census, and the Census has evolved in response to many of these changes in order to continue to provide an accurate picture of the nation. Today, the growth in the prison population requires the Census to update its methodology again.</p> <p>The need for change in the “usual residence” rule, as it relates to incarcerated persons, has been growing over the last few decades. As recently as the 1980s, the incarcerated population in the U.S. totaled less than half a million. But since then, the number of incarcerated people has more than quadrupled, to over two million people behind bars. The manner in which this population is counted now has huge implications for the accuracy of the Census, and ultimately on the fairness of redistricting.</p>



By designating a prison cell as a residence in the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau concentrated a population that is disproportionately male, urban, and African-American or Latino into just 5,393 Census blocks that are located far from the actual homes of incarcerated people. In Pennsylvania, this has resulted in significant skewing of legislative and congressional districts – especially in its more rural counties. Pennsylvania has 18 congressional districts with average populations of 710,401 residents. Over 61,000 inmates are incarcerated in 26 state and 8 federal prisons which are dispersed across twelve of those congressional districts (six districts have no state prisons), according to the PA Dept. of Corrections and Federal Bureau of Prisons. Five congressional districts have one state prison; four have two state prisons; two have three state prisons; and the very large rural 5<sup>th</sup> Congressional District has seven state prisons. The problem becomes even more severe when it is applied to the much smaller state senate and legislative districts which respectively average 254,048 and 62,573 residents.

In June of 2016, research conducted for Common Cause/PA provided the following information about the impact prison populations have on representation in the state legislature and Congress.

8 federal correctional institutions house 12,676 inmates

26 state correction institutions house 48,393 inmates

Average PA Congressional district population is 710,401

Average PA State Senate District population is 254,048

Average PA House District population is 62,573

Smallest Congressional District population is 694,973

Smallest State Senate District population is 243,946

Smallest State House District population is 60,110

Without their prison populations 11 PA State House districts would be smaller than the smallest current district (House districts 8, 19, 50, 63, 84, 87, 117, 123, 146, 159, 175,)

Without their prison populations seven PA State Senate districts would be smaller than the smallest current district (Senate districts 20, 23, 24, 34, 41, 49, 50)

Without their prison populations four Congressional districts would be smaller than the smallest current district (5, 9, 10, 11)

NOTE: These data do not include any information about county or municipal detention centers.

Currently, four states (California, Delaware, Maryland, and New York) are taking a state-wide approach to adjust the Census' population totals to count incarcerated people at home, and over 200 counties and municipalities all individually adjust population data to avoid prison gerrymandering when drawing their local government districts.

But this ad hoc approach is neither efficient nor universally implementable. The Massachusetts legislature concluded that its state constitution did not allow it to pass similar legislation, so it sent the Bureau a resolution in 2014 urging the Bureau to tabulate incarcerated

	<p>persons at their home addresses. <i>See</i> The Massachusetts General Court Resolution “Urging the Census Bureau to Provide Redistricting Data that Counts Prisoners in a Manner Consistent with the Principles of ‘One Person, One Vote’” (Adopted by the Senate on July 31, 2014 and the House of Representatives on August 14, 2014). Pennsylvania Election Code (25 Pa. C.S. §1302(3)), states “[N]o individual who is confined in a penal institution shall be deemed a resident of the election district where the institution is located. The individual shall be deemed to reside where the individual was last registered before being confined in the penal institution, or if there was no registration prior to confinement, the individual shall be deemed to reside at the last known address before confinement.” However, Common Cause/PA was informed that for redistricting purposes inmates are counted at their place of incarceration.</p> <p>Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Residence Rule and Residence Situations as the Bureau strives to count everyone in the right place in keeping with changes in society and population realities. Because Common Cause/PA believes in a population count that accurately represents communities, we urge you to count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p> <p><u>Sources</u>  Population Data for Legislative and Senatorial Districts: <a href="http://www.redistricting.state.pa.us/Maps/index.cfm">http://www.redistricting.state.pa.us/Maps/index.cfm</a>  Population Data for Congressional Districts: <a href="http://www.census.gov/mycd/">http://www.census.gov/mycd/</a>  Population Data for State Prisons: <a href="http://www.cor.pa.gov/About%20Us/Statistics/Documents/current%20monthly%20population.pdf">http://www.cor.pa.gov/About%20Us/Statistics/Documents/current%20monthly%20population.pdf</a>  Population Data for Federal Prisons: <a href="https://www.bop.gov/locations/list.jsp">https://www.bop.gov/locations/list.jsp</a>  Legislative and Senatorial District Finder (used for determining the State House and Senate Districts in which certain prisons are located): <a href="http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/home/findyourlegislator/">http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/home/findyourlegislator/</a>  Congressional Districts (used for determining Congressional District in which prisons are located): <a href="http://www.house.gov/representatives/find/">http://www.house.gov/representatives/find/</a></p>
c00510	<p>Counting incarcerated people as if they were residents of the correctional facility makes the Census less accurate for everyone: rural and urban communities; incarcerated persons and their families; governmental authorities trying to draw accurate redistricting plans; researchers trying to understand the demographics of local communities. The pre-incarceration residence should be used instead.</p>
c00511	<p>This is an outdated and antiquated way to misrepresent the actual census. Prisoners should not be counted in the prisons they are held in. It has disenfranchised minority communities and caused the much needed funding for programs to be decreased.</p> <p>The prisoners play no part or have no political input in the counties of the prisons they are housed and continue to be used as a source of revenue for those towns and states. It is Criminal and unjust for this process to continue.</p>
c00512	<p>People who are incarcerated should be allowed to use their residence prior to incarceration when completing the census. The US census as it now operates is a flawed process. It redirects voting power and resources from the people who need it most; large impoverished cities. Prisons are located miles away from the area where prisoners live and while their addresses are listed as though they reside in these towns they will be returning to those big cities (in most cases) long after the census has been completed. It's an unfair process and needs to be revamped and calculated appropriately to reflect where people live.</p>
c00513	<p>Hello, I believe in the importance of the census and its power as a tool for various agencies.</p>

	<p>That is why I would like to end the practice of counting prison populations as part of the local community and instead count them based on where they come from. In short stop prison gerrymandering.</p>
c00514	<p>On behalf of the NAACP, our nation’s oldest, largest and most widely-recognized grassroots-based civil rights organization, I write to express our deep disappointment in the decision by the U.S. Census Bureau (“the Bureau”), made public on June 30 of this year to count incarcerated people at the particular facility that they happen to be located at on Census day. As I clearly stated in my letter of July 20, 2015, the NAACP strongly supports the Census Bureau’s counting incarcerated people at their most recent residence prior to incarceration.</p> <p>By designating a prison cell as a residence, the Bureau will concentrate a population that is disproportionately male, urban, and African-American or Latino into just 5,393 Census blocks that are located far from the actual homes of the incarcerated people. When this data is used for redistricting and other purposes, prisons artificially inflate the political power of the areas where the prisons are located and deflate the political power, and too often the very real needs, of American communities which are disproportionately urban, low income, and heavily populated by racial and ethnic minorities.</p> <p>The need for change in the “usual residence” rule, as it relates to incarcerated persons, has been growing dramatically as the prison population has ballooned over the last few decades, and the time to update this rule is now. As recently as the 1980s, the incarcerated population in the U.S. totaled less than half a million people. But since then, the nation’s incarcerated population has more than quadrupled to over two million people. The manner in which this population is counted now has huge implications for the accuracy of the Census.</p> <p>The Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time”, but fails to follow that rule when counting incarcerated people. The majority of people incarcerated in Rhode Island, for example, spend less than 100 days in the state’s correctional facilities. If the same people were instead spending 100 days in their summer residence, the Bureau would count them at their regular home address. Even students in boarding schools get counted at their home address whether or not they eat and sleep there most of the time. The Bureau continues to carve out an exception for incarcerated people and count them in the wrong place.</p> <p>The Bureau’s failure to update its rules regarding incarcerated persons is particularly troubling given that the Bureau decided that other populations – deployed overseas military, and juveniles staying in residential treatment centers – should be counted in their home location even if they are sleeping elsewhere on Census Day. It made these changes even though there were far fewer public comments identifying these issues as causing the magnitude of problems that the public commentary on the prison miscount highlighted.</p> <p>As was described in its seminal 2015 report “The Racial Geography of Mass Incarceration,” the Prison Policy Initiative found that stark racial and ethnic disparities exist between incarcerated people and the people in the county outside the prison’s walls.<sup>1</sup> The report found that the transfer of African American and Latino incarcerated people to communities very different than their own is a national problem not confined to select states. As a result, hundreds of counties have a 10-to-1 “ratio of over-representation” between incarcerated African Americans and African Americans in the surrounding county — meaning that the portion of the prison that is African American is at least 10 times larger than the portion of the surrounding county.<sup>2</sup> The report concludes by saying that “this large-scale transfer of (African American) and Latino people to areas demographically very different than their homes has even larger effects thanks to a unique quirk in</p>

	<p>the federal Census that counts incarcerated people as if they were willing residents of the county that contains the correctional facility for redistricting purposes.<sup>3</sup>”</p> <p>As the Bureau strives to count everyone in their right place in keeping with changes in society and population realities, it is imperative that the changes proposed to the Residence Rule be updated. Because the NAACP believes in a population count that most accurately represents communities, and because it so acutely impacts the people and we serve and represent, we urge you to count incarcerated people as residents of their most recent home address.</p> <p>Thank you again for the opportunity to comment on the Census Bureau’s Proposed Residence Rule. Should you have any questions or comments on the NAACP position, please feel free to contact me at _____.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> <i>The Racial Geography of Mass Incarceration</i>, July 2015, by Peter Wagner and Daniel Kopf, Prison Policy Initiative. Found at <a href="http://www.prisonpolicy.org/racialgeography/report.html">http://www.prisonpolicy.org/racialgeography/report.html</a></p> <p><sup>2</sup> <i>Ibid</i></p> <p><sup>3</sup> <i>Ibid</i>.</p>
c00515	<p>The Census Bureau is wrong to consider incarcerated people as residents of the correctional facility because prisons are disproportionately built in rural areas while most incarcerated people call urban areas home. Counting prisoners in the wrong place results in a systematic transfer of population and political clout from urban to rural areas.</p> <p>When this data is used to draw legislative districts, the impact is startling: many prison districts have a significant percentage of their "residents" behind bars.</p> <p>Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-60% of Illinois' prisoners are from Cook County (Chicago), yet 99% of them are counted outside the county.</li> <li>-In Texas, one rural districts population is almost 12% prisoners. Eighty-eight residents from that district, then, are represented in the State House as if they were 100 residents from urban Houston or Dallas.</li> <li>-Prison-based gerrymandering helped the New York State Senate add an extra district in the upstate region. Without using prison populations as padding, seven state senate districts would have to be redrawn, causing line changes throughout the state.</li> </ul> <p>This injustice in our democracy cannot stand.</p>
c00516	<p>I write to express my dissent from the U.S. Census Bureau decision to count incarcerated persons at the site of their incarceration and not their home residences. This decision is based on a statute from the year 1790 that does not accurately reflect Americas modern criminal justice system or advances in voting and civil rights over the last two centuries.</p> <p>The rise of mass incarceration over the last three decades has greatly altered the impact this policy decision has on certain communities and populations. Due to the disproportionate rate at which African-American American men are incarcerated, the net result of this decision is that 1 in 15 African American men are counted away from their homes, families, and communities. This impact is particularly evident at</p>

the local level. Here in Illinois, African-Americans represent 15% of the general population but 56% of our prisoners. While 60% of prisoners in our state are from Cook County, 99% of them are counted elsewhere. In the \_\_\_\_\_ neighborhood in Chicago (where I work), mass incarceration has taken a particularly devastating toll. In 2001, 2,442 \_\_\_\_\_ residents were sentenced to the Illinois Department of Corrections. This represented 8% of \_\_\_\_\_ adult population and 12% of the Departments entire prison intake population for that year. The decision to count these incarcerated citizens in a different community has impacted the allocation of public funds for housing, healthcare, educationl, job training, and other public services. If allocated to \_\_\_\_\_, these public services would benefit prisoners upon their return to the community and reduce the rate at which they return to prison (currently 52%). Instead, this money has been allocated to downstate communities in which the prisons are located. As a result, non-incarcerated residents of communities which host prisons are allocated more dollars per person than non-incarcerated residents in places like Chicago.

Changes by the U.S. Census Bureau have recognized this decision as one which results in unfair gerrymandering of certain populations. For example, the Bureau already recognizes which areas contain quarters such as correctional facilities and make this data available to state and county governments to more effectively guide their local districting and political representation allocations. I applaud this effort to improve the fairness of political representation at the local level. Yet, this action primarily affects communities that are overwhelmingly rural and overwhelmingly white. While these decisions result in a more fair allocation of political power and resources for non-incarcerated residents within the community that hosts the prison, they do nothing to correct the imbalance in counting millions of incarcerated persons there and the subsequent drain of public resources away from their home communities.

The decision to count residents at the location of their incarceration is merely one of a lengthy history of policy decisions made by the United States government (including the drafting of the United States Constitution itself) which have disenfranchised, discounted, and disinvested in Black Americans. The U.S. Census Bureau cites section A.1 of the Census Act of 1790 as the rationale for defining usual residence as the location of incarceration. Much has changed in residency patterns (not to mention civil rights) since 1790. I believe justice requires us to update the Census policy to reflect the current millennium and count incarcerated persons in their true homes, not the site of their incarceration.

c00517

The Brennan Center for Justice is writing to comment on the proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations published earlier this summer. We appreciate this opportunity to provide supplemental comments and applaud the Census Bureau for its continued careful consideration of the residence rules. However, we must ask you to reconsider the decision to continue the current practice of counting incarcerated persons at the facility they are located at on Census Day. Rather than continue the current practice, which has a distortive effect on representation, we urge the Bureau to adopt a rule that would count those people at their pre-incarceration addresses. In this regard, we wish to bring to your attention two matters that the Bureau may not have had before it when it drafted the proposed rule.

*The Limited Reach of the Proposed Voluntary Census Product*

First, the proposed voluntary reallocation of incarcerated persons to their pre-incarceration addresses at the discretion of states will not work for the simple reason that the option is not viable in every state. While the Bureau has offered to provide a data product that would allow states, if they wish, to reallocate incarcerated individuals to their pre-incarcerated addresses, the ability of states to take advantage of

this option is limited in a meaningful number of cases because state constitutions either explicitly require use of Census data during the reapportionment and redistricting or have untested language that may require use of such data.

This reality means that the well-intentioned actions taken by the Bureau to provide datasets to allow states to reallocate prison populations would be for naught in a number of cases. Without a change to the proposed rule, these states, even if they wanted to, would be unable to reallocate individuals to their pre-incarceration addresses, absent going through the process of amending their state constitutions. The Massachusetts constitution, for example, specifically requires the use of Census data in its legislative re-apportionments, providing that:

A11. CXVII. Section I.

The federal census shall be the basis for determining the representative districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the [fifth] January following the taking of said census<sup>1</sup>

Section II.

Said federal census shall likewise be the basis for determining the senatorial districts and also the councilor districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the [fifth] January following the taking of such census<sup>2</sup>

This constitutional limitation is why the Massachusetts House and Senate passed a joint resolution that called on the Census Bureau to change the way incarcerated persons are counted.<sup>3</sup>

Four other states -Arkansas, Missouri, South Dakota, and West Virginia-have similar constitutional language mandating use of Census data for reapportionment. Six other states- Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Rhode Island, and Utah-specifically tie reapportionment and redistricting to the conducting of the Census, at least implying a constitutional obligation to use Census data. We have included other state constitutions' restrictive language in the attached appendices.

Given these constitutional restrictions, the interests of consistency also weigh in favor of a change to the rule. As you may be aware, several states have already reallocate their incarcerated population to pre-incarceration addresses, and it is likely that more will plan to do so for the redistricting that will take place after the 2020 Census. To allow for uniform treatment of the nation's prison population, the residence rule should be changed to count incarcerated persons at their pre-incarceration address.

*Census Bureau Precedents Supporting a Rule Change*

The Bureau's own precedents also support a change to the residence rule as applied to incarcerated persons. Although the Bureau has said in the proposed rule that it believes that people who are incarcerated should be counted at the place where they live and sleep most of the time, we draw the Bureau's attention to its prior position in litigation before the United States Supreme Court.

In a 1992 Supreme Court case, *Franklin v. Massachusetts*, 505 U.S. 788, 795 (1992), the state of Massachusetts challenged the Bureau's decision to treat federal personnel deployed overseas as residents of their "home of record" (*i.e.*, in their home states) during the 1990 census. As a result, over 900,000 overseas federal employees were counted at their "home of record" and led to a loss of a Congressional seat in Massachusetts. The federal district court agreed with Massachusetts' argument that using "home of record" to apportion Congressional seats was arbitrary under the Administrative Procedure Act. However, in the Bureau's appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, the Court agreed with the Bureau's position and held that using "home of record" information was consistent with the Census Bureau's historic standard and reflected a "more enduring tie of usual residence."<sup>4</sup> The Court further explained that usual residence, much as we urge here, means more than mere physical presence. It has been used broadly enough to include some component of allegiance or enduring tie to a place. "The first enumeration Act itself provided that 'every person occasionally absent at the time of the enumeration [shall be counted] as belonging to the place in which he usually resides in the United States.'<sup>5</sup> The Act placed no limit on the duration of the absence."<sup>6</sup>

A change in the residence rule would be consistent with the Bureau's prior position. People in prisons are absent from their homes, in the vast majority of instances, for a comparatively short and temporary amount of time. Depending on the crime committed, many average sentence lengths for federal prisoners can be about the same duration as an overseas deployment for military or U.S. civilian employees.<sup>7</sup> Overall, offenders released in 2009 spent an average of only 2.9 years in custody.<sup>8</sup> Their residence, in their mind, similar to military personnel and civilians, is where they have enduring personal and legal ties. States such as Nebraska have been able to capture this sentiment in a comprehensive definition of residence: "residence shall mean that place in which a person is actually domiciled, which is the residence of an individual or family, with which a person has a settled connection for the determination of his or her civil status or other legal purposes because it is actually or legally his or her permanent and principal home, and to which, whenever he or she is absent, he or she has the intention of returning."<sup>9</sup>

As stated in our initial comment, an incarcerated person's pre-incarceration address is considered to be one of the most robust predictors for where people in prison will return to upon release. People who are incarcerated not only have a demonstrated connection to their home communities, but they also have legal ties to their residence. It is for a similar reason that home of record is used to account for military personnel and civilian employees during Census Day, since it is expected that upon return from deployment, these individuals will return to their home address. A similar rationale should be used for people who are incarcerated.

#### *Conclusion*

The Census is a complex and immense undertaking and should be consistent across all 50 states. This can be resolved by treating incarcerated individuals the same way the new residence rule would treat juveniles in treatment facilities or U.S. military personnel deployed overseas. Both of these groups will now be counted at their home addresses, recognizing the temporary nature of their location on Census Day. Modifying the residence criteria for incarcerated people will help prevent discrepancies and increase the accuracy in state population data, and address fair and just representation. For these reasons, we ask you to revisit the Bureau's decision about where to

	<p>count incarcerated persons mentioned in the letter and consider adopting a new rule to count incarcerated individuals at their pre-incarceration addresses.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> MASS CONST. art. CXVII, § I-II, amended by MASS CONST. amen. CXIX § 1-2.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> <i>Id.</i></p> <p><sup>3</sup> S. Res. 309/H.R. Res. 3185, 1881 Gen. Court (Mass. 20 13-20 14) ("Resolutions urging the Census Bureau to provide redistricting data that counts prisoners in a manner consistent with the principles of "One Person, One Vote.")</p> <p><sup>4</sup> Brief for the Appellants at 17, <i>Franklin v. Massachusetts</i>, 505 U.S. 788, 795 (1992).</p> <p><sup>5</sup> <i>1790 Census Act</i>. CENSUS BUREAU. (last visited Aug. 29, 20 16), available at <a href="https://www.census.gov/history/pdf/1790CensusAct.pdf">https://www.census.gov/history/pdf/1790CensusAct.pdf</a>.</p> <p><sup>6</sup> Kirsten D. Levingston and Christopher Muller, "<i>Home</i>" in 2010: <i>A Report on the Feasibility of Enumerating People in Prison at their Home Addresses in the Next Census</i>, BRENNAN CENTER FOR JUSTICE AT NYU SCHOOL OF LAW (Feb. 15, 2006), available at <a href="https://www.brennancenter.org/sites/default/files/legacy/d/downloadfile36223.pdf">https://www.brennancenter.org/sites/default/files/legacy/d/downloadfile36223.pdf</a></p> <p><sup>7</sup> <i>Prison Time Surges for Federal Inmates</i>. THE PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS. (NOV. 18, 2015), <a href="http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/issue-briefs/2015/11/prison-time-surges-for-federal-inmates">http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/issue-briefs/2015/11/prison-time-surges-for-federal-inmates</a></p> <p><sup>8</sup> <i>Time Served: The High Cost, Low Return of Longer Prison Terms</i>. THE PEW CENTER ON THE STATES. (JUNE 2012), <a href="http://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/legacy/uploadedfiles/wwwpewtrustsorg/reports/sentencingandconnections/prison-timeservedpdf.pdf">http://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/legacy/uploadedfiles/wwwpewtrustsorg/reports/sentencingandconnections/prison-timeservedpdf.pdf</a></p> <p><sup>9</sup> NEB. REV. STAT. § 32. 116 (1994).</p>
c00518	<p><i>This comment submission contains graphics that cannot be displayed in this table. It is available as Appendix Attachment c00518.</i></p> <p>I write to express my dissent from the U.S. Census Bureau decision to count incarcerated persons at the site of their incarceration and not their home residences. This decision is based on a statute from the year 1790 that does not accurately reflect Americas modern criminal justice system or advances in voting and civil rights over the last two centuries.</p> <p>The rise of mass incarceration over the last three decades has greatly altered the impact this policy decision has on certain communities and populations. Due to the disproportionate rate at which African-American American men are incarcerated, the net result of this decision is that 1 in 15 African American men are counted away from their homes, families, and communities. This impact is particularly evident at the local level. Here in Illinois, African-Americans represent 15% of the general population but 56% of our prisoners. While 60% of prisoners in our state are from Cook County, 99% of them are counted elsewhere. In the _____ neighborhood in Chicago (where I work), mass incarceration has taken a particularly devastating toll. In 2001, 2,442 _____ residents were sentenced to the Illinois Department of Corrections. This represented 8% of _____ adult population and 12% of the Departments entire prison intake population for that year. Recent data indicate this has changed little in the last 15 years: From 2005 2009, _____ had a conviction rate of 142 per 1,000 residents, one of the highest in the County.</p> <p>The decision to count these incarcerated citizens in a different community has impacted the allocation of public funds for housing, healthcare, education, job training, and other public services. If allocated to _____, these public services would benefit prisoners upon their return to the community and reduce the rate at which they return to prison (currently 52%). Instead, this money has been allocated to downstate communities in which the prisons are located where they do not directly benefit those currently incarcerated. As a result, non-</p>



incarcerated residents of communities which host prisons are allocated more dollars per person than non-incarcerated residents in places like Chicago.

Changes by the U.S. Census Bureau have recognized this decision as one which results in unfair gerrymandering in some areas. For example, the Bureau already recognizes which areas contain group quarters such as correctional facilities and make these data available to state and county governments to more effectively guide their local districting and political representation allocations. I applaud this effort to improve the fairness of political representation at the local level. Yet, this action primarily affects communities that are overwhelmingly rural and overwhelmingly white. Additionally, while these decisions result in a more fair allocation of political power and resources for residents within the community that hosts the prison, they do not offset the imbalance created by the inaccurate counting of millions of incarcerated persons and the subsequent drain of public resources away from their home communities.

The decision to count residents at the location of their incarceration is merely one of a lengthy history of policy decisions made by the United States government (including the drafting of the United States Constitution itself) which have disenfranchised, discounted, and disinvested in Black Americans. The U.S. Census Bureau cites section A.1 of the Census Act of 1790 as the rationale for defining usual residence as the location of incarceration. Much has changed in residency patterns (not to mention civil rights) since 1790. I believe justice requires us to update the Census policy to reflect the current millennium and count incarcerated persons in their true homes, not the site of their incarceration.

c00519	<p>after reading about the outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities I am very concerned. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as i feel it robs the communities that the prisoners live in with their fair share of government funding while rewarding the communities where prisons are located with more federal dollars. Dollars that are disproportionately sent to these -often white rural communities- rather than the inmate's often minority urban community.</p> <p>Please end prison gerrymandering</p> <p>It's because we are America.</p>
c00520	<p>My hope is that you'll do what's best for all of your citizens by counting inmates as part of their home communities rather than where they are incarcerated.</p> <p>There should at least be a way for the Census to record how inmates' home communities are affected by their loss to the prison system. These inmates didn't just relocate; they still exist in their communities as absences. There is a vacuum in their place where there once was a father, an income, a caretaker, a son, a friend.</p> <p>It should be the Census's job to track the impact prisons have on these communities.</p> <p>Thank you for reading my letter. Please consider my words.</p>
c00521	<p>This is a response to the call for philanthropy community feedback on the current method of the U.S. Census Department counting people living in jails or prisons as residents of the prison rather than residents of their home communities from which they came and/or will be returning.</p> <p>We greatly object to this methodology because it siphons federal resources away from communities that can least afford disinvestment.</p> <p>Please consider a change to this methodology. Prayers for careful discernment during this process.</p>
c00522	<p>I am concerned about the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations." Counting incarcerated persons where they are confined, rather than their permanent address would lead to an inaccurate 2020 Census -- distorting democracy and hindering equal representation.</p>

	<p>Counting prisoners in a district where they may only be for a few months of the year is totally at odds with how you count other similarly situated persons, such as someone who spends the summer at a vacation home and lives elsewhere full-time.</p>
c00523	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c00524	<p>Our democratic voting processes and procedures are slowly being whittled away by nicks and cuts. There is more noise and less signal.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c00525	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>

c00526	<p>Prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, but they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being imprisoned which artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge you to urge the Census Bureau to count imprisoned persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c00527	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p> <p>Prisoners are moved from prison to prison while locked up. Please make their permanent address their address not the prison. This does not make our census true.</p>
c00528	<p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c00529	<p>As the US has one of the highest per capita prison populations, and that most prisoners move more often than once a year, these citizens, are, I believe, incorrectly counted wherever they happen to be, based on current prison population at a specific day, rather than where they citizens would live out of jail.</p> <p>One serves a sentence in jail, one does not <u>live</u> in jail. Once released, inmates RETURN HOME. Which is where they should be counted.</p>

	<p>After all, the Census Bureau counts soldiers based on their home address, not where they are stationed. And that goes for a wide range of temporarily located citizens.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c00530	<p>Please end the inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address--this is where they'll return after incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice. As the policy now stands, you are purposely helping shift power to one party, the GOP in a very unfair manner. Please reverse this policy for the 2020 Census, thank you.</p>
c00531	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c00532	<p>I live in Florida and have been made aware of the practice of prison gerrymandering caused by counting prisoners where they are incarcerated instead of where there home is.</p>

	<p>This can misrepresentation can be ensued by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c00533	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>Being in prison is a temporary situation and prisoners often move around. The place they happen to be in when the census is done is not the place where they will be even a few months later. However, throughout this process, they have a permanent address -- a place they live and work and vote -- and that is where they should be counted.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c00534	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>We all understand that except for a very few, prisons and jails are not permanent residences. People who are housed in correctional facilities have no autonomy, are often moved between facilities, thus making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>But incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>I urge you to consider that it is their home residence, not their temporary one, that these incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00535	<p>Prisoners should be counted the way out-of-town visitors are counted.</p>
c00536	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a</p>

	<p>serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c00537	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00538	<p>The U.S. Census exists to help determine representation in Congress. Continuing to assign the results where the counting takes place is wrong. Counting convicts where they are incarcerated rather than at their permanent address defeats the intent of the Constitution. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering this procedure results in.</p>
c00539	<p>I'm very concerned about the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people where they are incarcerated rather than each individual's permanent home address.</p> <p>When an incarcerated person's "home" is incorrectly listed as his or her temporary residence in prison, that miscounted person's community loses a political voice which properly belongs in that freely-chosen home community while a community with which they have no actual contact -- where they have never lived, whose citizens they have never interacted with, and with whose community they are completely unfamiliar -- receives credit for their "residence."</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate way of counting prisons as actual residences and allow prisoners to be represented in their home communities, with whose issues they are familiar and about which they care.</p>
c00540	<p>I believe that anyone incarcerated should not be counted at all. They committed a crime and, therefore, are not eligible to vote. This is not racist, for if everyone in prison is not counted, it</p>

	does not discriminate against anyone.
c00541	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c00542	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00543	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>If the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c00544	The practice of using the place of prisoners' detainment at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address causes a distortion of political representation. It is patently unfair disproportionately to people of color.
c00545	Please revise the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census in regard to prison inmates.



	<p>It is a clear fact that a person in prison is not their of his/her own choice. It is not in any way his home or permanent residence. It is a temporary, forced residence that could change at any time, as prisoners are often transferred, again, against their will.</p> <p>Just as college students give their actual home as their voting address, not their college dorm address, so should prisoners in jails be allowed to state their true home address, the communities from whence they came, and to which they will return when released.</p> <p>Counting inmates as residents in the legislative district of their current prison falsely inflates the representation in that district, and falsely deflates representation in their true home district.</p> <p>Please make the home residence of prison inmates where they are counted for their true legislative district.</p>
c00546	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00547	<p>From your website “the U.S. Census is important for the purposes of distributing funds to the public. Taking a count of the people in the country helps the Federal government decide what areas of the population are in need of what services such as: welfare, housing projects, parks and other things mandated by the federal government. “</p> <p>Current practice is for Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at the prisons where they reside. This results in a transfer of political power and federal dollars from the parts of the state where the incarcerated people lived before incarceration and where they will live afterwards.</p>

	<p>This overwhelmingly shifts political representation and federal spending from poorer urban communities of color to wealthy rural white areas. The net result of this practice is further urban decline which ultimately leads to more incarceration in the very areas that are discriminated against.</p> <p>The Census Bureau should live up to its federal mandate and constitutional responsibility and change this practice for the 2020 census and beyond.</p>
c00548	<p>Sickened yet again by a deliberate ploy to thwart our democratic laws by counting prisoners where they are incarcerated instead of by where they actually live when not incarcerated. Yes once again our democracy is trampled by men and women with little care for the morality behind our laws, the intent of our laws, the morality behind our laws.</p> <p>This practice is rigged against equal representation. It's skewed to make sure the minority vote is rendered null. This practice is at odds with our constitution. You know it, I know it, lots of people know it. Will it continue? That's up to you and your sense of law, morality and justice. May God be with you.</p>
c00549	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at the location of their temporary incarceration rather than their home addresses distorts representative democracy by inflating the political clout of areas near prisons. As electoral district boundaries are drawn on the basis of census counts, incarcerated non-voter numbers in effect artificially multiply the political power of voters in districts near prisons; there is a converse, political-power-reducing effect on voters in areas that include prisoners' home addresses.</p> <p>To make the vitally important political process fair and representational, incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent home addresses.</p> <p>For our democracy to be strong, population counts should accurately represent all communities. Please count prisoners at the locations of their permanent homes.</p>
c00550	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census. Gerrymandering is just another political tool being abused by those in power. Please do not allow prison gerrymandering to become another political win, that disenfranchises more voters.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional</p>

	<p>facilities do not choose their place of incarceration and have no autonomy. It's also important to note that incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their residencies temporary.</p> <p>It is most likely that once released, these people will return to their communities and that is where they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00551	<p>It's bad enough that our answer to every social problem is more prisons but to use those prison to distort political will through over representation of rural voters is a national joke. Please count prisoners at their legal home address, not at the prison.</p>
c00552	<p>Please count incarcerated people at their permanent address beginning with the 2020 census.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved.</p>
c00553	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice and require the inmate's stated permanent home address be used for their personal census data rather than the address of their prison.</p>
c00554	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons</p> <p>Prisoners should be counted in the census as residents of their home communities not at the address of their incarceration.</p> <p>Please correct this unfair practice.</p>
c00555	<p>I urge you to change the way you count incarcerated people and to count them at their permanent addresses, not the prisons where they are temporarily housed.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p>

	<p>By counting incarcerated people at their permanent address, you will give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c00556	<p>obama is a war criminal.</p>
c00557	<p>I wish to express my deep concern as a citizen that all our citizens are properly counted at their place of permanent residence. I am told that the current method inaccurately counts incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>This is an extreme falsification of population in the areas of a prison, giving those communities invalid representation over the rest of us.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being given to a community that does not represent them or their family.</p> <p>End this inaccurate theft of representation from the rest of us!! We deserve a government that correctly represents our wishes pursuant to the Constitution.</p>
c00558	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Prisoners ought to be counted at their permanent residence. By counting them at their place of incarceration dilutes the votes of the actual residents of those counties.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>

c00559	<p>I am sure you by now have read the arguments for ending gerrymandering due to the process of counting incarcerated people at prisons in the Census, so I will not bother nor annoy you by repeating them now.</p> <p>What I will say is that this is but one more example of our democracy being manipulated by those who man its levers.</p> <p>It is SHAMEFUL and unbecoming for our beloved Oregon to not root out and compost all such mechanisms of power grabbing.</p> <p>END THIS PRACTICE IMMEDIATELY, and don't stop there!</p>
c00560	<p>I do not understand why a census does not include the residence of incarcerated people. I believe that the USA is a democracy in which all Americans have the right to vote. By disregarding the residence of some Americans, they are being deprived of their constitutional rights. Their vote should count!!!!!!</p>
c00561	<p>It is already sufficient affront to our democracy that incarcerated individuals are denied the fundamental right to vote (to have any voice whatsoever in the government that is imprisoning them).</p> <p>Please do not add to this injustice with the absolute farce of having those ineligible voters counted in the census as "residing" in their place of imprisonment. This entirely distorts our electoral process by falsely adding to the official population tally for municipalities and districts that have prisons (typically rural areas) and under-counting the actual population of the cities and districts those prisoners actually call home (typically urban areas). When those people are released from prison and have their voting rights restored, they will be back in those places they call home, they will most certainly NOT remain in the isolated community where they were imprisoned.</p> <p>Please make sure that all prisoners in all census counts are counted as residing in their actual place of residence (where they lived before they were imprisoned, or where they state an intention to live after their release if that differs), and NOT their place of imprisonment.</p> <p>This is a critically important decision that affects the basic fairness of our democracy (one person, one vote). Please do NOT apply the "proposed residence rule" that will skew the apportionment of local, state, and congressional districts, unfairly giving some Americans more of a voice in government than others.</p>

c00562	<p>I am upset at the Census Bureau's suggested residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Our representative democracy is ingrained with the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering uses unsubstantiated numbers when counting the entire population &amp; interferes with the basic process. It caused electoral power to move away from urban communities of color &amp; towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states - California- &amp; municipalities - Calhoun County, GA - have already taken steps to prohibit this dangerous practice.</p> <p>The Census Bureau should take the required steps to permanently end prison-based gerrymandering &amp; make it the national method of practical procedure.</p>
c00563	<p>I implore the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Why would you count people who can't vote among the population of a representative district? That can't possibly lead to a fair distribution of voting districts. At least think about it.</p>
c00564	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c00565	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p>

	<p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c00566	<p>Please count prisoners at their home, not prison, addresses. They are not allowed to vote while in prison, so they should not be counted there, thus artificially increasing the population of counties and states in which the prisons are located. This is reminiscent of counting "3/5s of a man" in the U. S. Constitution, artificially increasing the franchise of states in which slavery was legal. Thanks very much for a more equitable method of counting prisoners.</p>
c00567	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address. It is inaccurate, and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, resonates horribly with slaves counted as partial people, giving more weight to the vote of the land holders.</p>
c00568	<p>I've learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00569	<p>While I have never been in prison and no one who has, I am concerned about social justice. Your proposal voids the interests of primarily low-income and minority communities. I am getting sick and tired of the country being run by and for the wealthy. Stop this please.</p>
c00570	<p>I'm writing to express my disagreement with inaccurately counting of incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p>

	<p>Counting people at prisons, undermines representation.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c00571	<p>Counting prisoners where they are imprisoned is as senseless as counting me as living in my summer-home when I am there. I am NOT a permanent resident there, cannot vote there, and am counted where my permanent home is. The same should hold true with prisoners: count them at their permanent homes, not their prisons.</p>
c00572	<p>Prisoners should be counted as residing at their permanent address, not the prison they are located in. Thier interests lie in their permanent address - not wherever the prison is that they are assigned to.</p>
c00573	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00574	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census. As the rules stand now, they sadly compromise our democracy by counting prisoners as residents of the community where their prisons are located, instead of as resident of the neighborhoods they will return to on their release.</p> <p>Prisons are usually located in sparsely populated rural areas. Counting inmates as residents of these areas artificially inflates their population, and thus their representation. Meanwhile, prisoners' home districts' populations are artificially deprived of representation.</p> <p>Prisoners generally do not vote. But they are counted as voters in the census, filling prison districts with a phantom population of constituents. Therefore, the vote of an American who simply resides next to a prison is proportionally more powerful than the vote of an American who is counting the days until her son, husband or dad returns home from prison. This causes rural</p>



	<p>districts' interests to be disproportionately weighted over the interests of the (largely urban) communities which prisoners call home.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00575	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address. Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c00576	<p>Please be fair. Count all residents in the census. Everyone is of equal value.</p>
c00577	<p>It's a violation of equal representation, plain and simple.</p>
c00578	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>While their locations change often, incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address. This is where they should be counted--much the way temporary residents are counted.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c00579	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate. It skews population concentrations into patterns which do not reflect our true population distribution. When I was in the Army (1949-52) it was considered accurate to count we soldiers at our home addresses. That practice should guide the Census count of prisoners only temporarily at prison addresses.</p>
c00580	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p>

	<p>Inmates do not live permanently in prisons and jails. They are housed in correctional facilities against their will and without autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is in those communities, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted by census takers. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>The home residences, not temporary jail or prison addresses are where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p> <p>Democracy demands that you count them as residents in their home communities.</p>
c00581	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c00582	<p>Mass incarceration - especially in privately owned prisons- has resulted in a torrent of problems. One such problem is the practice of prison gerrymandering. This questionable practice has at its best misrepresented incarcerated citizens and at its worst, has caused citizens to cease to exist for all practical purposes.</p> <p>The census can end this problem by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--</p>

	<p>where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By not counting prisoners at their permanent address, the Census wrongly allows misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c00583	<p>I am writing to ask you to change the practice of counting detainees for Census purposes at their prisons. As I understand it, the purpose of the Census is to provide useful data for the purposes of allocating federal money, building roads, hospitals, schools and other infrastructure, and these projects can take many years to complete. During those years, many inmates will have completed their sentences, and returned to their permanent places of residence. It's important that their numbers be counted at the places where they will ultimately live.</p> <p>It is also important because apportionment of representatives will be based on an accurate count of people who actually live there and utilize the governmental entities in place there.</p> <p>With the recent announcement regarding the closing of prisons for hire, it's fair to assume that the areas where these prisons reside (mostly white and rural) will see large decreases in populations very soon, and we will find that these areas have been given a surplus of funds and services based on a body count that is false and fleeting.</p> <p>There is no reason why this cannot be addressed adequately before the 2020 census, and I sincerely hope you will make this change, in the interest of fairness and appropriate apportionment.</p>
c00584	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c00585	<p>I would like to express my concern over the illogical practice of counting incarcerated people at their place of incarceration instead of at their permanent home address.</p> <p>This practice removes political representation from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transfers it to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>I urge you to put an end this insane practice . Communities should have accurate representation</p>
c00586	<p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address, not at their place of incarceration.</p>

c00587	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c00588	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00589	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Continuing the current way of counting incarcerated people unfortunately includes people with serious mental illness who are held all too frequently in our prisons and gaols, thus further misrepresenting residency.</p>
c00590	<p>I worked as an enumerator for the 2016 US census and took my job very seriously. I understood the importance of collecting accurate data so that resources could be properly allocated to communities according to need and to assign voting district boundaries. I did not realize that prisoners were counted where they were imprisoned, rather than at their home addresses, as I</p>

	<p>was assigned to collect data in residential areas .</p> <p>Counting prisoners where they will not be voting makes no sense. Counting prisoners where they are incarcerated seems antithetical to the entire purpose of the census. It reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities.</p> <p>I have recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist and makes no sense. Indeed, it invalidates all the data we census workers collected and makes the money spent on the data collection another case of wasted taxpayer dollars.</p> <p>Please remedy this senseless, inaccurate practice. The whole purpose of the census is corrupted by it as is our Democracy!</p>
c00591	<p>Gerrymandering in any form destroys the idea of democracy. When people are not properly counted in their homes, they lose political power and democracy is damaged. People who are in prison must be counted where they live when not in prison. To do otherwise is a form of gerrymandering, and unacceptable to the idea of democracy. Stop prison gerrymandering immediately.</p>
c00592	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00593	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their</p>

	<p>home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice, if for no other reason than counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue an inaccurate method for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00594	<p>I am writing about the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p> <p>Democracy and electoral fairness and justice should never be compromised. Thank you for your attention to this important matter,</p>
c00595	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p><b>PRISON IS NOT HOME, WHERE THE PRISONER NEEDS TO BE COUNTED.</b></p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p>
c00596	<p>Many years ago when I was just a school boy my teacher told me that the United States was a democratic republic. She said this meant that we have a representative form of government. But how can that be true when I read daily about how districts are gerrymandered and people of color are disenfranchised from voting? Now I learn that there is a whole new way to stack the deck against our citizens.</p> <p>Incarcerated citizens should be counted in the census according to where their interests and their ties are. Not whatever location they find themselves forced to live temporarily.</p> <p>The map found at the link below shows not even Russia, a post-Soviet country known for locking people up and throwing away the key, is in the same league as the U.S. when it comes to its</p>

	<p>incarceration rate. A census that counts those people in an area that profits and finds employment in keeping them locked up rather than in fixing economic issues in the areas they came from helps to perpetuate the problem.</p> <p><a href="http://www.businessinsider.com/world-map-of-incarceration-rates-2014-1">http://www.businessinsider.com/world-map-of-incarceration-rates-2014-1</a></p> <p>Please take this opportunity to help restore real representative government in America.</p>
c00597	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c00598	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00599	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p>

	<p>Incarcerated persons are often moved frequently between facilities, making their stays temporary, not permanent. In fact, many inmates are transferred between facilities several times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is usually shuffled through a number of facilities during their incarceration, they will likely return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the distinction the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their place of home address.</p>
c00600	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c00601	<p>With few exceptions, incarcerated people identify with the place they came from and intend to return to. They rarely have any ties to the place they happen to be imprisoned at, and should not be counted by the census as living there. Their home, the permanent address that follows them from prison to prison, should be their census home.</p>
c00602	<p>When people are counted for the purpose of allocating congressional seats or other things determined by population then the permanent address of an incarcerated person should be used to determine where the incarcerated person is counted.</p>
c00603	<p>I worked for the 2000 census in _____, CA as _____. I know that in addition to "homeless" other citizens were under-represented. Some eligible voters were over-looked and not included in the 2000 census - especially non- felons.</p>
c00604	<p>Gerrymandering of any kind is anti-democracy and therefore anti-American. The people,</p>



	<p>conservatives and progressives are sick of the crap politicians keep pulling. Gerrymandering is just one of many immoral abuses the parties inflict on the people of this country. The census is used for representation and should be fair and accurate. Therefore, prisoners should be counted in their home towns and to the prison facility. They can't vote in prison and when they get out they will most likely go home where some of them can vote and virtually ALL will need some kind of help to stay out of prison. That help is much cheaper and better for our country than encouraging recidivism.</p> <p>So do the American thing and do the census fairly. Stop prison population gerrymandering.</p>
c00605	<p>I am writing to encourage you to change rules that count prisoners as residing in their place of incarceration for the purposes of assigning representation in our political process. The census serves many purposes and one that is important is the allocation of political representation. Prisons represent large populations of involuntarily displaced persons and some allowance should be made for those who want to be represented in their own home district to retain that privilege. Please change the rules so that prisoners can stay politically connected to their home communities.</p>
c00606	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c00607	<p>Please count imprisoned people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>It is only fair to the community they come from.</p>
c00608	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are there against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Furthermore, most incarcerated people are not serving life sentences, or even 10 year sentences, so it makes no sense to count people as residents of districts they may not inhabit for more than a few months.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities</p>

	<p>reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in the temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00609	<p>why is this policy in place? could it have something to do with the privatized prisons? Always follow the money on things as this. Change this to reflect the permanent residence, not those held in prisons.</p>
c00610	<p>Incarcerated people need to be counted at their permanent address, where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community. You don't count people on vacation or away at school as residing in those temporary locations, you ask them for their PERMANENT addresses.</p> <p>The current procedure allows inaccurate representation. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c00611	<p>How does it make sense to endow locations with prison populations not normally part of the local community with unwarranted representation?</p>
c00612	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states and even after they are released, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated. In many states, such as Virginia, prisons are located near very small communities. Counting inmates as residents give those towns so small they don't even have a traffic light as much representation as larger communities. At the same time inmates' home communities are under represented.</p> <p>This practice perpetuates a distribution of political power that does not truly reflect the population of the country.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c00613	<p>Please count prisoners as residents in their home districts, not in the places where they're imprisoned. The reasons are obvious in the realm of representation and electoral fairness.</p>
c00614	<p>Please consider counting prisoners at their permanent address rather than in the district of the prison. The current practice is being used for political purposes to undermine fair elections.</p>
c00615	<p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences.</p>

	<p>The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside.</p> <p>It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00616	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their permanent address rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day. That is they should be counted as a part of their own communities not as a part of the communities that are imprisoning them.</p> <p>Doing otherwise encourages false arrests and incarcerations. Some communities where prisons are located will encourage prison over community based restitution if it gives them political power. Some communities will support the drug war when they might not otherwise if that will increase their political power. In addition, this decision may also decrease voting in communities where prisons are located. This seems to be the case for communities in Colorado.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their permanent address.</p>
c00617	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are there against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved</p>

	<p>between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00618	<p>I believe the practice of counting prisoners at their place of incarceration, rather than the homes to which they will return, to be counterproductive: such a practice yields inaccurate counts for voting districts. I strongly encourage you to discontinue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Our prison population in the US has ballooned to over two million people. The vast majority of these will ultimately return to their home communities, which are typically far from where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has huge implications for representational government - to such an extent that the "gerrymandering" label seems fair.</p> <p>Please change the proposed plan and move towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00619	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>If the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy. State and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community is wrong.</p>
c00620	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are often housed in prisons and jails temporarily and moved around often. Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than three years spread across</p>

	<p>multiple facilities. In New York state, the median time served in a facility is less than seven months. In Georgia, the average person has been transferred four times and the median time spent at the current facility is nine months. While their locations change often, incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address. This is where they should be counted--much the way temporary residents are counted.</p> <p>The Census Bureau should change the prison gerrymandering plan and move towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00621	<p>The GOP dominated legislative branch of the US federal and state governments are working overtime on two things and two things only: 1. making women second class citizens and 2. Rigging the electoral process to disenfranchise anyone who might possibly disagree with their shitty agenda.</p> <p>Prisoners should have never been counted as citizens of the communities where they're serving their time. End this ridiculous practice immediately and do right by the communities that will benefit.</p> <p>It has been made very clear that the GOP has no intention of addressing their terrible behavior on their own. So just as POTUS has been forced to use his executive power to help disenfranchised citizens, so must your agency.</p>
c00622	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community. By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c00623	<p>As a psychologist who works with kids in the foster care system, I see firsthand the devastation that is wrought by mass incarceration. This is compounded by the policy of counting prisoners such that they are represented by communities that have a vested interest in keeping them there, rather than by the communities and families they come from that so desperately need support. I implore you to change this unjust policy so that impoverished communities can receive</p>

	<p>the representation they rightfully deserve.</p>
c00624	<p>I'm writing to express my disagreement with the proposal to continue counting incarcerated people at their place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community that does not represent nor interact with them.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c00625	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c00626	<p>It is unfair, particularly to communities of color, to count prisoners outside their homes. Please reform this practice by counting prisoners based on where they are from.</p>
c00627	<p>I write to ask that the Census Bureau consider incarcerated people as counted at their permanent residences, rather than their prison address.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c00628	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Please end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c00629	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting jail and prison populations as part of the district where the prison is located, rather than at the proper residence address of the incarcerated people.</p> <p>This leads to substantial inaccuracy in the counting of district populations, which directly affects the political representation of those districts. It increases massively the districts where the prison is located, and it suppresses the districts of the incarcerated. Prisoners, by very definition, are not a part of the community where they are incarcerated. They do not work there, go to school or</p>

	<p>worship there, participate there. They are not represented by the community outside the walls and they do not represent that community.</p> <p>As you are undoubtedly aware, prison populations are disproportionately composed of minorities. This means that that counting prisoners in the district of the prison instead of at their real, permanent, residence address effectively suppresses the votes of minority communities. This creates, in its turn, a significant civil rights problem.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c00630	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home of record, in the same way you count deployed service members.</p> <p>State and local governments rely upon census data to draw legislative districts, however, should the prisoners be counted as if they resided at their prison location the population data will be incorrect as most inmates will, eventually, be sent back to their home of record. This method of reporting distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c00631	<p>In 1789, bizarrely, slaves were counted as 3/5 of a person, to artificially inflate the representation of the masters who in no way represented their interests. In 2016, communities of color are systematically stripped of power, which instead inflates the representation of their jailers.</p> <p>As an American, I'm ashamed.</p>
c00632	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The inmates cannot vote, and so counting them at their detention site rather than their actual residences violates the principle of One Person, One Vote!</p>

	<p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00633	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c00634	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people in the census as they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c00635	<p>This residency rule was wrong from the very beginning and should have been changed a long time ago. Now is that time.</p>
c00636	<p>Current Census practices count incarcerated people at their temporary detainment address, rather than their permanent address.</p>



	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will enable communities most affected by mass incarceration to have their proper political representation.</p>
c00637	<p>Our son is incarcerated in Ontario, Oregon, about 440 miles from home. When the federal census occurs, he will be counted as a resident there. But he won't be voting there; he won't vote at all until he's completed his sentence (and post-prison years.)</p> <p>This problem inflates the political power of a rural, mostly white Congressional district.</p> <p>We urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts. It is right to end prison-based gerrymandering.</p>
c00638	<p>***The proposal to count incarcerated people in the district of their incarceration, and not their original district of residency, is profoundly unjust. This counting location would multiply the social, economic, and political inequalities of the US criminal justice system and violate the principle of equal representation.</p> <p>Incarcerated people leave a gaping economic and social void in the community from which they are taken, often leaving behind family members and other dependents, as well as the marginal municipal and county costs of infrastructure that do not decline when individuals vanish. Conversely, the district to which the incarcerated person is transferred does not incur any marginal costs, and in fact often enjoys (and lobbies for) the payroll, vendor, and other revenues associated with prisons. Transferring the effective, Census-counted location of an incarcerated person exacerbates this economic and social injustice.</p> <p>Moreover, the political preferences and interests of the districts with the highest rate of arrest and incarceration are often diametrically opposed to those of districts with prisons. Therefore, counting the incarcerated persons in the prison's district unjustly transfers political power to the latter district. The injustice is magnified by the inability of the incarcerated person to actually vote, an arrangement that recalls the sordid original counting arrangements of American democracy, in which non-voters could be counted for the political benefit of their owners.***</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass</p>

	<p>incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation. Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c00639	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>I wholeheartedly support Counting incarcerated people at their address where they lived before incarceration.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c00640	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts, it's not a fair count of those incarcerated, because they are a part of the community they left. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c00641	<p>Prison inmates typically are counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c00642	<p>African Americans comprise a disproportionate percentage of the jail and prison population.</p>

	<p>Often they are incarcerated in correctional facilities that are not located in the communities of their former residence. The permanent residence of incarcerated individuals should be utilized by the Census Bureau during the census instead of the address of the correctional facilities. This is the most accurate approach since many incarcerated individuals will return to their community of permanent residence once released and may spend a relatively short period of time within a particular jail or prison. This change will help correct the political imbalance that results from so many correctional facilities existing in rural or suburban areas when so many of the incarcerated come from impoverished urban districts.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c00643	<p>Incarcerated people cannot vote. Counting them as “voters” in the district in which the prison is located is devious and dishonest. The nation has a serious problem of gerrymandering. This aspect of it should be easy to stop, and I urge you to do so.</p>
c00644	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau’s federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Prison populations are rarely representative of the communities where the prisons are hosted. To give those communities the power to vote for the representatives of prisoners is to create disparities in the principle of one person - one vote. While prisoners must be counted in the census, there is a community better suited to vote on behalf of a prisoner: namely, their permanent home community. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location for purposes of determining representation.</p>
c00645	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00646	<p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address. 350!</p>
c00647	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p>

	<p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities have not made an intentional career or educational move. Also, incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, reinforcing that the stay is temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not a temporary cell, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00648	<p>Although prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are being counted as "residents" of the district where they are incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of rural white districts and diminishes the power of the urban, Black and Latino districts in which most inmates lived prior to incarceration.</p> <p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prisonbased gerrymandering.</p>
c00649	<p>Please end the process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census. I firmly believe incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address instead.</p> <p>Permanent address records are maintained for each inmate, and indicate their usual residence. It is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they may not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>Given the disproportionate incarceration rates present in communities of color, the current procedure often results in shifting political representation away from these areas. The Census Bureau should change this practice to ensure the decennial census data is as accurate as possible.</p>
c00650	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Just as soldiers who are away from home can still "vote" in their real home residence, so should incarcerated people be able to do that as well.</p>

	<p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00651	<p>Before we go further, this is NOT a form letter. The following paragraph is part of a form letter and I left it due to being something I would have said any way.</p> <p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>I have to wonder why this was created in the first place. I work as a social worker and have assisted with counting the homeless, people in poor areas who are not very trusting of the government as well as senior citizens.</p> <p>Why would you assume people who are in a local, county, state or federal prison will be there for life? Incarceration in no way shows that a prisoner will stay in that area. In fact, statistics show when released they go to the area they last lived. You also have no idea if a prisoner will leave that afternoon, the next week or a month later.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and unfair practices that won't help the prisoners or their hometown and only gives an unfair count, as well as funding to prison towns. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00652	<p>I think that counting prisoners in each particular prison that they are incarcerated in would not be a relevant count for the purposes of an accurate census. Evidently that has been agreed upon by several states which are currently working to change this. Representation cannot be correct when the temporarily incarcerated are used to inflate the census of an area that is not their permanent residence. It is time to address this mis-representation and correct our census system to truthfully reflect the populace in each designated zone.</p>
c00653	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p>

	<p>How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00654	<p>It seems absurd for the Census Bureau to count people in jail rather than their permanent residence. The people who are incarcerated may be going home the next day. People often get moved around in the court system. If they are exonerated or complete their time in prison they will return home. They do not vote in prison. Don't continue to punish these people who have paid restitution for their crime. They are free. They are Americans. They should be given rights of citizenship.</p> <p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Restore the rights of these people.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c00655	<p>The Census Bureau must count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address. This policy should be changed because it is unconstitutional and undemocratic.</p> <p>State and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts, but if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data used is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>This distorts the count of minority populations and leads to more misrepresentation and racism. This method of census also likely gives white rural districts with the prisons more distorted power and influence even though the prisoners can't vote. Districts drawn must reflect true person counts, and therefore the current policy must be changed immediately.</p>
c00656	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>If the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p>

	<p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, when they cannot participate in the civic responsibilities of that community and when they can’t vote there and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c00657	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau’s federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c00658	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c00659	<p>I am writing to oppose the proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. This is not efficient, given the fluidity of inmate populations, nor is it a fair representation of population, especially in areas with high incarceration rates, which means especially for communities of color.</p> <p>The number of incarcerated individuals in the U.S. has increased dramatically over the past 50</p>

	<p>years, so this isn't a minimal impact. You have on file a permanent address for each inmate, and over 95% will ultimately return to their home communities. This decision has enormous implications for representational government. Given the penchant for gerrymandering, it also creates an undesirable incentive for locating prisons and transferring inmates.</p> <p>Please reconsider the proposed plan to continue prison-based residence assignment.</p>
c00660	<p>This message is about the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. This produces faulty census results by artificially hiking up the population of areas that have lots of prisons. There is no reason for those areas to be over-represented.</p> <p>Please correct the problem by using every inmate's real home address--using their prison address is dehumanizing and inaccurate.</p>
c00661	<p>U.S. Census Bureau: please discontinue the inaccurate practice of counting Prisoners as "residents" of the district where they are in prison. They are not voting there anyway. Counting this way skews the voting districts in unfair and incorrect ways. The results often disempower racial or ethnic communities. The census bureau should act to reduce any semblance of racism in its policies.</p> <p>Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00662	<p>Please count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve. There is no logic at all to counting people in the wrong place.</p>
c00663	<p>I am writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community, and it's transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c00664	<p>I wish to add my voice to this conversation. My father was in the military, I learned love of Country. I went to public schools twas in school I learned Civics - my duty to my country, my state and neighbors. I was very proud to be an American. I am an... Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at</p>



	<p>prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c00665	<p>I am concerned about the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census as they apply to inmates.</p> <p>A prison or jail is not a permanent residence. Inmates housed in correctional facilities are there involuntarily and have no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>But the incarcerated *do* have permanent residences where their families reside, in their communities. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00666	<p>Our country was founded on the idea of representative government. As an agency of the federal government, the Census Bureau has a responsibility</p>
c00667	<p>Our county jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p>

	<p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00668	<p>When it comes to the Census, I strongly believe that one of its core missions is to quantify as precisely as possible the demographic realities that ultimately comprise the societal responsibilities and burdens of each of America's many communities. Inmates, though bad actors, are members of our communities equally with those who are responsible and good, and despite their incarceration in facilities that are often distant from their homes, they are part and parcel of the fabric of the cities and towns in which they resided and to which they are ultimately likely to rejoin once their sentences are completed. Unless you can document otherwise with proof that these inmates are not returning to their prior communities, I urge you to retain their pre-incarceration origins as the appropriate point of census. Thank you.</p>
c00669	<p>I am asking the Census Bureau to change their current practice and henceforth count incarcerated people at their permanent home address. It is clearly unfair to their home districts for these folks to be counted where they temporarily reside. Furthermore this practice gives unfair advantage to the district where the facility is located, giving them inflated population figures and therefore increased , undeserved representation.</p> <p>It is my understanding that many inmates are transferred frequently which would clearly indicate that they are not permanent residents of the district in which they are temporarily incarcerated. These inmates do have a permanent address on record, a home to which they will ultimately return. This community is where they should be counted.</p> <p>The Census makes a significant and unreasonable difference between temporarily incarcerated people and others who are temporarily away from their home communities, such as members of the military stationed overseas and youths in residential treatment centers.</p> <p>I urge you to please change your current practice and count incarcerated people as residents of their home address community.</p>
c00670	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons (falsely, since those prisoners won't be voting while they're incarcerated). As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p>

	<p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c00671	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. Incarcerated people are being counted in the wrong places--the place of their detainment at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address. This is just one of many injustices caused by the rise in mass incarceration which causes a distortion of political representation.</p> <p>This practice, known as prison gerrymandering is a problem for a number of reasons. Prison gerrymandering robs home districts, typically urban centers, and neighborhoods with a large population of people of color, of vital representation and gives areas where prisons are housed, typically rural and white, disproportionate representation. Please change this discriminatory policy.</p>
c00672	<p>People serving time should be considered residents of their permanent address for the purposes of the 2020 census and beyond.</p> <p>Current methodology unfairly and inaccurately takes political power away from prisoners' sending communities. This often manifests itself as systemic racism where majority communities of color have political power transferred to rural white areas due to the sole fact prisons have been built there.</p>
c00673	<p>The counting of the prison population, as residents of the area where they are imprisoned in is a bad idea.</p> <p>I am very concerned about the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not a places where inmates choose to be. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will. They are frequently moved to different facilities, making their stay very temporary.</p> <p>Prisoners do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they most likely will return to, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in the legislative district they are incarcerated, deprives their home district of proper representation and inflates representation in the jail/prison area.</p>

	<p>Their home residence, and not their prison address, is where inmates should be counted.</p>
c00674	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice.</p> <p>How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00675	<p>I am fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c00676	<p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>The sad truth is that so many millions of people are imprisoned in the US that their numbers greatly skew the census depending on where they are counted.</p> <p>Counting people at their permanent addresses will give communities the much more accurate representation they deserve.</p>
c00677	<p>By counting an incarcerated person as being in their home community, you are penalizing an entire community for the crime of one person, by not allowing them correct representation during an election. You are falsely making a community much larger than it really is. You are denying the people a fair chance to elect the leaders they choose simply by not having the numbers of people present on Election Day.</p>

	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c00678	<p>I had long wondered about the phenomenon of counting prisoners as residents of their prison location thereby increasing representation in rural regions and yet the inmates are ususally unable to vote. This is not right, it is indeed a kind of gerrymandering that does not reflect reality.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c00679	<p>For the 2020 census, the Census Bureau should count incarcerated individuals based on their permanent address.</p> <p>It genuinely makes no sense since while in prison the inmates generally cannot vote anyway. If they have permanent residence in a state like VA where they can vote after serving their sentence then the should definitely be counted there. Political representation is based on poulation. Skewing to communities with non-voting, artificially large populations that are transient (since inmates move around so much) is counter to the Constitutional ideal of Representation.</p> <p>Additionally, resources determined by population are inaccurately distributed to communities with prisons since their populations are exaggerated by the prison population, which is servwd through prison budgets separate from community. And the communities from which the inmates hail are likewise under represented for purposes of budgets based on population.</p> <p>Buck the politicians who will claim it's wrong to make this change. It's the right thing to do.</p>
c00680	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their permanent home address for the purposes of drawing legislative districts. Counting prison populations, who cannot vote, as residents of the location of the prison artificially inflates the area's population and causes prisonbased gerrymandering, which violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.”</p>

c00681	<p>I write to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities; their stay is temporary, not permanent. Further, many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I deeply question the difference the Census has chosen to make between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. To my mind, it seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address. This is the only fair method.</p>
c00682	<p>I resently leaned about incarcerated people not being counted in their last residence in census bureau numbers. Wow. One more way for those with money and power to take away legislative power from the disadvantage and poor neighborhoods!!!! This is not a fair practice and causes misrepresentation of influence in wealthier neighborhoods vs poor struggling people who are working hard to try and make a better life for their children. Please consider the bill to change this unfair practice.</p>
c00683	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address, where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community. Doing so will help to represent communities with people that have been incarcerated, especially people of color.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c00684	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p>

	<p>Louisiana has the highest incarceration rate in the US. Most of those folks are poor. Depriving poor neighborhoods of resources by skewing the population is racist, classist and shows ignorance to the problems of poverty and crime and lack of resources to help people improve their lives and their socio-economic status.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00685	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location is methodologically problematic. It misrepresents the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>Best practices for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses. Further, a more robust definition of "home" for these individuals should be developed and made transparent.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c00686	<p>Please note that this is my personal, not an autogenerated message: I am opposed to counting prisoners as "living" in the area of the prison where they are being held at the time of a census. Just as with "absentee" citizens, they should be counted as being from the community they list as their permanent address. They have no say as to which facility they are held in, and are often moved without notice. Count them according to the community they identify as their "permanent address", the prison system requires them to list a "permanent address" so the U.S. Census Bureau should honor that designation.</p> <p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p>

	<p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location. Do not give communities where prisons are located exaggerated representation based on the numbers in the prison: the prisoners receive no representation for that community but for their permanent home communities when they return.</p> <p>Thank you for considering my opinion,</p>
c00687	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district in which they are incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c00688	<p>Those serving sentences are often moved between different prisons. Some prisoners can be moved several times a year. You should count prisoners at their home address at the time of their arrest and incarceration.</p>
c00689	<p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c00690	<p>The practice of "prison gerrymandering" deprives communities of the representation that they are entitled to. Please discontinue this practice.</p>
c00691	<p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c00692	<p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>Counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c00693	<p>I do not understand the Census Bureau's federal register choice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location improperly inflates the political representation of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral</p>



	<p>districts, this practice has a serious impact on our democracy.</p> <p>It might better represent people if the data for redistricting required the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses at the time of arrest.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c00694	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address. In New York State, most prisoners are from urban areas, but the remoter areas of the prisons get to use their bodies to increase their opportunities for school funding and congressional representation. This is a violation of one man one vote.</p> <p>Thanks for considering my request to fix this injustice.</p>
c00695	<p>One person. One vote. What's the problem?</p> <p>Stop the Shenanigans, folks, really? You can't count properly or employ reasonable logic?</p> <p>Have some respect for voting rights and for the accurate representation of district census information.</p> <p>No one accepts the falsehood.</p> <p>It only serves to cheapen your own sense of integrity.</p>
c00696	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation.</p> <p>Their home residence is their home!</p>
c00697	<p>Please consider the following: that ..... The Census Bureau must count all people in the U.S.-- including non-citizens, children, temporary residents, deployed military, students and non-voters.</p>

Most everyone is counted at their permanent residence--incarcerated people are an exception. You cannot ignore prisoners because you must count everyone, and formerly incarcerated people will go home home to their community upon release. I can't imagine one example of an inmate staying in the city, town, or area where they were imprisoned upon release. Therefore, they should be counted in the place of their permanent residence, since they have had, and always had "an intention to return" to said residence.

Incarcerated people are often moved around often. Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than three years spread across multiple facilities. In New York state, the median time served in a facility is less than seven months. In Georgia, the average person has been transferred four times and the median time spent at the current facility is nine months. Incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address. This is where they should be counted--much the way temporary residents are counted. How in tarnation can you expect to get an accurate census count with the type of temporary moving around that goes on in the penal system?

I worked on the census count in 2010 and know that many of the folks were hard to find and get hold of, but they were still counted as being in that area, unless there was clear evidence they had moved permanently.

This is about democracy, not funding. Most government funding formulas are too smart to be fooled by the Census Bureau's prison miscount. When prisons are built in an area, they are built with a specific population maximum. Infrastructure planning for such facilities is done based on the maximum size of the prison. School funding is allocated based on the number of students--not prisoners. Opponents of reversing the current counting mechanism often use this argument and it's a false flag.

States are acting against this practice and are adopting, have adopted, or attempted to adopt legislation across the country--including New York, Maryland, Delaware and California. Florida's plan for prison gerrymandering was ruled unconstitutional.

Prior to the mass incarceration phenomenon, this was not a question of concern for the Census Bureau because it was rare and affected a small number of people. They began inquiring about incarceration in 1990--when the prison population exploded from 137 per 100,000 during the great depression to 470 per 100,000 in 2001 because of the war on drugs and increased tough on crime policing.

	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c00698	<p>Please change the practice of prison gerrymandering. This, along with the ongoing problem of mass incarceration, is an unjust travesty for our society and needs to be addressed and righted.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c00699	<p>This message is in regard to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census. I have lived in a rural area with a nearby prison; I am against rural people receiving more House Representatives or local representatives based on these inmates. Inmates need to be counted where they originated. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government. It seems additionally odd to me, that convicted felons cannot vote and therefore have NO representatives, anyway.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue to over-represent rural people and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>

c00700	<p>Please begin counting prison inmates at their permanent addresses. Counting them at the institutions where they are residing at the time of the census disconnects them from representation in their regular communities and leaves their regular communities unprepared for the services they will need after they're released. It also misrepresents the real demographics of the communities in which the prisons are located.</p>
c00701	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. Because those counts are used to draw electoral districts, counting prisoners where they are being held instead of at their home addresses has a serious impact on how well different groups in the population are represented in the outcomes of elections. When districts are redrawn, data need to be available on permanent (home) residences. If prisoners are counted where they are imprisoned, then groups that are over-represented among prisoners will be under-represented in democratically elected bodies.</p> <p>The solution is either for the Census Bureau to count prisoners only at their home addresses, or to create a separate field and question and record them at both locations, so that redistricting can be based on home addresses of prisoners rather than their prison addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c00702	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>State and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>A prison is not a place of residence. Prisoners should be counted as residents of the State and</p>

	<p>city where they were residing before incarceration or where they state they intend to return to after after their sentence has been served.</p>
c00703	<p>I am writing you to express my dismay about the proposed changes to residence rules for the 2020 Census. The proposed practice of not counting incarcerated prisoners in their home districts would be an egregious misuse of the powers of a federal agency. This practice would guarantee that people of color, who are disproportionately represented in prison populations, would be under-counted in their home districts, thereby causing their home districts to be underrepresented in their legislative districts (the districts where they will return and where their friends and family live), and give the districts where they are housed (and not actually permanent residents) more representation than they are fairly entitled to. This proposed change should be scrapped, so that all will receive fair representation, according to the principles of our democracy.</p>
c00704	<p>I have just been made aware of the census department's practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>Please end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>When you count prisoners at their place of incarceration instead of their permanent address, this influences political power. They are counted, not where they chose to live or where they might vote someday, but instead at an address they didn't choose, and is not their own community. Please end the practice of counting people where they are in jail, and instead, them at their permanent address.</p>
c00705	<p>I have recently read the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census and was prompted to write to express my concern.</p> <p>I know from my own experience as an _____ for the Census some 25 years ago in northeastern NY that prisons and jails are not permanent residences and should not be counted as such.</p> <p>One of the difficulties we saw then was that incarcerated persons were only housed temporarily at a given facility. These stays were clearly temporary, not permanent. Nothing has changed.</p> <p>The large majority of incarcerated people have permanent residences. These are the places where their families reside. In most cases we know that those are the places to which they are most likely to return after serving their sentences. It is there that they should be counted.</p>

	<p>Counting inmates as residents of other legislative districts is a strange sort of gerrymander. It serves to cut down the representation in their home district and falsely increases it in the temporary area where they happen to be counted.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated persons at their home residence is only logical.</p>
c00706	<p>It is only right and just to count prisoners at their permanent address, not where they are incarcerated. It is a matter of intent. Also, it deliberately distorts the intent of the democratic process.</p>
c00707	<p>I'm concerned about the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By doing this, communities with many imprisoned constituents are being denied political representation and that representation is being transferred to communities prisoners by definition cannot interact or participate in. Prisoners should be able to designate their permanent residence as where they should be counted in the census.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c00708	<p>As a Wisconsin resident, I am urging you to end the process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their families and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to those places where they are temporarily housed.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural areas to the detriment of all involved. This is specially true in Wisconsin, which jails a disproportionate number of people of color. And, since Wisconsin also uses a disproportionate number of for-profit facilities, this creates an even larger possibility of political misconduct. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c00709	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated individuals.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal</p>

	<p>influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the intended process.</p> <p>Please take the necessary steps to end this racist-based proposal.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration,</p>
c00710	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>It leads to gerrymandering of congressional districts which is highly suspect.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c00711	<p>Please count the prison population as residents of the community they came from and will be returning to, so that their families can accrue benefits based on population count until they return.</p>
c00712	<p>Americans are slowly becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering. I myself have only recently discovered this was happening.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c00713	<p>If you were from Virginia you would be personally - extraordinarily -impacted by prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>8 of 11 of our Congressional representatives are from one party - because of gerrymandering. THIS is voting fraud. This is theft. Citizens voices are being stripped away for political purposes. You should act now - in every state - to end this Jim Crow era practice of segregation and disenfranchisement.</p>
c00714	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p>

	<p>State and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in a location different from where they primarily live, then the resulting data distort representative democracy.</p> <p>This "prison-based gerrymandering" violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy. Often the locations of prisons are in geographic regions very different in racial, ethnic, class and cultural composition from the home communities of the prison populations. Counting inmates as if they were residents of prison communities and not residents of their home communities unfairly increases the representation of the prison locales and diminishes the representation of their home communities. This injustice deserves to be corrected.</p> <p>I recognize that identifying home communities of inmates would require additional time and resources for the Census Bureau, but this is not a sufficient reason to continue this representational injustice.</p>
c00715	<p>I understand that one of the consequences of incarceration is that an imprisoned person is counted for census purposes as residing at his/her place of incarceration, rather than at the place he/she actually resides when not in prison. This is wrong.</p> <p>There is time to correct this practice before the next Census in 2020. Please do so.</p>
c00716	<p>A lot of Americans are learning about the political issues that are created by mass incarceration, including the practice of using prison populations to impliment gerrymandering</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c00717	<p>I am seriously surprised to hear of these proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>It comes as a shock to me that anyone would consider it a good idea to count incarcerated</p>



	<p>people as permanent residents of a prison or jail. While many convicts can vote, felons in most states are not eligible to vote while in prison. Counting these citizens makes NO sense, because they are ineligible to vote. It is completely non-representative.</p> <p>Rewarding communities who house these jails and prisons is uncalled for and seems spurious, particularly in light of the current questionable for-profit nature of our prison system.</p> <p>Please take these thoughts into consideration while creating the new census regulations.</p>
c00718	<p>With so much in the news about voter fraud, I believe that counting prisoners where they are incarcerated rather than at their home address looks like a form of voter fraud to me.</p> <p>Where people live, but are not counted as such, really distorts the Florida map of where concentrated numbers of Republicans, Democrats and Independents live. And based on that, congressional districts are drawn - but now we know they are incorrectly drawn.</p> <p>Please count Florida residents where they live, not where they are paying their debt to society. Because in most cases, THAT address will only be temporary.</p>
c00719	<p>Now is the time to change the way the you count jailed citizens--they should be counted at their permanent address, but currently are counted in the the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>The Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons. This indicates that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c00720	<p>I am writing to urge you to the way the Census counts incarcerated people. To make the system more fair, I think they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>This is particularly important due to the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will</p>

	<p>no longer use private prisons. The government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light and many prisoners will be moved to federal and state facilities, or in the case of minor drug offenders, out of the prison system altogether.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration. By counting incarcerated people at their permanent address, we can give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper level political representation rather than diminishing their populations due to the temporary removal of citizens during the period of incarceration.</p> <p>I urge you to count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c00721	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address and not at the location where they are incarcerated. When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts, the data are incorrect and distort representative democracy.</p> <p>Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than 3 years spread across multiple facilities. In New York state, the median time served in a facility is less than 7 months. In Georgia, the average person has been transferred four times, and the median time spent at the current facility is 9 months. While their locations change often, incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address. This is where they should be counted--much the way temporary residents are counted.</p>
c00722	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>State and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. If the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c00723	<p>Oh Census Bureau, whatever are you thinking?</p>

	<p>Incarcerated persons should be counted using their permanent non-incarcerated address. This method accurately represents where people choose to live, as opposed to artificially giving weight to localities that host prisons.</p> <p>Crediting incarcerated persons at their prison location would distort the results and lead to faux population-based gerrymandering.</p> <p>C'mon. This one is easy to figure out.</p>
c00724	<p>Many incarcerated people are victims of an unfair and biased criminal justice system. The Census Bureau should not follow the Criminal Justice systems unfair practices. Not counting incarcerated people in their home district is unfair and should not be continued. Give these people a voice in electing their true representatives in government. R</p>
c00725	<p>I am write to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address, not at their place of imprisonment.</p> <p>You've received many form/canned letters outlining the reasons for this plea, so I'll not repeat them. Just do it!</p>
c00726	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Counting inmates at their incarceration facility is the 21st century equivalent of the 18th century practice of depriving slaves of the right to vote but allowing slave holding states to count them for purposes of congressional districting. The major difference is that slave states could appropriate only three-fifths of their slave populations, while the current system allows the appropriation of all five-fifths of incarcerated people. This practice is deplorable and undemocratic.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00727	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not the permanent residence for every inmate. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay even more temporary.</p>

	<p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00728	<p>I am writing to urge you to revise census practice to count incarcerated individuals at their permanent address.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. In addition, miscounting of prisoners affects their home communities in the allocation of public resources to those communities, many of which are already impoverished as well as socially and economically weakened by the absence of potentially active members of the local economy. This creates a vicious cycle of poverty, political disempowerment, and, in many cases, systemic racism.</p> <p>Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c00729	<p>I am concerned about the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census. Incarcerated people have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time. For Census purposes, these individuals should be counted at their home residence, not their temporary place of confinement.</p>
c00730	<p>I have discovered that in 2020 the Census Bureau plans to count incarcerated people at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day instead of their home address. These people will eventually return to their homes and if they are not counted based on their residence, the area in which they live may be misrepresented.</p> <p>This does not seem to be an unreasonable request in that deployed military personnel are counted based on the community to which they will eventually return. Every community deserves to receive the proper political representation.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address. It is the right thing to do.</p>
c00731	<p>Count inmates from their permanent address, not their prison address.</p>
c00732	<p>I have just learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities.</p>

	<p>I am writing to request that the Census Bureau end this practice. I believe it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting!</p> <p>Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00733	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rules for 2020. If incarcerated individuals are not counted at their permanent addresses, this gives some districts more representation than is due.</p> <p>A purpose of the census is to provide data that reflects population and demographics that will be used for redistricting. This is a crucial part of a representative democracy, and is therefore imperative that the data accurately reflect the population of a given area. If the Census Bureau refuses to uphold the core principles of our republic and do their part to ensure that citizens are not misrepresented, then it loses legitimacy.</p>
c00734	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>Democracy dictates that we place a certain emphasis on making the democracy work. Sometimes this means doing things because they are the right things to do.</p>

	<p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>This issue impacts communities of color disproportionately. As such, it should be seen as reinforcing institutional racism. This must stop.</p> <p>Please reconsider and count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c00735	<p>It's not fair to gerrymander so that prisoners aren't counted in the communities where they came from and where they will return. This deprives those communities of the resources they need to fix problems and take care of their citizens. It also overinflates the votes of persons living in a community near a prison.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c00736	<p>We urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, not at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities multiple times per year, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Why has the Census made the transient nature of incarcerated persons different than deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers?</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address. Stop all the gerrymandering!</p>
c00737	<p>Prison gerrymandering robs home districts, typically urban centers, and neighborhoods with a large population of people of color, of vital representation and gives areas where prisons are housed, typically rural and white, disproportionate representation. longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration</p>

	<p>in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c00738	<p>U.S. Census Bureau 2020 residency rules need an update.</p> <p>I'm writing to express my deep concern and consternation over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated persons at their temporary site of incarceration, rather than their permanent home / living address.</p> <p>By inaccurately counting people at prisons, complete political representation is being denied to the incarcerated person's permanent home community. That important representation is then transferred to the community where they are incarcerated - a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in, and a community that will not consider them in it's planning or lawmaking.</p> <p>Please seriously consider ending this inaccurate practice so that incarcerated persons' home communities have accurate representation.</p>
c00739	<p>Please count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Shuffled throughout a number of facilities, they will ultimately return home.</p> <p>Transient persons, such as deployed military or juveniles staying in residential centers, and those in prisons, should all be counted by where they call home, not by their location on census day.</p>
c00740	<p>I understand you're preparing the rules for the next census, which not only counts Americans who are at home, but also those living away from home. Since the incarcerated are forced to live in communities most likely not their own, I urge you to count them instead at their domiciles they will return to-- their permanent home address.</p>

	<p>State and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts, but if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government.</p>
c00741	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. As someone who has worked in prison ministry for a time, I know that inmates/residents consider their home towns as their permanent location. Those who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00742	<p>Americans are finally becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census must end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c00743	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p>



	<p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences, except for those convicted for life imprisonment without parole. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are there against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00744	<p>The Census Bureau should count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day. While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences, where they are part of the community, are where they should be counted.</p> <p>There seems to be a different standard with similarly positioned populations such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. By counting prisoners at the location of the prison, district maps are effectively gerrymandered and equal protection is violated.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c00745	<p>I believe the Census should end the practice that has lead to misrepresentation of incarcerated people in previous years.</p> <p>Count prisoners as residents of their permanent home addresses--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and communities--not as residents of the area the prison happens to be located in.</p> <p>Please change this inaccurate practice.</p>
c00746	<p>The right to vote is one of our most important rights as American citizens. Any attempt to gerrymander seriously impedes citizens' voice in their governing.</p> <p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p>

	<p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address. Most inmates serve short sentences, thus their prison address is certainly not their permanent address.</p>
c00747	<p>The proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration—rather than their permanent home address—is a clear violation of basic principles of representation.</p> <p>By miscounting imprisoned people, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in. This is a distortion of democracy, and should be ended immediately.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate, misplaced practice so that these communities can gain the accurate representation they deserve</p>
c00748	<p>I wish to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census. Counting inmates as residents of their correctional facility's legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. People are housed there far from their communities and against their will. Furthermore, incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stays temporary, rather than permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where they and their families reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary, and often rural, locale.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00749	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p>

	<p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p> <p>Why are people who are imprisoned not counted the same as people who may be working overseas?</p>
c00750	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>In the New York City neighborhood where I worked for many years, one out of four African-American men under age 30 were under some kind of judicial "supervision" including incarceration. Those who are incarcerated are not counted as resident New Yorkers, artificially lowering our city's population. Therefore, the Census is incorrect, wrongly benefitting the rural areas where prisons happen to be located.</p> <p>In 2020 a new Census will take place, and for once and at last, correct counting needs to be done.</p> <p>A correct Census will enable proportionate state and federal representation of places where people actually live and not skew representation towards the sparsely populated areas where many urban citizens are temporarily resident.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c00751	<p>How do political parties benefit from counting prisoners where they are incarcerated rather than their home?</p> <p>Would it not be more fair to them and their neighbors to count them where their home is?</p>
c00752	<p>Despite being barred from voting in most states, most prisoners are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially diminishes the political power of predominately urban districts. As such, the votes of law-abiding citizens of these districts are undercut because of the criminal activity of</p>

	<p>their neighbors. This is most unfortunate, because those who live in criminally active neighborhoods have firsthand experience relating to the nature of crime and are more likely to be directly affected by criminal activity. Under this policy, law-abiding citizens have to work harder to get effective crime prevention legislation passed. A continuation of this policy thus discourages crime reform in the districts that need it most, and encourages the breeding of further criminal activity.</p> <p>As such, I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and take steps to end prison-based gerrymandering nationally. With your help, we may restore the democratic rights of those most injured by crime, and thereby pave the way for a more just society.</p>
c00753	<p>Prison based gerrymandering is unfair, unconstitutional and creates an illegal bias. Please stop gerrymandering based on prison populations!!!I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p>
c00754	<p>TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN AT THE U.S. CENSUS BUREAU:  IT HAS COME TO MY ATTENTION THAT INCARCERATED PERSONS ARE COUNTED, FOR PURPOSES OF THE CENSUS REPORT, NOT AS LIVING WHERE THEIR HOMES ARE LOCATED BUT AS LIVING WHERE THE PRISON IN WHICH THEY ARE INCARCERATED IS LOCATED. FOR EXAMPLE, I LIVE IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, WHICH IS THE HOME OF MANY OF ILLINOIS' PRISONS. AN ENORMOUS NUMBER OF THE PRISONERS INCARCERATED IN THE VARIOUS PRISONS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS ARE ACTUALLY FROM CITIES IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STATE, PARTICULARLY CHICAGO. SOUTHERN ILLINOIS , WITH THE EXCEPTION OF CARBONDALE WHERE I LIVE, WHICH IS HOME TO THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY CARBONDALE CAMPUS, IS A VERY RURAL, VERY CONSERVATIVE PART OF THE STATE, MUCH LIKE KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI AND, OF COURSE, NOTHING LIKE THE CITY OF CHICAGO . THIS RANKLY DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICE NEEDS TO CEASE AT ONCE, THAT IS, STARTING WITH THE NEXT CENSUS. PRISONERS DO HAVE THE SAME RIGHT OF REPRESENTATION WE ALL ENJOY UNDER OUR NATION'S CONSTITUTION, A RIGHT YOU MUST HONOR.</p>
c00755	<p>I am writing in response to the federal register notice from the Census Bureau regarding the Residence Rule as it applies to incarcerated people.</p> <p>When I learned that incarcerated people are counted by the census at whichever temporary location they happen to be at, I was concerned about the political impact on African Americans who are disproportionately jailed and imprisoned in our country. Given that the census numbers are used to draw electoral districts, counting inmates outside of their permanent communities</p>

	<p>has serious implications for our representational democracy. Gerrymandering is already a significant issue and many voters already feel disenfranchised; this practice only exacerbates these problems.</p> <p>Professionally, I am even more concerned. As a public health professional, I am outraged that the census, on which we depend for critical information to inform our population-level health policies and programs, should be so skewed. It is difficult to target interventions to the appropriate cultural, linguistic and risk groups; this misrepresentation increases the difficulty of my job and reduces the effectiveness of our public health programs.</p> <p>My brother was in a state prison system for less about 18 months. During that time he resided at three different facilities, in different counties and jurisdictions, none of which were near his home. Yet, it was when he returned home that he needed medical and social services.</p> <p>The U.S. has the highest incarceration rates in the world. It is unconscionable for the Census Bureau to continue this outdated counting practice.</p> <p>Please do the right thing for our democracy, those of us who depend upon accurate census data and the future of our communities: count prisoners at their permanent home addresses.</p>
c00756	<p>please change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p>
c00757	<p>I live in Louisiana and had no idea this travesty existed. Why would the prisoners not use their home address ?? Maybe if they are serving life sentences with no parole, that would make sense. But all other offences should use their last permanent address. A prison count is a wasted count !</p>
c00758	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated</p>

	<p>and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>This is an injustice that can not be obscured by any opposing arguments because the fact is that a prison IS NOT a permanent residence and therefore should not be seen as one by the government; to do so undermines the democratic ideal of fair representation for all citizens. It's that simple.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00759	<p>I am a citizen who has voted in every election, local, state, and national, my whole adult life. In my family, voting was not considered optional. It was a civic duty, and I never doubted it.</p> <p>I have worked in numerous voter registration drives here in suburban Detroit, making sure that every person who wants to vote and is qualified can vote. Many who had prison records believed that they had been stripped of their right to vote, which is not true now in Michigan.</p> <p>I have registered many young people who wanted to vote but had not believed it was possible. Their relief and satisfaction was manifest. The same must be done for the people who are registered to vote, but have lost their eligibility due to having been incarcerated and counted in the census as living elsewhere during incarceration. It is an important part of having served one's time and paid one's debt to society that one's vote be restored to him or her once free. Please change the 2020 census rules to allow census takers to ask prisoners where they registered to vote and allow them to maintain their registration in that county.</p> <p>We need your help to restore the faith of Americans who have served prison terms that citizenship has its rights as well as its duties.</p>
c00760	<p>The Census Bureau must count all people in the U.S.--including non-citizens, children, temporary residents, deployed military, students and non-voters. Most everyone is counted at their permanent residence--incarcerated people are an exception.</p> <p>The Census Bureau cannot ignore prisoners because they must count everyone, and formerly incarcerated people will return home to their community upon release. Therefore, they should be</p>

	<p>counted there.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are often housed in prisons and jails temporarily and moved around often. Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than three years spread across multiple facilities.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are being counted in the wrong places--the place of their detainment at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address. This is just one of many injustices caused by the rise in mass incarceration which causes a distortion of political representation.</p> <p>This practice, known as prison gerrymandering is a problem for a number of reasons. Prison gerrymandering robs home districts, typically urban centers, and neighborhoods with a large population of people of color, of vital representation and gives areas where prisons are housed, typically rural and white, disproportionate representation.</p> <p>Prior to the mass incarceration phenomenon, this was not a question of concern for the Census Bureau because it was rare and affected a small number of people. They began inquiring about incarceration in 1990--when the prison population exploded from 137 per 100,000 during the great depression to 470 per 100,000 in 2001 because of the war on drugs and increased toughness in crime policing.</p> <p>When prisons are built in an area, they are built with a specific population maximum. Infrastructure planning for such facilities is done based on the maximum size of the prison.</p> <p>School funding is allocated based on the number of students--not prisoners. Opponents of reversing the current counting mechanism often use this argument and it is a false flag.</p>
c00761	<p>Two issues please.</p> <p>1-I live in a rural area and chose to have my PO Box as my permanent address....I had no mailbox at my home and received no mail at my home . My local census taker said that I would not be counted in the 2010 census because of this. I want to be counted. How do I do that?  2-Please count incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p>

c00762	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>When released, incarcerated people will return to their previous communities. Representation in government as well as spending allocations are dependent on accurate census information. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government and community resources.</p>
c00763	<p>Unless Texas really is an independent nation, it's time to crack down on anti-American criminals.</p> <p>Time for DOJ to actively pursue and prosecute our domestic terrorists trying to change this nation into a brown shirt fascist nation. Racists are NOT Americans.</p>
c00764	<p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c00765	<p>The proposed residence rules for 2020 strike me as another door opening to the possibility of gerrymandering--and we don't need any more of that from either party.</p> <p>In my State, and in most others, prisoners are moved around to facilities across many miles. Just consider how easy it would be for a morally slippery prison official to make some of those moves intentional!</p> <p>Add to this the fact that a majority of prisoners are city residents of hole prisons are typically rural. This policy change exacerbates the already prevalent urban-rural split between progressives and conservatives.</p> <p>I can think of no logical reason for counting people as "residing" in a temporary residence, and hunch is what prison is intended to be. If I were staying in a hotel in Texas for the cold winter months when Minnesota becomes a challenge, would you count me as a Texan? I think not.</p>
c00766	<p>The practice of counting prisoners where they are imprisoned, not where they will live once released (at home), artificially inflates the political power of the districts where prisons have been built. This practice also distorts other areas affected by census, such as disaster relief, support for infrastructure improvements (roads, bridges).</p> <p>Counting prisons as 'home' hurts the very communities that need help the most.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end</p>



	<p>prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c00767	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not interact with, live in, or have any real connection to.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and inherently unfair practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c00768	<p>I urge you to count prisoners at their permanent home location. Our democracy depends on accurately representing all communities.</p>
c00769	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>State and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c00770	<p>You have a responsibility to count ALL people in the USA ,including incarcerated people.This is about democracy , NOT funding. Equal voting rights for everyone.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>

	Do the RIGHT thing if you claim to be American.
c00771	<p>Please count prisoners based on their permanent home address.</p> <p>These prisoners and their community need to be supported to help when they are returned to the community and also their community needs support to reduce crime and support education, health care, and job growth. Their communities have the greatest need.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c00772	<p>If prisoners are not counted at their permanent addresses the count for congressional districts becomes distorted. Most prisoners return to their home addresses in a relative short time and so should be counted there.</p> <p>Their permanent addresses are always on file. Therefore the Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p>
c00773	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>It is simply bizarre to remove proper representation from people who will be returning home soon. But their existence will still be counted far from home. Just weird thinking.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00774	<p>I live in a district with our state prison. It is the only district in our state that always votes a different party than the rest of the state for our US Representatives and President. The population without the prison is small enough that it should cover a bigger area to make the district represent an equal number of people to the other districts. This is especially true since prison inmates are not allowed to vote. I don't know if it all inmates or only those convicted of a felony, but either way it still changes the votes.</p> <p>Therefore, I'm writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. They are temporary. There is a record of their home residences. Their home residence, which is where they will usually return, is where</p>

	incarcerated persons should be counted.
c00775	<p>I am concerned about the apparent Census practice of counting incarcerated people in the locality of their incarceration rather than their permanent home to which they return after release. I hope yhat you do not leave these residence rules in place for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who live in correctional facilities are not offered autonomy to move where they wish. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p>
c00776	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated skews data in predominantly white, rural communities.</p> <p>This is an example of systemic racism , in that the money that these people's communities need is diverted to primarily white communities that temporarily house them and also denies their home communities adequate political representation. Stop systemic racism , end this practice</p>
c00777	<p>Counting incarcerated people where they are incarcerated on Census day rather than at their home address is jus wrong! Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c00778	<p>I sometimes feel as though America's penal system is in part modeled on the Stalinist work camp. I'm referring to mass incarceration and punitively long sentences.</p> <p>One rectification of this divergence from democratic justice could come from counting prisoners at the permanent home address to which they will return after their time is served Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c00779	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address. To count prisoners at the incarceration address is the same as counting temporary workers at their work address instead of their home address, and it falsifies the county and state count the same way.</p> <p>State and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census</p>

	<p>counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is falsified and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c00780	<p>Please end the practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census. It seems to me that it is misrepresentative because many people don't consider the place of their confinement to be their permanent addresses.</p> <p>This misrepresentative practice artificially inflates population numbers for the locales of confinement and diminishes the count for locales of permanent addresses. This practice, it seems to me, especially hurts communities of color representation because of disproportionate numbers of inmates from communities of color in the prison system.</p>
c00781	<p>I have just been advised that prisoners are counted by the census as residing in their prisons. This is absurd. Huntsville, Texas, is not a town of 50,000, it is a town of 35,000, with 15,000 temporary residents whose homes are elsewhere. It is preposterous to give Huntsville undue representation in Congress because it hosts prisons.</p> <p>Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c00782	<p>I want to express my concern about the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are there against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00783	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau’s federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p>

	<p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c00784	<p>The Census Bureau's ongoing practice effectively disenfranchises a portion of the population that has already suffered from underrepresentation--adding insult to injury. If the Census Bureau wishes to remain relevant and continue to receive funding, it ought to accurately reflect people where they will vote. If the Census Bureau refuses to operate as a reflection of democracy, it is an instrument of tyranny. Please stop gerrymandering based on prison populations.</p>
c00785	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of residence that they will return to after completing their incarceration.</p> <p>I do not agree with this, noting one example for my decision. There are persons who are incarcerated who are homeowners; having a deed listing many as owners of a particular property, taxes being paid and many are registered voters at the stated property. These legal documents should be used to substantiate their legal residence; noting that many incarcerations does not cover the extent of their lives.</p>
c00786	<p>I'm writing to express my opinion as follows:  A prisoner "should" vote from address of the prisoner's personal permanent home where voting is done by the local residents of the prisoner's permanent home location.</p> <p>A prisoner "should not" vote from the location where voting is held for those who live in the location of the prison, since "this is not the location of the prisoner's own personal permanent home location."</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p> <p>Best,</p>

	<p>Citizens should serve themselves by voting according to their own address.  A prisoner “should” vote from location of the prisoner's own personal permanent home where voting is done by the local residents of the prisoner's permanent home location.</p> <p>A prisoner “should not” vote from the location where voting is held for those who live in the location of the prison, since “this is not the location of the prisoner's own personal permanent home location.”</p>
c00787	<p>I urge you to stop the practice of counting prisoners at their place of incarceration, rather than at their permanent home address. This is a distortion of the intent of the Constitution and causes a weird form of gerrymandering.</p>
c00788	<p>I ask you to please end the unconscionable and woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at their prison for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address or their last address before being incarcerated. This is where they will most likely return after their sentence is completed to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is causing a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community to which they do not belong or have any interaction with.</p> <p>The current procedure frequently results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau must change this practice as a matter of fairness.</p>
c00789	<p>I wish to address the Census Bureau’s federal register notice with regard to the Residence Rule as applied to persons in prison.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated persons at their temporary location increases the political power of other people who live near the prisons involved. As these population counts are used to draw electoral districts, this is a practice which has the effect of skewing representative democracy.</p> <p>The best redistricting data requires the Bureau to count imprisoned persons at their home addresses.</p> <p>A fair and strong democracy relies on counting our population in a manner that accurately represents all communities. I am therefore asking you to count prisoners for redistricting at their</p>

	<p>permanent home location.</p>
c00790	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. Unless an inmate is serving a life sentence without parole, incarcerated people should be counted in the census according to their listed permanent address, and not the address of the prison or jail where they are currently and temporarily residing.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00791	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>The point of the census was to count the people that lived in a region. Falsely padding regions by adding temporary populations is wrong, both legally and morally.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c00792	<p>I encourage you not to continue the practice of counting convicted persons at their place of incarceration for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>I live near _____, Arizona, _____ County, a place that is home not to one but SEVEN prisons. Only one of them, the county lock-up, houses local people. The other six have inmates from as far away as New England.</p> <p>In addition to the State of Vermont, the Federal Justice Department, the U.S. Air Force, Customs and Immigration, the Pascua Yaqui tribal government, and the U.S. Marshall's Service all house prisoners in _____. Federal prisoners in _____, include the infamous _____, who likely never set foot in Arizona before he took up residence in a prison in _____.</p>

	<p>Two of these huge prisons are run by the Arizona Department of Corrections, including the state's death row. The other four are operated by two private prison companies that take in convicts from all over the nation, as well as the world, given that Immigration houses hundreds of foreign citizens awaiting expulsion in one of the prisons. Another is a SuperMax prison, housing some of the most dangerous Federal convicts. You can see how likely it is that only the county facility houses people who should be counted by the Census as being actual residents of _____ County.</p> <p>How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government. _____, AZ, is only one small example, albeit a significant one given that _____ is home only to about 26,000 citizen-residents.</p> <p>I implore the Census Bureau to discontinue prison-based gerrymandering and move towards a model that is more representative of communities that house prisoners and prisoners are counted where they are actually from.</p>
c00793	<p>The practice of prison gerrymandering is an unacceptable outgrowth of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The census misrepresents incarcerated people when it refuses to count prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c00794	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p>



	<p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00795	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>This practice is clearly a violation of equal representation.</p> <p>Those who are jailed should not pay unjustly by losing their right to representation in their home state. Their crime should not penalize their neighbors.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c00796	<p>I have recently become aware of an issue regarding the census count of prison inmates. Prisoners are apparently counted in the district where they are incarcerated, rather than being counted as part of their home community. I believe this practice is harmful to our democracy, and I urge you to change this in the 2020 census.</p> <p>Our incarcerated population has skyrocketed in recent years, a fact which I consider shameful. Certain communities are unequally affected by mass incarceration. Undercounting the population in these areas (because so many citizens are in prison far from home) will lead to less funding for important programs to help these communities.</p> <p>Most prisoners are serving short sentences and will return to their home communities. They most certainly are NOT members of the towns and rural areas where they are incarcerated. We live an hour away from Susanville, CA, where there is a large prison. I have seen firsthand that the town is completely separate from the prisoners. Why should they be counted as part of the town? It makes no sense.</p> <p>Many important aspects of our democracy are related to the census. I urge you to count prisoners as part of their home communities and to stop this distortion of democracy.</p>
c00797	<p>American citizens are aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of counting prisoners as residents in the state of their incarceration thereby further</p>

	<p>rewarding regions that host prisons. This is wrong.</p> <p>The census bureau must end the miscounting of incarcerated people by counting them at their permanent home address--where their families live and where they will return after their time is served .</p> <p>When prisoners are counted outside of their permanent address, the Census is unfairly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Stop this practice now and count incarcerated people at their permanent home address so that their interests as a constituent will be more fairly represented.</p>
c00798	<p>Please count prisoners at there home address. They get moved many times during their prison term making it even harder to get an accurate count/</p> <p>Count where they will be after they are free.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c00799	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, (in particular when the sentence will end before the next ten-year census) rather than at the facility where they are (temporarily) incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay even more temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p>

	Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.
c00800	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to use the permanent home address in counting incarcerated persons.</p> <p>State and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c00801	<p>Stop the gerrymandering of incarcerated persons. You do this in order to help politicians who are in the pockets of the privatized prisons who are only looking to make a buck, and don't care about the people they oversee.</p> <p>Persons who are incarcerated don't "live" in prison. When they serve their time, they go to their real home, which is where they need to be counted.</p>
c00802	<p>Please end the inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they are expected to return to after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c00803	I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address, not the address of jails or prisons to which they have been temporarily, involuntarily transferred.

	<p>State and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and distorts representation.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of a prison location, even though they can’t vote, are not a part of the surrounding community, and are likely to have been transferred away from their chosen home communities against their will violates the essential democratic principle of one person, one vote.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated persons where they are imprisoned invites locales and political parties to overweight their influence in government by building prisons inside their boundaries and/or redrawing district boundaries to include prisons. It may also influence or have influenced elected representatives to pass harsh and arbitrary laws likely to increase conviction rates and therefore prison populations in order to help them personally increase their own job security - in conflict with their fiduciary responsibilities to their constituents and their Constitutional responsibilities to basic principles of equal justice under the law.</p>
c00804	<p>I'm writing to express my deep concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address. This is not acceptable.</p> <p>When you miscount people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation. We're counting on you to do the right thing! This kind of misrepresentation needs to end!</p>
c00805	<p>We imprison a lot of people in this country. Disproportionately--due in part to racism and in part to poverty--these people are people of color. Presently, the census counts them where they "live" now: in a prison or jail.</p> <p>But that practice belies the reality that they will return to their homes and vote there. Everyone should be counted at their own homes, not at those foisted upon them by the state. Please consider revising this practice.</p>
c00806	<p>I strongly oppose counting Vermont residents incarcerated in other states i.e. Michigan as</p>

	<p>permanent residents. They belong to Vermont and not counting them for Vermont skews our representation, in turn skews democracy which I believe is un-american as is double jeopardy...to punish people twice for the same crime. I will be contacting my Representatives on the matter. I hope you will do the right thing and change this bad practice. Thank you for your consideration on this matter.</p>
c00807	<p>This wouldn't be acceptable in any democracy. It's unconscionable, hard to believe that it's from our Census Bureau!</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c00808	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their prison facility rather than their permanent address. Prisons R typically located in rural areas. This means over 2 million people are misrepresented in districts they have no connection to. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to revise this practice for the 2020 Census. As you know accurate census numbers affect many important programs, funding, and legislation.</p> <p>The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>Please change the proposed plan continuing prison-based gerrymandering and provide a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00809	<p>I write in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice about applying the Residence Rule to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people in prison sites inflates the political power of people who live near prisons, many of whom are employed by those prisons. As flawed counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice seriously distorts fair representation.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting means the Bureau should count incarcerated people at their last known home addresses.</p> <p>Democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home locations, if known.</p>
c00810	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020</p>

	<p>Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are house there with no choice and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c00811	<p>The census practice of counting prisoners as residents of the prison's region gives more unfair power to certain areas. It's common sense that prisoners' home addresses should be used. The present rules mess up the numbers and voting district lines have to be redrawn.</p> <p>Please change this practice.</p>
c00812	<p>The Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address disenfranchises local communities. I encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c00813	<p>As a former _____ police officer and later a high school teacher for 27 years I do have something to say : prisoners don t see prison as their home. Justice demands that they should be respected as to where their domicile really is and counted as such. Their mostly urban homes need to be counted properly as America moves to November Voting.</p> <p>I strongly believe you should end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c00814	<p>Please put an end to the practice of Prison Gerrymandering. It misrepresents the communities of people of color.</p>

	<p>It is time for all Americans to have an equal voice.</p>
c00815	<p>I am writing to ask that you end the inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color to rural white areas. This practice is to the detriment of all involved, and it is wrong. The Census Bureau should change its practice.</p> <p>Thank you for considering my appeal.</p>
c00816	<p>The choice to consider incarcerated individuals to be at their place of incarceration and not their normal residence for census purposes is deeply flawed, unfairly enriching those of us who are less likely to be incarcerated due to our race, ethnicity, or income level, by ensuring that our districts get increased political power. This is unfair, racist, and undemocratic, and the United States must change this policy.</p>
c00817	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates in the districts where they are imprisoned rather than their home or permanent address.. I think this is wrong and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>We have a huge issue in Florida as many of our prisons are in the northern part of the state and the inmates are disproportionately black and/or Hispanic. This causes certain house districts to be particularly challenging as so many of the "voters" are not registered in that district as they are in jail and not in their home districts.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes from this unfair prison-based gerrymandering to a plan that better serves communities</p>
c00818	<p>Please end the current inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is their actual address,</p>

	<p>where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c00819	<p>Why not count correctly ? Do you realize how this throws the entire political process in disarray ? It would seem if this is not immediately corrected you are disenfranchising ? Lets say this policy is old and outdated. This is the perfect opportunity for you to right a wrong and take credit for it. A no brainer.</p>
c00820	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>State and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts., and if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c00821	<p>I am writing to ask that you stop the practice of gerrymandering based upon prisoners. Every prisoner has a permanent address. That permanent address should be the one at the Census Bureau uses.</p>
c00822	<p>1982-1985, I employed the formerly incarcerated in my bakery, _____, _____, OR. They related to me that voting was problematic for them at that time. But denying their rights and gerrymandering for one political party's benefit, has compounded the injustice!</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated</p>



	<p>people at their permanent address.</p>
c00823	<p>Incarcerated people must always report a permanent address, the place to which the majority of them will return. Yet they are not counted as part of their home district for the purposes of the U.S. Census. This is a distortion of representative government which disproportionately affects communities of color.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model for the 2020 Census that better serves communities. Thank you.</p>
c00824	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting people who are incarcerated at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>People who are incarcerated should be counted at their permanent address where they will most likely return after incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau must change this practice.</p>
c00825	<p>I understand that the comment window on population-based political gerrymandering with prison populations will end in just a few days (September 1st), so I am writing to express my concern over proposed residence rules for the upcoming 2020 Census.</p> <p>The people who are housed in prisons mostly return to their permanent homes when released, since this is where their families are. Also, people in incarceration are often moved between various prisons, which makes, them not permanent residents of the current prison but temporary residents. This needs to be taken into account.</p> <p>Their permanent residences, that is, where they will return to when they are freed, is where they should be counted. Counting prison inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives proper representation to their home districts. This inflates representation in the areas where their temporary prison residence is located.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons should be counted in the place where their home area- their permanent</p>

	<p>residence, is. Please help this political gerrymandering to be alleviated by having an honest representation of the census count of all people in the United States, including all incarcerated persons.</p>
c00826	<p>I am requesting that you end the process of counting incarcerated people as residents of the prison location where they are temporarily serving time.</p> <p>This practice unfairly gives the area where the prison is located a larger population than the actual number of people who live permanently in that area. Likewise it unfairly decreases the reported number of actual residents in the area where they normally live.</p> <p>This practice has very unfair and negative effects on the home town areas of incarcerated persons not only politically, but greatly influences the social services and benefits that would otherwise be available to that area.</p>
c00827	<p>The counting of non-voting , incarcerated citizens as part of the population of the area in which the prison is located is too similar to the counting of non-voting male slaves, albeit as 3/5 of a white male, for comfort. Not only does this artificially inflate the power of the rural areas where prisons are typically located but they also artificially deflate the power of urban areas where too many prisoners call home.</p>
c00828	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By counting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c00829	<p>I am writing in regard to the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Using the prison where people are incarcerated to determine population counts is undemocratic - it inflates the power of those who live near the prison and diminishes the representation of the communities from which the prisoners come. It is far more sensible, and just, to use their home addresses for population data and by extension, electoral maps.</p> <p>A true democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents ALL communities. Please use the prisoners' permanent home locations for Census data.</p>

c00830	<p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are citizens of the United States, irregardless of why they are in prison and are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers - who are ALL citizens of the United States. It seems to be a distinction without a difference. Please, now correct that miscalculation, without hesitation.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c00831	<p>The use of a prison address in census counts is a form of official gerrymandering, especialyy as it adds to the population of a locale where the prison is sited, but gives no rights of voting to that segment of the population.</p> <p>Please change the Census Bureau continuation of prison-based gerrymandering or at least set the census to count only life-term prisoners, and not those serving shorter sentences.</p>
c00832	<p>The current practice MIGHT make sense, IF prisoners were voting residents, but NOT if they are barred from voting. Why should prison area benefit from their imprisonment, at the expense of the home districts to which they will eventually return???</p>
c00833	<p>Mass incarceration has many harmful effects in the U.S., including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated</p>

	people at their permanent address.
c00834	<p>This decision should not be complicated. Inmates remain American citizens, and should be counted at their residence in their home district.</p> <p>To do otherwise dilutes the democratic process.</p>
c00835	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location distorts the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a negative impact on our representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses. Surely we now have the technology to do this in a cost-effective way.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c00836	<p>There are far better, more democratic, ways to compensate communities who are home to penal institutions, than robbing their actual non-incarceration , home communities reasonable domiciliary representation.</p> <p>Please count inmates according to their domicile prior to incarceration.</p>
c00837	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the number of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count temporarily incarcerated people at their home addresses, thus accurately representing political districts by the people who actually (will) live there.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c00838	I write to ask you to count prisoners home communities as their place of residence. Accurate

	demographics mean city and regional service planning can be set up effectively.
c00839	Please count incarcerated persons at their home residences, not at the places of their incarceration.
c00840	This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address.  STOP DISTORTING OUR ELECTORAL PROCESS!!!
c00841	It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people-***they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in. *** All people should be counted from the location they lived in prior to incarceration. Most will return to this location to live when they are discharged or paroled.  The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.  The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.  Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.
c00842	Re: the Census Bureau's plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you not to continue this practice for the 2020 Census.  Over two million people are in prisons across the country. While they have past ties to their permanent address (because they lived there), current ties (because their families and friends are there) and future ties (because they hope to return once they are rehabilitated), they have no ties and know nothing about their incarceration facility and its area/politics. They should be allowed to be counted at their permanent address.
c00843	I am writing to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their permanent home addresses, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day. People who are hospitalized or who are in treatment centers, military people on deployment, people on vacation or visiting relatives, employees who are sent to job sites for long periods of time, politicians who are sent to state capitals or to Washington D.C.; none of these people are counted as living somewhere other than their permanent home addresses.

	<p>The only reason that incarcerated people would be counted differently is political, and this practice should be stopped immediately. Either treat incarcerated people the same as other transient populations are treated, or count those other transients the same way that incarcerated people are treated.</p>
c00844	<p>Please end the practice of counting prisoners as living in their prisons. Like other displaced people, they should be counted at their home addresses, not where they are temporarily.</p> <p>This form of counting underrepresents areas where the prisoners really are from, and to which they will return, and overrepresents districts which simply house them. They are not part of that community, play no part in its culture and life, and should not be counted there.</p> <p>This practice needs to stop right now.</p>
c00845	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>People of color are incarcerated in greater percentages than whites. But the prisons are often in mostly white areas. Because African-Americans and Latinos are not counted at their home addresses, there is an improper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is critical. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00846	<p>It's time for better proportioned voting districts!</p>
c00847	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>We have, at least, an ideological obligation to an American Democracy. We should not take away or alter voting rights because of incarceration.</p>
c00848	<p>I am writing today to voice my opposition to continuing to count inmates as residents of prisons.</p> <p>Treating incarcerated people as "residents" of correctional facilities is inaccurate and unfair. When government officials use census data with flawed data, they're shifting representation and political influence away from home communities towards prison communities. This primarily harms African-American and Latino communities and benefits white communities.</p>

	<p>Continuing to count incarcerated people in the wrong place is misguided.</p> <p>Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering.</p>
c00849	<p>I understand that the Census Bureau uses an inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of using their permanent home address. I'm writing to ask the Census Bureau to stop this practice. Because the prison population is disproportionately made up of people of color, this method is fundamentally racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are from would increase the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and end the skewed data in predominantly white, rural communities. As long as African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of their communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>Because of the huge impact of the Census, I am asking you to please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00850	<p>I am writing today to voice my opposition to continuing to count inmates as residents of prisons.</p> <p>Treating incarcerated people as "residents" of correctional facilities is inaccurate and unfair. When government officials use census data with flawed data, they're shifting representation and political influence away from home communities towards prison communities. This primarily harms African-American and Latino communities and benefits white communities.</p> <p>Continuing to count incarcerated people in the wrong place is misguided.</p> <p>Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering.</p>
c00851	<p>I am voicing my opposition to continuing to count inmates as residents of prisons.</p> <p>Treating incarcerated people as "residents" of correctional facilities is inaccurate and unfair. When government officials use census data with flawed data, they're shifting representation and political influence away from home communities towards prison communities. This primarily harms African-American and Latino communities and benefits white communities.</p> <p>Continuing to count incarcerated people in the wrong place is misguided.</p>

	Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering.
c00852	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>It is part of our democracy to count people where they declare their permanent residence usually with their families, friends and they fill out census forms or talk to a census worker where they live. However, as a professional licensed social worker I am aware of people who find themselves in detention, hospitals or other prison like settings, including persons with mental illness who are committed to locked -in situations for weeks, and months. Since persons almost always return to the community they know, that is where they vote and know their local representatives. It is extremely important to have persons counted in the census in their last address so that the nation is properly represented in Congress and in allocation for resources. Just because a person is mentally ill or incarcerated they should not be denied this basic right of equal influence over the legislative process.</p> <p>I urge you to count mentally ill or incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c00853	<p>For the 2020 Census, please discontinue the illogical practice of counting inmates of prisons as residents in the district where the facility is located.</p> <p>Prisoners whom have registered to vote would do so at the place of their permanent residence, as well as owing taxes and all other civic duties connected to residency there. Their address while incarcerated is temporary and puts a "pause" on their civic participation, including voting. Because prisoners are not allowed to vote while incarcerated, but their families still benefit from accurate representation of the permanent population of their community, it makes no logical sense to count prisoners as residents of the district where the prison is physically located. Only once they are released will they (perhaps) actually participate in and benefit from local programs and assistance, so if they are to be counted, it should be in the district whose local decisions will actually affect them when they resume living in the community.</p> <p>Either that, or prisoners should be listed in a separate category if they did/will not spend the majority of the Census period outside of the prison facility, and not counted towards the population of either location (the prison or their permanent home) for the purposes of programs which depend upon Census data. It invites gerrymandering, particularly for suburban or rural areas with large prison populations whose racial makeup does not match the surrounding area and should not be counted as diversity of potential voters, etc</p>
c00854	I support changing the i practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they



	<p>happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>This leads to undermining the one man/one vote concept</p>
c00855	<p>The current practice of counting prison inmates as residents of the place that they happen to be on Census Day produces inaccurate data, as well as distorting the capacity of those inmates to assert real political influence.</p> <p>This practice amounts to gerrymandering and, as such, is demonstrably unfair, especially to urban Black and Hispanic communities</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their real home, as opposed to using their prison addresses.</p>
c00856	<p>Count incarcerated people at their permanent address to ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c00857	<p>The majority of prisoners are African American or Hispanic, and in some states felons are not allowed to vote anyhow.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c00858	<p>Prisoners need to be counted and registered at their home address. Prison is not a permanent place for most. They are there for a time-limited period, and in no way does this constitute a fair way of registering Black and Latino populations who are incarcerated at the highest rate. This unfair practice siphons money away from urban populations suffering from poverty and lack of services.</p>
c00859	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>I don't understand why prison/jail inmates are included in the local population of where the prison is located. They should be counted as residents of the community to which they will return upon release, that is, their permanent address.</p> <p>Otherwise, I believe that the current process increases "gerrymandering" , and creates disproportionate population numbers. As you know, this has a negative effect on the communities to which they would return. Plus, since most inmates are persons of color, then the communities to which the inmates would return will suffer from under representation in the political process. In short, this is anti-democratic.</p>

	Therefore, I ask that you count all inmates at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.
c00860	<p>Counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day - a prison usually nowhere near their permanent residence - is inaccurate, unfair, and just plain wrong.</p> <p>The practice produces tainted data, distorts political influence, and punishes Black and Latino communities, those most in need of a voice in political decisions.</p> <p>The only way to ensure an accurate and just 2020 Census is to count incarcerated people at their homes, not prison addresses. I implore you to do the right thing.</p>
c00861	<p>Time to enter the 21st century and stop counting incarcerated people as resident at prisons, instead of at their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated, unfair and discriminatory. Other groups of people in similar situations-- temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>Further, this practice distorts democracy by shifting population counts from home communities to prison places, typically urban (the former) to rural (the latter).</p> <p>Gotta change this practice before the next Census. Stop using mostly non-white bodies wrenched from cities to shore up the power of mostly white bodies mired in rural-small town America. Please. Thank you.</p>
c00862	It is wrong to list a prison facility as the usual place of residence of inmates who are routinely transferred from place to place not of their own will. You should use their last place of residence before incarceration. They mostly have nothing in common with local residents of the area in which the facility resides, yet their numbers are used to inflate the political representation of these residents, at their representation expense.
c00863	<p>Please do not count people who are incarcerated at prisons here in Texas as living there, instead of at their home addresses. My son was incarcerated for 2 years: 6 months in _____, 1 year in _____, and 6 months here in _____. When he was released, he moved again.</p> <p>People who are in prison should be allowed to use their permanent address when it comes to census counts. After all, when they leave prison, the cost of monitoring them and providing services for them will come from their home community.</p>

	Please change your practice before the next Census.
c00864	<p>Please stop counting the prison population as residents of the place they happen to be on census day.</p> <p>I believe this practice is unfair and and inaccurate and negatively affects poor and minorities communities.</p> <p>Tharms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c00865	Same content as comment c00005
c00866	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c00867	<p>A persons home remains their home whether they are at the time incarcerated, or in the hospital, or in college, or in vacation. Their home doesn't change because they walk out the door. Their families don't disappear because one is in prison. Not to mention the huge number of minority men imprisoned for minor offenses. I'm appalled that we even have to have this conversation.</p> <p>Please stop this unjust practice now- while the US still has a modicum of pride left.</p>
c00868	Stop trying to rig the process.
c00869	<p>Please end prison gerrymandering, which is unconstitutional.</p> <p>Count people at their permanent residences.</p>
c00870	This is clearly an undemocratic and racist way to treat human beings. We supposedly live in a democracy. CHANGE this undemocratic practice
c00871	<p>I am writing in regards to the Census Bureau on the 2020 residency rules:</p> <p>Incarcerated Prisoners are not residents of the districts in which they are incarcerated. This is especially true in a state such as Arizona which has privatized prisons filled to capacity with outof-state individuals. Counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly rural communities or communities with low income or racial</p>

	<p>minorities.</p> <p>The practice of counting incarcerated individuals in the census skews democratic representation of the people for political rather than funding reasons and should not be allowed. Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for all communities in the USA.</p>
c00872	<p>The Census was designed as a tool for identifying community needs, and aiding in resource allocation, community development and political representation.</p> <p>The current practice of counting prison populations as residents is both unfair and duplicitous. For one thing, it unfairly 'pads' population numbers, which brings more resources to an area that often doesn't require them.</p> <p>Along those lines, current statistics show gross inequity in the racial and economic makeup of prison populations - which, taken with my first point, unfairly and increasingly denies both services and representation to low-income communities and people of color.</p> <p>For the Census to truly reflect the makeup of this nation, her people and communities, PRISON GERRYMANDERING and all it's deleterious effects must be changed, must be ENDED. Only then will we begin to create and establish equality for all of us.</p> <p>It's not too late, but we must start NOW!</p>
c00873	<p>Please change your unjust and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. Use their permanent address, not their temporary one, to insure a fair voting system and an accurate 2020 census.</p>
c00874	<p>Representation by the people...who live in the communities freely.</p>
c00875	<p>Please stop the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place their place of imprisonment on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice distorts political influence and harms urban Black and Latino communities. This practice dilutes accurate census counting and creates prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home address, not their prison addresses.</p>
c00876	<p>This is of particular concern to me so I am writing this in regards to the proposed "2020 Census</p>

	<p>Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Our democracy only works if the people are genuinely and accurately represented. Since the vast majority of people who are jailed don't have life sentences, any project that counts prisoners as part of a "locality" artificially raises that areas numbers, hence also to at least some degree it's political clout. This effectively moves some political clout from minority neighborhoods to white neighborhoods.</p> <p>I find this to be patently un-democratic and would ask that you put an end to this practice. Please count the jailed at their residence of record not the place that they're being warehoused</p> <p>Thank you for your time...</p>
c00877	<p>People who are in prison are rarely incarcerated where they "live" or where they consider home. Additionally, they usually cannot vote while in prison. Thus, they are being incorrectly classified in at least two ways.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. Doing so will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities with prisons. We should follow the principle of one person one vote as closely as administratively feasible.</p>
c00878	<p>I am writing concerning your proposed residence rule for people who are incarcerated.</p> <p>Given that students living away from home, or people who travel or live in vacation homes for months at a time are allowed to be counted at their permanent addresses, it is inherently unfair to determine that people in prison are permanent residents of the facility in which they are incarcerated. Members of Congress can select their home addresses even though they may be spending the bulk of their time in DC when the census is counted. Why does this exception apply to people who are incarcerated?</p> <p>My concern is using flawed census data to draw electoral lines. And since convicts can't vote anyway, this practice unfairly skews voting districts.</p> <p>Please end what is basically an inaccurate, even unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c00879	<p>Please ensure a realistic and reliable census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address to ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c00880	<p>This letter is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people. I must remind you about something you undoubtedly know: It does not matter one bit what your</p>

	<p>intentions or excuses for contributing to oppressive and racist results are--- It the RESULT of your behavior that matters. Period.</p> <p>I expect your behavior to be congruent with being opposed to racism and dehumanizing results. You do not need a lecture from me about details or results of the behavior of silence. Make yourself proud and strap on some courage to do the right thing---- This issue demands a few courageous heroes to stand and be counted and others will follow.... Time to go to work please. Your kids and grand kids, friends, family and conscience are watching!</p>
c00881	<p>“Usual residence” is defined by the Census Bureau as the location where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Boarding school students, residents in old age homes, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. They should be counted as belonging to their place of normal residence.</p>
c00882	<p>We the people, need a census count that accurately reflects our populations. By counting people in jails as being 'residents' of those communities, those results are skewed. Most people are in jail for short periods of time; therefore a 10-year census count that shows them 'living' there unfairly impacts their real communities.</p> <p>Young people attending college are counted in their home communities - prisoners should be as well.</p>
c00883	<p>The inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day must be changed.</p> <p>This practice weakens the political influence of urban Black and Latino communities, and as such is discriminatory.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate and representative 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home addresses, not their prison addresses.</p>
c00884	<p>Counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day produces bad data and distorts political influence.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home addresses, not prison addresses.</p>

c00885	<p>Home addresses is the only valid address to use for census and voting.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c00886	<p>Change your out-dated, unfair, and now fraudulent practice of counting incarcerated people as living at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>Change your practice before the next Census, as the media can now report this quickly to millions of voters and people wanting a fair and honest democracy. Change with the times or prepare for your unemployment soon.</p>
c00887	<p>The US prison system is badly corrupted, especially because of the lobby power of those who profit by running private prisons and of the gerrymandering that goes on to assure that corrupt prisons can continue to operate. The whole system needs to be reformed.</p>
c00888	<p>The place where they are incarcerated is not where they are from, period</p> <p>The practice is just another method of gerrymandering and does not serve the community that supports the incarcerated people.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting prisoners at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c00889	<p>Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c00890	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations"</p> <p>Everyone else is counted at their permanent residence. Why are prisoners any different.</p> <p>Please stop this gerrymandering</p>
c00891	<p>Prison gerrymandering does not provide an accurate count of our population, thus it distorts the purpose of collecting the data. Altering the count of incarcerated people where they are on Census Day is inconsistent with the practice of demography. Prisoners should be counted at their home address, not the prison address to ensure reliable data and accurate representation.</p>

c00892	<p>To Whom It May Concern I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>I am not favor of counting inmates at their prison location. I feel you use their permanent address.</p>
c00893	<p>I certainly understand the convenience of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of their places of incarceration come census day; conversely, I imagine tracking down the true home address of every inmate adds to the magnitude of the census count effort.</p> <p>However, since representation is based on residency, this decision is not something to take lightly. It behooves our democracy to do our best to apportion representatives accurately and fairly by counting incarcerated people in the place they typically call home.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This moves us toward a more just democracy and fairer representation for communities.</p>
c00894	<p>The Republican Party is using the prison population in their gerry-mandering. It is unfair and could cause a highly incorrect vote count.</p> <p>I want to urge you to change this practice before the next census. It is outdated and unfair to the Democratic Party.</p>
c00895	<p>It's time to stop counting inmates at prisons, instead of at their home addresses. Why do you do that? You know that's not where they "live." Would you want to be used to skew census counts in a place where you were staying temporarily? Prison is not a "place of residence."</p> <p>You are disenfranchising people just because they are in prison. Their voting power should be applicable where they live, where they have family and community and political and economic interests to vote on.</p>
c00896	<p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c00897	<p>I wish to comment on the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The current definition of "usual residence" that the Census Bureau uses to count residents should not apply to prisoners. These numbers artificially inflate the population of districts with people who do not use the services and are there literally against their will. This logic is particularly twisted in the case of African-americans. African-americans, due to many factors including poverty and sentencing bias, make up much more than their share of the prison</p>



	<p>population by % citizenry. Since prisoners are often housed in prisons in majority white rural districts, the mere fact of them being in prison is used to support the political clout of a place they would not choose to live in.</p> <p>For this and many other reasons, I believe it is far past time to stop counting prisoners as part of the "usual residence" of a local. Thus, I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>Thank you for your time and consideration of my concerns.</p>
c00898	<p>Change the existing procedure of not counting incarcerated individuals in the census. Make sure it happens in 2020</p>
c00899	<p>I ask you to stop using prison addresses for incarcerated people at prisons, and count them at their legal home addresses.</p> <p>People who not at their permanent address for various legitimate reasons are allowed to use their permanent address. Prisoners should have the same right.</p> <p>This practice shift counts from home communities to communities built on prisons. Keep our democracy based goverment truly democratic. Change this practice before the next Census.</p>
c00900	<p>The practice of counting incarcerated people at prison addresses rather than their home addresses is unfair and inaccurate!</p> <p>Shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons does not accurately reflect the electorate and grossly subverts democracy</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c00901	<p>Gerrymandering is inevitably a result of the party or group currently in-power making certain they will stay in power. It stinks, regardless of who perpetrates this anti-representative scheme. We (the People) must protest each time gerrymandering is reverted to and do everything in our power to undo it's in democratic outcomes.</p> <p>YOU, the , U.S. Census Bureau, could &amp; should be a powerful force in the efforts to identify and dismantle results of this odious practice. Please do whatever you can to assure every American citizen is able to vote on the basis of fair &amp; logical districting . . . EVEN PRISONERS!</p>

	Thank you in advance.
c00902	<p>In this era of highly partisan politics, assessing the "temperature" of the entire nation fairly is more important than ever. As you know, the census is the lynch pin in determining legislative representation. Yet, incarcerated people who vote in districts not located in their home states skews the count, potentially misrepresenting the views and aspirations of the constituency wherein their facility is located. Further, it does nothing to help the communities where those incarcerated call home. To me, this is an absentee balloting issue -- easily solved in the same manner as non-incarcerated folks who are eligible to vote. If prisoners are legally registered, it should be in their home communities and they should then be treated as absentee voters whose ballots must be from and counted in their home districts. That way, democracy is served by having more fairly chosen legislators.</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment.</p>
c00903	<p>I am writing with regard to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>For census purposes imprisoned persons should be counted at their permanent address rather than at their place of confinement.</p>
c00904	<p>The Census Bureau's proposal to count incarcerated people in an inappropriate place will have the result of distorting fair democratic elections. They must be counted according to their permanent address. That is the only way for their count to be fair.</p> <p>People of color are already at a disadvantage in several ways when it comes to their being able to vote. Incorrect counting of incarcerated people will only exacerbate this problem.</p>
c00905	<p>The census count is vital for representation. counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income and/or communities of color.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and fairer representation for communities.</p>
c00906	<p>The census count is critical.</p> <p>I'm against the privatizing of our culture in general. It shouldn't mean that because an institution like a school or a prison if privatized that the humans inside should lose their Constitutional Rights. Every human counts.</p>
c00907	<p>I implore you to amend your outdated practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is both archaic and inequitable, given the fact that many other people in similar</p>

	<p>situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts our democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please rectify this practice before the next Census.</p>
c00908	<p>Counting those in prison as residents of the prisons they happen to be detained on Census Day grossly misrepresents the facts, runs the risk of generating bad political data, and harms the communities from which they came, undermining their political power and influence.</p> <p>This must not continue, and it's absolutely urgent that the system by which the imprisoned are counted must be corrected before the 2020 Census.</p>
c00909	<p>Census data is vital for a number of reasons in this country. It was never meant to be used to give any political party an edge over another, or be used to bypass our Constitutional right to "one person, one vote" set forth in the 14th Amendment. Unfortunately however, this is how it is being used by redistricting Congressional lines based on prison populations. This not only violates the people's right to a fair distribution of resources, it violates the basic American right of "freedom and justice for all."</p> <p>By using incarcerated human beings - who at the time of their incarceration have no control over where they "live" - to inflate a population of a district or its racial make up makes a mockery of the Constitution and our expectation of democracy as a whole.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c00910	<p>The census count is critical for honest, fair congressional representation. Counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from prisoners' home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for all communities.</p>
c00911	<p>I am aware of many efforts that the politicians of one of our major parties are making to suppress the vote, to manipulate it, and to render the votes of large groups of citizens much less effectual than the votes of others, primarily voters of color. Counting prison population members as residents of the location of their arbitrary incarceration appears to be another of such schemes. Please reconsider this practice. Each time voters, especially younger voters, hear of this kind of</p>

	<p>unfairness it makes them more cynical and discouraged. We already have a disgracefully low percentage of voters who show up at the polls. Your message to American voters should be that you are striving to make everyone's vote of equal value, rather than telling them implicitly that you are just another part of the cheap gamesmanship that is doing everything it can to render their voting effort meaningless.</p> <p>Thank you and I certainly hope that you will do the right thing,</p>
c00912	<p>There is a skewing of representation that results from the current census rules; because incarcerated individuals are mainly from communities of color or of low income, the result is that those communities are under-represented in legislatures.</p> <p>Counting the prison address as the person's address is illogical for two reasons. First, it is a temporary location, and even under tax and citizenship rules, the place of intended, permanent abode is the place that counts. Second, even if the first point were not overwhelming, it is extremely illogical to choose, instead of one's home, the place where one happens to be incarcerated on a given day. Prisoners are transferred from facility to facility, held temporarily, and moved for convenience; no location is as significant as the designated, actual, permanent address of the incarcerated person; as often as not, that's where the person's family, friends, and place of possible employment are. There is no logic at all to registering the facility as the place of permanent residence or habitual residence. It is a method, unintentional though it may be, of suppressing the representation of the home communities. Please end the practice.</p>
c00913	<p>I am writing in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed rule for which residence will be used for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Given that state and local governments use Census data to redistrict for voting purposes, the current method of counting prisons as "usual residence" seems to contribute to potential violations of the "one person, one vote" standard. Proposed residence rules would not only create inaccurate census but also further contribute to systematic racial inequity.</p> <p>The Census Bureau seems to apply an unexplained exception for which district incarcerated people are applied compared with students or people who reside away from their permanent resident for part of the year.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c00914	<p>Be responsible and stop counting prisons as the normal residence of any citizen, unless you</p>

	<p>want to count only those doing life-time sentences. Unless you want to count only lifers as being in their "normal" residence, the present practice gerrymandering practice is an outright lie.</p> <p>Am I to understand that you have partisan biases in the exercise of your office, or that you are simply ignorant of the effect of the practices that you condone?</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c00915	<p>How stupid is the inclusion of prisons in state or federal prisons in a data base to count the number of people for a state or federal congressional district. They cannot vote, they will not be able to vote even when released and home, until their rights are restored. If you include only the populace of an area, not just the voting members of that district, at least those folks could get their citizenship and vote in the future. To have prisons counted in a population is insane. As a man who has voted in almost all elections since Nixon in 1971, I find this abhorrent! Stop the Two Political from manipulating their outcomes with people who are ENSURED NOT TO VOTE!</p>
c00916	<p>I believe that for the sake of accuracy, it is time to change the way incarcerated people are counted in the census. The data collected is skewed, and sound decisions cannot be made on these findings.</p> <p>I support changing the census to count people based upon their home address. The census should reflect where prisoners will return to, and their home communities should be represented accordingly.</p> <p>Thank you for your time and consideration,</p>
c00917	<p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracom home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c00918	<p>I am concerned about the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of their prison address.</p> <p>The practice produces faulty data, and worse, it distorts political influence.</p> <p>I request that you count incarcerated people at their home address, not their prison address. Make the count accurate and fair.</p>

c00919	<p>I know two men who are currently incarcerated. One lives in another state from his prison, the other lives across state. Neither considers their prison "home," and neither considers himself intentionally "residing" in the prison. To be counted among the prison's neighboring populace for purposes of voting is very artificial, and arouses suspicions of political maneuvering. Please revise the rules to be more realistic and honest. Count prisoners at their permanent address.</p>
c00920	<p>The private prison systems that scourge the nation do not need your help, nor do the politicians who get "considerations" from lobbyists . PLEASE COUNT PEOPLE'S RESIDENCE&lt; CURRENT OR MOST RECENT,since prison is no residence to anyone except perhaps a few employees who may live on premises..</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c00921	<p>I believe that our nation should not be counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>This practice harms rural communities, such as mine in southwest Missouri.</p> <p>Let's have a more accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home address, not their prison address.</p>
c00922	<p>I am profoundly disappointed by the Census Bureau proposal to again count nearly 2 million people in the wrong place on Census day. Continuing this outdated practice will ensure an inaccurate 2020 Census and another decade of prison gerrymandering. Counting incarcerated people as if they were “residents” of the correctional facility makes the Census less accurate for everyone</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c00923	<p>We who know any history find that the 3/5 of a person counting of black slaves was a travesty; an evil thing . Not quite as evil, but still 100% wrong, is the counting as residents of a prison those who are incarcerated outside of their true home precinct .</p>
c00924	<p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time, YET this should NOT include jail or prisons!!!</p> <p>Please end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c00925	<p>I request that you change the practice of counting incarcerated citizens as residents of the area</p>

	<p>in which their prison is situated if they happen to be there on Census Day.</p> <p>If Senators and Congresspeople get to count their hometown as their place of residence even though they are regularly there, the privilege should also be extended to those in prison. Since a large proportion are people of color, this would correct the skewing of statistics that make it look like there are fewer of them in their own community and would increase accuracy when district lines are drawn.</p> <p>Please keep the 2020 Census more accurate by counting them as part of the communities to which they will return.</p>
c00926	<p>It is wrong and inaccurate and unfair to count incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be in prison.</p> <p>This way of counting people produces inaccurate data - it is their home community that needs the public resources allocated by census counts - and disproportionately harms urban communities of color due to mass incarceration of people of color.</p> <p>An accurate 2020 Census would count incarcerated people at their home address, not prison addresses.</p>
c00927	<p>To Whom it May Concern, The 2020 Census Residence Rule &amp; Situations as proposed are in-Democratic. Prison populations as individuals must be counted based on home location. Gerrymandering in general is a concept from a previous era when we were less knowing. This must no longer be permitted, for the public good.</p>
c00928	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home.</p> <p>It make no sense to count someone in prison adding them to a community that they are not a legal resident of . We know that if you're not given a life sentence then there is a good chance you'll be released to your legal resident.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c00929	<p>This gerrymandering of prisoner numbers is quite simply CORRUPTION . So we understand now that the US of A practices deliberate distortion of data.</p> <p>As the US of A has such influence across the world then surely this lack of Democracy should be made known to the world. Every way in which the US of A fails to be democratic should be known to the world.</p>

	<p>This distortion of political influence, and harming of urban Black and Latino communities by the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day must stop.</p> <p>The US of A needs to operate its own society in a valid way before it acts as a world peacekeeper.</p> <p>Correct the count of incarcerated people or be counted as corrupt in the world's eyes.</p>
c00930	<p>Counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day, in prison, is a form of gerrymandering and consequently distorts vote counts for elections. Given that racial profiling and an unjust legal system results in disproportionate numbers of African Americans in our prisons, these citizens' votes should be counted in their home community. If their votes were included in the vote count for their home community, election results would accurately represent the vote of each community. The current policy is particularly unfair to Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Please consider changing current policy and make it effective for the 2020 elections.</p>
c00931	<p>Please stop the practice of gerrymandering based on prison populations. It is cheating, and there is no place for this in our Democracy.</p>
c00932	<p>Regarding your proposal to count people in prisons as residents and thus include them in voting district of the prison.</p> <p>This skewed and anti democratic practice is a secondary effect of the practice of mass incarceration.</p> <p>It works so well in gerrymandering votes, one has to wonder if it is a planned consequence to benefit certain voting strategies.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c00933	<p>Gerrymandering based on prison populations is a violation of proper democratic representation.</p> <p>With this in mind, in the census, please attribute incarcerated people to their home address.</p>
c00934	<p>Go back to the 19th century and count the prisoners as 3/5th of a person why don't you? Most convicted felons are not allowed to vote, period. And, to my knowledge, during incarceration there is no voting in any election.</p>



	<p>Great work republinazis because without gerrymandering and/or voter fraud, refer to the 2000 &amp; 2004 national elections, there would be NO republinazi Organized Criminal Syndicate.</p>
c00935	<p>In Oklahoma if you are a minority, Native American for example, you are very rarely counted as a person much less a person of significance. If you happen to be poor then you are not considered at all. Add to that your residence is as an inmate in a prison. Your rights have been striped and then the Census bureau does not count you as being a resident and does not count you since a prison is not considered a viable residence. Please count people in prisons from their former permanent residence.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration.</p>
c00936	<p>As a combat hardened Marine Nam Vet, I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Eliminate the politics from your pseudo-science Census and help our Democracy THRIVE.</p>
c00937	<p>It is not right to count imprisoned people in the census as members of the community where they are incarcerated. This robs their home communities of the representation our democracy is supposed to guarantee.</p> <p>You need to count incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c00938	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice should NEVER have been. Temporary housing is what it says TEMPORARY. This is the kind of VOTING FRAUD that has to be stopped. This prison gerrymandering is not democracy. It becomes a means to guarantee certain parties to win regardless of the changes in their constituencies.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c00939	<p>Please change your practice for all future Census so that incarcerated persons are counted at home not at the prison site. It is long established precedent that temporary address changes are counted for Census purposes at the permanent or last known address rather than a temporary address.</p> <p>As a solar construction worker, I travel constantly for work. My address for Census and voting is</p>

	<p>still my home address. I want to make sure that applies to everyone, and everyone has the same right.</p> <p>The practice of counting prisoners at the prison site leverages the political power of the community in which the prison is located at the expense of the communities from which the inmates come. This practice is wrong and it must stop.</p> <p>The Census Bureau should only be required to gather correct data. If the politicians want to spin or change it, make them do it.</p>
c00940	<p>Please stop the unfair practice of counting incarcerated people in prison facilities as "residents" of the districts where the prison is located. Members of Congress can choose to be counted in the district they represent, even though they may sleep most days of the year in WASHINGTON, D.C.</p> <p>The counting of prisoners as residents of a voting district where the prison is located takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please stop this unfair practice so that low income and communities of color will have the political power and "numbers" to which they are actually entitled.</p> <p>The Census Bureau is being used as a tool of the right-wing to create an unfair voting advantage for the people who already hold most of the economic power.</p> <p>We rely on our government to protect us from unfairness. Please stop this gerrymandering on behalf of the right-wing. It's an undemocratic, unfair practice that must be corrected.</p> <p>Thank you for caring about this important issue. The polarization of the US is not beneficial to the majority of our population.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c00941	<p>I strongly disagree with your proposed policy of counting incarcerated people where they are detained instead of at their home addresses and I believe that it may contribute to unlawful gerrymandering and vote dilution. In 2000, some counties were reported to be growing, but in fact had just expanded prison populations. Given that state and local governments use Census data to redistrict for voting purposes, the current method of counting prisons as "usual residence"</p>

	<p>may contribute to potential violations of the "one person, one vote" standard. Proposed residence rules would not only create inaccurate census but also further contribute to systematic racial inequity.</p> <p>I hope that you will reconsider your policy.</p>
c00942	<p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities. Counting incarcerated people at the location of their (many times brief stay) incarceration distorts the voter profile of the district in which the prison is located. Counting them at their home address is the only fair way of profiling a voting district.</p>
c00943	<p>I was just now made aware of the Census Bureau's way of counting those individuals who are incarcerated. It doesn't make sense.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. As one of many who is tracing my genealogy , it puzzles me that the Census Bureau would consider prison facilities as "permanent addresses." Obviously, it's not accurate - and can cast the genealogical record in the wrong direction.</li> <li>2. Additionally, as noted by LatinoJustice PRLDEF, a leading public interest law organization, the Census Bureau's application of "usual residence" concept is factually inconsistent. It presents the example of Congress: members have the option of choosing to be counted in either D.C. or in their home districts; even though they live and sleep most of the time in D.C.</li> <li>3. On a restorative justice note, defining prison as someone's home is counter-productive to rehabilitation and reducing recidivism. By reinforcing the concept that prison is home - whether through the Census or other means - we take away an individual's right to strive for something better; to dream of a life beyond prison walls.</li> <li>4. An accurate census count is critical in order for cities, towns, and neighborhoods to receive equitable representation in addressing social and political issues. By counting incarcerated people in prison (or jail) instead of their home communities, the Census takes representation away from those home communities.</li> </ol> <p>All that being said, please change your process and ensure an more accurate count by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c00944	<p>I am writing to encourage you to count permanent residence when you take the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p>

	<p>All people should be fairly represented as should all communities. Prison-based gerrymandering compromises this principle and skews representation toward communities that temporarily house citizens from other cities in their jails. It prevents those citizen's home cities from being fairly represented.</p> <p>If we expect former prisoners to enter fully into their home communities on release, don't we owe both them and their communities an equal opportunity to vote freely and fairly?</p> <p>Please count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c00945	<p>How silly for the Census to count prisoners as full-time residents of the city or county the prison is in. These people do not participate in the social or economic life of the community.</p> <p>Even slaves were counted, (at a discounted rate of 3/5, and not that it did them any good) but in their actual homes. Prisoners ought to count in their home towns of record, not in the town the prison is in.</p> <p>Most of these people will be living only a short time of the next ten years in prison, yet they are counted in the area holding the prison, not in the homes towns to which they are most likely to return.</p>
c00946	<p>Please change the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>Such practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms our nation: it devastates urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c00947	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses, or perhaps give them the privilege of voting while in prison as the humans they are, thus making your census areas true to their count.</p> <p>I, as a liberal citizen of this great country, hope every day that politicians will become morally responsible and not reprehensible monsters trying to twist or break every law we have so that their party can have the power and control they crave.</p> <p>Please change your practices before the next Census and start believing in and caring about the</p>

	people you represent.
c00948	<p>The census count is critical for representation, but counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c00949	<p>Although the Census Bureau defines "usual residence" as the place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time, students in boarding schools and people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. However, the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. This makes me wonder what the Census Bureau has to gain from this practice and why there is such inconsistency.</p>
c00950	<p>If prisoners aren't allowed to vote then they should not be counted as "residents." Let them vote and then they can be counted but only in the district within which they reside at the time of the election.</p>
c00951	<p>It is time to change the practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is senseless and arbitrary. Most people in similar situations--temporary housing--are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This gives further incentive to the prison industry to keep people in prisons and short-changes home communities, which surely need the funds for infrastructure, schools, and the like.</p> <p>It's time to enter the 21st century.</p>
c00952	<p>I'm outraged that the U.S. Census Bureau is using prisoners in a way that interferes with citizen voting rights. Incarcerated individuals should be counted using their home addresses - the same as every other citizen.</p> <p>This type of thing should have been stopped years ago, but since you seem to need prodding from the American people, consider this letter a big, push towards getting rid of this practice. Most prisoners are housed away from home temporarily and will go back to living at a permanent</p>

	<p>residence.</p> <p>I insist that you stop this undemocratic, outdated method of census counting as soon as possible. That means changing your system of prisoner counting before the next census.</p> <p>Distorted voter counts is unfair and un-American. As an agency of the federal government, you should do the right thing. All Americans, including prisoners, are depending on you to be fair and impartial in your process.</p>
c00953	<p>I demand that you change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of the addresses of their actual communities.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unjust. Other people in similar temporary situations, such as college or temporary housing, are allowed to use their permanent address. Why is this different for prisoners?</p> <p>In the end, what ends up happening is a violation of our fundamental right to equal representation. This miscounting contradicts democracy and shifts power and voice away from home communities (often already marginalized in other ways) to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>As a citizen exercising my own right to representation and voice, I ask you to change your practice before the next Census.</p> <p>Searching for liberty and justice for all,</p>
c00954	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>People deserve to be counted where they are originally from (like military servicepeople), and not where they are assigned to involuntarily.</p> <p>Please consider why you are treating military servicepeople differently than incarcerated people.</p>
c00955	<p>Beginning in 2020 please count incarcerated people in their "usual place of residence" rather than where they are being held. The present counting system is unfair to the community whence they came. Struggling communities need adequate representation. Give those communities their due place at the democratic table so that they can be heard.</p>
c00956	<p>I am writing to urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of at their home addresses.</p>

	<p>This practice is inconsistent with the Bureau's approach to other forms of temporary housing, which allow people to use their permanent addresses for Census purposes. It is also a practice rife with inaccuracies; it is commonplace to move prisoners from facility to facility , sometimes several times a year, so the "permanency" of a prison address is at best transitory.</p> <p>The present practice is also an open invitation to political gerrymandering. Treating a prisoner's current facility as a permanent residence allows state penal systems and private prison contractors substantial leeway to deliberately manipulate Census totals for political ends, not least being the redrawing of legislative districts.</p> <p>This is also an engine of considerable injustice. In America, people of color are imprisoned in disproportionate numbers, often for victimless offenses for which white people are much less likely to receive prison sentences. Treating those prisoners' places of imprisonment as permanent residences compounds the disenfranchisement of the communities from which the prisoners came, effectively depopulating communities of color to rob them of fair representation and access to public resources.</p> <p>Such manipulation is the Census equivalent of "voting the cemetery" and is directly contrary to both the interests of democracy and the statutory purposes of the Census.</p> <p>For these reasons, I strongly urge you to revise your practice prior to the next Census.</p>
c00957	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>

c00958	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p> <p>Thank you, Life is hard enough for these people. Voting is their right.</p>
c00959	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p> <p>Gerrymandering is wicked whoever does it and for whatever reason it's done.</p>
c00960	<p>I just learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate, outdated and terribly unfair practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. Please end this inherently racist practice.</p>



	<p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00961	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist and profoundly undemocratic.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly undemocratic as concerns the representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00962	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Here is that racially inherent problem in a nutshell. It is far too easy to arrange prison populations to benefit those with money and power. It's not that difficult to see.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities</p>

	<p>towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00963	<p>Every life matters when it comes to voting!</p> <p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00964	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. This doesn't make any sense to me. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00965	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their</p>

	<p>home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond. The practice also shortchanges the permanent address communities who will have to support these people for purposes of public transit, hospitals, etc., yet who will not receive the commensurate funds because these people were counted elsewhere.</p> <p>Counting prisoners in the communities where the prison is located unfairly benefits those communities twice; once with federal funds to support the prisons and prisoner upkeep, and twice by the community being counted as a larger population than it actually is, since no additional burden is put on the public funding of community services by this sequestered prison population.</p>
c00966	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>

	Please count incarcerated people according to their last state of residence, before arrest.
c00967	<p>How can you possibly count citizens correctly when they are imprisoned out of their home city or state? Just counting them is straight forward but voting districts become misrepresented when prison citizens are counted in districts that are not their true residence homes.</p> <p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00968	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond, or we might as well be known as the United Police States of America.</p>
c00969	I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently

	<p>racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p> <p>With the advent of private prisons, prisoners are moved around at the will of corporations resulting in more states with private prisons having a higher census count.</p>
c00970	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p> <p>In addition it affects the amount of minority participation goals for Federal and State Contracts. This would be just fine if those minorities could be used as subcontractors, but alas, no. It creates an undue burden on contractors to come up with additional minority participation when the minorities are not available for use.</p>
c00971	<p>U.S. Census Bureau: it would be good for everyone if you would start counting prisoners by their home address. Voting locally might help them to feel they have a stake in their community.</p> <p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently</p>

	<p>racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00972	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it contributes to unfair gerrymandering that distorts Congressional representation.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>In most cases, inmates are in jail only temporarily. Once released, they will return to their home communities. Consequently, the jail location is not the long-term residence or address of the inmates.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00973	<p>I am a white person. I understand the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I therefore ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities involved, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location, which is particularly</p>

	<p>bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting.</p> <p>Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00974	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond. In fact, all gerrymandering should be ended, regardless of what form it takes.</p>
c00975	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>

	Please help correct this unfair practice.
c00976	<p>Please count incarcerated people at their permanent addresses and not at their prison address. I was not counted in Vietnam while serving there. Prisoners should not be counted at their prison while serving their time.</p> <p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00977	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p> <p>This is crucial for our democracy to function accurately!</p>
c00978	The Census Bureau should abandon the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting



	<p>incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. The practice is barefaced racist and must end.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00979	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p> <p>This is yet another form of gerrymandering. To succeed we must do all we can to rid the system of this practice and restore accurate representation to our electoral process.</p>
c00980	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people</p>

	<p>in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00981	<p><b>CHANGE THIS NOW, DO THE RIGHT THING!!!</b></p> <p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00982	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00983	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated</p>

	<p>practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans, Native Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American, Native Americans and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American, Native Americans and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00984	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p> <p>The Census Bureau must count all people in the U.S.--including non-citizens, children, temporary residents, deployed military, students and non-voters. Most everyone is counted at their permanent residence--incarcerated people are an exception.</p> <p>The Census Bureau cannot ignore prisoners because they must count everyone, and formerly incarcerated people will return home to their community upon release. Therefore, they should be counted there.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are often housed in prisons and jails temporarily and moved around often. Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than three years spread across</p>

	<p>multiple facilities. In New York state, the median time served in a facility is less than seven months. In Georgia, the average person has been transferred four times and the median time spent at the current facility is nine months. While their locations change often, incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address. This is where they should be counted--much the way temporary residents are counted.</p>
c00985	<p>Prison gerrymandering distorts our democracy. The Census Bureau must count incarcerated people where they have lived formerly and will be returning to after their time has been served. I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00986	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice. It is, if not inherently racist, certainly racist in its effect.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the intermediate updates prior to the 2020 Census, for the 2020 census, and beyond.</p>

c00987	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00988	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate, fascist and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist and fascist.</p> <p>We need to criminalize greed, JAIL the criminal class of rich people and nationalize ALL of their corrupt and fascist corporations!</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p> <p>Release all drug offenders!! JAIL the rich!</p>
c00989	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently</p>

	<p>racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p> <p>This practice skews representation. I worked for the census in 2010 and I don't feel that misrepresentation for political motives honestly occurred to most of us. Why not just take the count and assign them to a separate prison population unattached to any physical location? The prisoner numbers are being used to unethically shift the balance of power.</p>
c00990	<p>I've recently become aware of the Census Bureau's practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the district where their prison is located rather than as residents of their normal home address. This practice hurts the residents of these home communities by robbing them of their proper representation. I'm writing to request that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is unjust and inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Since African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It not only shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities, but cheats urban children of adequate school funding and the entire community of much needed infrastructure improvements.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00991	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice. We do not do this with other populations - military deployed overseas, people on vacation, kids at boarding</p>

	<p>school, etc. - so why do it with prisoners?</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00992	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>Please, the impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00993	<p>Please let incarcerated people use their last address rather than the address where they are jailed.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for</p>

	counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.
c00994	<p>When we have access to accurate information and don't use it, we aren't doing the right thing. When we die, as we inevitably do, we are held accountable for our actions and our inactions. You are going to be asked about your life! We all are! How are you going to account for yourself? I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00995	<p>For the majority of prisoners the place of incarceration is temporary and should not be considered their home for the census.</p> <p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00996	I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated



	<p>practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p> <p>Certainly seems that this matter should receive due and objective consideration. Lacking that, looks like it's only a matter of time until it materializes in courts.</p>
c00997	<p>Please take this letter seriously. Our Democracy is in peril, and I have this comment and request of you:</p> <p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00998	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about</p>

	<p>communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. People should be counted where they vote, not where they are temporarily incarcerated. Each person is entitled to vote where they reside.</p> <p>Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c00999	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p> <p>Most inmates in Wisconsin are incarcerated in prisons located in small communities. The vast majority of those inmates will return to Milwaukee County when paroled.</p> <p>Cities nationwide are in trouble. Accurately counting those inmates in their hometown will help to alleviate some of those problems. It is only the right and fair thing to do.</p> <p>Your help is greatly appreciated by those of us who live in Milwaukee and the other large Wisconsin cities.</p>
c01000	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently</p>

	<p>racist.</p> <p><b>STOP THIS PRACTICE NOW!!!</b></p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities. <b>AND THAT IS JUST WRONG.</b></p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c01001	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p> <p>Whether located in prison or not, inmates deserve a fair census tally that provides an accurate description of their location, a tally that preserves his or her rights, specifically the constitutionally enforced Right to Vote.</p>
c01002	<p>We have the highest rates of incarceration in the world. The individuals are members of families that have been broken because of lack of structures that assist the at-risk individuals to avoid the criminal system.</p> <p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their</p>

	<p>home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond. You have the responsibility as an unbiased entity to be accurate in your census count.</p>
c01003	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p> <p>I have reviewed this form letter and I believe it summarizes the issues well.</p>
c01004	<p>As a resident of New York State, I have been concerned about prison gerrymandering for several years. This is an undemocratic practice that distorts representation.</p> <p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p>

	<p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c01005	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist and contributes to vast inaccuracy in the census of inmates.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c01006	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>This isn't democracy. All people should be able to vote if they are citizens.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities</p>

	<p>towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c01007	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>One can understand the concept of counting the people in the place where they live, but one can also understand that a prison is not where someone lives. Rather, it is a place whete someone is forced to reside. Hence, it is more accurate to count inmates as though they reside at their address before incarceration, or where their families now live.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c01008	<p>This is just another partisan ploy by conservatives to lessen the voting rights of all Americans and since our prison populations are skewed toward people of color, these are the groups that are further being disenfranchised.</p> <p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino</p>

	<p>communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c01009	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities.</p> <p>The absurdity of this practice should be evident. Prisoners do not control where they're incarcerated. Whatever inmates may say about their professed permanent addresses, they are *their* permanent addresses. The current practice is tantamount to ballot-stuffing - except using humans counted in the census, rather than ballots.</p> <p>I'm also writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice because it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p> <p>As one trained in statistics, and who consults on proper use of metrics, I'm confident the Bureau can do better. As a citizen, I insist that you do.</p>
c01010	<p>I hope you are getting thousands of letters about this. I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people</p>

	<p>in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c01011	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>Our state of Wisconsin has the WORST rate of incarceration of people of color. It is just plain wrong to use any form of gerrymandering to control the offices that should have real democratic representation.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c01012	<p>I am eager to vote WITH my incarcerated fellow Americans voting from their HOME not prison precincts.</p> <p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities</p>



	<p>towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c01013	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>As more and more States are now incarcerating their inmates out of state in for profit prisons, counting the inmates in these facilities further skews the demographics of the communities where these prisons are located.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c01014	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>Additionally, persons who are incarcerated have no personal connection to the political issues of districts where they are housed. In contrast, communications with family and friends keep them</p>

	<p>socially and politically connected to their home districts. Gerrymandering of prisoners is a blatant disservice to those incarcerated as well as to candidates and outcomes of referendums in their home districts.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c01015	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p> <p>I hope you take this letter with the seriousness it deserves. I refuse to believe that The Bureau cannot see the validity of giving the "home" district of the incarcerated the access to services and democracy.</p>
c01016	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for</p>

	<p>counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond. Please do your part to restore the concept of the USA as an ethical, functioning and participatory democracy.</p>
c01017	<p>The current population counting process not only mis-counts the population in the areas of the country inmates come from, it also exaggerates the areas of the country which house prisons. A terribly unfair practice all around.</p> <p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c01018	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond. This would be one more anchor point for an alienated population.</p>

c01019	<p>Isn't anyone else 'sick and tired' of we the people being treated like dirt and subject to incorrect and (should be) illegal dealings? What part of life is FAIR for us right now?</p> <p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c01020	<p>Incarcerated persons are not allowed to vote, yet for census purposes they have been counted as part of the community in which they are incarcerated. This leads to over-representation of rural communities which contain prisons and under-representation of the permanent community in which most incarcerated persons will spend most of their lives.</p> <p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>

c01021	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c01022	<p>the Census Bureau should not plan to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data communities of color and skews data This is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c01023	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities. Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p> <p>I expect this shall be done. You are to cease and desist all gerrymandering NOW!!</p>
c01024	<p>Felons cannot vote until their debt to society is paid in full. The will have returned to their</p>

	<p>permanent address at that time.I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people. The accuracy of the count is in jeopardy.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c01025	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people. They need to be represented where they call their permanent home, not their temporarily staying. They will evidently go home. This gerrymandering equates to NO REPRESENTATION, THIS GOES AGAINST THE BASIC RIGHTS OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN AND THEY ARE AMERICANS.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c01026	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities. Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and</p>

	<p>permanently.</p> <p>For a country that steps in frequently to promote fair elections in other countries, I'm appalled at the number of ways the US government finds to make sure that our elections are rigged and unfair!</p>
c01027	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p> <p>Thank you for your time,</p> <p>PS: My life in Liberal Klans Oregon!!</p> <p>Arab/Muslim Americans are treated less than animals! We are called Sand N...</p> <p>We are being prosecuted in a daily basis! High tech lynching, institutionally racism! Especially for Arab women!!</p> <p>Oregon former late A.G. _____ had my SS# blocked &amp; prevented me from getting employed, made me homeless and jobless!</p> <p>He was the one who started &amp; initiated the fraud of taking over our homes!!</p> <p>His bank robber _____, _____ and _____ hired _____, forged my family's signature, gave our fully paid Condo to the thief _____ . And _____ " who was working in the USA Consulate in _____ 1997-1999 &amp; administered the power of attorney to have my sister signed it and add her son to the deed," without my signature!!</p>

	<p>_____ had never responded to the Summon from the Court, and the sheriff never served him or arrested him either!!  This is what kind of criminal government we have in Oregon!!</p> <p>I ran five times for public offices! Voter Fraud &amp; Sedition by _____ government to protect &amp; cover up for the two criminals _____!!</p> <p>Oregon government is complicit with their crimes!!</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Please sign petition.</p>
c01028	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p> <p>At present your policy disenfranchises certain local communities whose citizens have been incarcerated . This, along with "voter identification" laws poses the greatest threat to our democratic system of government.</p>
c01029	<p>This is about democracy, not funding!</p> <p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>American democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal</p>



	<p>influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c01030	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>My father was career military, and we were always counted at our permanent address, not where he was stationed.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c01031	<p>This is a criminal act to count people that live somewhere else, and I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c01032	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p>

	<p>Incarcerated people are often housed in prisons and jails temporarily and moved around often. Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than three years spread across multiple facilities. In New York state, the median time served in a facility is less than seven months. In Georgia, the average person has been transferred four times and the median time spent at the current facility is nine months. While their locations change often, incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address. This is where they should be counted--much the way that temporary residents are counted.</p> <p>It's a violation of equal representation, plain and simple.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c01033	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p> <p>There is more to where people actually live than where the GOP needs votes.</p>
c01034	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The private prison industry already has a disproportionate sway over our government because they have a lot of money to lobby with.</p>

	<p>Our prison system is a national shame and until we get a representative government it is unlikely to change.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c01035	<p>The American people are paying close attention to who's doing what in our Gov. and politics. You CAN'T win fairly so you shouldn't win at all. You're corrupt.</p> <p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people. Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c01036	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and</p>

	<p>permanently. It subverts the intention of fair representation.</p>
c01037	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently. Gerrymandering is just unfair, please stop.</p>
c01038	<p>If we can't vote, why are we alive?</p> <p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c01039	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>

	<p>Please do the correct thing and stop this abuse of the system.</p>
c01040	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p> <p>It is very concerning to see a federal agency contribute to gerrymandering on top of all the gerrymandering being done at the state level.</p>
c01041	<p>Census data is used when state and Congressional districts are readjusted. Incarcerated people are citizens of their home districts, not other states where they are housed.</p> <p>You should count them in their own home districts and states. This is the fair and democratic way.</p> <p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c01042	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people. As a</p>

	<p>high percentage of people in prison are black, this is clearly racist and must be changed to better reflect our democratic principles.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities. Don't we have enough gerrymandering going on as it is? We are definitely affected by it here in Texas!</p> <p>This is a distortion of our political process at the state and local levels and it is up to the Census Bureau to right this wrong and include those who are incarcerated their limited participation in representative democracy. They are denied the right to vote, so they must have some form of representation in the affairs of the nation or it becomes "governing without representation".</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c01043	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Part of tge rationals for determining the sizes of political districts is that representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Another part is that districts should have responsibility for similar numbers of people. Neither of these arguments applies to prisons. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c01044	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and</p>

	<p>moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p> <p>I worked as a Census worker in 2010. It would be simple to assign a census worker to each jail and prison to determine the home of record or parole address for each inmate and to report that more accurate information.</p>
c01045	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p> <p>Are they allowed to vote at their places of incarceration? Probably not, as the census is taken every ten years, and most of the prisoners will be out or transferred before the next election. This isn't a logical way to count population.</p>
c01046	<p>The undersigned is a practicing attorney for fifty-three (53) years and have represented all components of our society.</p> <p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken</p>

	<p>steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c01047	<p>Don't let cheating 'politicians' rob prisoners of their rights!</p> <p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c01048	<p>Please help make voting fair, instead of giving the people in some places more votes than they deserve, while taking votes away from other areas.</p> <p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c01049	<p>To Whom It May Concern, this is truly an injustice and misrepresentation. Let us overturn this practice.</p> <p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p>



	<p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c01050	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. The practice of counting people based on their location of imprisonment carries with it the risk of officials using incarceration as a method of purposely affecting electoral power.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c01051	<p>It's a violation of equal representation to count prisoners where they are being temporarily housed instead of their permanent residence.----Incarcerated people are often housed in prisons and jails temporarily and moved around often. Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than three years spread across multiple facilities.--Over 2 million incarcerated people will be misrepresented in districts they have no connection to. This causes a distortion of political representation.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken</p>

	<p>steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c01052	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's current residence rule for incarcerated people in Texas.</p> <p>Counting prisoners where they are incarcerated, instead of at their permanent addresses, distorts representative democracy and moves electoral power away from urban communities in need towards rural communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, in order to create a dynamic where representation is accurate in all locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end this practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c01053	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people. Please end the practice of using prison as the permanent residence of those incarcerated. Since incarcerated people has no rights to participate in choosing elected representatives they should not be counted as residents to raise the population of communities where they have not chosen to live. Count incarcerated people from their community of origin or their community of return.</p> <p>Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c01054	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Gerrymandering by adjusting precinct lines is bad enough, please do something about this issue of prison population counting. It make little to no sense to count the current lo cation of an inmate</p>

	<p>when statics clearly indicate that this is not their an accurate representation of an inmates permeant address.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c01055	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>If prisoners are not allowed to vote, perhaps we could create a (Hon-Voting) category in the census keeping them from the voting population count altogether while counting them in the population and categories other than for voting purposes.</p> <p>I would like to see gerrymandering done away with as well making districts radiate from dense population areas, keeping the number of people in all districts similar like a dart-board pattern, but perhaps this belongs in a separate issue.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c01056	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to abandon this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population</p>

	<p>is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I sincerely hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities, because it more accurately reflects their numbers.</p>
c01057	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census. It is unjust and inappropriate. It encourages politicians to increase the numbers of prisoners and move them around to win elections, instead of based on what's best for victims of crime, and inmates and their families and the communities they come from.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government. These people won't vote while they are in prison, and there's no reason to count them as part of the population where they're in prison.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c01058	<p>I am a retired sociologist. I have been a professor for decades, and I still use the Census. I have the highest respect for the Census Bureau. As a social scientist, an urban resident and a citizen, I believe that the Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address is outdated and inaccurate. It will affect the integrity of our data and the very core of our democracy's electoral base. I encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s; it is now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan, which continues prison-based gerrymandering. We deserve a model that better serves communities and science.</p>
c01059	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their</p>

	<p>confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I am petitioning the Census Bureau to change from the proposed plan which will continue prisonbased gerrymandering and discrimination toward communities of color, and instead, move toward a model that better serves our communities, from which the prisoners came and will return, since that is the obvious place where resources are needed, and it is most consistent with other similar practices.</p>
c01060	<p>People who have been incarcerated will return to society and we need them to return in the best shape possible to become productive citizens. To complete their rehabilitation we in civil society REQUIRE that they participate fully in their communities and neighborhoods. It is most important that they are able to and entitled to bear the burden of their political rights as an incentive to contribute to society as a whole. For people who have learned hard lessons while incarcerated, the path to responsibility can be steep. We need their wisdom and commitment to safeguard and advance our civil engagement.</p> <p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I demand the Census Bureau change the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c01061	<p>This is regarding the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now</p>

	<p>over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I urge the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c01062	<p>This smacks of the abhorrent 3/5' s rule regarding slaves! You know, the one written into our US Constitution ? How disgusting this is. Change this absurd gerrymandering!!</p> <p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c01063	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01064	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p>

	<p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p> <p>This is not a difficult concept. Change the practice and eliminate unintended, unfair and corrupt gerrymandering across the board in the Census process.</p>
c01065	<p>please stop prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01066	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>They should be counted in their home district</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01067	<p>As a Soldier in the US Army, I served out of my home state and often in foreign countries. I always believed that I was counted in my home state and not Vietnam or Germany or any state I was assigned to a post.</p> <p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p>

	<p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01068	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p> <p>JUST A BIT OF COMMON SENSE WILL ENHANCE THE USE AND SERVICE THAT CENSUS PROVIDE FOR ALL.</p>
c01069	<p>Regarding the residency rules for prisoners, I see this as a bias on so many levels: besides the gerrymandered effect on districts depriving them of the census numbers, there is the racial discrimination aspect since the USA prisons hold an outrageous percentage of black men and women as opposed to whites, due to the War on Drugs and over-investigation by lawenforcement agencies in their communities. This causes a downturn in their permanent community census numbers and, therefore, in political representation. This is a continuing detriment to those communities even when prisoners are released, thus continuing to distort democracy.</p> <p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p>



	<p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01070	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p> <p>Gerrymandering is wrong and should be illegal. No matter the reason for the gerrymandering, whether political or financial, it is simply wrong. Make gerrymandering anything illegal.</p>
c01071	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering. This practice setiously negatively impacts my state of New York.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01072	<p>The current practice obviously constitutes "gerrymandering". This is undemocratic and just plain wrong. Let's clean up our government and make it work for all, not just the republican politicians. US Bureau of the Census</p> <p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p>

	<p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01073	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p> <p>The present practice is nothing less than Voter Fraud perpetrated by the authors of the policy of Prison Gerrymandering.</p>
c01074	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p> <p>As I served in the US Army from 1967 to 1970, and was stationed at _____, _____ and _____, when I voted I was voting in the permanent address where I was registered, not where I was living at the time. The census counted me at my permanent residence, not my duty station. I believe counting prisoners as residents of the county where the prison is located is wrong and should not be allowed, as it inflates the population count of said county/district.</p>
c01075	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p>

	<p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p> <p>Please listen to the constituents and honor our wishes. People register to vote with a home address and that is the address or domicile that should count for their voting or non-voting status.</p>
c01076	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>Most of them are serving short sentences, an average of 3 years, so they would certainly be home again long before the next census counts them in their home district, and they may be moved around during that time, so that makes it even less appropriate to count them where they are imprisoned instead of in their home districts.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01077	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated</p>

	<p>people at their permanent address.</p> <p>It is time to bring moral and honest behavior back to these United States.</p> <p>The US Census Bureau is a good place to begin the return to moral and honest behavior.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01078	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p> <p>Due to the disproportionate number of people of color who are incarcerated, there is also a regrettable racial aspect to the misrepresentation.</p> <p>I consider it imperative that we do whatever can be done to preserve the integrity of our democratic process.</p>
c01079	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01080	<p>Gerrymandering is enough of a problem already without being exacerbated by mass incarceration.</p> <p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including</p>

	<p>the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01081	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address. To ensure that these UNITED STATES CITIZENS are represented accurately, we must count them at their permanent address; it is far more likely that their associates and family who live near them will more accurately represent their wants and needs than some other random community where they happen to currently be imprisoned. It is only logical that they be counted as a resident of their permanent address, and corrective action should be taken to ensure this is the case and remains so.</p>
c01082	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners who are not serving life sentences without opportunity for parole at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01083	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p>

	<p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p> <p>Counting of any Citizen on Temporary assignment, Job, School, whatever distorts our Census. The Census impacts our communities dramatically. Please count those in our Prison system along with all those temporarily living outside of their Communities in that Community. Failure to do so distorts the information.</p>
c01084	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. In our state, this means that areas with high concentrations of people of color are undercounted and the areas with the prisons--which are disproportionately white--are over-counted. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent addresses.</p>
c01085	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>

	<p>Gerrymandering in any form has already become a form of political cheating. I am asking the U.S. Census Bureau, for which I have a great deal of respect, to hold itself above the nasty system this leads it into.</p>
c01086	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p> <p>Thank you, I've NEVER been in prison, but because I was a temporary resident at a campground, I WAS NOT COUNTED! I even called the office to try to be counted, but got NO HELP! Ps I am also a VOTER!</p>
c01087	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p> <p>It is bad enough that we lead the world in this despicable way by being first to incarcerate ( so Americans are more crooked than others or are the innocent being put in prison!!). Then to take advantage politically is the height of it!!</p>
c01088	<p>The real point is that people in prisons do not vote. This disrupts the electors in congressional districts and generally means fewer actual voters elect partisan candidates. Communities with prisons elect republicans congressional candidates because folks in their prisons are counted but don't vote. I think if the prisoners vote it should count in the district of their registration card and they should not be counted as electors of these rural prison communities .</p>

	<p>US Bureau of the Census</p> <p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01089	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p> <p>As a TEXAN, I find this a despicable and totally prejudicial practice that needs to be ended immediately. Texas politics needs to be cleaned up! Please let it begin here!</p>
c01090	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>



	<p>People should be counted in the census where they live, not at a temporary correctional address. Please consider making this important change.</p>
c01091	<p>We must accurately represent the permanent addresses of everyone counted in the census.</p> <p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01092	<p>The process of census-taking is flawed by its nature and, presently, not all flaws are fixable; this one is. Prison gerrymandering is fixable.</p> <p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01093	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated</p>

	<p>people at their permanent address.</p> <p>This is a crime against we the people. It is also a human rights violation.</p>
c01094	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address. This should be a no brainer.</p>
c01095	<p>This is a way to misrepresent where our population resides. It is a bad example of how to use powers of representation and use people as if they were items to be moved around at will. This is not what true representation means. Gerrymandering based on prison populations is an example of democracy misused. Let's not misuse our freedoms in this way.</p> <p>US Bureau of the Census</p> <p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01096	<p>This affects every person in s community that has incarcerated members... It needs to change!</p> <p>US Bureau of the Census</p> <p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including</p>

	<p>the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01097	<p>It would be sensible if you were to take to heart the following:</p> <p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01098	<p>I am a Texas citizen who has never even been accused of a crime, much less having been incarcerated. I cannot help but believe that it is unjust and unrealistic to refuse to count prison populations and their home towns in drawing up voting districts.</p> <p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01099	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p>

	<p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01100	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community. Show respect for the individual prisoners by listing them at their permanent address.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01101	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>Here is OK this is especially true for women as we have the greatest number of women incarcerated.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community. Again, accurately report where women will be coming home to their children.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01102	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p>

	<p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p> <p>Return democracy to the people and ensure it is enshrined in BOTH principle and practice.</p>
c01103	<p>***The proposal to count incarcerated people in the district of their incarceration, and not their original district of residency, is profoundly unjust. This counting location would multiply the social, economic, and political inequalities of the US criminal justice system and violate the principle of equal representation.</p> <p>Incarcerated people leave a gaping economic and social void in the community from which they are taken, often leaving behind family members and other dependents, as well as the marginal municipal and county costs of infrastructure that do not decline when individuals vanish. Conversely, the district to which the incarcerated person is transferred does not incur any marginal costs, and in fact often enjoys (and lobbies for) the payroll, vendor, and other revenues associated with prisons. Transferring the effective, Census-counted location of an incarcerated person exacerbates this economic and social injustice.</p> <p>Moreover, the political preferences and interests of the districts with the highest rate of arrest and incarceration are often diametrically opposed to those of districts with prisons. Therefore, counting the incarcerated persons in the prison's district unjustly transfers political power to the latter district. The injustice is magnified by the inability of the incarcerated person to actually vote, an arrangement that recalls the sordid original counting arrangements of American democracy, in which non-voters could be counted for the political benefit of their owners.***</p> <p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p>

	<p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01104	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p> <p>There is so much injustice in the justice system already , and skewed to penalize the poor and disadvantaged , do not add to it in this way, please.</p>
c01105	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p> <p>With 2 million people incarcerated, it makes a significant difference where they are counted.</p>
c01106	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated</p>

	<p>people at their permanent address.</p> <p>Our country was establish on the principle of changing many of the wrongs to be right. The power of the wrong political influence has endangered the will of the majority. This is unfair and must be stopped. It is in your power to correct this situation and do what is morally sane. It is the right thing to do.</p>
c01107	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p> <p>If I buy a car, how am I taxed? Is it where I buy the car or my permanent address?</p>
c01108	<p>The gerrymandering spoken of here is as ugly and despotic as the constitutional formula for calculating the amount of representation in congress that counts a non enfranchised slave as 3/5ths of a person. US Bureau of the Census</p> <p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01109	<p>Not just me, but growing numbers of Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p>

	<p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address—where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>Counting prisoners at their permanent address will more accurately point out to policy makers where critical social services are needed, which will help with the reintegration of prisoners into their communities.</p> <p>An added consideration is that by counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01110	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p> <p>Americans are fully aware when their rights are being abused by a systematic policy that further punish the Americans coming out of prison, after serving their time.</p>
c01111	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community. Without question they should be counted in the community they came from and will return to!</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01112	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p>



	<p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p> <p>Thank you,</p> <p>My _____ works as an _____ at a prison in a very small town in California. The prison population would greatly inflate the population of this small town. Since many of these prisoners are being released back to their communities, it makes sense that they should be counted in the community to which they will be released.</p>
c01113	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice is usurping the rights of incarcerated individuals and unless they are in prison for LIFE, their "home" is not the prison in which they are "temporarily" imprisoned!</p>
c01114	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing</p>

	<p>misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address. Prior to the mass incarceration phenomenon, this was not a question of concern for the Census Bureau because it was rare and affected a small number of people. They began inquiring about incarceration in 1990--when the prison population exploded from 137 per 100,000 during the great depression to 470 per 100,000 in 2001 because of the war on drugs and increased tough on crime policing.</p>
c01115	<p>IT IS SAD ENOUGH THAT MOST PRISONERS DON'T GET TO VOTE, WHICH IS a sad comment for Americans, this is unjustified as well.</p> <p>US Bureau of the Census</p> <p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01116	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p> <p>This is just another way of disenfranchising people of color and their communities. Put an end to this practice right away.</p>
c01117	<p>I am a woman of color and have residency in the state of Florida. I fully disagree with how the census is creating this disparity in the African American and Latino communities. All we want is</p>

	<p>fairness.</p> <p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01118	<p>I did not compose the message below, but I have read it and completely agree that this is a great injustice which the Census Bureau has within its power to correct.</p> <p>US Bureau of the Census</p> <p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01119	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>I do NOT understand this issue at all. I just don't. When I was in college, I registered to vote in the town next to the gown where I was in school--because home was too far away for a day trip just to vote.</p>

	<p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01120	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p> <p>Above is a generalized letter from Daily Kos Liberation League. The following is from me. It's very seldom that I'm rendered speechless by what I'm exposed to. Lately that's an awful lot as is this. What I Do KNOW is we're being watched. Not only by The Lord Almighty but by other countries. As Americans we're supposed to set an example of Upstanding Policies, Democracy, Pride &amp; Honesty. What's happening? My Dad used to tell us to "Straighten up and Fly Right". That applies here as well. Those involved with this aren't stupid and neither are the American people. I'd suggest you take my dad's advise, only consider it from The Father of All Us, God Almighty. He feels All we are doing. Confession doesn't cure darkened souls. This is one of the Seven Deadly Sins,..10 commandments set aside. May God please end All of this.</p>
c01121	<p>The reasoning behind the Daily Kos Liberation League's call for this action seem compelling to me: I agree with them.</p> <p>US Bureau of the Census</p> <p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing</p>

	<p>misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01122	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p> <p>All forms of gerrymandering to misrepresent populations is wrong and contrary to the fundamental principals of our country and our constitution. These practices are purely for political gain and must be stopped!</p>
c01123	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01124	<p><b>STOP WORKING FOR REPUBLICAN SCAMMERS ; DO RIGHT!!!!</b></p> <p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing</p>

	<p>misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c01125	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>This is obviously a pre-fab letter but from the real me "Just cut the crap".</p>
c01126	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>One additional concern is that incarcerated persons do NOT receive a census form while they are in prison and since they are not home to fill out the form that is sent to their outside residence (which does require their signature), where, when and by whom are they counted? Forms need to be sent to prisoners and they can designate where they consider their outside home to be instead of someone else designating a place for them that they do not even know about.</p>
c01127	<p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison</p>

	<p>stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01128	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>It is not a subtle point: unless you are serving a life sentence AND are going to be confined to the same place for along time, your place of residence, just as when you are one a vacation, is still the place you left before being incarcerated.</p>
c01129	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>There is so much wrong with our political system -- any gerrymandering is especially heinous --- in this time of such utter disrespect for our systems, we need to stop undemocratic [small 'd'] practices and outright lies and disregard for all that is 'us'.</p>
c01130	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated</p>

	<p>people.</p> <p>Please end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01131	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>WTF? Have you no integrity? It's precisely because little or no resources are applied to prisoners' home communities that they're incarcerated in the first place, &amp; you want to divert even more resources away from the communities that desperately need them. SHAME ON YOU!</p> <p>Students are not allowed to be counted in their college's community (an attempt to curb student activism), yet prisoners are counted as residents of the prison where they are incarcerated (to increase resources to the correctional facility's community at the expense of the prisoners' home community). So the rules have no consistency. They are only created to thwart Democracy! Students not counted at colleges while prisoners are counted at prisons? You can't have it both ways! Your practices are shameful to say the least and certainly undemocratic! Get some character &amp; show some integrity! Your inconsistent rules are unacceptable!</p>
c01132	<p>This comment is in regard to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p>



	<p>People who are incarcerated have a permanent address and should be counted as residents at that address. Otherwise, they are disenfranchised, and the one man, one vote principle is violated.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01133	<p>This comment regards the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. They should be counted as residents of their last home address. Prison is not a home.</p>
c01134	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people. This sounds so very wrong---if you are incarated, you have an address.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01135	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the</p>

	<p>same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>People within the "correctional" system face discrimination by: 1) NOT being "CORRECTED", and 2) losing their true "HOME" address. There is little 'correctional' help for the prisoners; some come out worse than when they went in due to the association with other prisoners. Then, they lose the right to their HOME address as they are moved from place to place. Democracy is skewed, distorted, because the Census Bureau counts those incarcerated people in the wrong place. This is still America. We are still entitled to being counted in the place we live. As citizens of these United States of America, inmates of any prison, in any location MUST be treated the same as the rest of us when it comes to the HOME to which they will return. They've lost enough; don't take away their 'Home' status, too.</p>
c01136	<p>Please rectify the current residence rule for incarcerated people to reflect a prisoner's home address unless he or she actually considers that community their "home." Your interpretation of "usual residence" is inconsistent with what actually happens.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines "usual residence" as the place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Please end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01137	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I am writing to urge the Census Bureau to end the practice of counting incarcerated individuals at their correctional facilities instead of their usual homes.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines "usual residence" as the place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the</p>

	<p>same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Many incarcerated folks come from marginalized and underserved communities. They lose resources when community members are stolen for minor, non-violent offenses. They lose even more resources when the Census Bureau doesn't even count them as members of the communities eagerly awaiting their returns.</p> <p>In 2020, please end this inaccurate practice, and count incarcerated people at their usual homes.</p>
c01138	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, military personnel, members of congress, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the location where they are incarcerated. They should be counted as residents of their home community, if they have a home community.</p>
c01139	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. This practice has a direct effect on communities when States allocate funds and services based on population numbers and the needs of certain populations. This practice has very real consequences when those who are incarcerated return to those same</p>

	<p>communities and try to reintegrate based on flawed numbers.</p>
c01140	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Prison gerrymandering robs home districts, typically urban centers. It's a violation of equal representation.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01141	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau should not eliminate the home-place of incarcerated people. That is where they live when not in prison. This is another way of limiting voting rights and IT IS WRONG. I ask that you, Census Bureau, stop doing this. It anti-democratic and wrong denial of voting rights to certain people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01142	<p>I am writing this letter to ask you to take action to count prisoners in their home districts for fair Congressional and political representation &amp; apportionment. (Similar to your census policies on boarding students, etc.)</p> <p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated</p>

	<p>people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01143	<p>Please change this practice to be fair to the people.</p> <p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01144	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>Every person should count when determining a district for voting purposes. They are still humans that should be counted.</p>
c01145	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated</p>

	<p>people.</p> <p>I feel that all people should be counted during our national census including those incarcerated and held in involuntary servitude.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01146	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>This practice is nothing short of stacking the deck! Most prisons are not in minority neighborhoods where most prisoners are from. Most prisoners are minority and in a lot of states are not allowed to vote which changes who will in an election. This needs to stop! All citizens should be allowed to vote with a ballot from their home district.</p>
c01147	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the</p>

	<p>same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>This practice gives States that have large prison populations a false census. Prisoners are not going to be contributing to the state's economy as they are incarcerated.</p>
c01148	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>When you have a Felony ....YOU can't VOTE!</p> <p>Sort through this.....It's Pure and Simple Fraud!!!</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. They are Felons!!!! They Can't VOTE!</p>
c01149	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. As long as gerrymandering is allowed to continue in any form, no vote is truey accurate and we are a democracy in name only. Thanks for your consideration.</p>
c01150	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p>

	<p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. You certainly must be able to see what happens to equal representation when prisoners are counted wherever the prisons are, not in their home addresses.</p>
c01151	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>Given that most prisoners are incarcerated for less than a year, and that those serving longer terms are generally felons ad not eligible to vote, even not counting prisoners at all for purposes of voting districts and allocation of federal funds would increase efficiency.</p>
c01152	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. " However,there are allowable exceptions. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Counting imprisoned people at their prison address rather than at their permanent address unfairly skews representation away from their neighborhoods to the detriment of all who reside</p>



	<p>there.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01153	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The purpose of the census should be to make our democracy stronger. This practice is unfair and should be abandoned post haste!</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01154	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. "Home is where the heart is," and one's involuntary stay in prison does not make it home.</p> <p>Counting people in prison as residences of that physical area diminishes the voice of ordinary communities. Count prisoners as residence of where they would be living voluntarily.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional communities.</p>
c01155	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in</p>

	<p>second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people. This practice is particularly unfair to persons of color who are an inordinate amount of the prison population.. Prison gerrymandering is racial gerrymandering.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01156	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01157	<p>People don't live in prisons. Prisons are used for punitive reasons. that is not considered a "usual residence". How can incarceration be used as a "usual residence?" Stop trying to make prison something it was never meant to be.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01158	<p>Prison is not a home address for anyone.</p> <p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p>

	<p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01159	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>This makes sense to me and although it would make some adjustments to your practices, could be eventually accommodated in your census procedures.</p>
c01160	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p><b>JUSTICE IS IMPORTANT. WE SHOULD CARE MORE ABOUT JUSTICE AND RIGHT THAN ANYTHING ELSE. THE PEOPLE ARE UNHAPPY. DO WHAT IS RIGHT. FIX THE RIGGED SYSTEM.</b></p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents</p>

	of correctional facilities.
c01161	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Are these people even allowed to vote where they are incarcerated? Are they provided with ballots and voter information for local elections? Are they registered at that location? If not, then they should not be counted as part of the voting-eligible population there!</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01162	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>This is unjust and unfair and yet continues because while it is allowed, a greedy few will oppress others for personal gain. Please eliminate the unfair gerrymandering by making it illegal.</p>
c01163	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison</p>

	<p>stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>You are counting people who do not have the right to vote.</p> <p>If a person commits a Felony and is incarcerated they lose their right to cast a vote</p>
c01164	<p>Please accept these comments on the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines "usual residence" as the place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained is illogical because most of them do not live and sleep "most of the time" in the facilities where they happen to be located on Census Day. People in the prison system are frequently transferred and usually do not remain at any particular facility for even year. In Georgia for example, the average person in the state prison system has been transferred four times and with the median time each individual has served at his or her current facility is only nine months.</p> <p>The Bureau's application of "usual residence" concept is also applied in an inconsistent manner. There are many examples of populations who are not counted where they "live and sleep most of the time." For example, members of Congress have the option of choosing whether they will be counted in D.C. or in their home district even though they live and sleep most of the time in D.C. Like incarcerated people, members of Congress are serving a time-limited term and are likely to return home where they have the most family and community ties.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained instead of at their home addresses may contribute to unlawful gerrymandering and vote dilution. In 2000, some counties were reported to be growing, but in fact had just expanded prison populations. Given that state and local governments use Census data to redistrict for voting purposes, the current method of counting</p>

	<p>prisons as "usual residence" may contribute to potential violations of the "one person, one vote" standard. Proposed residence rules would create inaccurate census counts.</p> <p>Thank you for your time and consideration and the ability to comment.</p>
c01165	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Incarcerated people in our country are currently not allowed to vote, except for people with misdemeanors in facilities where the sheriff allows them to send in absentee ballots, which is pretty unusual. It is wrong to count non-voters in the district where they are incarcerated, because it gives unfair weight to the representation that the prisoners don't actually have. This very much reminds me of the Constitution's rule that slaves could be counted as 3/5 of a person for purposes of allotting representation to states, a rule that kept the institution of slavery going much longer than it would have if only those who can actually vote had been counted.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines "usual residence" as the place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time." Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01166	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines "usual residence" as the place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>There is no just reason to count prisoners as part of the district that happens to contain their</p>

	<p>prison.</p>
c01167	<p>This practice reduces fair representation in home communities and often gives excess representation to rural areas.</p> <p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01168	<p>Please list prisoners as living in their home address, not at the address of their prison.</p> <p>Listing them at their prison would have the presumably unintended, and definitely undesirable, effect of increasing the voting power of persons in districts with a large prison population. This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01169	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I would like to know why you apply 'usual residence' in certain cases but not in others....to wit, you apply it to prisoners but not to congressmen. Is this fair? I don't think so!!</p>

	<p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01170	<p>Please stop legally permitting US "prison gerrymandering" tactics in US census population apportioning!</p> <p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01171	<p>Please end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01172	<p>One person one vote is, the rule. Gerrymandering dilutes the effects of that ruling quite seriously in some cases.</p> <p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p>



	<p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01173	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>All this does is encourage misuse of political power and misrepresentation of populations. It skews results and causes untold harm to people in the areas so miscounted -- as well as depriving the actual residential areas from which prisoners come of accurate data.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01174	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people. This is wrong, as it unfairly (and probably illegally) counts those inmates among the voting population of that area and should have nothing to do with how voting areas are counted when it comes to redistricting for political purposes. This puts an unfair resident count when political districts are drawn and undermines the very foundation of our democratic process.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01175	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in</p>

	<p>second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>All gerrymandering is a pox on our democratic principles. It must be fixed!!</p>
c01176	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>ALSO, because prisoners are not allowed to vote while incarcerated, and in many states, excons are not permitted to vote, including them in the census is just plain evil.</p>
c01177	<p>Please, please reconsider the current ruling and allow constitutional rights to people in prison. The ruling is particularly unfair to those who are in prison for less than 10 years. This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01178	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated</p>

	<p>people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>This practice causes totally inaccurate numbers to be counted in some districts where they really don't live and are only there temporarily and for other districts to not have counted where the people actually live. This is unfair to both of these places. Please correct this rule so that people are accurately counted where they really belong!</p>
c01179	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time”. However, students who stay in school dormitories, or people who spend much of the year in second homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address.</p> <p>Similarly, many periods of incarceration are for less than a year, and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau does not allow prisoners to be counted at their permanent addresses. Unfortunately, this leads to a misallocation of political representation, as sparsely populated areas may qualify for a disproportionate share of political representation due to being the location of a prison -- even if the prisoners themselves are prevented from voting for who will represent them.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the areas where their correctional facilities are located.</p>
c01180	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in</p>

	<p>second vacation homes, counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people which distorts the population count. Since incarcerated people state their permanent place of residence which is a matter of record, they should be counted according to that information. For many incarcerated people, their place of residence is in an urban location rather than the often rural sites where prisons are located.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01181	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Prison gerrymandering robs home districts, typically urban centers, and neighborhoods with a large population of people of color, of vital representation and gives areas where prisons are housed, typically rural and white, disproportionate representation.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01182	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents</p>

	<p>of correctional facilities.</p> <p>This is no-brainer! Take your heads out of where the sun rarely shines</p>
c01183	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines "usual residence" as the place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people. This exception skews the population of the community in favor of the prisons locale. If prison is considered a residence, it is only temporary.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01184	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines "usual residence" as the place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Most prisoners aren't even allowed to vote. So why count them in the voter's rolls?</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01185	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines "usual residence" as the place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the</p>

	<p>same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>My comments: This is truly unfair and easy to fix. This kind of crookedness has no place in our democracy.</p>
c01186	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau cannot ignore prisoners because they must count everyone, and formerly incarcerated people will return home to their community upon release. Therefore, they should be counted there.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01187	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Prison gerrymandering robs home districts, typically urban centers, and neighborhoods with a large population of people of color, of vital representation and gives areas where prisons are housed, typically rural and white, disproportionate representation. See the case of Anamosa, Iowa, New York state, and Wyoming for some of the most egregious examples.</p>

	<p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01188	<p>It makes sense for people to be counted where they would live if they were not imprisoned, where their families are and where they would like to live if the government did not send them to another location.</p> <p>I dont know if any research has been done to see if the inmates have a better outcome once released if they were held closer to home and visited by family members frequently , for those who have a family. The government can not make prisons in every city, so may be they should be put closer to home and counted with the rest of their family.</p> <p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people. I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01189	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>You are doing a disservice to low income people of color. So we are denied all education and training program which puts us back into the unforgiving Justice system.</p>
c01190	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated</p>

	<p>people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. The current practice distorts the actual count of the geographical area where prisoners will return upon their release. This distorts democracy.</p>
c01191	<p>Thank you for your time. This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time.” Students in boarding schools, members of Congress, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But incarcerated people are treated as permanent residents of a temporary place, artificially increasing the "population" of towns where prisons are located. Singling out this particular population just doesn't make sense, unless the intent is to create an unfair system.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and illogical practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c01192	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p>



	<p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p> <p>Prison gerrymandering is a problem for a number of reasons. Prison gerrymandering robs home districts, typically urban centers, and neighborhoods with a large population of people of color, of vital representation and gives areas where prisons are housed, typically rural and white, disproportionate representation. See the case of Anamosa, Iowa, New York state, and Wyoming for some of the most egregious examples.</p>
c01193	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. Legally, residence is defined as "...A person coming into a place with intention to establish his domicil or permanent residence, and who in consequence actually remains there." The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will without any intent to remain there, and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01194	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be</p>

	<p>counted.</p> <p>Makes sense to me</p>
c01195	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area. I believe this to be a distortion that is politically motivated.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01196	<p>I am writing to you today to provide input regarding the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted, possibly with an exception for death row/life imprisonment inmates.</p>
c01197	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional</p>

	<p>facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p> <p>There is a strong element of common sense as concerns this issue: let's put it to good use.</p>
c01198	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census. This is similar to the situation experienced by college students whose address is not the institution but at their legal residence. They are not counted as residents of the institution's location.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01199	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p>

	<p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p> <p>I believe that many people are unjustly imprisoned for drug use, something greatly affecting minority communities, therefore making this gerrymandering even more discriminatory.</p>
c01200	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Moreover, because of racially biased arrest, conviction and sentencing practices, and the tendency of minority, often impoverished, individuals to live in large cities, prison gerrymandering inevitably results in a relative transfer of representation from large cities to rural areas. Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01201	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Please do the right and just counting method. Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p>

	<p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01202	<p><b>WE ARE ALREADY THE MOST GERRYMANDERED STATE IN THE COUNTRY - FIX THAT, PLEASE!</b></p> <p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01203	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people generally do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p>

	<p>I strongly believe their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01204	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are often housed in prisons and jails temporarily and moved around often. Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than three years spread across multiple facilities. In New York state, the median time served in a facility is less than seven months. In Georgia, the average person has been transferred four times and the median time spent at the current facility is nine months. While their locations change often, incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address. This is where they should be counted--much the way that temporary residents are counted.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted. It's a violation of equal representation, plain and simple.</p>
c01205	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census. Not only do you make a profit for every person in prison but you use them to skew populations in order to gain votes!!!! This is not a democracy!</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of</p>

	<p>proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01206	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p> <p>PS: Greeting from Flourdough, land of scams n scemes.</p>
c01207	<p>Everyone Should Be Counted At Where They Intend To Live I'm Concern About People Living In My Neighborhood</p> <p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be</p>

	counted.
c01208	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Lets remember, there was an entire "Tea Party" almost two and half centuries ago over actions taken by the government without fair representation.</p> <p>These incarcerated individuals hare only in a temporary, not their regular, place of residence. These incarcerated individuals should be counted where they would be residing once they have paid their debt to society.</p>
c01209	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted. Prisoners can't vote when they're in Jail temporarily from their home address.</p>
c01210	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional</p>



	<p>facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01211	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p> <p>This practice is quite similar to slave states pre-Civil War, where slave-holding states were able to claim slaves as part of their population while depriving them of most everything. How is this current prison population gerrymandering any better, beyond the slave metaphor of course? How is this any more acceptable compared to back then?</p>
c01212	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p>

	<p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted. What would you want, should you be incarcerated?</p>
c01213	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. They should be counted the same as the military.&gt;&gt;&gt;By their "HOME OF RECORD".</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01214	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. The proposed rules as of now are a gross misrepresentation.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>

c01215	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>I worked as an outpatient therapist with felons for 30 years. The vast majority will be rehabilitated and incorporated into society. They need to be counted in the residence rules and allowed to vote both during and after incarceration.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01216	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>This practice is So Clearly WRONG.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01217	<p>I worked the 2000 and 2010 census and hope to be healthy enough for 2020.</p> <p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p>

	<p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01218	<p>As a former employee, _____, I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01219	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>I live near a state prison. These prisoners would be unfairly counted as being in this county under the current system. It is far better for our community and their communities if they were counted where they live permanently.</p>

	<p>I am also concerned about the political implications of this miscounting. For purposes of political apportionment, these prisoners would be counted here, even though they are currently disenfranchised under current state law. By spreading these numbers out among their various home areas, it would allow for a more fair system of apportionment.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area. Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01220	<p>We have always believed that rehabilitation is the second highest priority of penal incarceration. People serving time still deserve to vote (or at least, most incarcerated prisoners). They should be able to use their home address to vote and that is not the prison address.</p> <p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01221	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p>

	<p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted. Please make these changes, to be accurate in the census!</p>
c01222	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. I know of a specific case of a acquaintance who was moved between two facilities in Wisconsin several times in a span of six months, facilities that were hundreds of miles apart and thus clearly in different voting districts.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. That is certainly so in the case I am describing. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted. I trust you can appreciate this simple logic. Siting of an incarceration facility should not be a voting politics decision.</p>
c01223	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be</p>

counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.

Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.

Sincerely,

That any lopsided methods of changing elections, should be corrected to what is nationally acceptable to all American citizens, and this policy now disclosed, needs to be changed to what should become a way of doing this. That since those sent to prison, lose their rights to vote, that perhaps they should not be used at all, for any election considerations, what so ever; however, a significant amount of citizens are sent to prisons, and after confinement, recent legal politics is trying to find a way to get before they are released, to get education and skills into them so that they can successfully compete for jobs, rather than return to crime ... and time will tell if this is successful and at what rate, versus still problem criminals. That generally speaking, people will be good citizens, versus criminals; however, financial treachery type criminals, such as stock market, bankers, lawyers, there needs more active laws to make their form of criminal opportunism prosecuted, for treason against the best interests of America and its citizens, because all ways of making money should have a "fairness factor assigned by government" so that high interests robbery rates charged, should not be charged, and anyone doing it, should no longer be a party of society, and send them to prison, giving them criminal records too, as a way to clean-up the financial treachery in America. That people and businesses doing tax evasion, should be prosecuted to prison too. All lobbyists, should be prosecuted for wrongfully influencing elected politicians. That elected politicians seeking information from individuals or businesses, should have a formal inquiry means, versus the corrupted by bribery way of buying their votes. That bullshit from any politician, becomes treason, removal and prosecution, and serious consequences, ending their ability to be in any public office, elected or appointed, ending any professional certifications or licensing, making them join the poor class, forever ... and maybe no longer eligible to vote as well, because of treachery while being an elected politician ... same happened to Benedict Arnold ... but the boy escaped, and never came back, dying in poverty. Election processes should be standardized all across America, where federal government actively manages all elections including local, city, county, state, federal elections, and federal government registers all voters. That the IRS be part of this registration as well, because everyone is supposed to report their income to the IRS, and residency and accountability can be more easily documented with a shared data base. That local, city, county, and state can allow

citizens to volunteer; however, they must be vouched for, for credibility, honesty, being part of the community and in good standing, as well as such being filed into local court record on a listing for each election, as well as filed into the local elections office part of local county auditor function. That ONLY THOSE WHO ARE ON THE LIST, be allowed access to do the work of countin ballot votes, to insure that no crimes can occur, and if such voting crimes do happen, that government knows who they are, out of a possible list of those enabled to handle election materials/ballots. Once a released felon has 5 to 10 years, whatever is used, having a job, working to support himself and his family, working to become a good citizens, then any prejudice should be ended, and rights to vote be encouraged. That any second prosecution for crime, that should end voting rights, entirely. But before second or subsequent prosecutions, that there needs to be real good investigation that only that person perpetuated the crime, versus being pushed-into-crime, as a reaction done by lopsided actions done by some other that should be considered a crime too, and insure that what is done, actually is correct ... NO MORE MIKE NYFONG PROSECUTORS, where the new legal ter m "To Be Nyfonged" means that they prosecutor had evidence that would free the accused as innocent, versus prosecuting because the prosecuting lawyer is a criminal who should have instead be prosecuted for failure to produce this evidence at case in court, now, and not withhold criminally. That kind of prosecutor is far, far, far too common, because of the new lawyer integrity movement, that goes back and reviews cases, finding that prosecutors have done criminal wrong doings, and maybe it is time to send those prosecutors to prison, as criminals, and ending their licenses to practice law as lawyers, for the rest of their lives ... because they chose to be criminals ... trust me, when trust was not warranted. And insure that they never vote ever again, also. There are many wrongs and messes in America, that all equally need to be fixed. That this is one area, get it fixed right, and then start getting other things fixed next. In legislatures and congress, they say: bad, bad, bad bitch mom with kids, and not one damned thing about the dead beat daddy. Why do then not demand that the dead beat daddy become a husband, father, and worker who supports his family as a citizen in good standing ... hell, he stuck his pecker in and squirted. So where is this bastard at? And if it is a already married politician, schedule that boy for surgery, to geld his ass, no excuses ... chop, chop. And then remove him forever from politics as well as bar him from any career considered to be professionally certified or licensed. That once this is done several times, consistently, reliably, predictably, maybe politicians would be better than the present set of fuckers!!! That America does deserve politicians who are better behaved, and better at honestly doing things that are in the best interests for America and its citizens ... and do it as honest role models, too. But from top down, or down to top, all American citizens too, must start behaving better and not pushing the limits between complying with laws by behaving themselves, versus breaking laws to be criminal for whatever the reason. That America can be a



	<p>better place to live, but everybody in society needs to behave themselves, do as much self improvements all while they are alive, and teach kids growing up, to be better too. If this is done at a 100% rate, America will become a better place to live. And end present day messes.</p>
c01224	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>While I write as a citizen, I have been a Census taker and a criminal defense attorney representing the incarcerated .</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01225	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p> <p>The practice of "prison gerrymandering" is not fair on additional fronts, namely that the prisons</p>

	<p>are generally located in rural areas which are mostly inhabited by whites, while the home areas of many prisoners are urban and black or multi-cultural. Therefore the "sending" community loses voting power while the area around the prison gains it. This is not fair on a racial basis for the urban centers in which the people of color are losing out politically.</p> <p>It is just as wrong as our privatizing of many prisons which hold hostage the prisoners health and well-being to the profit line of the owner of the prisons.</p>
c01226	<p>we need to correct the misleading practice of including inmates on census of where they are in prison. They should be counted in the place of their permanent residence. The current practice leads to a distortion of the number of residents where prisons exist.?</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01227	<p>I am writing today because I am concerned with our country's shift to political polarization. It seems big money influences decisions in our elections at every opportunity. This is why I am expressing my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be</p>

	counted.
c01228	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted. The accuracy of the census is important because many Federal and a State programs are funded and administered taking the most recent Census into account.</p>
c01229	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted. It is of utmost importance that we address this issue prior to our upcoming elections</p>
c01230	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p>

	<p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p> <p>The census is a money game. Shamefully, some of our prison industry is a for-profit enterprise. Sending more government money to places where prisons are located rather than places where families are located empowers the for-profit prison industry and disempowers people. A free nation should not tolerate this creeping threat to liberty.</p>
c01231	<p>Not only is this wrong, but it is glaringly obvious that Republicans need to lie, cheat, and steal in order to win elections!!! HONESTY IS NOT A WORD IN THEIR VOCABULARIES!!!</p> <p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01232	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p>

	<p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area. This could have undesired effects when it comes to requesting Federal aid after a natural disaster, and in the distribution of state funding where based on total population.</p> <p>As with the temporary residents of hotels and hospitals, those who are incarcerated should be enumerated at their home residence, not their temporary location.</p>
c01233	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>I lived on _____, MA where there is a prison. I saw how the prison system works, and know prisoners are eventually going to be released to their home town.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01234	<p>I would like to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of</p>

	<p>proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01235	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>I have been a census taker in both 2000 and 2010. When I lived in Florida (the 2000 Census) we were instructed NOT to count the winter snowbirds as Florida residents, since they would be returning to various cities up north and not eventually voting in--and paying taxes to--Florida. As I understand the prison situation (see following paragraphs), the same holds true for inmates, although I'm not sure when or if their voting rights are ever restored--but they WILL pay taxes (remember Ben Franklin??)</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01236	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. I live near a correctional institution and know that few held there are from the small town or county where the prison is located.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of</p>

	<p>proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01237	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p> <p>Prisons are generally located in rural areas, generally to the benefit of one political party. This skews the numbers in a legislative district and results in an unfair advantage.</p>
c01238	<p>I start this with a mordant bite from G.K. Chesterton:  “Big Business and State Socialism are very much alike, especially Big Business.” – G.K.’s Weekly, 4/10/26</p> <p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census. Unlike the data for counting votes, census data are only for government interests, not personal individuals'. It is well known that felons do NOT recover their civil franchise rights once they have served their time.</p> <p>At the same instance, however, they are cannon fodder who would use this decennial information for their own Big Business or Big Government purposes. Those who inhabit Foggy Bottom are the ones who benefit, if not profit, from this travesty.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often</p>

	<p>moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area. Ironically, since they cannot vote under the present regime in most states, this is a problem whose time has come to fix.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted. Later, this issue will be revisited when separate state governors, like Virginia's, restore the civil rights to those whose voting status has been taken away.</p>
c01239	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p> <p>It REALLY is that obvious. Please do the RIGHT thing for us all.</p>
c01240	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities</p>



	<p>reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p> <p>Be fair. Treat others as you would want to be treated.</p>
c01241	<p>I am concerned over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted, unless they are allowed to vote where they are imprisoned, and if allowed to vote it would be better in their home residence.</p>
c01242	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted - just like college students!</p>
c01243	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020</p>

	<p>Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted. This practice extends the racial bias of our judicial system.</p>
c01244	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p> <p>Census Bureau proposals to count incarcerated people in the wrong place once again in 2020 Census, continues to distort democracy.</p>
c01245	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p>

	<p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Further, imprisonment can erode an individual's sense of identity, his or her dignity. Being detached from a sense of home district by our census system in addition to the de-humanizing effects of incarceration by "the state" be it the federal government or a state's undermines an individual prisoner's faith in "the system", in our judiciary, and genuine commitment to democracy.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01246	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. In addition, one of the major reasons for the census is to distribute resources to the local communities to serve their constituents. The local communities that serve the prisons do not provide funding or service to the temporary residents of the prisons. Most individuals incarcerated in our prisons are serving less than 5-years and therefore not permanent residents.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>As a state Senator and a former local elected official, I know that the state and federal government through contracts are funding our prisons and services. We need the census to help their home/returning communities. Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01247	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p>

	<p>As a retired high school educator who has also worked in the juvenile detention system, I am concerned about how inmates are counted for the census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. People housed temporarily in prisons do have permanent residences where their families reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p> <p>Please consider these factors when creating the rules for the 2020 census.</p>
c01248	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area. To keep people from voting rather than to present voters with positive reasons that convince them to cast their ballot for you is cowardly.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01249	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional</p>

	<p>facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p> <p>When will we start to be the democracy we want other countries to be?</p>
c01250	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01251	<p>At first, I thought this was a little thing, but after thinking about it, I realize it truly is significant. So I am writing to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of</p>

	<p>proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01252	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01253	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p> <p>What should also be taken into account is the fact that while they are being counted they are in jail and do not even have the right to vote. I do believe one man, one vote should be considered when drawing these lines.</p>

c01254	<p>To honor both the accuracy and fairness of our census and elections, please count those who are incarcerated from their home addresses.</p> <p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01255	<p>I wish to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01256	<p>Private prisons are what fascist regimes have. They are used to displace people and make money. I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often</p>

	<p>moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01257	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted because that is where the communities need the support.</p>
c01258	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>



	<p>This seems self evident to me.</p>
c01259	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area. This is, in effect, prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01260	<p>Please revise the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c01261	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p>

	<p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>This is an important part of keeping our democracy representative.</p>
c01262	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>All other temporary residents are counted in their PERMANENT addresses; please do the same for prison inmates.</p>
c01263	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p>

	<p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Most prisons in Michigan are in rural area of low population.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01264	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>Sorry about poor personalization, however, I clearly and strongly agree with this petition.</p>
c01265	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in. The electoral system has been tainted these last years by gerrymandering and I am living in one of those districts. My district is shaped to keep democrats in on district by TX representatives. My district Congressional is a long ways away. My son is an ex offender living a good life, going to work every day, paying taxes, going to church, having a house to take care of, BUT he cannot vote. The system is not a fair one.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass</p>

	<p>incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation. Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01266	<p>The Census Bureau is supposed to strive for accuracy in its counting. Counting prison inmates using their prison address--rather than their permanent address or address-of-origin skews the count. It amounts to overcounting the rural areas where prisons tend to be located and undercounting everywhere else. Felons have lost a lot of rights--appropriately for the most part--but they shouldn't lose the right to be counted as human beings and citizens, both of which are statuses that they have not relinquished.</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01267	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass</p>

	<p>incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>Trying to limit the votes of anyone is just wrong. Can you punish people of color anymore? This needs to stop !</p>
c01268	<p>It's long past time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people! They should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we learned that the government, together with society, are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can/should be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01269	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the</p>

	<p>injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p>PS. I am serious about this. There is no excuse to keep marginalizing a minority group in the 21st century. Please do something!!</p>
c01270	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>Florida continues to do things wrong on so many levels including denying convicted felons the right to vote. We must do better as a state and a country!</p>
c01271	<p>Please do the right thing and stop gerrymandering based on prison population.</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p>

	<p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation. Most of these prisoner will return to their communities and need repersentation. Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01272	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Social service appropriations and reimbursements are often based on populations, and social services are more likely to bee needed in the home communities of those in prison than they are in the communities where the prisons are located. The same is true of legislative representation. Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01273	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in. Most sentences being served are less than three years and inmates are often moved several times while they are serving a sentence, so counting them at their permanent address would provide a more valid count.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light. The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to</p>

	<p>restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation. The majority of prisoners come from low-income, minority communities while most prisons are located in rural areas where most of the population is white and already well represented.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01274	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>The entire issue actually makes no sense because convicted felons cannot vote while incarcerated, and they probably won't have the right to vote once they are released. So,, why should they be counted among the population of the area that surrounds the prison in the first place?</p>
c01275	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p>



	<p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>It is my opinion that convicted criminals are entitled to legislative representation even if incarcerated. Many are tax paying citizens, and their needs as human beings require legislative representation as much or more than free citizens because of their limited ability to directly lobby and petition legislators for redress or pardon.</p>
c01276	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation. Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>My brother was previously in prison for almost 5 years in a different Florida county from his permanent home address and so was not included correctly in the census. It would have made a difference no matter how small in services and benefits for people in county he should have been counted in.</p>
c01277	<p>It's mostly in the pre-written blurb below , but I want you to know this is not just a " click through ". I AM upset with the way the right wingers are abusing the truth . Stretching " truth " , 'till it just doesn't exist at all . If I was on vacation in another state , or , if I was camping in the desert , I wouldn't want that to</p>

	<p>be considered my residence. Prison is no vacation , but neither is it someone's home . We return you now to the pre-written portion of our e-mail .....</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01278	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>If the Census Bureau counts prisoners as living where the prison is located, census results are unfairly skewed towards the prison locale and against the various locations where the prisoners</p>

	lived prior to incarceration and will most likely return to upon release from prison.
c01279	<p>It's time to change the way the Census refuses to count incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are finally beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation, a constitutional right.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01280	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>Counting prisoners s part of the population where they are imprisoned is a bad distortion of justice. An absolutely disgraceful practice!!</p>
c01281	It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at

	<p>their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in. Stop cheating the system it is criminal and you know it.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01282	<p>They can't vote in the state of Florida so they should not be included in census. Totally unfair for this practice to continue. End it now!!</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01283	<p>Stop prison gerrymandering! The Census Bureau should count everyone at their permanent residence, including prisoners. Not to do so is a violation of equal representation.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons,</p>

	<p>we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>we demand that you do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01284	<p>Prison gerrymandering must end.</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01285	<p>Please do your part to ensure fairness and end this means of gerrymandering. It's unfair to us all.</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass</p>

	<p>incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01286	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>I teach in an area with my students whose parents are incarcerated. This would greatly help with families and students.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01287	<p>The Census Bureau is a respected institution that gives our country an important way for citizens and government entities to understand who we are and where we are.</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in, a community to which they have no ties.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, I am glad to see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass</p>

	<p>incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau should be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please seriously consider this change to count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01288	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>This is particularly egregious in states, such as Arizona, where the vast bulk of the population is located in one or two urban centers. In Arizona neither Phoenix nor Tucson have any major prisons located within their borders, however Pinal County has more than a dozen detention centers of one kind or another and detainees make up some 80% of the "population"!</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01289	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p>

	<p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve. Even the word gerrymandering sounds dishonest. Again it is so hard to believe that it is 240 yrs into our republic and we still say " politics like usual". Let's start really doing the right thing. Also restore all of VRA. The states can't figure out themselves. Some are still very backward. Sorry truth hurts.</p>
c01290	<p>I'm a clinical psychologist with fifteen years of experience working in a prison setting. If you will read the comments below and act on them, you can have a direct effect on recidivism and reduce the costs associated with prison systems.</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01291	<p>I fully concur that America's census should reflect the communities from which incarcerated are authentically taken; whereas their plight is contemporaneously inherent to circumstances reflected in said census. Indeed, said census should reflect incarcerated' permanent address, whereas prisons are typically the modal result of said inmates' plight.</p>



	<p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau rightly should lead in reflecting this long-overdue shift of societal America's mindset in addressing societal disparities, e.g., defalcations of 14th Amendment Constitutional rights that result in said notorious rise and profiteering thru said mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing—count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01292	<p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01293	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>The allocation of state and federal resources is based on census tract data, but when prisoners are released they go back home - they do no settle in the often rural areas which depend on prisons for their incomes. When they go home, they need social services, medical services, police protection, libraries, and so on. they may spend only a short time in prison before spending much of the remainder of the census decade at home.</p>

	<p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01294	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>Only a small percentage never leave prison, so it doesn't make sense to count them every 10 years in the census as living in prison. If the census were conducted every year or so it might be different, but the home they'll return to should reflect their census information.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01295	<p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in. To do otherwise is a devious distortion of the principle of fair representation, a basically racist scheme to both use people's enforced presence to pad population numbers and to basically rob them of representation in the district where their</p>

	<p>permanent residency is. IT IS TIME FOR THE CENSUS BUREAU TO CHANGE THIS BANANA REPUBLIC PRACTICE!</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01296	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>It's common knowledge that Republican politicians will always try to do with gerrymandering what they cannot accomplish as the ballot box. It's past time to put a stop to this practice of using prison populations to overcome the votes against them.</p>
c01297	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p>

	<p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve. Democracy works when we course correct for integrity.</p>
c01298	<p>This is written and submitted in support of fair and accurate representation for every American citizen and their native communities.</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>While this is applaud able, the Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>On the basis of equity and justice, the Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing by counting prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve. Posterity will rightly acclaim this decision.</p>
c01299	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their personal manent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons,</p>

	<p>we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01300	<p>Change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau should not distort representation with more for areas where prisons are located while decreasing representation in communities of color, especially.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve. Stop the policies of the new Jim Crow.</p>
c01301	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in. They must be counted in their community of choice - not at the location forced on them by the whim of local, state or federal authorities.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p>

	<p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01302	<p>Incarcerated people should be counted in the communities in which they live, not in their temporary jail. Since the Census also determines where public money will be spent, this gives his practice an unfair financial advantage, besides creating a gerrymandering situation.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political and financial representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01303	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p>

	<p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>Prisons are the tip of the gerrymandering iceberg, but perhaps the easiest to fix. It's time to do that.</p>
c01304	<p>Gerrymandering weakens democracy and faith in representative government. It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01305	<p>THIS IS JUST ANOTHER MANIPULATION OF OUR VOTING LAWS . THE UNITED STATES HAS CEASED TO BE A DEMOCRACY AND THIS IS A HUGE EXAMPLE OF POLITICAL MANIPULATION ESPECIALLY SINCE MOST INMATES ARE PEOPLE OF COLOR. OUR COUNTRY'S MAIN HOPE IS TO SUPPORT A TRUE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM BY REFUSING TO ALLOW THIS SORT OF OBVIOUS MANIPULATION.</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the</p>

	<p>injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01306	<p>Gerrymandering is one of THE biggest problems we have in degrading our democratic system and our federal government should NOT contribute to the problem by misrepresenting where temporarily incarcerated individuals actually live.</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01307	<p>Who put you up to this, the cheating republicans?</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p>



	<p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01308	<p>By adhering to this policy you are denying representation of this transient population. Census Bureau</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01309	<p>The purpose of a census is to count people where they voluntarily live...not where they are involuntarily put while in jail. It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in. Counting them where they are incarcerated is a politically motivated action...it's not right, not in the spirit of Democracy AND doesn't even give a true picture of who lives where!</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p>

	<p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01310	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light. Long overdue, but a welcome development nonetheless.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01311	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve. It is time to stop robbing citizens of their rights and their voices.</p>

c01312	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>Frankly, this only makes sense. Doing it any other way would obviously throw the census off for each "home" location. I don't see how a census could really be considered even close to accurate without this being taken into consideration.</p>
c01313	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>Counting people in the wrong address warps democracy by taking representation away from communities with high incarceration rates. Counting people based on their permanent address is necessary to preserve our democracy.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01314	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p>

	<p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light. The Census Bureau must count all people in the U.S.--including non-citizens, children, temporary residents, deployed military, students and non-voters. Most everyone is counted at their permanent residence--incarcerated people are an exception. The Census Bureau cannot ignore prisoners because they must count everyone, and formerly incarcerated people will return home to their community upon release. Therefore, they should be counted there.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01315	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people in Ohio-- they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01316	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p>

	<p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>Fix it. This is wrong. No good.</p>
c01317	<p>As the sister of an incarcerated sibling, she is not and will never be a resident of the state she is incarcerated in. This is forced occupation and she should be counted in the state she calls home.</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01318	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p>

	<p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>We need to have a fair and realistic count of residents and it is not what is being practiced now!</p>
c01319	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>I see this as a slightly complicated issue, but a prisoner is a "guest" in the prison where he is temporarily located. That residence could change at any instance. Perhaps some prisoners will not return to their home address, but that is the only one to which they are attached. There are areas within our state that would be given credit for having a much larger population if prisoners are counted. This does not seem appropriate. I believe their hometown or county is the prisoner's actual place of residence. That's also the place where their tax records will be.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities</p>

	<p>the representation they deserve.</p>
c01320	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>This is another way to participate in the process of giving equal rights to all Americans. Please do your part to effect change.</p>
c01321	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in, for two important reasons.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>There is an additional reason for counting citizens correctly besides the reason that it is not fair</p>

	<p>to prisoners' home district.</p> <p>The census is very important to future generations, and so it is important to identify the correct home address of our population. for instance, my family made important use of early twentieth century census data to find missing relatives.</p>
c01322	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in, unless they are allowed to vote in local and federal elections while housed there.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>Prisoners are human beings and must be treated as such.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01323	<p>Anything that distorts the truth, especially in politics, should not be tolerated by the American people. We have a right to see things as they really are, not a myth perpetrated by manipulation for political gain.</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p>



	<p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01324	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their listed permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation. Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01325	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>I agree with the above statements wholeheartedly and would appreciate your efforts to correct</p>

	<p>this anomaly.</p>
c01326	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their PERMANENT ADDRESS to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01327	<p>It's time to stop playing games with the residency of inmates. Do the right thing.</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01328	<p>Census Bureau proposes to count incarcerated people in the wrong place once again in 2020 Census, continues to distort democracy</p>

	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01329	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people. They should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison in which they are temporarily located.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Using the permanent makes sense, and I believe the Census uses it for other transient populations as well. For example, business travellers are counted at their home rather than at a hotel in which they might be staying, even if it is a long stay. If I go to visit friends for a few weeks in another state, I would still be counted as residing in my home. Prisoners should be treated the same way. This is particularly important given the ways and spirit in which Census data is used.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>

c01330	<p>Please change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation. Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01331	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in. Please stop the gerrymandering.... gerrymandering makes the census bureau look more crooked than the criminals and communities themselves.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01332	<p>People living in prison are people too! It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons,</p>

	<p>we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01333	<p>The Census needs to protect Democracy, it must not be allowed to be used as a means of corrupting Democracy.</p> <p>In this time of mass incarceration, it is critical to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people - they should be counted at their "permanent" address, not the prison where they are "temporarily" located.</p> <p>The Census Bureau must count all people in the U.S.--including non-citizens, children, temporary residents, deployed military, students and non-voters. Most everyone is counted at their permanent residence--incarcerated people are an unfair exception.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are often housed in prisons and jails temporarily and moved around often. Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than three years spread across multiple facilities. In New York state, the median time served in a facility is less than seven months. In Georgia, the average person has been transferred four times and the median time spent at the current facility is nine months. While their locations change often, incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address. This is where they should be counted--much the way temporary residents are counted.</p> <p>This is about democracy, not funding. Most government funding formulas are too smart to be fooled by the Census Bureau's prison miscount. When prisons are built in an area, they are built with a specific population maximum. Infrastructure planning for such facilities is done based on the maximum size of the prison. School funding is allocated based on the number of students--not prisoners. Opponents of reversing the current counting mechanism often use this argument and it's a false flag.</p>

	<p>States are acting against this practice and are adopting, have adopted, or attempted to adopt legislation across the country--including New York, Maryland, Delaware and California. Florida's plan for prison gerrymandering was ruled unconstitutional.</p> <p>Prior to the mass incarceration phenomenon, this was not a question of concern for the Census Bureau because it was rare and affected a small number of people. They began inquiring about incarceration in 1990--when the prison population exploded from 137 per 100,000 during the great depression to 470 per 100,000 in 2001 because of the war on drugs and increased tough on crime policing.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities MOST AFFECTED by mass incarceration their just political representation.</p> <p>Please do what is right and proper - count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01334	<p>Please stop treating the people in this state as a bunch of stupid Swamp people. Your way is not the best way nor the right way for the state.</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the</p>

	<p>communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01335	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people. They should be counted at their permanent address, not at the prison where they are temporarily located.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing: count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01336	<p>Change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01337	<p>I agree with what is below. Prisoners deserve to be counted from where they are actually from.</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at</p>

	<p>their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01338	<p>The standard message is below. But here is my personal two cents: the purpose of representation according to population is a historic and deeply American desire to count each person as one vote to make elections FAIR. It is not to slant or distort the demographics so one party or point of view prevails. This is why prison populations should not be counted as people who "live" in prisons -- they should be counted as people who live where they actually live. It is only fair, and only American. Okay, the rest of the message is the standard one:</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>



c01339	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>As a recent Census worker, it confounded me that it wasn't always done this way! Many Of the people in prison are NOT there for 10 years! That adds to the harm to specific communities and gives that representation to the wrong (wholly prison-based cities/towns) areas! This needs to be corrected and the census is coming very soon!</p>
c01340	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>

	<p>P.S. Everyone is aware of the fiscal mess Illinois is in because of unfunded pensions and a state constitution that doesn't allow lawmakers to change benefit levels. We need all the federal dollars we're entitled to, which makes this issue critical.</p>
c01341	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve -- not to mention better, less expensive and safer facilities.</p>
c01342	<p>I am a genealogist. For my research and to reflect current cultural trends, census records should include two (2) types of addresses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) "local" or "current"</li> <li>2) "home" or "permanent"</li> </ol> <p>This practice will enable me and my fellow genealogists to find and track our subjects in our research. Coincidentally, it will also allow a more accurate representation for voting districts and prevent insidious and perhaps nefariously intended gerrymandering for prison locales which are typically in rural, less populated districts. Please correct this injustice to the urban areas.</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p>

	<p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01343	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>This needs to be done to ensure that all communities are treated as fairly as possible.</p>
c01344	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities</p>

	the representation they deserve. Y
c01345	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in. This is NOT their permanent address. They are living sentient beings! Start treating them like humans - with rights - and not animals! Maybe they'll even start living up to society's standards.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01346	<p>A true democracy requires accurate counting of persons in each area.</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01347	It's past time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted

	<p>at their permanent home address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent home address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01348	<p>One of my brothers was imprisoned for over year a few years ago for a non-violent drug crime. Please do the right thing and make sure people like him are counted correctly based on their actual address.</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01349	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in. There are many reasons why this is important. We want inmates when released to become useful productive citizens. They should have as much contact with their neighbors and public officials so that they can play</p>

	<p>a useful part when released. They should not be listed as members of a district whee they ae not known and never will be known.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01350	<p>Cheating is cheating. Set an example for everyone by NOT misrepresenting the residency of our incarcerated citizens.</p> <p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation. Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c01351	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons,</p>

	<p>we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>Stop counting prisoners as living in the location of their incarceration. It deprives the citizens who live in the areas of their permanent address of proper representation. This would imply that the areas where prisons are located get over representation.</p>
c01352	<p>I fully concur that America's census should reflect the communities from which incarcerated people are authentically taken, whereas their plight is contemporaneously inherent to local circumstances reflected in said census. Indeed, said census should reflect incarcerated people's permanent address, not those of prisons, whereas prisons are typically the modal societal, political or economic result of said inmates' plight.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau rightly should lead in reflecting this long-overdue shift of societal America's mindset in addressing societal disparities, e.g., defalcations of 14th Amendment Constitutional rights that result in said notorious rise and profiteering thru said mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing—count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p> <p>TO LIFE'S GARDEN'S TENDING</p>

	<p>Beleaguering good of every soul are fiends of myriad means;  Each with as many a nefarious vice, robed as its friends;  Gouging usurious tolls of time's lean purse, vexing age's pains,  Bane of all lives' trek's forge to Wholesome's ends.</p> <p>Immortal are villainies and their schemes' seek of boon jolly,  That supplants naïf's and sages' gifts of time's seasoned trim  With delusions that good's but a jest; of worth, equally folly;  That their goal is but a journey for greed—joy at every whim!</p> <p>Thus spins its mockeries' volley: vexing good before it's done,  Undoing plies of its why, as a gnat or bee to the aimer's eye;  Shaming virtue by evil's buy, ending life's win before it's won:  Make it property to all; so owned by none, nor souls who'd fly.</p> <p>Tend well life's garden of Wholesome's deeds: Those who don't sew perfidy, sloth, envy, or  vanity's greed—evil's nettling weeds.</p>
c01353	<p>Although often unfair in and of itself, prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are however also still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This ill-advised and unjust practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01354	<p>While incarcerated people are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>



c01355	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>Please be accurate, correct, and consistent. Include prisoners in the district of their permanent address only if they are able to vote.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01356	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated. This shocks and troubles me: I cannot really say that I live in a democratic country anymore, now that we have taken to warehousing such huge numbers of human beings for victimless crimes.</p> <p>The practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home. I presume that is its purposes, as it does not fit the logic of any other form of government headcounting I know.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts--they are people with homes, and they are citizens with districts!-- and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01357	<p>Stop gerrymandering based on prison populations.</p> <p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p> <p>Stop gerrymandering based on prison populations.</p>

c01358	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p> <p>Additionally, many previously incarcerated people utilize a permanent address but do not actually live there. This is abused more often than not, resulting in broken relationships and destroyed childhoods. The cost of this burden is felt through every aspect of daily life for too many people. Please increase mandatory tracking by requiring frequent updates to their permanent record that properly verify where they really live, not just where they say they live on the census form. They will use anyplace, such as academic gardening nurseries, to avoid reporting their true whereabouts to the census bureau.</p>
c01359	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally. This is the only fair way to count these individuals. In a democratic society we need to insure fairness wherever possible</p>
c01360	<p>Counting prisoners detained in Arizona skews the population figures for setting House of Representative districts. They are domiciled in Arizona not residents. Arizona is the premiere locale of the private prison industrial complex. Do right by the state.</p> <p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>

c01361	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p> <p>If a new Congress or the Supreme Court were to invalidate the undemocratic practice of denying the vote to prisoners and felons, small communities where these inmates are imprisoned could find that the prisoners in the local prison can swing elections in unexpected ways.</p>
c01362	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally. All forms of gerrymandering must end. It is subversion of the Democratic process.</p>
c01363	<p>It is important for the census to show the true demographics of our population. Listing the address that is a prison doesn't accurately reflect the truth.</p> <p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01364	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p>

	<p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p> <p>There is nothing fair about this practice. Please change it before the election in NOvember.</p>
c01365	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally. Gerrymandering is an insidious attempt to shift political power. It is time to stop.</p>
c01366	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p> <p>This is unfair to everyone because the prisoners are not allowed to vote, but they are counted in another district whose representatives do not reflect their needs, concerns whether or not they are incarcerated. And it gives unfair representation to a district that is only too happy to have them as visitors and for whom they will do little. To put it another way, suppose there's a huge cold storage warehouse in the asparagus growing region and it's mostly used to store apples. Does it make sense to give the asparagus farmers more farm subsidies based on apple storage.</p>
c01367	<p><b>IF YOU CANNOT DO YOUR JOB CORRECTLY .....YOU NEED TO RESIGN !!!</b>  <b>THIS SYSTEM MUST WORK FOR THE PEOPLE.....NOT POLITICIANS !!</b></p> <p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p>

	I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.
c01368	<p>I am a census enumerator having worked 6 of the 7 phases of the process in 2010. Please fix this travesty. All U. S. citizens should be represented at their permanent address except perpetrator's of a capital crime. Use home addresses for prisoners!</p> <p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01369	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home. I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p> <p>thank you for your time and consideration of this matter.</p>
c01370	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>Failure to properly count people is unfair and against your own rules.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01371	Make this right.

	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01372	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>This practice was instigated with the height of hypocrisy and without responsibility or integrity.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p> <p>Please act in the best interests of the democratic process.</p>
c01373	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p> <p>This practice misrepresents the census of the voting public and distorts democracy!</p>
c01374	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p>

	<p>Strange census practices are, unfortunately, not unique to this situation. Perhaps the most infamous fraction in American history is 3/5. We suffered a devastating civil war to correct this abomination. Correcting the current injustice should be considerably easier.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01375	<p>Residents means permanent residents, not prison domicile.</p> <p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01376	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power and affects statistics regarding income and housing of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts from which most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01377	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally. This is especially impactful because of the extremely large prison population. It affects an area for the ten years until the next census even though any given inmate may be in a particular prison for only a few months. This practice does not make sense.</p>
c01378	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as</p>

	<p>"residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>There has been much debate about voter fraud, but this seems to be a form of fraud, if nonvoters, living in these districts not of their own choice, are counted to give voting power to the surrounding residents.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01379	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>Prison gerrymandering deprives home districts, typically urban centers, and neighborhoods with a large population of people of color, of vital representation and gives areas where prisons are housed, typically rural and white, disproportionate representation. See the case of Anamosa, Iowa, New York state, and Wyoming for some of the most egregious examples. This is ridiculous.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home. So wrong.</p> <p>Myself and wife strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally. This needs to stop.</p>
c01380	<p>In Wisconsin, the ratio of blacks incarcerated vs whites is tremendously lopsided. Add the fact that they are not counted in their actual is a double punishment they don't count in the place they call home.</p> <p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end</p>



	<p>prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01381	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally. It is the RIGHT thing to do, and you know it!!!</p>
c01382	<p>PLEASE COUNT PRISON INMATES IN THEIR HOMES WHEREEVER THOSE HOMES ARE LOCATED; NOT IN THE PRISONS WHERE THEY ARE INCARCERATED. THANK YOU.</p> <p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01383	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This makes no sense whatsoever since felons cannot vote. They are transients whose loyalty and interests are in their home communities. This is really political bullshit.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01384	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>

	<p>This proposal sounds perfectly reasonable to me and I hope you will act upon it soon.</p>
c01385	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to use home addresses for prisoners!</p>
c01386	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally - end the political expediency of incarnation as the only positive benefit of hosting a prison in any area.</p>
c01387	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p> <p>Please end this unfair practice.</p>
c01388	<p>This practice is undemocratic.</p> <p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p>

	<p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01389	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p> <p>Taking away their voting ability is bad enough don't let their presence in a prison community enable that community to have more census counts than they are truly entitled to. Since the census is only done once every 10 years and may of those incarcerated for crimes will be released during that 10 year period, it allows a misrepresentation of where people reside. Since census information is used to control funding for so many things this can have a major impact.</p> <p>Thank you for considering my opinion.</p>
c01390	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I very strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and to end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01391	<p>The prisoners need to be counted according to their HOME addresses. This is the only way to help communities and do an accurate count. This is an egregious distortion and wrong to count people as residents of the prison district.</p> <p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end</p>

	<p>prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01392	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01393	<p>Because a cornerstone in the founding of this great country was justice, government must always take this into account in setting its rules.</p> <p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01394	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home. It is also utilized to gerrymander districts giving these districts over representation that our state law nor our politicians currently want to correct.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01395	<p>I wish to add my name to the following message regarding the malapportionment of our electoral districts caused by the Census counting prisoners as residents of the counties in which their prisons are located, as opposed to those in which they lived prior to incarceration. The effects are not small, and have a systemic bias - the demographics of rural counties housing prisons are rarely similar to those of prisoners' home counties, and this effect biases elections in ways that limit democratic representation. Furthermore, the scale of the prison population in the US - larger</p>

	<p>per capita than that of any other nation on earth - makes the effects particularly grievous.</p> <p>The following paragraphs convey my sensibilities, and I wish to associate myself with them:</p> <p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01396	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01397	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p> <p>Doing this is only fair because those men certainly will return to their REAL HOMES.</p>
c01398	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>We strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and</p>

	<p>end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01399	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p> <p>It is only fair that we change the current census policy.</p>
c01400	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p> <p>The Census Bureau's responsibility is to get ACCURATE data so that all districts of every state are represented fairly. Prison gerrymandering does not meet that responsibility and skews representation. Please correct this.</p>
c01401	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are often housed in prisons and jails temporarily and moved around often. Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than three years spread across multiple facilities. In New York state, the median time served in a facility is less than seven months. In Georgia, the average person has been transferred four times and the median time</p>

	<p>spent at the current facility is nine months. While their locations change often, incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address. This is where they should be counted--much the way temporary residents are counted.</p>
c01402	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p> <p>As it is, inmates are denied the vote in most states and felons are denied the vote even after release in many states. Prison based gerrymandering makes us even less democratic.</p>
c01403	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>Since the Census counts people where they use services, it makes no sense to count them in a prison, where they receive no services. Rather, they should be counted at the home they will return to and where they will need many services to aid their return to society.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home. The Census should not participate in a practice that gives partisan advantage to the party to which most prisoners do not belong or support.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01404	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home. I worked for the Bureau in _____ coordinating preparation for the _____ count of Hawaii. I had about 110 workers in the islands and made multiple trips over from Seattle. I understand the INTENT of the Census and not using home addresses for prisoners WEAKENS the data.</p>

	<p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01405	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p> <p>This is the right thing to do.</p>
c01406	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts. This makes more sense since most short term prisoners will be out and voting from their permanent address before the next census.</p> <p>Even people who live one place but move around for their work are counted from their permanent address, not in the hotel or short-stay apartment where they are at the time of the census.</p> <p>While prisoners have committed crimes, they will be allowed to vote from their home after serving their time.</p> <p>It only makes sense that prisoners do not use the "temporary" address of the prison when counting the population of districts. Unless the census is done every year, using permanent addresses is a much more accurate way of accounting for population.</p>
c01407	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and</p>



	<p>diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p> <p>Most everyone is counted at their permanent residence--incarcerated people are an exception. Incarcerated people are often housed in prisons and jails temporarily and moved around often. Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than three years spread across multiple facilities. While their locations change often, incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address. This is where they should be counted--much the way temporary residents are counted.</p> <p>This is about democracy, not funding. Most government funding formulas are too smart to be fooled by the Census Bureau's prison miscount. When prisons are built in an area, they are built with a specific population maximum. Infrastructure planning for such facilities is done based on the maximum size of the prison. School funding is allocated based on the number of students--not prisoners. Opponents of reversing the current counting mechanism often use this argument and it's a false flag.</p> <p>States are acting against this practice and are adopting, have adopted, or attempted to adopt legislation across the country--including New York, Maryland, Delaware and California. Florida's plan for prison gerrymandering was ruled unconstitutional.</p>
c01408	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home. This practice fits in neatly into the program of systematic theft of power from people of color by way of every so-called civilizing institution in this nation; including zoning, voting rights, banking, policing and the judiciary, to name but a few.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01409	<p>I am a genealogist. For my research and to reflect current cultural gt tends, census records should include two (2) types of addresses:  1) "local" or "current"</p>

	<p>2) "home" or "permanent"</p> <p>This practice will enable me and my fellow genealogists to find and track our subjects in our research. Coincidentally, it will also allow a more accurate representation for voting districts and prevent insidious and perhaps nefariously intended gerrymandering for prison locals which are typically in rural, less populated districts. Please correct this injustice to the urban areas.</p> <p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01410	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home. The result violates the rule of one person/one vote.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c01411	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p> <p>It is vital that you discontinue this practice.</p>
c01412	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and</p>

diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.

I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.

Prison gerrymandering is a violation of equal representation, plain and simple. Most everyone is counted at their permanent residence--incarcerated people are an exception. Formerly incarcerated people will return home to their community upon release. Therefore, they should be counted there.

Incarcerated people are often housed in prisons and jails temporarily and moved around often. Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than three years spread across multiple facilities. In New York state, the median time served in a facility is less than seven months. In Georgia, the average person has been transferred four times and the median time spent at the current facility is nine months.

While their locations change often, incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address. This is where they should be counted--much the way temporary residents are counted.

This is about democracy, not funding. Most government funding formulas are too smart to be fooled by the Census Bureau's prison miscount. When prisons are built in an area, they are built with a specific population maximum. Infrastructure planning for such facilities is done based on the maximum size of the prison. School funding is allocated based on the number of students--not prisoners. Opponents of reversing the current counting mechanism often use this argument and it's a false flag.

States are acting against this practice and are adopting, have adopted, or attempted to adopt legislation across the country--including New York, Maryland, Delaware and California. Florida's plan for prison gerrymandering was ruled unconstitutional.

Prior to the mass incarceration phenomenon, this was not a question of concern for the Census Bureau because it was rare and affected a small number of people. They began inquiring about incarceration in 1990--when the prison population exploded from 137 per 100,000 during the great depression to 470 per 100,000 in 2001 because of the war on drugs and increased tough on crime policing.

c01413	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p> <p>In 2000 I was a census worker in _____, Montana. We all had specific areas to cover &amp; everyone had to be contacted. If they weren't home, we left a phone number so they could contact us. We had one night where we counted all the homeless people we could find. We also visited a drop in center for those who had mental health problems &amp; interviewed many who had no permanent address. We went to a _____ colony &amp; were given the information we needed to count the entire colony. At no time was anything mentioned about those who were incarcerated &amp; the need to interview &amp; include them in the census count. We have the _____ Prison here &amp; our _____ County jail is seriously overcrowded. None of those people were included in our count so in the whole State of Montana, that excluded hundreds of residents. This issue needs your attention &amp; needs to be addressed so that each State has a more accurate count of its citizens.</p>
c01414	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice. Furthermore we need to close down private prisons immediately, they are in business to make a profit on peoples pain and suffering. We need to rehabilitate prisoners not abuse them.</p>
c01415	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census. Elections at all levels are being skewed by this practice and it MUST stop.</p>

	<p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with. This is a practice that has grown rampant, especially with the enormous expansion of privately run prisons.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01416	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p>
c01417	<p>For having been involved in the last Census, I was quite impressed by the efficiency of the operation. I know first hand that the DOC does a top job when it comes to a Census and that their work is extremely precise and accurate.</p> <p>So, why not use for incarcerated people the permanent address they have to report to the jails?</p> <p>their locations change often, incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address.</p> <p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color,</p>

	<p>to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01418	<p>Please end the grossly inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01419	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice. Attica and Sing Sing are not NYC.</p>
c01420	<p>I just became aware of this shameful and shady procedure for counting our citizens. I consider myself to be fairly well informed, so I am quite sure that I am not in the minority of Americans as far as this is concerned.</p> <p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the</p>

	<p>prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01421	<p>Counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census would perpetuate an imbalance in the US.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01422	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice. This redistricting does not allow any power to the people but sku's the numbers, once again to benefit the political tricksters. God, we're tired of this nonsense!</p>
c01423	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p>

	<p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice. Because Incarcerated people will eventually go home and demand services there, and the census should reflect this necessity.</p>
c01424	<p>I am strongly in support of having incarcerated people counted on the U.S. Census in the homes their permanent residences, not the prisons. Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community. Even when their living situation is tenuous --- and in some cases, it is due to problems associated with their being imprisoned, such as loss of jobs and a lack of services for them for housing, the counting should NOT be at the prison address.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with. I am well aware that prisons are often built in areas that are primarily White, whereas vast numbers of prisoners are people of color. This occurrence spawns instead of strives to rectify the deepseated problems we have in society regarding race segregation and socioeconomic dividing lines.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01425	<p>Please end the inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p>



	<p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01426	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community. It is essential that they be recorded as a member of a community they have ties to, rather than at a prison in a community where they do not. It misrepresents their communities and does not accurately reflect our population, particularly since our prison population has grown so dramatically.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01427	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>This is a form of injustice to the incarcerated person, their community, and to their family .</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01428	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return</p>

	<p>after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p> <p>PLEASE REPAIR THIS POLICY AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE AND MAKE SURE ALL PRISONERS ARE COUNTED IN THEIR TRUE HOMES. I WORK WITH THE FORMERLY INCARCERATED. I ALWAYS COUNSEL THEM TO REREGISTER IN THEIR OWN COMMUNITIES WHEN THEY ARE RELEASED, BUT IT'S AN ADDITIONAL BURDEN TO THEIR ALREADY FRACTURED LIVES. DO THE RIGHT THING AND STOP THIS MEANINGLESS CENSUS PRACTICE SO THESE FOLKS ARE COUNTED IN THEIR HOME COMMUNITIES - NOT IN THEIR JAILS.</p>
c01429	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p> <p>If true accuracy is the goal of the census, incarcerated people should be counted as if at home in their original communities.</p>
c01430	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p>

	<p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p> <p>Once again we are confronted with voting barriers that should have been removed.</p> <p>Someone needs to listen and just for the heck of it try HONESTY in voting.</p>
c01431	<p>If you count them where they're incarcerated , give them the right to vote where they're incarcerated!</p> <p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01432	<p>In the interests of an accurate census, please count people according to their permanent address. Equal justice for all and a more accurate reflection of the US population will be the result.</p> <p>Thank you!</p> <p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p>

	<p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01433	<p>Please end the inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01434	<p>Please end the process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>In my state, New York, there are tiny towns where 90% of the residents are prison inmates, and those inmates don't get to vote. The voting population in small cities like mine, Rochester, get diluted representation because of it.</p>
c01435	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate, unfair, racially-tinged, and possibly unconstitutional process of counting incarcerated people at their then-current prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community. This is the location they know best and to which they are emotionally and politically connected.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community to which they do not belong and with which they do</p>

	<p>not interact.</p> <p>It is possibly unconstitutional due to the "equal protection" clause. If you are counted at a prison, then your political representatives do not represent your interests at all. They may represent the prison's interests, but not yours. Thus, you effectively are not represented and have not received equal protection.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved.</p> <p>For all of these reasons, the Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01436	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p> <p>Make each person count, we all deserve a proper Census, so do the job accurately.</p>
c01437	<p>I never thought the Census Bureau could be co-opted to participate in the gerrymandering that has so notoriously gone on for the last 10-20 years and more. This is another way of saying we used to live in a democracy but not anymore.</p> <p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the</p>

	<p>prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01438	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice. This is important for California!</p>
c01439	<p>Please end the inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners' home community to a community to which they do not belong nor one with which they interact.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01440	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p>

	<p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p> <p>It simply makes more sense to change. Please do the right thing and enable this to happen.</p>
c01441	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with. I find this incredibly unfair!</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice. If we want equal representation, they must be counted at their home addresses. Please listen and take action in time for the 2020 census.</p>
c01442	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p> <p>As a former...aren't we all?...census worker...I see several problem areas with the census.</p>

	<p>As the takers...not the bosses or higher ups. The people out in the field won't lie to you. They've nothing to lose.</p>
c01443	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community. People who are temporarily outside of their communities for reasons other than prison, such as college students, are counted by the census at their permanent address. To count incarcerated people differently appears to be blatant gerrymandering.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01444	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved.</p> <p>As a former addictions counselor in several majority-black areas, I am well aware of the difficulties African American people face in making their voices heard and listened to in our country, as well as the unequal arrest rates and sentencing practices faced by African Americans. Shifting some of their political representation to other places compounds the inequalities they face.</p> <p>The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01445	<p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return</p>



	<p>after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01446	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p> <p>P.S. THIS SHOULD END NOW. IT REMINDS ME OF THE DISENFRANCHISEMENT OF OUR SLAVE POPULATION NOT THAT MANY YEARS AGO.</p>
c01447	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>

	<p>It's a violation of equal representation, plain and simple. Click through to the next page to submit your comment now, or read on for more information.</p> <p>Here are some of the important facts about this issue:</p> <p>The Census Bureau must count all people in the U.S.--including non-citizens, children, temporary residents, deployed military, students and non-voters. Most everyone is counted at their permanent residence--incarcerated people are an exception.</p> <p>The Census Bureau cannot ignore prisoners because they must count everyone, and formerly incarcerated people will return home to their community upon release. Therefore, they should be counted there.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are often housed in prisons and jails temporarily and moved around often. Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than three years spread across multiple facilities. In New York state, the median time served in a facility is less than seven months. In Georgia, the average person has been transferred four times and the median time spent at the current facility is nine months. While their locations change often, incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address. This is where they should be counted--much the way temporary residents are counted.</p> <p>This is about democracy, not funding. Most government funding formulas are too smart to be fooled by the Census Bureau's prison miscount. When prisons are built in an area, they are built with a specific population maximum. Infrastructure planning for such facilities is done based on the maximum size of the prison. School funding is allocated based on the number of students--not prisoners. Opponents of reversing the current counting mechanism often use this argument and it's a false flag.</p> <p>States are acting against this practice and are adopting, have adopted, or attempted to adopt legislation across the country--including New York, Maryland, Delaware and California. Florida's plan for prison gerrymandering was ruled unconstitutional.</p> <p>Prior to the mass incarceration phenomenon, this was not a question of concern for the Census Bureau because it was rare and affected a small number of people. They began inquiring about incarceration in 1990--when the prison population exploded from 137 per 100,000 during the great depression to 470 per 100,000 in 2001 because of the war on drugs and increased tough on crime policing.</p>
c01448	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return</p>

	<p>after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community. It is also likely to be an area with attitudes more representative of the prisoners' true political leanings than is the area where they are temporarily being house.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01449	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census. Why have a census, when people are arbitrarily counted at addresses, which are not real addresses.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with. This could be regarded as malfeasance.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01450	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice. I'm sure the for-profit prisons benefit from this.</p>
c01451	<p>Our census does not represent the true count because the prison populations does not get</p>

	<p>counted in their home states. Therefore it is not accurate.</p> <p>Therefore, please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community. By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01452	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice. This is significant and important.</p>
c01453	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this</p>

	<p>practice. if these folks are being cheated of their right to vote our democracy is hurt. Let all of us vote.</p>
c01454	<p>Formerly incarcerated people will return home to their communities upon release. Therefore, they should be counted there.</p> <p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01455	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p> <p>Common sense and fair play should dictate the cessation of this grossly unfair practice.</p>
c01456	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p>

	<p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>As one who conducts genealogical research and relies on the decennial for invaluable information it is inconceivable that incarcerated people aren't allowed to be counted at their permanent address. You might be surprised how many citizens of the United States of America conduct genealogical research and how many of these have members of their families who are incarcerated. Be proactive and set the census correct for eliminating distortion of political representation. and helping people conducting genealogical research.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01457	<p>It is time to stop prison gerrymandering, which is nothing more than a means of depriving people of their voice.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01458	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to and cannot interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this</p>

	practice.
c01459	<p>This counting of prisoners as being permanent residents in the facility they are detained at is a travesty designed to minimize the districts where their real homes are and as well to give more influence to rural areas besotted with right wingers where anti-government sentiment is strongest, where most are racist Bible thumpers who don't have the wherewithal to realize much of this hate is equally directed at them to marginalize them.</p> <p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01460	<p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01461	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p>

	<p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color to rural white areas This results in skewed representation. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01462	<p>Please end the highly inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01463	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p> <p>Since prisoners seldom stay very long in one facility, their home address is a more accurate picture of their community, and those sites wher prisons are built are usually not urban centers where accurate representation for for the needs of our cities is critical.</p>
c01464	<p>This is important to citizens.</p> <p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return</p>



	<p>after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01465	<p>I am a retired professor of _____. When I taught at the University of _____ I specialized in the study of incarceration. I believe the current Census Bureau policy regarding prison populations produces a biased description of the distribution of the population within the states. Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01466	<p>We need an accurate census!</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01467	<p>Please end the inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p>

	<p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c01468	<p>FAO - United States Census Bureau:</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01469	<p>As a citizen concerned that the civil rights of all people be guaranteed, I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their</p>

	<p>incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address. I await your action in this matter of justice, to incarcerated persons and their home districts.</p>
c01470	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p> <p>We have enough gerrymandering.</p>
c01471	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences</p>

	<p>-- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p> <p>Stop an inaccurate process.</p>
c01472	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address. It is ridiculous to inflate the census of States that have high prison populations.</p>
c01473	<p>Although this is a firm letter, I wholeheartedly stand behind its goals and purpose: I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences</p>

	<p>-- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01474	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>Prisons are mostly located in rural communities. This provides a distorted value for population and demographics. Also, some states are allowing former incarcerated people to vote once they have completed their obligations to society.</p> <p>Therefore, I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01475	<p>Counting incarcerated people as residing at the facilities where they are incarcerated, as the Census Bureau does now, can cause gross distortions in voting districts and highly unbalanced representation in local and county districts. This has happened, for instance, in Anamosa, IA, and in Chautauqua, Livingston, Oneida, Madison, and St. Lawrence counties in New York State, and many other examples.</p> <p>There is no need for this, or for the municipalities or counties to attempt to compensate for the Census Bureau's method.</p>

	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>In addition, incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I also question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as military personnel deployed overseas or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01476	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year. They will, however, ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned populations such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01477	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p>

	<p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address. Just as you would any other individual temporarily away from home.</p>
c01478	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses, rather than at the facilities where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While incarcerated persons are shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population, such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home addresses.</p>
c01479	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p>

	<p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address. This is simply the fair thing to do.</p>
c01480	<p>The Census Bureau needs to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01481	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p>



	<p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p> <p>It's the 2/3 rule from Slavery Days, on steroids. Plus, the prisoners lose their voting rights before, during and after sentence.</p>
c01482	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01483	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>

	<p>I realize and appreciate that Gov. Paterson already took care of this problem in NYS and hope that it will extend to all states.</p>
c01484	<p>It is critical that each community be fairly represented in the census. This does not occur when the incarcerated are counted in their prison location. It is the community they return to that needs the roads, police, utilities, etc. that the census points to.</p> <p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01485	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to correct their counting method with regard to incarcerated people. To properly represent that prisoner to his neighborhood or home address, rather than at the prison locale where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>Instead of allowing a prisoner's temporary presence in another community to skew that community's political representation, their home community should be credited . After all the majority of prisoners will ultimately return to their families in their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where the resources and solutions should be implemented. Census data is used in social assistance and political representation, each critical to the allocation of governmental resources.</p>

	<p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01486	<p>There are many ways for voting suppression to take place. Gerrymandering based on prison populations is inherently unfair.</p> <p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01487	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated</p>

	<p>persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p> <p>This will require only a simple program in your computers to rectify this serious problem.</p>
c01488	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or college students. This causes a racial bias in the census, due to the overwhelming ratio of people of color among inmates.</p> <p>Census information is used to allocate funding for programs and representation in government, neither of which is relevant to the incarcerated people at their temporary location but which could be critical once they are released.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01489	<p>Please do not let U.S. prisoners be misrepresented. They have lost their voting privileges because they are incarcerated. Most of them will one day regain their right to vote. By counting their prison residency as their home, they have no representation. If they are counted in their home area, their families will be better served.</p> <p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not</p>

	<p>permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01490	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p> <p>WHEN INCARCERATED CITIZENS ARE RELEASED THEY AREN'T STAYING IN THE TOWNS WHERE THEY WERE INCARCERATED - THEY ARE RETURNING TO COMMUNITIES THAT HAVE FEW RESOURCES TO HELP THEM RE-INTEGRATE INTO SOCIETY. THESE UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES NEED THE RESOURCES THAT CAN ONLY BE PROVIDED IF THEY ARE PROPERLY COUNTED. PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT OUR PREVIOUSLY IMPRISONED CITIZENS ARE GIVEN A FIGHTING CHANCE OF BECOMING GOOD CITIZENS. PLEASE MAKE SURE THESE PEOPLE ARE COUNTED IN</p>

	<p>THE COMMUNITIES WHERE THEY HAVE THEIR PERMANENT ADDRESSES, NOT THEIR PRISON ADDRESSES.</p>
<p>c01491</p>	<p>THIS IS SO STUPID.....  WHAT KIND OF GOVERNMENT DO WE HAVE ???  ARE WE A THIRD WORLD NOW ??</p> <p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
<p>c01492</p>	<p>Counting citizens accurately is critical to fair elections and apportionment of government services. Counting prisoners where they are incarcerated distorts these vital government functions.</p> <p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p>

	<p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01493	<p>Too many people are in prison in any case, but counting them as part of the community surrounding the prison is a fraudulent practice. The Census Bureau should count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year. While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences, their homes, is where they should be counted. You have plenty of time to change your methods before the next census in 2020.</p>
c01494	<p>Please consider the people of Kentucky ahead of the corporate donors and lobbyists. We need realistic counts of the citizens.</p> <p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01495	<p>I would like to urge the Census Bureau to do the right thing and count incarcerated people at</p>

	<p>their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question who benefits from this difference that the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference. Why? Which political entities benefit from this aboration? Why should they, whoever they are, be permitted to skew the reality of where people actually reside while in prison?</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents where they live on the outside of prison/jail.</p>
c01496	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day. Just like the people in college. You use their home address, not the school.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01497	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p>



	<p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Most Prisons are located in Rural, White parts of the country, And a majority of the incarcerated are minorities. It is Racist to take representation away from minority districts and give it to White country folk.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01498	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p> <p>All gerrymandering is reprehensible but this is preposterous.</p>

c01499	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address. This is only fair -- and most of these people (I trust!) will someday be out and joining the rest of society.</p>
c01500	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p> <p>You have everything to gain by treating incarcerated respectfully.</p>

c01501	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day. This is an unwise practice that diminishes the accuracy of the census.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01502	<p>The KOS provided comments below sound pretty good to me; hope this is a good idea. But it requires actions in several states to let some inmates vote.</p> <p>United States Census Bureau:</p> <p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p>

	Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.
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c01503	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p> <p>This seems quite important for accuracy, unless that is not the goal you seek.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration.</p>
c01504	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>It is well-documented that the GOP use prison populations in rural N. FL to pretend they are giving people of color a voice when redistricting comes up. They could not use prisoners in</p>

	<p>partisan gerrymandering if their permanent addresses were used instead of their temporary prison address. I think the Census policy of counting prisoners ONLY at their incarcerated address at one point in time allows your data to be used in an unethical way.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01505	<p>These folks should be counted as residents of their own communities - where they lived before prison and probably where they will live after.</p> <p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01506	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>It is most important that the Census Bureau do the job it was created so long ago to do--make an accurate account of the true addresses of the people it counts in an given district. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated</p>

	<p>persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01507	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day. This practice is not only inaccurate it is political. It benefits politicians who very likely do not represent the people who need a voice most.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01508	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a</p>

	<p>difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their permanent home address.</p>
c01509	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day. Their votes deserve to be counted within the communities to which they will return after serving their sentences. Doing so provides more meaningful representation for the people in their communities.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01510	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>



	<p>After all, don't we want to protect the accuracy and integrity of our votes in this state and across our great nation.</p> <p>The honor of voting only functions properly if we are respectfully protecting and monitoring it.</p>
c01511	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p> <p>There would seem to be no good reason for this practice except the additional funding an area could receive based on these bogus numbers. Please stop this practice so that any financial gains might get to where they really belong.</p>
c01512	<p>Suggestion for a statistical correction to the current method of counting US residents: count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day. The existing method is simply incorrect, and inconsistent with other standards about temporary residences.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p>

	<p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01513	<p>I teach in an urban school district in California that has a high percentage of it's population behind bars. They are still connected to their home- their permanent address. I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01514	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01515	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of</p>

	<p>their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address. Currently, the US Census Bureau is counting incarcerated people incorrectly and the implications for our democracy are huge--over 2 million people misrepresented in districts they have no connection to.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are being counted in the wrong places--the place of their detainment at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address</p> <p>This practice, known as prison gerrymandering is a problem for a number of reasons. Prison gerrymandering robs home districts, typically urban centers, and neighborhoods with a large population of people of color, of vital representation and gives areas where prisons are housed, typically rural and white, disproportionate representation. See the case of Anamosa, Iowa, New York state, and Wyoming for some of the most egregious examples.</p> <p>It's a violation of equal representation, plain and simple.</p>
c01516	<p>As a Florida resident I am particularly concerned with this issue.</p> <p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated</p>

	<p>persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01517	<p>If incarcerated people are going to be counted where they are incarcerated they should be allowed to vote in all elections while they are incarcerated there.</p> <p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01518	<p>Please accurately reflect the population distribution in Colorado.</p> <p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated</p>

	<p>persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01519	<p>As a mental health counselor for the past 27 years I have worked with many families affected by addiction which resulted in incarceration. These are usually short incarcerations and since we live in a small rural area, those incarcerated are often sent out of state but they return home to their families in our community when they have serve their sentence. Because of this fact, I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>In our U.S. penal system, incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>Often an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration but they will ultimately return to their families and home communities. These are their permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- and where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Therefore, I request that the Census Bureau count incarcerated people as residents of their home address. Thank you.</p>
c01520	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent</p>

	<p>residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address because their prison location doesn't make them members of the surrounding community.</p>
c01521	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year. While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference. And, of course, people traveling or visiting away from their homes even if for long periods of time, are counted in their permanent residence.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01522	<p>We urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>We question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated</p>

	<p>persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01523	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p> <p>We want every vote to count in the area where people actually live and care about the issues.</p>
c01524	<p>Regardless of where prisoners are counted, if they are counted at all they have the right to VOTE</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p>

	<p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01525	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address. This sounds just and reasonable.</p>
c01526	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Particularly at this time, when incarceration is being used as a punishment for non-payment of fines and other low-crime offenses, to not count a person at their home residence denies their proper representation for a decade.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p>



	<p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c01527	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>This a form of gerrymandering and the US Census Bureau's work is too important to be distort by this inaccurate accounting method. By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation. Your work is too important to do otherwise.</p>
c01528	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address. This practice seems to change local populations in ways that alter voting outcomes, and benefits certain groups over others,not a democratic system.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01529	<p>It makes so much sense to count people where they come from, where people are working to send them some money, to maintain a home for them on return, to recover from the damage their crimes did.</p> <p>They are not part of the community where the prison is, and that community is already represented by the citizens that operate and maintain it.</p> <p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the</p>

	<p>incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01530	<p>Prisoners should be counted by their previous resident addresses, just as college students are counted by their permanent resident addresses (not temporary college addresses). I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01531	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in. Typically, prisons are in rural areas, which thereby gain political representation, while urban areas from which many of the prisoners come lose representation. And of course the prisoners cannot, in almost all states, vote while incarcerated, so those who can vote in the prisoner-augmented districts have enhanced political power.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation. Please count prisoners at their permanent address.</p>
c01532	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p>

	<p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p> <p>This practice has skewed our elections and the census for far too long and it is past time to end the racially-motivated gerrymandering.</p>
c01533	<p>I'm very concerned over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in. This allows the temporary "home" jurisdiction to count more people than it has on a permanent basis, which seems to be unfair and detrimental to the permanent home jurisdiction.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01534	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p> <p>Thank you for understanding the merits of this recommendation.</p>
c01535	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p>

	<p>This all seems to me to be one of the many facets of the systemic racism we find all over the U.S. that echoes all of the older ways of oppressing people of color and of the lower classes, going through time from the Black Laws of the post -civil war South, to Jim Crow segregation, red-lining on home and business loans, and now, racial profiling and white police on black citizen crime. Let's get back to at least making an attempt towards some simulacrum of equality for all. Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01536	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p> <p>More details of why current practice is not a good one:  The Census Bureau must count all people in the U.S.--including non-citizens, children, temporary residents, deployed military, students and non-voters. Most everyone is counted at their permanent residence--incarcerated people are an exception.  The Census Bureau cannot ignore prisoners because they must count everyone, and formerly incarcerated people will return home to their community upon release. Therefore, they should be counted there.  Incarcerated people are often housed in prisons and jails temporarily and moved around often. Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than three years spread across multiple facilities. In New York state, the median time served in a facility is less than seven months. In Georgia, the average person has been transferred four times and the median time spent at the current facility is nine months. While their locations change often, incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address. This is where they should be counted--much the way temporary residents are counted.  This is about democracy, not funding. Most government funding formulas are too smart to be fooled by the Census Bureau's prison miscount. When prisons are built in an area, they are built with a specific population maximum. Infrastructure planning for such facilities is done based on the maximum size of the prison. School funding is allocated based on the number of students--</p>

	<p>not prisoners. Opponents of reversing the current counting mechanism often use this argument and it's a false flag.</p> <p>States are acting against this practice and are adopting, have adopted, or attempted to adopt legislation across the country--including New York, Maryland, Delaware and California. Florida's plan for prison gerrymandering was ruled unconstitutional.</p> <p>Prior to the mass incarceration phenomenon, this was not a question of concern for the Census Bureau because it was rare and affected a small number of people. They began inquiring about incarceration in 1990--when the prison population exploded from 137 per 100,000 during the great depression to 470 per 100,000 in 2001 because of the war on drugs and increased tough on crime policing.</p>
c01537	<p>We utilize our census information for so many important purposes that it is essential that the count be as accurate as possible.</p> <p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01538	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>If someone was on an extended business trip or vacation and happened to be in a hotel or Airbnb home during the date of the census count would they be counted at that address instead of their permanent one? Those in temporary residence, whether jail, detention centers, or on a business trip should be counted in the census at their permanent home address.</p>

	<p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01539	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their home communities instead of the place of their imprisonment, which evidently changes frequently and fundamentally has no relevance to these persons' lives or to the integrity of the census records and the democratic principles whose purpose you serve.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01540	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in. This practice counts inmates as being members of communities where they have no contacts, no rights, and are not willingly present.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01541	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p>

	<p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p> <p>This practice increases inequality and under-representation of people of color whose communities are greatly impacted by mass incarceration.</p>
c01542	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p> <p>Deployed military personnel are not counted on ships or in combat zones; why should this be any different.</p>
c01543	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>At present time any person in the military of the United States of America is counted at their permanent address and not where they are stationed. It only make since for incarcerated also be counted at their permanent address. Otherwise, military personnel and their families should be counted where they are stationed.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01544	<p>When it comes to a citizens voting locations the actual permanent address should always be used; as it is when a citizen posts his or her income to the IRS with their permanent home address.</p>

	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01545	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p> <p>This practice is unfair and unjust. Along with the other gerrymandering that goes on in our state I feel it's time to set things right.</p>
c01546	<p>It's time to stop gerrymandering the incarcerated in our nation. U.S. Census Bureau 2020 residency rules—</p> <p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate</p>



	<p>representation.</p>
c01547	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address. This is a matter of democracy, not funding.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01548	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p> <p>This is reprehensible!!! Why do YOU think that you can just shuffle HUMAN BEINGS, where ever You DAMNED well please!?! KEEP THEM IN THEIR HOME STATES!!! AT LEAST THEY HAVE FAMILY TIES IN THEIR HOME STATE! THIS MAKES IT POSSIBLE FOR THEM TO HAVE FAMILY CONNECTIONS!</p>
c01549	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>

	<p>Government workers are typically lazy and don't take pride in their work. Hire some private contractors to do the important stuff.</p>
c01550	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p> <p>This contributes to typically smaller rural communities being over represented.</p>
c01551	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation. If the incarcerated person does not have a home address, use the address of a current family member in the appropriate area/district.</p>
c01552	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>

	<p>Finally, Please help bring back the Democracy and fairness and justice we used to have in this country.</p>
c01553	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation. It just doesn't make sense.</p>
c01554	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>This is especially true in Wisconsin.</p> <p>Do the right thing and please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01555	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p> <p>I live in Florida where the state puts up barriers to reinstatement of voting rights to ex-felons.</p>

	<p>Whether those without voting rights should be counted in establishing legislative districts is an additional issue. At least reverse this policy that skews the census.</p>
c01556	<p>So many men are so wrongly jailed-If anyone need vote to its the incarcerated! What harm can it do?</p> <p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01557	<p>Only permanent addresses should be used for the census. people who travel often report their home address even though they may be gone for a month or two at a time so why should a prisoner not claim his permanent home address on the census when he or she will only be in any given prison or jail for less than a year. U.S. Census Bureau 2020 residency rules—</p> <p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01558	<p>if prisoners are allowed to vote it should be at the address from which they were arrested and incarcerated NOT the "assigned residence*" that their prison sentence dictates. Any other voting address is false artificial and should be illegal.</p> <p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p>

	<p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01559	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>I take this issue personally because I am a veteran as well as an ex-felon and spent 34 months in prison in a state far from my home-just as I did in the Army in 1970's. In my opinion even prisoners should be able to vote because by using our draconian drug laws we have disenfranchised an entire generation and this makes it harder for us to get rid of those draconian laws. I'm really insulted that SCOTUS has failed to see the importance of the 9th Amendment as protection from these attempts to legislate morals. Do your part to help return these prisoners to productive membership in our society.</p>
c01560	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address. It isn't fair to continue this practice. It inaccurately represents the American people.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01561	<p>I only makes sense to count the incarcerated at their PERMANENT address.</p> <p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home</p>

	<p>address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01562	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation. Without action the problem only gets worse.</p>
c01563	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in. Surely the right to vote is fundamental to a democracy. This systemic practice deprives many prisoners of that right, and must be changed.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01564	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p>

	<p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation. this is wrong and you know it. Stop</p>
c01565	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>I feel that this form of gerrymandering has a corrosive effect on the trust the American people have with the government. Every community must feel their representatives are more focused on the people than the party.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01566	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p> <p>This is so important to end this practice as it infringes on all our freedoms.</p>
c01567	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>Since they actually live in their home addresses, this seems the correct place for them to receive services, etc., and should be counted as their homes.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the</p>

	<p>incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01568	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p> <p>Use prisoners actual home address, not a prison address. This practice provided false data for census takers .</p>
c01569	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation in the government.</p>
c01570	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate Representation</p>



	<p>With a small state population like Alaska counting inmates as residing where they are incarcerated skews the census. Please end this practice.</p>
c01571	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>I believe people in prisons and jails are also counted for federal anti-poverty programs, etc. as inhabitants of the places where they are incarcerated. The areas they come from, usually poor, lose these funds they need. The often mostly rural white areas where far too many of U.S. prisons are located get an undeserved windfall.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01572	<p>We have enough problems with the perception of voters that their votes do not count.</p> <p>Please correct this inequity in counting the population in any given district.</p> <p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01573	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not</p>

	<p>represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p> <p>Best, hopefully this will be accomplished before the next census.</p>
c01574	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>With very few exceptions, prisoners cannot vote and their opinions and interests are not represented by elected officials in the locations where they are incarcerated. They also receive no municipal services or other government benefits in the places they are imprisoned and artificially inflating the population counts for those locations is misleading and unfairly allocates federal funding.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01575	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address. I feel that this does not present a true picture of the prisoner's lifetime situation, as they will likely return to their hometown</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01576	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p>

	<p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in. This particularly affects people of color, who are grossly overrepresented in jails and prisons as it is.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that all communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01577	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal It's time to be fair. If felons can't vote, they shouldn't be counted for purposes of redistricting. to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01578	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation not misrepresentation. Do So NOW!</p>
c01579	<p>Having taken census counts, I feel that the number of people who claim any address as home should be accurately reflected in the count. If I chose to recognize that some people don't count, I would have been misinforming the government, just as anyone who claims that prisoners consider their jail or prison cells to be their homes. All of the people who worked around me, for the census, were informed that people who were out of town or away for any reason, would still count as residents, if that's where they received mail, or had established residency. I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p>

	<p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01580	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation. Why are you fostering voter discrimination? This is a democratic country, I thought. Many states are discriminating against the Afro Americans and the poor. What is wrong with our government.</p>
c01581	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation. It's called fairness....fair play and the present system is corrupt. Do the right thing for the people and not corrupt gerrymandering.</p>
c01582	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p>

	<p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p> <p>This is about democracy, not funding. Please defend our democracy by counting everybody where they live. Political power should not be compromised by counting incarcerated people in the wrong place.</p>
c01583	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address. This is open gerrymandering and is unconscionable and unacceptable.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01584	<p>Right now there is not an honest accounting of incarcerated citizens. This campaign focuses on the addresses they are counted from but the even greater dishonesty is using incarcerated people to gerrymander and disenfranchise people-- way too often--people of color. I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01585	<p>I am concerned about the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p>

	<p>This practice needs to end so that prisoners may vote for their actual homes, and communities have true representation.</p>
c01586	<p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>This is like counting people on vacation as residents where they are visiting, instead of where they actually live.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01587	<p>Democracy requires a fair vote based on a true count of the people. I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p> <p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c01588	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>

	<p>I, personally, believe those who have been incarcerated, served their time; hopefully have learned a valuable lesson -- freedom comes at a tremendous price. Once released, prisoners should be given the right to full citizenship and able to vote again. That is why it is important that someone's permanent home address is necessary for political line-drawing within the census. I know the lines in my state are gerrymandered. As a result, I, have no voice in my elected representation. I have no record of crime to take away my right to vote, yet gerrymandering has silenced my voice for far too long.</p> <p>To be the nation we all deserve, it is critical that all citizens are treated with, and protected for equal voice and rights. Please give this issue your upmost consideration for the future of all of us. I trust and believe you will be fair and put an end to political games that do not speak to the greatness of this nation as the forefathers envisioned for all its' citizens.</p> <p>Thank you, from the bottom of my heart. I appreciate your difficult task; I will pray for your guidance in your work.</p>
c01589	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>According to the Prison Policy Initiative, "the majority of federal funding is in the form of block grants to states, so it does not matter where in any given state an incarcerated person is counted". Thus, counting them in the district where their permanent address is located will not alter funding for the district the prison was built in.</p>
c01590	<p>Folks, using prison as someone's address is a terrible practice leading to all kinds of antidemocratic chicanery. PUT A STOP TO PRISON GERRYMANDERING !!! IT'S A NOBRAINER.</p>

	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01591	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p><u>Do the right thing when counting incarcerated individuals. Stop prison gerrymandering.</u></p>
c01592	<p>I am the mother of a formerly incarcerated person. He has yet to fulfill his obligations in order to vote, but he is well on his way. When he is eligible to vote as an eyewitness to prison concerns, he will be a valuable asset to prison reform and policies. I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.”</p>



	<p>The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01593	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>(I am a U.S. citizen currently residing in Canada. My email address is Canadian; the address information I am giving is the last one at which I lived in the U.S. and is the one at which I vote by absentee ballot.)</p>
c01594	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>Imprisoning citizens is for the convenience of the government. Reshaping the political map by using a system so easily manipulated by the government is NOT government of the people, by the people and for the people! Stop this shameful and unconstitutional practice of power</p>

	brokering.
c01595	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address when state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01596	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>Thank you</p> <p>A family member was incarcerated for 10 years. He is a wonderful citizen now and we need these kind of people to help fulfill our democracy.</p>
c01597	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p>

	<p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01598	<p>I agree with the following .. I live in Kansas / with Secretary State Kolbach, who has created chaos with false "voter fraud" stories. Please get this matter settled appropriately and soon. Thank you ..</p> <p>To the U.S. Census Bureau –</p> <p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01599	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>College students and those deployed or stationed elsewhere by the military are counted in their</p>

	<p>home communities. It is illogical, ridiculous, and counter-productive to fail to do the same for those incarcerated.</p>
c01600	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy. I would not be counted if I went on 2 month trip to visit family across the country when my permanent/primary residence is the state of California. What if I went to another neighborhood to take care of my sick mother-in law for a few weeks? Her home is not my home or permanent/primary resident. So stop counting inmates as if the prison, jail, drug/alcohol rehabilitation center was their permanent/primary residence/home because it isn't. Fix this now!</p>
c01601	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>Currently, the US Census Bureau is counting incarcerated people incorrectly and the implications for our democracy are huge--over 2 million people misrepresented in districts they have no connection to.</p>

Incarcerated people are being counted in the wrong places--the place of their detainment at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address. This is just one of many injustices caused by the rise in mass incarceration which causes a distortion of political representation.

This practice, known as prison gerrymandering is a problem for a number of reasons. Prison gerrymandering robs home districts, typically urban centers, and neighborhoods with a large population of people of color, of vital representation and gives areas where prisons are housed, typically rural and white, disproportionate representation. See the case of Anamosa, Iowa, New York state, and Wyoming for some of the most egregious examples.

It's a violation of equal representation, plain and simple. Click through to the next page to submit your comment now, or read on for more information.

Here are some of the important facts about this issue:

The Census Bureau must count all people in the U.S.--including non-citizens, children, temporary residents, deployed military, students and non-voters. Most everyone is counted at their permanent residence--incarcerated people are an exception.

The Census Bureau cannot ignore prisoners because they must count everyone, and formerly incarcerated people will return home to their community upon release. Therefore, they should be counted there.

Incarcerated people are often housed in prisons and jails temporarily and moved around often. Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than three years spread across multiple facilities. In New York state, the median time served in a facility is less than seven months. In Georgia, the average person has been transferred four times and the median time spent at the current facility is nine months. While their locations change often, incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address. This is where they should be counted--much the way temporary residents are counted.

This is about democracy, not funding. Most government funding formulas are too smart to be fooled by the Census Bureau's prison miscount. When prisons are built in an area, they are built with a specific population maximum. Infrastructure planning for such facilities is done based on the maximum size of the prison. School funding is allocated based on the number of students--not prisoners. Opponents of reversing the current counting mechanism often use this argument and it's a false flag.

States are acting against this practice and are adopting, have adopted, or attempted to adopt legislation across the country--including New York, Maryland, Delaware and California.

Florida's plan for prison gerrymandering was ruled unconstitutional.

	<p>Prior to the mass incarceration phenomenon, this was not a question of concern for the Census Bureau because it was rare and affected a small number of people. They began inquiring about incarceration in 1990--when the prison population exploded from 137 per 100,000 during the great depression to 470 per 100,000 in 2001 because of the war on drugs and increased tough on crime policing.</p>
c01602	<p>I've been an urban resident for most of my adult life, and I've watched suburban and rural communities perform as financial predators. Please bring the light of day to prison based gerrymandering with the same emphasis as imbalanced school funding.</p> <p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01603	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01604	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p>

	<p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>People need to be counted where they actually live...not where they are temporarily housed. When a prisoner is released, he or she returns to his or her permanent address. That person should count in the representation of the permanent area. Otherwise, the representation for that person is given to the prison area. This makes no sense. it would be like giving tourist areas the count of all the tourists who are there temporarily.</p> <p>Please apply some common sense to these rules.</p>
c01605	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>It is our responsibility to follow the court-mandated statute and assign former prisoners their voting rights in accordance with their permanent home address.</p>
c01606	<p>For the past ten years as a teacher in our county Justice center, I feel it is in our best interest as a productive society, to allow incarcerated citizens to vote absentee to be counted at their permanent address. In my experience the incarcerated students in my classroom felt a sense of empowerment in knowing their vote counted. They became more interested in their</p>

	<p>community politics and laws, and seemed to enjoy learning about their local, state, and federal government. Voter pride is an essential part of rehabilitation.</p> <p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01607	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01608	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the</p>



	<p>prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>Please, just be fair.</p> <p>Thank you for allowing my comments and for what you do.</p>
c01609	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>I'm very concerned about citizen's rights. Some may say that an incarcerated person may have different issues than they will later when they are released. However, since they cannot vote, this aspect is null. So it is so very unfair that they are not counted in their permanent address home districts . I would say this practice is malevolent in its underpinning. Shame on all of you who perpetuate this or do not pick up your pens and speaking opportunities to stop this. Shame!</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01610	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community,</p>

	<p>negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>At a minimum, you can't count anyone that is going himeintbhe next 10 years. They need to be accounted for where they will be living when the data is released</p>
c01611	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>Gerrymandering does not support the Constitution nor does it support Democracy in America. America attempts to support and enforce democracy in other countries and even drops bombs in hopes to influence democracy but is not supporting democracy in America. Gerrymandering should be illegal in America!!!</p>
c01612	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy. This practice needs to change to allow communities that are heavily affected by incarceration to be accurately represented.</p>
c01613	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p>

	<p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>Prisoners are people too.</p> <p>We the people pay for their incarceration with our tax dollars. I abhor what is being done in our name and our money in these for profit prisons and our current injustice system.</p>
c01614	<p>Gerrymandering based on prison population just doesn't make sense. It is a sneaky way to manipulate numbers and it is not what we should morally, ethically, politically be doing. This kind of manipulate will only backfire and create negative effects. This is counter and below what we as a country should be trying to achieve. It is disgusting and ultimately degrades our country and will have nothing but bad results.</p> <p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01615	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p>

	<p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>This obviously skews the voting district size: larger in the area of the incarceration facility, smaller in the case of the permanent home of inmates. This needs to change.</p>
c01616	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy. Once released, they will be able to register to vote again.</p>
c01617	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>

	<p>Prison gerrymandering must be ruled unconstitutional throughout the entire United States.</p>
c01618	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>Meaningful participation in this degenerating corporate led dollar driven society might be the needed beginning step to making positive changes away from a criminal life. Corporates and Criminals on Wall Street should have their voting rights removed before the prisoners trying to sustain a life with no opportunities available to them have their voting rights removed.</p>
c01619	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>Plain and simple, when you find a problem, fix it!</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01620	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p>

	<p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>It's inaccurate and not the right thing to do so we need to make those corrections.</p>
c01621	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>Do you count college students at the Universities they are attending or from their home State . You guys are screwed up , everything a Republican touches has an Angle. Do you let the prisoners vote ?</p>
c01622	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community,</p>

	<p>negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>Please, apply justice and common sense to a critical issue affecting many citizens. Do the right thing, and reverse this wrong now for all future generations.</p>
c01623	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>This is a census ruling that needs to change.</p>
c01624	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding communiton , unnecessarily distorts representation, thereby negatively impacting democracy. Because of the disproportional representation of minorities in the prison population, the practice of counting people where prisons are instead of their home communities aggravates the institutional disenfranchisement of such historically underrepresented populations.</p>
c01625	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address, and help protect democracy by giving accurate data used in drawing voting districts.</p>

	<p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01626	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address when state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01627	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home addresses.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01628	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the</p>



	<p>Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>The effects of gerrymandering on our political process is unethical and therefore untenable. The truth always outs, and even if cheaters profit for a period, it is a true reflection of their psyche that their means to their ends proves them to be unfit for office.</p>
c01629	<p>Prisons aren't homes. Prisoners don't LIVE in prisons – they EXIST in prisons, and they will RETURN HOME — i.e., to another town, city, or state when they are released.</p> <p>Therefore, I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01630	<p>I am writing today to kindly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote”, and The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated people as residents of the</p>

	<p>prison location, even though they can't vote nor are a part of the surrounding community, harms our democracy, and thus the practice should not be tolerated. I live Florida, a state currently affected by this practice, and so it affects me directly, and thus, I want this issue to be resolved. It would mean a great deal to me.</p>
c01631	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>State and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts, but if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>I thank you for considering my comments.</p>
c01632	<p>The practice of counting convicted felons who are at present (and later will still not be ) allowed to vote, as members of a legislative district, is anti-democratic to say the least. There are also many prisoners who are held pending their citizenship status, so these people as well have important reasons not to be counted as they do not vote. I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01633	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address. It would be detrimental to those incarcerated to return home to where they were not counted on the census. It would be detrimental to those living in the districts where</p>

	<p>incarcerated people return to not have their population truly counted in the census.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01634	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>It is understood that while they are incarcerated, prisoners are not eligible to vote, either at their home district or in the district in which they are currently residing. Nevertheless, they should still be counted as belonging to the district of their permanent residence for census purposes as to do otherwise, inflates the census of the district in which the prison sits, while diminishing the representation of the district that represents their interests.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01635	<p>The Census Bureau should count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>State and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.”</p>

	<p>The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01636	<p>My letter today is to ask congress to count votes from incarcerated people at their permanent home address. To count them in their incarcerated location alters their rights in their home districts</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts and prisoners are in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01637	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>Please. Given the amount that our prison population has grown over the last 3 decades, it makes sense to review and revise this policy.</p>
c01638	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>Now is the time to stop penalizing American communities.</p>

	<p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01639	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>I had the misfortune to be incarcerated during the 2000 census, and I know I was counted as a resident of a city and county I have not been in since shortly after that. I also know that approximately two thousand other inmates were there for the 2010 census, and very few, if any, of them will become actual residents of that city or county upon their release.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01640	<p>We need to consider people convicted of felonies as people first, and that means the right to choose where they are domiciled -- not where they live (the prison sentence takes care of that) but where they are domiciled, their legal address. That will shrink the 'population' of prison towns, yes, but that is as it should be -- those towns do not want the prisoners to function as if they were part of their towns - no education, no social services, no use of sidewalks and streets, no welcome. Prisoners should be counted as part of where they lived at sentencing.</p> <p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p>

	<p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01641	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>This misrepresentation also takes resources from the home community of the prisoners, since the area the conviction was determined pays for the use of the prison but census data helps determine resource allocation.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01642	<p>Counting prisoners where they are incarcerated as opposed to where they permanently live, especially when they're not allowed to vote, is no different than counting slaves as 3/5 of a person.</p> <p>The way the Census Bureau counts prisoners is dispicable, and they need to be counted fairly, by using their permanent addresses.</p> <p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the</p>

	<p>Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01643	<p>REMIND ME , WHY WE ARE PAYING YOU? I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01644	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>I cannot imagine why the Census Bureau, a Federal Agency, would allow such dishonesty to go unchecked.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01645	<p>First off, if someone lives in a state, whether incarcerated or not, they should be counted to have</p>

	<p>a proper census. It would seem that not counting a true reflection is not doing a proper job. I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01646	<p>You can be better than this.</p> <p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01647	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the</p>



	<p>prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>Just try being FAIR!!!!!!</p>
c01648	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>Because state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts it is important for those districts to be based on correct data. But if the Census counts prisoners in a location that is not the district that they will be returning to then it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c01649	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of "One Person, One Vote." The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can't vote and aren't a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p> <p>IF YOU HAVE THE MAN-POWER TO GO DOOR TO DOOR, THEN YOU HAVE THE MANPOWER TO GO INTO PRISONS AND FIND OUT WHERE THESE PEOPLE LIVED BEFORE THEY WERE INCARCERATED AND ADD THEM TO THAT DISTRICT. AND ANY PRISONER WHO HAS A LOW CHANCE OF GETTING OUT OF PRISON BEFORE THEY DIE NEED TO BE COUNTED AS "PERMANENT RESIDENTS" OF THE IMMEDIATE LOCATION OF THAT PRISON.</p>
c01650	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence</p>

	<p>Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>Many European countries allow their incarcerated people to VOTE.</p>
c01651	<p>We all are required to vote at our permanent address. Are you considering incarcerated people as living at their permanent address? Not just. Change it, please.</p> <p>ALSO.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01652	<p>I believe in one vote per person, and each vote carrying equal representation in Congress. For this reason, I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy. The non-voting prison population's power of the franchise is given to a much smaller group of true residents of the district. Their voice is louder and more powerful than my voice and others.</p>

	<p>This is as un-American as Fascism. It takes advantage of an unfair rule of the Census, which is left unchanged for that very reason. Its a sleazy arrangement in my opinion, and amounts to disenfranchisement to districts without prisons.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01653	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location. Our democracy is stolen in little ways, bit by bit. Do not allow prison gerrymandering. Many of these people will permanently lose their right to vote even after time is served for any crime. Please do not allow the politicians to use them in this way.</p>
c01654	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location. End this relic of the 3/5ths slavery Jim</p>

	Crow electoral fraud.
c01655	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau’s federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>As a former Census employee my opinion is this needs to be done to properly reflect America's communities . Prison is not a residence.</p>
c01656	<p>I had no idea prisoners were counted as residents of the district where they are incarcerated rather than their homes until now. This is just plain wrong!</p> <p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau’s federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01657	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau’s federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a</p>

	<p>serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>Please allow all inmates to be counted (by census) at their permanent residencies, as opposed to where they're incarcerated. Any other practice would an unfair representation of populations and community needs &amp; trends.</p>
c01658	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location. we want truth!</p>
c01659	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location. Thank you for choosing to represent votes fairly</p>

c01660	<p>This is crazy. Felons aren't even allowed to vote. How ridiculous is it that their names are being used against their interests. I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01661	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>This ensures a continued connection with their families and neighborhood.</p>
c01662	<p>Incarcerated people are being counted in the wrong places--the place of their detainment at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p>

	<p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01663	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>Not certain but believe the military count at permanent address rather than the base at which they currently reside.</p>
c01664	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>It is the right thing to do.</p>
c01665	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p>

	<p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses. That is only reasonable. We don't count expats as permanent residents of a foreign country, so why would it be appropriate to, in effect, do that to prisoners?!?</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01666	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>This is about democracy, not funding. Most government funding formulas are too smart to be fooled by the Census Bureau's prison miscount. When prisons are built in an area, they are built with a specific population maximum. Infrastructure planning for such facilities is done based on the maximum size of the prison. School funding is allocated based on the number of students--not prisoners. Opponents of reversing the current counting mechanism often use this argument and it's a false flag.</p> <p>States are acting against this practice and are adopting, have adopted, or attempted to adopt legislation across the country--including New York, Maryland, Delaware and California. Florida's plan for prison gerrymandering was ruled unconstitutional.</p> <p>Prior to the mass incarceration phenomenon, this was not a question of concern for the Census Bureau because it was rare and affected a small number of people. They began inquiring about</p>



	<p>incarceration in 1990--when the prison population exploded from 137 per 100,000 during the great depression to 470 per 100,000 in 2001 because of the war on drugs and increased tough on crime policing.</p>
c01667	<p>As an attorney I have seen the heartbreak of jailed men and women. They should be counted as residing in their home district where the social problems that contributed to their incarceration should be treated, not in a remote county where the prison is located.</p> <p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons. Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01668	<p>Although I am using the words of an organization working to change how prisoners are counted by the Census Bureau, I personally feel very strongly about this issue.</p> <p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01669	<p>I write responding to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p>

	<p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01670	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons. This simply makes sense to me.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01671	<p>I have a cousin in prison. When he gets out, he will not be in the same area. His permanent address should be used.</p> <p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01672	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence</p>

	<p>Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>Please do something about this!!!!</p>
c01673	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.  <b>RELYING on the Census Bureau to do the correct thing for America!</b></p>
c01674	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at th peeirmanent home location or allow prisoners to vote while they are incarcerated- one or the other!</p>
c01675	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence</p>

	<p>Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses. They can be moved at anytime from one prison to another so there is no permanency in their prison address.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01676	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>I was not counted myself during the last census count after numerous attempts to contact the census worker who left a phone number for me to call on my front door. None of the census numbers are accurate and we must do a better job.</p>
c01677	<p>Our census is important for preserving our democracy, among other reasons, and I thank you for your tireless efforts to get it right.</p> <p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's Federal Register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01678	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence</p>

	<p>Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people as if they were “residents” of the correctional facility makes the Census less accurate for everyone: rural and urban communities; incarcerated persons and their families; governmental authorities trying to draw accurate redistricting plans; researchers trying to understand the demographics of local communities.</p>
c01679	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau’s federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>It is important that we use the correct data for those who are incarcerated in order to get an appropriate count of people in their home district.</p> <p>Thank you for your attention to this matter.</p>
c01680	<p>Stop counting people that are in prison as residents of that county. They do not choose to be there -- they are placed there -- sometimes incorrectly! You are taking away a much needed demographic from the towns and cities where they come from. Do your job and change this rule!</p> <p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau’s federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p>

	<p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01681	<p>We need fair and accurate counting of our citizens to get fair representation. I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01682	<p>Why are you taking away the voting districts right to its citizens just because they are temporarily in prison? When they pay for a crime they normally return home. Rgl</p> <p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01683	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy. It also is unjust for the prisoners, who more likely live in underrepresented urban areas.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities.</p>

	Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.
c01684	<p>As a citizen who has voted in every election since I became eligible and considers it a sacred trust, I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities.</p> <p>Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01685	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>The above ideas express my feelings very well.</p>
c01686	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>As a retired social worker I know that funding for many services is dependent on population. The families of prisoners are heavy users of these services and their permanent address is in need of the funding that counting them would bring to their hometowns.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities.</p>

	Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.
c01687	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>Voting rights are suspended during the period of time an individual is serving sentence, and it is utterly illogical to count those individuals as residents of a prison when they may be reasonably assumed to return to their prior home once sentencing is completed and voting rights restored.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01688	<p>Every person deserves to be counted, even if they are incarcerated. Please change your rules, for the sake of all human beings.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01689	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>I've visited Arizona State prisons for over a decade as a volunteer. The amount of temporary relocation among inmates is frustrating. Often inmate offences relegate them to serve at yet other locations. Because of this, it is frustrating writing to them. Please make their permanent post- prison addresses the ONLY address to be considered authentic. Do not let states exercise political leverage by counting this transient population for their own political gain.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p>



	<p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01690	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01691	<p>I am sick of vote rigging of all kinds. No gerrymandering. No "prison" addresses for voting.</p> <p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01692	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>

	<p>Please note that this form letter perfectly expresses my opinions. If it were otherwise, I would not submit it.</p>
c01693	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy. There is no excuse for doing this!</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses. A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01694	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>NOT ONLY THAT, but it DEcreases the political power of the people where they came from.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01695	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>What's worse is that this represents the type of approach I would expect in China or even Russian no in a country that is ostensibly a democracy. This type of gerrymandering is making our nation into more of an oligopoly</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01696	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p>

	<p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>This means that their communities have adequate representation, instead of going to communities where prisoners are housed only temporarily.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01697	<p>I am concerned about the inaccurate reporting of statistics that citizens need to have in order to make informed decisions about society. There cannot be an argument about this as it is basically dishonest not to do so. Please help to reshape the current system into one of full disclosure for the benefit of all.</p> <p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau’s federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01698	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau’s federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>Beyond the above points, prisoners are essentially away from home and should be allowed to submit an absentee ballot in their permanent district.</p>

c01699	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>But I do not think they should be allowed to vote as they do not respect and follow the rules of our country. So it makes no difference to me if they are counted or not, they should not have the right to vote. They gave up that right when they broke the law of the land.</p>
c01700	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons. This is very important, when you take into account that the USA has the largest incarcerated population of any nation on the planet.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01701	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>We already have MANY PROBLEMS with GERRYMANDERING. This was particularly egregious in the last Census of 2010. Just In my county alone (_____ County, Oregon) a conservative majority of 3-2 of County commissioners managed to shove through changes that have lead to a 4-1 conservative majority with less competitive races by moving several thousand registered democrats into the already most democrat heavy district...</p> <p>Anyhow, we know that most prisons are built in rural, predominately poor white, Republican areas, yet most prisoners come from cities and much more diverse areas... You CAN FIX THIS PROBLEM- THIS MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE IN OUR REPRESENTATIONS SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT by simply using a prisoners PERMANENT ADDRESS FOR Census purposes.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p>

	<p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01702	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons .</p> <p>Incarcerated persons, as with hospitalized or nursing home residents, should be counted per their legal residential address.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01703	<p>People should be counted where they live. Not where they are. I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses. A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01704	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>No where in the Constitution does it say that incarcerated citizens lose all of their voting rights.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01705	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p>

	<p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>Granted, some inmates serving life sentences will not be returning to their homes. But most detainees will be. So it is just fair that their real home addresses be accounted for. This is just another form of gerrymandering that benefits no one.</p>
c01706	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>We already have a bad enough districting system, stretching this badness to include this sort of gerrymandering is just another obnoxious nail in the coffin of having a true representative democratic system of government.</p>
c01707	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>Prisoners have absolutely no interest or knowledge about affairs of the localities where the prisons are located. They don't like being there and long to finish their sentences in order to try to resume a normal life in their communities.</p>
c01708	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p>

	<p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location. <u>These prisoners do not choose to live in prison, and they still belong to their home areas.</u></p>
c01709	<p>We are writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01710	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>I could not improve on the boiler-plate language, but do want to let you know I read and understand and completely support this more fair and just way of conducting the census.</p>
c01711	<p>I understand that all you are after is a total population count but because your work directly impacts voting districts in our country the American people need you to register all people who are in prisons, not in the temporary place they are in, but showing them from the place they called home before being forcibly relocated. Thank you for recognizing that your work is not just about a census.</p> <p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p>

	<p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01712	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>If an incarcerated person has no legal and/or permanent home address of their own, then and only then, can they be counted at the temporary prison location. However, given that the incarcerated are not allowed to vote while in prison, it would make better sense to not count them as part of any electoral districts. Just my humble suggestion.</p>
c01713	<p>Please help to get the correct numbers in place. After all, isn't that what the census is supposed to be?. Correct.</p> <p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>Thank you for your attention in this matter.</p>
c01714	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>It is an absurd corruption of democracy that a state representative can be elected in a place with only two registered voters because a non-voting prison population is counted as residents.</p>



	<p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01715	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location. Doing otherwise demeans the democracy that so many have fought and died for. It's the right thing to do.</p>
c01716	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy. While NC cast more democratic votes because of gerrymandering combined with the Residence Rule resulted in a congressional delegation skewed to the party with the fewest votes.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c01717	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p>

	<p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>Since I am Genealogist I can't begin to tell you how important the data in a US CENSUS NEEDS TO BE ACUTRATE!!!!!!!!</p>
c01718	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons. This is a very important issue and I'm extremely concerned as to it's effect on our democracy!!</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location certainly inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a very serious impact on representational democracy. THIS TRULY NEEDS TO CHANGE!</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses, NOT at another address.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately and fairly represents all communities. PLEASE count prisoners at their permanent home location. It's simply the correct thing to do.</p>
c01719	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>They are not accounted for in any other way that serves their best interest, only to illegally benefit those correctional communities.</p>
c01720	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>This is the only fair method for all locations.</p>

c01721	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p> <p>We just can't agree to ignore prison gerrymandering any longer. The cat's out of the bag. So fix it now!</p>
c01722	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>As a planner, I can see how reporting prisoners in population counts can be an issue for local government planning efforts. We depend on Census numbers to be fairly accurate.</p>
c01723	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>Stop the insanity .</p>
c01724	<p>Insure that the Census correctly reports the legal residence of citizens so they are represented in their communities and states to insure equal representation.</p> <p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01725	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p>

	<p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>This is an aspect of the (nearly defunct) GOP gerrymandering that is purely insane! Stop it now!</p>
c01726	<p>The census count is critical for representation, and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01727	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>Voter fraud is the work of the Republicans. This ridiculous practice is meant to rig the elections. Cries of fowl should be shouted be Democrats. Ensure every vote counts. That is a basic tenet of our Democracy and should be honored.</p>
c01728	<p>The census count is critical for representation. Counting incarcerated people in prison facility locations takes representation away from home communities. This, of course, effects mainly low income communities of color. This practice of shifting representation to prison communities is in fact racist.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent addresses. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01729	<p>The lunacy of this practice is obvious. The more prisons an area has, the larger the representation.</p> <p>If you are going to count these people as residents, then allow them to vote and allow them to vote in the area in which they are incarcerated.</p> <p>If not, then you must count them as residents using their home address.</p> <p>I live in a congressional district that has MULTIPLE state prisons yet has the fewest residents in the entire State of Florida.</p> <p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and</p>

	<p>representation for communities.</p>
c01730	<p>As our own Mark Twain said. . ."You are never wrong doing the right thing."</p> <p>So let's Address the Census Bureau on the 2020 residency rules:</p> <p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01731	<p>Stop this distortion of our census resulting in skewed voting districts!</p> <p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01732	<p>This gerrymandering is a racist and elitist attempt to gut minority neighborhood representation, for the good of white Republican neighborhoods. It was also ruled unconstitutional in the State of Florida. This is a national disgrace.</p> <p>Addressing the Census Bureau on the 2020 residency rules:</p> <p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01733	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>My birth city Flint, Michigan suffers from this issue. Flint's population numbers have dropped precipitously, causing the city to lose funding from many sources. The drop in population, and therefore funding, would likely have been more gradual if incarcerated people from Flint had been counted where they are from rather than where they are held.</p> <p>Also, incarcerated people don't use much in the way of local services while in prison, which, I'd think, would be a major thing the census would be trying to determine.</p>

	<p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01734	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color. Most especially because most inmates cannot vote.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01735	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Also, the census is part of the historical record, and a useful tool in sociological research. Prison based residency seems an ill-considered practice that goes against the very idea, and ideals, of a census.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01736	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>The small community I live near has two state prisons that have increased the population census of _____ - (with incarcerated individuals) by at least 2000 individuals, maybe more. I am retired from the Department of Corrections system and was employed at the larger of the two facilities.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01737	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>In fairness to their local communities of prisoners they must be counted as being residents at their homes not their cells.</p>
c01738	<p>I urge you to take action to end unfair gerrymandering.</p> <p>Addressing the Census Bureau on the 2020 residency rules:</p> <p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home</p>

	<p>communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01739	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>Clean up your act and stop selling out to the highest bidder. That is not what Democracy is based on, what's what corruption is based on.</p>
c01740	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from their home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01741	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color. The inconsistency of the Bureau's application of the "usual residence" to incarcerated people raises troubling concern about the role of race and class in the Bureau's considerations. Of the populations that are not held to same "usual residence" standard as incarcerated persons, members are overwhelmingly white and come from economically privileged backgrounds.</p> <p>Congress, for instance, is about 80% white and make a base income of \$174,000. Due to noted inequality in the justice system, African Americans and Latinos make up 60% of the incarcerated population and have a median annual income of just \$19,185 prior to their incarceration.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained instead of at their home addresses may contribute to unlawful gerrymandering and vote dilution. In 2000, some counties were reported to be growing, but in fact had just expanded prison populations. Given that state and local governments use Census data to redistrict for voting purposes, the current method of counting prisons as "usual residence" may contribute to potential violations of the "one person, one vote" standard. Proposed residence rules would not only create inaccurate census but also further contribute to systematic racial inequity.</p> <p>Besides the moral issues presented above, there are also the following logical arguments against:</p> <p>1) Counting incarcerated people where they are detained is illogical because most of them do not live and sleep "most of the time" in the facilities where they happen to be located on Census Day. People in the prison system are frequently transferred and usually do not remain at any particular facility for even year. In Georgia, the average person in the state prison system has been transferred four times and</p>

	<p>with the median time each individual has served at his or her current facility is only nine months.</p> <p>2) The Bureau's application of "usual residence" concept is factually inconsistent. There are many examples of populations who are not counted where they "live and sleep most of the time." For example, members of Congress have the option of choosing whether they will be counted in D.C. or in their home district even though they live and sleep most of the time in D.C. Like incarcerated people, members of Congress are serving a time-limited term and are likely to return home where they have the most family and community ties.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01742	<p>Prison based gerrymandering is a cynical and backwards practice unbecoming of a nation that claims to champion democracy. It is especially odious considering that felons are not even allowed to vote, yet their names may be used to forward political ideas they have no say in. The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01743	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>Do the right thing.</p>
c01744	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities. When prisoners move in N.Y. State every seven months to other prisons on average, we know that when we call their prison their "place of residence" instead of their permanent address, we are distorting the true purpose of a Census to determine future political access for Americans--especially poor and of color Americans. Let's do the right thing for them.</p>
c01745	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities is just another way Republicans have devised that takes true representation away from home communities-- where mainly low income or communities of color live. Please take the time to really investigate how these areas have insured that any Republican running for Offices in Washington can be almost assured of never losing an election because of these illegal practices. Stand up for fair and true representation in Congress for the next Congress. There are several who are not up for election this round because of this type of gerrymandering has already put them in office again especially in the Senate which have already been the biggest obstructionist against Obama in his second term like Mitch McConnell who holds the highest position of Majority Leader in Senate who is the biggest racist who refuses to confirm or even talk to the person Obama nominated to the</p>



	<p>empty chair left by the death of A. Scalia. This is completely against the rules put down in the Constitution and he also convinced his fellow senators to go along with him. This is the first time in history that an vacancy to the Supreme Court an a nominee a President has placed in nomination has been shunned and been refused even an audience by the opposition Senators force by the Majority Leader of the Senate. There should be some form of reckoning for this type of behavior in Senate. Like being expelled.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01746	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities. They are not voters in the location of their incarceration.</p>
c01747	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities. This patently wrong and needs to stop immediately.</p>
c01748	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color. These prisoners are often moved, sometimes up to 3 times a year from one facility to another. And because of this, it is not an accurate representation of their specific community.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01749	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration and please do your legal duty in producing a census that will result in a reduction of gerrymandering and fairer districts.</p>
c01750	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities. Anything less would appear to be unconstitutional, and perhaps illegal!</p>
c01751	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities as part of the community in which their prison</p>

	<p>is situated takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people as resident at their permanent address community rather than the community in which they are imprisoned. This will ensure a more just democracy and assure accurate representation for all communities.</p>
c01752	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities. besides that if they are a felon they can't vote anyhow so why count them at all?</p>
c01753	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address only. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01754	<p>There is a difference in counting prisoners that should be used for determining representation. Local jail hold local people and can be counted for that district. But Federal prison hold people from all over and not residence of the particular area. Felons do not have the right to vote so therefore should not be counted for determining representation. in The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01755	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained is illogical because most of them do not live and sleep "most of the time" in the facilities where they happen to be located on Census Day. People in the prison system are frequently transferred and usually do not remain at any particular facility for even year. In Georgia, the average person in the state prison system has been transferred four times and with the median time each individual has served at his or her current facility is only nine months.</p> <p>The Bureau's application of "usual residence" concept is factually inconsistent. There are many examples of populations who are not counted where they "live and sleep most of the time." For example, members of Congress have the option of choosing whether they will be counted in D.C. or in their home district even though they live and sleep most of the time in D.C. Like incarcerated people, members of Congress are serving a time-limited term and are likely to return home where they have the most family and community ties.</p> <p>The inconsistency of the Bureau's application of the "usual residence" to incarcerated people raises troubling concern about the role of race and class in the Bureau's considerations. Of the populations that are not held to same "usual residence" standard as incarcerated persons,</p>

	<p>members are overwhelmingly white and come from economically privileged backgrounds.</p> <p>Congress, for instance, is about 80% white and make a base income of \$174,000. Due to noted inequality in the justice system, African Americans and Latinos make up 60% of the incarcerated population and have a median annual income of just \$19,185 prior to their incarceration.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained instead of at their home addresses may contribute to unlawful gerrymandering and vote dilution. In 2000, some counties were reported to be growing, but in fact had just expanded prison populations. Given that state and local governments use Census data to redistrict for voting purposes, the current method of counting prisons as "usual residence" may contribute to potential violations of the "one person, one vote" standard. Proposed residence rules would not only create inaccurate census but also further contribute to systematic racial inequity.</p> <p>As a former certified/commissioned law enforcement officer I ask you to please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01756	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color. This just appears to me to be one more way to systemically keep minorities down! Fair is fair, let them vote!</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01757	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>During redistricting here in Massachusetts a decade ago I became aware of this issue and discovered that Massachusetts law had no provision for correcting for this. Please make the "default" counting incarcerated persons in the neighborhoods which they were taken from I feel it is much fairer that way.</p>
c01758	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>There are enough problems with gerrymandering without padding the roles with prisoners. This sounds like something that happens in 3rd World countries.</p>

c01759	<p>Daily Kos speaks for me on this issue. Please do an accurate count like Daily Kos is recommending.</p> <p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01760	<p>Stop counting non-voting inmates...it distorts the true picture.</p> <p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01761	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>Our democracy depends of fair representation for all voters. Thank you.</p>
c01762	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>I take exception to the idea of listing prison populations as "residents". They are prisoners, not able to vote or to contribute to the community in which they are "residing". Residing is an interesting choice of words...but it doesn't wash when using prisoners as how we make up voting maps. Unless all sense has gone from the Census Bureau, just stop using the prison population to determine the correct census. No more distortion of democracy is needed in this country.</p>
c01763	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>The Census Bureau must count all people in the U.S.--including non-citizens, children, temporary residents, deployed military, students and non-voters. Most everyone is counted at their permanent residence--incarcerated people are an exception.</p>

	<p>The Census Bureau cannot ignore prisoners because they must count everyone, and formerly incarcerated people will return home to their community upon release. Therefore, they should be counted there.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are often housed in prisons and jails temporarily and moved around often. Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than three years spread across multiple facilities. In New York state, the median time served in a facility is less than seven months. In Georgia, the average person has been transferred four times and the median time spent at the current facility is nine months. While their locations change often, incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address. This is where they should be counted--much the way temporary residents are counted.</p> <p>This is about democracy, not funding. Most government funding formulas are too smart to be fooled by the Census Bureau's prison miscount. When prisons are built in an area, they are built with a specific population maximum. Infrastructure planning for such facilities is done based on the maximum size of the prison. School funding is allocated based on the number of students-- not prisoners. Opponents of reversing the current counting mechanism often use this argument and it's a false flag.</p> <p>States are acting against this practice and are adopting, have adopted, or attempted to adopt legislation across the country--including New York, Maryland, Delaware and California. Florida's plan for prison gerrymandering was ruled unconstitutional.</p> <p>Prior to the mass incarceration phenomenon, this was not a question of concern for the Census Bureau because it was rare and affected a small number of people. They began inquiring about incarceration in 1990--when the prison population exploded from 137 per 100,000 during the great depression to 470 per 100,000 in 2001 because of the war on drugs and increased tough on crime policing.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01764	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are being counted in the wrong places--the place of their detainment at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address. This is just one of many injustices caused by the rise in mass incarceration which causes a distortion of political representation.</p> <p>Protect our democracy, please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01765	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p>

	<p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities. This is of course an oversimplification that presumes they have a permanent address, whereas their partners may move or their domicile be sold or leased to a different party. Regardless, the attempt should be made to the best of the Census's ability.</p>
c01766	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>When a person has served their time, their voting rights should be restored. This serves to help restore their dignity which is necessary to help them become a contributing member of society.</p>
c01767	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color. This is patently unfair and unjust.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address, NOT their place of incarceration. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01768	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes their representation away from their home communities.</p> <p>The Bureau's application of "usual residence" is incorrect and inconsistent. Counting incarcerated people where they are detained instead of at their home addresses is illogical and negatively impacts individuals of color and those from low-income communities, because most of them do not live and sleep "most of the time" in the facilities where they happen to be located on Census Day.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01769	<p>This is to the U.S. Census Bureau and is about the 2020 residency rules for voters:</p> <p>The census count is critical for representation. Counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>A more accurate census would count incarcerated people at their permanent addresses. That would ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01770	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p>

	<p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>Enough is enough.</p>
c01771	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>It's the right thing to do for the country.</p>
c01772	<p>The census count is critical for representation of citizens of the United States.</p> <p>The practice of counting incarcerated people in facilities as residents of the area where the facility is located will take representation away from the incarcerated persons' home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. Doing so will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01773	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>Voting rights must be reinstated and the corruption <b>MUST STOP!! NOW!!</b></p>
c01774	<p>Addressing the Census Bureau on the 2020 residency rules.</p> <p>I've seen the consequences of this in Lassen County CA where the town of Susanville is the center of three different types of prisons (two state, one federal). Counting the prison population as part of the area's census makes Susanville appear as a much larger population than actually has access to services and retail outlets. People have lost income due to franchises begin available to them there even though the population wasn't enough to support the added retail.</p> <p>In general, gerrymandering of all kinds is tampering with democracy and the power of individuals' votes. People in prison are still citizens and many of these citizens are imprisoned due to unfair application of laws or targeting of racial groups. Many intend to return to their families and communities after their sentences are served and they deserve a say in how the votes go in their homes. They are not resident in the area of the prison. They are temporarily displaced.</p>

	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01775	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>Prisoners have more than enough rights taken away from them. The least you can do is count their presence in their own home community.</p>
c01776	<p>Fairness counts! The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01777	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•It's about political power, not funding</li> <li>•New video: Prison gerrymandering skews democracy, not funding</li> <li>•Census Bureau proposes to count incarcerated people in the wrong place once again in 2020</li> </ul> <p>Census, continues to distort democracy</p>
c01778	<p>Counting prisoners where they are incarcerated instead of where their families are leads to misplaced resources. Funds for schools, for roads, for welfare, etc are apportioned by census data but prisoners don't use public schools or roads or welfare while they're in prison; but their families do. And they can't vote while they're in prison but they often can when they get out.</p> <p>The census count is critical for representation, and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p>



	Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.
c01779	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>To sum it up, this is just another dirty trick.</p>
c01780	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>I assume you count people in the military by using their permanent address rather than the state or country where they are currently serving? If that is done for those in the military it would seem the Census Bureau could do the same for those in prison.</p>
c01781	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>Not only are many incarcerated people stripped of their right to vote, but when they are counted as residents of the location of the prison - their effect on elections is unjust.</p>
c01782	<p>I have experienced the damage created by gerrymandering of precinct's; local politicians carved out of their home districts or voted out.</p> <p>Addressing the Census Bureau on the 2020 residency rules:</p> <p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01783	The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.

	<p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address as many states already do. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01784	<p>I am aware that the Census Bureau is proposing different residency rules for 2020.</p> <p>I urge you to change your current practice of counting incarcerated people at the location of the prisons, instead of at their home addresses.</p> <p>The census count is critical for an accurate representation of a jurisdiction and counting incarcerated people in facilities elsewhere takes representation away from home communities-- mainly low income or communities of color. "Prison gerrymandering" robs home districts, typically urban centers, and neighborhoods with a large population of people of color, of vital representation and gives areas where prisons are housed, typically rural and white, a disproportionate and greater representation.</p> <p>Please ensure a truly representative census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and the proper representation for communities.</p> <p>Please use the next four years to change the current practice before the next Census.</p>
c01785	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>The Census Bureau must count all people in the U.S.--including non-citizens, children, temporary residents, deployed military, students and non-voters. Most everyone is counted at their permanent residence--incarcerated people are an exception.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The Census Bureau cannot ignore prisoners because they must count everyone, and formerly incarcerated people will return home to their community upon release. Therefore, they should be counted there.</li> <li>•Incarcerated people are often housed in prisons and jails temporarily and moved around often. Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than three years spread across multiple facilities. In New York state, the median time served in a facility is less than seven months. In Georgia, the average person has been transferred four times and the median time spent at the current facility is nine months. While their locations change often, incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address. This is where they should be counted--much the way temporary residents are counted.</li> <li>•This is about democracy, not funding. Most government funding formulas are too smart to be fooled by the Census Bureau's prison miscount. When prisons are built in an area, they are built with a specific population maximum. Infrastructure planning for such facilities is done based on the maximum size of the prison. School funding is allocated based on the number of students-- not prisoners. Opponents of reversing the current counting mechanism often use this argument and it's a false flag.</li> <li>•States are acting against this practice and are adopting, have adopted, or attempted to adopt legislation across the country--including New York, Maryland, Delaware and California. Florida's plan for prison gerrymandering was ruled unconstitutional.</li> <li>•Prior to the mass incarceration phenomenon, this was not a question of concern for the Census Bureau because it was rare and affected a small number of people. They began inquiring about incarceration in 1990--when the prison population exploded from 137 per 100,000</li> </ul>

	<p>during the great depression to 470 per 100,000 in 2001 because of the war on drugs and increased tough on crime policing.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01786	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>Please do the right and honorable thing.</p>
c01787	<p><b>STOP THE ENDLESS CORRUPTION OF OR DEMOCRACY.</b></p> <p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01788	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>This whole election procedure is looking more and more unfair to more and more people, including me.</p>
c01789	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained instead of at their home addresses may contribute to unlawful gerrymandering and vote dilution. In 2000, some counties were reported to be growing, but in fact had just expanded prison populations. Given that state and local governments use Census data to redistrict for voting purposes, the current method of counting prisons as "usual residence" may contribute to potential violations of the "one person, one vote" standard. Proposed residence rules would not only create inaccurate census but also further contribute to systematic racial inequity.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01790	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home</p>

	<p>communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>The incarcerated should have NO bearing on any census when counting citizens who are qualified to vote! STOP mucking-up the numbers to favor any one party!</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01791	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>In 09/23/15 Politico wrote an article about a state Rep. Janet Adkins came up with a plan to defeat Corrine Brown, a black Jacksonville Democrat. She said, "You draw [Brown's seat] in such a fashion so perhaps, a majority, or maybe not a majority, but a number of them will live in the prisons, thereby not being able to vote."</p> <p>The article can be found here:  <a href="http://www.politico.com/states/florida/story/2015/09/repUBLICAN-lawmaker-says-inmates-key-to-defeating-corrine-brown-025870">http://www.politico.com/states/florida/story/2015/09/repUBLICAN-lawmaker-says-inmates-key-to-defeating-corrine-brown-025870</a>  Such a plan should never be allowed to pass. What ever happened to the Voting Rights Act of 1965?</p>
c01792	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>This is falsification of accuracy.  Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01793	<p>I am deeply concerned about the growing inequality throughout US society and the ever declining influence that voters' and citizens' concerns have on political decision making. The least we can do is to ensure the most appropriate representation of voters. With these comments as background I ask you to consider the following remarks.</p> <p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01794	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home</p>

	<p>communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>Oh PLEASE pass universal background checks. Why are the REpublicans NOT voting? Because it would hurt their bottom line WHICK IS MONEY MONEY MONEY. IT'S DISGUSTING AND IT NEEDS TO STOP. pLEASE KEEP OUR CITIZENS SAFE FROM NUTJOBS BY passing the damn bi</p>
c01795	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>If the prisoners wish to vote, will want to vote in the precinct in which their interests lie, and where they will live when they are free, that is their home. The census should list them for their home district, with notation of their temporary prison address. This would serve has historical information for genealogy searches in the future.</p>
c01796	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>I never thought the day would come when we would consider prisons to be home. This is wrong on so many levels. and is another way the radical right is undermining our voting process. This is a serious danger to our lives as Americans.</p>
c01797	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>I live in _____Co home of _____ State Prison. When you count prisoners who cannot vote you almost DOUBLE our small poor population. This makes no sense and is completely unfair. Stop the Gerrymandering! Only count citizens who actually live here. Not prisoners just doing their time and then going back to wherever they came from.</p>
c01798	<p>The phenomenon of mass incarceration has skewed our society in a number of dysfunctional ways. One of these is the census count.</p> <p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home</p>

	<p>communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01799	<p>Please fix this issue immediately!</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people at their home addresses, not in their prison address, which is so grossly unfair to Democracy in USA. As you very well know, prisoners are frequently moved to different locations, (states, jurisdictions) etc. Members of Congress get to be counted in their home state address, you must do the same for people who are incarcerated. You are contributing to the destruction of our democracy if you do not do this. It is so obviously wrong not to count their home address!!!</p> <p>Addressing the Census Bureau on the 2020 residency rules:</p> <p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01800	<p>Addressing the Census Bureau on the 2020 residency rules:</p> <p><b>STOOP PRISON GERRYMANDERING !!!</b></p> <p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01801	<p>Current Census practice is racist and undemocratic. Additionally, it primarily advantages one political party and undermines faith in both our political system and in the Census itself. The Census must not be used as an unfair political or electoral advantage, ever. Shame on you for allowing this to happen.</p> <p>Addressing the Census Bureau on the 2020 residency rules:</p> <p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and</p>

	representation for communities.
c01802	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>This is crazy. Jail is jail. Period. Why not just tell and show the truth? This is about acknowledging the problem, not using the problem to gain voters.</p>
c01803	<p>The census count is critical for representation over the decade following the census. Counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from their home communities, which are mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address, not at what may be a temporary place of incarceration. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01804	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities where they are located takes representation away from their home communities.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address, as they would show on their Federal Income Tax returns. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01805	<p>In South Carolina prisons the largest money making industry. When SC switched from public to private prisons Billions were spent to build facilities all over the Sate. Many Counties house multiple private prisons in addition to all public ones. All data from Census Bureau is badly skewed now. I also believe many Civil Rights and Liberties are being violated. It is a Criminal Shame on the part of Government. If this situation is not remedied the Federal Census Bureau will be de-facto responsible for alienating the rights of everyone, Please make the only correct decision in this matter.</p> <p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01806	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>

c01807	<p>The census count is vital for representation. Counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from their home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for our communities.</p>
c01808	<p>I am writing to inform you that as a US citizen and voter I am aware how important the census count it. In fact it is a critical component of keeping our election process fair and helping the government apportion our tax dollars.</p> <p>I am an ordained minister who works for restorative justice though the _____ and I know how much formerly incarcerated people can and do contribute to our communities. We must have fair representation and counting in our census!</p> <p>Representation and counting of incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>I am condign on you to do what is right for all Americans and to stand for justice and freedom, not political manipulation.</p>
c01809	<p>The census count is critical for FAIR representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--especially those of low income or communities of color. I know of a man who has been moved in the state of Florida 4 times, each time to a different voting district. If we really want our elections to be DEMOCRATIC, and all people represented in a FAIR way the census MUST be counted in the HOME place of the prisoner.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and give back "trust" in the system of representation for communities.</p>
c01810	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color. It is wrong to strip these communities of representation, and shift that representation to another community that has thereby gained more representation than it ought based purely upon citizen counts that are not accurately representative of the voting populace.</p>



	<p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01811	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>These United States of America will cease to exist as an entity in 2036. The "sins" in our "bucket" are full. Murder of 31,000 Iraqi children by GWB have sealed the end of our Empire. May G-d have Mercy upon us. What would Jesus Do? Read your Bible. NothING that Bush, or Oam a have done.</p>
c01812	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>In our recent consultations on our work on race, criminal justice and human rights, the United Nations Association of the USA Southern New York State Division has noted the unfairness of the current practice.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>I would appreciate your updates and reply to my letter.</p>
c01813	<p>The census count is critical for representation, and counting incarcerated people in facilities unfairly removes representation from home communities — often areas of below-average income or communities of colour. It also unfairly adds representation to the particular counties that happen to contain prisons, since many states remove the civil rights, including the franchise, from incarcerated felons and even from ex-prisoners upon their release.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address, where their families live. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01814	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>

	<p>This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>We are experiencing horrible gerrymandering across the United States already; this just adds insult to injury.</p>
c01815	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in prisons takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color. It's important to ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address to address this inequity. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities of color.</p>
c01816	<p>I love salamanders (as all cavers do) but hate gerrymanders! This is effectively racial gerrymandering.</p> <p>Addressing the Census Bureau on the 2020 residency rules: The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01817	<p>Gerrymandering of any kind is harmful to the democratic process. The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01818	<p>People in prison cannot vote. (In Oregon, once out, they can vote.) Counting people in prison is clearly not legitimate.</p> <p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01819	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>

	<p>This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>It's like including graveyards and cemeteries in the census.</p>
c01820	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities. Otherwise, you are acting against democracy and the country. Enough is enough.</p>
c01821	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>Another fact to consider: Felons are denied the right to vote. How can they possibly be included in census calculations for establishing voting districts???</p>
c01822	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01823	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p> <p>A prison address does not provide an accurate residence address.</p> <p>This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01824	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>

	Adopting this rational approach would equalizer the treatment of incarcerated people with that of Congress and other privileged, mostly, white, groups.
c01825	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>As well, gerrymandering based on clusters of over-income residents is favoritism on the other end of the scale, &amp; must similarly be unconsidered.</p>
c01826	Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address, NOT at their place of incarceration. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.
c01827	<p>It is bad enough that the US has the highest rate of incarceration in the world. That, the census counts inmates in the small white communities where they are incarcerated instead of the communities that have been devastated by our foolish policies, is unconscionable. In other countries, even prisoners get a vote, but we do not just take their vote away, often for life, we intentionally give their vote to someone who does not represent their interests.</p> <p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01828	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration of this important matter.</p>
c01829	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>The Bureau's application of "usual residence" concept is factually inconsistent. There are many examples of populations who are not counted where they "live and sleep most of the time." For</p>

	<p>example, members of Congress have the option of choosing whether they will be counted in D.C. or in their home district even though they live and sleep most of the time in D.C. Like incarcerated people, members of Congress are serving a time-limited term and are likely to return home where they have the most family and community ties.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained is illogical because most of them do not live and sleep "most of the time" in the facilities where they happen to be located on Census Day. People in the prison system are frequently transferred and usually do not remain at any particular facility for even year. In Georgia, the average person in the state prison system has been transferred four times and with the median time each individual has served at his or her current facility is only nine months.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01830	<p>People should be counted as in the place where their home town is. Addressing the Census Bureau on the 2020 residency rules:</p> <p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01831	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>As a former prison inmate, I know first-hand how gerrymandering skews democracy and not funding.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are often housed in prisons and jails temporarily and moved around often. Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than three years spread across multiple facilities. While their locations change often, incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address. This is where they should be counted--much the way temporary residents are counted.</p> <p>Most government funding formulas are too smart to be fooled by the Census Bureau's prison miscount. When prisons are built in an area, they are built with a specific population maximum.</p>

	<p>Infrastructure planning for such facilities is done based on the maximum size of the prison. School funding is allocated based on the number of students--not prisoners. Opponents of reversing the current counting mechanism often use this argument and it's a false flag.</p> <p>Prior to the mass incarceration phenomenon, this was not a question of concern for the Census Bureau because it was rare and affected a small number of people. They began inquiring about incarceration in 1990--when the prison population exploded from 137 per 100,000 during the great depression to 470 per 100,000 in 2001 because of the war on drugs and increased tough on crime policing.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01832	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p><b>THESE PRISONERS ARE OFTEN DENIED A VOTE ANYWAY, SO ANY COUNT OF THEM WILL BE HEADS ONLY AND NOT VOTERS. TO COUNT THEM IS IMMORAL.</b></p>
c01833	<p>The census count is critical for representation. Counting incarcerated people in jail and prison facilities away from their home takes representation away from their home communities, which are predominantly low income and/or communities of color.</p> <p>Please prepare an accurate 2020 census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent home (not jail or prison) address. That procedure will make the 2020 census the basis of a more just democracy and representation for all communities.</p> <p>Thank you for your work for our country.</p>
c01834	<p>End gerrymandering in the prisons. Enough said.</p> <p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>

c01835	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color. It would be very easy to have a prison collect census data based on where the inmates will be living once released. You don't count US soldiers who are deployed overseas this way, do you?</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01836	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>I appreciate your consideration of this request. It is vital that Census counts be as accurate as possible.</p>
c01837	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color. If they can't vote there,you can't count them. I don't think hostels can count their guests, can they? Please up hold our democracy? If we lose,it we all lose.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01838	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p> <p>Neither I nor anyone I know have been incarcerated. But I feel strongly that for-profit prisons are un-American and lead to abuse and overcrowding, in circumstances far worse than what the judge or commission intended. Loss of liberty is bad enough. Let's not put abuse into the mix.</p>
c01839	<p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>The Constitution does not say that being in prison cancels your right to vote or any other right of citizenship.</p>

	<p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.</p>
c01840	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. Incarceration 'address' does Not count in my humble opinion.</p>
c01841	<p>I am writing in regard to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the belief that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color toward rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than at their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01842	<p>Please help bring justice back to communities that need it. I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01843	<p>We have such little representation of The People these days, with the corporations and the .1% and even now foreign governments getting the HUGE percentage of influence over all of our government, we need to do everything we can to make sure we we don't reduce the percentage of representation left to us even more! Those of us who just happen to be in prison during a</p>



	<p>census do NOT live there; they need to be counted in terms of representation as where they actually live, where their permanent address is.</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01844	<p>Prison-based gerrymandering must stop. Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prisonbased gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities. It is particularly undemocratic since this practice gives increased political power to groups that are generally opposed to the beliefs and opinions of those who are incarcerated and deprived of there own right to vote.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01845	<p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Let's end this obvious abuse of apportionment, shall we?</p>
c01846	<p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities. Moreover, it creates the perverse opportunity for other entities (e.g. the private enterprises which run the prisons) to profit off of the prisoners' bodies and labor, instead of those who should rightfully benefit: the prisoner and his/her family. This is a major mechanism in maintaining those poor and or of color in poverty. It. Needs. To. Stop.</p>

	<p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01847	<p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>I hope you realize that what seems like common sense to American citizens doesn't seem to carry over to government!</p>
c01848	<p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. Everyone should have the right to vote.</p>
c01849	<p>I am from New York State, and have seen this in practice. Its just wrong, and it unfairly skews the votes.</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to change this unfair practice and count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01850	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations." This is an issue that strikes at the heart of our democracy - voting rights. Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p>

	In fairness to our democratic system, I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.
c01851	<p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>There must be a better system.</p>
c01852	<p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01853	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I personally have had involvement with a young man who periodically got in trouble due to his alcoholism, and was sent to a correctional facility out of his community . It would make no sense to count him as a resident of the community where the facility was located, where he was residing on a temporary basis, when he was returning to his home in the near future.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01854	<p>Stop doing this! It is not representative of the people who actually want to live there!</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence</p>

	<p>Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01855	<p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Voting is an inalienable right</p>
c01856	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. This is supposed to be a democratic government, equal for all, not manipulated to benefit a privileged few.</p>
c01857	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>since prisoners are not allowed to vote, they should not be in the count for dividing up voting districts. this is blatantly unfair representation and must end NOW!</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of</p>

	<p>confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
<p>c01858</p>	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>i assume that the citizen in prison votes through the post. By counting the prisoner as belonging to the constituency in which the prison is located the vote is mingled with the votes of the people living there permanently.</p> <p>Mixing the vote of a temporary resident with that of the permanent resident is wrong for the following reasons:</p> <p>one: A black prisoner [most prisoners are black] voting along with the local white rural population is denied his or her choice as her or his choice would be swamped out by the choice of the white people.</p> <p>two: If it so happens that the number of prisoners is more than the permanent residents, the prisoners choose the next Sheriff. How correct is that?</p> <p>Hence, I urge you to count the prisoners as though living in their places of permanent residence. Thanks.</p>
<p>c01859</p>	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of</p>

	<p>confinement at the time of the Census. It is only right to do the what to report census data correctly to benefit the people of the USA.</p>
c01860	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Where it regards incarcerated people your standards are inadequate to justify the way 21st century society exists.</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01861	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>This is the ONLY way to FAIRLY handle the situation.</p>
c01862	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of</p>

	<p>confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>This device of institutional populations' bulk assignment to a district is a convenience for designer districts, but does not fairly represent the populations involved, like the incarcerated and those at universities and colleges.</p>
c01863	<p>It is another attempt by the Republicans to control the elections by distorting the population base.</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01864	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed 2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations.</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. THIS is far from fair to the places and people these inmates will be with and around. It is counter to proper fair representation of the counties they live in.</p>
c01865	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural</p>

	<p>white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. They are being punished for their crimes and they should not be helping someone commit other crimes.</p>
c01866	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>I live half the year in _____ County, _____, which has the largest prison in _____. While this practice is undoubtedly good for _____ County, I prefer to be fair and count people in their home base.</p>
c01867	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Please act to eliminate the distortion of counting non-voting population in a location that is not their home.</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01868	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should</p>



	<p>have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01869	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. This is only logical in a democracy.</p>
c01870	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process which skews democracy, not funding, and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. Too many of these people are not confined where they permanently live. Prison should never be considered their place of residence as too many of them are moved from prison to prison, which makes their place of incarceration not their permanent residence.</p> <p>When my sister was incarcerated in _____ County, and then later in _____ County, neither of those counties were her permanent residence. Please stop distorting our democracy!</p>
c01871	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should</p>

	<p>have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01872	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>This gerrymandering is a byproduct of Southern White Culture and Confederate sympathies that have afflicted this country since its founding.</p>
c01873	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>These prisoners go back to their home town where they were prior to prison. I do not see any common sense in the reasoning with the Census Bureau. Quite frankly, I don't see any common sense in anything in America anymore!!</p>
c01874	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p>

	<p>As a former Census employee, having worked in several _____ and as a _____ for _____ Surveys, I have always considered the current practice as flawed and inequitable.</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01875	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process as, while maybe located in a community, inmates are there against their will and in no way contribute to the community. If anything, they likely would act to damage the community for its perceived unfairness to themselves. In no way are they representative of the community in which they are incarcerated</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01876	<p>Stop the dishonest practice of misreading the census! I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01877	<p>I am writing in regard to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white</p>

	<p>communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01878	<p>In the 2014 election only about 1/3 of Americans bothered to vote which is shameful! As a result corrupt Republicans were elected and we have had the devastation to our country ever since. We must have automatic motor voter registration when you apply for a driver's license. We must end voter discrimination and gerrymandering! Twenty-two countries have compulsory voting where you pay a fine or do community service if you don't vote. We must do that in the United States. The survival of our country depends on it! See <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compulsory_voting">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compulsory_voting</a></p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01879	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I am especially aware of this because I live in Wyoming where prisons are big business. I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01880	<p>I am writing with regard to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p>

	<p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color toward rural white communities.</p> <p>We strongly urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01881	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>The census of prisoners should be attributed to their address prior to conviction. They are basically on TDY, not a permanent move.</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01882	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>The current system is broken and deperately needs to be fixed.</p>
c01883	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>HOW IS IT THAT FOLKS THAT CAN'T VOTE, CAN'T CHOSE WHERE THEY LIVE ARE USED</p>

	<p><b>TO DRAW LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS?</b>  Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01884	<p>I will let the form letter found below I was provided stand. These words represent my thoughts. Please end this anti-democratic practice!</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01885	<p>It is also known as the New Jim Crow which reached its peak during the Clinton Administration. Matter-of-fact the Correctional Corporation of America owns 75 percent of the private prisons and the CCA is Hillary Clintons biggest campaign contributor. So when Hillary states that "Blacks Lives Matter" now you know why. As a Black Man in America/Author and Political Science Major all this illustrates is how black people went from the plantation to the prisons.</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of</p>

	<p>confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
<p>c01886</p>	<p>***The proposal to count incarcerated people in the district of their incarceration, and not their original district of residency, is profoundly unjust. This counting location would multiply the social, economic, and political inequalities of the US criminal justice system and violate the principle of equal representation.</p> <p>Incarcerated people leave a gaping economic and social void in the community from which they are taken, often leaving behind family members and other dependents, as well as the marginal municipal and county costs of infrastructure that do not decline when individuals vanish. Conversely, the district to which the incarcerated person is transferred does not incur any marginal costs, and in fact often enjoys (and lobbies for) the payroll, vendor, and other revenues associated with prisons. Transferring the effective, Census-counted location of an incarcerated person exacerbates this economic and social injustice.</p> <p>Moreover, the political preferences and interests of the districts with the highest rate of arrest and incarceration are often diametrically opposed to those of districts with prisons. Therefore, counting the incarcerated persons in the prison's district unjustly transfers political power to the latter district. The injustice is magnified by the inability of the incarcerated person to actually vote, an arrangement that recalls the sordid original counting arrangements of American democracy, in which non-voters could be counted for the political benefit of their owners.***</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
<p>c01887</p>	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process except when you are a "guest" of the prison system. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities, benefiting interests of persons who have</p>

	<p>historically manipulated the system.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census or give prisoners the right to vote.</p>
c01888	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>It is racist to do otherwise because of the gross disparities in sentencing on racial grounds.</p>
c01889	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities. This is a travesty that effects the very foundation of fair representation of our country!</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01890	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>It is really time that our government agencies started representing the people of our Country, with the principals of fairness, justice, and liberty included in their process!</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p>



	<p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01891	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>This practice is ridiculous and serves the basest political elements in our country. It is as bad as counting people who happen to be staying in local hotels as residents.</p>
c01892	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>I used to be chief judge of my precinct--outside of election time I was a college-level English teacher in a federal prison.</p> <p>I promise you that not a single one of my prison students thought of it as home. They all firmly intended to return from whence they came and planned to get their voting rights back there.</p>
c01893	<p>I am writing in regard to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color toward rural white</p>

	<p>communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent addresses rather than their places of confinement at the time of the Census, much as, if I understand correctly, college/university students and military personnel are counted as residents of their homes of record, rather than at their places of time-limited enrollment (students) or stationing/posting/assignment (military).</p>
c01894	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. Congresspeople can choose where they prefer to be counted, in DC or at the homes they will return to when their term is up, and their terms of DC residence are statistically longer than those in any individual prison because they are moved so often.</p>
c01895	<p>Since there are small towns all over America that have prison populations larger than the population of the town, it only makes sense that the census reflect the citizens of the town and not the inmates of those prisons. It is hurting the election process and voting rights of law abiding citizens.</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01896	<p>This archaic practice must stop!</p>

	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01897	<p>It is my understanding that prisoners are not counted in their home district but rather where they are incarcerated.</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>It seems to me that this assumes the prisoner will never return home, which is not usually the case. I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01898	<p>I have just learned of the mess with census counts and individual elections in various states. Therefore, I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. And, assist them in procuring the necessary papers/ballots, to be returned when they have read/signed the papers.</p>

c01899	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. I wish people would stay out of trouble.</p>
c01900	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities. This is unfortunate for obvious reasons!</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. If we want healthy human beings to leave prison well and able to re enter society, we have to respect their needs as human beings. If they are treated fairly, they will have no anger to unleash against a society that has not yet released them from a form of psychological slavery. We are all created equal!! We must each and all have a fair chance.</p>
c01901	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. We need fair and practical boundary division, not some that are based on certain populations of incarcerated people.</p>
c01902	<p>Their home is their home. Not some under populated area ripe for body count and fraudulent</p>

	<p>vote count.</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01903	<p>Governments are SKEWING and UNDERMINING DEMOCRACY by gerrymandering districts based on PRISON INMATE POPLULATIONS!!!!!!</p> <p>You must fix this in your "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p><b>ANY ADULTS COUNTED FOR ELECTORAL REPRESENTATION PURPOSES MUST BE ALLOWED TO VOTE!!!!!!!!!! If prisoners are not allowed to vote, YOU MUST NOT COUNT THEM WHEN ALLOCATING ELECTORAL DISTRICTS!!!!!!!!!!</b></p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01904	<p>Doesn't make sense to me, especially since most can't even vote.</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white</p>

	<p>communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01905	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>LatinoJustice PRLDEF, a leading public interest law organization that has been advocating to end prison-based gerrymandering, artfully cites key areas of concern in their most recent comments submitted to the Census Bureau:</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained is illogical because most of them do not live and sleep "most of the time" in the facilities where they happen to be located on Census Day. People in the prison system are frequently transferred and usually do not remain at any particular facility for even year. In Georgia, the average person in the state prison system has been transferred four times and with the median time each individual has served at his or her current facility is only nine months.</p> <p>The Bureau's application of "usual residence" concept is factually inconsistent. There are many examples of populations who are not counted where they "live and sleep most of the time." For example, members of Congress have the option of choosing whether they will be counted in D.C. or in their home district even though they live and sleep most of the time in D.C. Like incarcerated people, members of Congress are serving a time-limited term and are likely to return home where they have the most family and community ties.</p> <p>The inconsistency of the Bureau's application of the "usual residence" to incarcerated people raises troubling concern about the role of race and class in the Bureau's considerations. Of the populations that are not held to same "usual residence" standard as incarcerated persons, members are overwhelmingly white and come from economically privileged backgrounds. Congress, for instance, is about 80% white and make a base income of \$174,000. Due to noted</p>

	<p>inequality in the justice system, African Americans and Latinos make up 60% of the incarcerated population and have a median annual income of just \$19,185 prior to their incarceration. Counting incarcerated people where they are detained instead of at their home addresses may contribute to unlawful gerrymandering and vote dilution. In 2000, some counties were reported to be growing, but in fact had just expanded prison populations. Given that state and local governments use Census data to redistrict for voting purposes, the current method of counting prisons as "usual residence" may contribute to potential violations of the "one person, one vote" standard. Proposed residence rules would not only create inaccurate census but also further contribute to systematic racial inequity.</p>
c01906	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Accuracy counts. Count accurately.</p>
c01907	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>The prisoners get sent back to the states that sent them to the out of state facilities; so to count them as citizens of the state where they are imprisoned is a falsehood and distortion of the facts because in actuality they are really citizens of the state that sent them there.</p> <p>It is wrongful to count them as citizens of one state when they are citizens of another state.</p> <p>I say that because, 1- they do get sent either directly, or are court ordered to go back to the state that sent them to another state to serve their sentence.</p> <p>2- The financial responsibility is on the state that sent the prisoners to another state; before, during, and after the prison sentence; In large part, because nearly 100% of the time there is a probation period that the convict has to also serve as a condition of their sentence.</p>

	<p>That, in all but few of the cases is the state that they were living in and/or committed the crime in... ..In other words, they are actually citizens of a different state, not the state where they were sent to by the originating state where the crime and/or also the conviction and sentencing took place,; also, in some cases where their home state was prior to the conviction.</p> <p>The practice of counting prisoners from another state where they will get sent back to when their sentence in the out-of-state prison is over as citizens of the state where the out-of-state prison facility they get sent to is a wrongful form of gerrymandering.</p> <p>Also, I do agree with the form letter which says:</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01908	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I strongly urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01909	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of</p>



	<p>confinement at the time of the Census.          Because these people DO exist and the majority of them will be released back into the communities that they came from. They are technically temporary citizens while in the prison system.</p>
c01910	<p>This is wrong in so many ways. It is unfair to both sides.</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01911	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Prisoners can't vote, so counting them in a voting district is very misleading and inequitable.</p>
c01912	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of</p>

	<p>confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>This is about common sense and fairness. This is about equal representation. This is about how a democracy should work.</p> <p>This should not be about cheating the system for electoral gain.</p>
c01913	<p>This is in regard to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color, towards rural white communities. Incarcerated people must be counted in their place of permanent residence, not in the jails or prisons they may be in at the moment. And prison addresses tend to change fairly often with time.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time (utter nonsense!) of the Census.</p>
c01914	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>i couldn't even believe this was happening when I heard about it. Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01915	<p>What the hell are you people doing ???</p> <p>This is un-American, un-Democratic and down right disgusting.....</p> <p>Where the hell is our democracy ??</p> <p>Shame on you incompetent people !!!</p> <p>You need to resign.....You are not worthy of your office !!!</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p>

	<p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01916	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>This practice is blatantly racist and against the basic principles of democracy.</p>
c01917	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities. We need to stop gerrymandering in all forms, and the following is one step toward that goal.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01918	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p>

	<p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. <b>THIS IS ONE MORE WAY TO RIG ELECTIONS BY THOSE WHO CANNOT WIN FAIRLY.</b></p>
c01919	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>This is a major issue for Hawai'i! Most of our incarcerated are shipped to the continent due to overcrowding and no land on which to build new facilities. Hawai'i needs to be represented appropriately! It's criminal for Hawai'i not to be properly represented in our government!</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01920	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>This is a shameful cynical ploy that a civilized society cannot tolerate.</p>
c01921	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p>

	<p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>In 2000, some counties were reported to be growing, but in fact had just expanded prison populations. Given that state and local governments use Census data to redistrict for voting purposes, the current method of counting prisons as "usual residence" may contribute to potential violations of the "one person, one vote" standard.</p> <p>While some counties are considered growing, is usually due to the incarcerated population being expanded. Given that state and local governments use Census data for redistricting purposes, the current method of counting prisons as "usual residence" may contribute to potential violations of the "one person, one vote" standard. Please reconsider.</p>
c01922	<p>I am writing in regard to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01923	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations." My understanding is that the current interpretation of "place of residence" for incarcerated people emphasizes their prison facility, rather than their actual home. This misrepresents reality, and does tangible harm to the American principle of fair and equal representation.</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities. Worse, this effect exacerbates other in equal practices in our system (like the electoral college) that leave urban voices already unequally represented, even before this additional census policy under-representation.</p> <p>While we cannot often easily solve this sort of inequality in our system, we actually can solve</p>

	<p>one portion of it in this case: simply interpreting the home addresses of the incarcerated in a fair way would improve the equality of our system.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01924	<p>This must change, count people where their home is.</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01925	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>As a resident of a rural mainly white area, I have seen that this leads to opposition to any attempt to decrease incarceration. It warps the politics of this area just as it warps the political power of the urban areas.</p>
c01926	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>PRISONERS SHOULD ONLY BE COUNTED IN THE CENSUS IF THEY ARE ALLOWED TO VOTE FROM THAT PRISON AND IN THE JURISDICTION OF THAT PRISON.</p>

	<p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01927	<p>I am writing in regard to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01928	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. You need to correct this error now~!! no more dragging your feet...</p>
c01929	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p>

	<p>So much gerrymandering is going on currently in our country that I worry that the Presidential Election will actually be meaningless. This is a problem that must be corrected. A number of legal suits have been instigated in various states where political gerrymandering is rife; most such suits have been approved by Federal Courts. It is patently ridiculous that prisoners are being counted in the locale in which they are incarcerated against their will. They are frequently moved and will return eventually to their communities. They should be counted as part of their community where their families live. This is the only fair constitutional thing to do.</p> <p>The Fight to Vote has a long history in America, for our country started with only a very limited right to vote. But over the 19th century, numerous movements gradually widened the franchise; the Fourteenth Amendment (which the southern states HAD to approve in order to be reinstated in the Union and be allowed representation in Congress) gave the vote to all the former slaves, but Americans who did not like this, have worked to nullify and take away this right. Prison gerrymandering is but one example of a violation of the 14th Amendment, and it should end, for it makes a mockery of our democracy and skews the census. We have a chance to change such a senseless violation of our Constitution; Let us do so!</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01930	<p>Lets have a common sense to how we count populations</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Pretty simple, isn't it??? But, prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power AWAY from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Not legal, really.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at Their Permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01931	<p>Prisons should count people at their permanent residence not the prison location.</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence</p>



	<p>Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01932	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Please, It is important for democracy to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01933	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>You know this is wrong. Do the right thing.</p>
c01934	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process</p>

	<p>and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>If Congressional members can be based at their permanent address then incarcerated persons should be able to do the same thing.</p>
c01935	<p>I am quite concerned about the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Please, I urge you, count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration.</p>
c01936	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Let's get it right and count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01937	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities towards rural white communities.</p>

	<p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address of record rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01938	<p>I am writing regarding the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I very strongly urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. Thank you very much.</p>
c01939	<p>The proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations" is an insult to American democracy.</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process. It steals power away from urban communities of color to favor rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01940	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the belief that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01941	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is based on the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p>

	<p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>I live in a city and my vote counts for quite a bit less than a rural compatriot of my state. This is not either fair or democratic at all since we are both citizens. The way our country privileges rural votes over urban votes perpetuates racial disparities and unequal representation.</p>
c01942	<p>Along with the electoral college, super delegates, gerrymandering, the Supreme Court (Bush/Al Gore and other means of sabotaging the popular vote (also the job on Bernie}</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01943	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01944	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01945	<p>I am writing to request a revision of the rules for counting persons incarcerated at the time of the census. The issue is the proposed 2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations.</p> <p>In an age of high-speed computers, accuracy checks and sorting, the Census Bureau CAN count people in the places they call home. Most Inmates are still citizens and members of specific communities.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the census and dislocates people from their places of belonging--their homes. Belonging is the wellspring of political power. An inmate's permanent address is the locus of individual liberty and responsibility when the inmate is released from jail. Restitution to victims of a crime is specific and local. Why shouldn't the prisoner's rights be localized, as well, springing from the permanent place of residence?</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>

c01946	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01947	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01948	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Fair representation must apply to ALL Americans, not only to those of us who are white.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01949	<p>Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the democratic process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01950	<p>I am writing in regard to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>It's only common sense that people should be counted where they would normally reside. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01951	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the principle that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities. With tragic, long-lasting consequences.</p>

	<p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01952	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities. It counts people in places where they cannot vote and are almost never part of those communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01953	<p>I represent up to that of _____. So many of _____ people find themselves now, detained within the prison system, that _____ is disproportionately underrepresented in the Census. You know how unjust this is...</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01954	<p>I am writing about the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations." Our legislative process is distorted by Prison-based gerrymandering. It moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities. This is not representational democracy, which is what the US is supposed to be.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01955	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence</p>

	<p>Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. STOP GIVING RURAL AREAS UNFAIR ADVANTAGE WITH REGARD TO PRISON POPULATION. YOU KNOW WHAT IS RIGHT AND WRONG. I AM TIRED OF ALL THE UNDERFUNDED SCHOOLS IN THE INNER CITIES. WE MUST START SOMEWHERE.</p>
c01956	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p>
c01957	<p>I want you to and prison base gerrymandering. That is not democratic. Thank U. I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01958	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p>

	<p>Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process by counting people who do not permanently reside where they are incarcerated, and cannot vote there, in the district where their prison is located. This gives undue voting power to the unincarcerated residents of the district, a violation of the principle that the voting strength of a district should reflect its true population.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01959	<p>Regarding the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations":</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Therefore, I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01960	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>This practice continues the distortion of the vote as gerrymandering has proven its effect for an unrealistic result that favors one party over the other and leaves the individual vote totally ineffective.</p>
c01961	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p>



	<p>Please work for a truly representative democracy and not a distorted one.</p>
c01962	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. Otherwise, this is GERRYMANDERING and is corrupt!!!!!!!!!!!!!!</p>
c01963	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>They can't even vote, why count them in the wrong place.</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01964	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. Jail or places of incarceration are only temporary address'. Jails can be counted as far as number of people, but not for redistricting purposes.</p>
c01965	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p>

	<p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Stop “prison gerrymandering.” It’s a violation of equal representation, plain and simple. The Census Bureau must count all people in the U.S.</p>
c01966	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.  <b>END PRIVATE PRISONS IN THE U.S.</b></p>
c01967	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>This seems like a no-brainer, but then we are talking about Congress.</p>
c01968	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p>

	<p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>This will avoid unfair expansion of gerrymandering to one party's advantage.</p>
c01969	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. Its the only fair and democratic way. Thank you.</p>
c01970	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Since I once worked for the Census Bureau and spent a fair amount of time assuring some citizens that it was indeed a benign institution, I ask you not to make a liar out of me. I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01971	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have</p>

equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.

I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.

P.S: My life in Liberal Klans Oregon!!

Arab/Muslim Americans are treated less than animals! We are called Sand N...

We are being prosecuted in a daily basis! High tech lynching, institutionally racism! Especially for Arab women!!

Oregon former late \_\_\_\_\_ had my SS# blocked & prevented me from getting employed, made me homeless and jobless!

He was the one who started & initiated the fraud of taking over our homes!!

His bank robber \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ hired \_\_\_\_\_, forged my family's signature, gave our fully paid Condo to the thief \_\_\_\_\_ . And his mom \_\_\_\_\_ ” who was working in the USA Consulate in \_\_\_\_\_ 1997-1999 & administered the power of attorney to have my sister signed it and add her son to the deed,” without my signature!!

\_\_\_\_\_ had never responded to the Summon from the Court, and the sheriff never served him or arrested him either!!

ThIs is what kind of criminal government we have in Oregon!!

I ran five times for public offices! Voter Fraud & Sedition by \_\_\_\_\_ government to protect & cover up for the two criminals \_\_\_\_\_ !!

Oregon government is complicit with their crimes!!

\_\_\_\_\_

	<p>Please sign petition.</p>
c01972	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>This is only the latest example of undercounting of people of color and underrepresentation of people living in cities. From drive-by counting to insufficient number of linguists to this latest attempt to overrepresent the PLACES where people are incarcerated and not the people themselves and the places they consider home. If this is allowed to stand then not only is the Census being hijacked, but the for-profit prison system whose campaign contributions are already perverting democracy will have scored yet another victory.</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves power and funding away from urban communities of color which are providing services to the families of the incarcerated and which will need to provide services and jobs to the former inmates towards those communities who are already reaping the benefits of policies and funding that encourage and maintain mass incarceration.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01973	<p>I think it is a misrepresentation to include prisoners in the headcount of a district. Please count them at their former residential address if they are eligible to be counted.</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p>

	<p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01974	<p>One is Incarcerated in a prison... that person is not 'living' there in a true sense of the word for census purposes.</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01975	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>No one should be discounted if he/she is free . for a hundred years after the Civil War , black people were denied the vote in most of the US. This problem continues in many states. A person who has served in pridon, released. Is is still s person with a right go be counted in as a voter.. Often, ex- prisoners are wiser than we imagine</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. Where does cçompassion and forgiveness start after time served ends?</p>
c01976	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process</p>

	<p>and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Gerrymandering is biased &amp; completely falsifies the census records. It's time to have accurate &amp; correct census records.</p>
c01977	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>If a U.S. Citizen is anywhere in the World, you don't lose the right to be counted in the state, region, county and city you have residence in. It has cultural, family, tax and, economic negative energy that results in unfair enrichment of one group of citizens at the expense of another less advantaged group.</p> <p>Thank you for your thoughtful consideration.</p>
c01978	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>It is disturbing that that the census bureau would be part of what amount to a political ploy to limit representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Counting people where they are temporarily held makes no sense whatsoever. People who are incarcerated should not be deprived of their right to be counted in their permanent home districts.</p>

	<p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01979	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>When I first heard of this I was shocked at this attempt to rip-off the system.</p>
c01980	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. Let's get real.</p>
c01981	<p>I am writing about the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01982	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p>



	<p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. This is the only fair way to ensure that all communities are treated equally when it comes to elections.</p>
c01983	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>One of many ways the republican party screws Americans every election cycle.</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01984	<p>Stop gerrymandering prisoners and counting them where they have no ties to the community that they imprisoned.</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01985	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p>

	<p>I believe citizens should be counted in the district of their home not in a district where they are required to be housed. Their home district's electoral power should reflect their permanent address.</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01986	<p>To Whom It May Concern: This practice should be against the law.</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01987	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule. Prison-based gerrymandering is a bald faced distortion of the districting process and moving the electoral power away from urban communities of color into those of rural whites.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01988	<p>I am joining the effort to make voting more fair, and less discriminatory as far as areas of low income and higher percentages of people of color. Therefore, counting prison populations in one place, rather than counting each inmate as a resident of their home residence, radically alters the demographics related to the make-up of different voting districts. The result is highly discriminatory in the same way as other forms of gerry-mandering, and has a result of great bias and injustice to low-income and racially diverse people.</p>

	<p>As an Attorney I have had contact with numerous incarcerated individuals, and they are serving their time, doing what has been ordered, even though too often their cases had flaws, or the laws are not as even-handed as they should be. In essence, there are many injustices and inequalities in our system of justice.</p> <p>Please do what you can to influence one important part of the puzzle that you have the power to impact favorably, toward more progress, and more justice &amp; equality! By now, you may have figured out that I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01989	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the belief that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities. It does not take a political scientist to know that these are radically different constituencies. The temptation to politicize the decision is enormous. I write to urge that the outcome be based upon the use of a methodology consistent with the manner in which other census-related determinations are made.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. This will provide a much more fair representation of the views of the incarcerated. Clearly those from their home communities are a more accurate reflection of their political views than are those who happen by chance to live in close proximity to a prison where an individual is arbitrarily housed for a temporary period of time.</p>
c01990	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p>

	<p>Representative democracy is grounded in the principle that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. College students are permitted to vote according to their home address, so there is precedence for this practice.</p>
c01991	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. This confinement is temporary and different prisoners spend varying terms, many of which are very short, since prisoners are often frequently transferred. Additionally, prisoners aren't really living where they are imprisoned, it does not make sense to treat them as if they were voluntarily moving there, many prisoners will go back to the community they are from once they have served their prison term. Much like many congressmen go back to their communities after serving in office and are allowed to be counted as living where they are from, as is only logical. The status quo only serves to transfer voting power from urban to rural counties and is unfair.</p>
c01992	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01993	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process</p>

	<p>and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Instead of making up the rules as they wish to let's stick to what works Registered voters must vote where they are registered or by absentee ballot. To simplify this issue even more is to say that no incarcerated persons can vote until they have finished their Court sentence.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>I am not incarcerated and live _____NY. I am registered in a certain district and I must go to that polling place to vote. I can't vote in Buffalo or NJ. If a freeman can't vote anywhere he pleases to then why should an incarcerated criminal be able to.</p>
c01994	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p> <p>The majority of the incarcerated are convicted felons and cannot vote in any elections. As legal non-citizens they should not be included in their prison locations as part of the local population. The only logical choice is to see them as currently absent residents of their permanent locations.</p>
c01995	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census. Any other practice makes no sense and does not provide</p>

	<p>an accurate Census.</p>
c01996	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>This practice makes NO sense!</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Such a sneaky way to control voting - And extremely dishonest for the voters themselves.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01997	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities. Processes such as this distort the democratic process and skew elections.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01998	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>The Census is used for so many important decisions, please help the grassroots movement's efforts to return this country to the people, not the 1%.</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of</p>

	<p>confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c01999	<p>I am writing with regard to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the principle that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c02000	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities where most prisons are located.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c02001	<p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos equaling numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c02002	<p>ARE YOU KIDDING ME? WHO OWNS YOU? WHO HAS PAID YOU OFF? WHAT IS IN IT FOR YOU ? YOU HAD BETTER CHANGE THESE RULES TO RULES THAT ARE FAIR</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p>

	<p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c02003	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away !!!from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c02004	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process.</p> <p>The Census Bureau must count all people in the U.S.--including non-citizens, children, temporary residents, deployed military, students and non-voters. Most everyone is counted at their permanent residence--incarcerated people are an exception.</p> <p>The Census Bureau cannot and should not ignore prisoners because they must count everyone, and formerly incarcerated people will return home to their community upon release. Therefore, they should be counted there.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities. People serving time are often incarcerated in prisons and jails temporarily and moved frequently. And while their locations change often, people who are incarcerated are always required to report permanent address.</p>



	<p>This is where they should be counted --much the way temporary residents are counted. This is about democracy, not funding. Most government funding formulas whether it be at the federal, state, or local level are too smart to be fooled by the Census Bureau's prison miscount. When prisons are built in an area, they are built with a specific population maximum. Infrastructure planning for such facilities is done based on the maximum size of the prison. School funding is allocated based on the number of students--not prisoners. Opponents of reversing the current counting mechanism often use this argument and it's a guise.</p> <p>States are acting against this practice and are adopting, have adopted, or attempted to adopt legislation across the country--including New York, Maryland, Delaware and California. Florida's plan for prison gerrymandering was ruled unconstitutional.</p> <p>Prior to the mass incarceration phenomenon, this was not a question of concern for the Census Bureau because it was rare and affected a small number of people. They began inquiring about incarceration in 1990--when the prison population exploded from 137 per 100,000 during the great depression to 470 per 100,000 in 2001 because of the war on drugs and increased tough on crime policing.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c02005	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>As a other, grandmother and active member of society i urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c02006	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>I am convinced that in order to have a democracy that works for everyone, including people of</p>

	<p>color and non college educated white males, we need to reform many institutions. Including prison inmates in the districts they came from, is one step in the right direction. Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c02007	<p>The address of all incarcerated people needs to be frozen at the the place they resided at the time of their conviction until their sentences are served and they are delivered back to those same communities.</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c02008	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Let's end gerrymandering, and let's start with prison-based gerrymandering.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c02009	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as</p>

	<p>residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>I recall that when I had a child in college, her residence for the purpose of the census was our home, not her dorm room.</p> <p>Incarcerated individuals are, in most cases, also temporarily housed at their prisons. Why should the census count them differently?</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02010	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities. It appears to overrepresent the size of small rural communities with large prisons.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02011	<p>Democracy is flawed when prisoners are reflected in census as living in the area of their prison rather than at their permanent address. This gerrymandering based on prison populations must stop.</p> <p>I want this practice changed because it does not correctly represent large areas, mainly communities of color, and / or poverty. This results in a lack of representation and changes the results of elections.</p> <p>The 2020 Census must include incarcerated people in their home communities!</p>
c02012	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>How does the Census Bureau Define "usual residence"?</p> <p>The place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time."</p> <p>MOST of the time.</p>

	<p>If someone lives somewhere, has been for a while, and they have to serve a prison sentence somewhere else, that does NOT make them residents of the prison for MOST of the time. So why does the U.S. Census Bureau count them as longterm residents of the prison even though they are not?</p> <p>Many people are allowed to be counted at their permanent address, even if they are temporarily someplace else. Many prison stays are not even long enough to justify counting them as residents of the prison, so the census data should not be counted as if they are.</p> <p>PLEASE STOP counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities in our census data. It is unfair, misrepresents the population and MESSES WITH OUR DEMOCRATIC PROCESS. Count people using their actual, permanent address. Thank you.</p>
c02013	<p>I think the best parallel is that military are counted at their permanent address, not where they are stationed. I faced a similar problem when as an over the road driver what I was doing on a given day didn't reflect accurately my info. That is why I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02014	<p>Counting temporarily incarcerated citizens as part of the census based on their permanent address is the only fair way for them to be counted. There is no other segment of the population that is counted in any other way (based on employment location, school attendance, etc.), and to do otherwise produces skewed data, and could create political motivations for filling prisons in influential voting districts.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02015	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino</p>

	<p>communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>Depriving imprisoned felons of voting privileges is one thing that society duly accepts. But it doesn't make any FAIR sense to exploit the locations of prison inmates for purely political purposes.</p> <p>This problem needs FIXING!!</p>
c02016	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their HOME ADDRESSES, not their prison addresses.</p>
c02017	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>When I was a census worker, this practice was not allowed in census rules.</p>
c02018	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>It is important for our democracy that you ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02019	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as</p>

	<p>residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Prison gerrymandering skews democracy as these individuals are not permanent residents and it is extremely unlikely that they will live in these same areas when their term of incarceration ends.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02020	<p>Stop gerrymandering based on prison populations!</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02021	<p>This being a form letter does not negate the fact that it represents my feelings.</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02022	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p>

	<p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>It's time to stop counting incarcerated persons for one purpose, and then not allowing them the right to vote after they have paid their debt to society.</p>
c02023	<p>If prisoners aren't allowed to vote, then they shouldn't be counted as voters.</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02024	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are not allowed to vote. This sounds like a Republican gerrymandering process that must stop. How desperate they must be obscure the voting process.</p>
c02025	<p>If they can't vote while incarcerated, they should NOT be counted.</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>

c02026	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Additionally, such action suggests these people live where they do as a result of "choice" of location of residency...which they ost certainly do not have.</p> <p>If a prisoner had an address prior to being taken to prison, than why not use their ACTUAL place of residency, when not in prison, prior to being sent to the "big house", when they "'choose" their place of residency... by "choice"?</p> <p>Makes sense to me.</p> <p>All adult Americans understand "gerrymandering". And unless they are on a losing election and are of low values themselves, even then "gerrymandering" is undermining and slowly destroying this Democratic Republic so many worked and died so that the United States would exist.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02027	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>This practice violates the sense and intention of census data. Especially since the census is fully counted at ten year intervals. If college students are counted with their family at home, then incarcerated persons should be also.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02028	<p>I emphatically support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p>



	<p>This practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02029	<p>I urge you to reform the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02030	<p>Gerrymandering with prisoners must stop. Rural areas are over-represented in Congress as it is.</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02031	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>This policy does not give an accurate counting of our citizens.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02032	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. THIS IS JUST LIKE THE BOGUS</p>

	<p>"NEILSON RATINGS" WHERE (IF YOU ARE SENT A FORM TO PARTICIPATE IN THE BOGUS RATINGS) YOU FIND OUT THAT YOU ARE NOT ALLOWED TO POST THE TV SHOWS YOU WATCH, BUT IF YOU HAD APPOINTMENTS THE ENTIRE WEEK OF YOUR SURVEY PERIOD, YOU WOULD HAVE ZERO DATA TO CONTRIBUTE. NEILSONS ONLY WANT WEEK-TO-WEEK DATA, NOT YOUR FAV SHOWS WATCHED THROUGHOUT THE SEASON. HOW BOGUS CAN THAT BE? THE SAME WITH PRISONS.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02033	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02034	<p>Prisoners have no rights or voting privileges in the counties where they are forced to live out their sentences, and are certainly not citizens of those localities!</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02035	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p>

	<p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02036	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>Census and other government forms always use HOME address.</p>
c02037	<p>It is time to change the unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>Prisons are not meant to be permanent residences and its occupants should be registered and counted in the place they lived before incarceration. To count prison inmates where they are on Census Day is to increase the population where the prison is located and decrease the population of the community where the inmates will likely return and live. This often distorts the population with the result that urban centers appear to have a decreased population and rural areas an increased population. Since most state and federal programs are population-based, this results in a short-fall of funds to meet the needs of our urban centers where the prisoners return.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02038	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p>

	<p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>Prison gerrymandering is another strategy to skew voting by politicians. All the screaming about voter fraud obscures other dishonest counting policies.</p> <p>Fix it to reflect real place of residence. Be honest.</p>
c02039	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>This approach would be, in my opinion, more humane and appropriate; prison reform is most urgent.</p>
c02040	<p>It's time to get with the 21st Century. We have computers and humans who can aid in the counting process, SO,</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities. By the time the COUNT is published many of the incarcerated people are "home" and this is where they should be counted.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. YES, we want accuracy, as close as you can get . Thank you.</p>
c02041	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p>

	<p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>It seems to me that justice will be served much better if you count incarcerated people at their home address; after all, this is the address that they will be returning to once they have served their sentence.</p>
c02042	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained is illogical because most of them do not live and sleep "most of the time" in the facilities where they happen to be located on Census Day. People in the prison system are frequently transferred and usually do not remain at any particular facility for even year. In Georgia, the average person in the state prison system has been transferred four times and with the median time each individual has served at his or her current facility is only nine months.</p>
c02043	<p>The inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day needs to stop! Counting Prisoners as residents is an unfair and unwarranted practice that distorts democracy for political purposes.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02044	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. I believe their residence should be where they were residing prior to incarceration (especially if they have family there).</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p>

	<p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02045	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>It is a ridiculous practice based on power.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02046	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>Counting the prison population skews the local demographic.</p>
c02047	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>It's bad enough that prisons make big money, now we're using the address where the convict is located. Sound like someone is cooking the books Please ad my name to the list who support change.</p>
c02048	<p>Along with thousands of other US citizens, I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice</p>

	<p>of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>This is about democracy, not funding. Most government funding formulas are too smart to be fooled by the Census Bureau's prison miscount. When prisons are built in an area, they are built with a specific population maximum. Infrastructure planning for such facilities is done based on the maximum size of the prison. School funding is allocated based on the number of students--not prisoners. Opponents of reversing the current counting mechanism often use this argument and it's a false flag.</p> <p>This gerrymandering practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02049	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. This count works against the fairness of citizen counting in our system of representative government. Prisons do not have polling places.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities. This is also important in providing social researchers with data usable for measuring the impact of imprisonment on their families.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02050	<p>I am writing in support of changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02051	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino</p>

	<p>communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained instead of at their home addresses may contribute to unlawful gerrymandering and vote dilution. In 2000, some counties were reported to be growing, but in fact had just expanded prison populations. Given that state and local governments use Census data to redistrict for voting purposes, the current method of counting prisons as "usual residence" may contribute to potential violations of the "one person, one vote" standard. Proposed residence rules would not only create inaccurate census but also further contribute to systematic racial inequity</p>
c02052	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. Until recently, I was unaware of this practice. Prison populations would skew population counts especially in rural areas. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02053	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. Unlike those away from their homes - college students, seasonal workers, etc. incarcerated individuals had no choice regarding where they would be incarcerated. Allowing inmates to vote by mail in their home district would be an easy and inexpensive solution.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02054	<p>This seems like such a no-brainer, it should have already happened. Please fix this problem. I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison</p>



	addresses.
c02055	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained is illogical because most of them do not live and sleep "most of the time" in the facilities where they happen to be located on Census Day. People in the prison system are frequently transferred and usually do not remain at any particular facility for even year.</p> <p>The Bureau's application of "usual residence" concept is factually inconsistent. There are many examples of populations who are not counted where they "live and sleep most of the time." For example, members of Congress have the option of choosing whether they will be counted in D.C. or in their home district even though they live and sleep most of the time in D.C. Like incarcerated people, members of Congress are serving a time-limited term and are likely to return home where they have the most family and community ties.</p> <p>The inconsistency of the Bureau's application of the "usual residence" to incarcerated people raises troubling concern about the role of race and class in the Bureau's considerations. Of the populations that are not held to same "usual residence" standard as incarcerated persons, members are overwhelmingly white and come from economically privileged backgrounds. Congress, for instance, is about 80% white and make a base income of \$174,000. Due to noted inequality in the justice system, African Americans and Latinos make up 60% of the incarcerated population and have a median annual income of just \$19,185 prior to their incarceration.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained instead of at their home addresses may contribute to unlawful gerrymandering and vote dilution. In 2000, some counties were reported to be growing, but in fact had just expanded prison populations. Given that state and local governments use Census data to redistrict for voting purposes, the current method of counting prisons as "usual residence" may contribute to potential violations of the "one person, one vote" standard. Proposed residence rules would not only create inaccurate census but also further contribute to systematic racial inequity.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison</p>

	addresses.
c02056	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>2.3 million in prison and they have no say in how the country is run? What a country!</p>
c02057	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. Since the purpose is to decide on representation and funding of programs, the prisons have nothing to do with either.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02058	<p>As a voter who has an interest in accurate census re: Health Care Policy Implementation. I urge you to use the residence of the inmate rather than the particular criminal justice placement in the computation of census statistics.</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02059	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p>

	<p>Fair elections is the bedrock of our democracy, is it not?? Anything that smacks of corruption must be gone.</p> <p>Now.</p> <p>Do what is right. Some day when you are on your deathbed having done the right thing now will give you comfort.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02060	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. Their incarcerated location has nothing to do with their permanent residences and some people are in prison for very short terms and miss their opportunity to vote in their own constituencies. This is unfair and undemocratic.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02061	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>Intentional or not, the practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02062	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>This practice, known as prison gerrymandering is a problem for a number of reasons. Prison gerrymandering robs home districts, typically urban centers, and neighborhoods with a large population of people of color, of vital representation and gives areas where prisons are housed,</p>

	<p>typically rural and white, disproportionate representation.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02063	<p>I whole heartedly support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day! Its only relevance is for self gain and deception!</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02064	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>Let's please stop the cheating in our election process.</p>
c02065	<p>I strongly support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses!</p>
c02066	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities. Please lift yourselves out of the political race for vote-getting and ally yourselves</p>

	<p>firmly with the very tenets of democracy you are meant to uphold.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02067	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities. Mathematically speaking, this practice is an absurdity that would not stand up to scrutiny in a scientific or mathematical professional arena.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02068	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities most of all. It is just NOT FAIR AND NOT RIGHT!</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting jailed people at their home, not their prison addresses. We deserve a fairly conducted census!</p>
c02069	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>Currently, the US Census Bureau is counting incarcerated people incorrectly and the implications for our democracy are huge--over 2 million people misrepresented in districts they have no connection to.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are being counted in the wrong places--the place of their detainment at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address. This is just one of many injustices caused by the rise in mass incarceration which causes a distortion of political representation. This practice, known as prison gerrymandering is a problem for a number of reasons. Prison gerrymandering robs home districts, typically urban centers, and neighborhoods with a large population of people of color, of vital representation and gives areas where prisons are housed, typically rural and white, disproportionate representation.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p>

	<p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02070	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.<b>DO THIS TODAY</b></p>
c02071	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>This is an important issue, not just for voting but for understanding the dynamics of population shifts in the U.S.</p>
c02072	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>One person, One vote is skewed when the census counts a prisoner as a resident of the location where the prison is located instead of being counted as a resident where the Permanent address is located. This becomes even worse when the prison is in a different state.</p>

c02073	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>This letter is my second to you on the subject, and I would send a third if there were time. The logic of such a request becomes more apparent with careful review. In view of its' consequences, Judges on the Supreme Court doubtless would reconsider the majority opinion in Citizens United v Department of Elections if the opportunity were presented. Likewise, the effects of counting non-life prisoners as residents of their temporary detainment quarters distorts census results, and the indirect results make it bad policy. Again, we urge you to count these people at their home residence.</p>
c02074	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>This perpetuates the whole mindset that replaced slavery with chain gangs. It must stop!</p>
c02075	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. I live in a community where a relatively high number of people are incarcerated. We should not be penalizing them and their families by not counting them where they live.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>

c02076	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>Felons are not permitted to vote - so why should they be included in this farce of gerrymandering? Only verified residents should be included for voting. Prisoners should be counted only for the population count required every 10 years.</p>
c02077	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces BAD DATA, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by COUNTING INCARCERATED PWOPL E IN THEIR HOME NOT THEIR TEMPORARY PRISON ADDRESS.</p>
c02078	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure a more reasonably representative and accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02079	<p>How is counting prisoners valid. They have no vote and no connection to the community.</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>



c02080	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities. THESE COMMUNITIES ALREADY HAVE TO STRUGGLE WITH MANY OTHER INEQUITIES.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02081	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>You know this is wrong so stop it!</p>
c02082	<p>Please change the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>This practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>For an accurate 2020 Census you should count incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02083	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>I have had family members incarcerated and they should be able to vote at their home addresses not a facility address. When I served in the armed forces I always voted at my home</p>

	<p>address, that is where my interests were, not my USMC barracks address.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02084	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>When prisoners are released, they are required to return to their stated home. That is where they need to be counted so that their community can plan appropriate services.</p>
c02085	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities. It is patently unfair on so many levels to knowingly produce such unjustified compilations.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02086	<p>Like college students, prisoners move around a lot. Since many things are based on population, census figures should be based on home address before prison.</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02087	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p>

	<p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>Or, in those states which permanently deny voting rights to people who have been incarcerated don't count them as Citizens at all .they live here but they can't vote they can't participate so don't include them in the census</p>
c02088	<p>It is very unfortunate that prisoners are being used to pad the census numbers for areas where they have never lived as free people. These areas have no interest in the welfare of these prisoners and only see them as a means to garnering income for their own residents who are not incarcerated.</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02089	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>And counting people for representation who have been disenfranchised by law, who have no vote, no say in the political process, is just morally wrong.</p>
c02090	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as</p>

	<p>residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities. This is not good.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02091	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>This is yet another negative result of mass incarceration!</p>
c02092	<p>One person, one vote! Preserve!</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>One person, one vote!</p>
c02093	<p>I am concerned that the census be accurate for purposes of insuring adequate representation. Please change the inaccurate practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. This practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities. An accurate 2020 Census would count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>Thanks for your help with this vital matter.</p>

c02094	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Please count each person using his home address. Using the prison address is a distortion of democracy.</p>
c02095	<p>I request the immediate changing of the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02096	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities. If the Census Bureau's goal is to keep people in poverty, then nice going. Otherwise, this is obscene.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02097	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained instead of at their home addresses may contribute to unlawful gerrymandering and vote dilution. In 2000, some counties were reported to</p>

	<p>be growing, but in fact had just expanded prison populations. Given that state and local governments use Census data to redistrict for voting purposes, the current method of counting prisons as "usual residence" may contribute to potential violations of the "one person, one vote" standard. Proposed residence rules would not only create inaccurate census but also further contribute to systematic racial inequity.</p>
c02098	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>This is unconscionable and in Florida we have one district that includes NINE prisons impacting the census.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02099	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>The Census Bureau must count all people in the U.S.--including non-citizens, children, temporary residents, deployed military, students and non-voters. Most everyone is counted at their permanent residence--incarcerated people are an exception.</p> <p>The Census Bureau cannot ignore prisoners because they must count everyone, and formerly incarcerated people will return home to their community upon release. Therefore, they should be counted there.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are often housed in prisons and jails temporarily and moved around often. Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than three years spread across multiple facilities. In New York state, the median time served in a facility is less than seven</p>

	<p>months. In Georgia, the average person has been transferred four times and the median time spent at the current facility is nine months. While their locations change often, incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address. This is where they should be counted--much the way temporary residents are counted.</p> <p>This is about democracy, not funding. Most government funding formulas are too smart to be fooled by the Census Bureau's prison miscount. When prisons are built in an area, they are built with a specific population maximum. Infrastructure planning for such facilities is done based on the maximum size of the prison. School funding is allocated based on the number of students--not prisoners. Opponents of reversing the current counting mechanism often use this argument and it's a false flag.</p> <p>States are acting against this practice and are adopting, have adopted, or attempted to adopt legislation across the country--including New York, Maryland, Delaware and California. Florida's plan for prison gerrymandering was ruled unconstitutional.</p> <p>Prior to the mass incarceration phenomenon, this was not a question of concern for the Census Bureau because it was rare and affected a small number of people. They began inquiring about incarceration in 1990--when the prison population exploded from 137 per 100,000 during the great depression to 470 per 100,000 in 2001 because of the war on drugs and increased tough on crime policing.</p>
c02100	<p>I'm writing to ask that you ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>I support changing what I believe is the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p>
c02101	<p>I worked the 2000 census as _____, and the 2010 as _____. I do not want people in prison counted as residents in the locale they are imprisoned. That's gerrymandering. I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p>

	<p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02102	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained instead of at their home addresses may contribute to unlawful gerrymandering and vote dilution. In 2000, some counties were reported to be growing, but in fact had just expanded prison populations. Given that state and local governments use Census data to redistrict for voting purposes, the current method of counting prisons as "usual residence" may contribute to potential violations of the "one person, one vote" standard. Proposed residence rules would not only create inaccurate census but also further contribute to systematic racial inequity.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02103	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>Republidums can't even begin to be objective or fair.</p>
c02104	<p>This issue of the utmost importance to fairness and democracy:</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p>



	<p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02105	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>States are acting against this practice and are adopting, have adopted, or attempted to adopt legislation across the country--including New York, Maryland, Delaware and California. Florida's plan for prison gerrymandering was ruled unconstitutional.</p>
c02106	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities. I believe it also acts as an incentive for unscrupulous politicians and/or political organizations to lobby for more prisons and more prison inmates in their districts.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their homes, not prison addresses.</p>
c02107	<p>Please treat prisoners as you do members of Congress. Thanks!</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02108	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p>

	<p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Everyone should be able to vote in his/her own district on both local, state, and national issues. Their votes should be counted where they live, not where they are incarcerated.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02109	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be confined on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities. It has already been invalidated in my home State of New York.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their real homes, the home from which they came, and the home to which they will return, not their temporary prison addresses.</p>
c02110	<p>It is quite apparent that counting prisoners as residents of the state in which they are incarcerated rather than their home state makes no sense. I have been an election judge for many years; it would be similar to counting a person as a resident of a community and allowed to vote in a polling place because they were driving through the neighborhood even though they did not live there.</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02111	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>I know personally of a number of counties in Missouri that have a fifty to one hundred percent jump in population due to the state prisons located in them. These are non-voting, non-taxpaying residents, yet they are counted just the same as the free people.</p>

	<p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent, not prison addresses.</p>
c02112	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>Moreover, American citizens in general should be counted as permanent residents of the places in which they are so registered by the government. Claiming primary residence in another country to vacation in is often just an excuse to evade federal taxation.</p>
c02113	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. Thank you for being so aware and active regarding this problem.</p>
c02114	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their domicile prior to incarceration or where their immediate family resides, not prison addresses.</p>
c02115	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p>

	<p>Census data are very important for determining districting. Thus, census data have a big influence on how are votes affect our representation in government.</p> <p>The present practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latinos</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02116	<p>Gerrymandering based upon where a prisoner is imprisoned rather than the city from which he/she lived is unfair to the cities and to democracy. For this reason,</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02117	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>Prisoners do not contribute to society. No contribution - don't count.</p>
c02118	<p>Change the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>Most incarcerated people don't live and sleep in prison "most of the time". They deserve to be counted at their home addresses.</p> <p>The current practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and</p>

	<p>Latino communities.</p> <p>Take a positive stand for fair and equal treatment for all of our citizens.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02119	<p>As you know, accurate census information is key to a more fair society.</p> <p>I urge you to change the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02120	<p>As an urban planner with 45 years experience with Census data I can testify that using prison location is a continuing mistake. This should be corrected at once. I am certain that Congress is counted at their home districts not their home in DC on the day of the census. Please use some common sense and change this counting error.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02121	<p>Please don't accept the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02122	<p>Counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day is inaccurate and unfair.</p>

	<p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02123	<p>Counting people as residents where they are incarcerated is another form of gerrymandering and is just another attack on our democracy. It should be made illegal, now! I support changing such an inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities even more.</p> <p>Let's ensure the next census in 2020 is more accurate by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02124	<p>I am writing in support of changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Please, ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02125	<p>I support changing the ridiculous, inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities - not for keeping citizens safe.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02126	<p>I support changing the inaccurate, U democratic, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p>

	<p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02127	<p>I support changing the inaccurate practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day (in prison).</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>The Census Bureau must count all people in the U.S. -- including non-citizens, children, temporary residents, deployed military, and students. Everyone is counted at their permanent residence EXCEPT incarcerated people. Formerly incarcerated people will most likely return home to their community upon release. Therefore, they should be counted there.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home address, not prison address.</p>
c02128	<p>It is hard to believe the ingenuousness of this policy. Prisoners cannot vote, and they are mostly permanently away from their communities. Because they did not move voluntarily, their home should be counted as their residence.</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p>
c02129	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, skews democracy, and harms urban Black and Latino communities. This is a naked attempt to shift voting and funding power.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02130	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms higher-crime urban areas. These are communities that stand to benefit the most from the resources and fair representation that come from an accurate census.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison</p>

	addresses.
c02131	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>This is a ridiculous practice. It is just plain wrong and produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms whole communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses, with the exception of those who are in prison for life.</p>
c02132	<p>Just because a person is incarcerated does not mean that they do not have a home address. Gerrymandering is a ridiculous form of controlling elections and should definitely not be encouraged by any of our governments entities.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02133	<p>I support changing the practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place where they are incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice produces bad data and harms urban Black and Latino communities. Please make a change to ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home address.</p>
c02134	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, harms urban Black and Latino communities and some States that use out-of-state prisons. This reduces their representation in Congress.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02135	<p>I support changing the illogical, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and further contributes to systematic racial inequality.</p> <p>People in the prison system are frequently transferred and often do not remain at any particular facility for even a year. In Georgia, the average person in the state prison system has been transferred four times, with the median time each individual has served at his or her current facility only nine months.</p>



	<p>Due to noted inequality in the justice system, African Americans and Latinos make up sixty percent of the incarcerated population and have a median annual income of just \$19,185 prior to their incarceration. This raises troubling concerns about the role of race and class in the considerations of the U.S. Census Bureau, especially among urban communities.</p> <p>Given that state and local governments use Census data to redistrict for voting purposes, the current method of counting prisons as usual residence may contribute to unlawful gerrymandering, vote dilution, and potential violations of the one person, one vote standard.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home where they have the most family and community ties, not prison addresses. Thank you in advance for your time and consideration.</p>
c02136	<p>I am a resident of California.</p> <p>I strongly support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day, rather than at their permanent home address.</p> <p>The current methodology results in inaccurate data, which distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Please ensure a more accurate 2020 Census by changing your procedures so that you count incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02137	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms American citizens in Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02138	<p>I fully support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p>
c02139	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. If anyone is not somewhere by choice, they should not also be forced to call that place home.</p>

	<p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and disproportionately harms urban Black and Latino communities. It innately transforms police racial profiling into political profiling.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02140	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice is akin to claiming university students to be voters at their universities instead of in their home districts.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02141	<p>Please note that I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home addresses, not prison addresses.</p>
c02142	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>This produces misleading data, distorts political influence, and harms all communities and the people living there.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census. Count incarcerated people at their home, if they have one, not prison addresses. If they do not have an address, count them in the community where they were living at the time of arrest, under a special heading stating this fact.</p>
c02143	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>Here's why. Very few of those incarcerated live in the neighborhoods of the prisons, etc. where they are incarcerated. And those neighborhoods are often rural (prisons are seldom built in high density urban areas). For these reasons, the census data is therefore corrupted and mis-leading.</p>

	<p>The prisoners, etc. should show in the census in the area which they call their "permanent" address.</p> <p>Please consider the goodness of the data.</p>
c02144	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people as from the community they have lived in, not from the address where they are imprisoned.</p>
c02145	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>Finally, most prison inmates have lost their right to vote and perhaps should not be counted for the purpose of estimating the number of eligible voters in a geographic area.</p>
c02146	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>This is about democracy, not funding. Most government funding formulas are too smart to be fooled by the Census Bureau's prison miscount. When prisons are built in an area, they are built with a specific population maximum. Infrastructure planning for such facilities is done based on the maximum size of the prison. School funding is allocated based on the number of students--not prisoners. Opponents of reversing the current counting mechanism often use this argument and it's a false flag.</p>

	<p>Ensure an ACCURATE and FAIR 2020 Census: count incarcerated people at their home addresses , not prison addresses.</p>
c02147	<p>I have questioned the inclusion of incarcerated individuals as residents of the area where the prison is located. I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02148	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>In my State, Washington, Prisons were built in very rural areas and most of those are still in rural areas. That population increase in rural areas distorts the voting power of its residence in the Congressional District. It abuses the one vote concept as Prisoners loose their right to vote. This should be handled by the Census Bureau.</p>
c02149	<p>I am appalled at the blatant misuse of public trust demonstrated by "elected" officials. If you have to cheat to rig elections in your favor, perhaps your ideas about democracy are craven and ill considered at best.</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>

c02150	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>Someone who has committed a crime does not stop being a member of their community when they are convicted. Effectively erasing their existence in the place where they lived, and counting them where the prison happens to be unfairly punishes the entire community for the crime by diminishing their representation at the expense of the area where the prison is located. It's just another way to diminish the influence of the less privileged in our society. Please end prisonbased gerrymandering now.</p>
c02151	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained is illogical because most of them do not live and sleep "most of the time" in the facilities where they happen to be located on Census Day. People in the prison system are frequently transferred and usually do not remain at any particular facility for even year. In Georgia, the average person in the state prison system has been transferred four times and with the median time each individual has served at his or her current facility is only nine months.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02152	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>every one makes money off the poor and then deny people in the communities the incarcerated come from necessary money for their needs</p>
c02153	<p>This is important. The democratic process needs attention. All citizens should be among voters.</p>

	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>Please consider carefully.</p>
c02154	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>Voting should reflect the geographic area where a person's primary interests lie.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02155	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>We all know many prisoners of color are put in prisons far from their home communities for many reasons-, this gerrymandering is one BIG one. so this is about Political Power not justice or funding. Also so they feel more isolated and unable to obtain services their communities might be able to provide them . This is inhuman</p>
c02156	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p>

	<p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>Human beings are not cattle to be locked up in the highest bidding prisons.</p>
c02157	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02158	<p>Counting people that are incarcerated as residents in the state where that prison is located isn't fair to the states and populations that don't have a prison in their area. I am concerned with the corrupting of our voting system here in America where voting rules should be a model of correctness and adhere to the strictest of standards. Counting incarcerated people does not meet this criteria, and reeks of gerrymandering.</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02159	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p>

	<p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>Incarcerated people have a place they came from and will return to, the place they consider home. They should be counted at this location not from the area of the prison where they are not permanent residents. Let them vote absentee from their home addresses.</p>
c02160	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons have needs that are different from those of any other community. Those needs are addressed by the government agencies charged with their housing and welfare.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02161	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>Stop, misrepresenting the actual voter count, discontinue prison gerrymandering. Stand up for voting rights and our American democracy.</p>
c02162	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained instead of at their home addresses may contribute to unlawful gerrymandering and vote dilution. In 2000, some counties were reported to be growing, but in fact had just expanded prison populations. Given that state and local governments use Census data to redistrict for voting purposes, the current method of counting prisons as "usual residence"</p>



	<p>may contribute to potential violations of the "one person, one vote" standard. Proposed residence rules would not only create inaccurate census but also further contribute to systematic racial inequity.</p> <p>Thus, The Bureau's application of "usual residence" concept is factually inconsistent.</p>
c02163	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities. •It's about political power, not funding.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02164	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>This remains a vexing problem primarily due to industry's ability to curry favor with elected officials. The corrupting influence of money in our political system is undermining our democratic traditions and discouraging Americans from voting and/or running for office. This ominous development may well end our experiment in representative democracy unless we alter this decades-long trend. For the sake of the republic, we must amend the US Constitution to state that corporations are not people (and do not have constitutional rights) and money is not speech (and thus can be regulated by state and/or federal campaign finance laws). Short of accomplishing this, no other reform of significance will be achieved. The moneyed interests will turn any reform to their benefit, often at the expense of the nation as a whole.</p>
c02165	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>Prisoners should be counted as residents of the area from which they were sentenced and to which they will return when they are again able to vote.</p>

	<p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02166	<p>How many millionaires are in prison? How many white collar workers? Most people imprisoned are lower income and serve much longer sentences. It most certainly will benefit a party to dilute the votes of the people of color by counting prison as home. This gerrymandering dilutes their vote. I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02167	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02168	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>I was incarcerated in upstate New York from _____. I had no ties to the community where I was incarcerated. So why would I want to be counted as part of that county's population? It only makes sense to include me where I live normally by choice, which is New York City. In fact, I was required to return to New York City upon my release. I couldn't have stayed in the county of my incarnation even if I wanted to.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison</p>

	addresses.
c02169	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>This type census horse shit has been happening since landbarons used slaves to skew the vote in the early beginnings of Texas.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02170	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>This letter expresses my sentiments and I agree with all the points.</p>
c02171	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Unless you wish to change the law to allow prisoners to vote and open polls inside the prisons, prisoners should not be counted as "residents" for political purposes.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02172	<p>The inhabitants of a prison are not really residents of the place they are incarcerated. They should not be counted as such.</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as</p>

	<p>residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02173	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home -- not prison -- addresses.</p>
c02174	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. Do your job right, or let others who are willing to.</p>
c02175	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>I had not known about this practice which is clearly outside the intent of the mandated census of our US Constitution. Prisoners are clearly not at a particular location by choice -- they are forced residents. While some purposes of the census are not political, the fact that it is used to apportion representation should prevent this practice. Prisoner counts can be appended to the census data, but not included in the resident count for representation in congress. Similarly, tourists and travelers are not residents and are not counted [I believe}, so why count prisoners because they stay longer?</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02176	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. This seems to be all about political</p>

	<p>power in a deceitful way. That is not honest.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities. Harming of a certain ethnic group for political gain should not be what a census is all about.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. You already know that you are counting these incarcerated people in the wrong place and distorting democracy, so how, in good conscience, can you continue to do such a thing? Why not just do what is right and honorable? I am sure you are capable of this and can act in good conscience. Thank you in advance.</p>
c02177	<p>Baffles me as to why you don't want to change to be efficient this day and age. I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02178	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. This is an unfair and unjust practice.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02179	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Let's work together to make voting and the statistics upon which representation is based, as fair and democratic as the ideals upon which they originate..</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>

c02180	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>All Census information should be based on a person's "permanent residence" address. If someone is on vacation at a resort, say, and gets arrested, would you call the address of the resort their "usual residence"? Of course not! The same applies if the person is in prison. That is NOT where they live "most of the time."</p>
c02181	<p>This policy is absolutely ridiculous, and makes NO SENSE at all.</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02182	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities. Or, to put it another way, it's the perfect Republican strategy--you can't win on your (poor)people-hating message, so what the hell--CHEAT!</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02183	<p>I'm writing today to let you know that I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino</p>

	<p>communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. This is an important issue for democracy.</p>
c02184	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>The Census Bureau's data is used in myriad ways. Its usefulness is severely impacted if it is not accurate. The time to address this issue and support our democratic system is now!</p> <p>Thank you for your attention to my concerns.</p>
c02185	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02186	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Please ensure a more accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02187	<p>this corrupts the electoral process. wink, wink. it promotes 'false' representation and should be punishable by hanging. really.</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p>

	<p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02188	<p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained instead of at their home addresses may contribute to unlawful gerrymandering and vote dilution. In 2000, some counties were reported to be growing, but in fact had just expanded prison populations. Given that state and local governments use Census data to redistrict for voting purposes, the current method of counting prisons as "usual residence" may contribute to potential violations of the "one person, one vote" standard. Proposed residence rules would not only create inaccurate census but also further contribute to systematic racial inequity.</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02189	<p>I have a second home near _____ in _____ Illinois. It was supposed to be used to house the Gitmo detainees but is now being used for Chicago prisoners. _____ is a very small rural farm community that is nothing like the people being housed there for various crimes. Most are there for one to three years before being sent back to Chicago. They have nothing to do with our farm community.</p> <p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c02190	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their</p>



	<p>home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p> <p>Do not let GerryMandering force citizen registrations to meander to prison sites in impoverished prison towns.</p>
c02191	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census. If you don't implement the fair and just change, who will. Please do the right thing in this matter.</p>
c02192	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons. Please keep in mind those communities these prisoners will be returning to and help make their communities have a better future, so the next generations have the chance at a better life.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02193	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their</p>

	<p>home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>In at least one case, there have been counties or districts formed with hundreds of inmates, but less than 100 eligible voters. In these districts, a handful of voters can elect a representative for themselves, having power equivalent to the representative of thousands of eligible voters in an adjacent district.</p> <p>Counting prisoners in the counties where they are imprisoned encourages gerrymandering, and may distort the power of certain voters over otherwise equivalent voters in other counties.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02194	<p>Id like express my position on counting prisoners as if they lived in the district of the jail. It seems to me that this takes away the right to be represented fairly.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02195	<p>I strongly urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at the location where they are imprisoned, instead of their reported permanent home addresses.</p> <p>This method is inaccurate and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent home address.</p> <p>This improper practice distorts our representation in government by shifting population from home communities to areas near prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the 2020 Census.</p>

c02196	<p>You are urged to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02197	<p>urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census. Thank you.</p>
c02198	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02199	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p>

	<p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Gerrymandering, Ratf**king and Citizens United are contributing immensely to the demise of our democracy.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census and stop this contribution to this destruction.</p>
c02200	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>Prisoners should be counted in their place of permanent residence. So, only lifers should be counted for census. All others should be counted as residents of their last "civilian" address, period. Counting should be the same as for college students and military on deployment.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02201	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated, misleading, and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address. For the supposed best governmental agency for statistical understanding of our nation to use such a tactic is disheartening and reeks of racial and political malfeasance.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p> <p>We will be watching for your response and I will be writing my representatives, too!</p>

c02202	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations, such as those in temporary housing, are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change this practice before the next Census. We are supposed to be smarter than this.</p>
c02203	<p>I expect you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02204	<p>Incarcerated people are often housed in prisons and jails temporarily and moved around often. Most people in prison are serving short sentences--many less than three years spread across multiple facilities. In New York state, the median time served in a facility is less than seven months. In Georgia, the average person has been transferred four times and the median time spent at the current facility is nine months. While their locations change often, incarcerated people are always required to report a permanent address. This is where they should be counted--much the way temporary residents are counted.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p>

	<p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02205	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census. This is vital.</p>
c02206	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>This practice only promotes partisan gerrymandering and voter suppression. Prisoners should be counted as residents of their home communities, even if they have lost the right to vote.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02207	<p>The strain placed on the Constitution by these obvious ridiculous practices is intense. You are pushing too hard. If the backbone of this country is broken and rendered quaint then the majesty and glory and this country will be lost.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p>

	<p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02208	<p>I urge you to change the practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home address.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts our democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02209	<p>To the U.S Census Bureau--Stop the rampant flagitious policies destroying our prisons and turning the prisoners, literally, into slaves.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02210	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses. This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02211	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses. One should assume a prisoner will be returned to his/her home community after serving his/her sentence.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address. The laws should be applied to all equally.</p>

	<p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02212	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses. This should never have been done in the first place!</p> <p>This practice is unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by exaggerating the influence and representation of prison communities at the expense of home communities who are often in desperate need of their deserved influence.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02213	<p>I was very surprised when I heard that the census bureau would be counting prisoners as citizens of certain states during their incarceration, rather than the state they reside in. I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>I feel that this miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons. This practice also allows for inaccurate count of the actual citizens of areas, which in turn leads to gerrymandering, which in turn leads to a misrepresentation of the people who actually reside in that state.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02214	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p>



	<p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Worse yet, those counted in prisons are not voters, so skew the numbers even further.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02215	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice distorts the representation for local assemblymen/senators since people are counted in areas where they do not live and may not share political perspectives.</p>
c02216	<p>Incarcerated individuals are not permitted to vote, they should be counted as a voting population.</p> <p>For that reason, I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02217	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons. Just part of the disgusting plan - as taken from the Republican Play Book!</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02218	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--e.g., temporary</p>

	<p>housing-- are allowed to use their permanent addresses.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02219	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses. The practice of counting an inmate where he/she is forced to live temporarily is illogical and counter-intuitive.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02220	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p> <p>From my own hand: What the hell is the matter with this? Gerrymandering is an old, tired and extremely well documented phenomenon. You're not living in a vacuum, you know. Stop this horrible, immortal and illegal practice. NOW. We're trying to get you to remedy this on your own but you haven't so we, the people, must give you a little push. So? Stop the gerrymandering, NOW.</p>
c02221	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses in what has been known as prison gerrymandering. This disproportionately affects communities of color and it is more about political power than prison funding.</p>

	<p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02222	<p>These problems all came about when States and Federal employees in charge of for profit prisons and many judges who work hand in glove for these abominable Prisons for profit CEO's please read. Unlike the 1% ers who run these prisons for profit, I pay taxes and I hope my right to free speech is still valid in this country.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02223	<p>Where does it say in the constitution that prisoners and those who have served their sentences should be eliminated from all voting polls. It is unbelievable that in this century such practices of gerrymandering in general and prison gerrymandering specially are accepted. I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02224	<p>I demand that you change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of</p>

	<p>their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>You must this practice before the next Census.</p>
c02225	<p>I'm surprised that you have not already made this change. Thank you for considering my comments.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02226	<p>We see what you are doing. Stop it. This process of counting prisoners is another example of just how far our corrupt political system has become.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>

c02227	<p>People in prison are still U. S. citizens and should be counted in the census at their preferred address. Please let common sense prevail and count incarcerated people in the city and county of their preference so that the census count will accurately reflect the population.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02228	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address. There is no valid reason to make an exception to the usual practice of using permanent addresses for prisoners. The practices affect is to dilute the votes of our urban centers and inflate the influence of rural areas.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02229	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice unfairly removes populations statistics from largely urban areas and moves them to rural areas.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities</p>

	<p>built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration.</p>
c02230	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are required to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons. Ultimately, this incorrectly reflects the voice and will of the people.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02231	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census. I personally am appealing to to be fair in your decision on this unfair practice. It is the right thing to do. This hard working American is pleading with you to make it possible for our precious vote to count in our states.</p>
c02232	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses. Prisons are clearly temporary addresses for the large majority of inmates.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons. As a result funding based on Census data is shifted from communities in need to communities based on the prison economy.</p>

	<p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to change this policy and count people at their home addresses in the 2020 census.</p>
c02233	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>People have served time and paid for their crimes have the god forgiven rights and privileges and which includes the right to vote.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02234	<p>The prisoners should counted in their home district, not in the prison. I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02235	<p>We want as fair a system as possible for our government and our elections. Please consider the following---</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p>

	<p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02236	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons, and misrepresents the populations in the affected areas.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02237	<p>HOW CAN IT BE FAIR WHEN YOU COUNT PEOPLE THAT CAN'T VOTE?</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02238	<p>This is totally unfair to the people who live in the districts affected by this. Their basis for representation is watered down and negated by using this process.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p>



	<p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02239	<p>Gerrymandering based on prison populations is a terrible concept and should be stopped.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02240	<p>This is undemocratic, that is obvious and does not serve the people of this country.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02241	<p>Your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses is dishonest, outdated and unfair. Many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address, why not our incarcerated population?</p> <p>This miscount distorts demographic data by shifting counts from home communities to prison "communities."</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02242	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary</p>

	<p>housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address. This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>You don't us this same method for military bases, since the residency is usually temporary. Why would you do so for prisons. Do you know something that I don't? Are these prisoners expected to be held for their natural lives?</p> <p>The other factor is that you end up counting illegal aliens who are prisoners, when you they should not be counted at all.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02243	<p>As a retired teacher of American history, I have long studied and proudly taught about American democracy. No problem in America today threatens our fundamental values as much as the efforts in many states to disenfranchise would be voters.</p> <p>I therefore urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses. For one thing it discriminates disproportionately on the basis of class and race.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing or the jet-setting rich-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02244	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p>

	<p>It is very important for our population count to be an accurate reflection of population trends. Otherwise, we risk making very bad decisions, not only at the time of any given census, but further into the future.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02245	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>It distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02246	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy and reduces the political impact of the district of the home address. It could be judged a conspiracy against low-income workers, a racist regulation and discrimination against those of us living in public housing. It distorts funding of essential programs e.g. education, healthcare, job training, libraries, working class housing.</p> <p>Again, I urge you to change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02247	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>The people in prisons, generally, can't vote and if they do, they should vote and be counted in their home town.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>

c02248	<p>You MUST change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census. Keep democracy strong and fair.</p>
c02249	<p>As a Lutheran lay pastor, I feel that I am unable to accept that a country founded on principles of freedom and fair treatment uses the method of counting prisoners as residents of where the prison is located rather than where they lived pre-incarceration. This is unfair not only to the resident of the prison but to their entire community. It denies them the ability to obtain monies and programs that would quite possibly reduce recidivism and prevent first time offenses in many situations. Please sponsor fair treatment for the inmates and their communities. I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02250	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses. Not only is the overdone incarceration of people of color who have committed lower level crimes unfair and obscene, counting them in their moveable prison homes instead of their permanent address could cause significant errors in counting.</p> <p>The worst problem with this inaccuracy is that miscounting helps politicians in both parties gerrymander districts in their favor - a practice coming under increasing scrutiny by the courts and state governments -- FINALLY!</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary</p>

housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.

This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.

Please do the right thing and change this outdated and immoral practice before the next Census.

c02251	<p>It seems so wrong to me that people who have lost their franchise should be "used " to skew the census numbers in order to gerrymand a congressional district. People who are incarcerated do not "reside" in a penitentiary; rather, they are imprisoned there against their will. Counting them as being "represented" in congress makes no sense at all and seems to me to be a manipulation of the census entirely for political purposes.</p> <p>Please discontinue this practice, which threatens the very basis of our democracy, and count incarcerated people at their permanent residential address.</p> <p>Thank you for your attention to this important matter!</p>
c02252	<p>It seems that nearly everyday we learn of some new way in which our country and our democracy is no longer functioning as it should, with equality and fairness for all people. This prison gerrymandering is one more example. The practice is clearly wrong and should be stopped.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02253	<p>It is totally wrong to count imprisoned citizens as residents of the locales where they are being held. This practice is contributing to gerrymandering and skewing the census in an unconstitutional manner. When these inmates are released they will return to the communities from which they were taken, where they actual live, and they should be counted as residents of those communities just as congressmen, military personnel, and college students are included in the tally of the communities they call home.</p> <p>Our census count has a direct impact on what level of representation each community will attain, and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from their home communities, the majority of which are low income and communities of color.</p>

	<p>The only way to obtain an accurate census is by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address. If we truly seek a just democracy, and fair representation for communities, then this unjust practice of counting imprisoned citizens where they are being held must end.</p>
c02254	<p>Justice will not be served until those who are unaffected are as outraged as those who are Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)</p>
c02255	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census. Democracy means representing ALL the people not just the ones you think will vote for you. Don't be afraid; be Democratic!!!!</p>
c02256	<p>In the name of real democracy, the kind our nation was intended to have, I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02257	<p>Please count incarcerated people at their home addresses, not at the prison which is temporary housing.</p> <p>This practice is unfair and discriminatory, as many other people in temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice distorts democracy as people are counted in a geographical area which is not their home address.</p> <p>I hope you change your practice before the next Census.</p>

c02258	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>The US has extremely high rates of imprisonment compared to other wealthy countries. Many prisoners are there because of nonviolent drug offenses and the political will of their hometowns should not suffer because of this. Especially when those hometowns are primarily low income and minority individuals. This practice is unfairly disenfranchising poor communities of color.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02259	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p> <p>Official recognition of who our varied populations are and where they reside is critical to ensure that democratic values are upheld.</p>
c02260	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons. It is part of the New Jim Crow, and even if "traditional" and part of Neo-Slavery it</p>



	<p>must end.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02261	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census. Ever since the era of mass incarceration, the prison population in this country has grown vastly. Since prisoners are moved frequently, and are often placed in white, rural areas, instead of their own communities, prison gerrymandering does not reflect a true picture of population. Prisoners' permanent addresses are where they are released to, and where they will be voting from, if they are allowed to vote at all. To not count them at their permanent addresses makes for unfair voter districting and lousy representation for their home communities. There are other kinds of gerrymandering as well, but this is one that is easily abolished. Gerrymandering of all kinds are unfair, no matter who is doing it. Thank you.</p>
c02262	<p>We urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at whatever prisons are holding them, instead of their real home addresses. Why should prisoners count as residents of out-of-the-way places in which they are temporarily staying.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair; many other people in temporary housing- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02263	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>counting prisoners at their prison address is assuming every prisoner is there for life when that is</p>

	<p>definitely not the case. At a time when our whole justice system is being considered for bringing it into the 21st century , counting prisoners at their home address is one change that would help with that goal. And what of those who were homeless at the time of incarceration? EVERYONE has a place they consider home.</p>
c02264	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>As many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address, this practice perpetuates institutional violence against incarcerated individuals and their communities of origin.</p> <p>The resultant miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change this practice before the next Census.</p>
c02265	<p>Please change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their at their home addresses.</p> <p>I think we all understand that a census completed using this methodology distorts the population in many vulnerable communities.</p> <p>Please discontinue this practice,</p>
c02266	<p>What is the purpose of counting incarcerated people at prisons? What is the justification? Political purposes? This doesn't make sense anymore. Please change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02267	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p>

	<p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>There's a large difference between homes and prisons: a prison cell is not a home, it's a cage and the people in prison are not animals.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02268	<p>You only count me at home so you should stop lying to the people of these counties and states about what their true population is and do your jobs the right way. Politics should have no place in your office practices.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02269	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>A person's residence is clearly not a location where they are being held against their will.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>

c02270	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is unfair. Many other people in similar situations--such as members of Congress--are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons. It's a form of racial gerrymandering, to the extent that it robs minority-rich urban areas of their fair share of representation and shifts it to predominantly white rural areas, where most prisons are housed.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02271	<p>Don't make it easier for Republicans to win elections by gerrymandering. It is a despicable practice, and is obviously racist.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02272	<p>The majority of people in prisons do not reside there and should not be counted in general census numbers for that local.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02273	<p>As a "legally" gerrymandered citizen of the great "latter day" state of Utah, I resent any form of</p>

	<p>gerrymandering.</p> <p>Felons who are not allowed to vote are not different than dead folks, who are not allowed to vote either (in most states). So why should they be enumerated in a location as if they are eligible voters?</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02274	<p>I 'm asking you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses. This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting the count from home communities to communities built around prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02275	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p> <p>It's not fair and not accurate - it shouldn't be any part of the census.</p>
c02276	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their</p>

	<p>home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Proposed residence rules would not only create inaccurate census but also further contribute to systematic racial inequity.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02277	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p> <p>This policy is wrong and anti-democracy. We need honest equal representation for all eligible voters because <b>IT IS THE RIGHT THING!!!! Really!!</b></p>
c02278	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census. Let's get politics out of our prison systems for good.</p>

	<p>This practice must be stopped!</p>
c02279	<p>Prison gerrymandering negatively affects the home communities from which the inmates come. The count must be based on the areas FROM which they came.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02280	<p>Please change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>You must change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02281	<p>I urge you first off to stop the insanity of "for-profit" prisons. The act of sending people to jail for profit is a criminal act, by its own nature, even if not yet by LAW!</p> <p>Also, immediately cease and desist with the solitary confinement, which is defined as torture under the Geneva Conventions, and which 80,000 American prisoners suffer each year!</p> <p>Finally, I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities</p>

	<p>built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02282	<p>The practice of counting prisoners at their prison address unfairly distorts reality. Most of the people involved will go back to their home districts where they will need services.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02283	<p>For census purposes, incarcerated citizens should be counted as residents of their known home area.</p> <p>The practice of counting them as residents of the prison where they're temporarily housed, lays a template for gerrymandering that hurts us as a nation.</p> <p>It distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Military personnel are counted as residents of their home area, not the area of their assignment--just as are Peace Corps workers and State Dept personnel.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02284	<p>TAKE NOTE...</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities</p>



	<p>built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02285	<p>Promptly change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice well before the next Census.</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this important national matter.</p>
c02286	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses. They don't live there of their own free will and cannot vote.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02287	<p>The majority of those incarcerated are at the address of the prison for a limited time. It is not their permanent address and should not be considered as such when conducting census counts.</p> <p>Like those who live in temporary housing, people who are incarcerated should be allowed to use their permanent addresses.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p>

	<p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02288	<p>Many months ago, I read an article about the problem of one person one vote as it applied to Anamosa, Iowa. The photos with the article looked like my own town, _____. That's because winter in one Iowa town looks a lot like winter in any other Iowa town.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02289	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations." Prison-based gerrymandering is a sneaky and unethical way to move electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Persons in prison should be counted at their permanent address by the Census in order to most accurately and fairly represent population and population distribution, and maintain the basic foundation on which representative democracy is meant to operate.</p>
c02290	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>

	<p>Thank you for considering this letter.</p>
c02291	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p> <p>It's critical to the health of our democracy that all citizens are represented fairly.</p>
c02292	<p>This practice results in unequal/false representation as prison inmates(mostly minorities) are counted where privileged whites still remain in control, but get the benefits from the inaccurate population counts, while the inmates' home states/cities do not.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02293	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p>

	<p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p> <p>So will you let the incarcerated folk, vote? If so, I am fine with your policy.</p>
c02294	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>WTF they can't vote - IN PRISON!</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02295	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons. I find it difficult to imagine, or perhaps do not want to, what the original intention was, but, surely, we are more enlightened than this now.</p> <p>This practice is a clear subversion of our democracy on several levels!</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02296	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses. This is an unbalanced approach that eventually skews proper districting.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p>

	Please change your practice before the next Census.
c02297	<p>I feel you should change your practice of counting jailed people at their prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>Many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address for the census count.</p> <p>Miscounting in this way distorts our democracy by shifting counts from home communities to those built on prisons.</p> <p>To solve the problem, you need to act now to count prisoners at their home address as your method. This is imperative before the next census.</p>
c02298	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons. _____, in _____ County, MN, where I live is overcounted by 10,200. This means a lack of fair representation on the board of county commissioners, and resulting inattention to roads and other services in my own community.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02299	<p>Gerrymandering has caused terrible damage to our Democracy. I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses. This practice has made one person-one vote more in danger.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02300	I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their

	<p>home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained is illogical because most of them do not live and sleep "most of the time" in the facilities where they happen to be located on Census Day.</p> <p>The Bureau's application of "usual residence" concept is factually inconsistent. The inconsistency of the Bureau's application of the "usual residence" to incarcerated people raises troubling concern about the role of race and class in the Bureau's considerations.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained instead of at their home addresses may contribute to unlawful gerrymandering and vote dilution.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02301	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons, and that's got to change.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02302	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p>

	<p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census. I hate the thought of private;ly owned prisons, there needs to be federal oversight. Checks and balances.</p>
c02303	<p>The census is more than just a record of the population, since the figures are used in various calculations, including government representation. Therefore, I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses. This will more accurately fulfill the goal of proportional representation outlined in our Constitution.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, and this miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02304	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p> <p>If we 'count them where they are', why do we let service members in Iraq vote? I mean they are in Iraq not South Bend, Indiana.</p>
c02305	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons. This results in under-representation of poorer communities which generally have higher crime rates and rates of incarceration.</p>

	Please change your practice before the next Census.
c02306	<p>All U S citizens should vote if they want to, even the one in prison or previously convicted. Anything less is unamerican. DEMOCRACY represents all citizens.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address. This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02307	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of at their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p> <p>Thank you for considering these comments,</p>
c02308	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change this completely undemocratic practice before the next Census.</p>
c02309	Any cheat to win for you guys! you make me sick! Change your practice of counting incarcerated



	<p>people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02310	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census. Thank you.</p>
c02311	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained instead of at their home addresses contributes to unfair gerrymandering and vote dilution.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02312	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p>

	<p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p> <p>The idea of counting so we know how many people live where keeps us informed of our growth, but giving the impression that all people incarcerated will be there forever makes no sense in the overall.</p>
c02313	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This deliberate distortion of shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons is unconscionable!</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02314	<p>Please change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses, which by law allows use of their home address being listed as their permanent address when incarcerated.</p> <p>We should have accurate (truthful) not distorted numbers, otherwise what's the point? It is already a shame that prisons and jails are being run for profit by private corporations whose mandate is to grow and be profitable.</p> <p>Let's do the right and just thing by truthfully counting people where they live permanently not at a temporary incarceration center for profit.</p>
c02315	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p>

	<p>I live in _____, OR, the home of at least 3 prisons. I am willing to give up any benefits accrued to allow people's home districts to count their own. Fair is fair. You contribute to unfairness in our system by this "prison gerrymandering."</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02316	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses. For a better, stronger and safer future for all of us. Please!</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02317	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address. With few exceptions prison is in fact temporary housing.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02318	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p>

	<p>Please change your practice before the next Census and Stop gerrymandering.</p>
c02319	<p>Why are you counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount tempts folks in positions of power to distort census data to accomplish illegal political gain; shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02320	<p>As it is, the gerrymandering that has plagued our elections since the practice started, is designed to allow preferential voting to those who would support the Republicans, while disallowing the constituency who might vote against the Republicans thereby disenfranchising a whole group of people who constantly fight efforts to block their ability to vote.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02321	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses like they ought to be.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing, for example-- are allowed to use their permanent address. Has this disturbing double standard never occurred to you?</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons. These prisons are most likely filled up with people who've committed petty crimes and misdemeanors which have been beefed up to felonies or worse, solely to put up a cheap bravado of being "Tough on crime." This is an underhanded and cheap tactic by conservative politicians as a way to grab money (like they don't have enough)</p>

	<p>and power from communities that need and deserve it more. Please change your practice quickly before the next Census. Please help restore some of my faith in my country and its government.</p>
c02322	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses. In many cases this adds large populations to rural areas and subtracts them from their home cities.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons. It is unfair both to the prison occupants and to the home communities.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02323	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census, especially since this concerns at least two million people in the U.S. prison system at this time. Prison gerrymandering is just another form of gerrymandering that uses prisoners to skew our American democracy!</p>
c02324	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is disgusting that prisoners are "counted" for electoral purposes, when THEY are</p>

	<p>DENIED their CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT to VOTE while they are at this "place of residence" AND in many states are CONTINUED TO BE DENIED their CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT to VOTE after they LEAVE the prison!</p> <p>Therefore, please change your practice before the next Census to end what has become an irony of hypocrisy in the United States!</p>
c02325	<p>It is absurd to count prisoners in the general census. They must be counted but should be counted separately. I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02326	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census. I find it quite disturbing that in many situations the people that you are counting are not even allowed to vote in many states.</p>
c02327	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p>

	<p>Their home address is the proper address to record.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02328	<p>As a public health professional I have had the opportunity to delve into census data for various projects. Although I appreciate knowing the number of people incarcerated in jails it prisons in an area, I don't think it is right to count those people as part of the communities population. It warps numbers for Pitcairn purposes and it also distorts the actual age, sex, and racial makeup of a community. For example, in Frio county Texas, prisoners comprise almost 10% of the population, contributing mostly younger men, making this community appear significantly different from what it would be without the prisoners. I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address. This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02329	<p>I urge that the practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses, be changed.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair since many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address while prisoners are not.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons, which are usually small. Most prisoners are frequently transferred among prisons. Most prisoners are not allowed to vote. They are not being represented by whatever community they happen to land in when the Census occurs.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02330	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>Prison is not home. Inmates are not residents.</p>

	<p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02331	<p>Please change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of at their home addresses. Those in temporary housing are allowed to use their home address, and it would make sense for those in prisons to be able to do the same.</p> <p>This practice distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons. Please change it before the next Census.</p>
c02332	<p>In the name of political and social fairness, I call upon you to change your current practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of at their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is both, outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations of temporary housing are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>Prisoners do not need local govt. services or funding thus should not be counted as residents for purposes of funding etc.; however they will be an unfounded burden on their home communities when, having served their sentence they return.</p> <p>This miscount also distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons. It holds the potential to, effectively reduce the electoral representation of the home communities.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02333	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p>



	<p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p> <p>Prison gerrymandering robs home districts, typically urban centers, and neighborhoods with a large population of people of color, of vital representation and gives areas where prisons are housed, typically rural and white, disproportionate representation.</p>
c02334	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons. The number of prisoners housed in prisons here in my home state fluctuates dramatically; at times prisoners from out of state are temporarily housed here, and I have seen busloads of prisoners being taken from a prison nearby to be housed in another part of the state. Counting them as "residents" is totally inaccurate.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02335	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built in prison and therefore the count is not accurate.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02336	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p>

	<p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p> <p>This is 2016, not 1956!!</p>
c02337	<p>It is time to respect and count each person rather than group for political reasons.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02338	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p> <p>Further, when Prisoners are release back into their communities they are denied voting rights, housing, jobs, education. Allowing these communities that house prisoners to receive the benefits denial the actual communities where they live when release from custody.</p> <p>We are going back to the time where landowners counted slaves as 3/5 as a person, but as a piece of property like cattle. The Census allocate resources , representation in state and federal government.</p> <p>Please stop this practice.</p>
c02339	<p>Please change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home</p>

	<p>addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>Do not shift counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02340	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is inaccurate and unwarranted. Other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons. Communities with high losses to the prison system need correct and accurate counts so they are able to receive representation. Please do not undermine democratic practice by stealing representation from impoverished urban populations most impacted by high crime rates in their communities.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02341	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained is illogical because most of them do not live and sleep "most of the time" in the facilities where they happen to be located on Census Day. People in the prison system are frequently transferred and usually do not remain at any particular facility for even year.</p> <p>The Bureau's application of "usual residence" concept is factually inconsistent. There are many</p>

	<p>examples of populations who are not counted where they "live and sleep most of the time." For example, members of Congress have the option of choosing whether they will be counted in D.C. or in their home district even though they live and sleep most of the time in D.C. Like incarcerated people, members of Congress are serving a time-limited term and are likely to return home where they have the most family and community ties.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02342	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair: in fact, people in other similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>Treating incarcerated people as though their home is the prison distorts democracy by shifting numbers from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained on Census Day is especially illogical because prisoners are often transferred to other locations within the year, not to mention those who are released well before the next Census!</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02343	<p>When I was in the service, absent from my home of record, I was counted in my home precinct. Most felons are not lifers and will return to their home precincts. I fail to see why they should be treated differently than others who are forced away from their permanent homes.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses. (I might agree that felons serving life w/o parole actually have established a new residence.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons giving those communities greater representation than the homes from which the prisoners have been taken.</p>

	<p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02344	<p>This practice could be called "gerrymandering on steroids." And it's another insult to the spirit of the law regarding voting standards &amp; practices.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02345	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p> <p><b>THIS IS WHAT WE CALL SYSTEMIC DISCRIMINATION.</b></p>
c02346	<p>It is imperative that you change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>There are so many things wrong with this practice I don't even know where to start.</p> <p>Those individuals behind bars are paying the price for the crimes they committed. They are denied their freedom, but no where in their sentencing does it state they must forfeit their right to claim a state, city, neighborhood, as their permanent resident.</p> <p>With the exception of those serving life without possibility of parole, each inmate should</p>

	<p>complete a census form that list the address they lived in when they were arrested.</p> <p>The current practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations-- temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address. These inmates are used as political pawns to beef up numbers in certain districts.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>You must change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02347	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>I urge you to change your practices before the next Census.</p>
c02348	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p> <p>I worked on the last Census as a follow-up enumerator, and I know how hard it is to get an accurate count of an area's residents. I saw how seriously the Census takes its mandate to provide accuracy. This issue is all about accuracy, and fair representation, and real democracy.</p>
c02349	<p>I urge you to change the practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p>

	<p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--such as temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change this practice before the next Census.</p>
c02350	<p>Please change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice doesn't make logical sense, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02351	<p>The practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses is biased and unfair. It reeks of the Founders outdated concept of counting slaves as 3/4 of a person. When we eliminated that oract</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02352	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses. This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address. This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02353	<p><b>I STRONGLY URGE YOU TO CHANGE YOUR PRACTICE OF COUNTING INCARCERATED PEOPLE AT PRISONS, INSTEAD OF THEIR HOME ADDRESSES.</b></p>

	<p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p><b>PLEASE CHANGE YOUR PRACTICE BEFORE THE NEXT CENSUS.</b></p>
c02354	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p> <p>key areas of concern in their most recent comments submitted to the Census Bureau:</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained is illogical because most of them do not live and sleep "most of the time" in the facilities where they happen to be located on Census Day. People in the prison system are frequently transferred and usually do not remain at any particular facility for even year. In Georgia, the average person in the state prison system has been transferred four times and with the median time each individual has served at his or her current facility is only nine months.</p> <p>The Bureau's application of "usual residence" concept is factually inconsistent. There are many examples of populations who are not counted where they "live and sleep most of the time." For example, members of Congress have the option of choosing whether they will be counted in D.C. or in their home district even though they live and sleep most of the time in D.C. Like incarcerated people, members of Congress are serving a time-limited term and are likely to return home where they have the most family and community ties.</p> <p>The inconsistency of the Bureau's application of the "usual residence" to incarcerated people raises troubling concern about the role of race and class in the Bureau's considerations. Of the</p>



	<p>populations that are not held to same "usual residence" standard as incarcerated persons, members are overwhelmingly white and come from economically privileged backgrounds. Congress, for instance, is about 80% white and make a base income of \$174,000. Due to noted inequality in the justice system, African Americans and Latinos make up 60% of the incarcerated population and have a median annual income of just \$19,185 prior to their incarceration. Counting incarcerated people where they are detained instead of at their home addresses may contribute to unlawful gerrymandering and vote dilution. In 2000, some counties were reported to be growing, but in fact had just expanded prison populations. Given that state and local governments use Census data to redistrict for voting purposes, the current method of counting prisons as "usual residence" may contribute to potential violations of the "one person, one vote" standard. Proposed residence rules would not only create inaccurate census but also further contribute to systematic racial inequity.</p>
c02355	<p>In keeping up a practice of disallowing a prison's population from exercising its individuals' rites, and so then allow voting registration at the imprisoned individual's actual home address. And not the address at the time of census taking. Then that individual (prisoner) could perform a service to his home town or city, by having his vote or presence being counted as relevant there. And not as a statistical count in an area or place where in all likelihood the political class of that district is using that prisoner to bolster its own successes.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>And as this is so then I recommend inclusivity be extended to people in incarceration too, due to this being a humane and frankly correct aspect I believe, in the rights of any individual. Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02356	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>

	<p>It's time to put an end to the Republicans' agenda of achieving through gerrymandering what they cannot achieve at the ballot box.</p>
c02357	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--e.g., legislators and boarding school students-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02358	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting imprisoned people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02359	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons. Really, this shouldn't even be a "thing" now. The many ways of gerry-mandering are ridiculous. Please. Voting is a right and a privilege.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02360	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary</p>

	<p>housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p> <p>(BTW, I used to work for the Bureau of Census in my home town of _____, Alaska.</p>
c02361	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>This also hurts people of color for they are being misrepresented elsewhere rather than their home origin.</p> <p>This also means misrepresentation when it comes to elections which matters the most when measuring the extent of true democracy. One person, one vote.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02362	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census, and if possible, show actual home addresses of incarcerated persons now, before the upcoming election. It's the right thing to do. Thank you.</p>

c02363	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02364	<p>I ask you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of at their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02365	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people where they are detained instead of at their home addresses may contribute to unlawful gerrymandering and vote dilution.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>The inconsistency of the Bureau's application of the "usual residence" to incarcerated people raises troubling concern about the role of race and class in the Bureau's considerations.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c02366	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their</p>

	<p>home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p> <p>Corporations shouldn't profit off of crime.</p>
c02367	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p> <p>Prisoners can't vote. This makes no sense!!!!</p>
c02368	<p>Incarcerated people are being counted in the wrong places--the place of their detainment at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address. This is just one of many injustices caused by the rise in mass incarceration which causes a distortion of political representation. This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines "usual residence" as the place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents</p>

	of correctional facilities.
c02369	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>With the very close elections I have witnessed in my life, I think your practice deserves some reconsideration. The 2016 election should not be swayed by the strategic placement of prison facilities by people in charge that have written rules for their personal benefit with very little to no ...I am guessing .... consideration for whole of America.</p>
c02370	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. I feel strongly that even people in jail or prison should be counted in the communities that are their real homes.</p>
c02371	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p>

	<p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02372	<p>I am writing in regard to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Your definition of “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time is being unfairly applied. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02373	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the placemats where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02374	<p>This comment is in regard to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I am writing to you as an educator who was surprised to learn about the strange proposal or practice to count inmates as "residents" of a community.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people. As this proposed rule clearly will affect population numbers that will be used to assign local, state and national representation it is completely inappropriate. Inmates do not vote. They have no</p>

	<p>voice in their "community" - the town, city, county or state where they reside at that moment. In fact, that particular entity probably has no effect on them or expense linked to them as they are under the auspices of a local, state or Federal prison administration. It is ridiculous and weighs against the great majority of communities in which adults have the right to vote. It offers unmerited weight to some rural communities and decreases the representational weight of otherwise similar rural communities along with suburbs, towns and cities.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>I began my teaching career on _____, in New York City. When I was there the prison administration had a goal of moving inmates through their facility as fast as possible. So many "residents" were there for only 24 to 48 hours. Others for a week or two. My class turnover was constant. The prisons of _____ cannot be considered a "home" where "residents" are counted. The inmates should instead be counted along with their families or other people they live with in their home communities or neighborhoods. But that is an urban situation. I believe that the majority of US inmates are housed in rural communities where prisons have been placed to provide isolation for security reasons and to provide jobs in depressed rural communities.</p> <p>It simply does not make sense to count inmates of "residents" of a county, city, town, or even a state when considering Federal institutions.</p>
c02375	<p>This comment is in regard to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines "usual residence" as the place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time". Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02376	<p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. Formerly incarcerated people will return home to their community upon release, therefore, they should be counted there.</p>
c02377	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated</p>



	<p>people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>The recent reports on these being bet yet another money maker for 'retired' DOJ senior managers is repulsive. The industry is afloat in money while prisoners go without medical help. Probably call themselves 'good Christians' too</p>
c02378	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Part of the purpose of the census population counting is for determining distribution of federal funds for various programs. Clearly, by counting those incarcerated, funds are not being distributed appropriately. Moreover, the various representatives in local state and federal government may not really represent the incarcerated populations with regard to political matters. Most incarcerated people do not have the right to vote while in prison, and do not get this right back once they have served their time and get released. This seems very unfair.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02379	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps</p>

	<p>most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF INTERRELATED COMPETING "GOODS" BUT THE COMMON GOOD 90% OF THE TIME LOSES OUT TO SHORT TERM SUBJECTIVE SPECIAL INTEREST GOALS WHEN THE MAJORITY OF ALL PEOPLE WORLDWIDE SURVEYED BELIEVE ABOUT 85% OF ALL PEOPLE ARE GOOD AND WOULD WORK FOR THE COMMON GOOD IF THERE WERE A LEVEL PLAYING FIELD. ONE 6 YEAR TERM LIMITS FOR CONGRESS IS THE MOST EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE WAY TO LEVEL THE PLAYING FIELD. EVEN THE POWERS THAT BE WILL BE BETTER OFF BECAUSE FREE PEOPLE, WITH A LEVEL PLAYING FIELD, PRODUCE MORE, KEEP MORE AND SHARE MORE.</p>
c02380	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people. I urge you to revise the current practice of counting incarcerated and detained people as residents where they are detained.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02381	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. There is no good reason for the Bureau to create an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p>

	<p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02382	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. Please take action on this...</p>
c02383	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people. I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>This wrecks of high finance tax dodging tactics employed by the GB's who benefit from these anamolllies within our screwed up legislative system. We need to have standard best practices that take the cheating out of beating the system. Dontchya think?</p>
c02384	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p>

	<p>This is completely illogical!</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02385	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. It makes a mockery of equal representation and amounts to gerrymandering.</p>
c02386	<p>My comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02387	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people. The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. Your practice seems so I democratic!! What are you thinking??</p>

c02388	<p>This comment applies to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Even though many prison stays are for less than a year, the Bureau continues to carve out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02389	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people. Is it not true that many, or most, incarcerated people are not eligible to vote?</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02390	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. Thank you.</p>
c02391	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in</p>

	<p>second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Counting a prisoner's jail or prison as the residence address is not accurate. By allowing this practice, the result is unequal representation in Congress. It is one thing to count them, but their residence address should be from the place where they resided prior to incarceration.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02392	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>The (nonvoting) prison population of my home county of _____, TN, severely distorts fair representation within county government, giving far too much power to the county seat near which a large privately operated state prison is located.</p>
c02393	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>

	<p>Since criminal can not legally vote then how can the legally be counted as part of the population for determining the voting population for a given area?</p>
c02394	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. These citizens did not choose the correctional facility as their residence. They usually have family living in another location and may own a residence and other property elsewhere, giving them valid interest in politics in their home district.</p>
c02395	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. It's just wrong, so fix it!!</p>
c02396	<p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of the county they came from, not the county the correctional facility is in.</p> <p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p>

	<p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02397	<p>I believe that the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people which defines "usual residence" as the place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. A prison stay may easily be for a matter of months; many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. As a former California prosecutor, I am aware that in California, a prisoner granted parole is typically ordered to report to a parole officer in the county of his or her residence at the time of arrest. The time in prison is treated as an involuntary interruption. When a prisoner completes his or her term, they are not usually released directly from prison to the local community, but are typically bused back to the County in which they were arrested.</p> <p>As most prisons are located away from major population centers, counting people where they are being held at the discretion of the government artificially bolsters the political power of the prisons' regions, diluting that of the more urban areas where the majority of prisoners would have been arrested. This is undemocratic, counting people where the government has chosen to place them rather than where individuals have chosen to be.</p> <p>It doesn't take much imagination to consider a scenario in which a rural community offers incentives to have a new prison placed locally to boost the population counted by the census, thus increasing their political power.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02398	<p>This comment is in regard to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines "usual residence" as the place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time.' Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year, and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents</p>



	of correctional facilities. Thank you.
c02399	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p><b>ALL gerrymandering needs to be illegal!!</b></p>
c02400	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people. I volunteer at a correction facility in Colorado, working with inmates, and know from experience that they, like all other people who live for awhile away from home, are very concerned about family, community and the country's well-being.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02401	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p>

	<p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>Simply put, the current methodology is gerrymandering on steroids. Not only are the districts with prisons overstated in population, these same prisoners can not vote for their choice of representation.</p>
c02402	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people. This is not about doing the easy thing. It is about doing the right thing.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02403	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>These people do not have a choice as to where they eat and sleep.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02404	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Why is a practice that is so blatantly dishonest allowed to continue? More importantly, why was it allowed to begin in the first place? You know better than to allow this. We know better, too, &amp; we</p>

	<p>are watching &amp; expecting you to end this gerrymandering immediately.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02405	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an immoral, unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02406	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I DEMAND you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>Here is just this one American who is so sick and tired of all the lies, treachery and pretend Christians who have not only ignored "We The People" you have the audacity to ignore the</p>

	<p>Constitution of the United States of America.</p> <p>I sincerely suggest that you take the time to reread the Declaration of Independence. "We The People" aren't just angry, we are ready, willing and able to take back our Government that is NO LONGER WORKING FOR 99% OF US and has become a Tyranny.</p> <p>I am sickened by the thought that 1% of you hold more wealth than the rest of the entire 99% of us and even that isn't enough for you greedy, unconscionable NON AMERICANS by your ACTIONS which speak louder than words.</p> <p>Right now only one in every three Americans have the GUARANTEE OF CLEAN DRINKING WATER. We have Governors who are POISONING THE VERY CITIZENS THEY SWORE AN OATH TO PROTECT! There's Governor Snyder of Michigan, Governor Mccrory of North Carolina and please let's not forget Governor Scott of Florida who wants to FRACK and DESTROY OUR CLEAN DRINKING WATER !</p> <p>You all think it's fine to speak badly about the poor, elderly, TEACHERS, UNIONS, mentally ill and let's not forget the five million or more CHILDREN THAT ARE GOING HUNGRY EVERY DAY in this which USED to be the GREATEST NATION ON EARTH. How DARE YOU!</p> <p>To all the true Christians remember the ONLY GROUP that JESUS EVER SPOKE BADLY ABOUT were the MONEY LENDERS in the Temple. That's right ,the RICH 1% were the only group that DISGUSTED JESUS. I suggest you check your conscience and GIVE BACK ALL THAT YOU HAVE TAKEN FROM "WE THE PEOPLE" IMMEDIATELY or suffer the consequences in HELL FOR ETERNITY.</p>
c02407	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines "usual residence" as the place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. This is much like when slaves were counted (well, not as a whole human</p>

	<p>being, but as 3/5 of a human being) in determining state populations for the House of Representatives when they could not vote.</p> <p>When asked where their home is, no prisoner would cite their prison--they would cite the town or city they came from. It is in their home district that they should be counted.</p>
c02408	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I spend 4 nights a week in a one bedroom apartment in _____, NYC, but I choose to consider that I live and vote in _____, CT. This is where my family lives. I happen to have to spend time in NYC to earn a living to support us. Should I be mandated to claim I live in NYC?</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02409	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained and illogical exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02410	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps</p>

	<p>most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. It is not only patently inaccurate but also subject to exploitation to accomplish gerrymandering in regions where some kinds of citizens are overly-represented I the prison populations, leading to dilution of their Constitutionally guaranteed voting power.</p>
c02411	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. This could also possibly give the impression that prisoners could be sent to prisons depending on their party affiliation, thus skewering the numbers even further. If a person is allowed to vote, it should always be his home address, especially if that was his address before he was incarcerated and will be once he is released. Quit gerrymandering with voting districts for any reason. There is never any legitimate reason. All lines should be based on neighborhoods, physical landmarks, and common sense and simplicity, not underhanded, ulterior motives and certainly not because someone is temporarily displace for any reason. His home is his home.</p>

c02412	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people. This reminds me of the practice of counting slaves as 3/5th of a person before the Civil War for purposes of representation in the U. S. House Representatives.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02413	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02414	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. They're not voters and are there against their will. That's just against the</p>

	American People. Do what is right and this is so wrong.
c02415	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people. This 'prison gerrymandering ' is skewing equal representation &amp; democracy.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02416	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. Prison gerrymandering robs home districts, typically urban centers, and neighborhoods with a large population of people of color, of vital representation and gives areas where prisons are housed, typically rural and white.</p>
c02417	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>Currently, the US Census Bureau is counting incarcerated people in a way that allows over 2</p>



	<p>million people to be misrepresented in districts they have no connection to.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are being counted in the wrong places--the place of their detainment at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address, where they will return when they are released. This is just one of many injustices caused by the rise in mass incarceration which causes a distortion of political representation.</p> <p>Prison gerrymandering robs home districts, typically urban centers, and neighborhoods with a large population of people of color, of vital representation and gives areas where prisons are housed, typically rural and white, disproportionate representation.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02418	<p>Common sense says the current residence rules in use today are wrong when it comes to prisons.</p> <p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines "usual residence" as the place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02419	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines "usual residence" as the place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p>

	<p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>Currently, the US Census Bureau is counting incarcerated people incorrectly and the implications for our democracy are huge--over 2 million people misrepresented in districts they have no connection to.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are being counted in the wrong places--the place of their detainment at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address. This is just one of many injustices caused by the rise in mass incarceration which causes a distortion of political representation.</p>
c02420	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines "usual residence" as the place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>You know this is the right thing to do.</p>
c02421	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines "usual residence" as the place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>We deserve better from our government.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>

c02422	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>Prison gerrymandering robs home districts, typically urban centers, and neighborhoods with a large population of people of color, of vital representation and gives areas where prisons are housed, typically rural and white, disproportionate representation. It's a violation of equal representation, plain and simple.</p>
c02423	<p>Some ideas are just bad ... and governmental gerrymandering (purposeful or not) is one of them.</p> <p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02424	<p>Please stop the nonsensical gerrymandering! This is a ridiculous practice.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p>

	<p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02425	<p>I OWN A SMALL AUTO REPAIR SHOP. This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02426	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>While incarcerated, prisoners cannot vote. Therefore prison gerrymandering makes no sense.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities...or change the rules to let prisoners vote in the district of their imprisonment.</p>
c02427	<p>Gerrymandering is already a big enough problem. Please do not add to unfair discrimination for the populations of local areas.</p> <p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison</p>

	<p>stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02428	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. A more logical approach would be to default “usual residence” as the place where a person was registered to vote or failing that where they lived prior to being incarcerated.</p>
c02429	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>This rule causes artificial increases in population for areas with prisons.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The main purpose of this rule appears to be manipulation of district boundaries for political purposes.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02430	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p>

	<p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02431	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I strongly urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. Thank you very much.</p>
c02432	<p>This comment is in regards to the residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02433	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people. They should be registered to vote ONLY in their home districts.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the</p>

	<p>same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02434	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time”. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>We urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02435	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The practice of counting prisoners as residents at their facilities rather than at their permanent home addresses completely distorts the purpose &amp; process of using a census in a democracy.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02436	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p>

	<p>As an American who is concerned about attempts to game our elections, I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02437	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>"Figures don't lie, but liars sure can figure." - Pres. Harry Truman</p>
c02438	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02439	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p>



	<p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p> <p>Even though 5 million more people voted for Democrats than Republicans for congress in the last election, Republicans won the seats due to Gerrymandering. This is not DEMOCRACY. So get honest and get something done.</p>
c02440	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities. This really is not at all hard to understand...</p>
c02441	<p>Also, to lawmakers: Prisoners are not allowed to vote but if they were allowed absentee or daytime balloting they'd have opportunity to become better citizens of their community!</p> <p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c02442_ c02444	<p>I believe that the proposal released by the U.S. Census Bureau released on how to implement residence guidelines for the 2020 Census must be changed! Unless this proposal is changed to count incarcerated persons at home in the 2020 Census, you will be ignoring overwhelming public input supporting a change in how incarcerated persons are counted in the Census. I am profoundly disappointed by the Census Bureau proposal to again count nearly 2 million people in the wrong place on Census day. Continuing this outdated practice will ensure an inaccurate 2020 Census and another decade of prison gerrymandering. Counting incarcerated people as if they were</p>

	<p>residents of the correctional facility makes the Census less accurate for everyone: rural and urban communities; incarcerated persons and their families; governmental authorities trying to draw accurate redistricting plans; researchers trying to understand the demographics of local communities. If the proposal is not changed, it will give extra representation to the communities that host the prisons and dilute the representation of everyone else. This is harmful to rural communities that contain large prisons, because it seriously distorts redistricting at the local level of county commissions, city councils, and school boards. It also harms urban communities by not crediting them with the incarcerated population whose legal residence never changed. Another reason is that counting incarcerated people at the location of the facility reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color. For example, because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. Failure to update residence rules is also creating legal problems because federal courts have started to recognize that the Bureau's prison count can result in constitutional violations of one person, one vote requirements. There have already been successful Equal Protection challenges to prison gerrymandering in federal district courts in Jefferson County Florida and Cranston Rhode Island. The Bureau's failure to change the way it counts incarcerated populations will ensure that these constitutional challenges continue into the coming decade.</p>
<p>c02445- c02827</p>	<p>I am contacting you to express concern for the nationwide manipulation of elections in the United States that is made possible under the Census Bureau rules proposal related to "prison-based gerrymandering."</p> <p>The new proposal to continue this longstanding practice allows officials to count incarcerated persons as "residents" of the districts where they are imprisoned, though they are not allowed to actually vote while in prison.</p> <p>By designating a prison cell as a residence, the Census Bureau ensures that unfairness will define the redistricting process. This is unacceptable.</p> <p>The Census Bureau needs to update their rules to empower, not hurt minority communities unfairly over-represented in U.S. prisons.</p>
<p>c02828- c03094</p>	<p>Counting incarcerated people as "residents" of the correctional facility they are housed in at the time of the Census makes the Census less accurate for everyone: rural and urban communities; incarcerated people and their families; governmental authorities trying to draw accurate redistricting plans; researchers trying to understand the demographics of local communities. As a concerned citizen I urge you to reconsider your counting methods around prisoners and instead count them in their home communities to ensure democratic, proportional representation.</p>
<p>c03095- c03368</p>	<p>Counting prisoners at incarceration facilities will distort democracy by padding the population counts of communities with prisons. When state and local officials use the Census Bureau's prison count data attributing "residence" to the prison, they give extra representation to the communities that host the prisons and dilute the representation of everyone else.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at the location of the facility reduces the accuracy of the data</p>

	<p>about communities of color and undercuts the representation of these real communities. For example, because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. The communities they will return to face underrepresentation because of this misguided count.</p> <p>This practice is also harmful to rural communities that contain large prisons, because it seriously distorts redistricting at the local level of county commissions, city councils, and school boards.</p> <p>Please adjust your methods before the next Census.</p>
c03369-c03668	<p>I'm writing today to express displeasure with the practice of counting incarcerated people where they confined at the time of the census, rather than their permanent address.</p> <p>This practice distorts our democracy by inflating population counts in areas where prisoners have no connection to the community they counted are in. Instead, they should be counted at their permanent address in the community they will return to after their period of incarceration ends.</p> <p>Most prisoners serve terms shorter than the duration of the census, and during their incarceration are often moved to multiple facilities. These facts create a real distortion of where people are and will be for the period between census counts.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider the method of calculation used to record incarcerated people.</p>
c03669-c03799	<p>Addressing the U.S Census Bureau regarding the Census count of prisoners—</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address and the communities they will return to after their sentence has been served.</p> <p>The practice of counting prison inmates as local residents in the prison area dilutes the clout of voters in other districts without prisons. And, given the demographics of incarcerated populations which are disproportionately heavy with people of color these prison-gerrymandered districts claim political representation from already marginalized communities of color.</p>
c03800-c04076	<p>Counting incarcerated people in the facility of detainment at the time of the Census creates an inaccurate data set for the ten years between census and therefore distorts democracy and representation.</p>

	<p>According to the United States Sentencing Commission, more than 50% of federal prisoners serve less than five years. In states across the country, most prisoners serve short sentences--averaging three years--and are moved around often during that time. In Rhode Island, the average is 100 days. In Georgia, the average prisoner is transferred four times. In New York, the median average for time in a facility is seven months.</p> <p>By counting incarcerated people in any of these temporary facilities instead of their permanent addresses, the Census is providing an inaccurate count that will have longstanding implications for the communities being misrepresented.</p> <p>I urge you to reconsider data collection methods and count incarcerated people at their permanent address which is often required by correctional facilities.</p>
c04077-c04347	<p>I'm submitting a comment regarding how the Census Bureau counts incarcerated people. I urge you count prisoners like other populations--military deployed overseas, juveniles in treatment centers, temporary residents, vacationers and others who are counted at their home location rather than the area they are at the time of the Census.</p> <p>Requiring incarcerated people to be counted in their temporary place of confinement skew representational data used to determine electoral districts and shifts populations from the communities they actually interact with and will return to.</p> <p>Please change your methodology.</p>
c04348-c04610	<p>As a concerned citizen I urge you to count incarcerated people at their permanent address, instead of at detention facilities.</p> <p>As the Census Bureau is required to count everyone in the U.S. it is a misrepresentation to inflate Census numbers around prisons and count people outside of their permanent address. States across the country are taking steps to prevent redistricting based on incarcerated populations. The Census Bureau can contribute to this growing movement by counting people at the address they will return to, rather than the community they are being incarcerated in.</p> <p>Please revise your rules before the next Census.</p>
c04611-c04862	<p>I am writing to express concern about the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations." It is my understanding that the Census Bureau plans to count incarcerated persons where they are confined, rather than their permanent address. Doing so would lead to an inaccurate 2020 Census -- distorting democracy and hindering equal</p>

	<p>representation.</p> <p>Many incarcerated persons move from facility to facility while they are serving time. Counting them in a district where they may only be for a few months of the year is at odds with how you count other similarly situated persons, such as someone who spends the summer at a vacation home and lives elsewhere full-time.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c04863-c06423	<p>I've recently learned that the Census Bureau plans to continue the inaccurate and outdated practice of counting incarcerated persons as "residents" of the prison location instead of their home communities. I'm writing to ask that the Census Bureau end this practice as it is inherently racist.</p> <p>Counting inmates where they are incarcerated reduces the accuracy of Census data about communities of color and skews data in predominantly white, rural communities. Because African-Americans and Latinos are disproportionately incarcerated, counting incarcerated people in the wrong location is particularly bad for proper representation of African-American and Latino communities. It shifts representation away from urban, African-American and Latino communities towards white, rural communities.</p> <p>The impact of the Census is too great to continue using outdated and inaccurate methods for counting. Please eliminate prison-based gerrymandering for the 2020 Census and beyond.</p>
c06424-c07529	<p>I am concerned with the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people. Representative democracy is rooted in the idea that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>Some states, such as California, and municipalities like Calhoun County, GA have already taken steps to outlaw this harmful practice, creating an absurd dynamic where equal representation is only extended to those lucky enough to live in certain locations. The Census Bureau should take the steps necessary to end prison-based gerrymandering as a practice nationally and permanently.</p>
c07530-c09143	<p>This message is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed plan to count inmates at their confinement facility rather than their permanent address. I believe this proposal to be outdated</p>

	<p>and inaccurate and encourage you to not continue this practice for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>The incarcerated population in the U.S. has more than quadrupled since the 1980s -- to now over two million people. The vast majority of inmates will ultimately return to their home communities, which are likely nowhere near where they were incarcerated. How this population is counted has enormous implications for representational government.</p> <p>I hope the Census Bureau changes the proposed plan to continue prison-based gerrymandering and moves towards a model that better serves communities.</p>
c09144-c09277	<p>Addressing the U.S Census Bureau regarding the Census count of prisoners—</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address and the communities they will return to after their sentence has been served.</p> <p>The practice of counting prison inmates as local residents in the prison area dilutes the clout of voters in other districts without prisons. And, given the demographics of incarcerated populations which are disproportionately heavy with people of color these prison-gerrymandered districts remove proportional representation from already marginalized communities of color. Instead, shifting representation to communities that are not connected to or reflective of the prison population.</p>
c09278-c10619	<p>Americans are becoming fully aware of the problems created by mass incarceration, including the practice of prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>The census can end the misrepresentation of incarcerated people by counting prisoners at their permanent home address--where they will return after their time is served to live with their families and community.</p> <p>By counting prisoners outside of their permanent address, the Census is wrongly allowing misrepresentation to influence political power. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>
c10620-c11578	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the</p>

	<p>same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
c11579-c12948	<p>I am writing today to express my concern over the proposed residence rules for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Prisons and jails are not permanent residences. The people who are housed in correctional facilities are done so against their will and with no autonomy. Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent.</p> <p>Incarcerated people do have permanent residences where their families and communities reside. It is there, where they are most likely to return after serving time, that they should be counted. Counting inmates as residents in another legislative district deprives their home area of proper representation and inflates representation in that temporary area.</p> <p>Their home residence, not their temporary one, is where incarcerated persons should be counted.</p>
c12949-c14243	<p>It's time to change the way the Census counts incarcerated people--they should be counted at their permanent address, not the prison they are temporarily located in.</p> <p>With the recent announcement that the Department of Justice will no longer use private prisons, we see that the government and society are beginning to look at the problems of mass incarceration in a different light.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can be a leader in this societal shift to restore the rights and correct the injustices brought on by the rise of mass incarceration.</p> <p>The Census Bureau can count incarcerated people at their permanent address to give the communities most affected by mass incarceration their proper political representation. Please do the right thing--count prisoners at their permanent addresses and give communities the representation they deserve.</p>
c14244-c15601	<p>While prison inmates are barred from voting in most states, they are still typically counted as "residents" of the district where they are being incarcerated.</p> <p>This practice artificially inflates the political power of what are mostly rural white districts and</p>

	<p>diminishes the power of the mainly urban, Black and Latino districts that most inmates call home.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons in their home districts and end prison-based gerrymandering nationally.</p>
c15602-c19629	<p>Please end the woefully inaccurate process of counting incarcerated people at prisons for the 2020 Census.</p> <p>Incarcerated people should be counted at their permanent address. This is where they will return after their period of temporary incarceration to rejoin their family and community.</p> <p>By not counting them there, the Census Bureau is aiding a transfer of political power from the prisoners home community to a community they do not belong to or interact with.</p> <p>The current procedure often results in shifting political representation from communities of color, to rural white areas to the detriment of all involved. The Census Bureau should change this practice.</p>
c19630-c18233-	<p>I urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home address, rather than at the facility where they are incarcerated on Census day.</p> <p>Incarcerated persons are often moved between facilities, making their stay temporary, not permanent. Many inmates are transferred between facilities multiple times a year.</p> <p>While an incarcerated person is shuffled throughout a number of facilities over the course of their incarceration, they will ultimately return to their home communities. These permanent residences -- where they are part of the community -- are where they should be counted.</p> <p>I question the difference the Census has made between the transient nature of incarcerated persons and other, similarly positioned population such as deployed overseas military or juveniles staying in residential treatment centers. It seems to be a distinction without a difference.</p> <p>Please count incarcerated people as residents of their home address.</p>
c18234-c19564	<p>U.S. Census Bureau 2020 residency rules—</p> <p>I'm writing to express my concern over the proposal to continue inaccurately counting incarcerated people at their temporary place of incarceration, rather than their permanent home address.</p>



	<p>By miscounting people at prisons, political representation is being removed from the incarcerated person's permanent home community and transferred to a community they do not represent, interact with, or live in.</p> <p>Please end this inaccurate and wrong practice so that communities have accurate representation.</p>
c19565-c20841	<p>I am writing today to urge the Census Bureau to count incarcerated persons at their permanent home address.</p> <p>When state and local governments use Census data to draw legislative districts. But if the Census counts prisoners in the wrong location, then the data is incorrect and it distorts representative democracy.</p> <p>Prison-based gerrymandering violates the constitutional principle of “One Person, One Vote.” The Supreme Court requires districts to be based on equal population in order to give each resident the same access to government. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the prison location, even though they can’t vote and aren’t a part of the surrounding community, negatively impacts democracy.</p>
c20842-c22080	<p>I am writing in response to the Census Bureau’s federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule as applied to incarcerated persons.</p> <p>Counting incarcerated people at their temporary location inflates the political power of people who live near prisons. As those counts are used to draw electoral districts, this practice has a serious impact on representational democracy.</p> <p>The best data for redistricting requires the Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home addresses.</p> <p>A strong democracy depends on a population count that accurately represents all communities. Please count prisoners at their permanent home location.</p>
c22081-c23920	<p>Addressing the Census Bureau on the 2020 residency rules:</p> <p>The census count is critical for representation and counting incarcerated people in facilities takes representation away from home communities--mainly low income or communities of color.</p> <p>Please ensure an accurate census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent address.</p>

	This will ensure a more just democracy and representation for communities.
c23921- c25805	<p>I am writing in regards to the proposed "2020 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations."</p> <p>Representative democracy is grounded in the ethos that equal numbers of people should have equal influence over the legislative process. Prison-based gerrymandering distorts the process and moves electoral power away from urban communities of color towards rural white communities.</p> <p>I urge you to count incarcerated persons at their permanent address rather than their place of confinement at the time of the Census.</p>
c25806- c27654	<p>I support changing the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p> <p>The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms urban Black and Latino communities.</p> <p>Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c27655- c29437	<p>I urge you to change your practice of counting incarcerated people at prisons, instead of their home addresses.</p> <p>This practice is outdated and unfair, as many other people in similar situations--temporary housing-- are allowed to use their permanent address.</p> <p>This miscount distorts democracy by shifting counts from home communities to communities built on prisons.</p> <p>Please change your practice before the next Census.</p>
c29438- c30305	<p>This comment is in regards to the Census Bureau's proposed residence rule for incarcerated people.</p> <p>The Census Bureau defines "usual residence" as the place where a person "eats and sleeps most of the time. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many prisoners are housed in multiple facilities within the</p>

	<p>same year. But the Bureau still carves out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people.</p> <p>I urge you to end the inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of correctional facilities.</p>
	<p>Note: This comment is the introductory text that accompanied comments 30306 through 77955.</p> <p>I am the _____ for CREDO Action, a social change network of 4 million activists, made possible by the revenues of our mobile phone company, CREDO Mobile.</p> <p>Attached please find 47,677 individual public comments collected online by CREDO Action for submission to the comment period on the proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations. Individual comments may differ throughout, although the majority read as follows:</p> <p>"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p> <p>Treating incarcerated people as residents of prisons is outdated, inaccurate, and unfair. When government officials use census data with these padded population numbers, they're shifting representation and therefore shifting political influence from home communities to prison communities. This primarily harms communities of color, particularly African-American and Latino communities that bear the brunt of disproportionate incarceration rates and a broken criminal justice system.</p> <p>Last year, when the Census Bureau solicited public comments on how to implement residence guidelines for the 2020 census, the majority of comments were about how incarcerated people are counted, and more than 95 percent of those expressed clear opposition to prison-based gerrymandering. But the recently released draft guidelines for 2020 keep it in effect. Our members urge the Bureau to reconsider its decision and end prison gerrymandering for the 2020 census.</p>
c30306-c30307	<p>I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they are on Census Day. It harms communities of color. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison address.</p>
c30308-c30309	<p>"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."</p>
c30310-c30311	<p>"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an</p>

	end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people as being at their home addresses , not prison addresses.”
c30312-c30316	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30317-c30318	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prisonbased gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30319-c30320	"I support changing the ’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on . The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30321-c30326	"I strongly support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30327-c30333	"We support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30334-c30335	Please ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30336	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. It was certainly not their choice to be there! The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30337	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice

	produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." Gerrymandering in any form is just wrong! This is still part of the Jim Crow mentality.....STOP IT NOW!
c30338	"The Census Bureau needs to change outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The distorting data thus produced paints an inaccurate picture of political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30339	Rat Bastards!!!! "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30340	Stop Gerrymandering of the prison population. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30341	"We need to be confident that the Census Bureau acts with integrity and produces valid and reliable data. Current methods do not produce externally valid data. I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30342	Irrational, unjust, anti-democracy, and many other similar terms describe your gerrymandered counting practice. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30343	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. It is also an easy

	way to manipulate the districts by deciding how many prisoners will be placed in which prisons. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30344	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Furthermore, once inmates have 'paid their debt to society' they are routinely denied the right to vote. This system reminds me of the Articles of Confederation, in which slaves were counted as 3/5 of a person but were denied even 3/5 of the rights accorded white citizens, or at least white men.
c30345	If I were visiting a friend across the country and the census worker came to the door, would I be counted as living there? I hope not. I know prisoners aren't "visiting," but the prison is also not their "residence." "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30346	You can be better than this. I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.
c30347	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Instead of using the prison as the residence the Census Bureau should use the residence at the time of arrest since this is where the inmate will probably return to.
c30348	It is beyond the time when this ill representation should be corrected. We need publicly sponsored correctional facilities so that voter can more easily press for the needed reforms.
c30349	I know that the practice of counting prisoners as residents of the location where they are imprisoned at the time of a Census is not actually gerrymandering, as it has been called by some, because it is not a premeditated attempt to distort a balanced representation of the people of a given by congressmen for political purposes. However, in actuality it has the same effect,

	<p>particularly when a small community receives an inordinate amount of representation in government due to this practice. Furthermore, since prisons are generally located away from intensely populated areas and few are located in communities of a high concentration of African American or Hispanic persons and since the majority of prisoners of African American and Hispanic, by not considering prisoners as based in those communities of origin, these minority group communities receive inordinately less representation than they deserve. Therefore, I support changing this practice by the Census Bureau and instead assigning residency of prisoners for Census purposes either to the current location of their immediate families or, in the case where there is no immediate family, their last residency before entering prison. Thank you for your consideration.</p>
c30350	<p>I support changing the Census Bureau's practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home community, just like students and other groups are allowed. It is time to stop racially biased practices..</p>
c30351	<p>I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." I would like to add that counting incarcerated people at the prison address puts a drastic cut on funding for their home communities! I am also certain that this is known by your agency! This antiquated policy must be changed since it not only penalizes communities of color, but it also jeopardizes senior citizens and poor white people in those areas!!! This is not a color issue to me!!!! It is simply a skewing of statistics to suit politicians that want to get their "Pork Barrel" agendas past!!</p>
c30352	<p>I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. It's essential to end this discriminatory practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c30353	<p>"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.</p>
c30354	<p>Let's fix a big misrepresentation. I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c30355	<p>"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting</p>

	incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." If they don't have a permanent address, to use the place they consider their home.
c30356	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." I FAIL to understand how inmates are counted as part of the population when felons are not allowed to vote? their voting privileges are revoked. they are NOT residents, these are some of the very reasons this country is such an absolute mess.
c30357	"If I am living in a motel on census day, I am not counted as a resident of the community where the motel is located. It is not my permanent place of residence. If when incarcerated, prisoners lose voting rights, why should they be counted as constituents of a community that is not their permanent residence when they are denied full citizenship of that community and punished with "civil death." At the very least they should be able to retain their original community as permanent residence! This is a modern form of slavery and is quite frankly political maneuvering! Coming from a government office, this is unacceptable! I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30358	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." To do otherwise seems conniving and unfair. Please stop the gerrymandering and show prisoners as residents of their home areas instead of prisons.
c30359	Either we live in a democracy or we do not. Gerrymandering in all its forms says we do not. Ending prison-based gerrymandering is a declaration that our system is democratic. So END IT!
c30360	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice



	produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Anything that departs from the truth for second or hidden agendas solves nothing.
c30361	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be incarcerated on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30362	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people (many of whom can't vote) as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30363	Every day I am dually amazed and heart broken as I realize all they ways that people of color are systemically abused. "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30364	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this l.p. practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30365	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Prison-based gerrymandering creates districts with “phantom” constituents – where inmates, many of whom have been stripped of their right to vote – make up the bulk of the population. This distorts how legislative districts are drawn and violates the fundamental principle of one person, one vote. If the Bureau continues this practice, 2 million people will be counted in the wrong place in 2020, ensuring an inaccurate census and another decade of prison gerrymandering.
c30366	"The Census Bureau must change its outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting

	incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. The Census Bureau must bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30367	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” If they're in jail, they can't vote. Have a separate column for prisoners. Or better still, don't jail nonviolent criminals.
c30368	Historically, the Census Bureau has endeavored to collect and provide Congress, government agencies, and the public with the most accurate data possible, and this is Constitutionally required for the Decennial Census. "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. In no meaningful way do people behind bars LIVE in the town where the prison is located. Almost invariably their only involvement with the town is a fleeting glance from the bus taking them to prison, and it is generally doubtful if actual residents of the town would want them to vote in the town, let alone hold public office. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.
c30369	I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.
c30370	Incarcerated persons should be added to the census of the community where they were domiciled prior to entering jail or prison. Counting them in the locale where the prison is located distorts the census.
c30371	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. As imprisoned people cannot vote, their inclusion in the Census records gives the votes of non-imprisoned people in the prison's district and unfair weight. This miscounting has the same affect as the 3/5 compromise. We are better than that. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.

c30372	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." Having worked in social research, I have never understood this practice
c30373	Change the Census Bureau to count incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. End prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census
c30374	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Not to mention it's simply another underhanded ploy to gerrymander districts. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30375	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." The Census Bureau must end this form of institutional racism.
c30376	I add my voice to that of countless others that demand the Census Bureau stop contributing to the crisis of mass incarceration and voter disenfranchisement in the lives of African Americans and Latino/as in particular and people of color more generally -- ethno-racial groups that taken together comprise a disproportionate majority of imprisoned people. Census gerrymandering is an absolutely unjust practice that is directly rooted in the U.S.'s most oppressive, racist laws -- the 3/5ths "compromise" slavery era laws that counted enslaved blacks as 3/5ths of a (white) person even as the Constitution and slaveowning states defined slaves as property -- not people -- that possessed no citizenship rights or even personhood. Census counting prisoners -- including those that are not convicted of a crime but are incarcerated simply because they cannot afford to obtain adequate legal counsel -- as residents of the state in which they are incarcerated continues this slavery era racist practice. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30377	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting

	incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. We urge you to bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30378	Please change your practice of counting incarcerated people at their prison address to count them at their home address. This will make better representation of their actual homes and families.
c30379	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Because, really, it so obviously WRONG!
c30380	Not only have the republicans turned Florida into a prison state with 1 out of 10 Floridians incarcerated but now they're trying to screw Democrats by gerrymandering those very prison populations. It WILL be stopped. The Revolution has Begun! Bring an end NOW to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” You have no choice. The REVOLUTION has Begun!
c30381	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. Thank you for seriously considering my letter."
c30382	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their last home address, not at prison addresses.”
c30383	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” THIS SITUATION IS BORDERING ON INSANITY. THE TIME TO STOP THIS NONSENSE IS NOW !!!!!!!
c30384	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an

	end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." Don't be a part of the problem, be a part of the solution.
c30385	The Census Bureau should change it's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30386	"The present practice of counting inmates is akin to the 3/5 rule in the Constitution, giving misplaced voting power. I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30387	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." Where have all the adults gone?
c30388	Those in prison deserve to be represented by their home communities. Not by a community that is supported by their imprisonment. I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.
c30389	I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. Don't continue the unjust effects of racial gerrymandering in this country.
c30390	I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. This needs to change. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.

c30391	<p>"The substantial race-based distortions of the current census system should be changed. I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."</p>
c30392	<p>The Federal government is obligated to fairly represent all Americans, without bias. Census data is intended to be accurate, and requires uniform data collection for all populations, regardless of legal status. Electoral districts are established by state political influencers, and inaccurate Census data artificially 'justifies' and reinforces political gerrymandering, which is a violation of the founders' intent. I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c30393	<p>"I request that the Census Bureau count inmates as residents in their home district , not in the prison where they are incarcerated. Please consider changing the Bureau's outdated &amp; unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the prison on Census Day. This distorts population numbers since districts with prisons receive more than their fair share of aid&amp; practice produces bad data. Prison counties have outsized political weight due to, this counting method. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."</p>
c30394	<p>"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." _____ Credo Action speaks for me on this form of government based gerrymandering</p>
c30395	<p>"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. A case in point is that the Texas Criminal Justice System houses over 13,000 inmates from all over Texas in seven facilities in and around the small town of Huntsville, TX. These inmates are not residents of Huntsville, nor were they ever residents. The practice of census that includes these inmates as residents of that city and county give unwarranted political influence in the Texas State Legislature to politicians from the Huntsville community. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based</p>

	gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30396	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. A prison cell is not home for most prisoners, and shouldn't be registered as such in the census. Change this policy now.”
c30397	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Another 'under the radar' attempt to manipulate our 'democracy,'
c30398	Count incarcerated people at their home. I used to work for the Census and I know this issue is important.
c30399	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence and harms communities of color. Please end this prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home addresses, not prison.”
c30400	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” THIS IS A BIT LIKE 3/5THS OF A PERSON. THESE PEOPLE COUNT AS POPULATION FOR REPRESENTATION PURPOSES, YET THEY CANNOT VOTE! BETTER THEY ARE COUNTED IN THEIR HOME DISTRICTS SO "THOSE" NEIGHBORHOODS CAN GET INCREASED REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS AND A BETTER REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES AND AID TO IMPROVE THEIR LIVES!!!!
c30401	This is an unfair practice and the Census Bureau needs to end it. It makes little to no sense to count people who are temporarily displaced as residents of the jail in which they are incarcerated.
c30402	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms both communities. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting

	incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30403	We are watching! The census bureau must record prison inmates' home of record and not their prison location. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30404	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30405	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice harms communities of color. I request an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their last residence or community, not prison addresses.”
c30406	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” This change will also reduce the temptation to to incarcerate people of color and people living in poverty for political gain.
c30407	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” If they are in prison for at least another 10 years, interval that census data is released, then they can be counted where they live. If they can not vote, they why are they counted for delegate numbers to begin with?
c30408	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data and distorts political influence once again. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30409	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting



	incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” If boarding school students, military personnel and vacationers can call their permanent residence home, why shouldn't the incarcerated?
c30410	"I truly thought the bureau had more sense! Know I have just one more reason to distrust my own government. It is always thinking in political terms, not citizen terms. I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prisonbased gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30411	The current practice, counts the prison population as voters, when they aren't even allowed to vote. So this practice is totally bogus, along with being very unfair, especially to the POC, of whom a much larger percentage of their numbers are in prison. So you are in effect, taking away the voting power and the voice of these people out of their communities and where they live, and giving an unproportional amount to the residents where the prisons are located. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30412	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” We need to end ALL gerrymandering!
c30413	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Plus it just plain makes no sense whatever. You wouldn't count someone in a census who was staying for months in a hospital for an operation and therapy he couldn't get at home, would you? It's just utterly against all reason.
c30414	"It is time to change the Census Bureau's unethical, outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The

	practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30415	We need everyone to do their part to make sure our democracy stays fair. Be a patriot and protect the vote. "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30416	This is such a typical example of why people don't trust politicians. When will all this status quo political manipulation end? Not with wacky Mr. T or Old Gals Status Quo Club member Mz. H.
c30417	I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. Prison locations have nothing to do with where the prisoners actually live.
c30418	There are enough problems with gerrymandering without adding this gross misrepresentation. If they can't vote in that prison, they should be considered as residents at their listed home residence. Who benefits from all these technicalities that distort the picture gathered by the census? "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30419	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. Prisoners are often not residents of the area where they normally live. My black son, whose home is Maryland, should not be counted as a resident of a rural white area in Georgia, where voters have political views opposed to his. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30420	Please change the outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. This produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Stop prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30421	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting

incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” === WHEN THINGS LIKE THIS ARE DONE, THOSE DOING IT, KNOW BETTER THAN TO DO SUCH. THIS SHOULD RESULT IN A PROSECUTION FOR TREASON AGAINST THE US CONSTITUTION, WITH A CONSEQUENTIAL END, BEFORE A FIRING SQUAD. ANYTHING DONE TO HARM THE RIGHT TO VOTE, AND HAVE ALL VOTES COUNTED CORRECTLY, SHOULD BECOME PROSECUTIONS FOR TREASON. THOSE DOING IT, WOULD NOT WANT IT DONE TO THEM, SO THEY KNOW, AND SHOULD HAVE THIS RISK OF DEATH WHEN CAUGHT, BE CARRIED OUT WHERE WHAT THEY HAVE DONE IS PUT ONTO NATIONAL TV, ALONG WITH THE CARRYING OUT OF THE SENTENCE. THAT WOULD MAKE A GOOD SCARECROW FOR ANYONE ELSE, WANTING TO TAKE THE RISK. THAT THOSE WHO ARE IN STATE LEGISLATURES AND CONGRESS DOING THE SAME, SHOULD LOSE THEIR IMMUNITY AND BE PROSECUTED FOR TREASON TOO ... UNDER THE LEGAL CONCEPT OF: "GET'EM ALL"!!! American citizens are getting real tired of all of the political shenanigans done by both democrats and republicans. That is why Sanders went from zero to 88% as fast as he did, a rate that Hillary Clinton was not achieving, but challenged her candidacy ... so Democratic Political Machinery did some treachery, exposed through their sloppy email practices, reresulting in the resignations from Debbey Wasserman=Schultz and others, clearly showing that Sanders was treacherously being harmed by the democratic politicals, and most likely could have been the real democratic presidential candidate to change America. Hillary had to change course, but her positioning is troublesome, like Obama's TARP that gave money to the financial criminals to reward them for their crimes of treason, and his proposed TPP done in secret, by corporations, for corporations, piss on America and any other government, for corporate profit, fuck you all!!! ... payup fuckers!!! ... now!!! There often is time when use of improper language, that concepts are faster internalized by a listener or reader, because it gets to the point faster than nicey-nicey! That treacherous treason, remains treacherous treason, and is a crime to do, but it is done, because political criminals have bribed politicians to vote bad laws into effect, and vote good laws out. That it is time to have the American citizens take back American government, and next time, put more quality controls therein for elected politicians to insure that they remain honest, on-course for progress, or put to death to get rid of the bad apple criminals who attempt government by white collar crime approach. Usury Laws, or capping interest rates to 12% still had successful banks and other lenders, but when Usury Laws were trashed, interest rates have gone to 22% to 30%. Bankruptcy has been banned ... you lose your home, your home is flipped and sold to someone else, but you still have to pay. That America is being put into debt, so that nobody but the rich can

	<p>own property, making All Americans into renters, at the whim of the rich and government that has been criminally bought with bribes. That there is going to be a Second American Revolution, be it peaceful or forceful, that the rich will determine which way it will be by their actions taken. That President John Kennedy is often quoted: Essentially he said that you make a movement do good, but if you get into the way, that you deserve what you get. Most Americans want to work, to add their parts to the overall productivity of America, along with family values ... can you really find fault in what real Americans are all about? But for the greedy rich, doing things to fuck-over American citizens, with toxic mortgages, trashing usury laws, foreclosures on families to make them homeless after you have taken their down payments, that is theft and robbery by lopsided, lawyer constructed contracts correctly called TOXIC MORTGAGES. That there needs to be 100 million times more regulations against lawyer greed and lawyer treachery, to make them honest, and in good faith, or death ... if you cannot reform a criminal, you cannot reform a lawyer, banker, stock market, etc.!!! If you cannot reform it, kill it, makes sense if you never want it to come back into being again, ever, ever, ever again.</p>
c30422	<p>"I am a statistician working on international living standard surveys. I am amazed at the Census Bureau's practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."</p>
c30423	<p>The Census should consider counting those away from home at the time of the Census with a code for the reason, like traveling, working away, incarceration, etc. Historically, few people were away or were counted as at home anyway based on respondent report. Now, more are away. Exactly what being away means is up for debate, but it is important information that could effect electoral redistricting to get one person, one vote.</p>
c30424	<p>"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day, even though they are not allowed to vote. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."</p>
c30425	<p>As is obvious, people feel the system is rigged against them. It is time to change that or face much more anger and unrest. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."</p>
c30426	<p>A NO BRAINER" ..."I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair</p>

	practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30427	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice distorts political influence, and disproportionately impacts communities of color. Please end to this practice to ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30428	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Giving them a vote would be appropriate too, since more influence going to more needy neighborhoods would be good for democracy. An absentee ballot to their real home, or to the leafy white neighborhood they were gerrymandered into.
c30429	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison address.”
c30430	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison address.”
c30431	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”...Stench is palpable even at this distance.
c30432	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by COUNTING INCARCERATED PEOPLE AT THEIR HOME, not prison addresses.” Thank you.

c30433	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." The only people who "live at" the prison address are those incarcerated for life.
c30434	The more I learn about the ways politicians and lobbyists have perverted the political process the more horrified I become! "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30435	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." ANY judicial reform should NOT include letting the banks and Oil and gas Industry off the hook for any of their conduct.
c30436	My family and I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated and inaccurate, practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data and distorts political influence. It is unfair and harmful especially to communities of color. Please bring an end to prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. Thank you!
c30437	It's blatantly corrupt to count incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. It makes a mockery of incarcerated persons, their families and greater society. Please bring an end to prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses, and allow them to vote.
c30438	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." Not to mention that cons are not permitted to vote in most states.
c30439	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an

	end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” In this era of extremely rapid data collection, assessment, and query there is absolutely no excuse for this kind of sloppy association of humans per involuntary residence!
c30440	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. It's prison-based gerrymandering and it needs to end. Make the 2020 Census accurate by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses, at least those whom Nixon's politically begun, forever escalated drug war hasn't made homeless.”
c30441	The Census Bureau’s inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms equal protection. Please bring an end to this practice of prison based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.
c30442	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” God damn you racist assholes!
c30443	I can hardly believe this needs clarification and "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30444	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces inaccurate data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30445	"As a Christian Pastor, I strongly support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, unjust and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. If Americans who are students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address then this unfair, unjust practice must end. The practice produces bad data, distorts

	political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prisonbased gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30446	Singling out prisoners as opposed to students & those in the military is wrong & unfair. "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30447	Is this not the land of the free? Do we, as American citizens --- no, AS HUMAN BEINGS --- not deserve equality and justice? Do you think it is "just" that racial profiling and prejudices are allowed to influence our justice system? Do you think it is right for someone's race to influence the court's decisions? By continuing the practice of prison gerrymandering, you are perpetuating an environment were all humans are NOT equal. You are putting Caucasians, and your own personal gain, above all else. These disgusting acts of racism need to be stopped if we are ever going to make any progress as a society. Your selfish actions are destroying lives, causing unrest, and regressing all social progress we have made since the Civil Rights movement. We all bleed red. We were all born from the womb. All creation came together billions of years ago from a single source. We are all a part of this universe, and we are all one in creation. Please, for the sake of all that is, was, and will be, end this abhorrent practice. Accomplishing that, work to end the influence of racism and prejudice in our justice system.
c30448	I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. At best, it's undignified and pointless. At worst, it's cruel and inaccurate.
c30449	If the Census Bureau’s counts incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day, then laws should be in place to allow the prisoners to vote and have their votes count.
c30450	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Under the Common Law, Felony imprisonment was, and is still, Civil Death. The person was NOT a Citizen. Some States have REINSTATED citizenship, but I do not believe you should count for Voting people who cannot vote AND are Civilly Dead.
c30451	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice



	produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate and meaningful 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home addresses, not their prison addresses.”
c30452	It's the ultimate voter fraud! "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30453	I support changing the Census Bureau's unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place where they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color because people from those communities are unfairly over-represented in the prison population. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering, which probably was chosen in order to deprive those communities of representation - after all, boarding schools are not treated that way.. For the sake of a fair 2020 Census, please count incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.
c30454	I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they are on Census Day. It harms communities of color. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison address.
c30455	SHAMEFUL "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30456	This is an issue that should have been settled decades ago. Using inmates as citizens in a district is beyond wrong. It misrepresents the actual population. Inmates should be counted where they originally lived before incarceration. Many will be released and should be counted as part of the population in their original place of residence.
c30457	Don't be lazy. Make those numbers count for each individuals community, not the town of the penitentiary. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30458	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an

	end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." I have worked in demographics for many years and we have used the census data many times. This practice produces many hot spots when using the numbers for health analytics. Please use prisoners home addresses so that it does not distort real population densities.
c30459	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." That is actually a racist practice, not just outdated.
c30460	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. The only people in prisons who should be counted as residing there are those under life sentences with no chance of parole. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30461	I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, unfair practice of counting jailed people as residents of the place they are on Census Day. It harms communities of color. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their actual home, not prison, address.
c30462	Prison populations should be treated exactly the same as the military, boarding school and travelling populations. This Prison population gerrymandering is incongruent with the true intent of the Census. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30463	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." Due to the fact that a large portion of the prison population are people of color, your current policy is also racist. Cut it out!
c30464	The Census Bureau should use the home address of incarcerated persons, not the address of the detention facility. Due to their typical loss of franchise under such conditions, political distortions can occur. Only those sentenced to life imprisonment could rightly be located by the Census

	Bureau as domiciled at the facility, all others are in a temporary location, and in many other cases, the Census Bureau does not locate persons by their temporary location, but by their domicile prior to their temporary location. To be fair, the Bureau must be consistent in this matter.
c30465	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." Only if a prisoner can vote at the prison address should that address be counted as their home address for purposes of locating representation.
c30466	Counting incarcerated people as residents of the city in which they are incarcerated produces inaccurate data. The Census Bureau has made accurate adjustments for students at Boarding Schools and for Military personnel who are temporarily residing in other locations that are not their "homes." Please make the same adjustments for incarcerated people for the 2020 Census.
c30467	It really is long past time that the census bureau knocks off this "nudge nudge wink wink" racist crap of counting people in prison in the county the prison is in. The people in the prison are at least mostly temporary inhabitants so adding them to the lily white rolls of the area they exist in really is just another way to take political power from people of color.
c30468	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." Please end this appalling practice.
c30469	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. These men and women do not have the right to vote. They cannot participate in civic affairs of the district in which the prison is locate. They should not be counted there. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prisonbased gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30470	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." This practice of prison-based census information is unfair, unjust and just plain WRONG! It obviously discriminates on the basis of race and ethnicity. It is yet another way in which those incarcerated are degraded and dehumanized!

c30471	I am writing to express my support for changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day, which in most cases will be the prison where they reside. The current practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. So I ask that the Census Bureau end its practice of prison-based gerrymandering, which is what it amounts to. Please ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not their prison addresses. Thank you for considering my appeal.
c30472	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." This country needs to end ALL gerrymandering. What an outrageous way to cheat.
c30473	We need to make realistic counts that are not subject to the gerrymandering whims of political parties. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30474	"I cannot support the Census Bureau's unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30475	Anyone who cannot vote in a district should not be counted in that district. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prisonbased gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30476	In fact, why are you counting them at all since they cannot vote? Are there any logical laws in this country? "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30477	To whom it may concern, Please reconsider prison-based gerrymandering. Utilizing this method to

	delineate districts is obscene, and tilts democracy in favor of whichever politician seeks to abuse this. I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.
c30478	The practice of counting citizens as residents of the area in which they are incarcerated makes no sense to me. Such people are not there of their own free will. I support changing the Census Bureau's practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice confuses data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30479	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." Once again politicians stack the deck in their favor. Lobbyists are legal bribery, pacs subvert the law. Our government is morally corrupt and overtly criminal.
c30480	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. Additionally, this practice conflicts directly with California Election Code Sec. 21003"
c30481	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and horrendously unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30482	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. The government money for services should follow the released prisoner to their home state to be available to get them back on their feet

	within the community. This is simply a money grab my dishonest politicians, which there are many.
c30483	"I believe that counting prison populations as residents of the place they are imprisoned for census counts truly distorts the actual population numbers. These are not individuals with the need for normal infrastructure or services. They don't represent a population who needs schools, roads and housing. This present practice of including prisoners in the population of the prison location produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30484	I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. One of the few things I remember from social studies classes in the 60s is that gerrymandering is (was?) illegal. What happened?
c30485	"Boarding school students, people in the military and on long vacations are already counted as residents of their permanent address. The Census Bureau should stop counting incarcerated people as residents of where they are imprisoned. Please end this inaccurate and unfair practice for the 2020 Census.
c30486	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering, UNLESS YOU GIVE PRISONERS THE RIGHT TO VOTE! Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30487	Would one count all the vacationers in Hawaii as residents of Hawaii for census purposes?
c30488	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." It's doubly bad because prisoners mostly can't vote.
c30489	"I support changing the Census Bureau's practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day (i.e. prison). This unfair practice results in higher representation for communities where prisons are located, and lower representation for communities with higher rates of incarceration among the population, largely communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure a fair and accurate

	2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30490	THIS IS RIDICULOUS AND YOU KNOW IT IS. TIME TO GET POLITICS OUT OF THE CENSUS. NO MORE GERRYMANDERING!!!! WE, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE FUCKING SICK OF IT!!!! "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30491	Prison populations don't vote and do not receive the social services that are based on census bureau population numbers. They should not be counted in the number for the district in which they are incarcerated.
c30492	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” I would like to see an end to private operated prisons!
c30493	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day as long as the length of time is less than 5 year. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30494	Change the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence and harms communities of color. Bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.
c30495	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” I worked on the 1980 Census and have used Census data in my previous work on voting rights cases and my current work as a history professor. I have a deep appreciation for the value and the power of the Census. The current practice is structurally unfair, and racist in its results, even if not in its intentions. I strongly urge

	you to change this practice.
c30496	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. "The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence and harms communities of color. "Please end this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their homes, not prison addresses."
c30497	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. Since they cannot vote while in prison (except in one state, I believe) it is a complete distortion of residency criteria for representation.
c30498	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." also, they should have known the consequences prior to pulling their crime.
c30499	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." However, even better would be to let them vote, and then the Census could count them wherever they are allowed to register and vote, perhaps by absentee ballot. Still, it would be preferable to allow them to vote and be counted in the Census in the communities where they lived before incarceration, as a way to encourage their ties to the communities an non-recidivism.
c30500	TAKE NOTE... "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30501	As a nation, it should be our goal to make the voice of the citizens as accurately represented as possible. The current system of counting incarcerated citizens in the district in which they are imprisoned does not advance that goal. I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering.



	Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30502	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces inaccurate data and distorts political influence. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30503	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Thank you for your serious consideration of this issue.
c30504	IF THEY CAN'T VOTE, YOU CAN'T COUNT THEM FOR VOTING CENCUS! "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prisonbased gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30505	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, manipulative, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to the practice of prison-based gerrymandering. We need to ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30506	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. As a genealogist, I appreciate knowing the names of all family members, not just where they happened to be stuck at the time.”
c30507	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” This is just another example of the lying/cheating Republicans using some quirk to their advantage.

c30508	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day." If their right to vote has been revoked, why are they counted in a census as part of the voting public?
c30509	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. When the census counts most students, military personnel, and other groups at their permanent addresses but refuses to do so in regard to prison inmates, the practice seems to be a conscious effort to skew data regardless of harmful consequences. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30510	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice distorts data & political influence and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30511	As with all the others here I believe your choice here is completely wrong. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day.
c30512	If prisoners cannot vote, and may be far from their homes, they should never be counted in a local census. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30513	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." This exception of counting people who are incarcerated is unfair to those who are not yet found guilty.
c30514	I support changing the Census Bureau's inaccurate, obsolete and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be in on Census Day. This practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms poor and minority communities. Please abolish this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their homes, not at their prison addresses.

c30515	"I do not support the Millennium Bulk Terminal project, and I urge you to take the 'no action' alternative in the Millennium Bulk Terminals Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). This project would endanger the health and safety of the surrounding community while dramatically increasing carbon pollution."
c30516	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." Also "Stop the slave labor" practices by corporation's that deny jobs to local's.
c30517	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." People who move out of the US can vote in the state where they last resided. This makes complete sense to do for people sent to prison. It is not as if they moved to another US residential address. If they walked out of prison tomorrow, they would not be likely to take up residence in the town where the prison is located.
c30518	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." People that incarcerated in prison have lost their ability to vote and until and unless they are given that right back after their time is over, they cannot be counted as voting citizens ! They are residents because they broke the laws and lost the privilege of voting and being counted as residents in any community regulated by elected officials !!!
c30519	"I believe I support eliminating this practice - changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. It certainly sounds like an issue that should be thoroughly studied by a broad group of knowledgeable people, if the practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30520	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day, even though they cannot vote. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of

	color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30521	I agree with Credo's petition that counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. is a bad practice that produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. This practice is nothing more than prison-based gerrymandering. The city of _____ in California annexed an isolated square mile completely separate from their contiguous city limits merely to include the non-voting prisoners of _____ State Prison in their total population. Then in 2000 a forensic state mental hospital was built inside that square mile. I was transferred there with a thousand other civil detainees who nearly all had already completed our parole and so were eligible to vote. But for six years the County Clerk failed to include city council election information on our ballots. We were disenfranchised with regard to city politics until I was released, able to research the situation, and complain to the County Clerk. But the injustice of having the city of _____ be able to include thousands of non-voting prison inmates on its city roles just to pad its population base with the state of California remains, a patently unfair and absurd situation. Please ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not at their prison addresses.
c30522	"A critical aspect of democracy is that the elected officials should represent their constituents. Allowing a huge population of people to be counted in a district but prohibiting them from voting defeats any attempt to have representational government and is contrary to the principles of democracy. I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30523	"I support changing the Census Bureau's inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30524	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. It gives more political influence to places where the prisoners reside and less to those places where they are likely to return to--places badly in need of more services. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”

c30525	<p>"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting all incarcerated people--including those with short sentences--as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses, unless they are serving long-term sentences with more than ten years left to serve.</p>
c30526	<p>If public comment means anything these days, then please consider the overwhelming opposition to counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day (as reported in last public comments) Why are some (second home residents, students, military, etc.) counted fairly and others not? Sounds like more injustice in our criminal justice system.</p>
c30527	<p>I oppose construction of the Tongue River Railroad and urge the Surface Transportation Board to take the 'no action alternative.' The Tongue River Railroad's transport of coal would pollute and threaten the health of communities along its route, while significantly contributing to climate change. Allowing this project to move forward directly contradicts the administration's efforts to address climate change.</p>
c30528	<p>"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." Yes, count them at their home!</p>
c30529	<p>Prisoners should be counted in their home communities. That would be the community they are eligible to vote in. Prisons are not residences; they are holding tanks until the person has served his/her sentence and will be returned to their hometown. While in prison the prisoner does not take part in community affairs and should not be counted as a voter/resident of that community. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."</p>
c30530	<p>"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." PRISONERS IN OUR LOCAL INSTITUTION HAVE NO PRESENCE OUTSIDE THE WALLS. WHY SHOULD THEY BE CONSIDERED "RESIDENTS?"</p>

c30531	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." Such actions should be considered fraud.
c30532	I would like this to change. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30533	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they are forced to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30534	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. I live in _____, MA, a relatively wealthy community with two state prisons. If the incarcerated are counted as residents of _____, _____ would get more state funds and the prisoners' local communities would get less. This is unfair.
c30535	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." There are numerous large prisons in very small, country communities where the prison populations nearly match or surpass the actual population of those counties. Prisoners do not participate in those communities so should have no effect on whatever benefits or detriments are awarded those communities based on population or population make-up. Yet you DON'T count college students, or boarding school, or long term vacationers who WHO ARE part of the fabric of the communities where THEY live most of the year. So your method of conducting census in this regard is exactly OPPOSITE of what it should be. Please fix this. There is no reason you should not be doing what is right, and what is advised by the majority of experts, unless you have some political ulterior motives.
c30536	Seriously? How much more are we going to suffer the dumbing-down of the United States and all of its systems? The Only reason it's happening is by us letting uneducated, greedy, asshole-idiots control each and every one of them. Thats a fact and that is one of the very reasons this country

	has gone to shit! Gerrymandering is one of the major reasons we have problems today, not to mention a completely inaccurate census. Election fraud and voter disenfranchisement was rampant this year, another fact. Change the system! It's embarrassing!!!
c30537	Stop counting people where they are as the Census is taken and count them where they land their family live when not in prison. The current suggested policy is unfair and makes no sense..”
c30538	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Please end this gerrymandering hidden beneath the census bureau guidelines. Just another way to upset the proper representation of the election processes.
c30539	Grossly unfair: the Census Bureau’s policy of counting incarcerated people as "residents" -- as if voluntary -- of the facility in which they happen to be imprisoned on Census Day! The unethical motivation and consequences are clear and unbecoming of the United States Census Bureau. Please restore consistent ethics to America's population count: immediately amend your proposed 2020 Guidelines.
c30540	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Perhaps using domicile as it is legally defined rather than residence would yield a more accurate count.
c30541	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Basta! nomasno! semper fi!
c30542	Frankly, districting needs to be remove entirely from partisan politics. No district should ever be considered "safe" due to infernal gerrymandering. "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30543	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting

	incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. I request that you bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30544	I live in a region of the country which "benefits" from the Census Bureau's practice of counting incarcerated people where they happen to be incarcerated -- but I support changing this practice. Inmates are not made part of our communities in any way whatsoever, and the practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30545	I live in a region of the country which "benefits" from the Census Bureau's practice of counting incarcerated people where they happen to be incarcerated -- but I support changing this practice. Inmates are not made part of our communities in any way whatsoever, and the practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30546	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” This is no different for college students nor hotel populations. All displaced populations should be counted at there home communities; be politically represented there and vote there as well, if necessary, by absentee ballot.
c30547	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” This is bullshit and must be stopped.
c30548	Count people at their home address,
c30549	Rights for people who happen in our flawed system to be imprisoned, often for victimless crimes, is the new civil rights struggle. "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30550	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting



	<p>incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. In the State of Vermont, prisoners can vote, but they vote by absentee ballot from their town of residence before they were incarcerated. The cost of their support is borne by the taxpayers of Vermont not by the state where they are incarcerated. Both locally and nationally, counting prisoners as residents of the place where they are incarcerated produces bad data. Not only does it distort increase the political influence of the place which may bear no cost of their care, it also credits that place with that cost. Treating incarcerated people as “residents” of prisons is just plain bad public policy. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”</p>
c30551	<p>"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." And allow them to vote in their own states as well!</p>
c30552	<p>"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." If people cannot vote they definitely should not be counted as living there.</p>
c30553	<p>"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the prison town they happen to be on Census Day. The concept of "resident" is home and except for 'lifers' the prison is not home - in any sense. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."</p>
c30554	<p>"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." People in prison do not vote in the area where the prison is located, so should not be counted as residents in that district!</p>
c30555	<p>It's long past time to end this unreasonable and distorting practice. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political</p>

	influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30556	If people in prison cannot vote they should not be used to determine precinct voting boundaries
c30557	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” "This seems especially important because in is rare that those in prison get to vote."
c30558	"I have lost confidence in our political system due to our gerrymandering that makes some districts permanently red and others blue. I believe that it should be considered treasonous to distort our political process in this way. I suggest that districts should not be designed by hand because this inevitably leads to gerrymandering. Districts should be designed by a computer program for the whole country, with guidelines agreed upon by Congress, such as "Each state will be divided up in as square or rectangular a fashion as possible to divide voting numbers equally. No effort will be made to "load" one district with a certain political party." It's not clear to me whether any effort to balance rural and urban voters makes sense, and questions like this should be put to political science professors. I am less clear about prison based gerrymandering, but I suspect that at least short term prisoners should be allowed to vote in their home district.
c30559	I agree they shouldn't be able to vote; however they are still people. They must be counted."I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30560	I urge changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. Conversely, citizens with multiple homes are counted at the one where they pay taxes and "officially" reside. So it should be with prisons, which are not permanent residences! The current practice produces misrepresentative data and distorts political influence. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. Thank you!
c30561	"As a Professor of Sociology, I know how important it is to have good data. This method of counting incarcerated people is producing very bad data -- useless for nearly all community development programs to help the places where prisoners families live. I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as

	residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prisonbased gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30562	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice not only produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color, but is unfair since prisoners have lost their right to vote. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30563	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” I know this is true as I worked max secure prisons for years in California and it hurts communities.
c30564	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Actions like this perpetuate systemic oppression in the U.S.
c30565	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” It is the right thing to do!
c30566	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. Legislative districts are drawn based on data including prisonoers - most of whom cannot vote! The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30567	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at

	their home, not prison addresses.”
c30568	<p>I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time,” but fails to follow that rule when counting incarcerated people. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. But the Census Bureau continues to carve out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people in order to count them in the wrong place. And they are not just counting people spending long terms in prison. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many people who are incarcerated have not even been found guilty. Prison-based gerrymandering creates districts with “phantom” constituents – where inmates, many of whom have been stripped of their right to vote – make up the bulk of the population. This distorts how legislative districts are drawn and violates the fundamental principle of one person, one vote. If the Bureau continues this practice, 2 million people will be counted in the wrong place in 2020, ensuring an inaccurate census and another decade of prison gerrymandering. Continuing to count incarcerated people in the wrong place is not only misguided, it ignores overwhelming calls for change. LAST YEAR, when the Census Bureau solicited public comments on how to implement residence guidelines for the 2020 census, the majority of comments were about how incarcerated people are counted, and MORE THAN 95 PERCENT of those EXPRESSED CLEAR OPPOSITION TO PRISON-BASED GERRYMANDERING. But the recently released draft guidelines for 2020 keep it in effect. OBVIOUSLY, YOU'RE NOT LISTENING! WHY NOT???? The Census Bureau’s failure to take those public comments from groups like the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and the ACLU into account is especially disappointing given that the Bureau is proposing different rules for other people who are elsewhere on Census Day: military deployed overseas and boarding school students, for example, are counted as residents of their homes. YOU MUST bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c30569	<p>"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure a fairer and more accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”</p>
c30570	<p>I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an</p>

	end to the practice of prison-based gerrymandering and ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.
c30571	It is an outrage that takes important and crucial funding away from areas that need that funding. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30572	"Gerrymandering should be a crime!. I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30573	I agree with the following comment from CREDO Action: "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30574	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Plus, people who are incarcerated cannot vote anyway - so this makes it even more unfair. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30575	I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. Prisons regularly transfer inmates for various reasons; people who are incarcerated there are NOT residents by any definition. The current practice produces only bad data, distorts political representation, and harms communities - especially communities of color. Please end this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home addresses, not where they happen to be incarcerated. Thank you.
c30576	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. This unimpressive practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by

	counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30577	"It is inappropriate to count prison inmates as "residents" of the prison for purposes of calculating population distribution. This practice knowingly inflates the political influence of states where prisons are concentrated. At a minimum, the Census Bureau should cease doing this in those states that do not allow convicted felons to vote after they have paid their debt to society. The ACLU calls this practice "prison-based gerrymandering." I just call it unfair. Incarcerated people should be counted at the locations where they will be released, not at the address of the prison.
c30578	The practice produces prison-based gerrymandering and that harms everyone. . Count incarcerated people as if they were living at their home, not prison addresses College and University students should be treated the same way.
c30579	I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. The Census Bureau defines “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps most of the time,” but fails to follow that rule when counting incarcerated people. Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. But the Census Bureau continues to carve out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people in order to count them in the wrong place. And they are not just counting people spending long terms in prison. Many prison stays are for less than a year and many people who are incarcerated have not even been found guilty. Prison-based gerrymandering creates districts with “phantom” constituents – where inmates, many of whom have been stripped of their right to vote – make up the bulk of the population. This distorts how legislative districts are drawn and violates the fundamental principle of one person, one vote. If the Bureau continues this practice, 2 million people will be counted in the wrong place in 2020, ensuring an inaccurate census and another decade of prison gerrymandering. Continuing to count incarcerated people in the wrong place is not only misguided, it ignores overwhelming calls for change. LAST YEAR, when the Census Bureau solicited public comments on how to implement residence guidelines for the 2020 census, the majority of comments were about how incarcerated people are counted, and MORE THAN 95 PERCENT of those EXPRESSED CLEAR OPPOSITION TO PRISON-BASED GERRYMANDERING. But the recently released draft guidelines for 2020 keep it in effect. OBVIOUSLY, YOU'RE NOT LISTENING! WHY NOT???? The Census Bureau’s failure to take those public comments from groups like the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and the ACLU into account is especially disappointing given that the Bureau is proposing different rules for other people who are elsewhere on Census Day: military deployed overseas and boarding school students, for example, are counted as residents of their homes. YOU MUST bring an end to this

	practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.
c30580	What is just is just. What must be done must be done. What is just must be done. What is just and undone shall take its toll from those responsible, through action, or through inaction. So it is. So it was. So it always will be. May it be that you have the wisdom to do what is just.
c30581	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." Sentence limits should be addressed also. Those with terms of 10yrs or more and life should be addressed differently. Also felons are not allowed to vote so utilizing their presence as adults in assigning elected representation is does not accurately depict needed representation.
c30582	"I want to live in a country that has a thriving democracy and us dismantling systemic racism. So I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30583	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30584	The practice of counting incarcerated people in the county where the prison is located makes no sense. None. One more reason to make dramatic change to all laws, regulations and guideline that have any documentable effect on our elections. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30585	I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. Also, if my information is accurate, I don't

	think prisoners are able to vote.
c30586	I urge ending the Census Bureau's inaccurate, damaging and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of their prison location on Census Day. Students in boarding schools, those in the military and those who spend months of the year in second vacation homes are counted at their permanent address. But the Census Bureau plans to continue to carve out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people, assigning them to the wrong place. This applies not only to people spending long terms in prison, but those in prison for sometimes less than a year and people who have not yet even been tried and found guilty. This practice produces false information that shifts political influence from home communities to prison communities. It distorts how legislative districts are drawn and violates the fundamental principle of one person, one vote. Since African American and Latino communities are the main victims of disproportionate incarceration rates and our faulty justice system, these are the communities most impacted by the loss of accurate representation. Some states have taken action to address the negative effects of this census inaccuracy, but the issue needs to be addressed at the national level to ensure accurate census data and fair legislative representation. Please end to this unjustified, unfair and unethical practice and ensure a more accurate 2020 Census by assigning the count of incarcerated people to their home communities, not their prison locations.
c30587	Let's get real. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30588	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." All gerrymandering must cease for this to truly be a democracy. Ensuring home address residence for those incarcerated is a start.
c30589	The practice of prison gerrymandering produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census; count incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.
c30590	"I have thought about this a lot, and am in complete support of changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."



c30591	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30592	Where you sleep on the night of April 1st, allows you to be counted accurately, but it should not shift your tax dollars, or your representative from where your home address is. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prisonbased gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30593	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." We are tired of location basis, residence is accurate. We are snowbirds, but never counted where we pay state income tax, vote and declare as our residence.
c30594	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." By the way, unless the State Government has provide reasonable access to the voting process, then that State may be violating Federal law.
c30595	The Census Bureau should end the practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. Please ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.
c30596	"I support changing the Census Bureau's practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the correctional facility, is that a "residence" or a jail, please be aware of the difference. This creates "false" data, it puts population in places where these people never lived. This distorts political results and is being gerrymandered, violating the voting rights act or what's left of it.. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home where they reside knowing so many thousand kids were busted for a joint. Have mercy, your Souls carry this load to the grave with your decision is how Karmic Debt works.
c30597	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting

	incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. It does not work for any aspect of JUSTICE. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30598	Please act to change the practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they are imprisoned on Census Day. Register incarcerated people at their home addresses. The current practice adds weight to the votes of people who live near and work in prisons and may have a vested interest in maintaining high prison populations. Their understanding of the value of incarceration may well differ from that of the urban communities from which prisoners most likely come; and may, at the expense of justice, act to further unsettle those communities by unneeded imprisonment of wage earners and caregivers, sons and daughters for crimes better punished by fines, probation, or community service.
c30599	"Please, I strongly support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. This practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. America should ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. Thank you."
c30600	The proposed merger between Comcast and Time Warner Cable would create a massive media conglomerate unlike anything we've seen before and lead to decreased competition and higher Internet and cable costs for tens of millions of Americans. It would also be a huge threat to the free and open nature of the Internet. The proposed merger is not in the public interest. I urge you to stop it from moving forward.
c30601	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." Oh PLEASE. These people can not even vote !
c30602	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." Reiterating... Students in boarding schools, or people who spend months of the year in second vacation homes, are allowed to be counted at their permanent address. But the Census Bureau continues to carve out an unexplained exception for incarcerated people in order to count them in the wrong place. And they are not just counting people spending long terms in prison. Many prison stays are for less than a year and

	many people who are incarcerated have not even been found guilty. Prison-based gerrymandering creates districts with “phantom” constituents – where inmates, many of whom have been stripped of their right to vote – make up the bulk of the population. This distorts how legislative districts are drawn and violates the fundamental principle of one person, one vote. If the Bureau continues this practice, 2 million people will be counted in the wrong place in 2020, ensuring an inaccurate census and another decade of prison gerrymandering.
c30603	"I STRONGLY support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to THIS practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30604	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." I am not entirely sure about this but I think that a prison should not be able to vote as a block whole.
c30605	knowingly adding prison inmates and their data to local census figures is, essentially, fraud; and should be stopped. "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30606	Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.
c30607	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. It brings to mind Chicago's' once prominent graveyard voting .Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30608	Those in prison are not allowed to vote so they MUST NOT be used as an excuse for gerrymandering. "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by

	counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30609	Those in prison are not allowed to vote so they MUST NOT be used as an excuse for gerrymandering. "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30610	Nationwide gerrymandering on the state and local levels is responsible for the broken electoral system which created the broken Congress every American citizen suffers with today. Don't legitimize this unfair and oppressive practice by instituting it at the Federal level. Count prisoners in their home disctricts, not that of the prison where they're being held, in many cases without even being convicted of any offense. "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30611	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color and Latino communities that bear the brunt of disproportionate incarceration rates and a broken criminal justice system. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30612	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Consider using the definition “usual residence” as the place where a person “eats and sleeps BY CHOICE most of the time,”
c30613	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” You should only count the prison population as "prison population" they should not be counted as voting population. After their release they can be counted as voting population in the district they live in provided their voting rights have been restored.

c30614	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of colour. The United States already incarcerates far too large a proportion of its citizens, and this mediæval practice should not also be allowed to create an inaccurate representation of the overall population. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not their prison, addresses."
c30615	"Prison is not home; prison is punishment, and part of that punishment is being removed from home. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30616	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." Let's just END gerrymandering COMPLETELY.
c30617	"I support not changing the Census Bureau's current practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their prison addresses. People in prison are sent there for more than one year, so they are not "temporary residents" under many govt regulations, not just the Census Bureau's. The Census Bureau is counting correctly.
c30618	Please fix this mess. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30619	I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. I say the above while recognizing that the issue is complex. It is important mostly because of our country having one of the highest incarceration rates of any developed nation. But the complicating factors I can think of include: 1. Many people in prison are there for less than a year. 2. In many states, at least some prisoners are allowed to vote absentee, using their normal home address. 3. In other states, like my state, Virginia, they are not allowed to vote at all. 4. I know there are other complications, but I am not informed enough to comment on them. In view of the factors I know a little about, the simple solution across the board of counting prisoners as at their normal home address seems best.

c30620	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." After all, that is not where they live.
c30621	"I support changing the Census Bureau's inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, Has a negative political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this negative practice. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30622	The animal kingdom is smarter and the indigenous peoples less corrupt!!!!!! "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prisonbased gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30623	Gerrymandering in any context is against the law in any context. It is wrong for the Census Bureau and it is wrong in our states when it is manipulated by legislatures. DON THEY THINK THE AMERICAN PUBLIC IS STUPID? Well, some are but most of us are not. STOP BREAKING THE LAW ON PRISOM GERRYMANDERING AND LEGISLATORS GERRYMANDERING!!!
c30624	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." It is dishonest, effectively racist, utterly unwarranted, and needs to be stopped immediately.
c30625	"I strongly support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30626	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." And also to the Census Bureau, COME

	ON! I seriously hope you folks don't actually believe freedom, liberty, and justice are things only Caucasians are entitled to!
c30627	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Please ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30628	Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30629	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." And on a personal note, I'm am both stunned and outraged that this is even a thing that can exist in a sane society.
c30630	Unless there is a change in the regulations that would allow prisoners a vote, I support changing the Census Bureau's inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30631	"I support changing the Census Bureau's unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color.. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30632	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." God IS watching, and we will all have to stand before Him one day to answer for our actions.
c30633	We must change the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. This distorts the data, allows for political influence, and harms communities. Let's have an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison.
c30634	"Because convicts are not allowed to vote, anyway, they should not be counted for the determination of voting districts! I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and

	unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30635	Does not make sense to count prisoners at prison addresses.
c30636	I expect the Census Bureau to be consistent I. Applying its policies. Please use the same policy for prisoners that you do for boarding schools students and people with vacation homes. "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30637	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” I CONSIDER GERRYMANDERING AS VOTER FRAUD. IT IS COMPLETELY A REPUBLICAN CRIME.
c30638	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” We need balanced and fair information. This is a simple practice that needs to be changed.
c30639	Prisoners do reside in the areas where they are now counted as residents, but they do not possess any of the powers and advantages of the non-incarcerated people who live in those places. While it is certainly and obviously fair that those who are imprisoned should not have all the rights of those who aren't, it is unjust to treat them as equals for matters in which they have no say.
c30640	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The current practice encourages politicians to have prisons built in their districts so that they can get more votes and those votes (and counts for programs) are subtracted from the prisoners' real residences.
c30641	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting



	incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. We can do better than this."
c30642	Stop the dishonesty! "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30643	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." This process pretends that prisoners are voters when they are prohibited from voting. They also don't drain public services because they are already being provided room and board. They should not be counted as residents for the purpose of apportioning voters.
c30644	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." I was under the impression that while incarcerated for a felony your right to vote was suspended ?? When did this change or is this for democratic voters only ????
c30645	I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be (in prison) on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their HOME, not prison, ADDRESSES.
c30646	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. After all, that's where they will go when their 'vacation' is done."
c30647	This happened in our county when the prison was closed. The census figures had a demographic distortion due to the prisoners who had no part in the civic life of the community. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad

	data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30648	Stop counting those imprisoned as “residents” of the prison. They are no more residents of their location than people at boarding schools, in vacation homes, or travellers stranded in airports on census day. This practice is unfair to the prisoners, to their communities, and to those using the data for planning. Count all people’s residences as where they live under normal circumstances.
c30649	Counting slaves too? “I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30650	Counting prisoners, who are not able to vote, as part of the local population is very dishonest.
c30651	Give prisoners the right to vote. It is a human right and a civil right.
c30652	“I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. And ANNOUNCE NESARA Now!”
c30653	“I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” To make matters worse, the prisoners are banned from voting. It's gerrymandering on steroids.
c30654	“I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” To do this fairly, prisons need to facilitate prisoner access to absentee ballots from their home districts.
c30655	“The Census Bureau’s practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day is unacceptable and needs to be changed immediately. It is inconsistent with how other temporary residents are counted, and one wonders how long this unfair practice has been in place. Listen to the public and change this NOW. Stubbornness is no virtue.”
c30656	“I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting

	incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. Except for lifers inmates, it is likely that large numbers of incarcerated persons will be released during the ten years the Census numbers are in effect. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30657	"I VERY STRONGLY support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30658	People who are incarcerated are not represented by the representatives serving the area where the jail/prison is located. It is beyond ridiculous to have them be counted as residents of those districts, instead of their actual homes. Considering the fact that this disproportionately takes away representation from communities of color, it's even more ludicrous. An exception or change needs to be made to the enumeration rules when it comes to counting people incarcerated by the state. "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30659	We need to return our country to democracy. I support ending the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30660	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. If people can't vote, they should not be counted in an area, and there is no reason to do so except to inflate the influence of the communities the prisons are located in. The policy has repellent echoes of counting slaves as 3/5 of a citizen, something from our past we need to confront so we can move beyond. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30661	STOP SUPPORTING REPUBLICAN GERRYMANDERING "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political

	influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30662	We must change the Census Bureau’s inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison, addresses.
c30663	”I support changing the Census Bureau’s inaccurate and unfair practice of counting prisoners as residents. This data is false and harms communities of color. Please end the practice of prisonbased gerrymandering, and ensure a more accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home addresses.
c30664	I believe that using incarcerated people to pad the numbers is not only wrong, but criminal. These prisoners can not vote and are not citizens of the "community". I believe that the system is broken and needs to be ONE PERSON ONE VOTE. "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30665	Please stop voter manipulation thru gerrymandering.... that is why, I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30666	”I support changing the Census Bureau’s practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30667	”I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” PRISONERS SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO VOTE WHILE INCARCERATED. WHERE DID LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP ORIGINATE?? KINGS NO LONGER RULE THE UNITED STATES!!!!

c30668	"I STRONGLY SUPPOROT changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30669	"I support changing the Census Bureau's inaccurate practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, and distorts political influence Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30670	When felons are not allowed to vote or walk the streets and serving time and concentrated in a compound what sense does it make to include them in a public Census? I can only think of one reason -it's political and gerrymandering an area for political reasons ! "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prisonbased gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30671	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." The GOP and it's tricky nasty political gerrymandering can not do it shrouded in secrecy any more. The Internet is here and millions of people can now know what you are up to. Give up and try doing something right and fair for a change.
c30672	"Change the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please end this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30673	I support counting incarcerated persons NOT as residents of the area where their prison happens to be, but as residents of the area in which they lived BEFORE they went to prison. I live in a community of color, and it has little enough representation as it is, without further gerrymandering by treating the incarcerated as if they lived in the community where their prison is located - usually a community that has a vested interest in having lots of people incarcerated.
c30674	I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice

	produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. I'm including this line to indicate that I'm a real person and that this issue is important to me.
c30675	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. It is inconsistent with the treatment of people whose terms of employment impose a temporary requirement that they work and reside away from home. Census Bureau guidelines also allow students and long-term vacationers to be counted in the communities where they "live". The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not at a prison addresses."
c30676	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. And it would be a different situation if prisoners were actually allowed to vote! Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30677	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." Ultimately, it's just a matter of time before we succeed in dismantling the entire prison-industrial complex. You don't want to go down with that ship.
c30678	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." Prisoners are not allowed to vote, so their presence in a different community than their home one increases the power of their prison-based location and decreases the power of their home base. This is unfair to the minorities who make up a disproportionate share of the prison population.
c30679	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data on population geography, reduces the political representation of prisoners'

	communities, and deprives those communities of government funds that they deserve and need. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30680	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. As other groups are permitted to be counted as 'in residence' even though they are not, the policy of counting prisoners outside of their residence is clearly discriminatory as well. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30681	"For the good of the whole, I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30682	The Census Bureau’s practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day is an offense to everyone concerned. Please put an end to this practice that produces bad data, political distortion, and racist harm. In fact, system wide, we should stop all gerrymandering and this cruel habit of sending prisoners to institutions far from home -- so hard on them and their families.
c30683	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. We don't do this for people in boarding schools, vacation homes, or who are deployed overseas - so why do it for prisoners? The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30684	"I advocate changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30685	I support changing the Census Bureau’s deeply unfair and inaccurate practice of counting incarcerated people as "residents" of the community in which they happen to be imprisoned on Census Day. This practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms the communities of the incarcerated people -- especially communities of color. Please end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering and ensure an accurate 2020 Census. Count incarcerated

	people at their home, not prison addresses.
c30686	Census Bureau is using outdated, inaccurate, and unfair numbers by counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. Please end this practice of prisonbased gerrymandering, and get accurate 2020 Census data by counting people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30687	”I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the location that they happen to be on Census Day. That practice produces bad data that politically benefits some areas near prisons and harms others. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30688	”I worked for the 2010 Census, and I was generally impressed by the Census Bureau’s cultural sensitivity. That said, I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30689	I support changing the Census Bureau’s inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. This practice distorts political influence, harms communities of color, and is inconsistent with Census Bureau practices involving other institutional placements such as boarding schools. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison, addresses.
c30690	”I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. This is unacceptable! Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30691	Countless clear thinking people support changing the outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting prisoners as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. What a joke! This practice of the produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. End this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. Counting incarcerated people as “residents” of prisons is, inaccurate, and unfair. When government officials use census data with these padded population numbers, they’re shifting representation – and therefore shifting political influence – from home communities to prison communities. This primarily harms communities of color, particularly African-American and Latin communities that bear the brunt of disproportionate



	<p>incarceration rates and a broken criminal justice system. I expect this type of flawed thinking from a tea party / republican mentality. However, you are the Census Bureau! A theoretically non partisan US government entity with the primary purpose of "counting" people in a community, so as that community may be appropriately represented in so many ways. Again, counting, as in 1, 2, 3!!! Not knowingly funneling / shifting benefits from the community that is the home of the prisoner, to a prison community that has zero resident ties to the person. This is absurd, and reeks of politics, which should have no place in the Census Bureau. Perhaps a drastic shift in management would result in more sensible and clear thinking and policies!</p>
c30692	<p>"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." Isn't there a single branch of the federal gov't that works for us, the people? Are you ALL run for the benefit of the wealthy through their purchased politicians?</p>
c30693	<p>The Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day needs to end. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c30694	<p>"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." It's really pathetic that Republicans will do virtually anything to keep people from voting when they think those people won't vote for them. Why not come up with some decent ideas or is that too tough for you? Oh, and by the way, thanks a lot for burdening us with Trump.</p>
c30695	<p>"It is not accurate or logical to count prisoners as residents of the prison location. I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."</p>
c30696	<p>"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice</p>

	produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." These criminals do NOT move and their number do not change much
c30697	"I support changing the Census Bureau's inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the prison where they are on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison address."
c30698	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." IF YOU PEOPLE CANNOT BE HONEST DOING YOUR JOB.....YOU NEED TO RESIGN !!! OUR DEMOCRACY IS GONE..... WE ARE NO BETTER THAN A THRD WORLD COUNTRY.... SHAME ON OUR GOVERNMENT AND OUR CORRUPT POLITICIANS !!!
c30699	Students get to be counted at home. Prisoners should be permanent residents of home, not jail. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30700	ENOUGH WITH THIS GOD DAMN RIGHT-WING, RACIST CRAP enshrined in the way "our" government goes about its business, which is also *our* business. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30701	"I have worked with people in prisons, and I understand that not all incarcerated people return to where they were when they are released, so that there will be some inaccuracy if you count them as living where they used to live. Bu that still makes a lot more sense than counting them as part of the population where their prisons happen to be.
c30702	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice

	produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Better yet, allow them to vote once they are out of prison since they have paid their debt to society.
c30703	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Only lifers without parole should be counted as residences of the prison.
c30704	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home address, not the prison address.”
c30705	"I oppose any effort at obvious gerrymandering. Therefore, I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30706	People need to be counted where they LIVE, not where they are temporarily spending time, such as in prison. Let's do this fairly.
c30707	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” I can't imagine the depth of deception that could be engendered by allowing prisons to count. How would anyone know if a party were counting one prison and leaving out another, in determining how many people live in an area who agree with them, or don't. That's a invitation to cheat, especially when prisoners (actually in PRISON, for felonies) can't vote. This nonsense needs to stop now.
c30708	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Counting prisoners as residents of their home communities is fair and logical. Thank you for your consideration.
c30709	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting

	incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their place of residence when incarcerated, not prison addresses.”
c30710	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Straighten up and count right!
c30711	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home address, not prison addresses.”
c30712	Our current system is overwhelmingly racist and class-ist already. This method of tallying the U.S. population exacerbates an already untenable situation, and is ultimately inaccurate.
c30713	I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they are incarcerated on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their proper home address, not prison addresses.
c30714	Please change your practice of counting inmates where they happen to be. Instead, count them where they feel their home actually is. Count them as being in the district that supports them. Inmates are NOT represented by state or local or even federal representatives that just happen to have districts that include the inmate's bed. The inmate does not consider himself to be a resident of that city. He considers himself to be a resident of his family's home town. If he wants help from a governmental official, who is he going to write to, the representative for the prison where he happens to be? Or to the representative for his home town? I would write to the latter, because the prison system moves prisoners from one prison to another at their whim. In addition, prisoners do not get any benefits from "living" in those cities, so why should they pay for the privilege? A prisoner in one prison might pay 11% sales tax when he buys something from a prison commissary, while another prisoner in the same state might only pay 2%. What services does the one inmate receive that the other does not? They are not receiving any services from the city or county. Let them be counted at their home addresses. Your system is outdated. In addition, it is inaccurate, because these people do not really "live" in prison, those are temporary lodgings and home is where the heart is. It is unfair not to count them where their heart wishes to live, and it unfairly gives additional population to districts who never provide any services

	to those prisoners. (They may supply services to the prison, but there is no benefit to the prisoners). Please change the system so that you have "good data" , correct the political influence, and so that you benefit the home towns, which are often minority communities. Please get rid of prisoner gerrymandering and count incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.
c30715	The proposal to count incarcerated people in the district of their incarceration, and not their original district of residency, is profoundly unjust. This counting location would multiply the social, economic, and political inequalities of the US criminal justice system and violate the principle of equal representation. Incarcerated people leave a gaping economic and social void in the community from which they are taken, often leaving behind family members and other dependents, as well as the marginal municipal and county costs of infrastructure that do not decline when individuals vanish. Conversely, the district to which the incarcerated person is transferred does not incur any marginal costs, and in fact often enjoys (and lobbies for) the payroll, vendor, and other revenues associated with prisons. Transferring the effective, Census-counted location of an incarcerated person exacerbates this economic and social injustice. Moreover, the political preferences and interests of the districts with the highest rate of arrest and incarceration are often diametrically opposed to those of districts with prisons. Therefore, counting the incarcerated persons in the prison's district unjustly transfers political power to the latter district. The injustice is magnified by the inability of the incarcerated person to actually vote, an arrangement that recalls the sordid original counting arrangements of American democracy, in which non-voters could be counted for the political benefit of their owners.
c30716	Please end all gerrymandering in congressional district it affects our constitutional form of government and negatively affect the population. Please design congressional districts based on optimal population clustering in a nonpartisan way.
c30717	I support changing the Census Bureau's unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be incarcerated in on Census Day. The practice produces distorts political influence, by enhancing the influence of areas that host prisons and diluting the influence of communities that are disproportionately affected by our "justice" system", typically communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.
c30718	Change the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30719	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an

	end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." That same practice was tried with college students at their institutions and that came under fire. Just stop it!
c30720	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." It's no different than counting the residents of cemeteries.
c30721	Can these prisoners vote? No? Then you can't count them towards household totals. Who are you? Did privatize your brain along with everything else? "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30722	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." (makes no sense to count someone as a voter where and if they're not allowed to vote).
c30723	"As an Enumerator for the 2010 Census who worked in a variety of communities in my metropolitan area, I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30724	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their permanent home address, not their current prison addresses [which could be for a very limited relevant time]."
c30725	No More Gerrymandering! "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities

	of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30726	I'm a resident of WA state, and I stand by this message: "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30727	"I support changing the Census Bureau's practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home address, not at the prison address.”
c30728	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Furthermore, the most important purpose of the census is to apportion voting. But no one in prison is even allowed to vote. This gives an unfair advantage to persons living in the same district who are given undue influence in elections. The practice is akin to slavery times, when blacks were not treated as human beings, except for counting as 3/5 of a voter for census purposes, and to give the South extra political influence.
c30729	THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE SEEMS LOGICAL TO ME: "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30730	I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. This would also apply to people away from home on business trips, or pleasure trips. Since the census data is used for calculating things like political representation, people need to be counted as residents of their HOMES.
c30731	Please stop the prison based gerrymandering! This outdated policy is hurting our ability to be fairly represented. Time to update this anti-democracy policy. "I support changing the Census Bureau's

	outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30732	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. If they didn't choose to live in jail, they shouldn't be counted as residents. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30733	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Nobody resides at a prison, in the usual meaning of the word `reside'. The inmates are there because they are held there, not because they have homes or occupations.
c30734	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day, because this practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please halt all prison-based gerrymandering, and ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not their prison."
c30735	"It is time to change the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. I urge you to end this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census -- count incarcerated people at their home addresses, not at prison addresses.”
c30736	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Bear in mind that some of the incarcerated people have not even been found guilty! Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30737	I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an



	end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. In cases where it is difficult to ascertain an appropriate home address, find an alternative that does not distort census data by conflating prison populations with unincarcerated community populations.
c30738	You have red the following, which is properly phrased. May I add one thing? This is not something that's been done on accident, and it must be corrected! "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30739	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. Gerrymandering is bad thing in general anyway, despite how good of an idea it may have been in the start."
c30740	I urge the Census Bureau to count prisoners for the places they come from, not for where the prison is. The latter practice, currently followed, gives undue political power to places that have prisons, and damages the loci of poverty from which prisoners tend to come.
c30741	"I support changing the Census Bureau's practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be confined on Census Day. Please end this practice and count incarcerated people at their home or last known address, not prison addresses."
c30742	I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice distorts political influence and harms communities of color. Please ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.
c30743	This is cheating, pure and simple!! "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30744	The current ( outdated) practice makes no sense at all. Please change it to reflect the truth."I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting

	incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30745	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place where they are incarcerated on Census Day. That practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30746	I might not be "home" on Census Day either. Or you might not be. That should not change your official residence. ===== "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30747	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Date: July 17, 2016 To: United States Postal Service Attention: Postal Inspector Service Washington, District of Columbia Reference: Denial of property by the United States Postal Service’s (USPS) officials without due process of law for the unlawful reasons--race African American and national origin ( Timberlake files this formal mail fraud complaint, against the USPS and its officials. None but the unscrupulous USPS officials imprudently and illicitly returned Property Owner mail to its senders; they decreed no mail delivered service to . Subsequently, they direct that said mail returned to sender without honoring property owner requests for evidence and several impartial hearing requests. Because USPS officials surreptitiously returned property owner mail to its senders, he submits this formal complaint. Nonetheless, some ignoble USPS officials are none judiciously and illegitimately repudiating homeowner rights and privileges to receive USPS property and home mail delivery services and a requested impartial hearing. All the same, they egregiously banned Property owner rights and privileges to receive USPS property and home mail delivery services. Yes, property owner vehemently requests a criminal investigation and he also requests a civil investigation into the questionable lawfulness of the USPS official’s adverse ceasing mail delivery service . Why are First-Class Mail and Frist-Class Mail subject to the USPS personnel impeding whims? Hence, the USPS officials took the aforesaid actions, inactions, and denial of services without due process of law. Such shameful USPS activities are a blatant illustration, an unashamed example, and a heinous instance of a USPS kakistocracy. The kakistocrtaical USPS officials ordered the perpetual banning of all First-Class Mail delivery

	<p>services to _____; while, they deny his requests for evidence and an impartial hearing. However, the USPS officials' unceasing abridgment of property owner _____ right to receive USPS property and home mail delivery services illegitimately is a crime of fraud. A Plethora of USPS official is illegally rebuffing this adverse party's official application for a copy of their lawful reasons and their legitimate justification for their denial of services. Yes, their unilateral decisions to return _____ mail to its senders are gross wrongs and it's a travesty of justice. Fiat justitia ruat caelum.</p>
c30748	<p>One person one vote. What happened? Gerrymandering has diluted out democracy so that the people's will is being subverted. It is bad enough that people of color have been systematically imprisoned for decades beginning right after slavery was abolished. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."</p>
c30749	<p>I assume that a soldier stationed away from home is still counted as a citizen of his hometown and not where he is stationed...so..."I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."</p>
c30750	<p>"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. This isn't accurate or fair! The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."</p>
c30751	<p>"As a former _____ employee, 1970-2003, I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."</p>
c30752	<p>PLEASE GIVE COMMUNITIES OF COLOR A BREAK AND PRODUCE A MORE ACCURATE CENSUS THROUGH COUNTING PEOPLE AT THEIR HOME ADDRESS NOT WHERE THEY ARE INCARCERATED! (ie the deserts of Nevada are not where many people from cities would choose to live!) "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The</p>

	practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30753	Stop gerrymandering with prisoners.
c30754	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s unjust practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color as well as public housing complexes. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30755	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” It's unacceptable
c30756	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses, whenever possible.”
c30757	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” They can't vote there so they can't be counted there
c30758	"I have been a heavy user of Census Bureau Demographic Data as Research Director at several companies. Including prison populations in geodemographic files not only distorts the political process, it also distorts marketing efforts of American companies. I beg you to change the outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, harms communities of color, and is just plain wrong. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30759	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting

	incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." I was a 2010 census worker so I am very familiar with how snow birds are treated in the census. Incarcerated people deserve the same respect. This biased practice includes someone held overnight on Census day who wasn't convicted of anything. It includes the person who was "in" for 6 months and was being released 2 days later. Don't treat all those in jail as if they had life sentences for murder. Be fair. Change your discriminatory practice.
c30760	I am a 66 year old white woman. I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.
c30761	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." REMEMBER THIS: INMATES MAY SOMETIMES BE MOVED FROM ONE PRISON TO ANOTHER; CONSEQUENTLY, IT MUST BE LEGAL THAT ALL INMATES BE COUNTED IN THE CENSUS AT THEIR OWN HOMES!!
c30762	Counting people in prison as "residents" of where they are incarcerated is a draconian policy that harms not only communities of color but also the very fabric of our democracy. Please discontinue this outdated policy immediately.
c30763	"Prison is not a residence. I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30764	I strongly support changing the Census Bureau's outdated and inaccurate practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. This practice distorts political influence, produces bad data, and harms communities of color. Please end this practice of prison-based gerrymandering and ensure a more accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses! Thank you.
c30765	"I support changing the Census Bureau's unfair, outdated practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."

c30766	I had no idea that the current Census rule allow such practices. Make this right for all involved by reading and following the concepts outlined in this petition. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30767	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." You already count many populations, such as service men and women serving overseas, at their permanent home residence. You should do the same for prisoners to avoid eviscerating the voting power of communities of color.
c30768	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color in particular. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30769	The following represents my position in strong support for changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.
c30770	"I cannot believe you disasterously carry on such a policy in this United States. They are not residents of where they are imprisoned, anymore than I was a citizen of South Korea during the Census of that time. I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30771	"I strongly urge you to change your outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. You know very well that this practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering today! Play your part in increasing the threatened health of our democracy by making sure the 2020 Census is accurate:

	count incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30772	As a resident of the State of Florida and a two-time census-taker, I strongly urge a change in the Census Bureau rules that unconstitutionally deprive prisoners and their families of fair representation and allocation of federal funds. As a member of the California State Bar, I am appalled to find out that disparate treatment is shown in counting certain citizens within the United States. I can only assume that these rules have no rational basis and were adopted to assure certain undemocratic outcomes--such as those of depriving poor and disadvantaged people in cities and places that most need federal funding, and padding representation in rural areas or artificially created areas benefitting a self-selecting part of the population. As an senior citizen of the United States, I petition you to end this egregious practice and to please change these rules immediately! "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30773	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of all gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. And take this process OUT of the hands of political parties. Republicans have proven in 2010 elections that they CANNOT BE TRUSTED! Cheaters win?
c30774	"I'm writing because I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice does not acknowledge a person's home community, produces inaccurate data, distorts political influence, and especially harms communities of color given the current 'injustice' system. Please stop this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30775	It might be acceptable to count a prisoner who is sentenced to life with no parole as a resident of the state of the prison (It might not depending on how likely he or she is to be transferred from prison to prison over this lifetime). However, it makes no sense for other prisoners to be counted separately and listed as belonging to where they are incarcerated. That would be like counting hospitalized patients who traveled a distance to be treated at a top-notch hospital as residents of the hospital area. If we did residency every year, then it might make some marginal sense, but with ten years between census counts, only one's permanent address is logical. At this point, as I understand it, a person in prison awaiting trial is counted for the next ten years in the number of

	<p>those who are a resident of the waiting space, even though in a few weeks or months, he or she may have been found not guilty and be back residing in the home state. If the argument is that it is just too difficult to be counting people who are in one place physically as residents of another place....well, we already do plenty of that with military, students, and others! "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prisonbased gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."</p>
c30776	<p>"I support changing the Census Bureau's , inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. This practice produces bad data. Bad data distorts the representative process like the 3/5 of a person rule for counting slaves. End this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."</p>
c30777	<p>"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color along with poor white communities . Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."</p>
c30778	<p>Please discontinue counting prisoners as residents of the prison communities. Like military service personnel and boarding school students, prisoners are members of households who should be counted as temporarily away. The practice of counting prisoners as residents of the prison produces bad data, distorts political influence, and disproportionately impacts communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c30779	<p>I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they are imprisoned, even in another state. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.</p>
c30780	<p>I am a Mechanical Design Draughtsman from the United Kingdom. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home,</p>



	not prison addresses.”
c30781	Counting people in prison as residents of the city or town the prison in, is grossly inaccurate for districting, especially since felons generally can't vote. It is more like the old “3/5” rule for slavery than anything else. The Census Bureau needs to change this immediately; incarcerated people should be counted either at their (former) home addresses or in a separate category.
c30782	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." I feel that for census purposes, we should treat incarcerated individuals exactly the same as we treat students and military personnel - use their home/permanent address, not the locale of the prison.
c30783	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." your voting rights are taken from you, when you are incarcerated. so you should not be counted as a registered voter..... The secretary of state should be notified of their incarceration and they could remove them from the active voter registration list.
c30784	I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. The Census Bureau counts people who spend months at a time in Florida during the winter in the Northeast and counts boarding school students at the parents' address. It makes no sense to count prisoners where they are incarcerated and deprive their communities of residence of appropriate representation and government funding. Please change this outdated and unfair practice.
c30785	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." As we all know, gerrymandering is simply not democratic. Anything we can do to try to make it better is a step in the right direction.
c30786	"What sense does it make to count inmates as 'residents' of their county of incarceration in the

	census, but as residents of their home county on the voter rolls? Such number-fudging yields bad data and disproportionately disenfranchises people of color even further. It's time to stop rewarding carceral counties for their participation in the prison industrial complex. Count inmates at their permanent residences, not their mailing addresses.”
c30787	"As a former US Census _____ and as an MPH with university statistics education; I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30788	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30789	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please end this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Better yet, imprison people in their own counties.
c30790	This obvious manipulation of demographic data must end. "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” Thank you for taking the time to address these concerns and for your service.
c30791	Count people as where they are from, not their prison address. "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30792	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” This is important for fairness and justice

	in our redistricting process. Many prisoners are only away from home a short time and they should be part of the district they came from.
c30793	Phantom contingencies undermine the legitimacy of the Democratic process.
c30794	Stop gerrymandering! I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30795	"I support changing the Census Bureau's practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. This practice produces distorts political influence and systematically under-represents communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, rather than prison addresses."
c30796	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Inmates of prisons should be treated similarly to military personnel deployed overseas. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30797	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." Please restore voting rights to citizens even those who are incarcerated at their real address. Thank you.
c30798	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Since they can't vote anyway, counting them the get balance voting districts is absurd. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30799	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." All gerrymandering undermines true democracy. This should be a no-brainer. End this now.

c30800	"Strongly support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30801	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." Also, all this would not even be an issue if everybody, even prison inmates, could vote. Then it would not matter where they are counted, as long as they are counted in the same jurisdiction in which they vote. And why not? Where in our constitution does it say that prison inmates can't vote? Their needs will be averaged with those on the outside, even with those of their victims, if any.
c30802	If they can't vote, they can't be counted as voters. Period. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30803	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." You count students and people with vacation homes at their home address; do the same for prisoners.
c30804	"Change! the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms all communities, and especially communities of color. END the practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not at prison addresses."
c30805	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." If exceptions are made for other

	populations like serving military personnel and boarding school residents, it seems that they should be made for prisoners as well.
c30806	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, rewards communities making money for "holding" the "prisoners" and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prisonbased gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30807	Prisoner's should be counted towards their home district, to avoid any chance of the prison towns getting unequal representation. "I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30808	Please change the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. So, please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.
c30809	"I ABSOLUTELY support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. IT IS TIME TO bring an end to this OUTDATED AND DISCRIMINATORY practice of prison-based gerrymandering. WE MUST ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30810	"I DEMAND changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30811	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the location they happen to be on Census Day. The practice results in bad information, distorts political influence, and does real damage to communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Guarantee an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30812	I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting

	incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses. As a person who commutes weekly to work, I have two addresses and could chose to answer under either one based on my whim. Instead, I believe it should be tied to my voting district. The logic for prisons should be the same.
c30813	Please change the Census Bureau's unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place where they are imprisoned.
c30814	People are allowed to use their permanent addresses on the census when they're living abroad, studying at boarding schools, or are residing in their vacation homes, and you still plan to count incarcerated people on the 2020 Census with their prison addresses, even if they haven't even been found guilty at a trial by jury yet? Systemic racism at its best when Congress can shun African American, Latino, and Native American communities from its electoral districts by gerrymandering to the voters they want. Weird how you can get in trouble for cheating on a test in school but find immunity in cheating in the Election to win. What kind of country are we?
c30815	"I emphatically support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces corrupt data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30816	"Prisoners do not pay taxes to the district that their prison is in. Therefore, there is no reason why they should be counted as a resident of that district when drawing congressional borders. I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses."
c30817	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses." You can determine how to count homeless prisoners, at their last residence or city of their birth; categories for people that defy normal definitions should be allowed for when designing rules and related documents.
c30818	"I support changing the Census Bureau's outdated and inaccurate practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad

	data. and may distort political influence and harm communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30819	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” How can they base districts on prisoners who are not allowed to vote? It reeks of their corruption.
c30820	Make it fair for poor communities. Don't cheat them!! "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30821	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not a temporary prison addresses. As is done with college students, let them be counted as residents of their permanent community. Only if incarcerated individuals voluntarily request a change should their resident community be set to match the prison address.”
c30822	I support changing this apparently and obviously discriminatory and unfair practice. "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30823	I support changing the Census Bureau’s inaccurate and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.
c30824	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting

	incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” It is imperative to truly help communities of color and make sure to advance their ability to vote and have a strong voice in political decisions. Having a census that truly counts incarcerated people , especially people of color, would be a much better way to address their needs.
c30825	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.” I do support using a computer algorithm to draw representative district boundaries with straight lines and no human input once the guidelines are set, eliminating the possibility of traditional gerrymandering. Until we can end mass incarceration and the drug war, counting inmates as residents of a facility instead of their actual homes causes particular harm to poor people.
c30826	ALL OF THESE EFFORTS, FUELED LARGELY BY ALEC-DRAFTED LEGISLATION DISTRIBUTED TO RED STATES, ARE ANTI-CONSTITUTIONAL. PLEASE DON'T FALL FOR THEM. "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30827	What an awful, racist policy and practice... We can and must do better. #Blacklivesmatter "I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c30828-c77955	"I support changing the Census Bureau’s outdated, inaccurate, and unfair practice of counting incarcerated people as residents of the place they happen to be on Census Day. The practice produces bad data, distorts political influence, and harms communities of color. Please bring an end to this practice of prison-based gerrymandering. Ensure an accurate 2020 Census by counting incarcerated people at their home, not prison addresses.”
c77956	As _____ of the City of Havelock, North Carolina and on behalf of the Havelock Board of Commissioners, I am writing to support the proposed rule change regarding the census count of deployed military personnel. The City of Havelock is honored to be the home of Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point (MCAS CP), with an active duty military population of over 9,000 personnel. While these troops are deployed during various times, accurately counting their population is vital to the public and economic needs of our community.

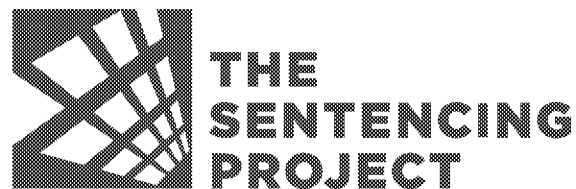
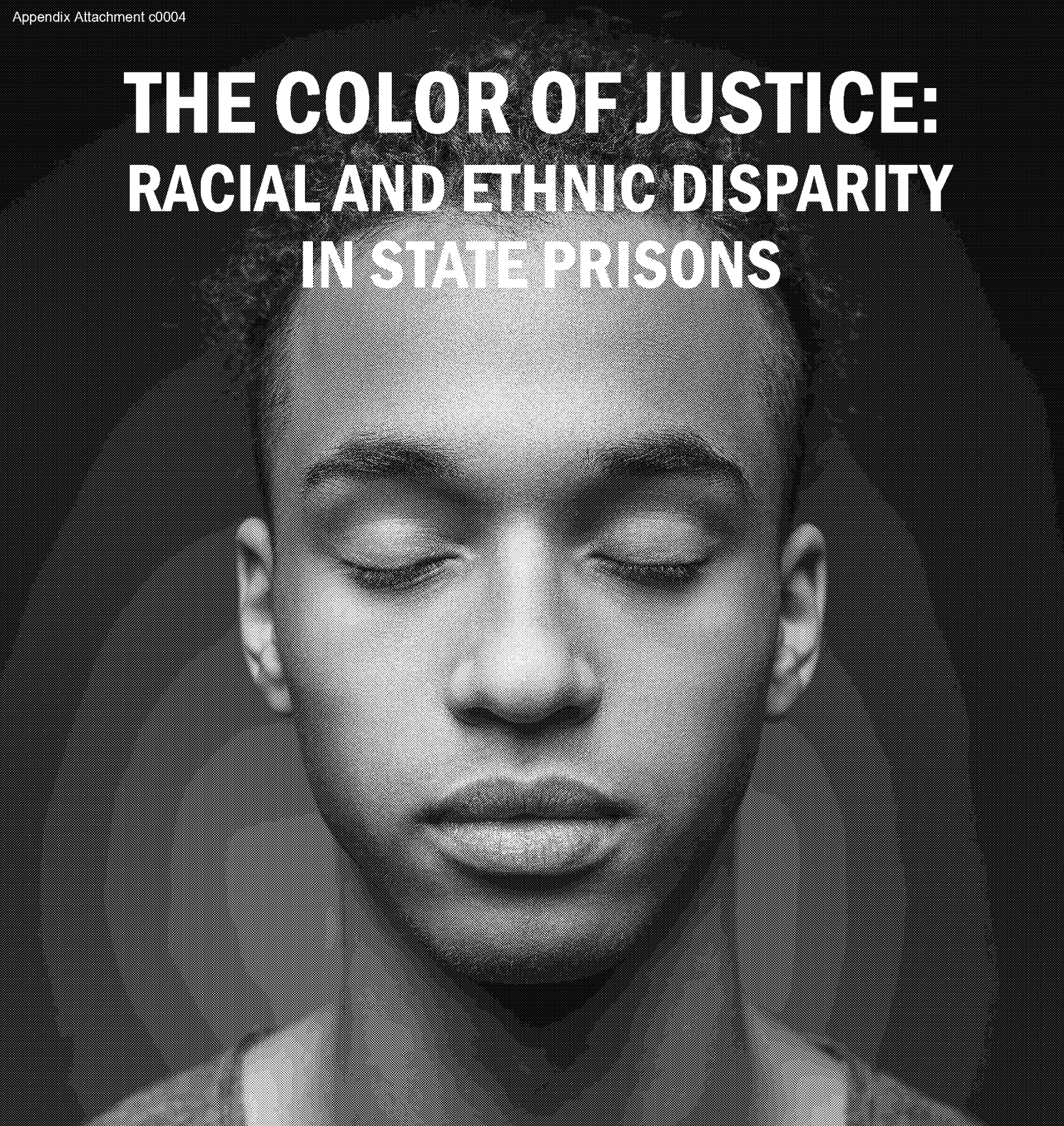


	<p>We support the below Proposed 2020 Census Residency Rule and Residency Situation:</p> <p><i>"US. military personnel who are deployed outside the US. (while stationed in the US.) and are living on or off a military installation outside the US. on Census Day shall be counted at the US. residence where they live and sleep most of the time, using administrative data provided by the Department of Defense. "</i></p> <p>The City of Havelock supports this proposed rule change and thanks the U.S. Census Bureau for conducting an efficient review. Undercounting military personnel due to deployment has resulted in a loss of revenue from federal and state sources. This proposed rule change will improve the quality of life for those who serve and support our nation.</p>
c77958	<p>This is in response to the Census Bureau's federal register notice regarding the Residence Rule and Residence Situations, 81 FR 42577 (June 30, 2016). The League of Women Voters of Delaware urges you to count incarcerated people at their home addresses, rather than at the facility where they happen to be located on Census day.</p> <p>Ensuring that redistricting is impartial and that legislative lines are drawn in a fair and transparent way is part of the core mission of the League of Women Voters, as is ensuring that every eligible American's vote is counted fairly. Counting incarcerated persons as residents of the district in which they are temporarily held has the effect of unfairly enhancing the political power of those who live and vote in the prison district, while unfairly diluting the votes of those in districts without prisons.</p> <p>Legislators with a prison in their district should not get a bonus for keeping the prison full. This dynamic hurts our democracy, and it hurts the communities from which these incarcerated persons hail.</p> <p>Incarcerated people are generally treated as constituents and resident of their home districts. But when it comes time to redistrict, the lines get drawn based on the Census, which counts incarcerated people as if they were residents of the facility where they happen to be on Census day. While the correctional facility may seem a permanent structure, the people inside them are transient and as such should be counted in their home districts; that's where they actually reside - where they eat, sleep, and are a part of the community.</p> <p>As a matter of fact, in Delaware, 23 to 25 percent of our male prisoners and 40 percent of female inmates are in pre-trial detention, simply waiting temporarily for a trial. Between April 1 and election day, most of them are back home, so counting those people as residents of the prison is especially egregious!</p> <p>In 2010, Delaware became the second state to pass a law to end prison-based gerrymandering. House Bill 384 required the Department of Correction to collect the home addresses of incarcerated people and required the legislature to draw its districts on the basis of Census Bureau data corrected to count incarcerated people at their home addresses. The Department of Corrections collected and transmitted the address information but, unfortunately, the state was unable to arrange for the geocoding of this address data in time for the legislature's deadline on making their proposals public and had to, reluctantly, postpone full implementation until 2021. The Bureau's current proposal to provide geocoding services as a supplemental product would surely help in our situation, but a change in the residence rule for</p>

incarcerated people by the Census Bureau would meet the state's needs in a much more streamlined and reasonable fashion.

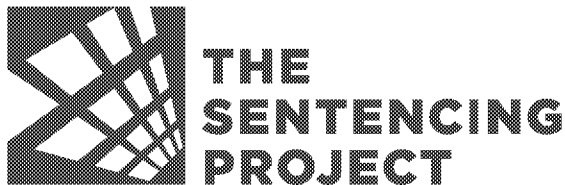
Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Residence Rule and Residence Situations; we appreciate the Bureau's aim to count everyone, including people who are incarcerated on Census day, in the right place. The League of Women Voters of Delaware urges you to count incarcerated people as residents of their last-known home addresses.

# THE COLOR OF JUSTICE: RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISPARITY IN STATE PRISONS



RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY FOR REFORM

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# OVERVIEW

Growing awareness of America's failed experiment with mass incarceration has prompted changes at the state and federal level that aim to reduce the scale of imprisonment. Lawmakers and practitioners are proposing "smart on crime" approaches to public safety that favor alternatives to incarceration and reduce odds of recidivism. As a result of strategic reforms across the criminal justice spectrum, combined with steadily declining crime rates since the mid-1990s, prison populations have begun to stabilize and even decline slightly after decades of unprecedented growth. In states such as New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and California, prison depopulation has been substantial, declining by 20-30%.<sup>1</sup> Still, America maintains its distinction as the world leader<sup>2</sup> in its use of incarceration, including more than 1.3 million people held in state prisons around the country.<sup>3</sup>

At the same time of productive bipartisan discussions about improving criminal justice policies and reducing prison populations, the U.S. continues to grapple with troubling racial tensions. The focus of most recent concern lies in regular reports of police brutality against people of color, some of which have resulted in deaths of black men by law enforcement officers after little or no apparent provocation.

Truly meaningful reforms to the criminal justice system cannot be accomplished without acknowledgement of racial and ethnic disparities in the prison system, and focused attention on reduction of disparities. Since the majority of people in prison are sentenced at the state level rather than the federal level, it is critical to understand the variation in racial and ethnic composition across states, and the policies and the day-to-day practices that contribute to this variance.<sup>4</sup> Incarceration creates a host of collateral consequences that include restricted employment prospects, housing instability, family disruption, stigma, and disenfranchisement. These consequences set individuals back by imposing new punishments after prison. Collateral consequences are felt disproportionately by people of color, and because of concentrations of poverty and imprisonment in certain jurisdictions, it is now the case that entire communities experience these negative effects.<sup>5</sup> Evidence suggests that some

individuals are incarcerated not solely because of their crime, but because of racially disparate policies, beliefs, and practices, rendering these collateral consequences all the more troubling. An unwarranted level of incarceration that worsens racial disparities is problematic not only for the impacted group, but for society as whole, weakening the justice system's potential and undermining perceptions of justice.

This report documents the rates of incarceration for whites, African Americans, and Hispanics, providing racial and ethnic composition as well as rates of disparity for each state.<sup>6</sup> This systematic look reveals the following:

## KEY FINDINGS

- African Americans are incarcerated in state prisons at a rate that is 5.1 times the imprisonment of whites. In five states (Iowa, Minnesota, New Jersey, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the disparity is more than 10 to 1.
- In twelve states, more than half of the prison population is black: Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. Maryland, whose prison population is 72% African American, tops the nation.
- In eleven states, at least 1 in 20 adult black males is in prison.
- In Oklahoma, the state with the highest overall black incarceration rate, 1 in 15 black males ages 18 and older is in prison.
- States exhibit substantial variation in the range of racial disparity, from a black/white ratio of 12.2:1 in New Jersey to 2.4:1 in Hawaii.
- Latinos are imprisoned at a rate that is 1.4 times the rate of whites. Hispanic/white ethnic disparities are particularly high in states such as Massachusetts (4.3:1), Connecticut (3.9:1), Pennsylvania (3.3:1), and New York (3.1:1).

# OVERALL FINDINGS

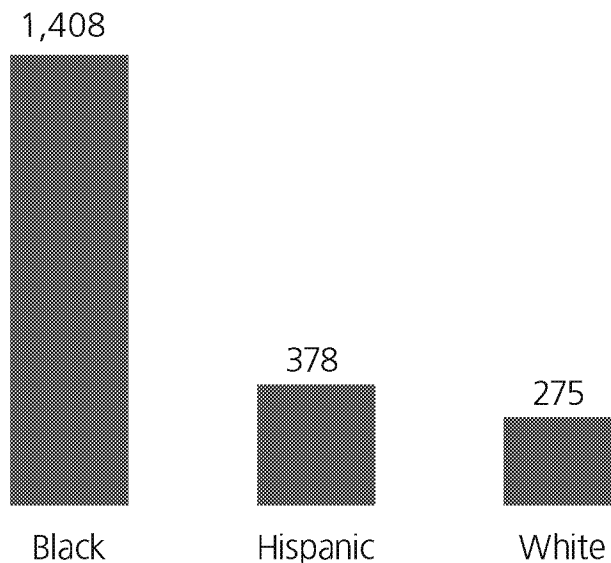
The Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that 35% of state prisoners are white, 38% are black, and 21% are Hispanic.<sup>7</sup> In twelve states more than half of the prison population is African American. Though the reliability of data on ethnicity is not as strong as it is for race estimates, the Hispanic population in state prisons is as high as 61% in New Mexico and 42% in both Arizona and California. In an additional seven states, at least one in five inmates is Hispanic.<sup>8</sup> While viewing percentages reveals a degree of disproportion for people of color when compared to the overall general population (where 62% are white, 13% are black, and 17% are Hispanic),<sup>9</sup> viewing the composition of prison populations from this perspective only tells some of the story. In this report we present the rates of racial and ethnic disparity, which allow a portrayal of the overrepresentation of people of color in the prison system accounting for population in the general community.<sup>10</sup> This shows odds of imprisonment for individuals in various racial and ethnic categories.

It is important to note at the outset that, given the absence or unreliability of ethnicity data in some states, the racial/ethnic disparities in those states may be understated. Since most Hispanics in those instances would be counted in the white prison population, the white rate of incarceration would therefore appear higher than is the case, and consequently the black/white and Hispanic/white ratios of disparity would be lower as well. In four states, data on ethnicity is not reported to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, nor is it provided in the state department of corrections' individual annual reports. These states are Alabama, Maryland, Montana, and Vermont. There are most assuredly people in prison in these states who are Hispanic, but since the state does not record this information, the exact number is unknown.

Figure 1 provides a national view of the concentration of prisoners by race and ethnicity as a proportion of their representation in the state's overall general population, or the rate per 100,000 residents. Looking at the average state rates of incarceration, we see that overall blacks are incarcerated at a rate

of 1,408 per 100,000 while whites are incarcerated at a rate of 275 per 100,000. This means that blacks are incarcerated at a rate that is 5.1 times that of whites. This national look also shows that Hispanics are held in state prisons at an average rate of 378 per 100,000, producing a disparity ratio of 1.4:1 compared to whites.

Figure 1. Average rate of incarceration by race and ethnicity, per 100,000 population



Data source: United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1978-2014. Bibliographic Citation: ICPSR36281-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2015-10-09; U.S. Census Bureau (2013). *2013 Population Estimates*. Annual estimates of resident population by sex, race, and Hispanic origin for the United States, states and counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.

The following tables present state rates of incarceration according to their rank. Table 1 shows how racial disparities play out at the state level. The states with the highest rate of African American (male and female) incarceration are Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Vermont, Iowa, and Idaho.



Table 1. Incarceration rates per 100,000 by race, by black (male and female) incarceration rate

State	White	Black	Hispanic
Oklahoma	580	2625	530
Wisconsin	221	2542	563
Vermont*	225	2357	Not Provided
Iowa	211	2349	361
Idaho	458	2160	619
Arizona	444	2126	842
Oregon	366	2061	395
Montana	316	1985	Not Provided
Colorado	260	1891	587
Texas	457	1844	541
Pennsylvania	204	1810	668
California	201	1767	385
Louisiana	438	1740	34
Kansas	246	1734	301
Michigan	253	1682	93
Nebraska	201	1680	359
Arkansas	443	1665	251
Missouri	404	1654	232
Ohio	289	1625	334
Florida	448	1621	85
Indiana	339	1616	302
Nevada	387	1592	337
Illinois	174	1533	282
South Dakota	309	1493	480
Utah	202	1481	333
Alabama	425	1417	Not Provided
Kentucky	431	1411	183
<b>State Average</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>1408</b>	<b>378</b>
Connecticut*	148	1392	583
Virginia	280	1386	116
New Mexico	208	1326	422
Wyoming	375	1307	495
Washington	224	1272	272
Delaware*	259	1238	220
West Virginia	348	1234	167
Minnesota	111	1219	287
Tennessee	316	1166	180
New Jersey	94	1140	206
Georgia	329	1066	235
Alaska*	278	1053	148
Mississippi*	346	1052	207
New Hampshire	202	1040	398
South Carolina	238	1030	172
North Carolina	221	951	221
Rhode Island*	112	934	280
New York	112	896	351
North Dakota*	170	888	395
Maryland	185	862	Not Provided
Maine*	140	839	104
Massachusetts*	81	605	351
Hawaii*	246	585	75

Table 2. Rate of adult black male incarceration

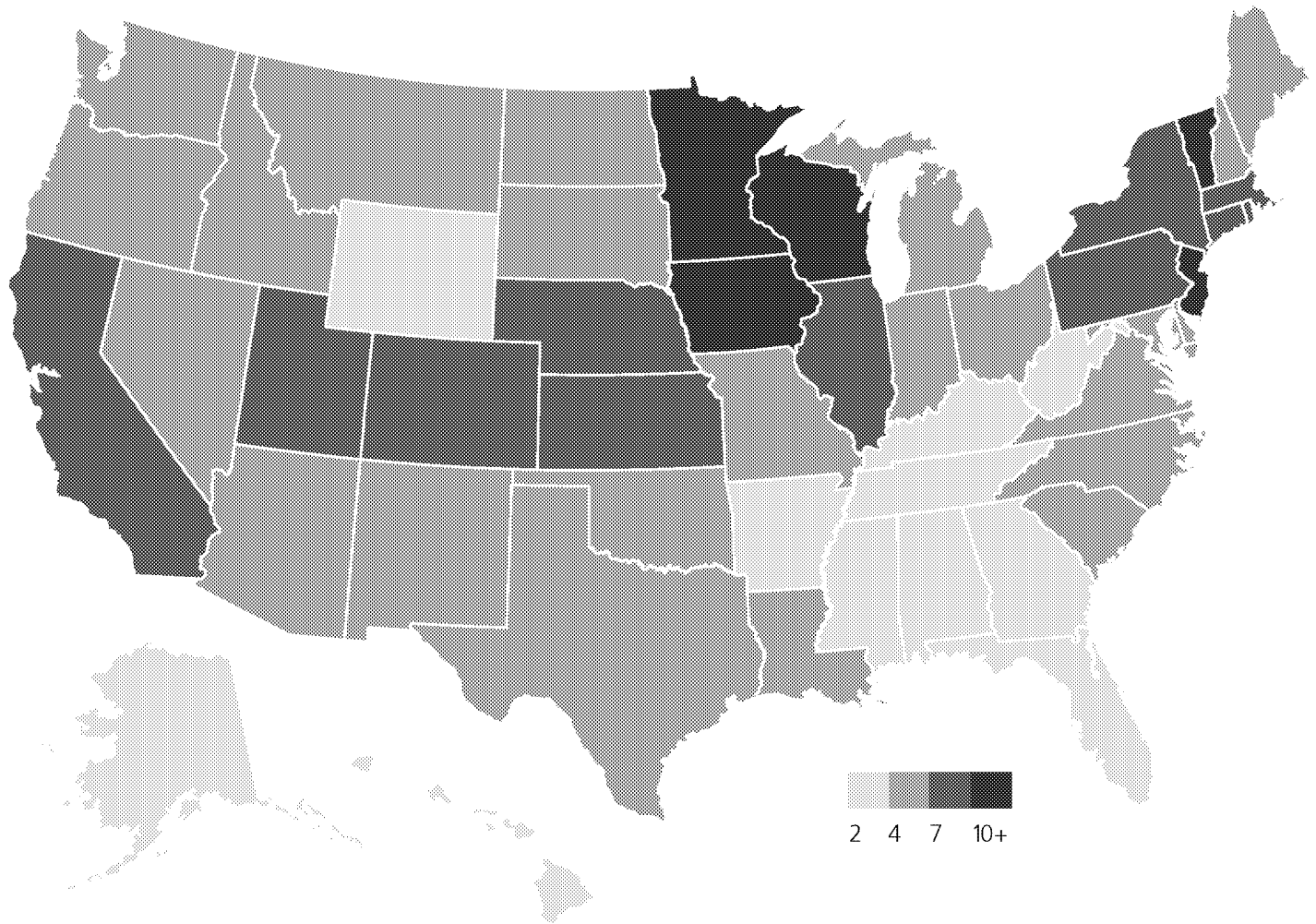
State	Rate of Imprisonment
Vermont	1 in 14
Oklahoma	1 in 15
Iowa	1 in 17
Delaware	1 in 18
Connecticut	1 in 19
Arizona	1 in 19
Idaho	1 in 20
Pennsylvania	1 in 20
Louisiana	1 in 20
Wisconsin	1 in 20
Texas	1 in 20
Arkansas	1 in 21
Michigan	1 in 21
Oregon	1 in 21
Missouri	1 in 21
Indiana	1 in 22
Ohio	1 in 22
Florida	1 in 22
Nebraska	1 in 22
California	1 in 22
Rhode Island	1 in 22
Kansas	1 in 23
Colorado	1 in 23
Illinois	1 in 23
Alabama	1 in 25
Nevada	1 in 25
Montana	1 in 26
<b>State Average</b>	<b>1 in 26</b>
Kentucky	1 in 27
Virginia	1 in 27
Alaska	1 in 27
Utah	1 in 28
Minnesota	1 in 28
South Dakota	1 in 30
Tennessee	1 in 30
Mississippi	1 in 30
New Jersey	1 in 31
Georgia	1 in 33
Washington	1 in 34
South Carolina	1 in 34
West Virginia	1 in 36
Maine	1 in 37
New Mexico	1 in 37
North Carolina	1 in 37
Wyoming	1 in 38
New York	1 in 40
Maryland	1 in 41
New Hampshire	1 in 41
North Dakota	1 in 49
Massachusetts	1 in 54
Hawaii	1 in 61

United States Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Bureau of Justice Statistics. National Prisoner Statistics, 1978-2014. Bibliographic Citation: ICPSR36281-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2015-10-09; U.S. Census Bureau (2013). 2013 Population Estimates. Annual estimates of resident population by sex, race, and Hispanic origin for the United States, states and counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.

\* = Bureau of Justice statistics data augmented with state annual report data for this state. See Methodology section for additional information.

^ = See footnote 13 for more information about Massachusetts.

Figure 2. Black/white incarceration ratios



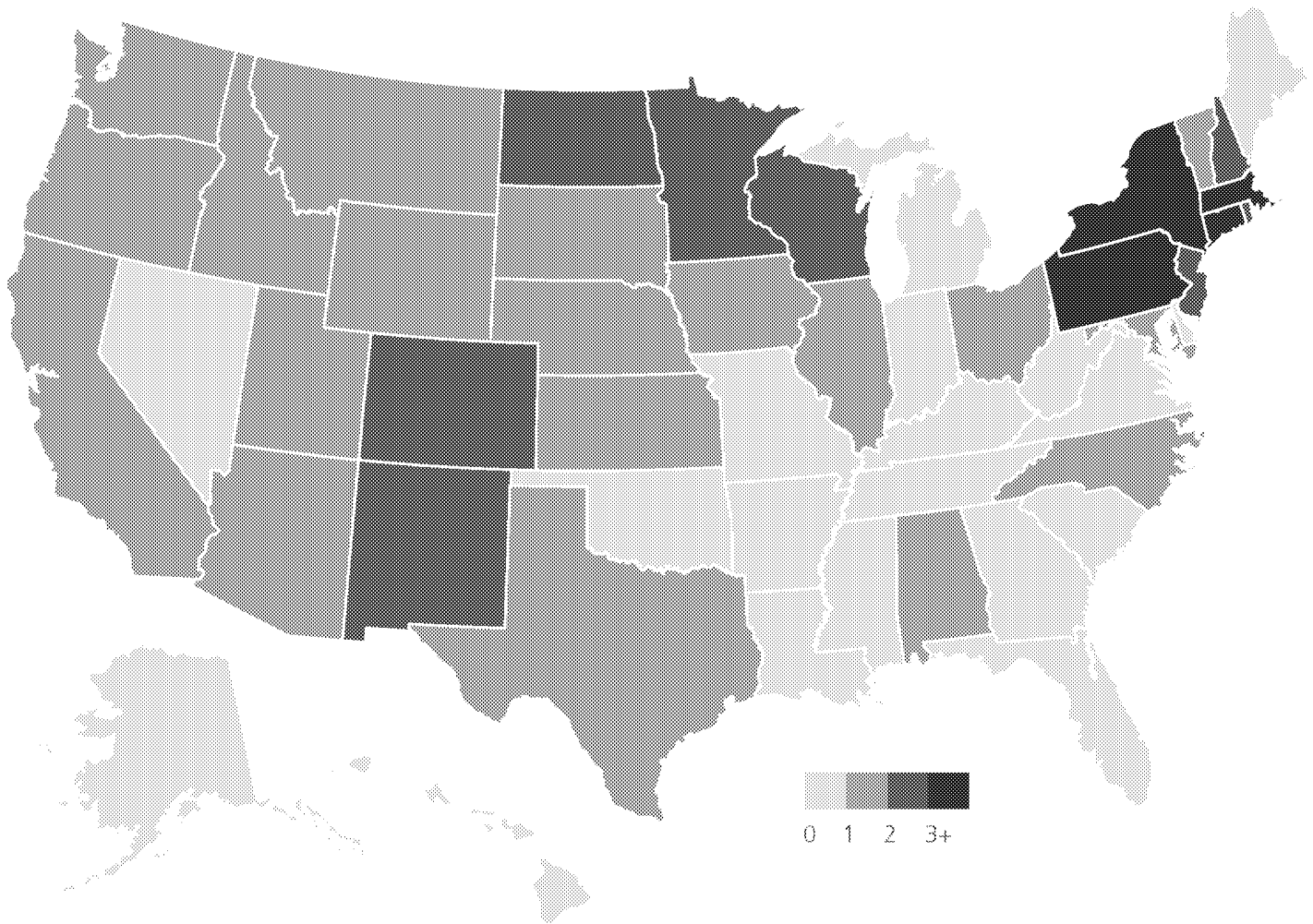
Data Sources: United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1978-2014. Bibliographic Citation: ICPSR36281-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2015-10-09; U.S. Census Bureau (2013). *2013 Population Estimates*. Annual estimates of resident population by sex, race, and Hispanic origin for the United States, states and counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.

Breaking down these figures by age and gender reveals dramatic findings. In 11 states, at least 1 in 20 adult black males is in prison (see Table 2). Staggering on its own, these figures do not even include incarceration in federal prisons or jails, which would generally increase the number of people by approximately 50%. In Oklahoma, the state with the highest black incarceration rate, one in 29 African American adults is in prison, and this reduces to one in 15 when restricted to black males age 18 and older.

The map presented above (Figure 2 and Appendix Table C) provides the black/white differential in incarceration rates. Here we can see that in New Jersey, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Vermont, the rate of black imprisonment is more than 10 times that for whites. In an additional 11 states, the incarceration for African Americans is at least seven times the incarceration rate

of whites. And even in the state with the lowest racial disparity, Hawaii, the odds of imprisonment for blacks are more than twice as high as for whites.

Figure 3. Hispanic/white incarceration ratios



Data Sources: United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1978-2014. Bibliographic Citation: ICPSR36281-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2015-10-09; U.S. Census Bureau (2013). *2013 Population Estimates*. Annual estimates of resident population by sex, race, and Hispanic origin for the United States, states and counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau. ■= Data was not provided.

The map above (Figure 3 and Appendix Table D) shows the rate of Hispanic imprisonment in relation to the rate of white imprisonment, or the disparity ratio. The disparity between Hispanics and whites in Massachusetts tops the nation, with a ratio of 4.3:1. Following Massachusetts are Connecticut (3.9:1), Pennsylvania (3.3:1), and New York (3.1:1).

Appendix Table E shows that the rate of incarceration is highest in Arizona, where 842 per 100,000 Hispanic individuals are in prison. The next highest rate of Hispanic imprisonment is in Pennsylvania (668), followed by Idaho (619), Colorado (587), and Connecticut (583).

# THE SCALE OF DISPARITY

The particular drivers of disparity may be related to policy, offending, implicit bias, or some combination. Regardless of the causes, however, the simple fact of these disparities should be disturbing given the consequences for individuals and communities. One has to wonder whether there would have been more of an urgency to understand and remedy the disparity directly had the ratios been reversed. While chronic racial and ethnic disparity in imprisonment has been a known feature of the prison system for many decades,<sup>11</sup> there has been relatively little serious consideration of adjustments that can be made—inside or outside the justice system—toward changing this pattern.

Racial disparities in incarceration can arise from a variety of circumstances. These might include a high rate of black incarceration, a low rate of white incarceration, or varying combinations. We note that the states with the highest ratio of disparity in imprisonment are generally those in the northeast or upper Midwest, while Southern states tend to have lower ratios. The low Southern ratios are generally produced as a result of high rates of incarceration for all racial groups. For example, Arkansas and Florida both have a black/white ratio of imprisonment considerably below the national average of 5.1:1 (3.8:1 and 3.6:1, respectively). Yet both states incarcerate African Americans at higher than average rates, 18% higher in Arkansas and 15% higher in Florida. But these rates are somewhat offset by the particularly high white rates, 61% higher than the national average in Arkansas and 63% higher in Florida.

Conversely, in the states with the highest degree of disparity, this is often produced by a higher than average black rate, but a relatively low white rate.<sup>12</sup> As seen in Table 3 below, seven of the ten states with the greatest racial disparity also have high black incarceration rates, while all have lower than average white rates. In New Jersey, for example, blacks are incarcerated at a rate twelve times higher than whites even though the black incarceration rate is 24% below the national average. This comes about through its particularly low incarceration of whites: 94 per 100,000, or one-third of the national average (275).

Table 3. States with the highest black/white differential

State	White Incarceration Rate	Black Incarceration Rate	B/W
New Jersey	94	1140	12.2
Wisconsin	221	2542	11.5
Iowa	211	2349	11.1
Minnesota	111	1219	11.0
Vermont*	225	2357	10.5
Connecticut*	148	1392	9.4
Pennsylvania	204	1810	8.9
Illinois	174	1533	8.8
California	201	1767	8.8
Nebraska	201	1680	8.4
<b>State Average</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>1408</b>	<b>5.1</b>

Data Sources: United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1978-2014. Bibliographic Citation: ICPSR36281-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2015-10-09; U.S. Census Bureau (2013). *2013 Population Estimates*. Annual estimates of resident population by sex, race, and Hispanic origin for the United States, states and counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.

\* = Bureau of Justice statistics data augmented with state annual report data for this state. See Methodology section for additional information.

The scale of racial disparity in incarceration can also be seen by comparing states that have lower than average black incarceration rates to those with higher than average white incarceration rates. Here we find that the states with the highest white incarceration rates (Oklahoma, Idaho, Texas, Florida, and Arizona) fall below the states with the lowest black rates (Hawaii, Massachusetts,<sup>13</sup> Maine, Maryland, and North Dakota).

# DRIVERS OF DISPARITY

Persistent racial disparities have long been a focus in criminological research and the presence of disparities is not disputed.<sup>14</sup> Proposed explanations for disparities range from variations in offending based on race to biased decisionmaking in the criminal justice system, and also include a range of individual level factors such as poverty, education outcomes, unemployment history, and criminal history.<sup>15</sup> Research in this area finds a smaller amount of unwarranted disparity for serious crimes like homicide than for less serious crimes, especially drug crimes.

Alfred Blumstein's work in this area examined racial differences in arrests and, after comparing these to prison demographics, determined that approximately 80% of prison disparity among state prisoners in 1979 was explained by differential offending by race, leaving 20% unexplained. He noted that if there was no discrimination after arrest, the racial makeup of prisoners should approximate the population of arrestees. The greatest amount of unexplained disparity was found among drug offenses: nearly half of the racial disparity for prison among those convicted of drug crimes could not be explained by arrest. In a follow-up study, Blumstein found that the proportion of racial disparities found in prisons explained by arrests in 1991 had declined to 76%.<sup>16</sup> Subsequent studies have replicated this work with more recent data and found even higher amounts of unexplained disparities, particularly in the category of drug arrests.<sup>17</sup>

One issue raised by Blumstein's approach is that the use of arrest records as a reflection of criminal involvement may be more accurate for serious offenses than less serious offenses. For less serious crimes, authorities may exercise greater discretion at the point of arrest.<sup>18</sup> Cassia Spohn's research on sentencing reasons that for less serious crimes, judges might depart from the constraints of the law, allowing other factors to enter into their judgment. These factors might include forms of racial bias related to perceived racial threat.<sup>19</sup> Despite the possibility of failing to account for all variance, research that relies on incident reporting (i.e., self-report data rather than police data) to circumvent these potential problems also reveals unexplained racial disparities. Patrick Langan's work, for example, estimated

unexplained disparity to be in the range of 15-16%, and though this is a smaller amount of unexplained variance (compared to that found by Blumstein, for example) it is likely due to the fact that his analysis did not include drug offenses.<sup>20</sup>

Analyses of more recent data all come to similar conclusions: a sizable proportion of racial disparities in prison cannot be explained by criminal offending.<sup>21</sup> Some analyses have focused on single states<sup>22</sup> while others have looked at all states individually to note the range of disparity.<sup>23</sup> Studies that examine regional differences within states are also revealing. Researchers Gaylen Armstrong and Nancy Rodriguez, whose work centers on county-level differences in juvenile justice outcomes found that it is not solely individual-level characteristics that influence outcomes, but the composition of the community where the juvenile resides that makes a difference as well. Specifically, they conclude that "juvenile delinquents who live within areas that have high minority populations (more heterogeneous) will more often be detained, regardless of their individual race or ethnicity."<sup>24</sup> And finally, studies seeking to better understand the processes between arrest and imprisonment, particularly at the stage of sentencing, have been pursued in order to better understand the unexplained disparities in state prisons.<sup>25</sup>

## CAUSES OF DISPARITY

The data in this report document pervasive racial disparities in state imprisonment, and make clear that despite greater awareness among the public of mass incarceration and some modest successes at decarceration, racial and ethnic disparities are still a substantial feature of our prison system.

Three recurrent explanations for racial disparities emerge from dozens of studies on the topic: policies and practices that drive disparity; the role of implicit bias and stereotypes in decisionmaking; and, structural disadvantages in communities of color which are associated with high rates of offending and arrest.

## Policies and Practices

The criminal justice system is held together by policies and practices, both formal and informal, which influence the degree to which an individual penetrates the system. At multiple points in the system, race may play a role. Disparities mount as individuals progress through the system, from the initial point of arrest to the final point of imprisonment.<sup>26</sup> Harsh punishment policies adopted in recent decades, some of which were put into effect even after the crime decline began, are the main cause of the historic rise in imprisonment that has occurred over the past 40 years.<sup>27</sup>

The rise in incarceration that has come to be known as mass imprisonment began in 1973 and can be attributed to three major eras of policymaking, all of which had a disparate impact on people of color, especially African Americans. Until 1986, a series of policies was enacted to expand the use of imprisonment for a variety of felonies. After this point, the focus moved to greater levels of imprisonment for drug and sex offenses. There was a particularly sharp growth in state imprisonment for drug offenses between 1987 and 1991. In the final stage, beginning around 1995, the emphasis was on increasing both prison likelihood and significantly lengthening prison sentences.<sup>28</sup>

Harsh drug laws are clearly an important factor in the persistent racial and ethnic disparities observed in state prisons. For drug crimes disparities are especially severe, due largely to the fact that blacks are nearly four times as likely as whites to be arrested for drug offenses and 2.5 times as likely to be arrested for drug possession.<sup>29</sup> This is despite the evidence that whites and blacks use drugs at roughly the same rate. From 1995 to 2005, African Americans comprised approximately 13 percent of drug users but 36% of drug arrests and 46% of those convicted for drug offenses.<sup>30</sup>

Disparities are evident at the initial point of contact with police, especially through policies that target specific areas and/or people. A popular example of this is “stop, question, and frisk.” Broad discretion allowed to law enforcement can aggravate disparities. Though police stops alone are unlikely to result in a conviction that would lead to a prison sentence, the presence of a criminal record is associated with the decision to incarcerate for subsequent offenses, a sequence of events that disadvantages African Americans. Jeffrey Fagan’s work in this area found that police officers’ selection of who to stop in New York City’s high-profile policing program was dictated more by racial composition of the neighborhood than by actual crime in the area.<sup>31</sup> The process of stopping, questioning and frisking individuals based on little more than suspicion (or on nebulous

terms such as “furtive behavior,” which were the justification for many stops) has led to unnecessary criminal records for thousands. New York’s policy was ruled unconstitutional in 2013 with a court ruling in *Floyd v. City of New York*.

Other stages of the system contribute to the racial composition of state prisons as well. Factors such as pre-trial detention—more likely to be imposed on black defendants because of income inequality—contributes to disparities because those who are detained pre-trial are more likely to be convicted and sentenced to longer prison terms.<sup>32</sup> Cassia Spohn’s analysis of 40 states’ sentencing processes finds that, though crime seriousness and prior record are key determinants at sentencing, the non-legal factors of race and ethnicity also influence sentencing decisions. She notes that “black and Hispanic offenders—particularly those who are young, male, and unemployed—are more likely than their white counterparts to be sentenced to prison than similarly situated white offenders. Other categories of racial minorities—those convicted of drug offenses, those who victimize whites, those who accumulate more serious prior criminal records, or those who refuse to plead guilty or are unable to secure pretrial release—also may be singled out for more punitive treatment.”<sup>33</sup>

Still other research finds that prosecutorial charging decisions play out unequally when viewed by race, placing blacks at a disadvantage to whites. Prosecutors are more likely to charge black defendants under state habitual offender laws than similarly situated white defendants.<sup>34</sup> Researchers in Florida found evidence for this relationship, and also observed that the relationship between race and use of the state habitual offender law was stronger for less serious crimes than it was for more serious crimes.<sup>35</sup> California’s three strikes law has been accused of widening disparities because of the greater likelihood of prior convictions for African Americans.

## Implicit Bias

The role of perceptions about people of different races or ethnicities is also influential in criminal justice outcomes. An abundance of research finds that beliefs about dangerousness and threats to public safety overlap with individual perceptions about people of color. There is evidence that racial prejudice exerts a large, negative impact on punishment preferences among whites but much less so for blacks.<sup>36</sup> Other research finds that assumptions by key decision makers in the justice system influence outcomes in a biased manner. In research on presentence reports, for example, scholars have found that people of color are frequently given harsher sanctions because they are perceived as imposing a greater threat to public safety and are therefore deserving of greater social control and punishment.<sup>37</sup> And

survey data has found that, regardless of respondents' race, respondents associated African Americans with terms such as "dangerous," "aggressive," "violent," and "criminal."<sup>38</sup>

Media portrayals about crime have a tendency to distort crime by disproportionately focusing on news stories to those involving serious crimes and those committed by people of color, especially black-on-white violent crime.<sup>39</sup> Since three-quarters of the public say that they form their opinions about crime from the news,<sup>40</sup> this misrepresentation feeds directly into the public's crime policy preferences.

Reforms to media reporting that more carefully and accurately represent the true incidence of specific crimes and their perpetrators, and victims, would change perceptions about crime, but in themselves would not necessarily impact how these perceptions translate into policy preferences. A 2013 study by Stanford University scholars found that public awareness of racial disparities in prisons actually *increases support* for harsher punishments.<sup>41</sup> Using an experimental research design, researchers exposed subjects to facts about racial compositions. When prisons were described as "more black," respondents were more supportive of harsh crime policies that contribute to those disparities. On the other hand, some find that when individuals—practitioners in particular—are made consciously aware of their bias through implicit bias training, diversification of the workforce, and education on the important differences between implicit and explicit bias, this can mitigate or even erase the actions they would otherwise take based on unexplored assumptions.<sup>42</sup>

### Structural Disadvantage

A third explanation for persistent racial disparities in state prisons lies in the structural disadvantages that impact people of color long before they encounter the criminal justice system. In this view, disparities observed in imprisonment are partially a function of disproportionate social factors in African American communities that are associated with poverty, employment, housing, and family differences.<sup>43</sup> Other factors, not simply race, account for differences in crime across place. Criminologists Ruth Peterson and Lauren Krivo note that African Americans comprise a disproportionate share of those living in poverty-stricken neighborhoods and communities where a range of socio-economic vulnerabilities contribute to higher rates of crime, particularly violent crime.<sup>44</sup> In fact, 62% of African Americans reside in highly segregated, inner city neighborhoods that experience a high degree of violent crime, while the majority of whites live in "highly advantaged" neighborhoods that experience little violent crime.<sup>45</sup> Their work builds on earlier research focused on the harms done to the African American

community by disparate living environments, and extends this knowledge to evidence that this actually *produces* social problems including crime.

The impact of structural disadvantage begins early in life. When looking at juvenile crime, it is not necessarily the case that youth of color have a greater tendency to engage in delinquency, but that the uneven playing field from the start, a part of larger American society, creates inequalities which are related to who goes on to commit crime and who is equipped to desist from crime.<sup>46</sup> More specifically, as a result of structural differences by race and class, youth of color are more likely to experience unstable family systems, exposure to family and/or community violence, elevated rates of unemployment, and more school dropout.<sup>47</sup> All of these factors are more likely to exist in communities of color and play a role in one's proclivity toward crime.

# RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REFORM

Even though the pace of reform is relatively modest in addressing the scale of mass incarceration and the enduring racial and ethnic disparities, reforms being pursued in the states are encouraging. New Jersey provides an example of this potential. Despite its high ranking in disparity among sentenced prisoners, New Jersey has recently pursued a range of reforms that could lessen this disparity and accelerate progress. Like most states, New Jersey experienced a steady rise in incarceration from the 1970s through the 1990s. Since 2000, however, the state has reduced its prison population by 28%.<sup>48</sup>

Drug laws with disparate racial effects have been in place for many years in New Jersey, but in 2010 the legislature passed reforms through Assembly Bill 2762 to modify sentencing laws associated with drug-free school zone laws, reinstating judicial discretion. Passage of the law followed years of advocacy to implement change based on a report released by the Commission to Review Criminal Sentencing, which identified staggering racial disparities attributable to the state's drug free school zone law.<sup>49</sup> New Jersey has also adopted substantial reforms to its parole system, which at one point included a backlog of parole hearings for 5,800 prisoners. As a result of the parole commissioner's modification of the parole process, the number of parole grants increased from 3,099 in 1999 to 10,897 in 2001.<sup>50</sup>

**Table 4. Change in prison population and composition, New Jersey 2000-2014**

Year	Prison Total	White	Black	Hispanic
2000	29,784	5,665 (19%)	18,716 (63%)	5,279 (18%)
2014	21,590	4,750 (22%)	13,170 (61%)	3,454 (16%)
Change	-28%	-16%	-30%	-35%

Table 4 shows that the prison decarceration reforms in New Jersey so far appear to have had the greatest impact on people of color. The overall depopulation of New Jersey prisons has included a 30% reduction in African American prisoners, a 35% reduction in Hispanic prisoners, and a 16% reduction in white prisoners. With more time and continued focus on reforms, the racial disparities may continue to improve.

While remedies such as these will advance reforms to some extent, even reducing staggering racial and ethnic disparities, lawmakers and practitioners must also address the unevenness more directly. A few suggestions in this regard follow.

Most now agree that the war on drugs was not an effective approach to either addressing crime or addressing drug addiction, and that its policies worsened racial disparities in incarceration. Yet, many laws are still in effect at both the state and federal levels that sentence individuals to lengthy prison terms for drug offenses when alternatives to incarceration would be more suitable. Reforms should be enacted that scale back the use of prison for low-level drug crimes and instead redirect resources to prevention and drug intervention programming.

A host of mandatory minimum sentences and truth in sentencing provisions are still in place in most states. These remove judicial discretion from the sentencing process and tie up limited corrections resources by incarcerating those who may no longer be a threat to public safety. The states and federal government should revisit and revise mandatory minimum sentences and other determinate sentencing systems that deny an individualized approach.

A third reform is to scale back punishments for serious crimes, especially those that trigger long sentences for repeat offenders. While public safety is always a priority, imposing excessively long prison sentences for serious crime has been shown to have diminishing returns on public safety.<sup>51</sup> Furthermore, these policies have had a disproportionate impact on people of color, especially African Americans, because they are more likely to have a prior record, either because of more frequent engagement in crime or because of more frequent engagement with law enforcement.<sup>52</sup> Habitual offender policies are also problematic because of the documented ways in which they are favored for prosecutorial charging decisions.

As described above, prosecutors are more likely to charge African Americans under habitual offender laws compared to whites with similar offense histories. The impact is that African Americans are not only more likely to go to prison but are more



likely to receive longer sentences.<sup>53</sup> Today one in nine people in prison is serving a life sentence while many other countries' use of life sentences is quite rare. Nearly half of lifers are black and one in six is Hispanic.

Fourth, adequate and regular training on the role of implicit, unchecked bias by key decisionmakers in the criminal justice system is a necessary step in reducing its impact. While open expression of negative views about people of color, as well as overt discrimination, has declined significantly in many areas of American society (largely attributable to successful civil rights laws and campaigns), some convincingly argue that this overt discrimination, especially against African Americans, has transformed into implicit bias, but with similar disparate results.<sup>54</sup> Evidence suggests that when professionals are faced with a need to triage cases—a regular occurrence for law enforcement and defense counsel, for instance—implicit bias likely comes into play in deciding which cases to take as a sort of mental shorthand used to draw quick conclusions about people and their criminal tendencies.<sup>55</sup>

To offset this, implicit bias trainings can make people aware of these temptations, and this awareness can minimize racially influenced trigger responses in the future.<sup>56</sup> Additionally, instilling in practitioners a motivation to be fair and impartial can influence implicit bias, as could be accomplished through professional trainings on the topic of implicit social cognitions. Self-report data from California judges before and after they received a training on implicit bias, along with a three-month follow up survey to ascertain behavior modification that occurred as a result of the training, showed modest evidence of a positive effect on reducing implicit bias through trainings.<sup>57</sup> Similar trainings can be provided to prospective and chosen jurors, who are also vulnerable to implicit bias.<sup>58</sup>

Finally, several states are pursuing racial impact legislation, an idea that first became law in the state of Iowa in 2008. To date, Connecticut and Oregon have also passed racial impact laws and several additional states have introduced similar legislation. The idea behind racial impact laws is to consider the outcome of changes in the criminal code *before* passing laws in order to provide an opportunity for policymakers to consider alternative approaches that do not exacerbate disparities. Similar to fiscal impact statements or environmental impact statements, racial impact statements forecast the effect of bills on people of different races and ethnicities. There is a cost, both financial and moral, to maintaining racial and ethnic disparities.

# CONCLUSION

Criminal justice reform has become a regular component of mainstream domestic policy discussions over the last several years. States grappling with budget constraints are successfully experimenting with diversion approaches that can reduce prison populations without harms to public safety. Allies have come together from both conservative and progressive campaigns to move policies forward that will ease bloated prison populations and reconsider punishments for low-level nonviolent offenses. It is difficult to miss the fact that the U.S. is experiencing a unique moment with the potential for a true turnaround of our system of mass incarceration. How long that moment will last is not known.

There is a growing recognition among policymakers that the system of mass incarceration now firmly in place has not been an effective remedy for crime and is not sustainable. Some jurisdictions have pursued reforms that include scaling back stop and frisk practices by law enforcement and enacting legislative changes that shift certain offenses from felonies to misdemeanors.<sup>59</sup> These may reduce overall incarceration rates with the prospect of greater impact on racial and ethnic minorities as well.

At the same time, many states exhibit astounding rates of racial and ethnic disparity: Nationally, African Americans are incarcerated in state prisons at five times the rate of whites. This report also shows that racial disparities vary broadly across the states, as high as 12.2:1, but even in Hawaii—the state with the lowest black/white disparity—African Americans are imprisoned more than two times the rate of whites.

When viewed over time it is evident that the racial dynamics of incarceration have improved, particularly when viewed through the lens of gender: between 2000 and 2009, imprisonment rates for black females dropped 31 percent from 205 per 100,000 to 142 per 100,000. The ratio of black/white imprisonment among women declined from 6.0:1 to 2.8:1 over this period. Yet part of this decline is explained through the higher rates of incarceration for white women. Between 2000 and 2009 incarceration for white women rose 47%, from 34 per 100,000 to 50 per 100,000.<sup>60</sup>

Despite the positive developments in justice reform efforts described above, there is not enough attention to the chronic racial disparities that pervade state prisons, and without this acknowledgment the United States is unlikely to experience the serious, sustainable reforms that are needed to dismantle the current system of mass incarceration. Overall, the pace of criminal justice reform has been too slow as well as too modest in its goals. Accelerated reforms that deliberately incorporate the goal of racial justice will lead to a system that is both much smaller and more fair.

## METHODOLOGY

This report relies primarily on two major sources of official data. The first is the U.S. Census, which counts the nation's residents every ten years and provides estimates based on projections for years between its official counts. The data in the report comes from 2013 "American Fact Finder" estimates based on the 2010 Census. The second source of data used to generate the findings in this report is the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics. Each year, it publishes results from its National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) survey of the state departments of corrections. The data used to generate the National Prisoners Series, most recently *Prisoners in 2014*, are housed on the National Criminal Justice Archive's Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research. Data on race and ethnicity of prisoners sentenced to at least one year in prison (NPS survey question: "On December 31, how many inmates under your jurisdiction -- a. Had a total maximum sentence of more than 1 year [Include inmates with consecutive sentences that add to more than 1 year]"). The *Prisoners in 2014* publication reports state totals in Table 4. Additionally, each state provides to BJS the demographic composition of its prison population, though this is not typically reported in the National Prisoners Series. In the following states, data on race and ethnicity provided directly from state departments of corrections were used to augment the BJS data: Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Vermont.<sup>61</sup>

The rates of incarceration for racial and ethnic groups were calculated by dividing the total number of individuals in prison of a given race or ethnicity (Non-Hispanic whites, Non-Hispanic blacks, or Hispanic) by the total number of individuals in the population of that race or ethnicity and multiplying this figure by 100,000. To arrive at the state averages shown in Tables 1-3 and Appendix Tables C-E, the total number of prisoners across all states, disaggregated by race or ethnicity, was divided by the total number of individuals in the population of the same race or ethnicity, and then multiplied by 100,000. Because the District of Columbia does not have a prison system (DC prisoners are held in federal prisons), data from this jurisdiction were not included in these calculations.

## APPENDIX

Table A. State imprisonment 2014, by percent black in prison

State	Prison	% Black in Prison	% Black in Population
Maryland	20,733	72.0%	29.2%
Louisiana	38,022	67.8%	32.0%
Mississippi*	17,876	65.3%	37.1%
South Carolina	20,830	64.7%	27.4%
Georgia	52,485	62.0%	30.5%
New Jersey	21,590	60.5%	12.9%
Alabama	30,766	58.5%	26.3%
Delaware*	4,141	58.4%	21.1%
Illinois	48,278	58.0%	14.2%
Virginia	37,544	58.0%	19.0%
North Carolina	35,769	55.9%	21.3%
Michigan	43,359	53.6%	14.0%
New York	52,399	48.9%	14.6%
Pennsylvania	50,423	48.7%	10.6%
Florida	102,870	47.7%	15.5%
Ohio	51,519	44.6%	12.2%
Tennessee	28,769	44.1%	16.8%
Wisconsin	21,404	42.7%	6.3%
Arkansas	17,819	42.5%	15.4%
Connecticut*	11,735	41.6%	9.7%
Missouri	31,938	36.2%	11.6%
Texas	158,589	35.9%	11.7%
Minnesota	10,637	34.1%	5.5%
Indiana	29,261	33.3%	9.2%
Kansas	9,365	31.4%	5.9%
Nevada	12,415	29.0%	8.1%
Rhode Island*	1,880	28.9%	5.5%
California	136,088	28.6%	5.7%
Massachusetts*	9,486	28.3%	6.6%
Oklahoma	27,261	27.3%	7.4%
Nebraska	5,347	26.9%	4.6%
Iowa	8,798	25.8%	3.1%
Kentucky	20,969	23.5%	8.0%
Colorado	20,646	18.7%	3.9%
Washington	18,052	17.9%	3.6%
Arizona	40,175	14.0%	4.0%
West Virginia	6,881	11.7%	3.5%
Vermont*	1,508	10.7%	1.1%
Alaska*	2,754	9.9%	3.5%
Oregon	15,060	9.4%	1.8%
New Mexico	6,860	7.3%	1.8%
Maine*	2,030	7.1%	1.3%
North Dakota*	1,603	6.9%	1.7%
Utah	7,024	6.3%	1.0%
South Dakota	3,605	6.2%	1.8%
New Hampshire	2,915	5.9%	1.2%
Wyoming	2,383	5.0%	1.6%
Hawaii*	3,663	4.7%	2.1%
Montana	3,699	2.9%	0.5%
Idaho	8,039	2.8%	0.7%

Table B. State imprisonment 2014, by percent Hispanic in prison

State	Prison	% Hispanic in Prison	% Hispanic in Population
New Mexico	6,860	60.6%	47.3%
Arizona	40,175	42.0%	30.3%
California	136,088	41.6%	38.4%
Texas	158,589	34.7%	38.4%
Colorado	20,646	31.5%	21.0%
Connecticut*	11,735	26.2%	14.7%
Massachusetts*	9,486	26.0%	10.5%
New York	52,399	24.2%	18.4%
Rhode Island*	1,880	21.3%	13.6%
Nevada	12,415	20.8%	27.5%
Utah	7,024	18.4%	13.4%
New Jersey	21,590	16.1%	18.9%
Idaho	8,039	14.6%	11.8%
Oregon	15,060	12.7%	12.3%
Washington	18,052	12.5%	11.9%
Nebraska	5,347	12.4%	9.9%
Illinois	48,278	12.4%	16.5%
Wyoming	2,383	11.7%	9.7%
Pennsylvania	50,423	10.7%	6.3%
Kansas	9,365	10.4%	11.2%
Wisconsin	21,404	9.6%	6.3%
Minnesota	10,637	7.3%	5.0%
Oklahoma	27,261	7.2%	9.6%
Iowa	8,798	6.9%	5.5%
New Hampshire	2,915	5.7%	3.2%
North Carolina	35,769	5.4%	8.9%
North Dakota*	1,603	5.1%	2.9%
Indiana	29,261	4.4%	6.4%
Delaware*	4,141	4.3%	8.7%
Georgia	52,485	4.1%	9.2%
South Dakota	3,605	3.8%	3.4%
Florida	102,870	3.8%	23.6%
Arkansas	17,819	2.9%	6.9%
Hawaii*	3,663	2.8%	9.8%
Alaska*	2,754	2.6%	6.6%
Ohio	51,519	2.5%	3.4%
Virginia	37,544	2.2%	8.6%
South Carolina	20,830	2.1%	5.3%
Tennessee	28,769	2.0%	4.9%
Missouri	31,938	1.7%	3.9%
Kentucky	20,969	1.3%	3.3%
Mississippi*	17,876	1.0%	2.9%
Michigan	43,359	1.0%	4.7%
Maine*	2,030	1.0%	1.4%
West Virginia	6,881	0.6%	1.4%
Louisiana	38,022	0.2%	4.7%
Alabama	30,766	Not Provided	4.1%
Maryland	20,733	Not Provided	9.0%
Montana	3,699	Not Provided	3.3%
Vermont*	1,508	Not Provided	1.7%

Table C. Black/white incarceration ratios, by racial disparity

State	White	Black	B/W
New Jersey	94	1140	12.2
Wisconsin	221	2542	11.5
Iowa	211	2349	11.1
Minnesota	111	1219	11.0
Vermont*	225	2357	10.5
Connecticut*	148	1392	9.4
Pennsylvania	204	1810	8.9
Illinois	174	1533	8.8
California	201	1767	8.8
Nebraska	201	1680	8.4
Rhode Island*	112	934	8.3
New York	112	896	8.0
Massachusetts*	81	605	7.5
Utah	202	1481	7.3
Colorado	260	1891	7.3
Kansas	246	1734	7.0
Michigan	253	1682	6.6
New Mexico	208	1326	6.4
Montana	316	1985	6.3
Maine*	140	839	6.0
Washington	224	1272	5.7
Oregon	366	2061	5.6
Ohio	289	1625	5.6
North Dakota*	170	888	5.2
New Hampshire	202	1040	5.2
<b>State Average</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>1408</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Virginia	280	1386	5.0
South Dakota	309	1493	4.8
Arizona	444	2126	4.8
Delaware*	259	1238	4.8
Indiana	339	1616	4.8
Idaho	458	2160	4.7
Maryland	185	862	4.7
Oklahoma	580	2625	4.5
South Carolina	238	1030	4.3
North Carolina	221	951	4.3
Nevada	387	1592	4.1
Missouri	404	1654	4.1
Texas	457	1844	4.0
Louisiana	438	1740	4.0
Alaska*	278	1053	3.8
Arkansas	443	1665	3.8
Tennessee	316	1166	3.7
Florida	448	1621	3.6
West Virginia	348	1234	3.5
Wyoming	375	1307	3.5
Alabama	425	1417	3.3
Kentucky	431	1411	3.3
Georgia	329	1066	3.2
Mississippi*	346	1052	3.0
Hawaii*	246	585	2.4

Table D. Hispanic/white incarceration ratios, by ethnic disparity

State	White Rate	Hispanic Rate	H/W
Massachusetts*	81	351	4.3
Connecticut*	148	583	3.9
Pennsylvania	204	668	3.3
New York	112	351	3.1
Minnesota	111	287	2.6
Wisconsin	221	563	2.6
Rhode Island*	112	280	2.5
North Dakota*	170	395	2.3
Colorado	260	587	2.3
New Jersey	94	206	2.2
New Mexico	208	422	2.0
New Hampshire	202	398	2.0
California	201	385	1.9
Arizona	444	842	1.9
Nebraska	201	359	1.8
Iowa	211	361	1.7
Utah	202	333	1.6
Illinois	174	282	1.6
South Dakota	309	480	1.6
Idaho	458	619	1.4
<b>State Average</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Wyoming	375	495	1.3
Kansas	246	301	1.2
Washington	224	272	1.2
Texas	457	541	1.2
Ohio	289	334	1.2
Oregon	366	395	1.1
North Carolina	221	221	1.0
Oklahoma	580	530	0.9
Indiana	339	302	0.9
Nevada	387	337	0.9
Delaware*	259	220	0.9
Maine*	140	104	0.7
South Carolina	238	172	0.7
Georgia	329	235	0.7
Mississippi*	346	207	0.6
Missouri	404	232	0.6
Tennessee	316	180	0.6
Arkansas	443	251	0.6
Alaska*	278	148	0.5
West Virginia	348	167	0.5
Kentucky	431	183	0.4
Virginia	280	116	0.4
Michigan	253	93	0.4
Hawaii*	246	75	0.3
Florida	448	85	0.2
Louisiana	438	34	0.1
Alabama	425	Not Provided	NA
Maryland	185	Not Provided	NA
Montana	316	Not Provided	NA
Vermont*	225	Not Provided	NA

Table E. Incarceration rates, by Hispanic incarceration rate

State	White	Black	Hispanic
Arizona	444	2126	842
Pennsylvania	204	1810	668
Idaho	458	2160	619
Colorado	260	1891	587
Connecticut*	148	1392	583
Wisconsin	221	2542	563
Texas	457	1844	541
Oklahoma	580	2625	530
Wyoming	375	1307	495
South Dakota	309	1493	480
New Mexico	208	1326	422
New Hampshire	202	1040	398
Oregon	366	2061	395
North Dakota*	170	888	395
California	201	1767	385
State Average	275	1408	378
Iowa	211	2349	361
Nebraska	201	1680	359
New York	112	896	351
Massachusetts*	81	605	351
Nevada	387	1592	337
Ohio	289	1625	334
Utah	202	1481	333
Indiana	339	1616	302
Kansas	246	1734	301
Minnesota	111	1219	287
Illinois	174	1533	282
Rhode Island*	112	934	280
Washington	224	1272	272
Arkansas	443	1665	251
Georgia	329	1066	235
Mississippi*	346	1052	232
North Carolina	221	951	221
Delaware*	259	1238	220
Missouri	404	1654	207
New Jersey	94	1140	206
Kentucky	431	1411	183
Tennessee	316	1166	180
South Carolina	238	1030	172
West Virginia	348	1234	167
Alaska*	278	1053	148
Virginia	280	1386	116
Maine*	140	839	104
Michigan	253	1682	93
Florida	448	1621	85
Hawaii*	246	585	75
Louisiana	438	1740	34
Alabama	425	1417	Not Provided
Maryland	185	862	Not Provided
Montana	316	1985	Not Provided
Vermont*	225	2357	Not Provided

Data sources for Appendix Tables A-E: United States Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Bureau of Justice Statistics. National Prisoner Statistics, 1978-2014. Bibliographic Citation: ICPSR35281-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2015-10-09; U.S. Census Bureau (2013). *2013 Population Estimates*. Annual estimates of resident population by sex, race, and Hispanic origin for the United States, states and counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.

\* = Bureau of Justice statistics data augmented with state annual report data for this state. See Methodology section for additional information.

## ENDNOTES

- 1 The Sentencing Project (2016). *U.S. prison population trends, 1999-2014: Broad variation among states*. Washington, DC: The Sentencing Project.
- 2 Among countries with a population of at least 100,000 residents.
- 3 Carson, E. A. (2015). *Prisoners in 2014*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- 4 Neill, K. A., Yusuf, J., & Morris, J.C. (2014). Explaining dimensions of state-level punitiveness in the United States: The roles of social, economic, and cultural factors. *Criminal Justice Policy Review* 26(2):751-772.
- 5 Clear, T., Rose, D., & Ryder, J. (2001). Incarceration and the community: The problem of removing and returning offenders. *Crime and Delinquency* 47(3): 335-351; Lynch, J., & Sabol, W. (2001). Prisoner reentry in perspective (Vol. 3, Crime Policy Report). Washington, DC: Urban Institute; National Research Council (2014). *The growth of incarceration in the United States: exploring causes and consequences*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.
- 6 This report limits the presentation of data to these three categories because white, blacks, and Hispanics combined the vast majority of prisoners.
- 7 Carson, E. A. (2015). *Prisoners in 2014*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics. Six percent of prisoners are composed of racial groups that fall under the category of "other."
- 8 Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, Nevada, and Texas.
- 9 U.S. Census (2015). *Quick facts: United States*. Available online: <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/00>
- 10 Though this report focuses on rates of disparity, it is still informative to view the composition of prisons as percentages. We have provided two tables that contain this information in Appendix A, Tables 1 & 2.
- 11 National Research Council (2014). *The growth of incarceration in the United States: Exploring causes and consequences*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.
- 12 This observation is documented elsewhere as well. See, for example, Blumstein, A. (1993). Racial disproportionality revisited. *University of Colorado Law Review*, 64: 743-760; Mauer, M. (1997). *Intended and unintended consequences: State racial disparities imprisonment*. Washington, DC: The Sentencing Project; Bridges, G. & Crutchfield, R.D. (1982). Law, social standing and racial disparities in imprisonment, *Social Forces*, 66(3): 699-724.
- 13 Data from Massachusetts in this report should be interpreted with caution. The system of incarceration in Massachusetts is somewhat unique in that this state uses county-level houses of corrections to hold some inmates who have been convicted of felonies and sentenced up to 2.5 years. The population of prisoners in houses of corrections is approximately 5,400, but the racial composition of those incarcerated at these institutions is not publicly reported. For this reason, estimates in this report do not include inmates in houses of corrections. As a result, the rates of incarceration by race and ethnicity are underestimated. For more on the composition of Massachusetts prison system, see: Massachusetts Department of Corrections (2014). *Weekly Count Sheets*. Available Online: <http://www.mass.gov/eopss/law-enforce-and-cj/prisons/rsch-data/weekly-count-sheets.html>.
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# The Color of Justice: Racial and Ethnic Disparity in State Prisons

Ashley Nellis, Ph.D.

June 2016



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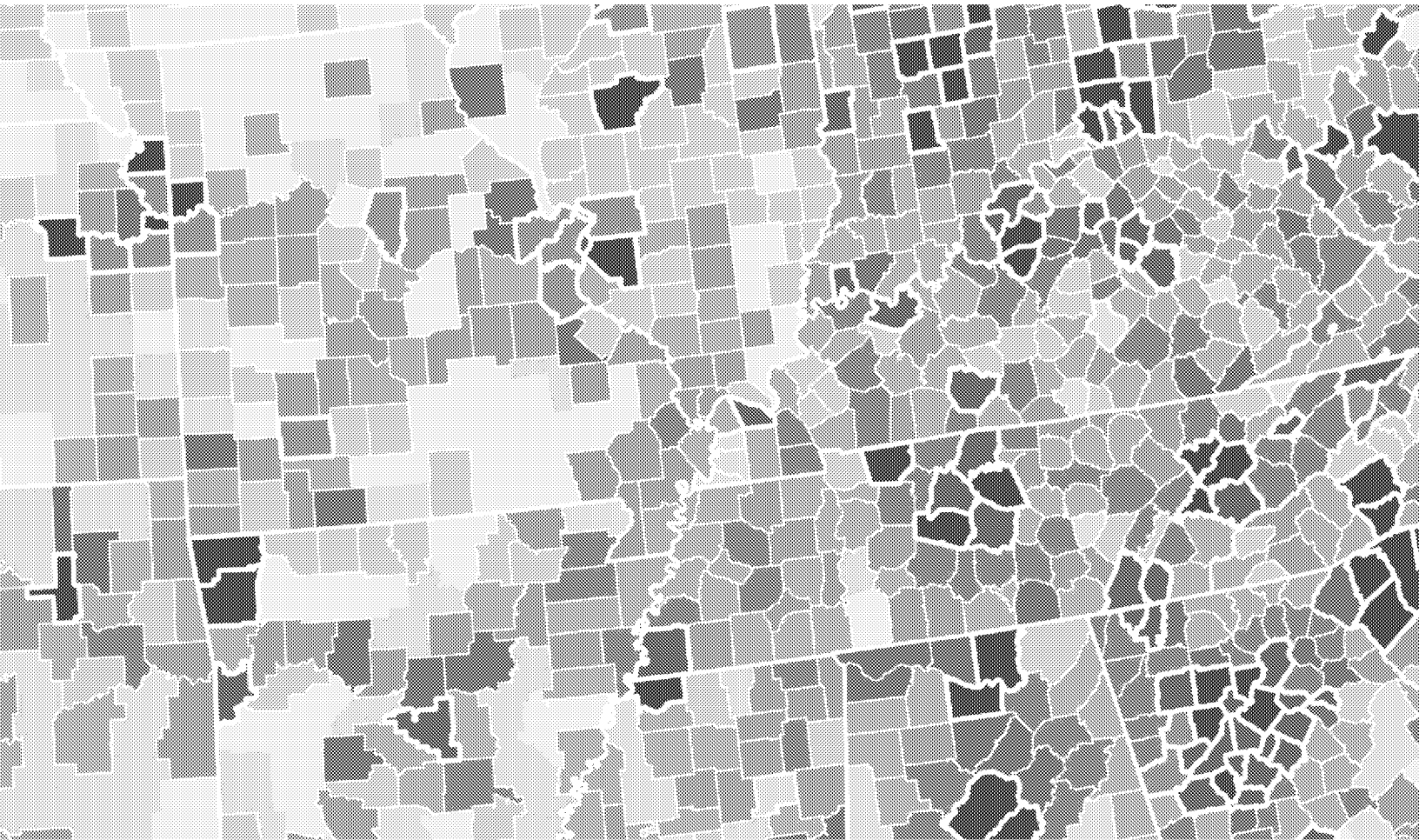
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# In Our Own Backyard: Confronting Growth and Disparities in American Jails

DECEMBER 2015

Ram Subramanian • Christian Henrichson • Jacob Kang-Brown



CENTER ON SENTENCING AND CORRECTIONS

A publication of  
**INCARCERATION TRENDS**  
a project of the Vera Institute of Justice

## FROM THE PRESIDENT

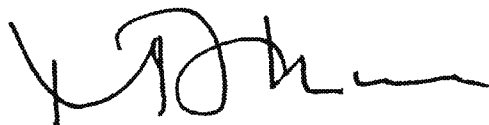
The prevalence of incarceration in America—without precedent historically or remotely comparable to other western nations—is now widely acknowledged as a significant public policy failure. And as a Vera report chronicled earlier this year, jails are the “front door” to mass incarceration. One third of incarcerated men and women are in our city and county jails, and the research is clear: Reducing the over-use of pretrial detention will reduce the size of both our jails and our prisons.

Because jails are where mass incarceration begins, it follows that reforming how we use jails is a major factor in how mass incarceration can end. Data is fundamental to understanding our jail problem. Ironically, however, although the problem of mass incarceration is routinely framed in terms of its numbers—2.2 million incarcerated people, 1 in 100 behind bars, a five-fold increase since the 1970s, at a cost of \$80 billion—there is very little actionable data that can be used to provide insight on, or drive, local-level change. Trends in state prison populations are routinely tracked and compared. Yet, partly owing to analytic complexity—there are about 3,000 jails nationwide—there are no comprehensive and comparable data on jail populations.

Although the federal government has conducted a regular census of jail populations since 1970, this information is tucked away in archived datasets that were never designed to be linked together. Until now, these data have principally been used to tally the aggregate U.S. jail population, rather than track each county’s jail use over time. What Vera’s *Incarceration Trends* project does is stitch these data together, so that each of us can examine the history of any county’s jail growth, as well as measure national trends.

And what these linked datasets tell us is that the size of the jail is not the only type of jail problem: There are stark racial disparities, even in places where incarceration rates are among the lowest. In many places, there has been a rapid rise in the number of incarcerated women. And in even relatively small jails, an outsized proportion of the population churns through jail doors. The upshot is that after four decades of growth, every jail has room for improvement. And because, as this report details, it’s in mid-sized and small counties where jails have grown the most and hold the majority of the nation’s jail inmates, reform needs to happen in all counties—not just the largest.

It is difficult to wrap our minds around a problem of the magnitude of 2.2 million incarcerated people. But identifying the growth of the incarcerated population closer to home puts the problem in a context that is easier to grasp. We hope that the lessons of this report—and the 45 years of data we have compiled for every U.S. county at [trends.vera.org](https://trends.vera.org)—provides policymakers and the public with some of the tools needed to end the country’s overreliance on jails.



Nicholas Turner  
President and Director  
Vera Institute of Justice

## ABOUT INCARCERATION TRENDS

*Incarceration Trends*, a project of the Vera Institute of Justice (Vera), aims to reveal incarceration trends in the United States, inform the public debate on mass incarceration, and help guide change by providing easily accessible information on jail and prison populations in every U.S. county. The centerpiece of the project is a new data tool—available at [trends.vera.org](https://trends.vera.org)—that collates and analyzes publically available, but disparately located, data about jail incarceration. The map-based tool, the first of its kind, can be used for reference and measurement by justice system stakeholders and others looking to understand how their jail is being used and how it compares with others over time. In particular, users will be able to spot problem areas within their own jail—such as excessive growth or racial or ethnic disparities—as well as identify other localities with similar population profiles and problems.

Currently, the tool includes jail data for every one of the approximately 3,000 counties in the country and combined jail and prison data for all counties in New York and California. In the months and years ahead, Vera will incorporate additional data, such as the number of people in, and admissions to, prison by county for all 50 states. As part of the project, Vera will periodically publish policy briefs, fact sheets, and infographics on selected topics based on analysis done using the data tool.

For more information about Vera's *Incarceration Trends* project, contact Christian Henrichson, unit director, Center on Sentencing and Corrections, at [chenrichson@vera.org](mailto:chenrichson@vera.org).

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# Introduction

The fact that the United States—with less than 5 percent of the world’s population but nearly 25 percent of the world’s prisoners—has a serious problem with mass incarceration is by now well beyond partisan debate.<sup>1</sup> In recent years, lawmakers, policymakers, and criminal justice practitioners from across the political spectrum have joined forces to pursue efforts, large and small, to reduce the number of people we send to and hold in state and federal prisons.<sup>2</sup>

Jails—with 11 million admissions annually and a third of all Americans behind bars on a given day—are increasingly recognized as a key engine of mass incarceration.<sup>3</sup> Yet research and data about jail use are scarce. (See “What is Jail?” below.) Moreover, much information about incarceration either conflates prison and jail incarceration, excludes jail incarceration entirely, or inadequately examines how local justice systems have contributed to the overuse of incarceration in the United States over time. Few counties publicly report their own jail population and admissions data.<sup>4</sup> And while federal data on jails do exist and are publicly available, the ways in which the data are collected and stored make it difficult to answer even simple questions about jail use in a given county or discern similarities or differences across the approximately 3,000 counties in the United States.

## WHAT IS JAIL?

Unlike state- or federally run prisons, which almost exclusively hold convicted persons serving custodial sentences of a year or more, jails are county- or municipality-run confinement facilities. They are administered by the local sheriff or department of correction, and primarily hold people who are charged with committing a criminal offense and awaiting the resolution of their cases. Jails also hold a smaller number of other people, including: 1) people sentenced to a short sentence, usually for a year or less; 2) people sentenced to longer periods of confinement awaiting transfer to prison, or assigned to serve their sentence in jail due to prison overcrowding; 3) people accused of violating terms of their probation or parole who are awaiting a hearing on the alleged violation or, having been found guilty, are awaiting transfer to state prison; 4) state prisoners transferred to local jurisdictions for court hearings; and 5) people held at the request of the federal government pending resolution of a federal criminal charge or immigration hearing.<sup>a</sup>

The *Incarceration Trends* tool and this report define “local incarceration” to include all people in jail except the 45,000 individuals (6 percent of the U.S. jail population) held on behalf of federal authorities, such as the U.S. Marshals Service and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. The inclusion of the federal population would skew analyses of local justice systems.

<sup>a</sup> In some states, such as Pennsylvania, jails have jurisdiction over certain people with sentences longer than a year. In other states, such as Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Utah, the state department of corrections pays local governments to hold inmates in jail because space is not available in the state prison system.

The Vera Institute of Justice (Vera) seeks to fill this information gap by providing easily accessible, comprehensive, and comparable justice data at the county-level. To accomplish this goal, Vera has developed the *Incarceration Trends* tool that collates, organizes, and analyzes publicly available sources of information on jails—starting with incarceration rates, annual admissions, and disparities by race and gender—for every county in the United States from 1970 to 2014.<sup>5</sup> (For more information, see “The *Incarceration Trends* Tool” on page 6.)

For policymakers, practitioners, and the public, the *Incarceration Trends* tool offers the opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of local incarceration trends, not only in a single county but across similarly situated jurisdictions. The tool can also help spot problems—such as racial disparities in local incarceration—and spark consideration of possible solutions. Because the *Incarceration Trends* tool enables cross-jurisdictional comparisons, users will be able to identify counties or cities with similar population profiles who have experienced similar problems in their use of jail, and who may serve as a model or resource in the development of potential reforms. The tool may also help uncover jurisdictions where local incarceration has become especially extensive and others where jail growth has been relatively limited, potentially pointing to ways to successfully limit the number of people who pass through the jailhouse door.

To help prompt discussion and foster action, this report provides a snapshot of overall jail growth and where it has been most prevalent between 1970 and 2014. The report also presents an analysis of how this growth has affected certain minority groups and women disproportionately. While tracking the overall upward trend in jail use, Vera’s findings also chronicle recent downsizing of jails in some places, suggesting that continued jail growth is neither inevitable nor unavoidable.

## The expanding footprint of local incarceration: A snapshot of findings

That jails play a central role in the story of mass incarceration in the United States has only recently come to the attention of policymakers, practitioners, and the public. Jails are the way stations through which all too many people who are arrested pass briefly or remain until their cases are resolved, often because they are too poor to post bail or fail to comply with the conditions of their pretrial release.

Jails are also the main feeders of people sentenced to a term of custody in state or federal prisons, although it is becoming increasingly clear that just a few counties in each state are the main drivers of the state prison population. Moreover, the relationship between jails and prisons has become bidirectional, as a growing number of states use local jails to hold sentenced offenders to remedy prison overcrowding.<sup>6</sup> For example, California has redefined which offenses are served in jail rather than prison, and Louisiana, Tennessee, and Mis-



## THE INCARCERATION TRENDS TOOL

The *Incarceration Trends* tool currently merges data from three sources to study jail population for each U.S. county for the period 1970 to 2014.<sup>a</sup>

The first source is the Bureau of Justice Statistics Annual Survey of Jails (SOJ). The SOJ has been fielded 25 times between 1985 and 2014 and captures data for a sample of a few hundred jails; in 2014, the sample was approximately 800 counties, which included the 250 largest jails.

The second source is the Bureau of Justice Statistics Census of Jails (COJ). The COJ has been fielded 10 times since 1970—1970, 1972, 1978, 1983, 1988, 1993, 1999, 2005, 2006, and 2013—but captures data for *all* counties.

The third source is information on county population collected by the U.S. Census Bureau, which is used, in combination with the jail data in the COJ and SOJ, to calculate incarceration rates—disaggregated by race and gender—and admissions. Admissions rates could not be disaggregated by race and gender because such information was not available for all jurisdictions for all years studied.

The key metrics considered in this report (and their method of calculation where relevant) are defined below:

- > **Jail population** is the average daily jail population or the number of people in the jail on any given day.
- > **Jail incarceration rate** is per-capita incarceration at one point in time, based on the county resident population aged 15 to 64 in the applicable year for the jail.<sup>b</sup>
- > **Jail admissions** are the number of times people enter the jail in a year; this is almost always more than the number of people who enter in a given year as some people are admitted multiple times in a given year.

Mississippi are renting an ever-larger number of beds from county jails to house people who would normally serve out their sentences in prison.<sup>7</sup>

To better understand changes in the way that jails are used in the United States over time, Vera researchers conducted a historical analysis using the *Incarceration Trends* tool to examine: 1) jail population, 2) local incarceration rate, 3) jail admissions rate, 4) jail length of stay, and 5) jail incarceration rate by race and gender.

- > **Jail admission rate** is per-capita admissions based on the county resident population aged 15 to 64 in the applicable year for the jail.<sup>b</sup>
- > **Length of stay** is the estimated time a person on average spends in jail. This is calculated by multiplying the average jail population by 365 (days in a year), to derive what corrections officials call “bed-days,” and dividing this result by the number of annual admissions.
- > **Jail-bed turnover** is the average proportion of beds occupied by people that are spending either their first or last day in jail. This is calculated by dividing the sum of the total annual jail admissions and the total annual jail discharges by 365 (days in a year) and dividing this result by the average daily jail population.

In addition to the above data, we include the following socio-economic and justice system data from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program and the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS). While not analyzed in the report, the tool uses these data to identify similarly situated counties for interactive data visualization.

- > **County-level arrest data** from 2012. We use the total number of arrests, which includes both UCR Part I and Part II crimes. This data has limited coverage in some states, notably Illinois and Florida.
- > **Socio-economic demographic data** on median household income and percent of people below the poverty line in each county from the ACS 2013 five-year-estimates. This combines information from 2009-2013 into a single estimate for each county in the United States.

<sup>a</sup>Six states (Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont) do not participate in the U.S. jail survey or census because they run unified state systems that combine prison and jail.

<sup>b</sup>To get a more accurate picture of incarceration, youth under age 15 years old and people over 64 years old were removed from the general population to calculate rates since these groups are at very low risk of jail incarceration. Because the proportion of these groups varies greatly by county, keeping them in would skew rates and make comparisons between counties difficult. This method differs from most other sources of national incarceration rates, which use either the total resident population or the population aged 18 and older to calculate rates.

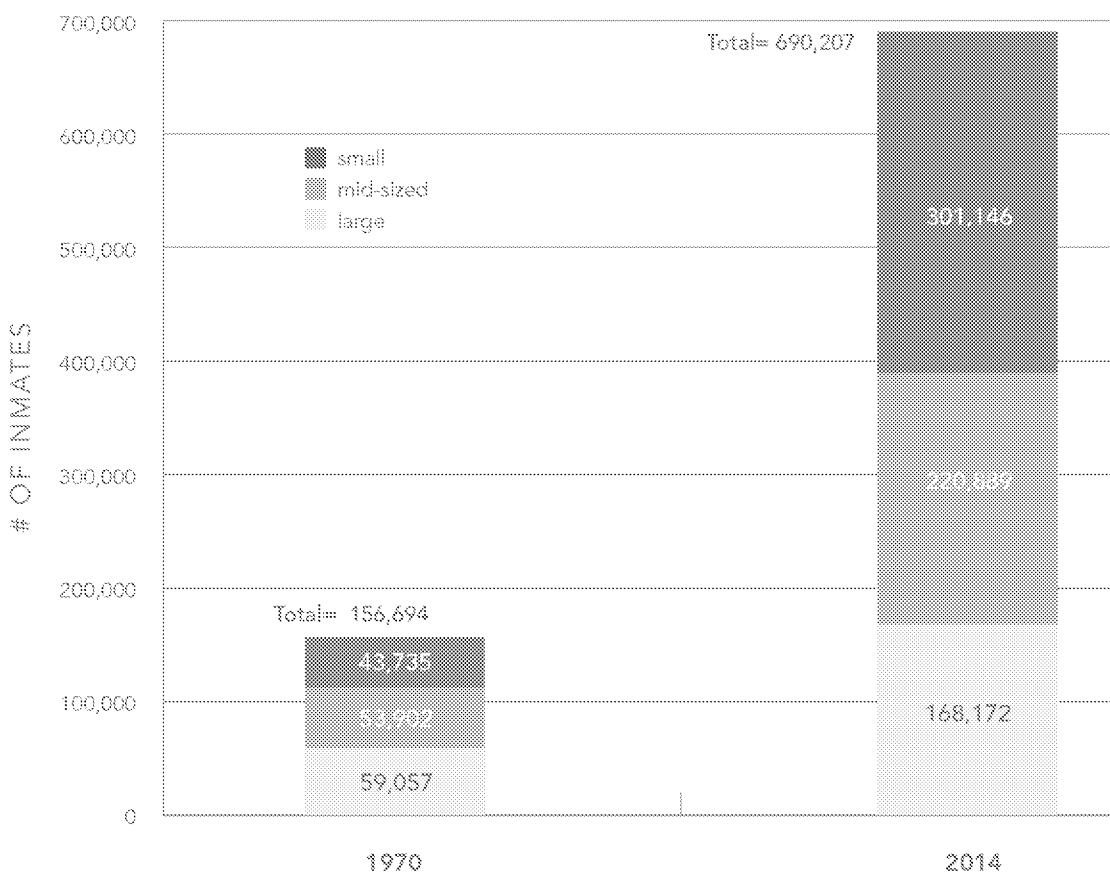
## DECADES OF GROWTH

Since 1970, the number of people held in jail has escalated, from 157,000 people to 690,000 in 2014—a more than four-fold increase.<sup>8</sup> This growth in jail populations has spurred the costly construction of new—or the expansion of existing—jails. Indeed, there was a notable rise in the number of counties with “super jails”—very large jail or jails systems of more than 1,000 beds—from only 21 in 1970, which were generally only found in the very largest cities, to 145 by 2014, with a majority in small and mid-sized counties.<sup>9</sup>

But Vera’s analysis also found something unexpected. The largest jails—Rikers Island (New York City), Los Angeles County Jail, Miami-Dade County (Florida) Jail, or Cook County (Chicago) Jail—often draw the most attention and

are the ones most often discussed by policymakers and in the media. But these jails, as with others in the largest counties, have not grown the most, nor are they located in the jurisdictions with the highest incarceration rates. Rather, mid-sized and small counties—which account for the vast majority of jails—have largely driven growth, with local jail populations increasing since 1970 by 4.1 times in mid-sized counties and 6.9 times in small counties. In contrast, the jail populations in large counties grew by an average of 2.8 times. (See Figure 1.) With incarceration rates far outpacing those of larger counties, smaller counties now hold just under half (44 percent) of all jail inmates compared to just under a quarter (24 percent) in the largest counties—a significant change from 1978, when small counties held 28 percent and large counties held 38 percent of the total U.S. jail population.<sup>10</sup>

Figure 1: Growth in jail populations, by county size



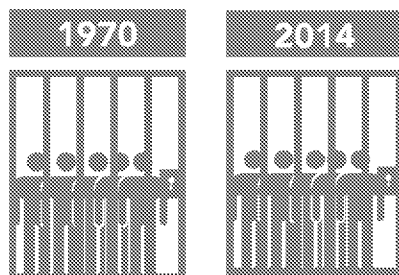
Source: Vera Institute of Justice analysis of the Bureau of Justice Statistics Census of Jails and Annual Survey of Jails. See “The Incarceration Trends Tool” on page 6 for additional detail.

Notes: Jail population excludes inmates held for federal authorities. County sizes by residents in 2014: large counties = >1 million residents; mid-sized counties = 250,000 to 1 million residents; and small counties = < 250,000 residents.

## County sizes by percentage of U.S. jail population

The growth of the U.S. jail population has been driven by the growth of jails in small counties. The share of the U.S. jail population in the largest counties has declined.

### % of U.S. Jail Population



#### Large counties (40)

> 1M residents

38%

24%

#### Mid-sized counties (212)

250K–1M residents

34%

32%

#### Small counties (2,625)

< 250K residents

28%

44%

## Number of super jails by county size

“Super jails,” meaning those with more than 1,000 beds, were once only found in America’s largest cities but have since become common in mid-sized counties that comprise smaller cities and suburbs.

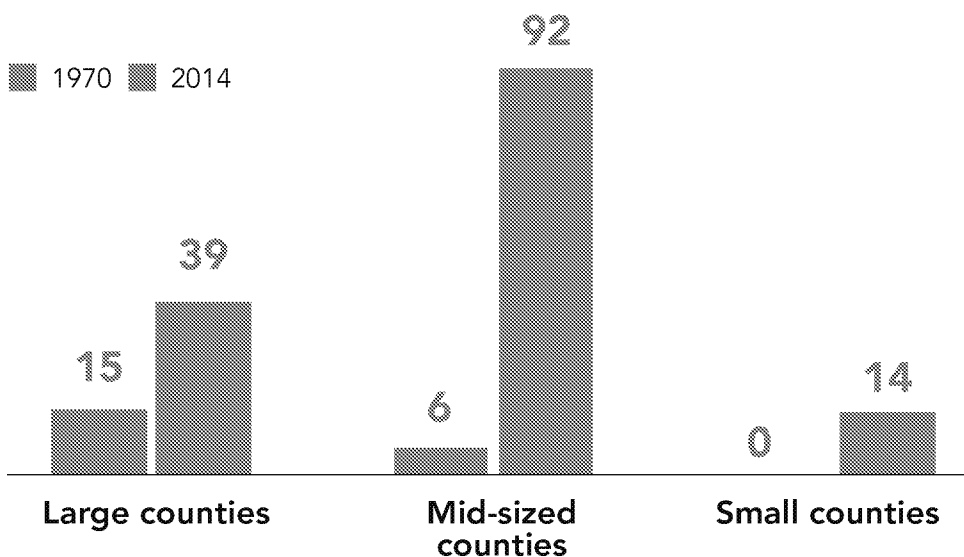
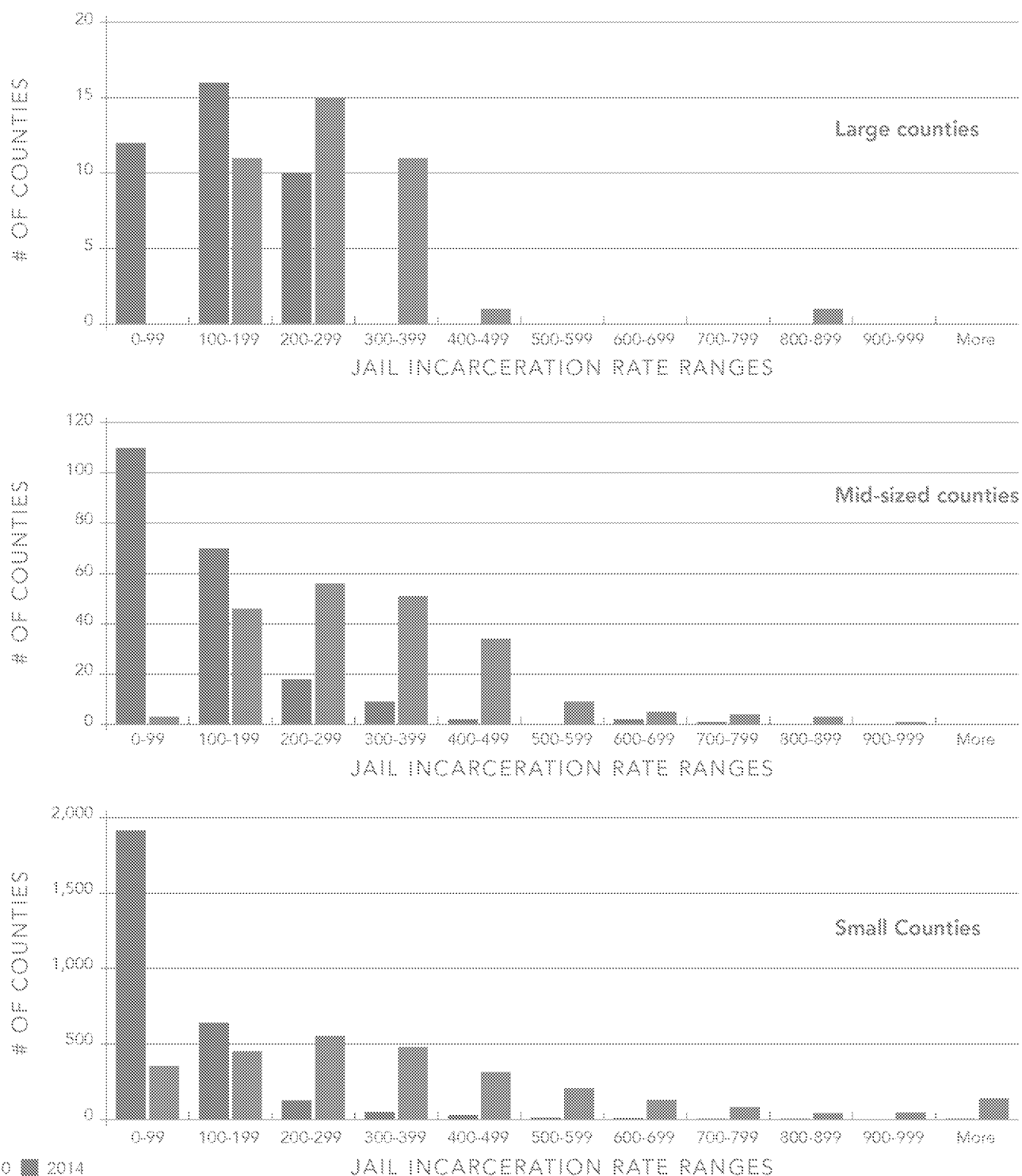


Figure 2: Jail incarceration rates, per 100,000, in 1970 and 2014, by county size



Source: Vera Institute of Justice analysis of the Bureau of Justice Statistics Census of Jails and Annual Survey of Jails. See "The Incarceration Trends Tool" on page 6 for additional detail.

Notes: Jail population excludes inmates held for federal authorities. Jail incarceration rate per 100,000 county residents ages 15 to 64. The 2014 charts use the most recently available data (2005) when 2014 data is not available in four of 39 large counties, 31 of 212 mid-sized counties, and all small counties. County sizes by residents in 2014: large counties = >1 million residents; mid-sized counties = 250,000 to 1 million residents; and small counties = < 250,000 residents.

As a result of the overall growth in jail populations, the nationwide jail incarceration rate in 2014 (326 per 100,000) exceeds the *highest* county rates registered in the 1970s, which rarely exceeded 300 per 100,000 county residents. (See Figure 2.) (Note that the incarceration and admission rates throughout this report are per 100,000 county residents ages 15 to 64; see “The *Incarceration Trends Tool*” on page 6 for more detail.) However, beneath this broad trend are wide variations in incarceration rates among counties of roughly the same size. For example, while the average incarceration rate among the 40 largest counties in 2014 was 271 per 100,000 residents, the full range of rates spans Philadelphia (810 per 100,000); San Bernardino County, CA (477 per 100,000); and Dallas County, TX (367 per 100,000) at the high end, and Hennepin County, MN (134 per 100,000); Montgomery County, MD (121 per 100,000); and Middlesex County, MA (82 per 100,000) at the low end.<sup>11</sup>

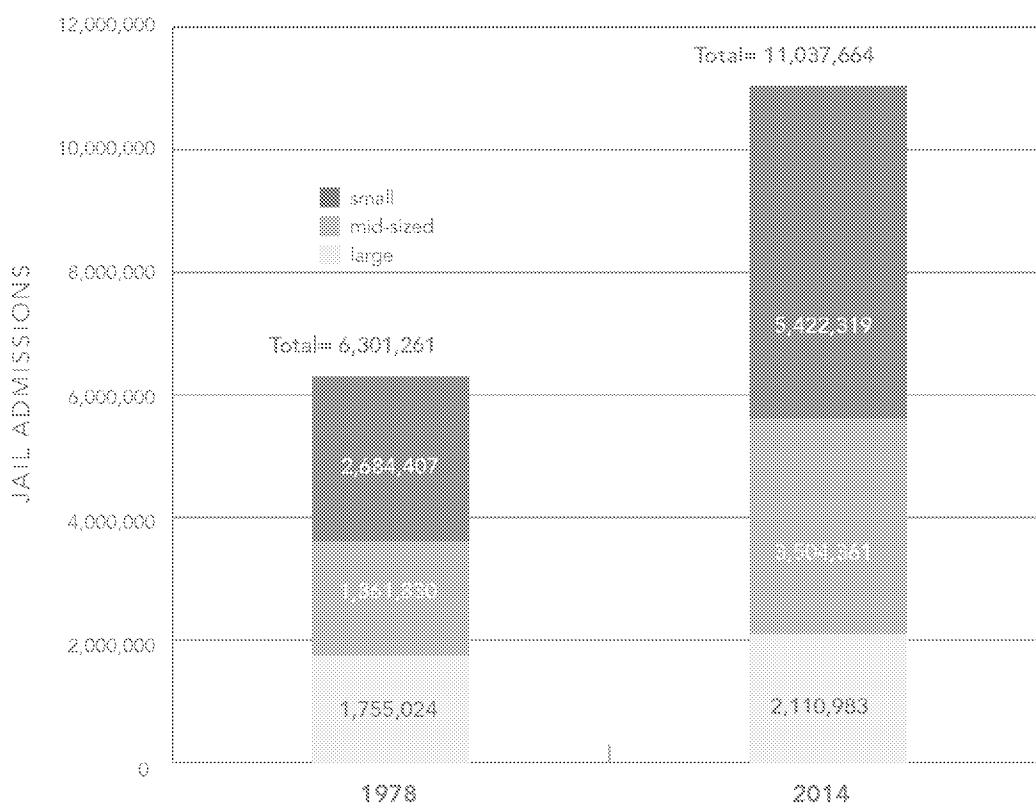
Meanwhile, while the average rate in 2014 for the 212 mid-sized counties was 20 percent higher than that of the larger counties—at 325 per 100,000 residents—many of them far exceeded this average, including Clayton County, GA (962 per 100,000); Shelby County, TN (876 per 100,000); and New Orleans, LA (861 per 100,000). And, as noted above, the growth in jail incarceration rates has been greatest in the smallest counties, with an average rate of 446 per 100,000—130 of which had rates exceeding 1,000 per 100,000.

As with the growth in jail populations and incarceration rates, jail admissions have also grown—1.75 times between 1978 and 2014—from 6.3 million to 11 million. Again, this growth has been steepest in the mid-sized and small counties, where jail admissions have doubled, compared to the 1.2 times increase in large counties. (See Figure 3.)

Because overall growth in the rate of jail admissions has been slower than the increase in average daily populations (a 1.75 versus four-fold increase), the daily increase in jail populations can only be explained by the fact that people are spending more time behind bars. Between 1978 and 2014, the average length of stay (LOS) in jail increased 2.5 times, from nine days to 23 days. This more than doubling of the average LOS effectively doubled overall the U.S. jail population—which is no small matter.

Moreover, the average LOS masks the fact that the LOS in many jurisdictions far exceeds the national average. Looking only at large counties, for example, the average LOS is far above the national average in some places: Philadelphia (89 days); Nassau County, NY (47 days); and New York City (54 days). To be sure, these lengths of stays are skewed by a small proportion of people with very long stays, as most who enter the jail are discharged within weeks. But nevertheless, those who do stay beyond a few weeks make up a large share of jail beds, in turn driving up the size of the jail. In contrast, due to their higher admission rates and relatively small jail populations, small counties have, on the other hand, experienced high “turnover” rates, meaning that a large share of their jail populations only stay for brief periods of time—hours rather than days, weeks, or months.

Figure 3: Growth in jail admissions, by county size



Source: Vera Institute of Justice analysis of the Bureau of Justice Statistics Census of Jails and Annual Survey of Jails. See "The Incarceration Trends Tool" on page 6 for additional detail.

Notes: Jail population excludes inmates held for federal authorities. County sizes by residents in 2014: large counties = >1 million residents; mid-sized counties = 250,000 to 1 million residents; and small counties = < 250,000 residents.

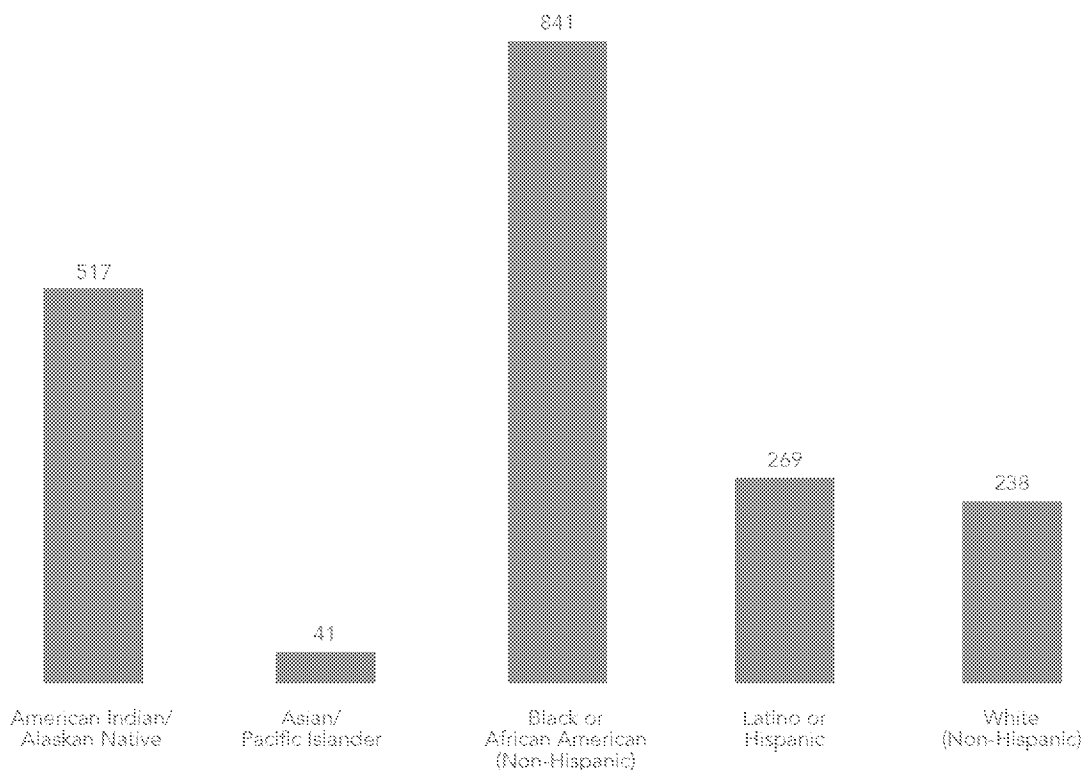
## GROWTH'S DISPARATE IMPACTS

As with prison incarceration, the growth of jails has not affected everyone equally. While the typical metrics of jail incarceration—average daily population, admission, or incarceration rates, or average LOS—are necessary to understand the overall story, they mask insidious outcomes of this growth. This is borne out in the data: steeply higher incarceration rates among African Americans and certain other minority groups, when compared to whites; and female jail incarceration rates that have grown far faster than jail incarceration rates for men.

Despite the fact that African Americans comprised 13 percent of the general population in 2014, they made up 35 percent of the jail population. Similarly, Native Americans comprise only 0.8 percent of the general population, but 1.4 percent of the jail population. (See Figure 4.)

Meanwhile, although women only accounted for 5 percent of the jail population in 1970, their proportion nearly tripled in four decades (14 percent)—representing a 14-fold increase in population, from fewer than 8,000 in 1970 to

Figure 4: Jail incarceration rates, per 100,000, by race and ethnicity (2014)



Source: Vera Institute of Justice analysis of the Bureau of Justice Statistics Annual Survey of Jails. See "The Incarceration Trends Tool" on page 6 for additional detail.

Note: Jail incarceration rate per 100,000 county residents age 15 to 64.

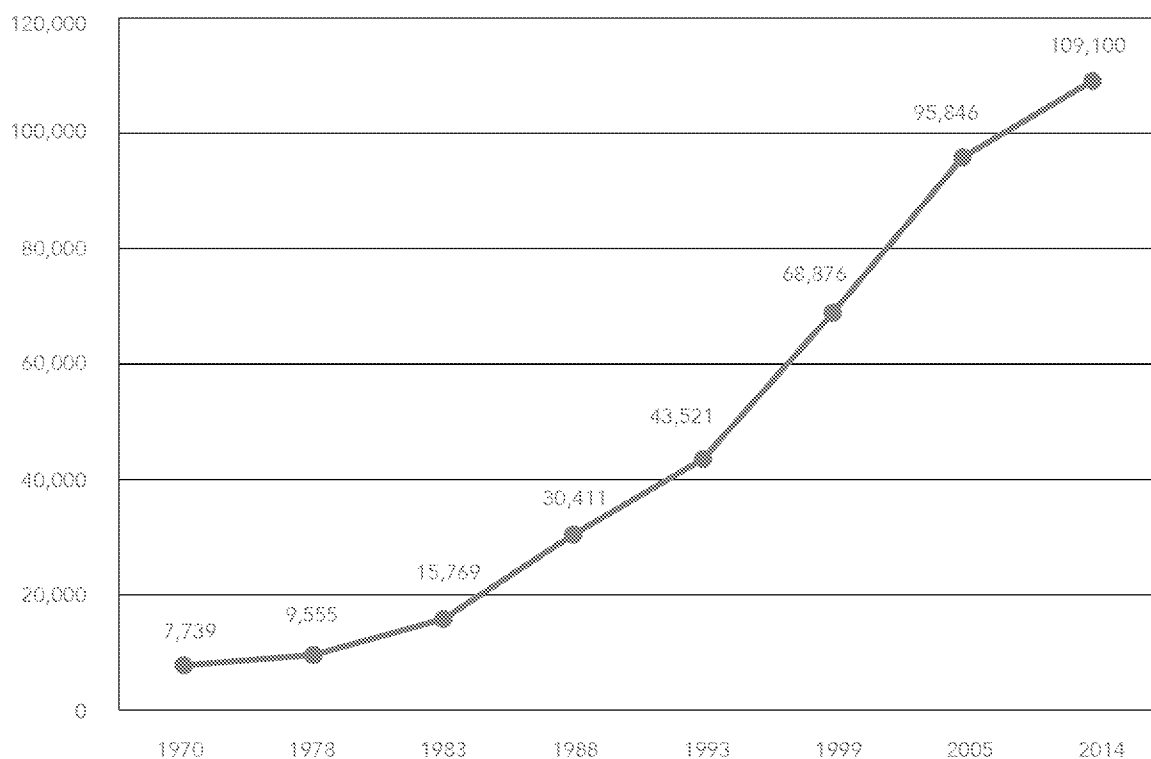
nearly 110,000 women in 2014. (See Figure 5.) While their rate of confinement by county in 1970 averaged 12 per 100,000, and rarely exceeded 50 per 100,000, it averaged 106 per 100,000—with rates in many of the mid-sized and small counties exceeding 200 per 100,000—in 2014.

Vera's analysis of racial and gender disparities in jail incarceration revealed surprising trends. Although the white jail incarceration rate is 238 per 100,000 nationwide, the African American rate is 841 per 100,000, and 50 percent higher in small counties. The Latino incarceration rate of 269 per 100,000 nationwide is three times lower than the African American rate. But when it comes to jails, the aggregate total never tells the whole story, as the Latino incarceration rate ranges as high as 1,032 per 100,000 in Pennsylvania, 934 per 100,000 in New Mexico, and 917 per 100,000 in Massachusetts.

For women, among mid-sized and large counties, four of the five highest female incarceration rates are found in the South: Chatham County, GA (391 per 100,000); Clayton County, GA (301 per 100,000); Marion County, FL (272 per 100,000); York County, PA (263 per 100,000); and Fayette County, KY (244 per 100,000).



Figure 5: Female jail population, 1970 to 2014



Source: Vera Institute of Justice analysis of the Bureau of Justice Statistics Census of Jails and Annual Survey of Jails. See “The Incarceration Trends Tool” on page 6 for additional detail.

## Understanding growth and disparities

What explains this growth? The continuing rise in the use of jail does not track with crime rates, as these have steadily decreased nationwide since their peak in 1991—a period that has nonetheless witnessed escalating local incarceration.<sup>12</sup> Nor can the decrease in crime be solely attributed to the aggressive use of incarceration, since mounting evidence indicates that such use has made only a marginal contribution to continuing decreases in crime.<sup>13</sup>

Rather, policy choices—enacted in state and federal criminal laws and interpreted and deployed in practice by the police, prosecutors, judges, and others at the local level—have likely propelled the decades-long expansion of jails in the United States.<sup>14</sup> That the footprint of local incarceration has expanded despite the country growing safer rests with a constellation of on-the-ground local decisions and practices that have affected jail admissions and length of stay—the two levers which determine the size of the jail population—resulting in more people entering jail and staying there for longer periods of time.

A growing number of counties have demonstrated that a different course is possible. In recent years, some counties have registered a decline in their jail incarceration rate, a trend most prevalent in the largest counties and municipalities. Seventy-six percent of the largest counties and 64 percent of mid-sized counties had a lower incarceration rate in 2014 than in 2005.<sup>15</sup> While some of these counties, such as Orange County in Florida, registered declines because of a concomitant upward tick in their general population and slight decline in jail population, other localities did so as a result of deliberate efforts to reduce the number of people held in local custody.

While jail populations have actually declined in more than half of large and mid-sized counties between 2005 and 2014, research is needed to understand the drivers of these declines. For example, some of these counties reduced their jail populations in response to federal consent decrees or class-action suits due to unconstitutional conditions caused by persistent jail overcrowding—as was the case, for example, in Camden County in New Jersey (16 percent decline between 2005 and 2014) and New Orleans (59 percent decline between 2005 and 2014).<sup>16</sup> But others, like Multnomah County in Oregon (42 percent decline between 2001 and 2014) and New York City (33 percent decline between 1999 and 2014), did so by developing and implementing new policies and practices to reduce jail admissions or unnecessarily long jail stays.<sup>17</sup> Whatever the impetus, reforms included the increased use of citation and release (New York and New Orleans), the implementation of pretrial services or alternatives to detention programs (Camden), and changes in arrest practices and wider use of treatment courts, diversion programs, or dispositional alternatives to redirect defendants away from custodial arrest and conventional criminal case processing (New York and Multnomah), and the use of administrative sanctions, in lieu of jail, for those that violate the terms of their probation (Multnomah).<sup>18</sup>

A number of places—such as Camden County—demonstrate, however, how difficult it can be to sustain the desired impacts of reform, especially given the competing claims of local system actors who need to work in concert in keeping jail numbers down. Despite sharply reducing its jail population in response to a class-action suit in 2009, Camden's jail population numbers again climbed with the creation of a county-run police department in May 2013 that put more officers on the streets, pushed arrests to record highs, and flooded the jail with new arrivals.<sup>19</sup> As a result, Camden has had to make adjustments along the full continuum of the front-end criminal justice system to stem this growth, including expanded court hours to conduct more arraignments and expedite release or detention decisions, the addition of more prosecutors to increase the speed of case processing, and the increased use of alternatives to detention, such as electronic monitoring, for higher-risk defendants.<sup>20</sup>

## Using the *Incarceration Trends* tool

The impact on jail population due to changes within one (or more) key criminal justice agencies—as the Camden example demonstrates—suggests that sustainable reform hinges on the ability of jurisdictions not only to understand their own jail’s history of growth but also to track whether the intended outcomes are being achieved. For counties that want to question the size and use of their own jails, the *Incarceration Trends* tool allows them to explore how their use of incarceration has changed over time, how it compares with similarly situated counties, and, most important, to plan for the future and evaluate reform efforts.

Take a hypothetical county—“America County”—as a case in point. America County’s local jail is outdated and overcrowded. The county could invest money in building a new jail as a way to both accommodate jail population growth and update its physical plant. On the other hand, it could implement reforms to stem the flow of people into jail or shorten their time there. Officials are unsure: some feel that local incarceration has increased over time as an appropriate response to actual or perceived levels of crime; others believe that jail alternatives might be too expensive to implement. As a starting point, county officials can use the *Incarceration Trends* tool to identify similarly situated counties in the region or elsewhere that have managed to reduce their jail populations and local incarceration rates and might serve as resources while weighing options on how to deal with jail growth. County officials may decide after some investigation to adapt and implement a suite of reforms taken from a handful of similar counties and, after implementation, use the *Incarceration Trends* tool to track their progress in downsizing their jail relative to similarly situated counties.

But local incarceration problems go beyond just the size of the jail. The *Incarceration Trends* tool can also help jurisdictions see how their use of jail incarceration has had disparate racial and gender impacts. This is important because even places that have reduced their use of jail—such as San Francisco—may still have comparably higher than average incarceration rates among African Americans, for example. This suggests that more work needs to be done beyond shrinking the size of a jail. Multnomah County in Oregon, for example, has recognized this need. Though Multnomah County has managed to downsize its overall jail population, the county is currently working to reduce the disproportionate incarceration of people of color.<sup>21</sup>

## Conclusion

Despite increasing interest in reducing jail incarceration, any reform effort will beg the question: What size should any given county or municipality's jail be? Following four decades of growth, it is easy to forget that jails were not always the size they are today. There is no mathematical formula that can offer a precise answer to this question for every one of the country's approximately 3,000 jail jurisdictions. However, the wide variations among similar counties demonstrated in this analysis show that the number of people behind bars—and their demographic disparities—is largely the result of policy and practice choices. The *Incarceration Trends* tool provides any jurisdiction with the appetite for change the opportunity to better understand its history of jail use and measure its progress toward much needed decarceration.

## ENDNOTES

- 1 For international comparisons, see Roy Walmsley, *World Prison Population List*, 10th edition (London, England: International Center for Prison Studies, 2013); and for the federal bipartisan consensus see, for example, Jennifer Steinhauer, "Bipartisan Push Builds to Relax Sentencing Laws," *New York Times*, July 28, 2015, 105, p. A1.
- 2 For state-level efforts, for example, see Lauren-Brooke Eisen and Juliene James, *Reallocating Justice Resources: A Review of State 2011 Sentencing Trends* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2012); Ram Subramanian and Ruth Delaney, *Playbook for Change? States Reconsider Mandatory Sentences* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2014); and Ram Subramanian and Rebecka Moreno, *Recalibrating Justice: A Review of 2013 State Sentencing and Corrections Trends* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2014). Also see Alison Lawrence, *Trends in Sentencing and Corrections: State Legislation* (Washington, DC: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2013); and Nicole D. Porter, *The State of Sentencing 2013: Developments in Policy and Practice* (Washington, DC: The Sentencing Project, 2014).
- 3 For jail admissions data, see Todd D. Minton and Zhen Zeng, *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2014 Statistical Tables* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2015), 8; for the average daily jail population, see Minton and Zeng, 2014, 1.
- 4 For the number of jail jurisdictions, see Minton and Zeng, 2014, 10.
- 5 Throughout this report, county refers to both counties and county equivalents like parishes and independent cities. Six states (Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont) do not participate in the jail survey or census because they run unified state systems that combine prison and jail.
- 6 The most notable example of this is in California, where the state prison system has been under order to reduce overcrowding in the state's prisons. See *Brown v. Plata*, 131 S.Ct. 1910 (2011). Also see Realignment Act (AB 109) of 2011, which transferred a large number of convicted felony offenders in state prison or on parole to the authority of California's 58 counties. For recent research on the impact of AB 109 on jail populations, see Magnus Lofstrom and Steven Raphael, *Impact of Realignment on County Jail Populations* (San Francisco, CA: Public Policy Institute of California, 2013).
- 7 For California, see Proposition 47 of 2014 at <http://perma.cc/NX2J-HX5F>. Also, for information on the impact of Proposition 47 after its enactment and implementation, see Don Thompson, "County jail populations across California dip after Prop 47," February 2, 2015 at <http://perma.cc/K3YE-D8NS>; for Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi, determination based on authors' calculations using data on state inmates held in local jails from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics data series at <http://perma.cc/4P9D-3CYW>.
- 8 These jail populations exclude inmates held by local jails for federal authorities, such as the U.S. Marshals Service and Immigrations and Customs Enforcement.
- 9 The 1,000 beds could be in one or across multiple facilities within one jail jurisdiction.
- 10 In 2014, 30 percent of U.S. residents lived in the 40 largest counties, 34 percent lived in the 212 mid-sized counties, and 36 percent lived in the more than 2,600 small counties. These proportions have barely changed since 1970 when they were 29 percent, 33 percent, and 38 percent respectively.
- 11 The average incarceration rates are based on 2014 data, except in Montgomery and Middlesex counties, which are based on 2013 data.
- 12 Ram Subramanian et al., *Incarceration's Front Door: The Misuse of Jail in America* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2015) 8-9.
- 13 Don Stemen, *Reconsidering Incarceration: New Directions for Reducing Crime* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2007). Also see J. Travis, B. Western, and S. Redburn, eds., *The Growth of Incarceration in the United States: Exploring Causes and Consequence* (Washington, DC: National Research Council, 2014), 155.
- 14 For further discussion, see Ram Subramanian et al., *Incarceration's Front Door: The Misuse of Jails in America*, 18-45; also see Travis, Western, and Redburn, 2014.
- 15 This is based on an analysis of the 39 large counties and 184 mid-sized counties sampled in the 2014 Annual Survey of Jails.
- 16 For information about Camden County, NJ, see Jim Walsh, "Camden County Jail overcrowded again," *Courier Post*, August 11, 2014 at <http://perma.cc/2MUF-SWMR>. For the study that analyzed the drivers of Camden's jail population and the recommendations proposed to reduce it, see Marie VanNostrand, David Bogard, and Michele Deitch, *Camden County, NJ Jail Population Analysis: Strategies to Reduce Jail Crowding While Maintaining Public Safety and the Integrity of the Judicial Process* (St. Petersburg, FL: Luminosity Solutions, 2009) at <http://perma.cc/3HJE-AQGF>; also see Luminosity Solutions, *Responsible Jail Population Reduction: Camden County, New Jersey* (St. Petersburg, FL: Luminosity Solutions, 2014) at <http://perma.cc/UU4A-WUBV>. For information about New Orleans, see Judge Calvin Johnson (Rtd.), Mathilde Laisne, and Jon Wool, *Criminal Justice: Changing Course on Incarceration*, (New Orleans, LA: The Data Center, 2015).
- 17 For information about New York City, see James Austin and Michael Jacobson, *How New York City Reduced Mass Incarceration: A Model for Change?* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2013), 18-25.
- 18 For information about the use of citations in New Orleans, see Criminal Justice Leadership Alliance, "Use of Summonses versus Custodial Arrest for Municipal Offenses," December 8, 2010, and Criminal Justice Leadership Alliance, "Use of Summonses versus Custodial Arrest for Municipal Offenses," July 14, 2011, unpublished reports provided to Vera in its role as a member of the alliance; for information about the use of desk appearance tickets in New York City, see for example Mary T. Phillips, *The Past, Present, and Possible Future of Desk Appearance Tickets in New York City* (New York, NY: New York City Criminal Justice Agency, 2014); for information about pretrial services and alternatives-to-detention in Camden County, see Luminosity Solutions, 2014; for information on New York, see Austin and Jacobson, 2013, 7 and 25. Information about Multnomah County supplied by Scott Taylor, director, Multnomah County Department of Community Justice, e-mail exchange with Vera, November 17, 2015.
- 19 Jim Walsh, "Camden County Jail overcrowded again," *Courier Post*, August 11, 2014 at <http://perma.cc/K8CC-DUYS>. For a history of the case, see *Corri Dittimus Bey, et al. v. County of Camden, et al.* Civil No. 05-063 (D.N.J. Nov. 12, 2013).
- 20 Jim Walsh, August 8, 2014; "Policing in Camden has Improved, but Concerns Remain," ACLU-NJ, <http://perma.cc/UTJ4-NZZV>.
- 21 "Beyond Jail: A Just and Equitable System for a Safe, Healthy Community" at <http://perma.cc/TQ5L-CBAS>.

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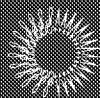
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# Prison Time Surges for Federal Inmates

Average period of confinement doubles, costing taxpayers \$2.7 billion a year

## Overview

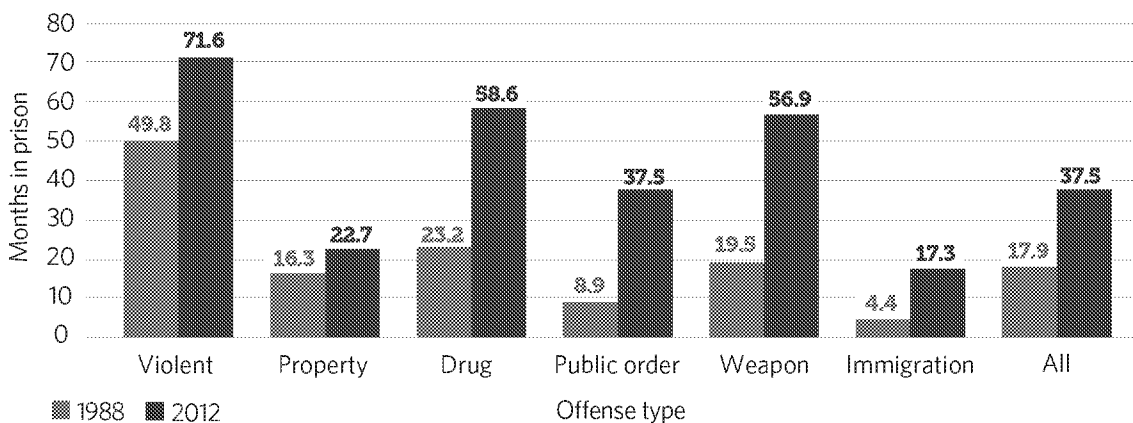
The average length of time served by federal inmates more than doubled from 1988 to 2012, rising from 17.9 to 37.5 months.<sup>1</sup> Across all six major categories of federal crime—violent, property, drug, public order, weapon, and immigration offenses—imprisonment periods increased significantly.<sup>2</sup> (See Figure 1.) For drug offenders, who make up roughly half of the federal prison population, time served leapt from less than two years to nearly five.

Mandatory minimum sentencing laws, the elimination of parole, and other policy choices helped drive this growth, which cost taxpayers an estimated \$2.7 billion in 2012 alone.<sup>3</sup> Despite these expenditures, research shows that longer prison terms have had little or no effect as a crime prevention strategy—a finding supported by data showing that policymakers have safely reduced sentences for thousands of federal offenders in recent years.<sup>4</sup>

Figure 1

## Average Time Served Rose Sharply for All Federal Offense Types From 1988 to 2012

Increases ranged from 321% for public order crimes to 39% for property offenses



Notes: Data show average time served by inmates released from prison in 1988 and 2012. Public order offenses include tax law violations, bribery, perjury, racketeering, extortion, and other crimes.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing 1982-1993*, Table 18 (1988 data), *Federal Justice Statistics 2012 - Statistical Tables*, Table 7.11 (2012 data)

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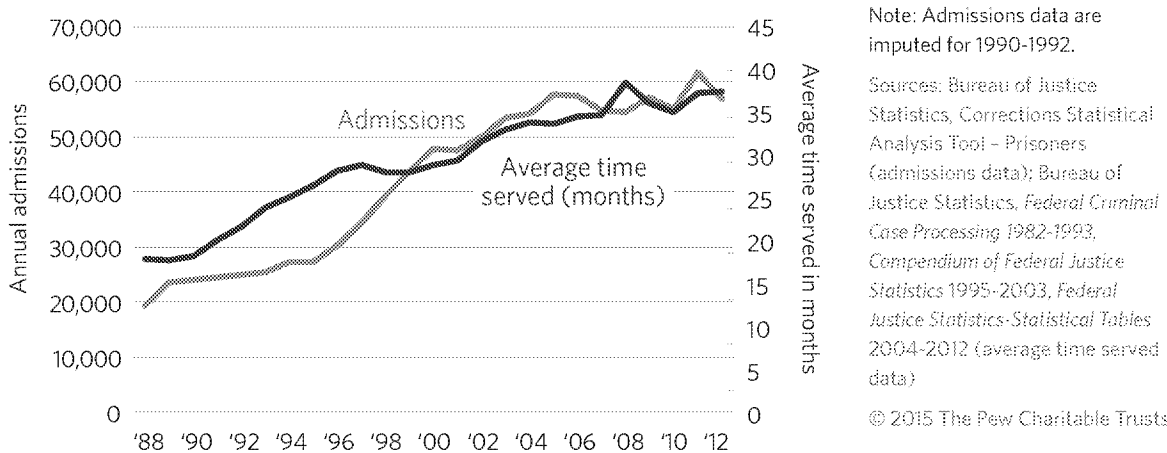


## Federal prison system, costs grew significantly

Two factors determine the size of any prison population: how many offenders are admitted to prison and how long they remain. From 1988 to 2012, the number of annual federal prison admissions almost tripled, increasing from 19,232 to 56,952 (after reaching a high of 61,712 in 2011).<sup>5</sup> During the same period, the average time served by released federal offenders more than doubled, rising from 17.9 to 37.5 months.<sup>6</sup> These two upward trends—shown in Figure 2—caused a spike in the overall federal prison population, which jumped 336 percent, from 49,928 inmates in 1988 to an all-time high of 217,815 in 2012.<sup>7</sup> One study found that the increase in time served by a single category of federal offenders—those convicted of drug-related charges—was the “single greatest contributor to growth in the federal prison population between 1998 and 2010.”<sup>8</sup>

The long-term growth of this population has driven a parallel surge in taxpayer spending. As Pew reported in February 2015, federal prison spending rose 595 percent from 1980 to 2013, from \$970 million to more than \$6.7 billion in inflation-adjusted dollars.<sup>9</sup> Taxpayers spent almost as much on federal prisons in 2013 as they spent in 1980 on the entire U.S. Justice Department—including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and all U.S. attorneys.<sup>10</sup>

Figure 2  
**Admissions and Average Time Served Increased Simultaneously**  
 Tandem trends spurred explosive growth of federal prison population



## Length of stay rose for all types of federal offenders

To assess long-term changes in the amount of time that federal offenders spend in prison, Pew reviewed Bureau of Justice Statistics data on inmates released from prison each year from 1988 (the earliest year for which comparable, annual data are available) to 2012 (the most recent year available).<sup>11</sup> The data show significant increases in time served for all crime types, as well as for most individual crimes. Specifically:

- **Time served went up across all offense categories.** The average length of imprisonment increased for inmates in all six categories of federal crime: violent, property, drug, public order, weapon, and immigration offenses.
- **It grew the most for public order, immigration, and weapon offenses.** The average length of imprisonment rose 321 percent for public order offenses, such as racketeering, extortion, and tax law violations (from 8.9 to 37.5 months). It went up 293 percent for immigration offenses (from 4.4 to 17.3 months) and 192 percent for weapon crimes (from 19.5 to 56.9 months).
- **It rose more for drug offenses than for violent and property crimes.** Time served for drug offenses went up 153 percent (from 23.2 to 58.6 months), compared with 44 percent for violent crimes (from 49.8 to 71.6 months) and 39 percent for property crimes (from 16.3 to 22.7 months). Expressed another way, drug offenders released in 1988 served less than half as much time in prison as violent offenders; those released in 2012 served more than 80 percent of the time that violent offenders did. Longer periods of imprisonment for drug offenders also had an outsize effect on the size of the overall federal prison population, given the large number of these inmates. From 1988 to 2012, the number of sentenced drug offenders in federal prison grew from roughly 15,000 to nearly 100,000.<sup>12</sup>
- **It increased for 25 of 28 specific offenses.** The average length of imprisonment went up for 25 of the 28 specific federal crimes that the Bureau of Justice Statistics tracked in both 1988 and 2012.<sup>13</sup> Time served went down only for simple drug possession, assault, and larceny.

#### Federal Time Served: The 85 Percent Rule

With the exception of the comparatively small number of offenders who are sentenced to death or life behind bars or who die while incarcerated, all inmates in federal prisons will eventually be released. Their release dates are determined by two factors: the court-imposed sentences they received after their convictions and the amount of time—if any—deducted from their sentences for good behavior. Unlike many states, the federal government does not have parole. Instead, under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, all federal prisoners must spend a minimum of 85 percent of their sentences behind bars before becoming eligible for release, with a maximum of 15 percent set aside as a reward for good behavior. The nearly 62,000 inmates who were released from federal prison in 2012 served an average of 88 percent of their court-imposed sentences.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics 2012—Statistical Tables*, Table 711, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs12st.pdf>.

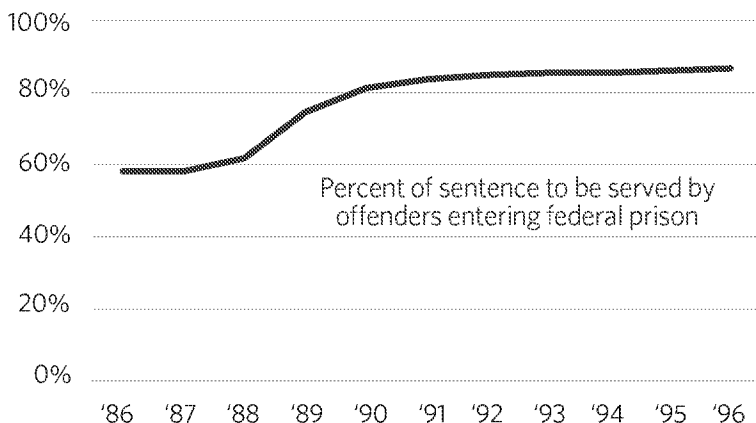
## Policy changes drove increases in time served

The sharp increase in time served by federal offenders can be traced to a series of policy choices made by lawmakers during the 1980s and 1990s, when rising violent and property crime rates—combined with an epidemic of crack cocaine use—heightened Americans' concerns about safety.<sup>14</sup> The U.S. violent crime rate rose 41 percent from 1983 to 1991, when it peaked at 758 violent offenses per 100,000 residents, about twice the rate reported today.<sup>15</sup>

In response, lawmakers enacted a range of laws that, collectively, increased the number of offenders sent to prison and the amount of time they spent behind bars:

- Congress formed the U.S. Sentencing Commission, which created strict federal sentencing guidelines.** The federal Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 established the U.S. Sentencing Commission, an appointed panel within the judicial branch that sets national guidelines for federal judges to follow when sentencing defendants. The National Research Council found in a 2014 report that the guidelines—initially mandatory but later deemed advisory by the U.S. Supreme Court—“greatly increased both the percentage of individuals receiving prison sentences and the length of sentences for many offenses.”<sup>16</sup> The commission’s own researchers have described the Sentencing Reform Act as “perhaps the most dramatic change in sentencing law and practice in our nation’s history.”<sup>17</sup>
- Lawmakers abolished federal parole.** The Sentencing Reform Act also eliminated parole and required all federal prisoners, regardless of offense type, to serve a minimum of 85 percent of their sentences behind bars before becoming eligible for release—a policy shift known as “truth in sentencing.” This change, which was phased in over several years beginning in November 1987, had a dramatic impact: Those entering prison in 1996 could expect to serve 87 percent of their sentences behind bars, compared with 58 percent a decade earlier.<sup>18</sup> (See Figure 3.) The percentage of sentence served by federal offenders has not significantly changed since 1996.<sup>19</sup>
- Mandatory minimum penalties led to increased sentence lengths.** Congress also enacted dozens of laws during the 1980s and 1990s that required federal courts to sentence certain defendants to mandatory minimum prison terms. As of 2012, the federal criminal code included nearly 200 such sentences, for crimes ranging from obstruction of justice to airplane hijacking.<sup>20</sup> Drug crimes are among the most common offenses for which mandatory minimum sentences are imposed.<sup>21</sup> From 1980 to 2011 (the most recent year for which comparable statistics are available), the average prison sentence for federal drug offenders increased 36 percent, from 54.6 to 74.2 months.<sup>22</sup>

Figure 3  
**Elimination of Federal Parole Contributed to Increase in Time Served**  
 Prison time went up sharply following November 1987 policy change



Note: Pew used admissions data rather than release data to show the year-over-year effects of the elimination of parole. Release cohorts include offenders sentenced in many years.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Time Served in Prison by Federal Offenders, 1986-1997*, Table 1, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/tspto97.pdf>

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## Increased time served carries high cost

The average monthly cost to house a federal prisoner was \$2,197 in 2012.<sup>23</sup> When applied to the 19.6-month increase in average time served by federal offenders since 1988—and multiplied by the nearly 62,000 inmates released from federal prison in 2012—the total estimated cost to taxpayers of increased prison stays reached \$2.7 billion a year.<sup>24</sup> (See Figure 4.)

Longer periods of imprisonment for drug and immigration offenders were responsible for most of that cost. The same formula calculates that the additional 35.4 months served by drug offenders cost \$1.5 billion a year.<sup>25</sup> The extra 12.9 months for immigration offenders cost \$700 million annually.<sup>26</sup>

## Research finds few public safety benefits of more time served

Congress increased prisoners' length of stay not only to impose greater punishment on offenders, but also to improve public safety by incapacitating convicted defendants and deterring would-be offenders. Research suggests, however, that dramatic increases in prison time have little effect on public safety. The National Research Council concluded in a comprehensive 2014 report that "statutes mandating lengthy prison sentences cannot be justified on the basis of their effectiveness in preventing crime."<sup>27</sup>

Many other studies have painted a similar picture. One meta-analysis of 19 studies found that increased imprisonment "appears to have a null or mildly criminogenic effect on future criminal behavior"—in other words, that incarceration actually may increase inmates' likelihood of offending again in the future.<sup>28</sup> Another analysis found that the amount of time served had no effect on recidivism rates for those serving sentences of five years or less, though it did have some effect for those serving 10 years or longer—mainly because of inmates "aging out" of crime, rather than being deterred.<sup>29</sup> A third study found "modest incapacitation effects" of incarceration but concluded that these effects were "offset by long-term increases in post-release criminal behavior" and diminished economic self-sustainability among released offenders.<sup>30</sup>

Although the federal government generally has increased criminal penalties over the long term, in recent years it has made targeted sentencing reductions with no apparent harm to public safety. In 2007, the Sentencing Commission retroactively reduced sentencing guidelines for thousands of crack cocaine offenders.<sup>31</sup> A follow-up study on the effects of this change found no increase in recidivism among offenders who received sentence reductions compared with those who did not.<sup>32</sup>

Figure 4  
**Time Is Money**  
Longer prison terms for federal offenders released in 2012 cost nearly \$2.7 billion



Sources: Bureau of Prisons; Bureau of Justice Statistics

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In 2010, Congress followed the Sentencing Commission’s change in guidelines with a broader, statutory reduction in crack cocaine sentences, known as the Fair Sentencing Act. A comprehensive 2015 report authored by the Sentencing Commission found that the law led to a significant decline in the federal prison population and did not change offenders’ rates of cooperation with law enforcement investigations or slow the ongoing decline in crack cocaine use nationwide.<sup>33</sup>

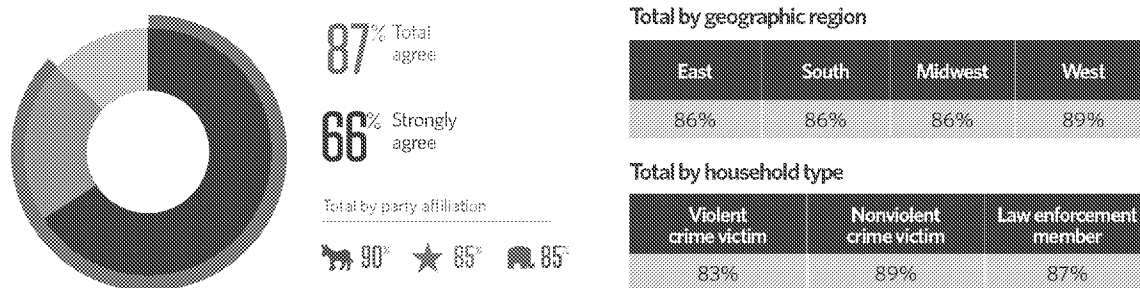
The public appears willing to support such targeted reductions in sentences and time served. Polls show that voters are flexible about the amount of time that offenders serve in prison, preferring that policymakers focus on reducing recidivism.<sup>34</sup> (See Figure 5.)

Figure 5

## Voters Are Flexible on Amount of Time Served by Inmates

Preventing recidivism is a bigger public priority

“It does not matter whether a non-violent offender is in prison for 18 or 24 or 30 months. What really matters is that the system does a better job of making sure that when an offender does get out, he is less likely to commit another crime.”



Source: The Pew Charitable Trusts, “Public Opinion on Sentencing and Corrections in America” (March 2012), [http://www.pewtrusts.org/~media/Assets/2012/03/30/PEW\\_NationalSurveyResearchPaper\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.pewtrusts.org/~media/Assets/2012/03/30/PEW_NationalSurveyResearchPaper_FINAL.pdf)

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## Conclusion

The dramatic increase in the average amount of time served by federal inmates cost taxpayers an estimated \$2.7 billion in 2012 and is largely the result of policy choices made by federal lawmakers during the 1980s and 1990s. During that period, Congress created the U.S. Sentencing Commission, which established guidelines that increased sentence lengths; abolished federal parole, requiring inmates to serve a much larger proportion of their sentences behind bars; and enacted mandatory minimum sentences for a broad variety of offenses, requiring judges to impose penalties set out in statute.

These policies were crafted in response to rising violent and property crime rates and growing concerns about public safety. The best available research, however, indicates that longer prison terms have little or no effect on recidivism and crime rates, and that recent sentence reductions for certain federal offenders have had no measurable impact on public safety.

## Endnotes

- 1 For the 1988 data, see Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing 1982-1993*, Table 18, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/Fccp93.pdf>, for the 2012 data, see Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics 2012—Statistical Tables*, Table 7.11, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs12st.pdf>. Pew used the 1988-2012 period to capture all available yearly data.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 Pew analysis. See Figure 4 for calculation.
- 4 For the crime prevention effects of increased prison terms, see National Research Council, *The Growth of Incarceration in the United States: Exploring Causes and Consequences* (2014), 155–6, <http://www.nap.edu/catalog/18613/the-growth-of-incarceration-in-the-united-states-exploring-causes>. For the recidivism effects of reduced federal penalties for crack cocaine offenders, see Kim Steven Hunt and Andrew Peterson, "Recidivism Among Offenders Receiving Retroactive Sentence Reductions: The 2007 Crack Cocaine Amendment" (May 2014), U.S. Sentencing Commission, [http://www.uscc.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/research-and-publications/research-projects-and-surveys/miscellaneous/20140527\\_Recidivism\\_2007\\_Crack\\_Cocaine\\_Amendment.pdf](http://www.uscc.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/research-and-publications/research-projects-and-surveys/miscellaneous/20140527_Recidivism_2007_Crack_Cocaine_Amendment.pdf).
- 5 Bureau of Justice Statistics, Corrections Statistical Analysis Tool—Prisoners, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nps>. Pew collected annual admissions data by building a custom table using total federal prison admissions from 1988 to 2012. Admissions data were not available for 1990-1992.
- 6 Pew collected annual time served data by consulting multiple reports published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. For the 1988-1994 data, see *Federal Criminal Case Processing 1982-1993*, Table 18; for the 1995-2003 data, see *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics 1995-2003*; for the 2004-2012 data, see *Federal Justice Statistics-Statistical Tables 2004-2012*.
- 7 Bureau of Justice Statistics, Corrections Statistical Analysis Tool—Prisoners. Pew collected annual federal prison population data by building a custom table using end-of-year, total jurisdictional offender figures from 1988 to 2012.
- 8 Kamala Mallik-Kane, Barbara Parthasarathy, and William Adams, "Examining Growth in the Federal Prison Population, 1998 to 2010" (September 2012), Urban Institute, <http://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/alfresco/publication-pdfs/412720-Examining-Growth-in-the-Federal-Prison-Population--to--.PDF>.
- 9 The Pew Charitable Trusts, "Federal Prison System Shows Dramatic Long-Term Growth" (February 2015), [http://www.pewtrusts.org/~media/Assets/2015/02/Pew\\_Federal\\_Prison\\_Growth.pdf](http://www.pewtrusts.org/~media/Assets/2015/02/Pew_Federal_Prison_Growth.pdf).
- 10 Ibid.
- 11 Unless otherwise noted, all data in this section are drawn from two sources: For the 1988 figures, see Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing 1982-1993*, Table 18; for the 2012 figures, see Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics 2012—Statistical Tables*, Table 7.11.
- 12 For the 1988 figure, see University at Albany, *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 2003*, Table 6.57, <http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/pdf/t657.pdf>. For the 2012 figure, see Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 2012* (December 2013), Appendix Table 10, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p12tar9112.pdf>.
- 13 Pew omitted offenses that were not tracked consistently by the Bureau of Justice Statistics during the evaluation period.
- 14 See, for example, U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Mandatory Minimum Penalties in the Federal Criminal Justice System*, Chapter 2, <http://www.uscc.gov/news/congressional-testimony-and-reports/mandatory-minimum-penalties/special-report-congress>, and *Report on Cocaine and Federal Sentencing Policy*, Chapter 6, <http://www.uscc.gov/report-cocaine-and-federal-sentencing-policy-2>.
- 15 Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting data tool, <http://www.ucrdatatool.gov>.
- 16 National Research Council, *The Growth of Incarceration in the United States: Exploring Causes and Consequences* (2014), 78, <http://www.nap.edu/catalog/18613/the-growth-of-incarceration-in-the-united-states-exploring-causes>.
- 17 U.S. Sentencing Commission, *The Sentencing Reform Act of 1984: Principal Features*, <http://www.uscc.gov/research-and-publications/working-group-reports/simplification/simplification-draft-paper-2>.
- 18 Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Time Served in Prison by Federal Offenders, 1986-1997*, Table 1, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/tspfo97.pdf>
- 19 Offenders released from federal prison in 2012 served an average of 88 percent of their sentences. See Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics 2012—Statistical Tables*, Table 7.11.
- 20 Families Against Mandatory Minimums, *Federal Mandatory Minimums*, <http://famm.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/Chart-All-Fed-MMs-NW.pdf>.
- 21 Charles Doyle, *Federal Mandatory Minimum Sentencing Statutes* (Washington: Congressional Research Service, 2013), <https://www.fas.org/spp/crs/misc/RL32040.pdf>.

- 22 The Pew Charitable Trusts, "Federal Drug Sentencing Laws Bring High Cost, Low Return" (August 2015), Figure 1, [http://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/Assets/2015/08/PSPP\\_FedDrug\\_brief.pdf](http://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/Assets/2015/08/PSPP_FedDrug_brief.pdf).
- 23 Federal Bureau of Prisons, "Federal Prison System Per Capita Costs FY 2012," [http://www.bop.gov/foia/fy12\\_per\\_capita\\_costs.pdf](http://www.bop.gov/foia/fy12_per_capita_costs.pdf). Pew divided the annual cost of \$26,359 by 12 months.
- 24 The average time served by offenders released from federal prison increased from 17.9 months in 1988 to 37.5 in 2012. In 2012, 61,699 inmates left federal prison; see Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics 2012—Statistical Tables*, Table 7.11.
- 25 The average time served by drug offenders released from federal prison increased from 23.2 months in 1988 to 58.6 in 2012. In 2012, 19,416 drug offenders left federal prison; see Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics 2012—Statistical Tables*, Table 7.11.
- 26 The average time served by immigration offenders released from federal prison increased from 4.4 months in 1988 to 17.3 in 2012. In 2012, 24,483 immigration offenders left federal prison; see Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics 2012—Statistical Tables*, Table 7.11.
- 27 National Research Council, *The Growth of Incarceration in the United States: Exploring Causes and Consequences* (2014), 156.
- 28 Daniel S. Nagin, Francis T. Cullen, and Cheryl Lero Jonson, "Imprisonment and Reoffending," *Crime and Justice* 38 (2009): 115-200, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/App/Publications/abstract.aspx?ID=264336>.
- 29 Benjamin Meade et al., "Estimating a Dose-Response Relationship Between Time Served in Prison and Recidivism," *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 50 (2013): 525-550, <http://jrc.sagepub.com/content/50/4/525.abstract>.
- 30 Michael Mueller-Smith, *The Criminal and Labor Market Impacts of Incarceration* (November 2014), Columbia University, <http://www.columbia.edu/~mgm2146/incar.pdf>.
- 31 U.S. Sentencing Commission, "U.S. Sentencing Commission Votes Unanimously to Apply Amendment Retroactively for Crack Cocaine Offenses" (Dec. 11, 2007), <http://www.uscc.gov/news/press-releases-and-news-advisories/december-11-2007>.
- 32 Hunt and Peterson, "Recidivism Among Offenders Receiving Retroactive Sentence Reductions: The 2007 Crack Cocaine Amendment."
- 33 U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Report to the Congress: Impact of the Fair Sentencing Act of 2010* (August 2015), [http://www.uscc.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/news/congressional-testimony-and-reports/drug-topics/201507\\_RtC\\_Fair-Sentencing-Act.pdf](http://www.uscc.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/news/congressional-testimony-and-reports/drug-topics/201507_RtC_Fair-Sentencing-Act.pdf).
- 34 The Pew Charitable Trusts, "Public Opinion on Sentencing and Corrections Policy in America" (March 2012), [http://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/Assets/2012/03/30/PEW\\_NationalSurveyResearchPaper\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/Assets/2012/03/30/PEW_NationalSurveyResearchPaper_FINAL.pdf).

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**For further information, please visit:**  
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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA  
TALLAHASSEE DIVISION**

**KATE CALVIN, JOHN NELSON,  
CHARLES J. PARRISH,  
LONNIE GRIFFIN, AND  
CONCERNED UNITED PEOPLE,**

*Plaintiffs,*

v.

**CASE No. 4:15CV131-MW/CAS**

**JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD OF  
COMMISSIONERS, JEFFERSON  
COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD, AND  
MARTY BISHOP, SUPERVISOR OF  
ELECTIONS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY,  
IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY,**

*Defendants.*

\_\_\_\_\_ /

**ORDER ON MOTIONS FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Imagine a fictional Florida county—I'll call it Marshall County—with a total census population of 12,000. Marshall County is run by a board of commissioners comprised of five people, each of whom is elected from a single-member district with a total census population of exactly 2,400. The Marshall County School Board, which also has five members, uses the same district lines.



Marshall County is home to one of the state's largest state prisons—I'll call it Marshall Correctional Institution, or MCI—with an inmate population as of the last census of 2,200. The vast majority of inmates at MCI are not from Marshall County. MCI is run according to rules promulgated by the Florida Department of Corrections ("DOC") and laws passed by the Florida Legislature; the Board of County Commissioners and the School Board have no legal authority to directly regulate the conduct of inmates while they're inside the walls of MCI. Everything—from who is allowed to visit MCI, to where the inmates may smoke—is determined by legislators and administrators operating at the state level and officials at the prison who are employed by the state.

MCI is located entirely within District 3 of the County Commission/School Board districts. Thus, only 200 of the 2,400 people who are "residents" of District 3 are not incarcerated—just 8.5%. When elections are held every four years for the County Commission and School Board, only these 200 people (more precisely, the subset of these 200 people who are eligible to vote and who choose to vote) elect the County Commissioner for District 3 and the School Board member for District 3. In each of the other districts, none of which contains a prison, 2,400 people (more precisely, the

subset of these 2,400 people who are eligible to vote and who choose to vote) elect a County Commissioner and a School Board member.

Does Marshall County's districting scheme comport with the "one person, one vote" principle articulated by the Supreme Court? The short answer is "no." The scheme obviously weighs the votes of District 3 voters more heavily than those of voters in other districts. Less obviously, but just as importantly, the scheme gives the non-incarcerated population of District 3 (whether they vote or not) an increased ability to access and influence their representatives and increased opportunities to reap the benefits of that influence. "One person, one vote" is a theory of representative democracy that is subject to multiple reasonable interpretations, but Marshall County's scheme doesn't pass muster under any of them.

The real county at issue in this case, Jefferson County, differs from Marshall County only in degree. Its districting scheme is perhaps "less unconstitutional" than Marshall County's, but it still violates the Equal Protection Clause.

### **A. Jefferson County**

Jefferson County is a county in North Florida situated just east of Tallahassee. The total population of the county, according to 2010 census data, is 14,761. ECF No. 24, at 4 ¶ 8. The county is

governed by the Jefferson County Board of County Commissioners (“Board of Commissioners”), whose five members are each elected from a single-member district. *Id.* at 3 ¶¶ 2, 5. The county’s school system is run by the Jefferson County School Board (“School Board”), which is also comprised of five members elected from five single-member “residence areas.” *Id.* at 3 ¶ 4–5. Unlike the members of the Board of Commissioners, each of the members of the School Board “serve[s] as the representative of the entire [county], rather than as the representative of” the residence area or district from which he was elected.<sup>1</sup> § 1001.363, Fla. Stat. (2015).

Jefferson County is home to the Jefferson Correctional Institution (“JCI”), a state prison. The 2010 Census counted JCI as containing 1,157 inmates. ECF No. 30-8, at 10. As of May 18, 2015, only nine inmates at JCI were convicted in Jefferson County. ECF No. 30-1, at 52. The rest were convicted elsewhere in Florida and sent to JCI; a prisoner in the custody of the Florida Department of Corrections (“DOC”) has no say in where he will serve his sentence. § 944.17(2), Fla. Stat. (2015); ECF No. 30-8, at 3.

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<sup>1</sup> The Jefferson County School Board is the governing body of the Jefferson County School District. This means, unfortunately, that the term “district” has two different legal meanings vis-à-vis the School Board and the Board of Commissioners. To avoid confusion, I will use “district” throughout to refer to one of the five geographic areas that together cover all of the county.

## B. Redistricting

Under Florida law, the Board of Commissioners is required to redistrict following each United States Census. Fla. Const. art. VIII, § 1(e). The Board of Commissioners is supposed to divide the county “into districts of contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as practicable.” *Id.* The School Board does not have to redistrict following the census, but has the statutory authority to redistrict if it deems it necessary to do so. § 1001.36, Fla. Stat. (2015).

Following the 2010 census, the Board of Commissioners consulted with a redistricting expert and concluded that it needed to redistrict in order to meet its obligations under the Florida Constitution. ECF No 25, at 4 ¶¶ 5–7. In 2013, the Board retained a number of attorneys and mapping/districting experts to help draw up proposals for a new districting scheme. *Id.* at 4 ¶¶ 7–8.

The School Board quite sensibly decided to re-draw its district lines to conform to those of the Board of Commissioners. ECF No. 48-9, at 35–36. The two bodies—“the Boards,” collectively—met together on a number of occasions in mid-to-late 2013 to discuss the proposed redistricting plans. *See* ECF No. 30-1, at 32; ECF No. 30-4, at 3. At one point, the School Board retained a mapping/districting expert to design maps “to take to the table in talks

with the . . . Board of Commissioners.” ECF No. 30-4, at 2. That expert prepared two maps for the School Board, ECF No. 30-1, at 29, one of which it presented to the Board of Commissioners at a November 4, 2013 joint workshop, ECF No. 30-4, at 3–4.

Throughout this process, the Boards received advice about how to deal with the large prison population in the county. The Board of Commissioners “was counseled that the [JCI] prison population must be included within the reapportionment base, and the population must be included within the district in which the prison was located.” ECF No. 25, at 4 ¶ 8. The School Board was also advised that the prison population at JCI had to be included when determining whether districts contained roughly equal numbers of people. ECF No. 30-1, at 29.

This advice appears to have been based on opinions issued by the Attorney General of Florida to the Gulf County Board of County Commissioners and Gulf County School Board in 2001. ECF No. 24, at 4. Those opinions advised that, as a matter of state law, the Gulf County Boards were “required to include the prison population of the county” when determining whether districts contained substantially equal population numbers. 2001-55 Op. Att’y Gen. Fla. (2001) (Gulf County Board of County Commissioners);

2001-56 Op. Att’y Gen. Fla. (2001) (Gulf County School Board).<sup>2</sup>

The Attorney General arrived at his conclusions largely on the basis of the statutory definition of the term “population” (the definition is the same now as it was in 2001):

Reference to the population or number of inhabitants of any county, city, town, village, or other political subdivision of the state shall be taken to be that as shown by the last preceding official decennial federal census, . . . which shall also be the state census and shall control in all population acts and constitutional apportionments, unless otherwise ordered by the Legislature.

§ 1.01(7), Fla. Stat. (2015).

The United States Census Bureau, which is the federal entity tasked with conducting the decennial census, counts prisoners as living in the census block(s) containing the correctional facilities in which they are incarcerated. *How We Count America*, U.S. Census Bureau, [www.census.gov/2010census/about/how-we-count.php](http://www.census.gov/2010census/about/how-we-count.php) (last visited Mar. 16, 2016). The Census Bureau seems to recognize that this choice could potentially present problems, and that some state and local governments might want to adjust census data to

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<sup>2</sup> Gulf County did not follow the Attorney General’s advice—it excluded its large prison population when redistricting following the 2000 Census. ECF No. 30-5, at 7. In fact, at least seven Florida counties adjust census data to exclude prison populations when determining whether there is substantial equality of population across districts. *Id.*

remove or relocate (to their pre-prison residences) prison populations. Robert Groves, *So, How Do You Handle Prisons?*, Director’s Blog, U.S. Census Bureau (Mar. 1, 2010), <http://directorsblog.blogs.census.gov/2010/03/01/so-how-do-you-handle-prisons/>. To facilitate this, the Census Bureau “releas[ed] early counts of prisoners” following the 2010 Census. *Id.*

The Boards did not use this data. Consistent with the advice received from lawyers and mapping experts, the Boards approved a districting plan that roughly equalized census population—including the JCI population—among the five districts. ECF No. 25, at 5 ¶ 10; ECF No. 24, at 5. The table below summarizes the population distribution among districts both including and excluding the prison population. The “ideal” district size in each case is simply one-fifth of the total population, meaning one-fifth of the census population or one-fifth of the nonprisoner population.

District	Census Population	Deviation from Ideal	Population w/o Prison	Deviation from Ideal
1	2979	0.91%	2979	9.48%
2	2822	-4.40%	2822	3.71%
3	3070	4.00%	1913	-29.69%
4	3073	4.10%	3073	12.94%
5	2817	-4.57%	2817	3.53%

See ECF No. 30-1, at 13–14. JCI’s inmates were all counted as part of District 3.

This data can be used to compute a measure of population equality for the districting scheme called the “total deviation” or “overall deviation.” *Id.* at 13 n.7; see also *Daly v. Hunt*, 93 F.3d 1212, 1215 n.2 (4th Cir. 1996). This measure is computed by summing together the absolute values of the percent deviations for the smallest and largest districts.<sup>3</sup> ECF No. 30-1, at 13 n.7. The larger the total deviation, the less equality of population exists across districts. If it is proper to include prisoners in the total population count, then the districts as drawn by the Boards have a total deviation of 8.67%. If, on the other hand, the prisoners should not be counted when assessing substantial equality of population across districts, then the total deviation is 42.63%.

### C. The Present Litigation, Including Threshold Matters

#### 1. *Nature of this Suit*

Plaintiffs brought suit in March 2015, a little over a year after the Boards approved the new districting scheme. ECF No. 1.

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<sup>3</sup> In math terms:  $total\ deviation\ \% = 100 \frac{|\max(n_i - n_{ideal})| + |\min(n_i - n_{ideal})|}{n_{ideal}}$ , where  $n_{ideal}$  is the size of an ideal district and  $i$  is taken over the set of  $N$  districts  $i=1, 2, \dots N$ .



The gist of Plaintiffs' claim is that the districting scheme dilutes their voting power and "political influence," thereby denying them equal protection of the laws in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. ECF No. 1, at 9 ¶ 43. Although the districts contain roughly equal numbers of "census persons," Plaintiffs claim that the inclusion of all of the JCI inmates in the population base in one district effectively weighs the votes of the (nonprisoner) voters of that district more heavily than Plaintiffs' votes, and also gives the nonprisoners living in that district greater political influence. *Id.* This, according to Plaintiffs, violates the "one person, one vote" principle and thus the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. *Id.* at 9 ¶¶ 42–43. Plaintiffs do *not* argue that, as a legal matter, the Equal Protection Clause forbids state and local governments from counting prisoners when redistricting; rather, Plaintiffs argue that the effect of the Boards' decision to count prisoners under the circumstances of this case has resulted in an Equal Protection violation. ECF No. 30, at 12.

Plaintiffs seek declaratory and injunctive relief. ECF No. 1, at 9–10. Specifically, Plaintiffs seek (1) a declaration that the current districting scheme violates the Equal Protection Clause; (2) an injunction preventing Defendants from conducting elections for

the Boards under the current scheme; (3) if Defendants cannot develop a scheme that passes constitutional muster, an injunction compelling Defendants to use a districting scheme fashioned by this Court. *Id.*

Each party has moved for summary judgment. ECF Nos. 24 & 30. After a hearing, I determined that the record needed more information about whether the inmates possess a “representational nexus” with the Boards. ECF No. 43. The parties supplemented the record, and it is now possible for me to rule on the motions for summary judgment.

## *2. Parties and Standing*

Plaintiff Kate Calvin is a registered voter living in District 2 in Jefferson County. ECF No. 21, at 3 ¶ 7. She participated as a citizen in the redistricting efforts, attending at least one meeting of the Board of Commissioners and engaging an expert to help determine the feasibility of removing JCI inmates from the population base. *Id.* at 5 ¶ 32; ECF No. 30-1, at 28. Plaintiff John Nelson is the former County Commissioner for District 2, and still resides there. ECF No. 21, at 3 ¶ 8. When he was on the Board of Commissioners, he voted against the redistricting plan that was eventually adopted. *Id.* at 5 ¶ 33. Plaintiff Charles J. Parrish is a resident of

District 4 and is registered to vote in Jefferson County. *Id.* at 3 ¶ 9. Plaintiff Lonnie Griffin is a resident of District 1 and is registered to vote in Jefferson County. *Id.* at 3 ¶ 10. Plaintiff Concerned United People is, by its description, “a not-for-profit organization based in Jefferson County . . . [whose] mission is to serve the needs of Jefferson County residents, particularly the African-American community.” ECF No. 1, at 4 ¶ 11.

The Boards have already been introduced, and more will be said later about their responsibilities and powers under Florida law. The remaining defendant is Marty Bishop, the Supervisor of Elections for Jefferson County. ECF No. 21, at 5 ¶ 14. He is sued in his official capacity. *Id.*

Defendants have not challenged any of the plaintiffs’ Article III standing to bring this lawsuit, but of course standing “implies . . . subject matter jurisdiction, and accordingly must be addressed as a threshold matter regardless of whether it is raised by the parties.” *Duty Free Americas, Inc. v. Estee Lauder Cos., Inc.*,

797 F.3d 1248, 1271 (11th Cir. 2015) (quoting *Nat'l Parks Conservation Ass'n v' Norton*, 324 F.3d 1229, 1242 (11th Cir. 2003)).<sup>4</sup> Calvin, Parrish, and Griffin are all voters in districts that are allegedly overpopulated, and therefore they have standing. *See Fairley v. Patterson*, 493 F.2d 598, 603 (5th Cir. 1974).<sup>5</sup> And there the standing inquiry ends—as long as “one named plaintiff . . . ha[s] standing for each . . . claim[],” there is a case or controversy within the meaning of Article III. *Jackson v. Okaloosa Cty.*, 21 F.3d 1531, 1536–37 (11th Cir. 1994).

## II. LEGAL BACKGROUND

### A. The Evolution of the Right to Vote

The Constitution as ratified in 1788 did not bestow a right to vote on all citizens of the United States. *See Minor v. Happersett*, 88 U.S. 162, 170–73 (1874). The individual states were responsible for determining which citizens would be granted the power to vote,

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<sup>4</sup> Maybe “must” is a little strong—after all, courts routinely neglect to “address” standing. *See, e.g., Mech v. Sch. Bd. of Palm Beach Cty.*, 806 F.3d 1070 (11th Cir. 2015). It’s probably more accurate to say that a court must be sure that there is standing, and if it’s arguable that there is not standing, the court should explicitly “address” the issue.

<sup>5</sup> Decisions of the Fifth Circuit handed down prior to September 30, 1981 are binding as precedent within the Eleventh Circuit. *Bonner v. City of Prichard*, 661 F.2d 1206, 1207 (11th Cir. 1981).

and from the outset different states made different choices. Connecticut required voters to be “quiet and peaceable.” *Id.* at 172. Massachusetts required voters to have “a freehold estate within the [state] of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds.” *Id.* Nearly all states required voters to be male. *Id.* at 172–73.

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, ratified in 1868 and 1870, respectively, didn’t change things right away. In *Hap-ersett*, the Supreme Court held that the Fourteenth Amendment did not automatically grant women the right to vote. 88 U.S. at 178. And in *United States v. Cruikshank*, the Court held that the Fifteenth Amendment granted a right of “exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race,” but that it did *not* grant a right to vote. 92 U.S. 542, 555–56 (1875).

Technically, these holdings are still good law—there is no free-floating “right” to vote protected by the U.S. Constitution in the same sense that there’s a right to free speech or a right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures. *See, e.g., Bush v. Gore*, 531 U.S. 98, 104 (2000) (per curiam) (“The individual citizen has no federal constitutional right to vote for electors for the President of the United States unless and until the state legislature

chooses a statewide election as the means to implement its power to appoint members of the electoral college.”); *Hoch v. Phelan*, 796 F. Supp. 130, 132 (D.N.J. 1992) (noting that “the U.S. Constitution does not guarantee the right to vote in state elections”). But what has changed dramatically since the time of *Hapersett* are the limitations the Equal Protection Clause places on states’ ability to choose *who* may vote. Once a state chooses to let any particular group or class of people vote, it may not deny the vote to others in a way that denies them equal protection of the laws. *See Harper v. Va. State Bd. of Elections*, 383 U.S. 663, 665 (1966). So even though there’s not a right to vote in the strictest sense of the term “right,” both courts and citizens can regularly speak of the “right to vote,” and even characterize it as fundamental, *see, e.g., Green v. City of Tucson*, 340 F.3d 891, 896 (9th Cir. 2003), without being incorrect in any way that matters for practical purposes.

### **B. The Development of “One Person, One Vote”**

The Supreme Court recognized relatively early that outright denial of the ability to vote—even in a primary election—could violate the Equal Protection Clause. *See Nixon v. Herndon*, 273 U.S. 536, 540–41 (1927). But for many years the Court was unwilling to

apply an equal protection analysis to claims of vote *dilution* resulting from malapportioned legislative districts. In 1946, the Court expressly held in an opinion by Justice Frankfurter that such claims were “of a peculiarly political nature and therefore not [fit] for judicial determination.” *Colegrove v. Green*, 328 U.S. 549, 552 (1946). The *Colegrove* Court distinguished *Herndon* and similar cases from the districting/dilution claim before it (which involved Illinois’ Congressional districts) as follows:

This is not an action to recover for damage because of the discriminatory exclusion of a plaintiff from rights enjoyed by other citizens. *The basis for the suit is not a private wrong, but a wrong suffered by Illinois as a polity. . . .* In effect this is an appeal to the federal courts to reconstruct the electoral process of Illinois in order that it may be adequately represented in the councils of the Nation. Because the Illinois legislature has failed to revise its Congressional Representative districts in order to reflect great changes, during more than a generation, in the distribution of its population, we are asked to do this, as it were, for Illinois.

*Id.* (emphasis added).

I quote from this opinion at length because it represents a view that has been emphatically rejected, and so it offers valuable clues as to what errors should be avoided when thinking about dilution claims. The chief error in the majority opinion in *Colegrove*

was the failure to recognize the personal nature of the rights at stake. As Justice Black recognized in his dissent in *Colegrove* (which was joined by Justice Douglas):

No one would deny that the equal protection clause would . . . prohibit a law that would expressly give certain citizens a half-vote and others a full vote. The probable effect of the [districting scheme at issue] in the coming election will be that certain citizens, and among them the petitioners, will in some instances have votes only one-ninth as effective in choosing representatives to Congress as the votes of other citizens. Such discriminatory legislation seems to me exactly the kind that the equal protection clause was intended to prohibit.

*Id.* at 569 (Black, J., dissenting).

The view of Justices Black and Douglas won out, though it took over 15 years. Black and Douglas reiterated their opposition to the so-called “political question” holding of *Colegrove* in their dissent in *South v. Peters*, arguing that “[t]he right to vote includes the right . . . to have the vote counted at full value without dilution or discount.” 339 U.S. 276, 279 (1950) (Douglas, J., dissenting). Finally, in *Baker v. Carr*, the Court adopted this view, holding that vote dilution claims could be brought under the Equal Protection Clause. 369 U.S. 186, 237 (1962).



In *Carr*, the Court only answered the question of *whether* vote dilution claims based on malapportionment were justiciable, not how to analyze such claims. The Court tackled the latter question in *Wesberry v. Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1 (1964), and *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533 (1964).<sup>6</sup> *Wesberry* dealt with malapportionment of congressional districts, 376 U.S. at 2, while *Reynolds* dealt with malapportionment of state legislative districts, 377 U.S. at 536–38. In each case, the Court held that large disparities among the number of people living in different legislative districts violated the Constitution. But the Court concluded that malapportionment of congressional districts offends Article I, § 2 of the Constitution,<sup>7</sup> *Wesberry*, 376 U.S. at 17–18, while malapportionment of state legislative districts offends the Equal Protection Clause, *Reynolds*, 377 U.S. at 568. This difference has turned out to have an im-

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<sup>6</sup> The Court first used the precise phrase “one person, one vote” in *Gray v. Sanders*, a case involving Georgia’s odd system for electing United States Senators and certain state officials. 372 U.S. 368, 370–72 (1963). The Court took pains to point out that *Gray* was not a case about apportionment, but the logic of the opinion, and particularly the Court’s conclusion that “[t]he conception of political equality . . . can mean only one thing—one person, one vote” clearly led to *Reynolds* and *Wesberry*.

<sup>7</sup> Technically, Article I, Section 2 as amended by Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment, which effectively repealed the Three-Fifths Clause. See *Chen v. City of Houston*, 206 F.3d 502, 527 n.20 (5th Cir. 2000).

portant consequence: the Court has tolerated much larger deviations in total census population among state legislative districts than among congressional districts. *See, e.g., Mahan v. Howell*, 410 U.S. 315, 322–23 (1973). The Court extended *Reynolds* to units of local government (county commissions, etc.) in *Avery v. Midland County*, holding that “units with general governmental powers over an entire geographic area [must] not be apportioned among single-member districts of substantially unequal population.” 390 U.S. 474, 485–86 (1968).

One thing this discussion of the history of one person, one vote makes clear is that the injury in a case involving malapportioned districts is *personal*, not structural.<sup>8</sup> The constitutional infirmity in a set of malapportioned legislative districts lies not in the failure to equalize some population measure, but in the infringement of some peoples’ rights to participate in our form of representative democracy. Put another way, when a suit challenging a districting scheme reaches federal court, the court does not sit as

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<sup>8</sup> *But see* Joseph Fishkin, *Weightless Votes*, 121 Yale L.J. 1888 (2012) (arguing that in one person, one vote cases, “the real action is not in the domain of individual rights, but rather in structural questions about the allocation of group political power”).

a super-legislature to question the districting choices of the legislative body from a policy standpoint. Rather, the court functions in its traditional role as a vindicator of individual rights.

In the 50-plus years since *Reynolds v. Sims*, this principle has sometimes been obscured. On occasion courts seem to focus on equalizing census population across districts as an end in and of itself. See, e.g., *Cummings v. Meskill*, 341 F. Supp. 139 (D. Conn. 1972) (three-judge panel), *rev'd sub nom. Gaffney v. Cummings*, 412 U.S. 735 (1973). And courts, including the Supreme Court, have also spent much energy fleshing out the doctrine regarding the other side of the constitutional balance—the legitimacy and importance of the reasons offered up by governments to justify disparities in the size of districts. See, e.g., *Davis v. Mann*, 377 U.S. 678, 691–92 (1964). It's easy to lose sight of the fact that the rights at stake in one person, one vote cases “are personal and individual,” *South*, 339 U.S. at 280 (Douglas, J., dissenting), but it's also vital that this fact not be forgotten.

### **C. One Person, One Vote Mechanics**

For cases involving state and local governmental bodies, a one person, one vote claim requires an inquiry into whether the apportionment scheme being challenged “may reasonably be said

to advance [a] rational state policy and, if so, whether the population disparities among the districts that have resulted from the pursuit of this plan exceed constitutional limits.” *Larios v. Cox*, 300 F. Supp. 2d 1320, 1341 (N.D. Ga. 2004) (three-judge panel), *aff’d mem.* 542 U.S. 947 (2004) (citations and quotations omitted). In practice, the first question usually asked is “how large are the population disparities?”

One measure of population disparities is the “total deviation” or “overall deviation” described above in Part. I.B. If the total deviation is under 10%, the population disparities are considered “minor,” and a plaintiff will generally have to provide further proof (besides the disparities themselves) showing that the districting scheme is arbitrary or discriminatory in order to prevail. *See Daly*, 93 F.3d at 1220. If the total deviation is above 10%, the state or local government must justify the disparities or else the scheme will be invalidated. *See Larios*, 300 F. Supp. 2d at 1340. Courts sometimes refer to this burden-shifting approach to one person, one vote claims as the “safe harbor rule,” though that moniker can be misleading since deviations below 10% may still violate one person, one vote. *See Frank v. Forest Cty.*, 336 F.3d 570, 572–73 (7th Cir. 2003) (Posner, J.). A state or local government may be able to

justify a districting scheme with a relatively large total population deviation by invoking one or more of a number of well-recognized state interests, including the interests in “making districts compact, respecting municipal boundaries, preserving the cores of prior districts, and avoiding contests between incumbent [r]epresentatives.” *Karcher v. Daggett*, 462 U.S. 725, 740 (1983).

In the typical one person, one vote case—which this case is not—the question of what constitutes the “population” for purposes of computing the total population deviation is not at issue. There are really two questions embedded in this question, one theoretical and one practical. First, who are the people who should *in theory* be counted for determining equality of population? Second, what source(s) of data are acceptable for determining this population? I’ll get to the first question soon enough. As for the second question, the Supreme Court has long endorsed the use of census data as a basis for drawing legislative districts, even while acknowledging the shortcomings of that data. “[T]he census data provide the only reliable—albeit less than perfect—indication of . . . districts’ ‘real’ relative population levels. Even if one cannot say with certainty that one district is larger than another merely because it has a higher census count, one can say with certainty that

the district with a larger census count is more likely to be larger than the other district than it is to be smaller or the same size. That certainty is sufficient for decisionmaking.” *Id.* at 738.

But while census data is almost always the starting point for determining a population base, it need not, and in some cases cannot, be the ending point. The Court has recognized that blind reliance on census data can lead to unconstitutional results. In *Mahan v. Howell*, for instance, the Court considered a districting plan that relied on census data to count some 36,000 military personnel in the state senate district where they were “home-ported”—that is, the district containing their naval base. 410 U.S. at 330–31. However, only about half of these people actually lived in the district, either on the naval base or off the base but still within the district. *Id.* The Court held that the scheme was unconstitutional. The scheme “resulted in . . . significant population disparities,” and the state could not fall back on its reliance on census figures to justify these disparities because “[t]he . . . use of [a] census enumeration to support a conclusion that all of the Navy personnel on a ship actually resided within the state senatorial district in which the ship was docked placed upon the census figures a weight that they were not intended to bear.” *Id.*

More recently, courts have allowed states to alter census data by assigning prisoners to their pre-incarceration places of residence or removing them from the population base for districting purposes. *See Fletcher v. Lamone*, 831 F. Supp. 2d 887, 894–97 (D. Md. 2011) (three-judge panel), *aff'd mem.* 133 S. Ct. 29 (2012). In allowing this, the *Fletcher* court emphasized that “a State may choose to adjust the census data, so long as those adjustments are thoroughly documented and applied in a nonarbitrary fashion and they otherwise do not violate the Constitution.” *Id.* at 894–95. In the context of prisoners, the court noted that such adjustments might be appropriate because “prisoners are counted [by the Census Bureau] where they are incarcerated for pragmatic and administrative reasons, not legal ones.” *Id.* at 895.

### **III. WHAT DOES ONE PERSON, ONE VOTE MEAN?**

#### **A. The Personal Rights and Interests Protected By “One Person, One Vote”**

The early one person, one vote cases identified two distinct personal interests that are negatively impacted by malapportionment. First, there is obviously the right or interest in voting and in having one’s vote counted on an equal basis with others. *See*

*Reynolds*, 377 U.S. at 568 (“an individual’s right to vote . . . is unconstitutionally impaired when its weight is in a substantial fashion diluted when compared with votes of citizens living in other parts of the State”). Second, there is the interest in being represented on an equal footing with one’s neighbors. *See, e.g., Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, 531 (1969) (“Equal representation for equal numbers of people is a principle designed to prevent debasement of voting power *and diminution of access to elected representatives.*”) (emphasis added). Lower courts have since labeled these rights—or, more precisely, the principles related to these rights—“electoral equality” and “representational equality.” *See, e.g., Chen v. City of Houston*, 206 F.3d 502, 525 (5th Cir. 2000). An apportionment scheme that effectively weighs one voter’s vote more heavily than another’s can be said to violate the principle of electoral equality, while an apportionment scheme that effectively gives one denizen<sup>9</sup> greater “representational strength” than another can be

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<sup>9</sup> The term “denizen” is used here and throughout this opinion to mean one who lives in a district and is represented by an elected official, whether or not he or she votes or is entitled to vote. This term has significant advantages over “constituent,” which can refer either to someone entitled to vote for a representative *or* to someone represented by a representative whether or not he or she is entitled to vote. *See Constituency*, Black’s Law Dictionary (9th ed. 2009) (“1. The body of citizens dwelling in a defined area and entitled to elect a representative. 2. The residents of an electoral district.”). Denizen is also preferable to “citizen,” which of course carries with it a legal meaning that



said to violate the principle of representational equality. And when these principles are violated, it means that some people—those living in districts with too many people, typically—are denied equal protection of the laws.

Although these principles are distinct, the Supreme Court seemed to discuss them interchangeably in the early cases. This is perhaps because those cases involved districts with wide disparities in total population *and* voter population, so the districting schemes at issue violated both principles. *See Chen*, 206 F.3d at 525–26; *Daly*, 93 F.3d at 1223. Only a handful of cases have dealt with the vexing problem of what to do when districts are drawn in such a way so as to serve one principle but not the other—that is, when districts are drawn in such a way that the number of voters is the same in each, but the number of total people varies by a great amount (or the other way around).

The first of these cases was *Burns v. Richardson*, 384 U.S. 73 (1966), which involved an interim districting plan for Hawaii’s state legislature. The plan used registered voters as a population

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might be misleading in the context of this case. The term “voter” is used throughout this opinion to mean one who is entitled to vote in a jurisdiction, whether or not she actually votes. I will occasionally use “constituent,” and when it is used, it has the same meaning as denizen.

base rather than census data—that is, it attempted to roughly equalize the number of registered voters per representative across the legislative districts. 384 U.S. at 86–91. Because of the presence of a large number of military personnel stationed in Hawaii but not registered to vote there, the use of such a base led to “sizable differences in results [compared to those] produced by the distribution according to the State’s total population, as measured by the federal census figures.” *Id.* at 90.

The Supreme Court upheld the interim scheme against a “one person, one vote” challenge. In doing so, it clarified that “the Equal Protection Clause does not *require* the States to use total population figures derived from the federal census as the standard by which . . . substantial population equivalency is to be measured.” *Id.* at 91 (emphasis added). The Court further noted the following:

[T]his Court [has never] suggested that the States are required to include aliens, transients, short-term or temporary residents, or persons denied the vote for conviction of crime in the apportionment base by which their legislators are distributed and against which compliance with the Equal Protection Clause is to be measured. The decision to include or exclude any such group involves choices about the nature of representation with which we have been shown no constitutionally founded reason to interfere. Unless a choice is

one the Constitution forbids, . . . the resulting apportionment base offends no constitutional bar, and compliance with the rule established in *Reynolds v. Sims* is to be measured thereby.

*Id.* at 92 (citations omitted). Because the use of registered voters as a population base appeared to lead to similar results as would have been achieved “had state citizen population been the guide,” the Court held that the scheme complied with one person, one vote. *Id.* at 92–96.

The lower courts have interpreted *Burns* in strikingly different ways. The Ninth Circuit decision in *Garza v. County of Los Angeles*, 918 F.2d 763 (9th Cir. 1990), contains two such interpretations in its majority and dissenting opinions. *Garza* involved the redrawing of the districts for the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. 918 F.2d at 765. Because Los Angeles County contained a large number of nonvoters, using total population (census population, roughly speaking) as a base led to drastically different results than using voter population as a base. *Id.* at 773–74. The County, citing *Burns*, argued that the districting plan (which had been ordered by the district court) violated one person, one vote by giving voters living in districts with large populations of nonvoters more voting strength than voters in other districts. *Id.* at 773.

The majority in *Garza* not only rejected the argument that voter population was the relevant population to be equalized under *Reynolds*, but actually went so far as to suggest that equalizing voter population would *violate* one person, one vote by impairing the ability of nonvoters to access and petition their representatives. *See id.* at 774–76. The majority, despite its description of “protect[ing] the voting power of citizens” and “ensur[ing] equal representation for equal numbers of people” as “coequal goals,” basically held that representational equality trumps electoral equality. *See id.*

Judge Kozinski dissented in relevant part. After a lengthy review of the Supreme Court’s one person, one vote jurisprudence, Judge Kozinski “concluded that it is the principle of electoral equality that lies at the heart of one person one vote.” *Id.* at 785 (Kozinski, J., dissenting in relevant part). Still, Kozinski admitted that his “colleagues may ultimately have the better of the argument” and that the Supreme Court, if confronted directly with the issue, might go either way. *Id.*

Two other Circuit Courts of Appeals have considered cases pitting electoral equality against representational equality and

drawn different lessons from *Burns* than either the majority or dissent in *Garza*. In *Daly v. Hunt*, the Fourth Circuit considered a challenge to the districting scheme for a board of county commissioners and a school board. 93 F.3d at 1214. The court rejected both the *Garza* majority's approach and Judge Kozinski's approach, concluding instead that courts should defer to a state or local government's decision to favor electoral or representational equality when both cannot be achieved. *See id.* at 1225–27. The court reasoned that because districting is “inherently political,” courts (particularly federal courts) should be wary of interfering with choices about what theory of representative democracy a state or local government chooses. *See id.* The Fifth Circuit more or less followed the Fourth Circuit's lead in *Chen v. City of Houston*, 206 F.3d 502 (2000).<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> More recently, a three-judge District Court followed the reasoning of *Chen* and *Daly* and rejected a challenge to Texas' state senate districting scheme on the grounds that it diluted voters' votes by including large groups of nonvoters in the population base. *Evenwel v. Perry*, No. A14CV335, 2014 WL 5780507 (W.D. Tex. Nov. 5, 2014), *prob. juris. noted* *Evenwel v. Abbott*, 135 S. Ct. 2349 (2015). That case is on appeal to the Supreme Court; oral arguments were held on December 8, 2015. *See Argument Transcripts*, Supreme Court of the United States, [http://www.supremecourt.gov/oral\\_arguments/argument\\_transcript/2015](http://www.supremecourt.gov/oral_arguments/argument_transcript/2015) (last visited Mar. 17, 2016).

For reasons discussed later on, I need not decide whether Judge Kozinski, the *Garza* majority, or the *Daly* court is correct. That said, the best answer is probably that the Equal Protection Clause (through the one person, one vote principle) protects *both* representational *and* electoral equality. If a state or local government chooses a population base that appears to serve either one of these principles, or even one that serves both imperfectly, it is not the job of a court to step in and enforce its particular theory of representative democracy. If a state or local government is confronted with a situation in which it *knows* that it can't serve both principles—in other words, in which it knows that it will have to draw districts in a way that dilutes some voters' voting strength or some denizens' representational strength—then the choice of which principle should prevail is one for the state or local government.

There's another point which bears mentioning. State and local governments (or whoever conducts redistricting activities) don't actually pick a theory of representative democracy; rather, they draw district lines. Ultimately, to determine whether one person, one vote principles have been violated, it is necessary to look at the population base that's been chosen, because there is no way to directly measure vote dilution or representational harm. That's

why courts seem to focus so much on the structural question of whether a particular population base is appropriate—it's the only thing that can be measured. But as discussed above in Part II.C, census data is imperfect, and other data (data on registered voters, for instance) is even worse. *See generally* Nathaniel Persily et al. as *Amici Curiae* in Support of Appellees, *Evenwel v. Abbott*, No. 14-940 (U.S. Sept. 25, 2015). The result of all this is that there is (and should be) a reluctance *on evidentiary grounds* to find that the choice of a particular population base violates one person, one vote. That is, it's hard to prove that the choice of a particular population base for redistricting leads to vote dilution and/or dilution of representational strength. The *Daly* court recognized this evidentiary problem and cited it alongside the federalism/judicial restraint rationale as a reason for being wary of interfering with a state or local government's choice of population base. *See Daly*, 93 F.3d at 1227–28.

So courts should probably be reluctant to interfere with a state or local government's districting scheme on the grounds that

it uses the “wrong” population base.<sup>11</sup> But that doesn’t mean that a court should *never* interfere. In particular, *Burns* still counsels that the choice of apportionment base can’t be “one the Constitution forbids,” 384 U.S. at 92, a somewhat circular command that will be discussed later. For now, though, it’s necessary to look more closely at something acknowledged as a key concern in *Garza*, *Daly*, and *Hunt*—representational equality.

### **B. The Nature of Representational Equality and the “Right” to be Represented**

*Garza*, *Hunt*, and *Daly* showcase at least three different theories of what one person, one vote means. But all of these theories—even Judge Kozinski’s voter-centric theory articulated in his *Garza* dissent—recognize that the choice to use voter population as a population base when there are large pockets of nonvoters costs those nonvoters something. In other words, all three theories recognize “representational equality” as a real concern to be taken into account in one person, one vote cases. Furthermore, these

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<sup>11</sup> It’s possible that things are different for congressional districts. It’s difficult to read *Wesberry*—and the constitutional provisions on which it relied—and conclude that drawing congressional districts so as to achieve electoral equality would be permissible. Article I, Section 2 (as amended by the Fourteenth Amendment) seems to mandate that representational equality be the guiding principle for congressional districting. See Brief of the ACLU and the ACLU of Texas as *Amici Curiae* in Support of Appellees at 7–13, *Evenwel v. Abbott*, No. 14-940 (U.S. Sept. 24, 2015).



cases make clear that representational equality is not a structural or administrative state interest (like preserving county lines, etc.) that justifies deviations in the number of voters, but rather a principle that reflects the existence of an underlying *personal* interest or right in being represented.

This is not an interest or right—I’ll call it a right, though for purposes of this case it doesn’t matter<sup>12</sup>—often discussed by courts. Its contours are usually not particularly germane in one person, one vote cases, and certainly not outcome-determinative. But understanding this right is crucial to deciding this case, so it is necessary to glean its rough outline. That outline is best elucidated by investigating two questions. First, what does a representative *do* for those he represents? Second, in what ways (besides voting) can someone affect the performance of the representative’s functions?

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<sup>12</sup> Whether the existence of representational equality as a valid constitutional concern implies that there exists an individual, legally cognizable *right* to be represented is an open question. Would a nonvoter in a district with an excess of people have standing to bring an Equal Protection claim alleging dilution of her “representational strength” just as a voter in such a district would have standing to bring an Equal Protection challenge alleging dilution of her vote? Frankly, it’s hard to see why not, though that view is not universally shared. See Brief for Appellants at 38–40, *Evenwel v. Abbott*, No. 14-940 (U.S. July 31, 2015) (arguing that none of the Supreme Court’s decisions “suggest (let alone hold) that a resident’s diluted access to his or her representative is a ‘legally cognizable injury’ within the meaning of the one-person, one-vote rule”).

(Or, put another way, what does the represented do for or to their representative?)

*1. What Does a Representative Do?*

In broad terms,<sup>13</sup> a representative does three key things for her constituents. First, she helps make and/or influence policy decisions, such as passing (or not passing) laws and choosing or approving administrative officials. Sometimes the effects of those decisions will be direct—a representative votes to make a county “dry,” thereby forcing bars in the area to close and affecting the livelihood of some denizens. Other times the effects will be more indirect—a representative supports a sales tax hike to fund county schools, which enables a local high school to provide its teachers with better equipment, which leads to a better-educated workforce, which increases the earning power of the denizens of the community. The policy choices made by the representative may reflect the will of her constituents, or they may reflect the representative’s

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<sup>13</sup> There is a rich social science literature on the nature of representation. *See generally Political Representation*, Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Oct. 17, 2011), <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/political-representation/>. This case doesn’t require diving into the literature, as all that’s needed for present purposes is a rough outline of the “right to be represented.”

own determination as to what's best for her constituents,<sup>14</sup> or (more cynically) they may reflect the will of powerful special interests, or caprice, or bias.

Second, a representative acts as an “ombudsperson[,] [a] friend and guide in the complex channels of . . . government” for her constituents. *See Rossito-Canty v. Cuomo*, 86 F. Supp. 3d 175, 181–82 (E.D.N.Y. 2015). As one esteemed judge<sup>15</sup> has noted in the context of congressional representatives, a constituent “frustrated by the lack of an appropriate response with respect to a welfare payment, aid to small business in sending its products abroad, tax

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<sup>14</sup> “Your representative owes you, not his industry only, but his judgment; and he betrays, instead of serving you, if he sacrifices it to your opinion.” 2 Edmund Burke, *Speech to the Electors of Bristol*, in *The Works of the Right Honorable Edmund Burke* 89, 95 (1774), <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/15198/15198-h/15198-h.htm>. Burke’s “trustee” model of representation can be contrasted with the “delegate” model of representation, in which a representative merely enacts her constituents’ preferences. *See generally* Frederick Schauer, *Constitutions of Hope and Fear*, 124 *Yale L.J.* 528, 533–34 (2014). Obviously in practice most representatives fall somewhere between pure trustee and pure delegate. Indeed, Madison and Hamilton seemed to contemplate representation as encompassing both delegate- and trustee-like features. *See* Cass R. Sunstein, *Interest Groups in American Public Law*, 38 *Stan. L. Rev.* 29, 40–43 (1985).

<sup>15</sup> The judge in the *Rossito-Canty* case was Senior Judge Jack Weinstein, a legendary trial judge who literally wrote the book on evidence. *See* Jack B. Weinstein et al., *Evidence: Cases and Materials* (9th ed. 1997). Before he was appointed to the bench by President Johnson in 1967, Weinstein assisted the plaintiffs in *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), and wrote a brief in support of the appellants in *WMCA, Inc. v. Lomenzo*, 377 U.S. 633 (1964), one of the early one person, one vote cases. *See* Jack B. Weinstein, *The Role of Judges in a Government of, by, and for the People: Notes for the Fifty-Eighth Cardozo Lecture*, 30 *Cardozo L. Rev.* 1 (2008).

collections, or other matters[ may] turn[] for help to the Representative from the district” in which he lives. *Id.* Certainly the channels of government are less complex at the county level than at the national or state level, but there are still a host of things that a county representative can help her constituents with that have nothing to do with policymaking.<sup>16</sup>

Third, a representative acts as the voice of her constituents in the legislative body. This is related to, but distinct from, her role as a policymaker. There may be situations in which a representative is unable to influence policy, but can still articulate the interests of her constituents. Acting as a mouthpiece for views that are unlikely to prevail in the short term has an important instrumental function—this year’s minority view may yet garner a majority—and also arguably has an expressive element separate and apart from any policy-related utilitarian benefit. *See generally* Steven N. Sherr, *Freedom and Federalism: The First Amendment’s Protection of Legislative Voting*, 101 Yale L.J. 233 (1991).

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<sup>16</sup> Consider, for example, Leon County Commissioner Bryan Desloge. Desloge, the Commissioner for District 4 in Leon County, used to publish a newsletter (“Bryan’s Brief”) in which he sometimes informed his constituents that he was available to help them with issues related to solid waste collection. Bryan Desloge, *Bryan’s Brief* (Feb. 2014), <https://cms.leoncountyfl.gov/Portals/0/CountyCommission/District4/Newsletters/201402.pdf>.

## 2. *The Role of the Represented*

The most obvious way someone can influence his representative is through voting. But voting is not the beginning and end of citizenship, just as campaigning and being elected is (hopefully) not the beginning and end of public service. Especially at the local level, the people ostensibly represented by a legislator have opportunities to engage with that legislator in multiple ways, both official and unofficial, to try to influence the representative's decisions. People write letters and mount protests, but they also take more subtle measures—they invite representatives to tour their neighborhoods; they exploit personal connections to gain greater access to representatives or to put pressure on representatives to take certain actions; and, of course, they give money.

Some courts have tied such activities to the First Amendment right to petition. *See Garza*, 918 F.2d at 775. Even given the preeminent place the First Amendment occupies in the fabric of our democracy, that may be understating the importance of these activities. “[I]t is essential to liberty that the government in general should have a common interest with the people, [and] it is particularly essential that” a legislative body elected directly by the people “should have an immediate dependence on, and an intimate

sympathy with, the people.” The Federalist No. 52, at 361 (James Madison) (Benjamin Fletcher Wright ed., 1961). Besides voting, the best way to ensure that a representative has “an intimate sympathy with” those she represents is to protect the ability of the represented to access and influence her. This goes beyond the First Amendment right to petition, and touches on something even deeper—the nature of a representative form of government. *Cf. Cruikshank*, 92 U.S. at 553 (“The very idea of a government, republican in form, implies a right on the part of its citizens to meet peaceably for consultation in respect to public affairs and to petition for a redress of grievances.”).

### **C. Representational Injuries Caused By Malapportionment**

With a better grasp of the nature of the right to be represented, it’s possible to understand how malapportionment negatively affects that right. The most commonly cited harm to denizens in a district with too many people is the harm of “dilute[d] . . . access . . . to their representative.” *Garza*, 918 F.2d at 775. This “access harm” would affect the right to be represented in multiple ways. Most obviously, it would infringe on the ability to influence representatives’ policy choices. It would also diminish the ability

to use representatives as ombudspersons, and it would limit the ability of representatives to voice all their constituents' views.

But as the Fourth Circuit noted in *Daly*—and as the discussion above makes clear— “the right to petition one’s representative is but one facet of the concept of representation,” *Daly*, 93 F.3d at 1226, and the harm flowing from malapportionment is greater than just the harm of diminished ability to access or petition one’s representative. Judge Kozinski identified a second type of harm in his *Garza* dissent. “[A]ssuming that elected officials are able to obtain benefits for their districts in proportion to their share of the total membership of the governing body,” a representative with a larger number of denizens in her district will bring home a lower level of services per denizen. *See Garza*, 918 F.2d at 781 (Kozinski, J., dissenting in relevant part).

In addition, a representative with a relatively large constituency is likely to have a wider range of interests, and even some internal conflicts, within that constituency, making it more difficult to determine which policy choices would benefit her constituents the most. Her effectiveness as a representative may be impaired by the need to familiarize herself with and reconcile this

larger set of (possibly competing) interests. *See* Nicholas O. Stephanopoulos, *Spatial Diversity*, 125 Harv. L. Rev. 1903, 1919–20, 1944–46 (2013) (discussing how a larger variety of interests within a district impairs the ability of an elected official to represent her constituents’ views); *cf.* The Federalist No. 56, at 379–83 (James Madison) (Benjamin Fletcher Wright ed., 1961) (arguing that a ratio of one member of the House of Representatives to every 30,000 inhabitants would be large enough to ensure that each representative would “be acquainted with the interests and circumstances of his constituents”).

Finally, there’s the harm that occurs as a result of having the same “power”—that is, one vote in the legislative body—spread over a larger number of people. “Although the overall power of [a] governing body is generally not divisible, each representative individually should have the same ability to influence the actions performed by the governing body as a whole. These representatives should represent roughly the same number of constituents, so that each person, whether or not they are entitled to vote, receives a fair share of the governmental power, through his or her representative.” *Daly*, 93 F.3d at 1226; *see also* *Wesberry*, 376 U.S. at 14–15 (discussing the evils of the old British system in which some



small villages enjoyed much smaller inhabitant-to-representative ratios than large cities like London).

Note that all of these harms sound in equal protection because the denizens of a district with a relatively large number of people have *less* access, influence, etc. than those in districts with a smaller population. That is, they have less “representational strength.”

#### **D. The Need for a Representational Nexus**

The harms discussed above—reduced access, reduced influence, a reduced portion of government services, less effective representation, and diminished power in the polity as a whole—only occur to people who are meaningfully affected by a representative’s actions.<sup>17</sup> If the representative can’t make decisions that meaningfully affect *me*; if the representative can’t act as *my* ombudsperson because the governing body to which she belongs can’t do anything for *me*; if *I’m* not receiving services from the governing body—under these circumstances, there’s no representational nexus<sup>18</sup> between the representative and me.

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<sup>17</sup> The one minor exception being the expressive aspect of a representative’s speech on behalf of others.

<sup>18</sup> This term was first used in a reported case by Judge Kozinski. See *Pub. Integrity Alliance, Inc. v. City of Tucson*, 805 F.3d 876, 881 (9th Cir. 2015).

I've been assuming all along that everyone who "lives in" a representative's district has a representational nexus with that representative and is therefore a denizen of that representative's district, and indeed that's a good assumption. If someone is physically located or housed in a particular legislative district, that is almost always a good indication that there's a representational nexus between that person and the representative for the district. But this is a matter of correlation, not causation. A person does not have a representational nexus with a representative *because* of that person's physical location, but rather because of the ability of the representative to meaningfully affect that person's life, and the representative will *normally* have such an ability as to all people physically located in her district.

It's easy to think of situations in which neither physical presence nor representational nexus is present—I don't live in San Francisco, nor do I have much, if any, interest in how San Francisco draws its Board of Supervisors districts—and of course it's

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He used it to refer to the relationship between an elected official and his constituency: "Given the city's concession that each council member represents all of Tucson, it's clear that the representational nexus runs between the city and the council member, not between the ward and the council member." *Id.* I use it in a slightly different way to mean a relationship between an official and an individual denizen.

easy to conceive of situations in which both are present. There are also certainly situations in which a person arguably has a representational nexus with someone who represents a different jurisdiction. Consider Belleville, Illinois, just across the Mississippi River from St. Louis. About a quarter of working Bellevillians work in St. Louis.<sup>19</sup> One would assume that many Bellevillians are greatly affected by at least some of the decisions made by the Missouri Legislature, and that they probably have a representational nexus with the Missouri state representatives from St. Louis.

This case represents an even odder situation, one in which a group of people lives full-time within the geographical boundaries of a district and yet has little, if any, representational nexus with the representative from that district or the legislative body to which he belongs.

More on that later, though. For now, armed with a better understanding of what the right to representation means, I'll turn to the question of what legal standard should be used to analyze whether inclusion of a particular group in a population base offends the Equal Protection Clause.

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<sup>19</sup> See City of Belleville Comprehensive Plan § 5, pg. 7 (adopted June 16, 2014), <http://belleville.net/DocumentCenter/View/1208>.

### E. “A Choice the Constitution Forbids”

The Court in *Burns* emphasized (and the lower courts’ decisions in *Daly* and *Chen* confirmed) that states have flexibility in choosing which population should be equalized in drawing districts. The only condition is that the choice cannot be “one the Constitution forbids,” *Burns*, 384 U.S. at 92, which on its own is not a very helpful limitation. (“A choice of population base is constitutional unless the Constitution forbids it.”) But this language is not the only clue as to what the Court meant. *Burns* itself, the other early one person, one vote cases discussed above, and *Chen*, *Garza*, and *Daly*’s treatment of those cases suggest two different (but ultimately equivalent) methods to determine whether use of a particular population base violates Equal Protection.

#### 1. *The Choice Can’t Violate Both Electoral and Representational Equality Principles*

Judge Kozinski noted in his *Garza* dissent that “a careful reading of the Court’s [one person, one vote] opinions suggests that equalizing total population is viewed not as an end in itself, but as a means of achieving electoral equality.” 918 F.2d at 783 (Kozinski, J., dissenting in relevant part). Judge Kozinski was trying to make

the point that electoral equality is more important than representational equality—a point about which this Court expresses no opinion—but he was also arguing that the ultimate injury inflicted by malapportionment is the infringement of individual rights, not the fact of malapportionment itself. As discussed earlier, disparities in total census population are *evidence* that these individual rights are being infringed, but are not in and of themselves unconstitutional. *Cf. id.* (noting that “[t]otal population . . . is only a proxy for equalizing the voting strength of eligible voters”).

But which individual rights? Judge Kozinski thought the right “to cast equally weighted votes,” and therefore the principle of electoral equality, was of paramount importance, and that the principle of representational equality was “subservient.” *Id.* at 782–83. The *Garza* majority disagreed, holding that the need to ensure equal representational rights for nonvoting denizens was more important than ensuring electoral equality. *Id.* at 774–76 (majority opinion). The *Chen* and *Daly* courts in effect held that a state could choose whether to satisfy representational equality or electoral equality—that is, in case of a conflict, a state could decide whether the right to be represented equally or the right to cast an equally weighted vote was more important.

What none of these cases held was that a state or local government could draw districts in a way that violates *both* electoral and representational equality. Such a districting scheme would deny *all* denizens of some districts—voters and nonvoters alike—equal protection of the laws. It would of course dilute the voting strength of voters, but it would also dilute the representational strength of those voters *and* of their nonvoting neighbors. A scheme that violates both of these principles is unconstitutional under any interpretation of one person, one vote. *See Davidson v. City of Cranston*, 52 F. Supp. 3d 325, 332 (D.R.I. 2014).

So one “choice the Constitution forbids” is a choice that violates both representational and electoral equality. This brings me back to the “representational nexus” concept. People who lack a meaningful or substantial representational nexus with a given legislative body, or whose representational nexus with that body is substantially attenuated relative to others in the body’s jurisdiction, don’t “count” for purposes of representational equality—that is, their cognizable representational rights vis-à-vis that body are not affected by the size of that body’s districts, nor does their presence affect the representational rights of others. Nonvoters, of course, don’t “count” for purposes of electoral equality. Nonvoters

who also lack a meaningful representational nexus don't count *at all*, and including a relatively large, geographically compact group of such people in a district impermissibly dilutes the voting *and* representational strength of people in *other* districts.

## 2. *The Choice Can't Discriminate "Arbitrarily"*

The second method is more doctrinally orthodox. In *Burns*, the Court cited *Carrington v. Rash*, 380 U.S. 89 (1965), as a case containing an example of a "choice the Constitution forbids," and discussed that same case in a footnote. *See Burns*, 384 U.S. at 92. *Carrington* involved Texas' blanket rule denying all members of the armed services the franchise even when some of those servicemen and women would have qualified as residents. 380 U.S. at 91–93. *Burns* pointed to this sort of categorization as arbitrary, as opposed to categorization based on (presumably reasonable) residency requirements. *Burns*, 384 U.S. at 92 n.21 ("The difference between exclusion of all military and military-related personnel, and exclusion of those not meeting a State's residence requirements is a difference between an arbitrary and a constitutionally permissible classification.").

This portion of *Burns* suggests that when choosing to include a group in or exclude a group from its population base for purposes

of districting, a state or local government must not discriminate in violation of the Equal Protection Clause. That is, the choice to include or exclude any identifiable group from the population base must pass muster under the applicable equal protection standard. But how to determine the standard? Although the Court in *Burns* characterized the discrimination in *Carrington* as “arbitrary”—implying that the traditional rational basis/strict scrutiny framework should be applied—it’s difficult to see how Texas lacked a rational basis in the traditional sense for denying the vote to members of the military. If the end goal was to ensure that only true residents could vote, then excluding a class of people containing many non-residents would qualify as rational. *See Leib v. Hillsborough Cty. Pub. Transp. Comm’n*, 558 F.3d 1301, 1306 (11th Cir. 2009) (“Under rational basis review, a court must accept a legislature’s generalizations even when there is an imperfect fit between means and ends.”).

The better reading of *Burns*—and a reading more consistent with equal protection jurisprudence in the vote-dilution context—is that choices about whether to exclude a particular group from (or include a group in) the population base are subject to something



more exacting than rational basis review. *Cf. Green v. City of Tucson*, 340 F.3d at 898–900 (“In the absence of a suspect classification, the Supreme Court has applied strict scrutiny to only two types of voting regulations. The first type includes regulations that unreasonably deprive some residents in a geographically defined governmental unit from voting in a unit wide election. . . . The second type are regulations that contravene the principle of ‘one person, one vote’ by diluting the voting power of some qualified voters within the electoral unit.”). This is not inconsistent with the statement in *Burns* that “[s]tates are [not] required to include aliens, transients, short-term or temporary residents, or persons denied the vote for conviction of crime in the apportionment base by which their legislators are distributed.” 384 U.S. at 92. All of the listed groups are by definition not permanent residents, and therefore discrimination on the basis of residency—which is allowed—would exclude them from the population base without any overinclusion of the type found impermissible in *Carrington*.

*Burns* and *Carrington* suggest the following equal protection methodology to determine whether a population base is permissi-

ble. First, start with the census population. It's an imperfect measure, but it's the traditional starting point for most legislative bodies. *See, e.g., Gaffney v. Cummings*, 412 U.S. 735, 744–49 (1973).

Second, identify any groups to be excluded. A group may be excluded from the population base if it is not similarly situated to the remainder of the population either with respect to citizenship (that is, ability to vote), residency, or denizenship. So, consistent with *Burns* and *Carrington*, “exclusion of those not meeting a State’s residence requirements” would be proper because such people are not similarly situated to residents. On the other hand, exclusion of a group based on some characteristic that might be correlated with citizenship, etc.—like military status—is forbidden. *See Carrington*, 380 U.S. at 93–96; *see also Davis v. Mann*, 377 U.S. at 692. The “fit” has to be fairly good—better than would be required for rational basis review.

Third, even if no group is sought to be excluded, the census baseline *itself* must be examined. The Census Bureau does not include or exclude any group based on any coherent theory of representative democracy, but rather makes choices about who to count and where to count them for reasons of efficiency and administrative ease. *See, e.g., Fletcher*, 831 F. Supp. 2d at 895. It may be the

case that the census count itself makes choices that are inconsistent with the Equal Protection Clause. *See Mahan*, 410 U.S. at 330–31.

In particular, it may be that the census *includes* some group that is not similarly situated to the rest of the populace in any relevant respect. Treating such a group the same as other citizens, denizens, or residents would violate the Equal Protection Clause because “[s]ometimes the grossest discrimination can lie in treating things that are different as though they were exactly alike.” *Jenness v. Fortson*, 403 U.S. 431, 442 (1971).

Consider in this regard a jurisdiction with a large pocket of nonvoters who also happen to lack a meaningful representational nexus with the local legislative body. This group is not similarly situated to its “neighbors” in terms of residency, citizenship, or denizenship. Treating this group as if it were like the people surrounding it would be just as “arbitrary”—more arbitrary, in fact—than the exclusion of military personnel from the population base on the grounds that they’re not really residents.

As promised, then, this second line of thinking leads to the same place as the first—inclusion of a group of nonvoters who also

lack a substantial representational nexus with the relevant legislative body violates one person, one vote if such inclusion seriously dilutes the voting power and-or representational strength of others. This sort of arbitrary (in the *Burns/Carrington* sense of “arbitrary,” not the “lacking a rational basis” sense of arbitrary) state action does not pass muster under the Equal Protection Clause.

#### IV. ANALYSIS

##### A. The “Safe Harbor” Rule

The peskiest of the pin bones keeping us from the meat of this case is the so-called “safe harbor” rule, which the parties (particularly Defendants) devote tremendous energy to discussing. This rule provides that state and local districting schemes with total deviations of less than 10% are presumptively constitutional and represent “the result of an ‘honest and good faith effort to construct districts . . . as nearly of equal population as is practicable.’” *Daly*, 93 F.3d at 1220 (quoting *Reynolds*, 377 U.S. at 577)).

As an initial matter, it should be noted that the safe harbor rule is not a substantive rule of constitutional law, but rather a way of determining in one person, one vote cases which party should bear the burden of proof in demonstrating compliance or noncompliance with the Constitution. *See, e.g., Larios*, 300 F.

Supp. 2d at 1340–41. “[T]he Supreme Court has not created a 10% maximum population deviation threshold, below which all redistricting decisions are inherently constitutional.” *Wright v. North Carolina*, 787 F.3d 256, 267 (4th Cir. 2015). Even assuming that the safe harbor rule were applicable with full force to this case, the fact that the districting scheme has population deviations smaller than 10% does not insulate it from judicial review.

But there are two good reasons why the safe harbor rule is of little use in this case. First, one of the central legal issues in this case concerns the assumptions underlying the rule. If the major factor in determining compliance with one person, one vote is substantial equality of total census population between districts, then *of course* a rule that uses a measure of such equality as a way to determine the likelihood of compliance makes sense. But one of the issues here is *whether* substantial equality of total census population between districts is the indispensable measure of compliance with one person, one vote under the facts of this case.

Consider the following hypothetical. Let’s say Jefferson County decided to draw districts so as to equalize the number of people in each district who *don’t* own pet lizards. Let’s further say that only 0.5% of Jefferson County denizens own pet lizards, and

that all of them are clustered in a single geographic area. The result of this scheme would be that the district containing the lizard-owner cluster would have more total people, and that each of these denizens' voting and representational strength would be diluted.

Now imagine that a lizard owner living in the overpopulated district brings a one person, one vote claim, arguing that the choice to exclude lizard owners from the population base is a "choice the Constitution forbids" because it amounts to arbitrary discrimination. Under Defendants' theory, that challenge would be doomed because, even assuming that total population (including lizard owners) were used as a population base, the total deviation would be far less than 10%. This is not a convincing argument—the basis of the challenge is that the chosen population base makes no sense, not that the lines have been drawn in a discriminatory way. The safe harbor rule is designed to be used when a challenge is brought to the way district lines are drawn, not when a challenge is brought to what population is equalized within a set of district lines.

Second, the safe harbor rule was not designed to be used in a factual situation such as this one. As Judge Posner has noted about the safe harbor rule, "[r]ules are attractive devices for economizing on litigation costs and minimizing judicial discretion; and

safe harbors are particularly welcome to the bar. But a rule applied to circumstances remote from those contemplated when it was adopted can produce perverse results.” *Forest Cty.*, 336 F.3d at 572–73. In *Forest County*, it was the plaintiffs rather than the defendants who sought to use the safe harbor rule to their advantage, but the underlying error was similar: the safe harbor rule was designed to be used for relatively *large* districts, not small districts. For districts of the size at issue in this case, blocks of nonvoters as found in a prison may greatly distort the rough equivalence between total population and voter population that the Supreme Court presumed existed, and which did in fact exist, in its early one person, one vote cases. *See Daly*, 93 F.3d at 1223. To mechanically apply the rule in this case would be to ignore this dramatic difference in factual scenarios.

The safe harbor rule is simply not very relevant to this case. If Plaintiffs can show that, under the facts of this case, including the JCI inmates in the population base is “a choice the Constitution forbids,” then they are entitled to relief.

### **B. Representational Nexus**

The two doctrinal paths outlined above in Part III.E lead to the same point. An apportionment base for a given legislative body

cannot be chosen so that a large number of nonvoters who also lack a meaningful representational nexus with that body<sup>20</sup> are packed into a small subset of legislative districts. Doing so impermissibly dilutes the voting *and* representational strength of denizens in other districts and violates the Equal Protection Clause.

For Plaintiffs to prevail in this case, they have to show that the JCI inmates comprise a (1) large number of (2) nonvoters who (3) lack a meaningful representational nexus with the Boards, and that they're (4) packed into a small subset of legislative districts. Elements (2) and (4) are undisputed. I'll get to element (1) later. The crux of this case is whether Plaintiffs have shown that the JCI inmates lack a meaningful representational nexus with the Boards.

I'll answer this question by examining three types of facts. First and most important is the evidence in the record—the adjudicative facts. This includes a number of stipulated facts, some depositions, two expert reports, and a large number of state laws

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<sup>20</sup> Or, equivalently, a large number of nonvoters whose representational nexus with the legislative body is substantially different—different in kind, not just degree—from the typical person present in the legislative body's jurisdiction. The question is whether the population at issue is similarly situated in any relevant way to the typical denizens and/or voters of the jurisdiction with respect to the legislative body.



and regulations of which I can take judicial notice. Second are what might be termed “legislative facts.” By that I mean “proposition[s] about the state of the world, as opposed to . . . proposition[s] about these litigants.” *Frank v. Walker*, 768 F.3d 744, 750 (7th Cir. 2014).

These two types of evidence clearly show that the JCI inmates lack any meaningful representational nexus with the Boards, and there’s no need from a purely legal standpoint to go any further. But my conclusion is bolstered—and in some sense brought to life—by examining what are sometimes called background facts; that is, “facts . . . designed to increase the reader’s understanding of a case by placing the adjudicative facts in an illuminating context.” Richard A. Posner, *Reflections on Judging* 137 (2013). These facts, while insufficient on their own to support the finding that the JCI inmates lack a meaningful representational nexus with the Boards, help ground this finding in the context of the real world.

### *1. The Record*

A review of the record leads inexorably to three interrelated factual conclusions. First, the conditions of confinement for the inmates at JCI are almost entirely determined by policies set at the

state level and by prison officials acting under state law. Second, most of the inmates at JCI have very little meaningful opportunity to engage with members of the nonincarcerated public, and those who are allowed to engage with the public must do so under conditions prescribed by prison officials. Third, the District 3 representatives on the Boards have not, as a matter of fact, made any meaningful effort to engage with prisoners.

JCI is run by its warden “subject to the orders, policies, and regulations established” by DOC. § 944.14, Fla. Stat. (2015).<sup>21</sup> Its operations are also controlled by Florida statutory law, which prescribes everything from the areas in which prisoners can smoke, *id.* § 944.115, to the conditions under which restraints may be used on a pregnant prisoner, *id.* § 944.241.<sup>22</sup> For the most part, however, the Florida Legislature has delegated to DOC the job of regulating state prisons like JCI. Florida law states that “[DOC] shall have supervisory and protective care, custody, and control of the in-

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<sup>21</sup> Laws passed by the Florida Legislature and the regulations promulgated pursuant to those laws are proper subjects of judicial notice to the extent they’re adjudicative facts. *See, e.g., United States v. City of Miami*, 664 F.2d 435, 443 n.16 (5th Cir. 1981).

<sup>22</sup> JCI only houses males, so this probably doesn’t come up that often.

mates, buildings, grounds, property, and all other matters pertaining to . . . adult correctional institutions.” *Id.* § 945.025(1). Pursuant to the authority granted to it, DOC has adopted regulations governing everything from inmate grievance procedures, *see* Fla. Admin. Code Ch. 33-103, to the provision of food services in state prisons, *id.* Ch. 33-204, to the provision of dental services, *id.* R. 33-402.101.

The deposition testimony of JCI’s warden confirms that the conditions of JCI inmates’ confinement are largely determined by prison officials, state-level administrators, and state legislators. Inmates’ mail—outgoing and in some cases incoming—is reviewed by prison officials. ECF No. 48-1, at 14–15. Prison officials, acting pursuant to DOC regulations, decide who can visit inmates and under what conditions those visits may take place. *Id.* at 17–18. When inmates are allowed to leave the prison for some reason (death in the family, court appearance, etc.), they are well-supervised for the duration of their release and are thoroughly searched upon returning. *Id.* at 22–30.

In addition to having their prison environment largely controlled by prison officials and state-level actors, JCI inmates are mostly isolated from the outside world. Most prisoners at JCI are

on close or medium confinement,<sup>23</sup> which means that they generally cannot leave the institution. *Id.* at 78–79. JCI must therefore be a world unto itself, separated from the rest of the county and self-reliant. JCI (through a private contractor) provides most medical services for prisoners “in-house.” *Id.* at 80. JCI has its own library and law library. *Id.* at 79. JCI has its own water system and its own sewage treatment system, ECF No. 45, at 2 ¶¶ 4, 6. When there is a need for law enforcement to investigate an incident at JCI, the Inspector General’s Office—not local law enforcement—typically is the first to respond. ECF No. 48-1, at 82.

It’s true that some JCI inmates work outside the prison and therefore have slightly more of a connection to the community. *Id.* at 32–47, 52–57, 61–65, 73–75. But even these inmates largely operate in a bubble, prohibited from interacting with members of the community (aside from the county or City of Monticello employees supervising them) and heavily regulated in their movements. *See*

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<sup>23</sup> The Warden “guessed” that the percentage of prisoners on community or minimum confinement was 15–20%, which would put the percentage on close or medium confinement at 80–85%. *See* ECF No. 48-1, at 79.

*id.* at 40–43. The Warden made clear that an inmate working outside JCI “shouldn’t approach [a citizen] and communicate with a citizen.” *Id.* at 63.

It’s also true that the prison is not *completely* divorced from the county. If there is a medical emergency, officials at the prison will call 911, which will in turn cause Jefferson County Fire & Rescue to send an ambulance to the prison.<sup>24</sup> *Id.* at 48; 80–81. Similarly, JCI will call 911 for a fire. *Id.* at 49. JCI has an agreement with Jefferson County to carry off its trash. *Id.* at 46. Numerous organizations—religious groups such as churches, mostly—come to JCI and work with or minister to inmates. *Id.* at 60–61.

On the whole, though, the record bears out Plaintiffs’ contention that “JCI inmates are not true constituents in Jefferson County.” ECF No. 48, at 8. The JCI inmates’ isolation and the fact that state-level entities (DOC, mostly) have legal authority to alter the conditions of the inmates’ confinement combine to render the Boards impotent to meaningfully affect inmates’ lives. The Boards can’t directly regulate the lives of inmates because any such regulations would be preempted to the extent they conflicted with state

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<sup>24</sup> Of course, the ambulance would take the inmate to a hospital in Leon County. ECF No. 48-1, at 80.

law. *See Tallahassee Mem'l Reg'l Med. Ctr., Inc. v. Tallahassee Med. Ctr., Inc.*, 681 So. 2d 826, 831–32 (Fla. 1st DCA 1996) (discussing preemption).

Nor can the Boards meaningfully affect the lives of inmates indirectly by the economic and social policy decisions they make at the county level. If the Board of Commissioners decides to exercise its powers under Florida law to “[p]rovide and operate . . . public transportation systems” or “license and regulate taxis,”<sup>25</sup> these choices will have next to no effect on inmates. The same is true of most decisions regarding zoning, infrastructure, and the like—the inmates’ isolation from the rest of Jefferson County means that the policy choices made by the Board of Commissioners affect the inmates substantially less than they affect the denizens of District 3. This is even more true of the School Board, which has far more limited powers than the Board of Commissioners.<sup>26</sup> *See generally* §§ 1001.41–.42, Fla. Stat. (2015).

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<sup>25</sup> *See* § 125.01(1), Fla. Stat. (2015). This section sets out a long list of the “powers and duties” of county governments.

<sup>26</sup> As mentioned above in Part I.A, each of the members of the School Board “serve[s] as the representative of the entire [county], rather than as the representative of” the district from which he was elected. § 1001.363, Fla. Stat. (2015). This means that the representational strength of any denizen vis-à-vis the School Board is not affected by the size of the district in which he lives,

This is not to say that some of the decisions of the Boards won't have incidental effects on the JCI inmates. For instance, if the Board of Commissioners decides to make efforts to help small businesses in the community, the effect may be to make visiting Jefferson County more pleasant, which might in turn make it more likely for inmates' family members to come visit them at JCI. But there is little doubt that the inmates stand in a different position vis-à-vis the Boards than do the denizens of District 3.

The record also shows that the District 3 representatives (and the Boards as a whole) have made very little effort to engage with the inmates at JCI. The warden stated that he has no discussions with any County Commissioner "regarding issues related to inmates," ECF No. 48-1, at 49, and that he also can't recall any County Commissioners or School Board members meeting one-on-one with any inmates, *id.* at 18–19. District 3 County Commissioner Hines Boyd stated that "[a]bout the only opportunity we have to interact with the inmates directly would be maybe when we see them on work crews." ECF No. 48-7, at 16. Boyd described

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making the inclusion of the JCI inmates in District 3's population utterly unjustifiable on representational equality grounds. The parties don't bring this up, and at any rate it doesn't alter the result, so I'll assume that each School Board member represents his district alone.

touring the prison and meeting with officials and employees at the prison, but it appears that the occasion for many of those meetings was the threatened closure of JCI. *Id.* at 16–19. That closure would have had a negative impact on the employees at JCI, *id.* at 18–19—many of whom presumably live in Jefferson County—so Boyd’s increased interest in the prison at the time of its threatened closure makes perfect sense. Boyd was responding to the needs of his constituents—the employees at JCI. Shirley Washington, the School Board member from District 3, has visited the prison, but not in her “School Board capacity.” ECF No. 48-9, at 32.

2. *“Propositions About the State of the World”*

The record facts reveal that JCI is a state-run island inside Jefferson County, and that its inmates are mostly immune to the policy choices made at the county level. This is entirely consistent with general observations made by other courts about prisoners and their relationship with the communities surrounding their prisons. In *Fletcher v. Lamone*, for instance, the court addressed an argument that it was improper for a state to adjust census data to account for prisoners without also adjusting for college students and members of the military. 831 F. Supp. 2d at 896. The court



rejected this argument in part because “college students and military personnel have the liberty to interact with members of the surrounding community and to engage fully in civic life. In this sense, both groups have a much more substantial connection to, and effect on, the communities where they reside than do prisoners.” *Id.*

The broader point—one so obvious it’s properly termed a legislative fact—is that prisoners are isolated from society. Indeed, this is one of the *purposes* of incarceration. *See, e.g.,* Donald Braman, *Punishment and Accountability: Understanding and Reforming Criminal Sanctions in America*, 53 *UCLA L. Rev.* 1143, 1174–75 (2006). Moreover, prisoners are subject to control by the authority operating the institution in which they are incarcerated. *See United States v. McQueen*, 727 F.3d 1144, 1158 (11th Cir. 2013) (noting that “[p]rison inmates serve their sentences under the pervasive control of the corrections staff”). These two facts together make state prisons into de facto islands of state control.

This is in contrast to other situations in which people live on an “island” under the legal control of some superior level of government. Consider *Evans v. Cornman*, a case in which the Su-

preme Court considered whether Maryland could deny the franchise to people living on the grounds of the National Institutes of Health (“NIH”), a federal enclave in the state. 398 U.S. 419, 419–20 (1970). The Court, in addressing the question of whether the people living in the enclave were among those “primarily or substantially interested in or affected by electoral decisions” made at the state and local levels, identified a number of ways in which such decisions would affect NIH residents:

[Residents of the federal enclave] are as concerned with state spending and taxing decisions as other Maryland residents, for Congress has permitted the States to levy and collect their income, gasoline, sales, and use taxes—the major sources of state revenues—on federal enclaves. . . . State unemployment laws and workmen’s compensation laws likewise apply to persons who live and work in federal areas. . . . [NIH residents] are required to register their automobiles in Maryland and obtain drivers’ permits and license plates from the State; they are subject to the process and jurisdiction of State courts; they themselves can resort to those courts in divorce and child adoption proceedings; and they send their children to Maryland public schools.

*Id.* at 424. In other words, the residents of the NIH enclave would necessarily come into contact with the machinery of state government in the course of living their lives. As the Court put it, “[i]n their day-to-day affairs, residents of the NIH grounds are just as

interested in and connected with electoral decisions . . . as are their neighbors who live off the enclave.” *Id.* at 426. The same cannot be said of the JCI inmates and the Boards.

### 3. “*Outside the Record*”

In some sense, the question of whether there’s a representational nexus between the JCI inmates and the Boards is really a question of whether the JCI inmates could reasonably be considered part of the political community of District 3. The facts discussed above—adjudicative and legislative—give an emphatic “no” answer to that question. The correctness of that answer is confirmed by looking at two sources outside the record.

The first source is really a compilation of sources that together shed light on whether prisoners are commonly *perceived* as belonging to the community. Note first that Florida law uses some variant of the phrase “reentry into the community” in numerous places when discussing state prisoners. *See, e.g.*, § 944.705, Fla. Stat. (2015). This suggests that inmates are *not* part of the surrounding community while incarcerated (otherwise there would be no “reentry”). Indeed, Florida even has an *alternative* to incarceration called “community control,” defined as “a form of intensive, supervised custody *in the community*, including surveillance on

weekends and holidays, administered by officers with restricted caseloads. Community control is an individualized program in which the freedom of an offender is restricted *within the community, home, or noninstitutional residential placement* and specific sanctions are imposed and enforced.” *Id.* § 948.001(3) (emphasis added). Numerous other sources similarly speak of the prison as being something separate and apart from the community. *See, e.g.,* Timothy Hughes & Doris James Wilson, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dep’t of Justice, *Reentry Trends in the United States* (Aug. 20, 2003), <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/reentry.pdf>. The fact that Florida legislators (and many others) appear to consider being in the community and being incarcerated as two distinct and mutually exclusive states does not, by itself, prove anything. But it is completely consistent with (and therefore reinforces) the JCI-specific facts in the record, the observations of numerous courts considering the nature of incarceration generally, and, frankly, common sense.

The second “outside the record” source that confirms that JCI inmates are not properly considered part of the political community vis-à-vis the Boards is the publicly-available information about the Boards’ activities. The minutes, agendas, etc. from the

Boards' meeting are available online,<sup>27</sup> which makes it possible to get a sense of what the Boards *actually* do. An examination of the agendas of some the Board of County Commissioners' recent meetings gives a flavor of its activities. Consider the Board's August 4, 2015 meeting. *See Minutes of Regular Session, Jefferson Cty. Bd. of Cty. Comm'rs (Aug. 4, 2015)*. After the call to order, invocation, etc. the Board considered the following matters (among others): whether to issue a small grant to a private Christian school, *id.* at 2; the ongoing process of designating two properties in the county as brownfield sites, *id.*; and whether to approve a bid for a sidewalk construction project (it was approved), *id.*

Two weeks later, following what appears to have been a lively debate, the Board passed a resolution banning the practice of hydraulic fracturing ("fracking"). *See Minutes of Regular Session, Jefferson Cty. Bd. of Cty. Comm'rs 1-2 (Aug. 18, 2015)*. The Board also voted to keep the millage rate at 8.3 mills, *id.* at 2, and discussed (with input from at least one Jefferson County denizen) concerns about the size of the Sheriff's Office budget, *id.* at 2-3.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> *See BOCC Records*, Jefferson County Clerk of Court, <http://www.jeffersonclerk.com/bocc-records.aspx> (last visited Mar. 11, 2016).

<sup>28</sup> None of this is mentioned to diminish the importance of the Board of Commissioners. The Board has "broad authority to enact 'county ordinances

Later, in November 2015, the Board voted to install stairs at a local park and approved a new library director. See Minutes of Regular Session, Jefferson Cty. Bd. of Cty. Comm'rs 2 (Nov. 3, 2015). Two citizens spoke about items not on the agenda—one “expressed his concerns about government spending” and the other “stated his concerns that log trucks traveling in Wacissa and Waukeenah were speeding and putting citizens in danger” and “asked the Board to consider additional signage and/or speed bumps.” *Id.* at 1.

Would some of these discussions have been of possible interest to JCI inmates? Certainly—fracking, for instance, could conceivably affect the water supply at JCI.<sup>29</sup> But most of the matters dealt with at the meetings would have little, if any, practical effect on JCI inmates. The meeting minutes tend to confirm that the Board of Commissioners’ power does not penetrate the walls of

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not inconsistent with general or special law.” *Tallahassee Med. Ctr.*, 681 So. 2d at 831 (quoting what is now Fla. Const. art. VIII, § 1(f)). Undoubtedly the Board’s policy decisions are of great moment to the denizens of Jefferson County, as evidenced by the spirited debates recounted in the minutes of the Board’s meetings.

<sup>29</sup> See EPA, Draft Assessment of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing for Oil and Gas on Drinking Water Resources: Executive Summary ES-6 (June 2015) (“From our assessment, we conclude there are above and below ground mechanisms by which hydraulic fracturing activities have the potential to impact drinking water resources.”)

JCI, and that the inmates, while they're physically located in Jefferson County, are effectively living in a state-run enclave.

*4. JCI Inmates Lack a Meaningful Representational Nexus With the Boards*

To summarize, the inmates at JCI are isolated from the surrounding community and subject to the control of DOC and the state. The Boards possess little legal authority or practical ability to substantially affect the JCI inmates' lives through their policies. The District 3 representatives, and the Boards as a whole, appear to have made very little, if any, effort to solicit the input of JCI inmates. All of this is completely consistent with the general proposition that prisoners go on with their lives mostly separated from the communities in which their facilities happen to be located.

Given these facts, it's clear that the inmates lack a meaningful representational nexus with the District 3 representatives and with the Boards as a whole. It is difficult to see how the District 3 representatives "represent" the inmates in the same way they represent others who are physically located in District 3. The representatives can't really make policy decisions that would affect the inmates. The representatives *could*, of course, discuss issues of concern to the inmates during meetings and informally with other

members of the Boards, but to what end? The proper target of such concerns in the vast majority of situations would be prison officials or state legislators. Given the nature of the inmates' incarceration and the fact that DOC already has a comprehensive grievance system in place, it is unclear how the District 3 representatives could function as ombudspersons to inmates. Finally, any government benefits "brought home" by the representatives would likely be unavailable to the inmates because of their isolation from the community and the limits placed on their liberty.

Defendants nonetheless claim that the JCI inmates are properly counted as part of the political community and that they have a representational nexus with the Boards. ECF No. 46, at 10–11. Defendants point out a number of ways in which the Boards act, directly or indirectly, to affect the lives of JCI inmates, but they basically boil down to three arguments: (1) the county provides emergency medical (ambulance), fire, and waste pickup services to JCI, ECF No. 46, at 3–7; (2) local government officials (including members of the Boards) can and have met with JCI offi-



cials “acting on behalf of” inmates, *id.* at 3–4; and (3) local government officials and/or members of the community occasionally interact with inmates, *id.* at 4–6.<sup>30</sup>

These arguments are unpersuasive. The first argument is true as far as it goes—JCI *is* served by Jefferson County Fire & Rescue, *see* ECF No. 47-7, at 8–9—but it doesn’t really help Defendants much. The question isn’t whether the JCI inmates have *any* connection to the governing bodies of Jefferson County, but rather whether they have a substantial enough connection to plausibly be considered denizens on the same footing as the denizens of District 3. Having access to emergency medical and fire services doesn’t establish such a connection. The second argument fails because (1) it appears that local officials have met with prison officials quite infrequently, and (2) local officials have not met with prison officials to discuss the welfare of *inmates*, but rather to discuss how the prison affects the local economy—that is, how it affects nonincarcerated persons in the county. *See* ECF No. 48-1, at

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<sup>30</sup> Defendants also advance an argument that goes like this: the Boards “vote on budgets that impact the quality of education in the public schools in Jefferson County,” which then affects the quality of the labor pool, which then affects the “quality of correctional officers selected from that pool,” which then affects prisoners’ lives. ECF No. 36, at 7. This argument fails. A rubber band won’t stretch that far without snapping.

66–67; ECF No. 48-7, at 17–19. The third argument fails because, as discussed earlier, the direct interactions between inmates and local officials have been so minimal as to be nearly nonexistent.

There are two anecdotes recounted by the District 3 representatives during their depositions that are in some ways more telling than anything else in the record. Hines Boyd, who has been the County Commissioner for District 3 for over seven years, was asked at his deposition about a statement in his affidavit that he had received letters from JCI inmates “on occasion.”

Q. Okay. Now, you state in this affidavit that you can’t recall the subject of those letters. But sitting here today, do you recall the subject matter of those inmate letters?

A. No. There was nothing that I could help any of those prisoners with that they asked for. So I just opened the letter, and I read it and set it aside.

Q. Did you ever respond to any of those letters?

A. No, I did not.

ECF No. 48-7, at 21. It’s not surprising that Boyd couldn’t help the inmates writing to him—he doesn’t really represent them.

Shirley Washington, the School Board member from District 3, was asked about her relationship with the inmates at JCI. She

stated that she had gone to the prison as a community member rather than as a public official and interacted with inmates on a few occasions. ECF No. 48-9, at 32. Ms. Washington lamented the “condition” of the inmates’ confinement, confessing that her “first visit [to JCI] was quite tearful.” *Id.* Plaintiffs’ lawyer asked her to elaborate:

Q. Can you tell me what you mean by “condition?”

A. Well, the way they were living, having two in one cell. I mean, their freedom is gone.

Q. Okay. So we’re talking about their housing situation?

A. Yes.

...

Q. Okay. Did you do anything after that visit to address the housing condition for those inmates?

A. There was nothing I can do there about that, because they have administrators and other folks to take care of that. That would have been certainly out of my lane.

...

Q. . . . [D]id you believe that as a School Board member, there was anything you could do to improve their conditions, their housing conditions that you witnessed?

A. No, no.

*Id.* at 32–34.

These are anecdotes, and do not by themselves *prove* anything about the JCI inmates' representational nexus with the Boards. But they certainly support the conclusion—arrived at after considering other facts in the record and certain “legislative facts” about the nature of incarceration—that the JCI inmates cannot reasonably be considered to be denizens in the same way as other people living in Jefferson County.<sup>31</sup>

### **C. The Constitutionality of the County's Districting Scheme**

#### *1. Size of Deviations*

The inmates at JCI lack a meaningful representational nexus with the Boards. They are situated differently with respect to the Boards than other people in Jefferson County—the true denizens of the County—in every way that matters for representative democracy. Treating them alike makes little if any sense. The question becomes whether there's enough cognizable harm to the representational and voting rights of those living in other districts

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<sup>31</sup> What about JCI inmates who were residents of Jefferson County pre-incarceration? They are more likely to have a representational nexus with the Boards, and should perhaps be counted. Plaintiffs suggest that there are nine such people, but a closer look reveals that there are nine inmates who were *convicted* in Jefferson County. ECF No. 30-1, at 52. It's unclear whether all or some or none of these inmates were actually residents of Jefferson County. At any rate, the number is so small that accidentally excluding some of these inmates from the count would not appreciably dilute anyone's voting or representational rights.

to strike down the scheme as violative of one person, one vote. In other words, is the inmate population large enough that counting it dilutes these rights?

In some sense, the size of the inmate population shouldn't matter. The "arbitrary discrimination" doctrinal path discussed earlier suggests that *any* population arbitrarily included in a population base, no matter how small, works an unconstitutional dilution of others' rights.

But there's no need to go that far—in this case, the inmate population is relatively large, and its inclusion quite clearly denies the denizens of Districts 1, 2, 4, and 5 equal protection of the laws by diluting both their representational and voting strength.<sup>32</sup> The true denizen population of District 3 is about two-thirds the denizen population of the other districts, giving each denizen in District 3 one-and-a-half times the representational strength of the

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<sup>32</sup> Plaintiffs contend that the overall population deviation once the JCI inmates are excluded is above the 10% "safe harbor" threshold, and that Defendants have failed to provide a justification for such a large deviation. ECF No. 30, at 15–17. This argument, much like Defendants' safe harbor argument, assumes the result it wants this Court to reach in drawing its conclusion. Whether the JCI inmates should be excluded when drawing districts is precisely the question this Court must answer, and pointing out the deviations that result when they are not counted does little to address that question.

denizens of other districts and. Assuming there are no large pockets of nonvoters in Jefferson County aside from the JCI inmates, the disparity in denizen population also gives the voters in District 3 about one-and-a-half times the voting strength of the voters in other districts. This is clearly an equal protection violation.

Viewed another way, the total deviation of 42.63% that results from not counting the prisoners is simply too large to be ignored. The safe harbor rule, while inapplicable to this case, does at least provide a rough guide to how large deviations in the relevant numbers across districts must be for there to be no doubt that unlawful dilution has taken place. That threshold—10%—is crossed here, with room to spare.

## *2. Defendants' Justifications*

As discussed at length already, the typical safe harbor/burden-shifting framework used in one person, one vote cases really has no applicability to this case. Defendants nonetheless offer what amount to “justifications” for the large total deviation that results when prisoners are excluded from the population base. One such justification is that the districting plan “serves the goal of promoting representational equality.” ECF No. 46, at 8. It doesn't.

Another argument—one not framed as a justification, but

one that nonetheless sounds like a justification—is that Florida law required the Boards to count the prisoners. ECF No. 24, at 12–13. That may or may not be true; the legal advice the Boards received was certainly to that effect. If it is true, though, it’s no justification—state law must yield when it leads to a result that conflicts with the mandates of the U.S. Constitution. *See, e.g., Felder v. Casey*, 487 U.S. 131, 138 (1988). To the extent Defendants are arguing that their good-faith belief that they were required to count the prisoners is a justification, they are mistaken. *See Raske v. Martinez*, 876 F.2d 1496, 1502 (11th Cir. 1989) (“The federal courts recognize no doctrine of ‘constitutional mistake’ that can absolve a legislature from the consequences of a misapprehension concerning a statute’s constitutionality.”)

#### **D. The Special Circumstances of this Case (Or, the Not-So-Slippery Slope)**

Defendants have predictably made a “slippery slope” argument. They warn that “should th[is] Court enter the arena of determining which individuals are worthy of being included in an entity’s population data, it should not be unexpected that arguments to exclude other segments of the population will shortly follow. Policy arguments exist to exclude resident aliens and minors, or to

give more weight to areas that have a high concentration of eligible voters, such as areas with high concentrations of the elderly as opposed to younger families with children. This Court should not wade into these political judgments.” ECF No. 36, at 8–9.

I am convinced that the slope ahead is not so slippery. There are three key features of this case that make it special. First is the fact that we are dealing with prisoners. Prisoners are not like minors, or resident aliens, or children—they are separated from the rest of society and mostly unable to participate in civic life. Second, and perhaps more importantly, we are dealing with *state* prisoners and a *county* government. It is the interplay of the limited powers of the county government, the fact that the prisoners are under state control, and the fact that the prisoners are confined that deprives the prisoners of a meaningful representational nexus with the county government. Third, the size of the prison population relative to the size of the districts is such that counting the prisoners makes a substantial difference. This would not be the case in counties with larger populations.

If *any* of these features were not present, this would be a different case. In particular, the situation would be quite different if we were dealing with a *state* legislative district, because state



prisoners are obviously affected by the policies put in place at the state level. When Mr. Boyd received letters from JCI inmates, he put those letters aside because there was nothing he could do for them in his capacity as a County Commissioner. The same would not be true of the state senator and representative whose territory includes JCI.

### **E. A Closing Thought**

Defendants maintain that concluding that the JCI inmates cannot be counted for purposes of drawing districts for the Boards is “a policy determination as to [the] political equality of a certain segment of the population, a determination that [c]ourts have explicitly refused to make.” ECF No. 36, at 2 n.2. It is certainly true that the Supreme Court has made it clear that, as a general proposition, states get to decide—usually through legislative processes—“who counts” for purposes of state and local districting. The Court has also made clear, however, that federal courts have an important role to play in protecting individual rights, and that is precisely what this Court is doing.

But to say that this Court is merely protecting the rights of the denizens of Districts 1, 2, 4, and 5 in making this decision is slightly disingenuous. My decision rests on the fact that there is

no meaningful representational nexus between the Boards and the inmates at JCI—that is, there is nothing gained, constitutionally speaking, by including JCI inmates in the population base. This is the essential difference between this case and a case like *Garza* in which the population whose inclusion was at issue clearly possessed representational rights that would be impaired if the population was not included in the population base. The lack of a representational nexus itself turns in large part on the fact that the JCI inmates live sharply circumscribed lives. The fact is that the JCI inmates *do not* have “political equality” with the other denizens of Jefferson County vis-à-vis the Boards—not in terms of voting, of course, but also not in terms of representation.

That lack of political equality is not a consequence of my decision, but a factual predicate of it. In short, *I* have not decided that the JCI inmates lack political equality with their “neighbors” in Jefferson County—the State of Florida has. Florida has explicitly deprived the JCI inmates of their voting rights, *see* § 944.292(1), Fla. Stat. (2015), and it has implicitly deprived them of their representational rights, at least with respect to units of local government. That the deprivation is implicit makes it no less a deprivation.

## F. Remedy

“When a federal court declares an existing apportionment scheme unconstitutional, it is . . . appropriate, whenever practicable, to afford a reasonable opportunity for the legislature to meet constitutional requirements by adopting a substitute measure rather than for the federal court to devise and order into effect its own plan.” *Wise v. Lipscomb*, 437 U.S. 535, 540 (1978). Despite the fact that this is an election year, I’m confident that the Boards can quickly devise a plan that does not impermissibly dilute the voting and representational strength of the denizens of Jefferson County. Plaintiffs have submitted what they term an “illustrative plan,” and their expert claims that this plan meets all constitutional and statutory requirements. ECF No. 30-1, at 14–17. This could perhaps be a starting point for the Boards—or perhaps not.

Whatever they choose to do, the Boards must act relatively quickly. If they “do not respond, or the imminence of [the] . . . election makes it impractical for them to do so, it [will] become[] the ‘unwelcome obligation’” of this Court to devise an interim districting plan. *See Lipscomb*, 437 U.S. at 540.

## V. CONCLUSION

Defendants argue vigorously that excluding the JCI inmates from the population base for districting purposes would be “arbitrary.” ECF No. 46, at 8; ECF No. 36, at 7–8. The opposite is true—including them in the population base is arbitrary. The inmates at JCI, unlike aliens, children, etc. living in Jefferson County, are not meaningfully affected by the decisions of the Boards. To say they are “constituents” of the Board representatives from District 3 is to diminish the term constituent. To treat the inmates the same as actual constituents makes no sense under any theory of one person, one vote, and indeed under any theory of representative democracy. Furthermore, such treatment greatly dilutes the voting and representational strength of denizens in other districts. Jefferson County’s districting scheme for its Board of County Commissioners and School Board therefore violates the Equal Protection Clause.

Accordingly,

### **IT IS ORDERED:**

1. Plaintiffs’ Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 30, is **GRANTED**. Defendants’ Joint Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 24, is **DENIED**.

2. Defendants are enjoined from using the current districting plan for the Jefferson County Board of County Commissioners and the Jefferson County School Board.
3. Defendants must submit to this Court **on or before Monday, April 4, 2016** a proposed districting plan that complies with this Order and with all applicable federal and state laws, to the extent those state laws are compatible with federal law.

**SO ORDERED on March 19, 2016.**

**s/Mark E. Walker**  
**United States District Judge**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----x  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and CESAR RUIZ,

Plaintiffs,

v.

06 Civ 15173 (SCR)

VILLAGE OF PORT CHESTER,

Defendant.  
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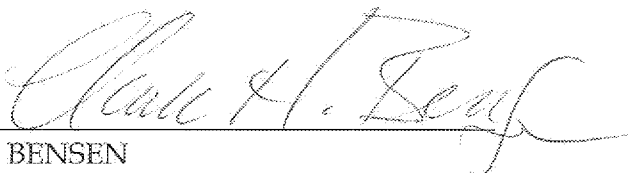
DECLARATION OF CLARK H. BENSEN

CLARK H. BENSEN, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1746, declares as follows:

1. With this declaration I offer a report in rebuttal to the declaration of Andrew A. Beveridge, PhD., dated February 7, 2008.
2. Accompanying my declaration are the following documents: a) report; b) appendix to the report; c) biographical summary; and d) curriculum vita.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the accompanying material is true and correct based upon the information provided to, or obtained by, me. To the extent that such information formulates an opinion, it represents a true and accurate statement of my opinion.

Dated: 16 March 2008.

Signed:   
CLARK H. BENSEN

## Bensen Rebuttal Report, page 1

**1.1. Inquiry:** I was asked by counsel to review the declaration of Dr. Andrew A. Beveridge, PhD., dated February 7, 2008. His declaration includes three items: a) a proposed plan for the Village of Port Chester, “identical to the Modified Plan A, introduced at the Preliminary Injunction Hearing”; b) one set of summary statistics for this proposed plan; and c) one set of summary statistics for selected districting plans in the state of New York. Each set of statistics includes some information by district as well as selected summary statistics for each plan.

The summary statistics offered by Dr. Beveridge for comparison are included for the following: New York State Congressional Delegation to the U.S. House; New York State Senate; New York State Assembly; City Council of New York City; the County Legislature of Westchester County; and local boards for the City of Yonkers, and the City of New Rochelle. These will be referred to hereinafter as the “offered comparative plans” though there was no underlying plan geography included with his declaration.

**1.2. Summary:** I have reviewed the information provided by Dr. Beveridge and have prepared the following summary with respect to the summary statistics included in the appendix to his declaration.

**1.2.1. Incomplete Statistics.** The summary statistics provided by Dr. Beveridge do not include other key statistical indicators that are standard measurements for plan review used by both plan drafters and courts and which are readily available or ascertainable. The summary statistics provided by Dr. Beveridge for the Modified Plan A for Port Chester do not even include all the statistics comparable to those included for the offered *comparative* plans.

**1.2.2. Modified Plan A presents the largest deviations from equality.** When reviewing the distribution of population amongst districts, there are several measures used to quantify the degree to which there is a deviation from absolute equality amongst districts. Generally, for these measures, the larger the indicated value, the greater the degree of inequality in the distribution of the apportionment population.

Calculating these indicators from the material provided by Dr. Beveridge illustrates that the proposed plan for Port Chester, Modified Plan A, has variations from equality larger than the offered comparative plans on all but one of the following indicators.

a) Deviation of Population Distribution: The proposed plan presents the largest values of all the offered comparative plans for deviation from equality

## Bensen Rebuttal Report, page 2

based upon Dr. Beveridge's approximations of the 2000 census citizen voting age population (CVAP) for [1] the *overall range*; [2] the *average deviation*; and [3] the *standard deviation*.

b) Minimum Controlling Population: The proposed Modified Plan A presents the largest decrease in parity of all the offered comparative plans in the *minimum percentage* of persons who could theoretically control the elected board, chamber, or delegation, based upon Dr. Beveridge's 2000 CVAP, when compared to the corresponding percentage for the overall population (POP).

c) Deviation of Vote Weight: The proposed Modified Plan A presents the largest values of all the offered comparative plans for deviation from equality of vote weight based upon Dr. Beveridge's 2000 CVAP for two of three indicators. The value for Modified Plan A for [1] the *overall range* of the vote weight, is not the largest value but is a close second place to the plan for the State Assembly (1.44 for Port Chester versus 1.49 for the State Assembly). However, the Modified Plan A does present the largest values of all the offered comparative plans for [2] the *average deviation* and [3] the *standard deviation*.

**1.2.3. Use of 2000 CVAP for districting.** There is a fundamental problem in using census information relating to citizen voting age population from the 2000 census for districting in that this information represents sample data produced by the Bureau of the Census as a Special Tabulation. These data are available only at the block group level of census geography, not the census block. To use this information at the block level for districting requires a hypothetical distribution (sometimes known as deallocation) of the block group data to the component blocks.

**1.2.4. Projections of CVAP out in time.** There is also a fundamental problem in using CVAP from the 2000 census and extrapolating it out in time because there is no post-census estimate of CVAP provided by the Bureau of the Census that includes low levels of geography. While an approximation of post-census CVAP is possible for higher levels of census geography, projecting and approximating this at the level of the block group or the census block is highly speculative.

**1.2.5. Distribution of CVAP from block group to census block.** Due to these previous two considerations, any aggregation of CVAP for a districting plan is a hypothetical number subject to some degree of error from several sources: the sampling and the deallocation process. For any post-census approximation, the judgment calls made as to which demographic factors to use are subjective and depend upon the data analyst's assessment of relevance. Regardless, this information is an approximation: there is no hard number of CVAP for each census block.



**1.2.7. Uncertainty in CVAP at the census block level.** One way to minimize the problems of deallocation of the CVAP tabulation is to maintain the level for which this information is provided by the Bureau, i.e., the block group, keeping these units whole as much as possible. However, as between Dr. Beveridge's Original Plan A and the Modified Plan A the number of block groups that are split by district lines has increased, both in the number of block groups and the number of census blocks affected by the splits. This has added to the uncertainty of the CVAP numbers used by Dr. Beveridge.

**2.1. Plan Summary Statistics.** The federal government's expert, Dr. Beveridge, offers statistical summary information about the population distribution of districting plans prepared for other governmental bodies in the Empire State. These plans include those for other localities in Westchester County, the county and state legislatures, and the City Council of New York City. This information also includes the plan used to elect members of the state's congressional delegation to the U.S. House.

The information provided in the Beveridge declaration includes only the basic total population (TPOP) and his approximation of the 2000 citizen voting age population (CVAP) as the available apportionment population bases. This information is provided for all of the offered comparative plans. The information provided for the proposed plan for Port Chester, Modified Plan A, includes additional information but also excludes some similar statistics provided for the comparative plans. For example, the information included for each offered comparative plan includes the overall range, denominated as the "Total CVAP Deviation", yet the material included for the Modified Plan A excludes this calculation<sup>1</sup>. For the record, the comparable value for Modified Plan A is 78.37% "Total CVAP Deviation" based upon Dr. Beveridge's approximation of the 2000 CVAP.

The information provided by Dr. Beveridge for the offered comparative plans also excludes several plan indicators that are standard measurements used by plan drafters and courts. The information provided by Dr. Beveridge includes only the calculations of the deviations from what would be the *ideal apportionment population per member*. The ideal apportionment population is merely determined by dividing the total number of persons, as determined by the selection of the apportionment base (POP or CVAP), and dividing it by the

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<sup>1</sup> The Appendix to my declaration includes a table, designated as Table 11, which provides the comparable information for the Modified Plan A for Port Chester. Table 11 is in a format similar to that of the other tables provided by Dr. Beveridge for the offered comparative plans.

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number of members to be elected by district. (See sidebar for additional detail on calculations.)

The degree as to how close each district is in meeting this ideal population is assessed by the calculation of deviations. The *absolute deviation* is calculated by subtracting the district apportionment population from the ideal apportionment population, and is represented as a raw number of persons: this could be a positive number, indicating more persons than ideal, or a negative number, indicating fewer persons than ideal. The *relative deviation* is merely the absolute deviation divided by the ideal, and is represented as a percentage value; it too can be a positive or negative value. In Dr. Beveridge's tables ("Exhibit 3" for the offered comparative plans) the absolute deviation is detailed in the "Population Deviation" and "CVAP Deviation" columns; the relative deviation is detailed in the "% Population Deviation" and "% CVAP Deviation" columns. These calculations are easily generated by today's redistricting software such as Maptitude for Redistricting (hereinafter MTR) which is one of a handful of "off-the-shelf" specialized software packages available for today's personal computers<sup>2</sup>.

**POPULATION PLAN SUMMARY STATISTICS:**

There are several factors generated by the Maptitude for Redistricting (MTR) software as part of its "Population Summary Report" which summarize some statistical aspects of a districting plan. These include the following.

- 1) The overall range of population, which is merely indicating the population numbers for the district with the smallest number of apportionment persons and the population numbers for the district with the largest number of apportionment persons and taking the difference between these two values. (The term "apportionment persons" refers to the population base to be distributed, e.g., total population or citizens of voting age.) This can be calculated from just two values. The MTR reports label this as the Population Range but the difference is listed under Absolute Overall Range.
- 2) The ratio of smallest to largest district, which is calculated as dividing the apportionment population for the district with the largest number of persons by the apportionment population for the district with the smallest number of persons. This can be calculated from just two values. The MTR reports label this as Ratio Range.

<sup>2</sup> This software is referenced as it appears to have been used by Dr. Beveridge. The section of his declaration on compactness, "Exhibit 4", indicates as much and lists results generated by that software. Aside from a bit of rearrangement, that section also includes a copy of the compactness descriptions from the Users Guide for the software. I see no "brief discussion" aside from this.

- 3) The overall range of deviation, which is calculated by taking the absolute values of the lowest deviation (minimum) and adding it to the value for the highest deviation (maximum); this is calculated for both the absolute and the relative deviations. This can be calculated from just two values for each comparison (absolute and relative). The MTR reports label these as Absolute Range (the minimum and maximum districts) and the Absolute Overall Range as the calculation; same for the Relative Range and Relative Overall Range.
- 4) The average deviation, which is calculated by taking the average of the absolute values (i.e., ignoring the signs) for both the absolute and relative deviations. This can only be calculated using values for all districts. The MTR reports label these as Absolute Mean Deviation and Relative Mean Deviation.
- 5) The standard deviation, which is calculated as the square root of the variance, measures the dispersion of all districts and how close they are to the average deviation. This can only be calculated using values for all districts. The MTR reports label this as Standard Deviation and it is a comparison with the Absolute Mean Deviation.

*Information on the Maptitude software can be found at the following website: [www.caliper.com](http://www.caliper.com). More information on these types of summary statistics can be found in the following book: National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). Redistricting Law, 2000. (Denver; NCSL; 1999). See p. 20 et seq.*

**3.1. Measurement Considerations:** With respect to the distribution of the apportionment population, the primary case from the June 1964 round of apportionment cases issued by the U.S. Supreme Court, *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 565 (1964), summarizes the constitutional goals: “fair and effective representation for all citizens” and “equal participation by all voters in the election”. To review how well a plan meets this goal, plans are reviewed for differential vote weights. There are several measures for assessing the degree to which any districting plan meets this goal of fair and effective representation.

**3.2. Population Deviation.** The basic measure is to assess the population deviation, i.e., the distribution of the population amongst all districts. Population deviation measurements are, of course, the standard by which districting plans have been measured for several decades. However, as mentioned above, there are several factors to review for a population deviation analysis and, generally for these measures, the larger the indicated value, the greater the degree of inequality in the distribution of the apportionment population.

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Aside from the *overall range*, as summarized by Dr. Beveridge<sup>3</sup>, the other summary factors to consider are the *average relative deviation* and the *standard deviation*. I calculated these values for each of the offered comparative plans for each apportionment base (population and citizen voting age population), from the district-level information provided in the tables in Dr. Beveridge's declaration.

Based upon Dr. Beveridge's approximation of the 2000 CVAP, the proposed plan for the Village of Port Chester, Modified Plan A, has the highest *overall range*, at 78.37%. This plan also presents the highest *average relative deviation*, at 22.6%, and the highest *standard deviation*, at 15.5%, of all the offered comparative plans. While the State Assembly plan has a high overall range as well (at 75.79%), the values for the Modified Plan A by the other two indicators are considerably higher than the next largest values: a 14.5% *average relative deviation* for the State Assembly (versus 22.6% for Modified Plan A) and a 10.4% *standard deviation* for the New York City Council (versus 15.5% for Modified Plan A). The high values for Port Chester are mostly the result of the large differential between districts 1 and 4 in the proposed plan.

**3.3. Minimum Controlling Population.** Another measurement, used frequently by reviewers during the Reapportionment Revolution of the 1960s, was to determine the smallest percentage of the population that could elect a majority, or "control" the legislative body. While this is just a theoretical construct it does allow for an objective means by which unequal vote weighting can be measured between plans<sup>4</sup>.

The concept is simple, stated by the Court in *Reynolds*: that "logically, in a society ostensibly grounded on representative government, it would seem reasonable that the majority of the people of a state could elect a majority of the state's legislators." (See *Reynolds* at 565.) To facilitate this measurement, all districts are simply arranged by the apportionment population of the district, from the smallest to the largest. Proceeding down the list, once the point has been reached where enough members for control could have theoretically been elected, the cumulative percentage of the population in all districts to this point is calculated. Conceptually this would be about 50%, however, a few other factors come into play, notably whether the body has an even or odd number of members and, of

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<sup>3</sup> Denoted as "Total Population Deviation" and "Total CVAP Deviation" in his "Exhibit 3" tables but not included in his "Exhibit 2".

<sup>4</sup> This is also known as the "Theoretical Controlling Population" or the "Electoral Percentage" or the "Minimum Population Necessary to Elect...a Majority". See National Municipal League. *Apportionment in the Nineteen Sixties: State Legislatures; Congressional Districts*. (Washington, D.C.; National Municipal League, 1970). See Robert G. Dixon, Jr. *Democratic Representation: Reapportionment in Law and Politics*. (New York, N.Y., Oxford Univ. Press, 1968).

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course, any differential distribution of the population as measured by the deviation factors.

Applying this measurement to the offered comparative plans leads to the conclusion that far short of a majority of the citizens of voting age could theoretically control the Board of Trustees in Port Chester<sup>5</sup>. In fact, of all the offered comparative plans, the Modified Plan A for Port Chester has the largest *differential from parity* as between the minimum percentage for population compared to citizen voting age population.

For the Modified Plan A, using the data provided by Dr. Beveridge: with population (TPOP) as the apportionment base, 49.5% could elect 3 members; with the deallocated 2000 citizen voting age population (CVAP) as the apportionment base, 38.7% of the entire population could elect 3 members. This represents a drop of 10.9 percentage points<sup>6</sup>.

The next largest drop was in the City of Yonkers, where the TPOP percentage was 49.1%, the CVAP percentage was 43.0%, a drop of 6.1 percentage points. The smallest drop under this measure was for the Westchester County Legislature, where, to elect 9 of the 17 members the minimum TPOP percentage was 52.3%, and the CVAP percentage was 49.5%, a drop of 2.8 percentage points. Viewed from another perspective, the 10.9 point drop in Port Chester represents a 21.9% drop from the previous position, which was 0.5% below the 50% point.

**3.4. Vote Weight.** The next measurement to consider is the weight of a vote under each of the offered comparative plans and the Modified Plan A for Port Chester. In this case, the determination is made that the district which has the largest number of apportionment persons is assigned a vote weight of 1. The vote weight for every other district can thus be easily determined, by dividing the district with the largest number of apportionment persons by the apportionment population for each district. For example, if the district with the largest apportionment population, District A, had 1,000 persons and district B had 500 persons, district B would have a vote weight of 2 (1,000/500). In fact, with the Maptitude software, no calculation is needed: the vote weight is denominated as the "Ratio Range" in the Population Summary Report. Although this is normally

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<sup>5</sup> Note that for the purposes of comparison I have treated the three local entities as if 3 of the 6 members granted control. The distinction as to the actual level of control is not critical as this is merely to assist in comparison with the other plans. The values for these three boards using 4 members for control are: Yonkers: 65.9% POP; 62.8% CVAP; New Rochelle: 65.7% POP; 60.5% CVAP; Port Chester: 66.3% POP; 56.9% CVAP. The Modified Plan A for Port Chester would have the largest differential at this level as well.

<sup>6</sup> As with many calculations, some rounding for the sake of clarity may result in a slight variation in the decimal values. See the Appendix for more precision.

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based only upon population, it can also be made to reflect the calculations for other population numbers, e.g., TVAP or CVAP.

As with the review of population deviation, similar calculations can be made for the disparities in vote weight amongst districts. Based upon a review of this measurement for the deallocated 2000 CVAP apportionment base, the proposed Modified Plan A for Port Chester has the highest *average vote weight*, at 1.44, and the highest *standard deviation*, at 0.55. This means that a vote in the average district was 0.44 (44%) more powerful than the district with the lowest value of 1.0.<sup>7</sup> The high standard deviation value indicates that the variation from the average was large, again, due primarily to the difference between districts 1 and 4 in the proposed plan<sup>8</sup>.

In summary, of all the offered comparative plans, based upon Dr. Beveridge's deallocated 2000 CVAP, the proposed Modified Plan A for the Village of Port Chester has the highest values for: the value of and the decrease in the *minimum controlling population percentage*; the *average relative deviation* and *standard deviation* for population deviations; and the *average relative deviation* and *standard deviation* for vote weights.

**4.1. Citizen Voting Age Population (2000).** With respect to the citizenship data, there is a fundamental concept that needs to be understood in order to include the 2000 census CVAP as a standard of measurement for a districting plan. This concept involves two basic operational considerations: 1) the CVAP numbers are the results of a sample of the overall population; and 2) this information is only provided at the census geography level of the block group.

These two differences mean that this information is not strictly comparable to the population or voting age population numbers, which are both the result of an enumeration of the entire universe of residents (the so-called 100-percent count information). For the 2000 Census the CVAP numbers were asked of a sample of the entire population; on average, it was asked of 1 out of 6, or 17%, of the overall universe of housing units.

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<sup>7</sup> Note that the district with the value of 1.0 is included in the calculation of the average for convenience. Dropping it from the calculation would increase the average by some degree, the degree varying by the number of districts in the plan.

<sup>8</sup> Note that this calculation may be made using other means. For example, Dr. Morrison uses the terms one-person/1.7 vote and one-person/0.7 vote, referencing the deviation from 1.0. My calculation uses 1.0 as the minimum weight to assess the overvaluation of a vote.

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Also, the 2000 CVAP data were not released at the same time nor were they available at the same low level of census geography as were the POP and VAP numbers<sup>9</sup>. The so-called "PL94-171" datasets released by the Bureau contain population counts at the level of the census block, which is the molecular level for the census tabulation system. The CVAP numbers were only released later as a Special Tabulation and only at the next higher level, that of the block group<sup>10</sup>. Even then, as a Special Tabulation, it is subject to some suppression and rounding to maintain respondent privacy.

To arrive at CVAP numbers for districting, one of two choices must be made: a) either to use the block group as the indivisible building block for the plan, or, b) undertake an approximation of the CVAP numbers for each census block. The latter process is sometimes known as deallocation as it takes the total number of CVAP for a block group and allocates them to each census block via a deallocation factor. This factor is normally the census block's percentage of the block group's total population or total voting age population, depending upon the item to be distributed. However, this is just an approximation: because it is sample data there is no hard number of CVAP for each census block.

Without seeing the underlying information used by Dr. Beveridge it would be difficult to assess which factor was used for the deallocation: population, voting age population, or something else<sup>11</sup>.

An aspect of the deallocation process is that whatever factor is used for the distribution of the block group persons to the census blocks, this factor is generally applied in a consistent fashion to all census blocks in that block group. For example, assume there are two census blocks in block group 1, census block 1001 with 100 persons and census block 1005 with 50 persons. Assume that the block group total population is 1,000 persons: the deallocation percentage for census block 1001 is 10% (100/1000) and the deallocation percentage for census block 1005 is 5% (50/1000). It does not matter if there are variations between census block 1001 and census block 1005 with respect to any demographic factors: census block 1001 gets 10% of whatever is being deallocated (e.g., CVAP) and census block 1005 gets 5%. Theoretically, it is possible to modify this neutral deallocation by taking into account other factors, block-by-block, but these make for a more complicated process of deallocation.

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<sup>9</sup> The CVAP information for the 2000 census was not even available until December of 2002, the result of a Special Tabulation compiled upon request.

<sup>10</sup> Block groups are comprised of compact and contiguous census blocks in the same geographic area and contain a minimum of 600 persons (240 housing units) but may contain as many as a few thousand persons. Block groups are subdivisions of census tracts..

<sup>11</sup> Also, with respect to rounding: the Bureau rounds each summary of this information to the nearest 5 persons. This results in some small degree of error in the allocation process.

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Nevertheless, because of these aspects of the census CVAP tabulation, using them for districting presents some degree of systemic uncertainty.

**4.2. Post-Census CVAP Projections.** The same type of uncertainty mentioned above is also involved with any deallocation of any post-census projection of CVAP except there is an additional element to consider with respect to uncertainty. The Bureau does release annual estimates of the total population and it also releases periodic characteristics of demographic factors. From this information analysts can make their own approximations of the census voting age population. The annual population estimates are released for the higher levels of census geography: state, county, county subdivision and incorporated place. The type and availability of the demographic characteristics will vary. This information by county is normally released in March of the year following the estimate date of July 1. The latest release for this information is to be released during March of 2008.

However, there are no estimates and there are no projections of citizenship after the 2000 census from the Bureau of the Census at the level of the block group or census block. Analysts can use the information provided by the Bureau to create their own approximations of CVAP at the level for which the Bureau has released the underlying data, i.e., the higher levels of geography.

Thus, any estimates, projections, or, approximations of the CVAP for dates after the 2000 census for the geographic level of the block group reflects not only a more complicated process but also a leap of faith by the data analyst. Such information projected out in time and deallocated to blocks would be highly speculative and depend largely upon subjective assessment of several factors.

**4.3. Citizenship Status in the 2010 Census.** The degree to which this information will be available for the districting following the 2010 census should also be mentioned.

For the 2010 census, the long form, which has heretofore been the source of the socio-economic characteristic information, such as citizenship status, is to be replaced by the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS was designed to provide more current demographic characteristic information by releasing information on an annual basis rather than once a decade<sup>12</sup>. It uses an ongoing

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<sup>12</sup> The ACS also differs in mission compared to that of the long form. "The goals of the ACS are to: Provide federal, state, and local governments an information base for the administration and evaluation of government programs; Facilitate improvement of the 2010 Census by allowing the decennial census to focus on counting the population; Provide data users with timely demographic, housing, social, and economic statistics updated every year that can be compared



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survey and produces multi-year estimates for these characteristics. By 2010, the Bureau's plan is to have information available at the level of the block group for such information, using three-year averages for higher levels of geography and five-year averages for the lowest levels for which it will be available: the census tract and the block group. The long form sampled an average of 1 out of 6 housing units, roughly about 20 million units; the ACS is expected to sample about 3 million units each year.

There are differences between the operational aspects of the ACS versus the census long form that may affect the information available upon release.

- 1) Reference Dates: the reference dates are different: the long form was based upon a census date of April 1; the ACS is an ongoing survey over the entire year, and the multi-year rolling averages mean the timeframe is much longer;
- 2) Response Rates: the response rate for the ACS may be less than the census: the census is accompanied by widespread advertising and the concomitant focus of the American population; thus people are more likely to be expecting their census form in the mail; the ACS is still a new concept and as it is ongoing throughout the year such a focus may be difficult to create or maintain;
- 3) Non-Response Follow-up: the follow-up programs for non-response will be different: the determination as to what is a non-response for follow-up may be different as the census is concerned with the count and the ACS is concerned with the characteristics; also, there was an extensive on-the-ground follow-up for the census; the plan for the ACS is to rely upon telephone follow-up with some on-the-ground personal interviews but resources throughout the decade may be more of a problem with the ACS;
- 4) Imputation: the imputation rules will be different: the long form imputation had a larger universe from which to choose when questions were left blank; the ACS will rely upon a smaller universe, i.e.; only other units in the sample at the time of processing.

The annual release of multi-year rolling averages is bound to cause some confusion in using this information. As the numbers are all the result of sampling, there will be some variation in the discrete values, the so-called point estimates, with each release. The degree to which the point estimate changes from year to year may reflect actual changes in the demography, or, it could be due to the multiple samples used for the ACS in that geographic area.

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across states, communities, and population groups." See Census Bureau. American Community Survey: Operations Plan; Release 1, March 2003. Available on the internet at the following URL (visited March 2008): <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/OpsPlanfinal.pdf>.

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Moreover, due to combination of sample data from previous year into the multi-year rolling average, the ACS estimates may be affected by the highly mobile nature of the American people. For 2006, the Census Bureau reports that nearly 17% of the national population lived in a different house than they did just one year before<sup>13</sup>. This means that people who were interviewed but who no longer live in the area will still have their survey responses included in the data released for several years.

Additional areas of concern include a) the very nature of sampling means that variations from a full count may be more evident for demographic groups that are not very evenly distributed and/or for geographic areas with fewer persons; and b) the 2000 CVAP numbers were the result of a specific request from an outside group tabulating all long form responses; there is no guarantee this information will be available from the ACS data.

While it is too early to tell, there is reason to believe that using ACS data relating to citizenship status for the 2011-2012 apportionment cycle will be a more difficult process and is likely to be subject to varying interpretations as to what the appropriate numbers are for any plan drafting or plan review.

**5.1. Integrity of Block Groups.** As mentioned above, one way to minimize the degree to which the deallocation process affects the hypothetical distribution of the CVAP numbers to the component census blocks is to strive to maintain the integrity of the block group. In fact, I understand that Dr. Beveridge did offer a plan keeping block groups intact as one iteration of a proposed plan. But, as between the latest Original Plan A and the Modified Plan A, the integrity of the block group has been lessened.

The Modified Plan has more block groups that would be split (from 6 to 8) and there are more blocks affected by these splits. District 2 is the only district that has the same boundaries in both the Original and Modified plans. Otherwise, most of the block reassignment appears to have centered around district 4 which has now taken on the look of either a southpaw winding up for the pitch or a hockey goalie deflecting a high shot with his stick-hand pad. Thus, the purpose for the Modified Plan A could not have been to minimize any data uncertainty.

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<sup>13</sup> This represents 16.8% of the population 1 year and older. See the American Community Survey at <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

**5.2. The Original Plan vs. the Modified Plan:** There are several reasons why a modified plan could be offered to this court.

- a) As mentioned above, maintenance of the block group integrity appears to have not been one of these reasons.
- b) Improvement as to population deviations could be another reason, and while there was some reduction in the overall population deviation as between the plans, even a cursory review indicates that this deviation could probably have been reduced even further. For example, reassigning one block from district 3 to 2 would have decreased the overall range from 155 (3.34%) to 113 (2.43%); reassigning one additional block from district 2 to 5 would have decreased the overall range from 113 (2.43%) to 44 (0.95%). So, equal population alone was not a reason for the Modified Plan A<sup>14</sup>.
- c) Likewise, while compactness does not appear to be much of an issue overall, clearly the Modified Plan A did little to improve this. The average value for the seven measures provided by Dr. Beveridge was only improved on one, that of the Ehrenburg inscribed-circle measure.
- d) Nor is there any improvement in the degree to which the election precincts are kept intact. The Modified Plan A raised the number of split VTDS<sup>15</sup> from 7 to 8.
- e) I have no personal knowledge of any other local factors, e.g., the residence of any incumbents or candidates. However, counsel has informed me that the plaintiff-intervenor does *not* currently reside in district 4 of the Modified Plan A. So, this does not appear to have been a reason for the Modified Plan A.

In sum, the only difference between the Original Plan A and the Modified Plan A that seems obvious relates to the demographics at issue: according to Dr. Beveridge's deallocation of the 2000 CVAP, he reports an increase in the 2000 Hispanic CVAP percentage (HCVAP) for district 4, from just over 50% to 56.27%. These numbers would translate into a reported increase in a majority from single digits to 78 persons<sup>16</sup>.

<sup>14</sup> Note also that the calculations of the population deviations in Dr. Beveridge's "Exhibit 2" are incorrectly reported in the first sub-table because the signs are reversed. The district with the smallest number of persons is district 5: at 4,575 persons, this is a population deviation from the 4,645 ideal population of -70, or -1.5%. The district with the largest number of persons is District 3: at 4,730 persons, this is a population deviation from the 4,645 ideal population of +85, or +1.8%. Dr. Beveridge did not include any deviations for the other apportionment bases in this Exhibit.

<sup>15</sup> These are known as election districts in New York and as Voting Tabulation Districts, or VTDS, in census terminology.

<sup>16</sup> I have seen several sets of numbers for the "Original Plan": with the CVAP being reported as 1365 CVAP and 688 HCVAP (50.41% in Table 3); 1350 and 680 HCVAP (50.37% in Table 1: "Block

**5.3. Shifting Census Blocks & Vote Weight.** The countervailing aspect of this increase in the HCVAP is that it has also increased the differential in the vote weight equality as between the two districts with the extreme values for this measurement<sup>17</sup>.

Using Dr. Beveridge's deallocation of the 2000 CVAP numbers the shifts in these two districts between the Original Plan A and the Modified Plan A would be as follows. District 1 would lose some overall population (from 4,789 TPOP to 4,671 for -118 persons) and would also decrease in citizen voting age population (from 3,144 CVAP to 3,065 for -79 persons). District 4 would gain in overall population (from 4,574 TPOP to 4,639 for +65 persons) but would decrease in citizen voting age population (from 1,362 CVAP to 1,239 for -123 persons). Thus, based upon Dr. Beveridge's deallocation of the 2000 CVAP tabulation, the overall vote weight ratio would increase from 2.31 for the Original Plan A to 2.47 for the Modified Plan A<sup>18</sup>.

These numbers mean that the vote weight of a citizen of voting age in district 4 would be 147% larger than the vote weight of a citizen of voting age in district 1. Of course, applying this same calculation to the actual number of citizens of voting age who registered to vote or who voted yields an even larger imbalance in vote weight. Using the numbers from Dr. Morrison's revised report for the Modified Plan A<sup>19</sup> the comparable values are that the vote weight ratio would be 2.67 based upon registration and 5.58 based upon turnout in March 2007 election<sup>20</sup>.

**6.1 Summary.** If there is one lesson to be learned from the Reapportionment Revolution of the 1960s, it is this: just because everyone does apportionment in a similar manner does not mean anyone of them is doing apportionment in the correct manner. Just because every other plan offered by the federal government suffers from some degree of disparity in the distribution of citizens of voting age

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Group In-Tact" [sic]; 1362 CVAP and 688 HCVAP (50.51% in Exhibit F); and for each of these the HCVAP majority is calculated in single digits. This may account for slight variations in some calculations in various reports.

<sup>17</sup> Numbers for the Original Plan from Dr. Beveridge's, Exhibit F.

<sup>18</sup> This is calculated using the two CVAP numbers for the Original Plan A: district 1's 3,144 with district 4's 1,362 and the two CVAP numbers for the Modified Plan A: district 1's 3,065 with district 4's 1,239.

<sup>19</sup> See Morrison Report, Revised May 11, 2007, Tables 4& 5 at p.23. Note that the tables provided by Dr. Morrison did not account for a small percentage of the overall universe of registrants or voters, about 2%, due to geographic cross-referencing of the list of registrants and voters.

<sup>20</sup> By way of comparison, Dr. Morrison's numbers for the Original Plan indicate that for turnout in the November 2006 election the vote weight ratio would be 3.67.

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does not mean that any of these plans were drawn to equalize the opportunity of all citizens to participate in the political process by the equal weighting of their votes.

The proposed plan for the Village of Port Chester would create a situation in which the vote of a citizen of voting age in district 4 would have a very high valuation in comparison to other districts in the plan: the vote of a citizen in district 4 could be worth at least 2, or 3 times, the vote of a citizen of voting age in district 1, whose citizens would have their votes substantially devalued. Surely, this can not be what the Supreme Court intended when it changed the political landscape by seeking to implement the constitutional goal of “fair and effective representation”.

## Bensen Rebuttal Report: Appendix, page 1

**7.1. Appendix.** Accompanying this report are a few tables summarizing this information mentioned in the report. These include:

- 1) Selected Population Summary Factors for Modified Plan A [Table 11];
- 2) Population Summary Report for Modified Plan A from Maptitude;
- 3) Summary of Plan Factors for All Offered Comparative Plans;
- 4) Apportionment Population and Vote Weight: Village of Port Chester;
- 5) Map of Port Chester Modified Plan A with HVAP by Census Block;
- 6) Map of Port Chester Modified Plan A with District Outline.

**7.1.1. Selected Population Summary Factors for Modified Plan A [Table 11];**

This is a table compiled in a format similar to that compiled by Dr. Beveridge for the offered comparative plans. However, as there was no table presenting comparable information for the Modified Plan A for Port Chester, I took the appropriate information from Dr. Beveridge's "Exhibit 2" of his declaration and formatted it in like manner making the appropriate calculations. This facilitates comparison of the Modified Plan A with the offered comparative plans by providing information not provided for Modified Plan A.

**7.1.2. Population Summary Report for Modified Plan A from Maptitude**

**Software:** This is the report generated by the Maptitude for Redistricting software for the Modified Plan A. It merely illustrates all the standard measurements readily available to the plan drafter with this software.

**7.1.3. Summary of Plan Factors for All Offered Comparative Plans:** This is a table accompanied by three charts. This information was compiled by me from the district-level population and citizen voting age numbers provided in Dr. Beveridge's "Exhibit 3" of his declaration.

The table summarizes the plan summary statistics for each of the offered comparative plans Dr. Beveridge included in his declaration. The first page summarizes these factors across the page for each plan down the page. The second page indicates the lowest and highest value for these indicators. The charts summarize selected factors for all plans.

**Column A:** The plan, the number of members elected by district and the number of members to 'control' the body, or chamber, or delegation. Note that for the local plans the number for control is set to 3 for comparative purposes. See the footnote in section 3.3 Minimum Controlling of my report.

**Column B:** Designates whether the information in the remaining columns is based upon the apportionment base of the total population count or the citizens of voting age population approximation provided by Dr. Beveridge. The Differences column is merely a comparison of the TPOP

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- with the CVAP values. In every case aside from Column D this is just a subtraction.
- Column C: Indicates the value for the factor identified at the top of the column or, for the Differences line, the absolute difference.
- Column D: For the Differences line, this is the relative difference between the Controlling Population for TPOP and the Controlling Population for CVAP.
- Column E: The Overall Range for the population deviation, for each apportionment base.
- Column F: The Average Relative Deviation for the population deviation, for each apportionment base.
- Column G: The Standard Deviation for the population deviation, for each apportionment base.
- Column H: The Overall Range for the vote weight, for each apportionment base.
- Column I: The Average Relative Deviation for the vote weight, for each apportionment base.
- Column J: The Standard Deviation for the vote weight, for each apportionment base.

Chart 1. Minimum Controlling Population, TPOP vs. CVAP: This chart illustrates the values for each plan for the minimum percentage of the population that could 'control' a majority of the chamber or body, or 3 members for the 6 member boards. A reference line is added to compare with 50%. The solid (orange) bar indicates the percentage for TPOP and the diagonal patterned bars indicate the percentage for CVAP. For example, this chart illustrates that the minimum controlling percentage for the Congressional Delegation (first bars on the left) was 51.72% for TPOP and about 46.72% for CVAP. The corresponding values for the proposed plan for Port Chester are on the right hand side of the charts: just under 49.54% for TPOP and about 38.68% for CVAP.

Chart 2. Relative Deviation, Average & Standard Deviation, CVAP: This chart illustrates the average and standard deviations for the population deviation based upon CVAP as the apportionment base. For example, for Congress, the bars on the left hand side of the chart illustrate about a 10.28% average deviation and about a 6.29% standard deviation. For the Port Chester proposed plan, the corresponding values on the right hand side of the chart are 22.63% and 15.46%.

Chart 3. Vote Weight (value above 1.0 minimum), Average & Standard Deviation, CVAP: This chart illustrates the third panel of the table, those columns on the right hand side of page 1. The vote weight bar is adjusted by subtracting 1.0 (the minimum value) in order to show the comparative values for both indicators. For example, for Congress, again, for the bars on the left hand side of the chart, the average of all districts for the vote weight is 1.16 with a

## Bensen Rebuttal Report: Appendix, page 3

standard deviation of 0.16. For the proposed plan for Port Chester, again, at the right hand side of the chart, the corresponding values are 1.44 average and 0.55 standard deviation.

### **7.1.4. Apportionment Population and Vote Weight: Village of Port Chester:**

This appendix item includes two separate sets of tables and charts, one for the plan based upon TPOP and the other for CVAP. The first page of each set summarizes the statistics for the entire plan; the second and third pages are charts illustrating these factors; and the remaining pages detail the district-level information to indicate how the measurements were determined.

Each table includes three panels of information, all derived from the district-level detail of the apportionment population. The first panel, on the left hand side of the page, indicates the apportionment population by district, in district order. It also accumulates this population merely as a check on the data. The second panel, in the middle of the page, includes the apportionment population but arranges it from the smallest number to the largest number in order to calculate the minimum controlling population. The third panel, on the right hand side of the page, indicates the apportionment population with the calculation of the deviation and the vote weight (the column farthest to the right after the dotted vertical lines). Some of this information is included in the first appendix table summarizing all plans.

The first chart illustrates the distribution of the population by arranging all districts from the district with the largest negative deviation (smallest number of apportionment persons) to the district with the largest positive deviation (largest number of apportionment persons). The second chart illustrates the distribution of the vote weight amongst all districts arranged in district order.

For example, the charts for the TPOP apportionment base illustrate that the overall range of population deviation isn't very large and that the overall range for the vote weight is likewise not very large. The charts for the CVAP apportionment base illustrate that the degree to which the deviation based upon CVAP is considerably larger and the vote weight charts illustrates that the large overall range is largely due to the disparity between the extreme districts.

**7.1.5. Map of Port Chester Modified Plan with HVAP by Census Block:** This map illustrates the block-level distribution of persons who are Hispanic and of Voting Age (HVAP) as a percentage of the overall population in that block. This information is derived from the 100-percent count of the population as released in the PL94-171 datasets.



## Bensen Rebuttal Report: Appendix, page 4

The darker, or redder, shading indicates a higher concentration of HVAP in that block. The census blocks with the darkest shading are over 50% HVAP. The number in the census block is the total population.

Overlaid on this map are streets and the district boundaries for the proposed plan, Modified Plan A, for the Village of Port Chester. The additional streets on the upper left hand side of the map indicate merely than one VTD (election precinct, called an election district in New York State) covers a portion of the Village of Port Chester<sup>1</sup>. Otherwise, blocks without shading, and within the limits of the Village, had no population according to the census counts.

The table at the bottom of the map summarizes a few demographic factors for the proposed plan, Modified Plan A, which are generally comparable with some of the information listed in Dr. Beveridge's "Exhibit 2" of his declaration (the first two sub-tables) and are used to verify the plan comparison. The reader will note two differences in this regard. First, due to rounding, the ideal apportionment population is 4,644.5, which may be rounded up or down, or not at all, and thus some figures may be off by 1 person. Second, for some reason, the deviations in the Dr. Beveridge's "Exhibit 2" are calculated in exactly the opposite of standard practice, which was probably just an oversight that didn't get corrected before filing. Thus Dr. Beveridge's deviations should have the signs reversed. Note also that many percentage values are listed to two decimal points: this is merely the standard manner in which the districting software reports this information.

**7.1.6. Map of Port Chester Modified Plan with District Outline:** This map is just a reference map to more easily review each district overall without any underlying reference points. Note that the blank area to the right of the map is unassigned water geography.

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<sup>1</sup> This VTD is a geographic approximation of the combination of two election precincts (19 and 26); only the 19th includes the Village of Port Chester for elections.

**Table 11. Village of Port Chester. Proposed Districts: Modified Plan A. Population and CVAP Deviation**

Number of districts: 6

[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[F]	[G]
Proposed District	Total Population	Population Deviation	% Population Deviation	Total Citizens of Voting Age	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation
<i>Dst.</i>	<i>TPOP</i>	<i>AbsDev</i> <i>TPOP</i>	<i>RelDev</i> <i>TPOP</i>	<i>CVAP</i>	<i>AbsDev</i> <i>CVAP</i>	<i>RelDev</i> <i>CVAP</i>
1	4,671	26	0.56	3,065	735	31.55
2	4,592	(53)	(1.14)	2,964	634	27.21
3	4,730	85	1.83	2,182	(148)	(6.35)
4	4,639	(6)	(0.13)	1,239	(1,091)	(46.82)
5	4,575	(70)	(1.51)	2,543	213	9.14
6	4,660	15	0.32	1,987	(343)	(14.72)
Total	27,867	(3)	(0.06)	13,980	0	0.00
Ideal	4,645	(0)	(0.00)	2,330	0	0.00
Average	4,644.5	(1)	(0.01)	2,330.0	0	(0.00)
Low	4,575	(70)	(1.51)	1,239	(1,091)	(46.82)
High	4,730	85	1.83	3,065	735	31.55
Range	155	155	3.34	1,826	1,826	78.37

**Total Population Deviation**

**3.34**

**Total CVAP Deviation**

**78.37**

Lowest	Highest
<b><u>(1.51)</u></b>	<b><u>1.83</u></b>
<b><u>(46.82)</u></b>	<b><u>31.55</u></b>

Plan: nyportc\_modifiedplana\_hc04  
 Plan Type:  
 Administrator:  
 User:

## Population Summary Report

Tuesday March 4, 2008

12:30 PM

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DISTRICT	Population	DEVIATION	% DEVN.
1	4,671	26	0.56
2	4,592	-53	-1.14
3	4,730	85	1.83
4	4,639	-6	-0.13
5	4,575	-70	-1.51
6	4,660	15	0.32

---

Total Population: 27,867  
 Ideal District Population: 4,645

### Summary Statistics

Population Range: 4,575 to 4,730  
 Ratio Range: 1.03  
 Absolute Range: -70 to 85  
 Absolute Overall Range: 155.00  
 Relative Range: -1.51% to 1.83%  
 Relative Overall Range: 3.34%  
 Absolute Mean Deviation: 42.50  
 Relative Mean Deviation: 0.91%  
 Standard Deviation: 56.34

## Summary of Plan Factors for Offered Comparative Plans

Shaded boxes indicate the largest value.

[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]		[F]		[G]		[H]		[I]	[J]
				Minimum Controlling Population	# Diff. % Diff.	Range	Average	Relative Deviation	StDev	Range	Average		
<b>Congress: U.S. House</b> 29 members, 15 to control	TPOP	51.72		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	
	CVAP	46.72		41.47	10.28	6.29	6.29	0.57	1.16	0.16	1.16	0.16	
	Differences	-5.00	-9.67	41.47	10.28	6.29	6.29	0.57	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	
<b>State Senate</b> 62 members, 32 to control	TPOP	50.50		9.78	2.22	1.55	1.55	0.10	1.05	0.03	1.05	0.03	
	CVAP	47.15		63.07	9.56	7.20	7.20	1.03	1.26	0.18	1.26	0.18	
	Differences	-3.35	-6.63	53.29	7.34	5.65	5.65	0.93	0.21	0.15	0.21	0.15	
<b>State Assembly</b> 150 members, 76 to control	TPOP	49.35		9.43	2.67	1.39	1.39	0.10	1.05	0.03	1.05	0.03	
	CVAP	43.94		75.79	14.53	8.38	8.38	1.59	1.28	0.27	1.28	0.27	
	Differences	-5.41	-10.96	66.36	11.86	6.99	6.99	1.49	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.24	
<b>New York City Council</b> 51 members, 26 to control	TPOP	49.39		9.99	3.21	1.49	1.49	0.11	1.05	0.04	1.05	0.04	
	CVAP	44.30		74.54	13.40	10.43	10.43	1.20	1.41	0.26	1.41	0.26	
	Differences	-5.09	-10.31	64.55	10.19	8.94	8.94	1.09	0.36	0.22	0.36	0.22	
<b>Westchester County Legislature</b> 17 members, 9 to control	TPOP	52.31		5.22	1.26	0.88	0.88	0.05	1.03	0.02	1.03	0.02	
	CVAP	49.50		38.73	7.43	5.63	5.63	0.52	1.14	0.12	1.14	0.12	
	Differences	-2.81	-5.37	33.51	6.17	4.75	4.75	0.47	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.10	
<b>City of Yonkers Council</b> 6 members, 3 to control	TPOP	49.07		7.54	1.98	1.51	1.51	0.08	1.03	0.03	1.03	0.03	
	CVAP	42.98		48.17	14.04	9.07	9.07	0.64	1.27	0.24	1.27	0.24	
	Differences	-6.09	-12.41	40.63	12.06	7.56	7.56	0.56	0.24	0.21	0.24	0.21	
<b>City of New Rochelle Council</b> 6 members, 3 to control	TPOP	48.79		6.46	2.42	0.90	0.90	0.07	1.03	0.03	1.03	0.03	
	CVAP	45.62		40.11	9.52	8.52	8.52	0.52	1.19	0.18	1.19	0.18	
	Differences	-3.17	-6.50	33.65	7.10	7.62	7.62	0.45	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.15	
<b>Village of Port Chester</b> 6 members, 3 to control	TPOP	49.54		3.34	0.92	0.68	0.68	0.03	1.02	0.01	1.02	0.01	
	CVAP	38.68		78.37	22.63	15.46	15.46	1.47	1.44	0.55	1.44	0.55	
	Differences	-10.86	-21.92	75.03	21.71	14.78	14.78	1.44	0.42	0.54	0.42	0.54	

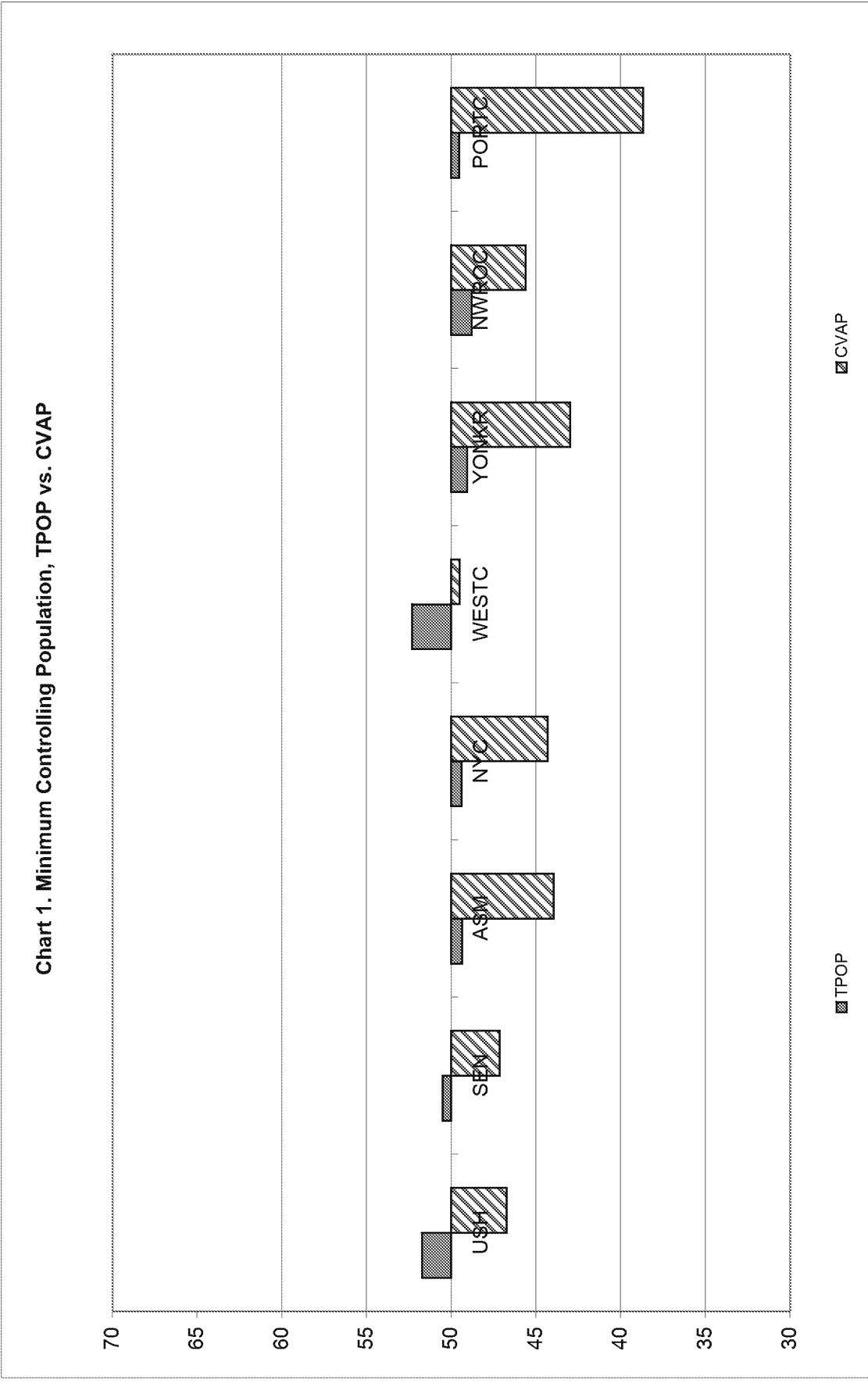
### Summary of Plan Factors for Offered Comparative Plans

[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[F]	[G]	[H]	[I]	[J]
	Minimum Controlling Population			Relative Deviation		Vote Weight			
	Values	# Diff.	% Diff.	Range	Average	StDev	Range	Average	StDev
<b>Summary for CVAP-related factors:</b>									
Minimum of Above	TPOP CVAP	0.00 38.73	0.00 7.43	0.00 5.63	0.00 7.43	0.00 5.63	0.00 0.52	1.00 1.14	0.00 0.12
Maximum of Above	TPOP CVAP	9.99 78.37	3.21 22.63	1.55 15.46	3.21 22.63	1.55 15.46	0.11 1.59	1.05 1.44	0.04 0.55
Largest Difference	Differences	-10.86	-21.92	14.78	21.71	14.78	1.49	0.42	0.54

Maximum cases are highlighted for the factors outlined by double boxes above.

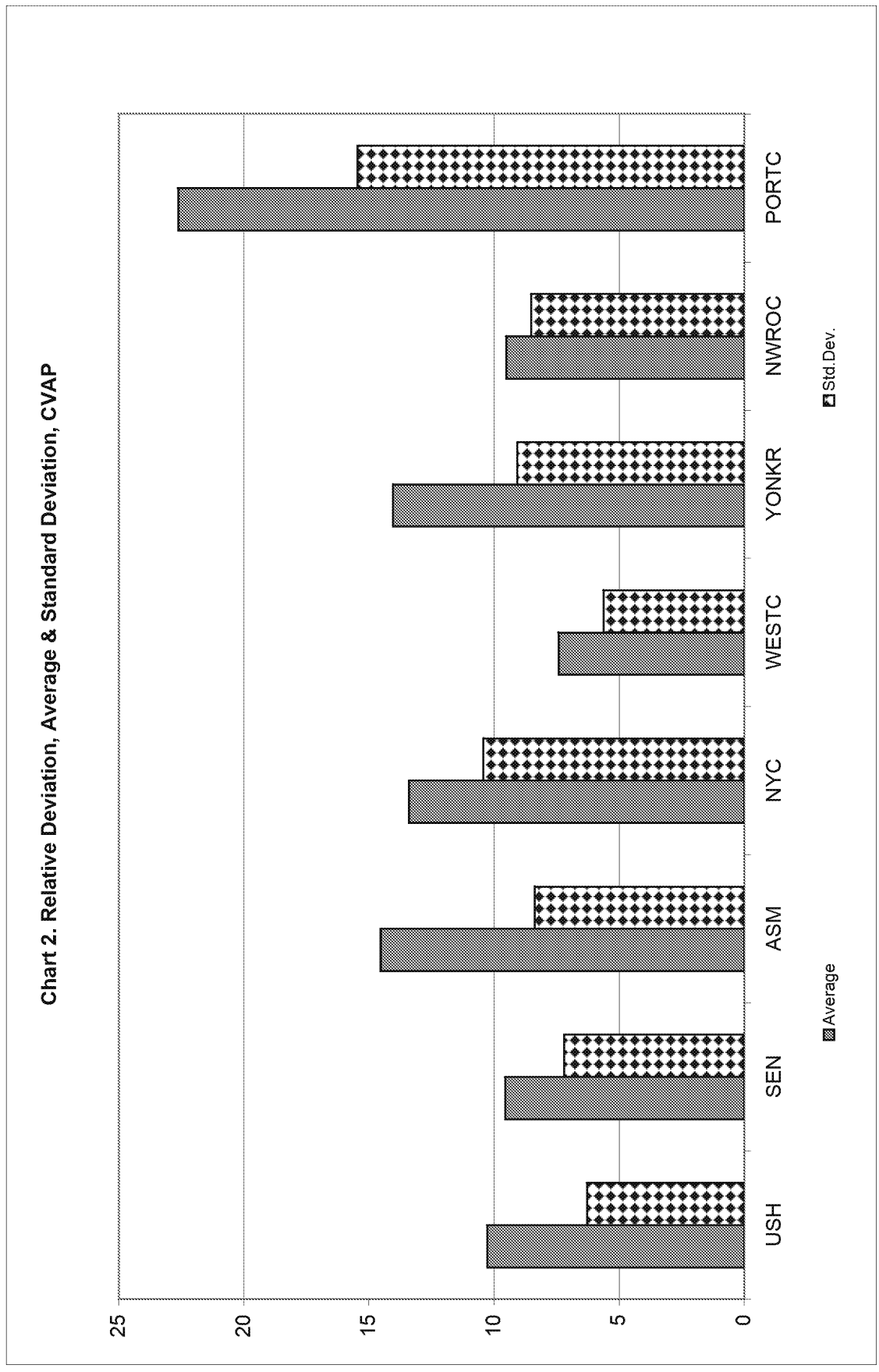
To facilitate comparison for the calculation of the Minimum Controlling Population, the number of members for control has been placed at 3 for each of the local bodies with 6 members (Yonkers, New Rochelle, and Port Chester). Actual control may vary.

# Summary of Plan Factors for Offered Comparative Plans

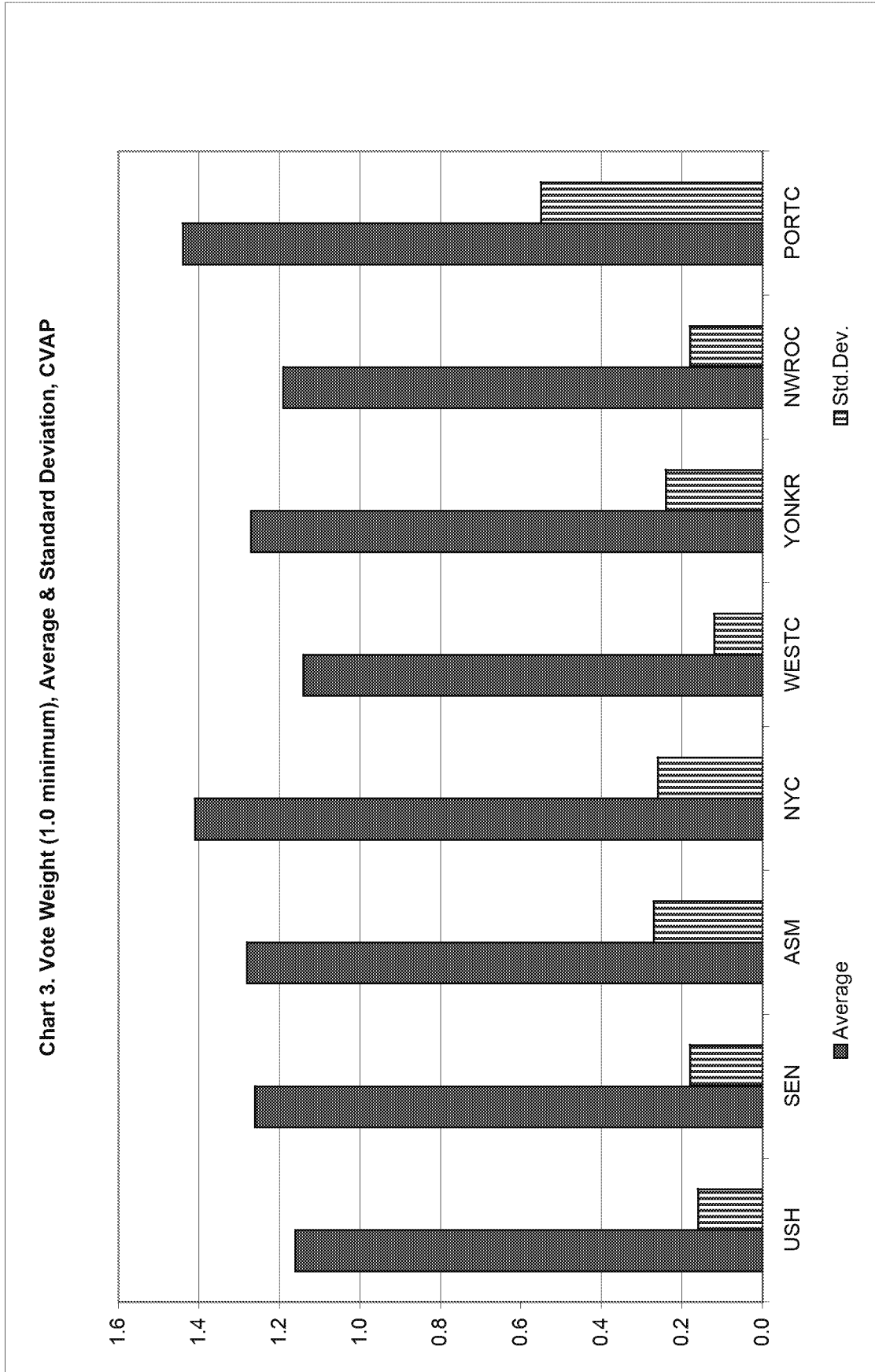


The horizontal reference line (at 50%) is to illustrate the difference from 50% for the two apportionment bases.

### Summary of Plan Factors for Offered Comparative Plans



### Summary of Plan Factors for Offered Comparative Plans



Note: Vote Weight bars have a minimum of value of 1.0.



Apportionment Population and Vote Weight

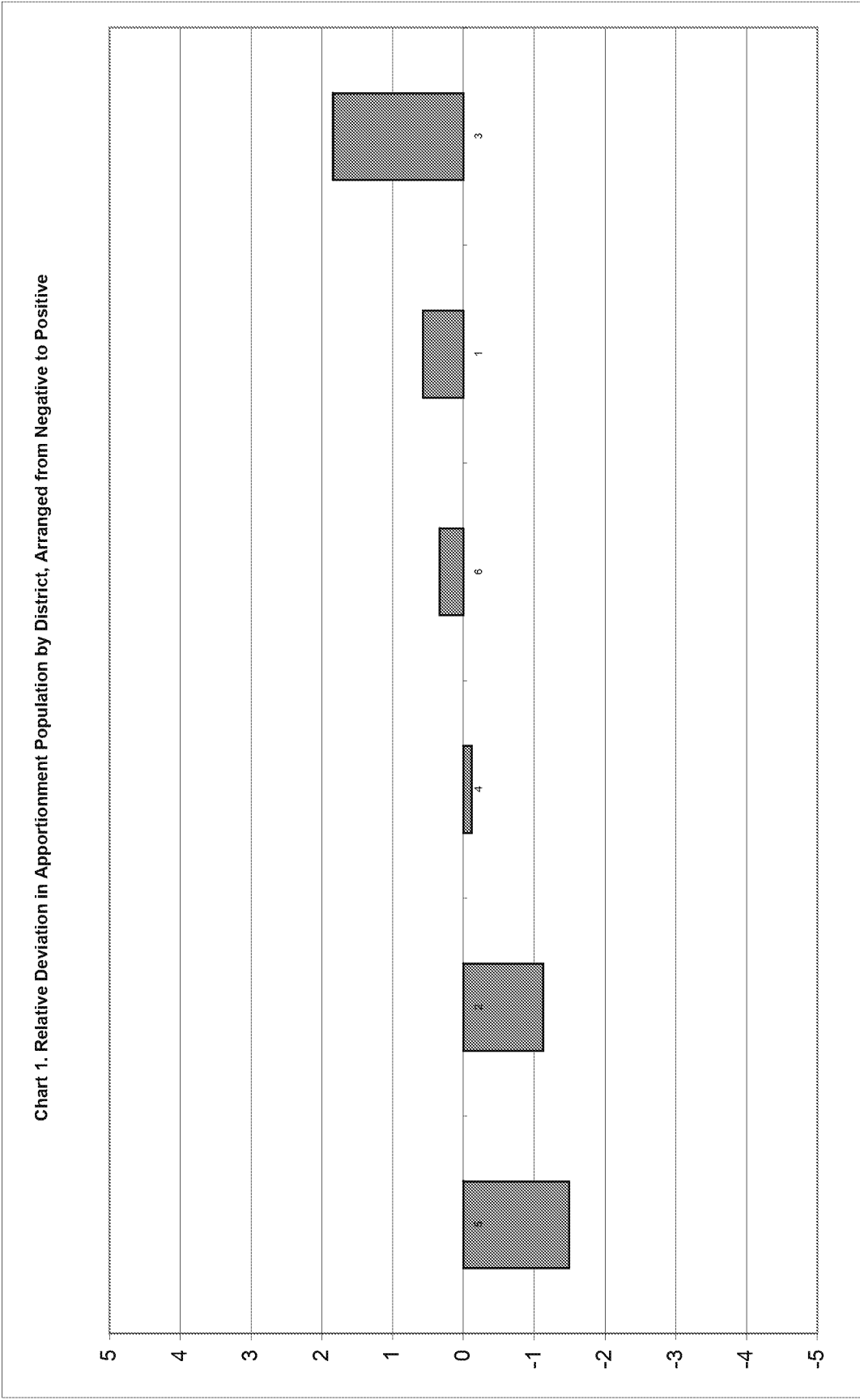
Total Population (2000)  
Village of Port Chester Trustees

Source: Beveridge declaration, Feb. 7, 2008, "Exhibit 2".

Summary of Plan, District Detail Follows														
[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[F]	[G]	[H]	[I]	[J]	[K]	[L]	[M]	[N]	[O]
Panel 1			Panel 2			Panel 3								
District Order			Ranked by App.Pop., Low to High			Deviation and Vote Weight					Vote			
District	% of Cumulative Total	Total App.Pop.	% of Cumulative Total	Total App.Pop.	District	% of Cumulative Total	Total App.Pop.	Dst. Pop.	Base	Dev#	Dev%	Dev%	Weight	
Sum	27,867	100.0	27,867	100.00	0	0	27,867	0	27,867	0	0.00	0.00	1.00	
Number of districts:	6		Minimum Controlling Pop.	49.54			4,645	0	4,645	0	0.00	0.00	1.00	
Number for Control:	3		Abs. difference from 50.0% is	-0.46			4,575	(70)	4,575	(70)	(1.50)	(1.50)	1.03	
Mayor Elected At-Large							4,730	86	4,730	86	1.84	1.84	0.03	
							155	155	155	155	3.34	3.34	1.02	
							4,645	43	4,645	43	0.92	0.92	0.01	
							56	32	56	32	0.68	0.68	1.03	
							1.03	1.23	1.03	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.03	

### Apportionment Population and Vote Weight

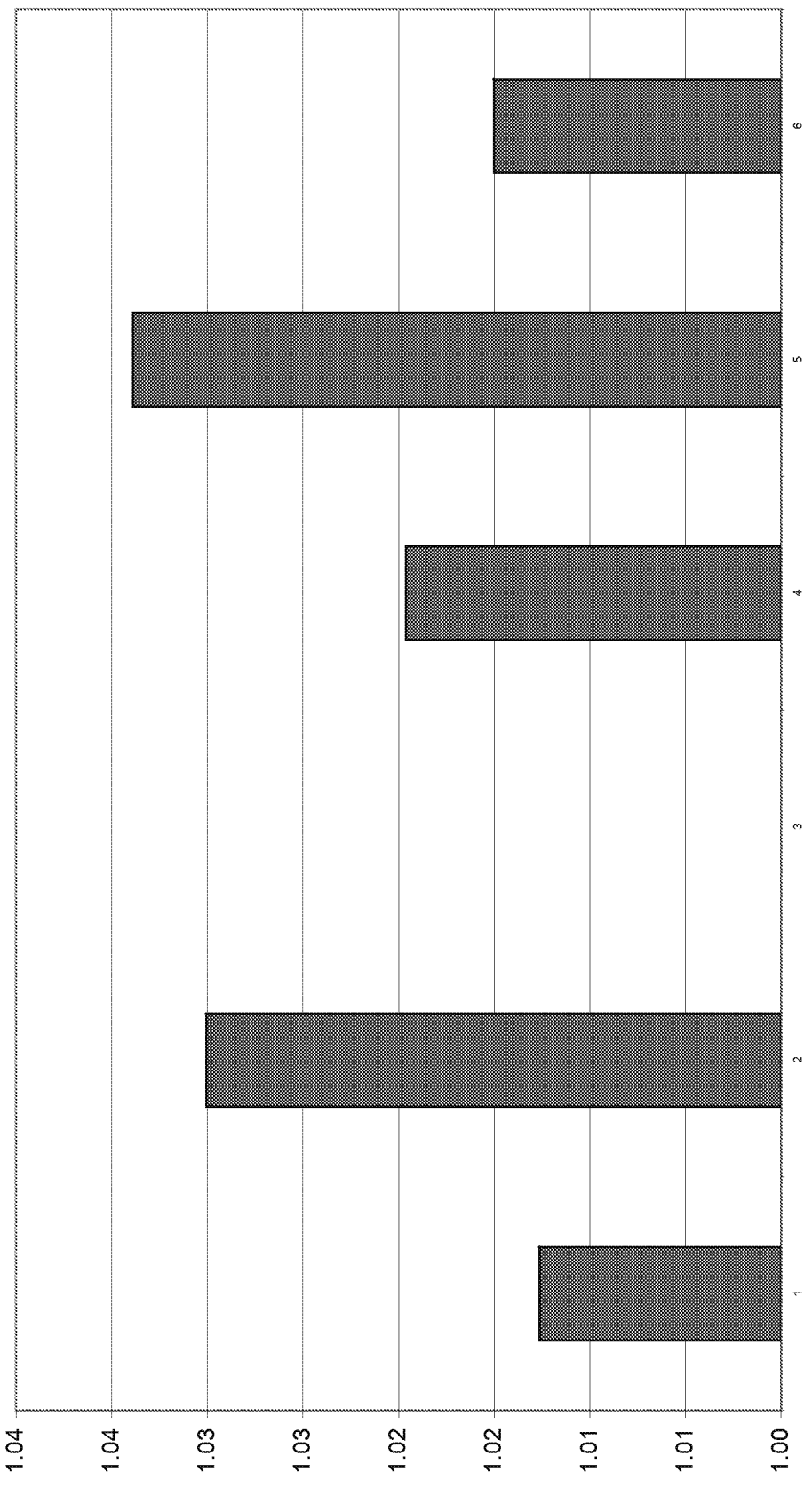
### Total Population (2000) Village of Port Chester Trustees



Apportionment Population and Vote Weight

Total Population (2000)  
Village of Port Chester Trustees

Chart 2. Vote Weight by District from Panel 3, Arranged in District Order



[mcp\_portc3mem\_tpop2000\_test22.xls, page 3]

Apportionment Population and Vote Weight

Total Population (2000)  
Village of Port Chester Trustees

Notes:

- 1) Box below in Panel 2 indicates the Minimum Controlling Population: i.e., the smallest percentage that could elect a majority.
- 2) Districts highlighted below in Panel 3 are those with the smallest and largest vote weight.

[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[F]	[G]	[H]	[I]	[J]	[K]	[L]	[M]	[N]	[O]	
<b>District Detail</b>															
<b>Panel 1</b>															
<b>District Order</b>															
District	% of	Cumulative Total													
Dst. App.Pop.	Total	App.Pop.	Pct.												
1	4,671	16.76	16.76												
2	4,592	16.48	33.24												
3	4,730	16.97	50.21												
4	4,639	16.65	66.86												
5	4,575	16.42	83.28												
6	4,660	16.72	100.00												
<b>Panel 2</b>															
<b>Ranked by App.Pop., Low to High</b>															
District	% of	Cumulative Total													
Dst. App.Pop.	Total	App.Pop.	Pct.												
5	4,575	16.42	16.42												
2	4,592	16.48	32.90												
4	4,639	16.65	49.54												
6	4,660	16.72	66.26												
1	4,671	16.76	83.03												
3	4,730	16.97	100.00												
<b>District Detail</b>															
<b>Panel 2</b>															
<b>Ranked by App.Pop., Low to High</b>															
District	% of	Cumulative Total													
Dst. App.Pop.	Total	App.Pop.	Pct.												
5	4,575	16.42	16.42												
2	4,592	16.48	32.90												
4	4,639	16.65	49.54												
6	4,660	16.72	66.26												
1	4,671	16.76	83.03												
3	4,730	16.97	100.00												
<b>District Detail</b>															
<b>Panel 3</b>															
<b>Deviation and Vote Weight</b>															
Dst. Pop.Base	Dev#	Dev%													
1	4,671	27	0.57												
2	4,592	(53)	(1.13)												
3	4,730	86	1.84												
4	4,639	(6)	(0.12)												
5	4,575	(70)	(1.50)												
6	4,660	16	0.33												
<b>District Detail</b>															
<b>Panel 3</b>															
<b>Deviation and Vote Weight</b>															
Dst. Pop.Base	Dev#	Dev%													
1	4,671	27	0.57												
2	4,592	(53)	(1.13)												
3	4,730	86	1.84												
4	4,639	(6)	(0.12)												
5	4,575	(70)	(1.50)												
6	4,660	16	0.33												

Apportionment Population and Vote Weight

Citizen Voting Age Population (2000\*)  
Village of Port Chester Trustees

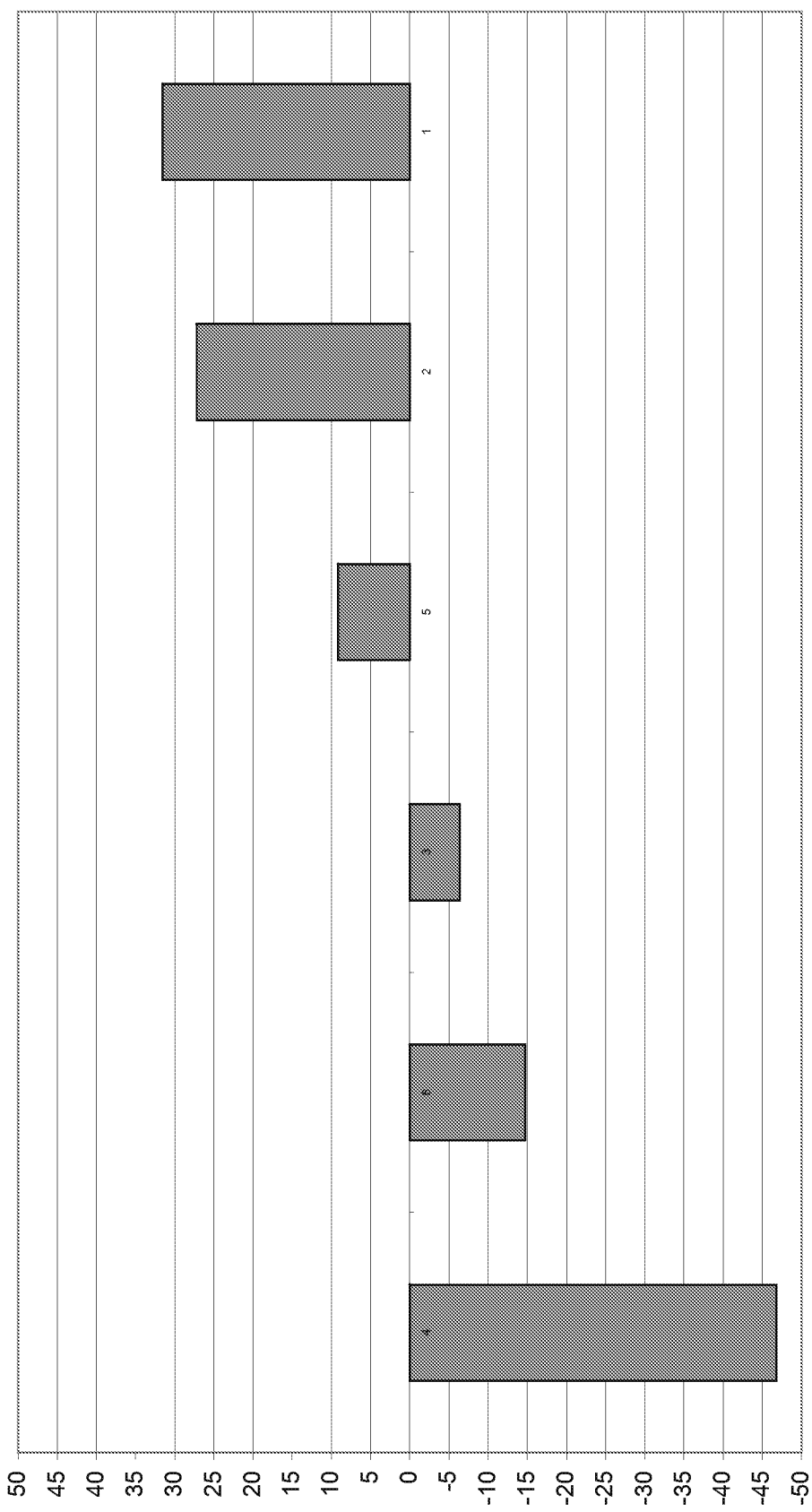
Citizen Voting Age Population (2000\*) Source: Beveridge declaration, Feb. 7, 2008, "Exhibit 2".

Summary of Plan, District Detail Follows															
[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[F]	[G]	[H]	[I]	[J]	[K]	[L]	[M]	[N]	[O]	
Panel 1			Panel 2			Panel 3			Deviations and Vote Weight			Vote Weight			
District Order			Ranked by App.Pop., Low to High			Deviations and Vote Weight			Deviations and Vote Weight			Vote Weight			
District	% of Cumulative Total	District	% of Cumulative Total	District	% of Cumulative Total	District	% of Cumulative Total	District	% of Cumulative Total	District	% of Cumulative Total	District	% of Cumulative Total	District	% of Cumulative Total
Dst. App.Pop.	Total App.Pop.	Pct.	Dst. App.Pop.	Total App.Pop.	Pct.	Dst. App.Pop.	Total App.Pop.	Pct.	Dst. App.Pop.	Total App.Pop.	Pct.	Dev#	Dev%	Dev#	Dev%
Sum	13,980	100.0	13,980	100.00	0	13,980	100.00	0	13,980	100.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Number of districts:	6		Minimum Controlling Pop.	38.68		Minimum Controlling Pop.	38.68		Min	1,239	(1,091)	(46.82)			1.00
Number for Control:	3		Abs. difference from 50.0% is	-11.32		Abs. difference from 50.0% is	-11.32		Max	3,065	735	31.55			2.47
<b>Mayor Elected At-Large</b>															
									Rng	1,826	1,826	78.37			1.47
									Avg	2,330	527	22.63			1.44
									StDev	681	360	15.46			0.55
									Ratio	2.47	0.67	0.67			2.47

# Apportionment Population and Vote Weight

## Citizen Voting Age Population (2000\*) Village of Port Chester Trustees

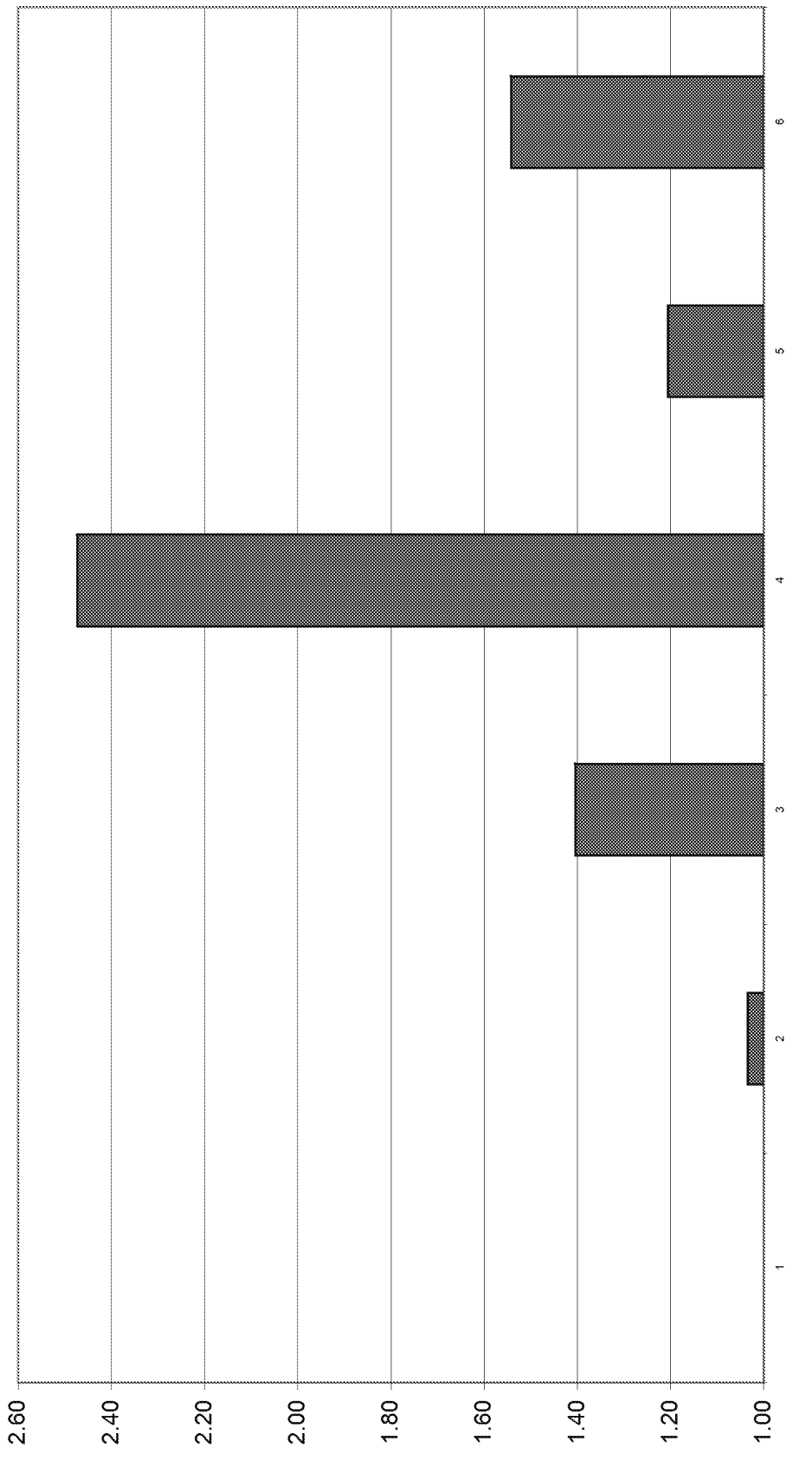
Chart 1. Relative Deviation in Apportionment Population by District, Arranged from Negative to Positive



# Apportionment Population and Vote Weight

## Citizen Voting Age Population (2000\*) Village of Port Chester Trustees

Chart 2. Vote Weight by District from Panel 3, Arranged in District Order



# Apportionment Population and Vote Weight

## Citizen Voting Age Population (2000\*) Village of Port Chester Trustees

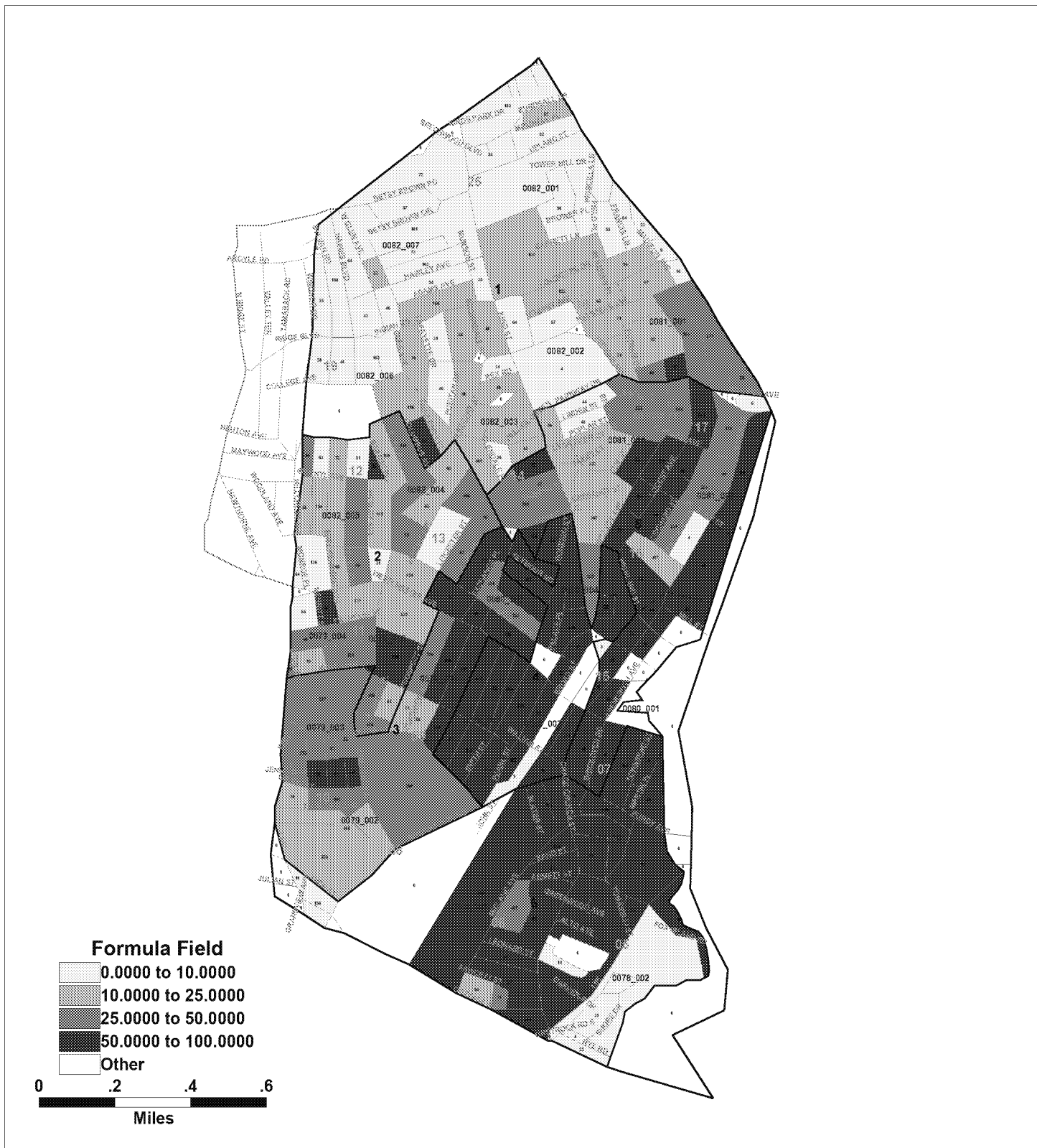
**Notes:**

- 1) Box below in Panel 2 indicates the Minimum Controlling Population: i.e., the smallest percentage that could elect a majority.
- 2) Districts highlighted below in Panel 3 are those with the smallest and largest vote weight.

[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[F]	[G]	[H]	[I]	[J]	[K]	[L]	[M]	[N]	[O]
<b>District Detail</b>														
<b>Panel 1</b>														
<b>District Order</b>														
District	% of	Cumulative Total												
Dst. App.Pop.	Total	App.Pop.	Pct.											
1	3,065	21.92	21.92											
2	2,964	21.20	43.13											
3	2,182	15.61	58.73											
4	1,239	8.86	67.60											
5	2,543	18.19	85.79											
6	1,987	14.21	100.00											
<b>Panel 2</b>														
<b>Ranked by App.Pop., Low to High</b>														
District	% of	Cumulative Total												
Dst. App.Pop.	Total	App.Pop.	Pct.											
4	1,239	8.86	8.86											
6	1,987	14.21	23.08											
3	2,182	15.61	38.68											
5	2,543	18.19	56.87											
2	2,964	21.20	78.08											
1	3,065	21.92	100.00											
<b>District Detail</b>														
<b>Panel 2</b>														
<b>Ranked by App.Pop., Low to High</b>														
District	% of	Cumulative Total												
Dst. App.Pop.	Total	App.Pop.	Pct.											
4	1,239	8.86	8.86											
6	1,987	14.21	23.08											
3	2,182	15.61	38.68											
5	2,543	18.19	56.87											
2	2,964	21.20	78.08											
1	3,065	21.92	100.00											
<b>District Detail</b>														
<b>Panel 3</b>														
<b>Deviation and Vote Weight</b>														
Dst. Pop.Base	Dev#	Dev%	Vote Weight											
1	3,065	735	31.55											
2	2,964	634	27.21											
3	2,182	(148)	(6.35)											
4	1,239	(1,091)	(46.82)											
5	2,543	213	9.14											
6	1,987	(343)	(14.72)											
<b>District Detail</b>														
<b>Panel 3</b>														
<b>Deviation and Vote Weight</b>														
Dst. Pop.Base	Dev#	Dev%	Vote Weight											
1	3,065	735	31.55											
2	2,964	634	27.21											
3	2,182	(148)	(6.35)											
4	1,239	(1,091)	(46.82)											
5	2,543	213	9.14											
6	1,987	(343)	(14.72)											



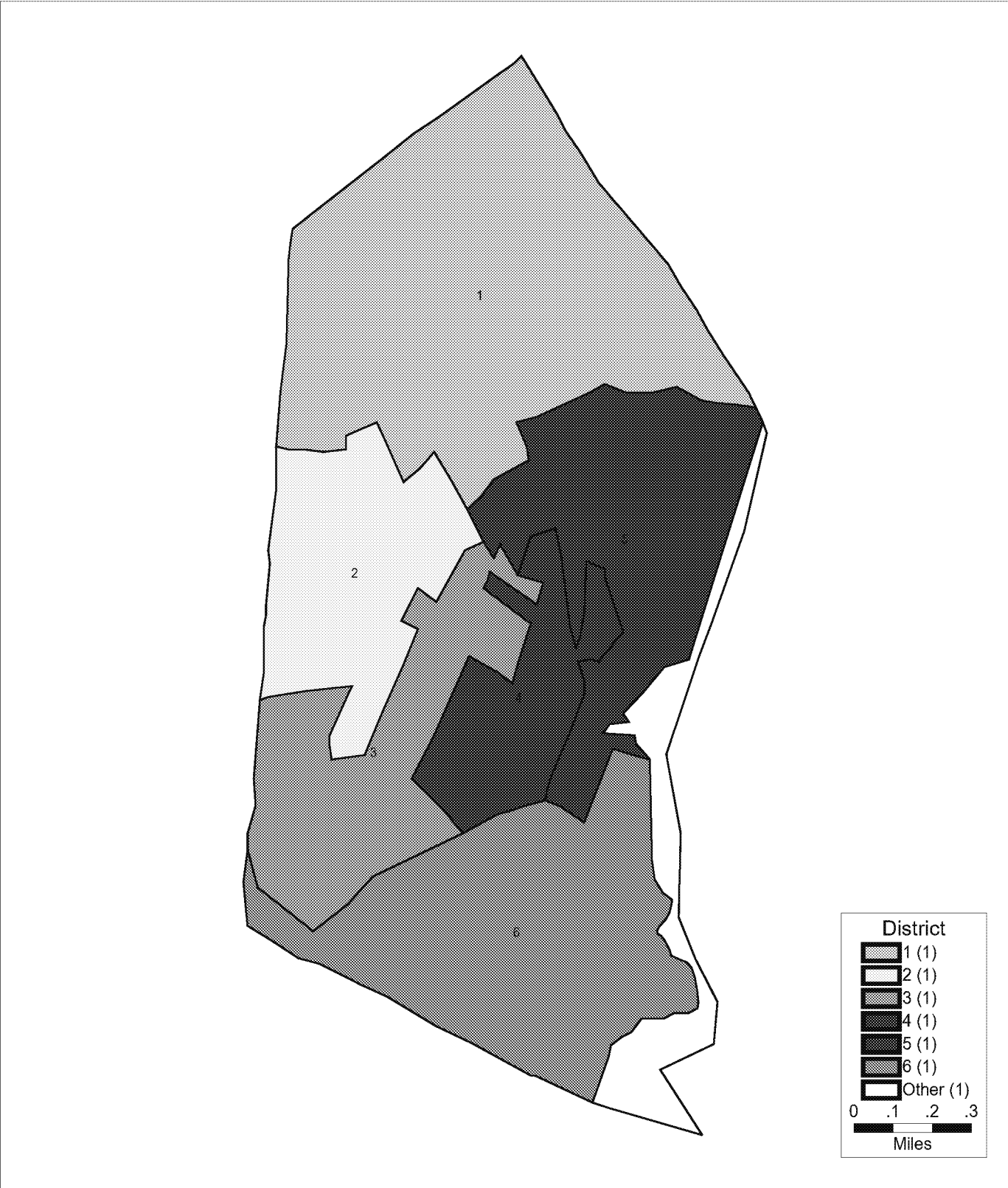
# Port Chester; Modified Plan A; HVAP% by Census Block



District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	Hispanic Origin	% Hispanic Origin	18+_Pop	% 18+_Pop	H18+_Pop	% H18+_Pop
	0	-4,645	-100%	0	--	0	--	0	--
1	4671	26	0.56%	849	18.18%	3578	76.6%	600	16.77%
2	4592	-53	-1.14%	1281	27.9%	3739	81.42%	913	24.42%
3	4730	85	1.83%	2376	50.23%	3687	77.95%	1749	47.44%
4	4639	-6	-0.13%	3621	78.06%	3458	74.54%	2672	77.27%
5	4575	-70	-1.51%	2070	45.25%	3696	80.79%	1532	41.45%
6	4660	15	0.32%	2687	57.66%	3442	73.86%	1896	55.08%

001587

# Port Chester; Modified Plan A



District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation
	0	-4,645	-100%
1	4671	26	0.56%
2	4592	-53	-1.14%
3	4730	85	1.83%
4	4639	-6	-0.13%
5	4575	-70	-1.51%
6	4660	15	0.32%



# POLIDATA® Political Data Analysis

DATABASE DEVELOPMENT, ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION;  
POLITICAL & CENSUS DATA; REDISTRICTING & LITIGATION SUPPORT

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PUBLISHER OF THE POLIDATA® DEMOGRAPHIC AND POLITICAL GUIDES

website [www.polidata.org](http://www.polidata.org)

## Clark H. Bensen

*Biographical Summary*

An attorney by training and a data analyst by practice, Clark Bensen has been involved in projects related to the art of politics for over thirty years. He has been involved in redistricting and census issues throughout the past three redistricting cycles and has developed political and census datasets for every state in the nation. His company, a demographic and political research firm outside Washington, D.C., is also the publisher of the POLIDATA® DEMOGRAPHIC AND POLITICAL GUIDES.

Originally admitted to practice before the courts of Vermont, and now the Supreme Court of the United States, he has been part of the litigation teams for several appeals to the nation's highest court. This role has included work as a consultant to the legal teams as well as expert testimony in both state and federal courts. For both the 1990 and 2000 redistricting cycles this has involved a variety of specialized data analyses and has resulted in work in over 20 states.

As a data analyst familiar with both census and political data, he has developed countless political, demographic, and combined datasets for analysis. Development of election datasets for every level of geography has been a specialty since 1974. For several projects he has been responsible for the establishment of a nationwide database of demographic and political information. Development of block-level datasets with census information and estimated political data are the key elements for many analyses related to apportionment and voting rights litigation.

Other major projects include the compilation of the Presidential Results for Congressional Districts. In conjunction with National Journal, Congressional Quarterly, and the Cook Political Report, POLIDATA has had the lead on this project since the 1984 election. In addition, frequent Apportionment Analyses are generated when population estimates are released. He is also a member of the 2010 Census Advisory Board, appointed by the Secretary of Commerce.

In 1995 he established a publishing venture, POLIDATA® DEMOGRAPHIC AND POLITICAL GUIDES which produces *reference tools for demographic and political research*. Each state-oriented publication has its entire focus specifically on one state with a state focus but with local detail. A Demographic and an Election volume are available for each state. In addition, several publications are national in scope, including the DEMOGRAPHIC GUIDE TO THE U.S.: COUNTIES AND SELECTED AREAS. In addition, several volumes summarize historical legislative membership information and analyze roll call voting for members and selected legislative groups.

Clark Bensen has been actively involved in elective politics for the past three decades. His participation has included service at every level of local, state and national politics, moving to Washington following the 1980 elections. He focuses on database development, analysis, and publication while developing political and census datasets for political stakeholders, the press and academics as well as providing litigation support for politically-related legal actions.

## Curriculum Vita

### CLARK HAMILTON BENSEN, B.A., J.D.

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email: [clark@polidata.org](mailto:clark@polidata.org)

#### PRESENT POSITION:

POLIDATA ® POLITICAL DATA ANALYSIS: Consulting data analyst and attorney specializing in politically-related matters. POLIDATA ® DEMOGRAPHIC AND POLITICAL GUIDES AND ATLASES: publisher of reference tools for demographic and political research.

#### EDUCATION:

Graduate: VERMONT LAW SCHOOL, South Royalton, Vermont 05068 (September 1975-January 1978). Transferred as incoming second year student with full credits. Elective concentration: Environmental, Land Use, Administrative and Governmental Law, Antitrust and Civil Procedure. Legislative intern. A full leave of absence for service in the Vermont General Assembly resulted in a graduation in June 1978. Degree: Juris Doctor, February 1978. WESTERN NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE, SCHOOL OF LAW, Springfield, Massachusetts 01119. Academic rank after first year: 17/205 (August 1974-May 1975)

Undergraduate: UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, Burlington, Vermont 05405 (September 1970-May 1974). Political science major, economics and computer applications minor. Legislative intern. Degree: Bachelor of Arts, May 1974.

#### LEGISLATIVE EXPERIENCE:

State Representative. VERMONT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Sessions of 1977-1978, elected 1976 from district Chittenden 5-1. Member House Committee on Natural Resources.

Clark Hamilton Bensen  
Curriculum Vita, Page 2

Legislative Intern. VERMONT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Adjourned Session, 1976. Attached to Rep. Douglas I. Tudhope, House Committee on Appropriations.

Legislative Intern. VERMONT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Adjourned Session, 1974. Attached to House Committee on Commerce, Paul R. Graves, Esq., Chairman.

### **LEGAL EXPERIENCE:**

Adjunct Counsel: part of the litigation team for several cases relating to redistricting and census issues either following the 2000 or the 1990 redistricting cycles or in preparation for the cycle to follow the 2010 census. (details *infra*.)

Adjunct Assistant Counsel, Office of the Chief Counsel, REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, 1986 to 1989.

Staff Counsel, Committee on Contests/Committee on Credentials, REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1988, New Orleans, LA.

Admitted to the practice of law before the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, October 1985.

Admitted to the practice of law before the SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF VERMONT, October 1979. Inactive from 1997-2005.

Law Clerk, Cleveland, Unsworth, Bennett and Bailey, Ltd., Shelburne, Vermont 05482, 1978.

Law Clerk, State's Attorney, Addison County, Middlebury, Vermont 05753, 1976.

### **POLITICAL EXPERIENCE:**

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE. At-large member of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, 1979-81. At-large member of the State Committee from Chittenden County, 1977-81. Member of the Legislative Campaign Committee, 1978 and 1980.

CHITTENDEN COUNTY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE. Member from South Burlington City, 1975-81. Member of the Executive Committee, 1979-81.

SOUTH BURLINGTON REPUBLICAN CITY COMMITTEE. Chairman, 1979-81. Member, 1972-date.

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Curriculum Vita, Page 3

*GEORGE BUSH FOR PRESIDENT*, Executive Director of the Vermont Campaign for the March 4, 1980 Presidential Preference Primary.

Active in various campaigns for statewide office in various capacities: *SMITH FOR CONGRESS*(1988), *SMITH FOR GOVERNOR*(1986), *EASTON FOR GOVERNOR*(1984), *SMITH FOR LT.GOVERNOR*(1982), *SNELLING FOR GOVERNOR*(1978,1980), *EASTON FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL*(1980), *DOUGLAS FOR SECRETARY OF STATE*(1980), *PETER SMITH FOR LT. GOVERNOR*(1978), *TUDHOPE FOR LT. GOVERNOR*(1976), *HACKETT FOR GOVERNOR*(1972), *DAVIS FOR GOVERNOR*(1968,1970). Most direct interaction with campaigns since 1988 has been as a consultant on smaller projects or as an unofficial advisor on an infrequent basis, including some in Vermont, *DOUGLAS FOR SENATE* (1992); *JEFFORDS FOR SENATE* (1994), *SWEETSER FOR CONGRESS* (1996).

Twice Republican Nominee for the VERMONT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Chittenden District 5-1, 1976 and 1978.

Member, VERMONT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Chittenden 5-1, 1977-78.

### **PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:**

POLIDATA ® POLITICAL DATA ANALYSIS, Consulting Data Analyst and Attorney, since 1989, and POLIDATA ® DEMOGRAPHIC AND POLITICAL GUIDES AND ATLASES, since 1995. POLIDATA is one company with two divisions. I divide my time between the two operations on a varying basis.

POLIDATA: POLITICAL DATA ANALYSIS: (1989 to date).

- o Redistricting Support: A considerable effort was made on behalf of redistricting stakeholders in their preparation and participation in the redistricting cycle following the 2000 Census. (See detail *infra*.)

- o Redistricting Litigation Support, Precinct Development Project: A major client from October 1989 through 1991 was the Metromail Corporation, which had a contract to develop a nationwide precinct level election database. This project included all partisan general elections from 1984 to 1990 for the nearly 200,000 reporting units (e.g., precincts) in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. My assignment here was to design the structure of the databases and give final approval of each dataset so that the final product is a good foundation from which any litigant in the 1990 redistricting process would be able to create an integrated

Clark Hamilton Bensen  
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database and be able to use it in litigation without much additional development work.

o Census Adjustment Review: During the 1990 census process, several clients retained me to review the various political aspects of any adjustment to the 1990 federal census. These analyses have focused on the pragmatic political aspects of the process. The results of these analyses have been used by clients and other interested parties as material for testimony before Congress and state legislative bodies as well as for press distribution.

o Election Data Analysis: Several projects have been undertaken over the years to compile the results of the Presidential Elections by Congressional Districts. Either at the RNC or independently, POLIDATA has taken the lead on this project since the 1984 elections, several times with CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY and/or NATIONAL JOURNAL. This project involves coordination with hundreds of local election officials and takes six months to complete due to the complex and multi-jurisdictional nature of many Congressional Districts. Clients, and/or publications using these, and related results include: POLITICS IN AMERICA and/or THE ALMANAC OF AMERICAN POLITICS, in CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS IN THE 1990s, and 2000s, the COOK POLITICAL REPORT, separate analytical volumes by POLIDATA and several national media organizations.

o Redistricting Consulting: Several clients have retained Polidata for the provision of generalized consulting with respect to the legal, data, and technical aspects of the redistricting cycle, including census issues.

o Campaign Finance Analysis: Several projects have revolved around campaign finance data, federal and state, including normal in-cycle review of spending patterns to comprehensive "data-mining" of the extensive campaign disclosure database maintained by the Federal Election Commission.

o Campaign Finance Litigation: worked with the legal team to prepare data analysis in the *Landell v. Sorrell* (D. VT, 1999) case challenging certain aspects of the Vermont campaign finance law; testified as an expert witness on the results of this analysis. This case was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court; argument was heard February 28, 2005. The opinion by Justice Breyer made specific mention of the expert report and testimony offered at the trial as being probative.

Clark Hamilton Bensen  
Curriculum Vita, Page 5

o Demographic and Political Research: Several projects involve the analysis of these data for a variety of purposes, including campaign targeting and overlay of information to voter lists for campaign use in direct mail or other voter contact.

POLIDATA: DEMOGRAPHIC AND POLITICAL GUIDES AND ATLASES: (1995 to date). This is a project to compile information relating to the art of politics and assemble it in a format that meets the needs of demographic and political researchers. The market is primarily the public, academic or research library or participants in state and national politics, both practitioners and media. Volumes are produced for both the state and national market in several standing series. (detail *infra*.)

COMPUTER SERVICES DIVISION, REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE: (1993 to 1995). I returned to the RNC for the 1994 election cycle. My position was as the Director of this Division, a senior staff position. My staff numbered between 15 and 20 persons. The responsibilities of the Division included: operation of a in-house computer network for approximately 250 workstations and an off-site network with all 50 states; development of software for the entire RNC staff; development and processing of voter lists for all 50 states; development of precinct-level election datasets for all 50 states; maintenance of all in-house lists aside from donors; substantial direct assistance to the Political/Campaign Operations Division; coordination of special projects for every Division of the RNC.

POLITICAL ANALYSIS, REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE: (1981 to 1989). As the first director of this department, started in 1983, the role here was to undertake the collection, compilation, systematization and analysis of politically related data. With a combination of technical, analytical and legal skills, this project resulted in a complex data system which allowed the organized study of political, demographic and economic data.

o Publications and analysis: The primary result of the data system was the biennial publications, *The Republican Almanac*, three editions of which were my responsibility, and the *Election Summary*. The *Almanac* profiles each state from a political/election perspective and the *Election Summary* reviews election results for all states from a national perspective. Other reports which were produced involve these political data and were produced for a clientele ranging from the Republican state committees to a more limited group of political activists in the Washington area, notably White House sections, presidential campaigns and the major Republican national committees.

o Legal activities: As the analysis of data plays a role in several legal activities of participants in national politics, litigation support analyses have been performed



Clark Hamilton Bensen  
Curriculum Vita, Page 6

on the following: Congressional reapportionment and legislative redistricting (see infra.), matters relating to the rules of the party and the convention, assistance to the Contests and Credentials Committee for the 1988 Convention, and several ad hoc special analyses relating to miscellaneous proposals before the national committee.

o Public Speaking: Though not as often as with my earlier activities as a politician, opportunities were provided to speak before several groups. These talks included instruction in targeting and computer application in political environments, the role of the RNC and the parties in politics in America, and technical/legal discussions relating to reapportionment and redistricting. This also included being a surrogate for BUSH/QUAYLE '88 in a debate.

o Management: Throughout these eight years at the Republican National Committee, project and personnel management were part of my positional responsibilities, ranging from the normal departmental staff of about ten to overseeing ad hoc projects involving several dozen personnel, to a role as Deputy Director for the Computer Services Division. These positions resulted in senior staff status starting in 1986.

REAPPORTIONMENT, REDISTRICTING AND RELATED PROJECTS: (1980 to date).

o VERMONT, LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT BOARD: Served as consultant to the Board during 1981. This assignment resulted in the preparation and analysis of numerous potential redistricting plans and proposals for both the Vermont Senate and the Vermont House of Representatives, preparing them for submission to each legislative body.

o VERMONT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Due to the structure of the reapportionment/redistricting process in Vermont, I was able to also serve the Government Operations Committee as consultant to prepare and review several proposals for the House.

o National, Data Analysis: Since 1981, involvement in redistricting has revolved around the perspective of the REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE. This included frequent analysis of the 1990 reapportionment of the U.S. House through the use of population estimates and the monitoring and analysis of congressional proposals to adjust the 1990 Census after the fact.

Clark Hamilton Bensen  
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o National, Litigation Support: Activities in this regard relate to litigation support for redistricting cases which were on appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court or federal appellate courts. The principal cases here were the landmark case of *DAVIS v. BANDEMER*, a 1986 Supreme Court case which decided that the question of political gerrymandering was justiciable, and *BADHAM v. EU*, a case which was on appeal to the Supreme Court, relating to Congressional gerrymandering in California. Involvement in this case resulted in the status of an assistant counsel on matters submitted to the U.S. Supreme Court.

o National, Legal Preparation: Activity in this area also includes assistance in the preparation of a redistricting legal manual.

o Redistricting Clients: during the 1990 redistricting cycle I worked with several entities involved in the process, mostly Republican or non-partisan groups, nationally and in the following states: Wyoming, Illinois, Ohio, New York, and Florida. Cases in which I participated included at least the following: Wyoming: *Gorin v. Karpan*, 788 F. Supp 1199 (D. Wyo. 1992); Illinois: *Legislative Redistricting Commission v. LaPaille*, 786 F. Supp. 704 (N.D. Ill. 1992), 792 F. Supp. 1110 (N.D. Ill. 1992), aff'd 506 U.S. 948 (1992); Ohio: *Quilter v. Voinovich*, this case had many different paths, including several trips to the Supreme Court, see. 503 U.S. 979 (1993), 507 U.S. 146 (1993) and 116 S.Ct. 2542 (1996); New York: *FAIR v. Weprin*, 796 F. Supp. 662 (N.D., NY 1992), aff'd 506 U.S. 1017 (1992); Florida: *Johnson v. DeGrandy*, 114 S.Ct. 2647 (1994). Project assignments included several different levels of production, from strict database development, preparation of material for expert witnesses, witness testimony as to database development, working with the litigation team, being a part of the litigation team. I co-authored a brief to the U.S. Supreme Court in the *FAIR v. Weprin* case.

o Census Litigation: in preparation for the current 2001-2002 redistricting cycle following the 2000 census, I have worked on several fronts, including work on the consolidated cases of *Glavin v. Clinton* and *Department of Commerce v. U.S. House of Representatives* (January 26, 1999), as well as work for the HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE CENSUS and the CENSUS MONITORING BOARD, CONGRESSIONAL MEMBERS. Project assignments included several different levels of production, from strict database development, preparation of material for expert witnesses, witness testimony as to database development, working with the litigation team, being a part of the litigation team; co-authored a brief to the U.S. Supreme Court in the *U.S. Department of Commerce v. U.S. House of Representatives* case.