

# Demographic and Housing Characteristics for Detailed Tribes and Villages

## Examples from the 2010 American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File

### Median Age by Sex

Universe: Total population

Population group: Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana alone

	United States
Median age--	
Both sexes	33.9
Male	33.3
Female	34.6

Source: Table PCT4, 2010 Census American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File

### Household Size

Universe: Occupied housing units

Population group: Tlingit-Haida tribal grouping alone or in any combination

	United States
Total:	8,130
1-person household	1,989
2-person household	2,397
3-person household	1,533
4-person household	1,124
5-person household	612
6-person household	279
7-or-more-person household	196

Source: Table HCT6, 2010 Census American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File

# Next Steps

- Receive feedback from AIAN experts on questions posed today
- Census Bureau incorporates feedback to finalize tribal consultation materials
- Conference call with AIAN experts prior to September 25 National Webinar
- Preparation meeting with AIAN experts to prepare for AFN and NCAI tribal consultations

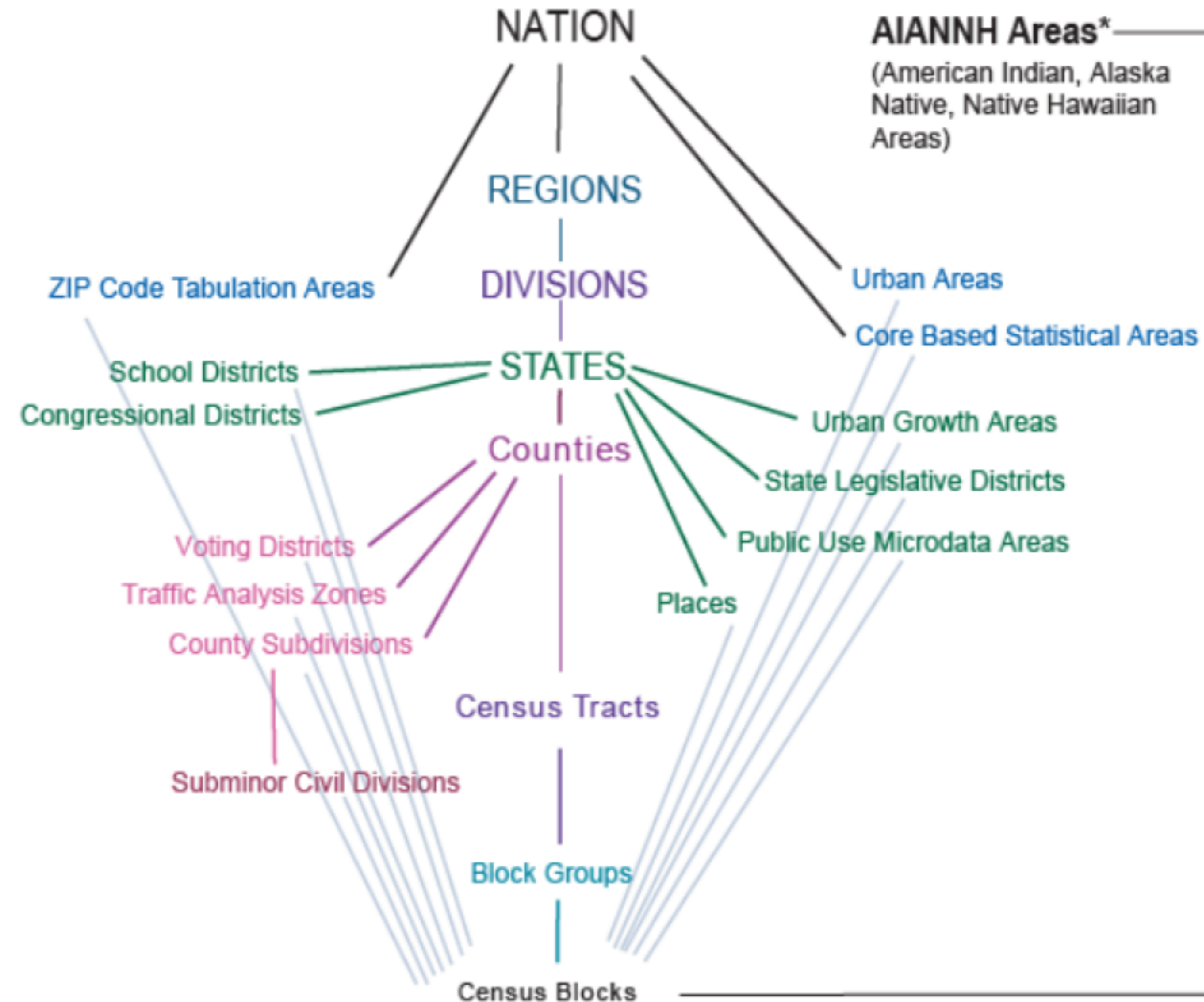
**Please provide feedback to Census Bureau Tribal Affairs Office.**

**Submit your comments by email to:**

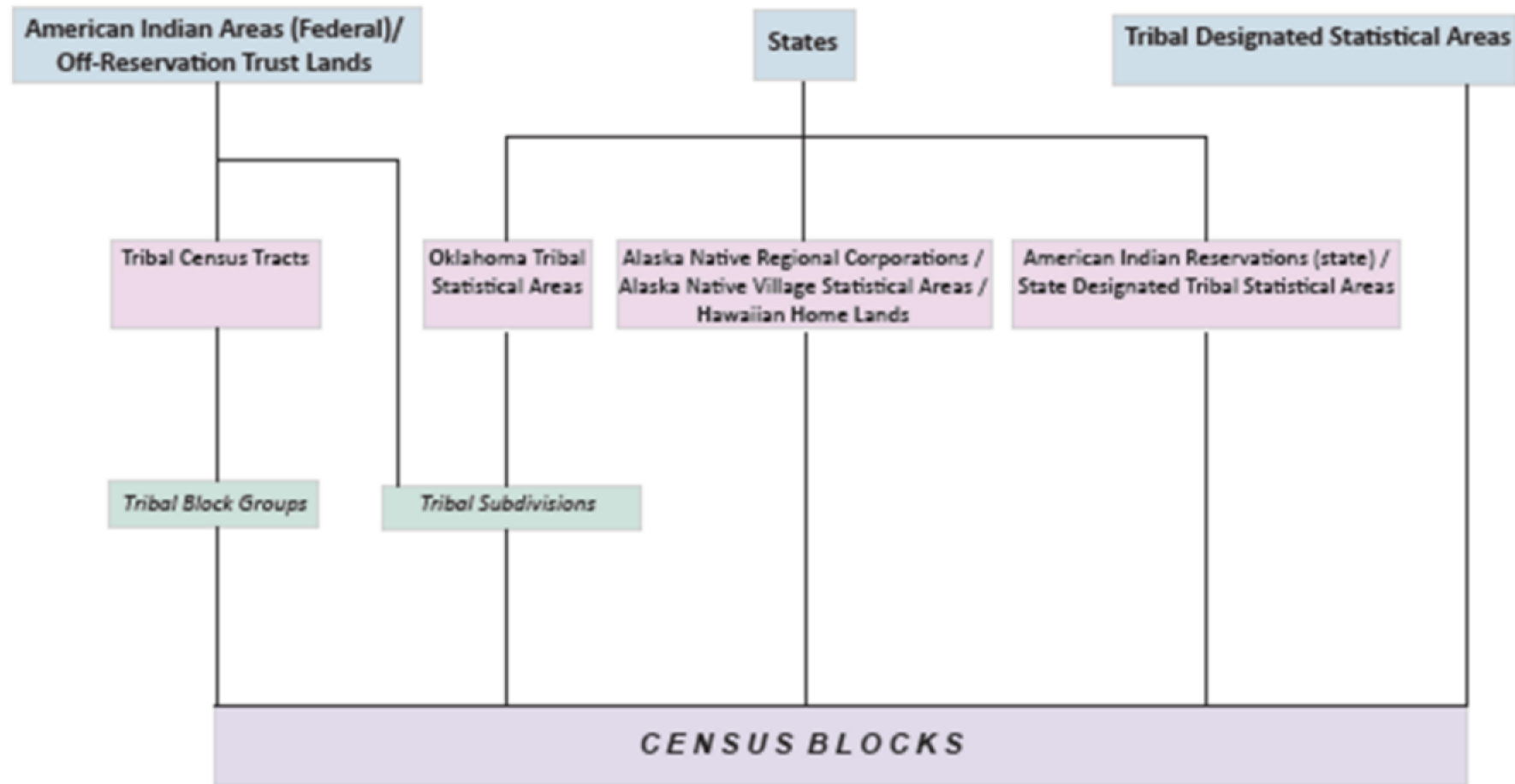
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# Reference Slides

# Standard Hierarchy of Geographic Entities



# Hierarchy of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Hawai'ian Homeland Areas



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**Sent:** Fri 9/25/2020 2:01:56 PM (UTC)  
**Subject:** DAS materials for tribal consultations - set 2  
[census-federal-tc-final-report-2020-508.pdf](#)  
[09.04.2019 AIAN Data Users and Researchers Webinar Flyer.pdf](#)

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**Subject:** Re: DAS materials for tribal consultations

We conducted updated listening sessions as well as tribal consultations on 2020 DAS on the following dates: Attached is the presentation for the September 4, 2019 National webinar. The Director attended all three consultations. Glad to see Melissa found the presentations for the October tribal consultations. Also included is the final report for the October meetings.

**Tribal Listening Sessions:**

April 2, 2019 and April 9, 2019  
May 15, 2020

**Tribal Consultation Dates:**

September 4, 2019 - National Webinar  
October 16, 2019 - AFN Tribal Leaders Conference, Fairbanks, AK  
October 21, 2019 - NCAI Annual Meeting, Albq. NM

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**Subject:** DAS materials for tribal consultations

BC-DOC-CEN-2020-001602-005360

Can you please send me ASAP the presentations and public reports related to the tribal consultations on disclosure avoidance?

Thank you.

**Chris Stanley**, Chief

Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs

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## SAVE THE DATE 2020 Census Webinar

The U.S. Census Bureau is hosting a webinar to discuss our proposed 2020 Census data products and the 2020 Disclosure Avoidance System (DAS). The DAS is a new, advanced, and far more powerful confidentiality protection system than previously used that employs a rigorous mathematical process to protect respondents' information and identity.

This webinar will provide a forum to share insights, make recommendations, and discuss concerns with the Census Bureau, related to the transition to the DAS to protect information provided by respondents on the 2020 Census, and publishing detailed race and ethnicity data from the 2020 Census, including detailed data on the American Indian and Alaska Native populations.

The 2020 Census Webinar will be held at the following date and time:

**Wednesday, September 4, 2019 | 3:00 – 5:00 p.m. EST**

*Topics for discussion: DAS, 2020 Census data products*

URL to participate in webinar:

<https://census.webex.com/census/onstage/g.php?MTID=eda4dcd0207178ec06aceef3197580875>

Dial-in Information to join the audio conference portion of the webinar:

(b) (6) | Passcode: (b) (6)

If you have any questions prior to the webinar, please contact Dee Alexander at (301) 763-9335, or [ocia.tao@census.gov](mailto:ocia.tao@census.gov).



# 2020 Census Tribal Consultations

with Federally Recognized Tribes

FINAL REPORT

Issued Winter 2020

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## Acknowledgements

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We extend our gratitude to the tribal delegates and other tribal participants who attended the tribal consultations with the Census Bureau and whose input is contained in this report.

Census Bureau and Department of Commerce executive leadership who participated in the consultations included Dr. Steven Dillingham, U.S. Census Bureau Director, and Anthony Foti, Director of Intergovernmental Affairs for the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The following Census Bureau staff delivered short presentations at the meetings: Michael Hawes, Nicholas Jones, Rachel Marks, and Roberto Ramirez.

Regional office directors who participated in the consultations included Julie Lam, Los Angeles Regional Director and Cathy Lacy, Denver Regional Director.

Dee Alexander (Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma), Tribal Affairs Coordinator, had primary responsibility for the tribal consultation meetings and the final report.

Kauffman & Associates, Inc., an American Indian-owned firm, was contracted to provide logistical support for the 2020 Census tribal consultations and develop the final reports.



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# Executive Summary

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The Census Bureau strives to build partnerships with tribal nations and engage with tribes individually to ensure accurate counts of tribal citizens. In October 2019, the Census Bureau conducted tribal consultations with member tribes of the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) and the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) in conjunction with each organization's annual conference. The Census Bureau held these consultations to provide updates on the race question and inform tribes about its new data disclosure avoidance methodology. This report summarizes, by topic, the input tribal leaders provided on these topics, as well as other topics that emerged during the dialogue. Major discussion points included:

- ① Capturing accurate, detailed race data for tribal citizens, especially for large, multi-family households;
- ① Tribal and federal uses of census data about AIAN people, including specific data product requests from some tribes; and
- ① Enumeration approaches for tribal communities.

This report summarizes the dialogue between tribal delegates and the Census Bureau on each topic and identifies tribal recommendations. These recommendations include:

- ① Allow for the identification of multiple heads of household within one household;
- ① Consider approaches for ensuring detailed race data are captured for large households;
- ① Provide data products to tribes that include the greatest level of detail possible given the limitations of differential privacy;
- ① Provide the following data products to meet the specific tribal data requests—
  - ← Citizen Potawatomi Nation—The number of AIAN people living in Oklahoma and the overall AIAN population in southern Texas;
  - ← Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community—All tabulations it has received from past censuses;
  - ← Inter Tribal Council of Arizona —The number of tribal communities that have a population under 2,500 people, median household income, and average household size; and
  - ← Navajo Nation—Chapter-level tabulations; and
- ① Hire local, bilingual enumerators.

The report concludes by outlining action items identified during the meeting. Detailed notes from the tribal consultations are attached as appendices.

# The 2020 Census Tribal Consultation Process

The Census Bureau prioritizes engaging with tribal nations and building partnerships with tribes to promote an accurate count of tribal citizens in the decennial census. The correct characterization of tribal populations helps tribes justify adequate funding, ensure fair representation, and conduct effective planning.

Led by the Census Bureau’s Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, the agency began holding tribal consultations 5 years in advance of the 2020 Census to incorporate tribal input into its design. In 2015 and 2016, the Census Bureau held 16 tribal consultations and a national webinar with federally recognized tribes. This series of tribal consultations helped the Census Bureau tailor the design of the census to tribal needs, respond to tribal questions and concerns, and strengthen partnerships with tribal nations.

In 2019, the Census Bureau conducted two additional tribal consultations to provide updates on the census race question, inform tribes about its new data disclosure avoidance methodology, and gather feedback about tribal data needs. This report summarizes, by topic, the input tribal leaders provided on data products and disclosure avoidance, as well as other topics that emerged during the dialogue.

## Consultation Logistics and Preparation

The Census Bureau coordinated with the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) and the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) to host tribal consultations in conjunction with each organization’s annual conference.

### Dates and Locations

Table 1 lists the tribal consultation locations, dates, and the overarching event.

Location	Date	Event
Fairbanks, AK	October 16, 2019	AFN Tribal Leaders Conference
Albuquerque, NM	October 21, 2019	NCAI Annual Meeting

Table 1. Tribal consultation locations and dates

## Census Bureau Support

Staff from the Census Bureau's 2020 American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Program coordinated the tribal consultations and oversaw the development of the final report. Census Bureau Director, Dr. Steven Dillingham, participated in both tribal consultations, along with Census Bureau headquarters staff and leadership and staff from the Los Angeles and Denver Regions.

## Contractor Support

The Census Bureau contracted with Kauffman & Associates, Inc., (KAI) an American Indian-owned professional services firm, to support meeting planning and logistics and develop the final report. KAI provided logistic, registration, and note-taking services. Following each tribal consultation, KAI developed summary notes for each meeting and created this final report.

## Meeting Agenda and Structure

The meeting agenda was designed with a flexible structure to stimulate discussion and gather tribal input. The tribal consultations opened with introductions, followed by opening remarks from Director Dillingham. Next, the Census Bureau delivered brief presentations to provide updates on the census question on race and the proposed new approach to disclosure avoidance. Open discussions followed the presentations.

## Tribal Consultation Participants

Participants at the consultations included tribal leaders and official tribal delegates; representatives of tribes, intertribal groups, and AIAN organizations; and Census Bureau executive leadership, regional leadership, and headquarters and regional staff.

In total, 218 tribal participants attended the two tribal consultations, representing 91 tribes and 16 tribal or intertribal organizations. At the AFN tribal consultation, 138 tribal participants attended, representing 58 tribes, villages, and Alaska Native corporations, as well as 12 tribal organizations. At the NCAI tribal consultation, 70 tribal attendees participated, representing 35 tribes and 4 tribal or intertribal organizations. Additionally, two tribes attended both consultations.

Dr. Steven Dillingham, U.S. Census Bureau Director and Anthony Foti, Director of Intergovernmental Affairs for the U.S. Department of Commerce, attended both tribal consultations. Julie Lam, Los Angeles Regional Director, participated in the AFN tribal consultation, and Cathy Lacy, Denver Regional Director, participated in the NCAI tribal consultation.

# Tribal Consultation Themes

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This portion of the report summarizes, by topic, the guidance, suggestions, questions, and comments from tribal delegates.

## 2020 AIAN Race Question

The Census Bureau has worked to update the census question on race. Per U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance, the Census Bureau defines AIAN people as “a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.”<sup>1</sup>

Based on insights gathered through research, tribal consultation, and focus groups, the Census Bureau has updated the question on race to better capture details of AIAN identity. Updates include having:

- ① Added a set of detailed examples for the AIAN option,
- ① Expanded the number of characters the write-in space can capture from 30 to 200, and
- ① Expanded the number of detailed responses a respondent can write in from two to six.

The AIAN code list is the Census Bureau’s guide for tabulating responses to the race question and turning them into data. Currently, the Census Bureau is updating the list according to feedback. The Census Bureau welcomes additional edits and will work to incorporate all updates prior to the 2020 Census. However, with the 2020 Census approaching soon, some edits may not take effect until after the census. The Census Bureau will follow up with the tribal leaders who requested code list updates at the tribal consultations.

## Tribal Input

Several tribal delegates at the NCAI tribal consultation indicated they had edits to the code list that they would share with the Census Bureau.

Ensuring that tribal citizens respond to the race question in such a way that the Census Bureau will code the response toward the appropriate tribe is a challenge that several tribal delegates discussed. This challenge is especially difficult when a citizen of one tribe is living on another tribe’s lands or in an urban area where they may feel somewhat disconnected from their enrolled tribe. Additionally, citizens of Alaska Native Villages may write in their regional corporation, rather than the name of their village. To promote self-identification by tribal citizens in a way that will count toward federally recognized tribes, tribes must conduct outreach to their constituents about how to appropriately respond to the race question.

<sup>1</sup> 62 FR 58782, OMB Standards for Maintaining, Collecting and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity, 1997

Capturing accurate, detailed race information for members of large households is another challenge that emerged at both tribal consultations. In tribal communities, multiple families often reside in the same household. The census only permits one person per household to self-identify as the head of household, despite the multiple heads of household who may be present in a multi-family home. Accurate representation of the number of families in each home through the option to identify multiple heads of household would be beneficial information for tribes.

An additional concern for large households is the limitations of the printed census form. The printed census form asks for detailed information on the head of household and offers nine subsequent spaces for the head of household to list additional household members. After the sixth space, the question no longer asks for detailed race information. In cases where a household contains family members or boarders of different races, capturing racial data for the entire household is challenging.

## Data Privacy

As technology evolves, the Census Bureau needs to modernize the way it protects the privacy of individual responses to the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau plans to transition to differential privacy, which helps avoid revealing the identities of individuals or individual households by adding a predetermined amount of uncertainty to the data. Differential privacy protects the privacy of individual responses while still producing accurate data. This new approach will reshape the data products, to some extent, and some detailed data products from past censuses may not be feasible for the 2020 Census data.

The Census Bureau would like to know which data products tribes use and how they use the data to determine how to implement differential privacy while still meeting tribal data needs. More specifically, the Census Bureau needs to know how tribes use data on people who are AIAN alone, data on people who are AIAN alone and in combination with other races, demographic and housing characteristic data, and data tabulated for different levels of geography. The Census Bureau posed the following questions to tribal consultation participants:

- ① Do you use both data on AIAN alone and data on AIAN alone or in combination for detailed data for tribes and villages?
- ① What levels of geography do you need for these detailed data (e.g., tribal tract, place)?
- ① What programmatic, statutory, or legal uses are there for these detailed data?
- ① How much funding is distributed based on these detailed data?
- ① Why are decennial census statistics used for this purpose?

The Census Bureau will conduct more tribal consultations in 2020 to notify tribes of which data products it will provide.

## Tribal Input

Tribal delegates requested that the Census Bureau provide the greatest level of detail possible in its 2020 Census data products. Several tribes requested specific data products during the tribal consultations, as shown in Table 2.

Tribe or Organization	Data Needs
Citizen Potawatomi Nation	① The number of AIAN people living in Oklahoma
	① The overall AIAN population in southern Texas
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	① All tabulations it has received from past censuses
Inter Tribal Council of Arizona	① The number of tribal communities that have a population under 2,500 people, median household income, and average household size
Navajo Nation	① Chapter-level tabulations

Table 2. Specific data products requested

Several tribal delegates described concerns about possible improper federal uses of census data products. One such concern is that that federal agencies who use census data to develop funding formulas would base their funding allocations on the smaller dataset for people who are AIAN alone, even though tribes provide services to populations who are AIAN alone and in combination and often to non-tribal members. The Census Bureau is a data collection agency, not a policy agency, and thus cannot dictate how other federal agencies use the data it produces. The Census Bureau recommended that tribes raise this issue in tribal consultation with other agencies to encourage them to use census data in a way that is most fair to tribes.

The participants discussed the importance of submitting updated tribal geographic boundaries to the Census Bureau through the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) if a tribe has purchased new property or changed their boundaries. These updated maps are how the Census Bureau will tabulate 2020 data for each tribal geography. The Census Bureau will conduct one more BAS before the 2020 Census in January 2020.

## Overarching Theme: Enumeration

Even though enumeration approaches were not an official agenda item, this topic arose at both tribal consultations. Below is a summary of the dialogue around enumeration of AIAN people and communities.

Tribal delegates emphasized the importance of the Census Bureau hiring local enumerators to count tribal communities. Local knowledge will help locate residences who have no addresses or are disconnected from road systems, ensure enumeration does not occur during ceremonies or observances, and serve as trusted local voices to encourage tribal citizens to respond. Bilingual enumerators who speak the tribal language will be a major asset to a successful census in tribal communities.

Several tribal delegates inquired about how the Census Bureau counts the homeless and those who reside away from home temporarily, such as in college housing, medical care facilities, and detention centers. The Census Bureau works with communities to identify areas where homeless people gather, including shelters, soup kitchens, and camps. Enumerators then visit these locations during times when people are most likely to be present. The Census Bureau conducts a group quarters operation to count people who temporarily reside away from their usual home, such as at a nursing home. Enumerators visit these locations and ask residents where their permanent home is or consult the facility's administrative records if they cannot ask.

## Summary of Recommendations

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The following recommendations emerged from the 2019 tribal consultations:

- ① Allow for the identification of multiple heads of household within one household.
- ① Consider approaches for ensuring detailed race data are captured for large households.
- ① Provide data products to tribes that include the greatest level of detail possible given the limitations of differential privacy.
- ① Provide data products to meet the specific tribal data requests identified in Table 2.
- ① Hire local, bilingual enumerators.

## Conclusion

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The Census Bureau appreciates the robust participation in these meetings and the valuable input tribal delegates provided in preparation for the 2020 Census and subsequent data products. The dialogue helped to clarify the Census Bureau's processes for enumeration and data tabulation, gave tribes a forum to convey additional questions and concerns regarding these processes, informed tribes about the proposed differential privacy approach, and provided the Census Bureau with insights on what data products are most helpful for tribes. The tribal consultations strengthened partnerships between the Census Bureau and tribes, which will serve as a foundation to gather an accurate count of AIAN people in the 2020 Census and provide beneficial data for tribal use.

## Follow-Up Items

This section lists follow-up items or commitments made by the Census Bureau during the tribal consultations and indicates the actions the Census Bureau has taken and will take to follow up with tribal questions, comments, and concerns.

### Completed Action Items

Mr. Ramirez met with several tribal delegates immediately after the tribal consultation to receive updates and edits for the code list. The Census Bureau followed up with all tribal leaders who requested edits to the code list.

The Census Bureau provided the following response to a tribal delegate's question about what the envelope containing the census questionnaire will look like: The envelope is approximately 10 inches by 6 inches, with a window near the bottom right corner that shows a barcode, an alphanumeric response ID, and a hand-written address of the place where the questionnaire was sent or left. The left side of the envelope will include the Department of Commerce emblem and U.S. Census 2020 logo, the U.S. Census Bureau address (Jeffersonville, IN), an official business notice that states "penalty for private use \$300," and a message within a text box in English and Spanish that reads "Your response is required by law. We have not yet received your response."



*An example of the official census questionnaire envelope*

The Census Bureau provided the following response regarding whether large households can complete more than one census questionnaire to ensure all household members and heads of household are accurately recorded: The questionnaire collects information on up to 10 household members. The form includes all census questions, including race, for the first six of these 10. The best way to ensure all characteristics of a large household are collected is for the household to self-respond online or call Census Questionnaire Assistance.

# Appendix A . Meeting Notes: AFN Tribal Consultation

## 2020 Census Bureau Tribal Consultation in Fairbanks, AK

Wednesday, October 16, 2019

2019 Alaska Federation of Natives Tribal Leaders Conference

Fairbanks Pipeline Training Center, Fairbanks, AK

### Participants

Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) Attendees

At the AFN tribal consultation, 138 tribal participants attended, representing 58 tribes, villages, and Alaska Native corporations, as well as 12 tribal organizations.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ① <b>Tom Andersen</b> , Tribal Council Vice Chairman, Native Village of Eyak   | ① <b>Nathan Bergerbest</b>  |
| ① <b>Michelle Anderson</b> , President, Ahtna, Inc.  | ① <b>Jill Boskofsky</b> , Board Member, Kodiak Area Native Association                              |
| ① <b>Loren Anderson</b> , Council Member, Native Village of Afognak  | ① <b>Tara Bourdukofsky</b> , Director, Aleutian Pribilof Island Association                         |
| ① <b>Desiree Andon</b> , Prevention Coordinator, Tanana Chiefs Conference  | ① <b>Richard Bouse</b> , Sr., Retired   |
| ① <b>Amanda Andraschko</b> , Native Affairs Liaison, Alaskan Command   | ① <b>Greg Bringhurst</b> , Fairbanks Regional Director and Rural Advisor, U.S. Senate               |
| ① <b>Nancy Andrew</b> , CEO, St. Mary's Native Corporation   | ① <b>Joanne Bryant</b> , Tribal Communication & Outreach Specialist, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service |
| ① <b>Harvey Anelon</b> , Vice President, Iliamna Natives Limited   | ① <b>Gloria Burns</b> , Tribal Council, Ketchikan Indian Community                                  |
| ① <b>Isadore Anthony</b> , Tribal President, Native Village of Nightmute   | ① <b>Romy Cadiente</b> , Tribal Relocation Coordinator, Newtok Village Council                      |
| ① <b>Tammy Ashley</b> , Director, Alaska Native Justice Center   | ① <b>Matt Carle</b> , Director of Community Outreach, Sealaska Corporation                          |
| ① <b>Marty Awalin</b> , President/CEO, Cully Corporation   | ① <b>Nikoosh Carlo</b> , Founder, CNC North Consulting  |
| ① <b>Peggy Azuyak</b> , Board Member, Kodiak Area Native Association   | ① <b>Wally Carlo</b> , Director, Doyon, Limited   |
| ① <b>George Beans</b> , Council President, Yupiit of Andreafski  | ① <b>Tanna Carter</b> , Executive Coordinator, Tanana Chiefs Conference                             |
| ① <b>Linda Belton</b> , Senior Policy Advisor for Intergovernmental Affairs and Tribal Liaison, U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration | ① <b>Pearl Chanar</b> , Vice President, Seth-De-Ya-Ah Village Corporation                           |

- ⑦ **David Charles**, Tribal Court Administrator, Akiachak Tribal Court
- ⑦ **Billy Charles**, Chairman, Emmonak Corporation
- ⑦ **Renee Charlie**, Shareholder, Doyon, Limited
- ⑦ **Larry Chichenoff**, Board Member, Kodiak Area Native Association
- ⑦ **Jaclyn Christensen**, Full Board, Bristol Bay Native Association
- ⑦ **Meagan Christiansen**, Chairman, Native Village of Afognak
- ⑦ **Alex Cleghorn**, Legal and Policy Director, Alaska Native Justice Center
- ⑦ **Maria Coleman**, Tribal Council Vice President, Native Village of Eklutna
- ⑦ **Elizabeth Cook**, Native Liaison, U.S. Army Garrison Alaska
- ⑦ **Amber Cunningham**, Council Member, Native Village of Unalakleet
- ⑦ **Darian Danner**, Government Affairs Associate, Arctic Slope Regional Corporation
- ⑦ **Lorraine David**, Project Director, Fairbanks Native Association Indigenous Language Project
- ⑦ **Rita Dayton**, Tribal Citizen, Koyukuk Tribe
- ⑦ **Joyce DeCarufel**, Doyon, Limited/ Native Village of Tanacross
- ⑦ **Joe Demantle**, Tribal Court Judge, Tulkisarmiut
- ⑦ **Agnes Denny**, Tribal Administrator, Cheesh'na Tribal Council
- ⑦ **James P. Dunham**, Tribal Council Member, Native Village of Afognak
- ⑦ **Colleen Dushkin**, Administrator, Association of Alaska Housing Authorities
- ⑦ **Judith Eaton**, Executive Tribal Secretary, Metlakatla Indian Community
- ⑦ **Amber Ebarb**, Legislative Assistant for U.S. Senator Lisa Murkowski
- ⑦ **George Edwardson**, President, Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope
- ⑦ **Joaqlin Estus**, Reporter, Indian Country Today
- ⑦ **Eileen Ewan**, President, Gulkana Village Council
- ⑦ **Felicia Ewan**, Village Council Member, Gulkana Village Council
- ⑦ **Maia Fabrizio**, Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
- ⑦ **Adrienne Fleek**, Alaska Native Affairs Liaison, U.S. National Park Service
- ⑦ **Crystal Frank**, Graduate Student and Administrative Coordinator of Cross-Cultural Studies, University of Alaska Fairbanks
- ⑦ **Margaret Galovin**, Self-Governance Coordinator, Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association
- ⑦ **Rick Garcia**, Director of Tribal Justice Department, Association of Village Council Presidents
- ⑦ **Audrey George**, CEO, ANC Accounting
- ⑦ **Carol Gore**, President/CEO, Cook Inlet Housing Authority
- ⑦ **Sara Gray**, Executive Assistant U.S. Attorney, U.S. Attorney's Office
- ⑦ **Margaret Guidry**, Council President, Pitka's Point Traditional Council
- ⑦ **Will Hanbury, Jr.**, Tribal Council, Sitka Tribe of Alaska
- ⑦ **Kristi Harper**, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

- ⑦ **Darlene Herbert**, Member, Native Village of Fort Yukon
- ⑦ **Sharon Hildebrand**, Village Outreach Liaison, Doyon, Limited
- ⑦ **Raeanne Holmes**, Communications Coordinator, Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
- ⑦ **Jack Hopkins**, Tribal Council Member, Native Village of Eyak
- ⑦ **Eloise Howard**, Tribal Citizen, Eagle Village
- ⑦ **Jerry Isaac**, Secretary/Treasurer, Tanana Chiefs Conference
- ⑦ **Doug Isaacson**, CEO, Minto Development Corporation
- ⑦ **Georgia Jackson**, Council Member/AmeriCorps Resilient Alaskan Youth Program Member, Native Village of Kluti-Kaah
- ⑦ **Theresa John**, Associate Professor, Center for Cross Cultural Studies, University of Alaska Fairbanks
- ⑦ **Mary Ann Johnson**, Tribal Administrator, Portage Creek Village Council
- ⑦ **Victor Joseph**, Chief/Chairman, Tanana Chiefs Conference
- ⑦ **Leilani Kabbaz**, Sugpiaq
- ⑦ **Emily Kameroff**, Board Member, Emmonak Tribal Council
- ⑦ **Anna May Kasak**, Tribal Citizen, Traditional Council of Togiak
- ⑦ **Melanie Kasayulie Alexie**, Tribal Citizen, Akiachak Native Community
- ⑦ **Kailyn Kashevarof**, Aleut Corporation
- ⑦ **Sarah Katongan**, Council Member, Native Village of Unalakleet
- ⑦ **Gayle Kildal**, Transport Manager, Copper River Native Association
- ⑦ **Leila Kimbrell**, State Director, U.S. Senator Lisa Murkowski
- ⑦ **Jaeleen Kookesh**, Vice President, Policy & Legal Affairs, Sealaska Corporation
- ⑦ **Leonard Lampe**, Executive Board Member, Kuukpik Corporation
- ⑦ **Doreen Leavitt**, Executive Director, Native Village of Barrow
- ⑦ **Aaron Leggett**, President, Native Village of Eklutna
- ⑦ **Okalena Patricia Lekanoff Gregory**, Board of Directors, Ounalashka Corporation
- ⑦ **Whitney Leonard**, Associate Attorney, Sonosky Chambers Law Firm
- ⑦ **MaryJane Litchard**, Instructor, Kawerak, Inc.
- ⑦ **Raven Madison**, Tribal Council Member, Native Village of Eyak
- ⑦ **Jordan Marshall**, Government Affairs/State Lobbyist, Alaska Regional Coalition
- ⑦ **Fred Matsuon**, Tribal Council Treasurer, Ugashik Traditional Village
- ⑦ **Kathy Mayo**, Board Member, Northern Taiga Ventures, Inc., Rampart
- ⑦ **Connie Mayo**, Tribal Citizen, Tanana Native Council
- ⑦ **Chris McNeil**
- ⑦ **Angela Michaud**, Senior Director Executive Tribal Services, Southcentral Foundation
- ⑦ **Ruth Miller**
- ⑦ **Loretta Nelson**, Vice Chairman, Native Village of Afognak
- ⑦ **Nancy Nelson**, President, Native Village of Port Lions

- ⑦ **Teri Nutter**, President/CEO, Copper River Basin Regional Housing Authority
- ⑦ **Sarah Obed**, Senior Vice President of External Affairs, Doyon, Limited
- ⑦ **Darrel Olsen**, Tribal Council Chairman, Native Village of Eyak
- ⑦ **JJ Orloff**, Tribal Administrator, Native Village of Afognak
- ⑦ **Alexander Ortiz**, Deputy Chief of Staff, U.S. Congressman Don Young
- ⑦ **Alex Panamaroff, Jr.**, Board Member, Kodiak Area Native Association
- ⑦ **Jacqueline Pata**, Second Vice President, Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
- ⑦ **Kevin Paul**, Senator, Swinomish Indian Tribal Community
- ⑦ **Dalarie Peters**, ICWA Subregional Manager, Association of Village Council Presidents
- ⑦ **Eric Petersen**, Graduate Student and Tribal Citizen
- ⑦ **Sassa Peterson**, Kenai Peninsula College Adjunct Professor and Tribal Citizen, Bristol Bay Native Corporation
- ⑦ **Richard Peterson**, President, Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
- ⑦ **Paula Peterson**, Tribal Administrator/Council Member, Organized Village of Kasaan
- ⑦ **Rhonda Pitka**, Chief, Beaver Village Tribal Council
- ⑦ **Anastasia Pleasant**, Tribal Citizen and Student, Orutsararmiut Native Council
- ⑦ **Karen Pletnikoff**, Environment & Safety Manager, Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association
- ⑦ **Emma Roach**, Congressional and State Affairs Liaison, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- ⑦ **Margaret Roberts**, Vice-President, Tangirnaq Native Village
- ⑦ **Paul Rude**, CEO, Copper River Native Association
- ⑦ **Robert Sam**, Tribal Council, Sitka Tribe of Alaska
- ⑦ **Marna Sanford**, Government Relations Coordinator, Tanana Chiefs Conference
- ⑦ **Fritz Sharp**, President, Twin Hills Native Corporation
- ⑦ **Dorothy Shockley**, President, Bean Ridge Corporation
- ⑦ **Speridon M. Simeonoff, Sr.**, Board Member, Kodiak Area Native Association
- ⑦ **Christopher Simon**, Chair, Doyon, Limited
- ⑦ **Jonathan Simon**, Van Ness Feldman, LLP
- ⑦ **Pam Smith**, Tribal Council Secretary-Treasurer, Native Village of Eyak
- ⑦ **Dena Sommer-Pedebone**, CEO, Gana-A'Yoo, Limited
- ⑦ **Jenna Stevens**, Administrative Assistant, Secretary/Treasurer, Dinyea Corporation
- ⑦ **Andy Teuber**, Chairman and President, Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium
- ⑦ **Tabetha Toloff**, Chief Administrative Officer, Cook Inlet Tribal Council
- ⑦ **Michael Tucker**, President, Knik Tribe
- ⑦ **Brenda Tyone**, Village Council Member, Gulkana Village Council

- ⑦ **Angela Vermillion**, Gulkana Village Council
- ⑦ **Deborah Vo**, Special Assistant for Rural Affairs, U.S. Senator Lisa Murkowski
- ⑦ **Sarah Walker**, Tribal Operations Specialist, U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs
- ⑦ **Eric Watson**, Village Liaison, Cook Inlet Tribal Council
- ⑦ **Gary Watson**, Board Member, Kodiak Area Native Association
- ⑦ **Martha Whitman-Kassock**, Association of Village Council Presidents
- ⑦ **Dolly Wiles**, Tribal Administrator, Qutekcak Native Tribe
- ⑦ **Bryan Wilson**, First Assistant U.S. Attorney, U.S. Attorney's Office

*Census Bureau and U.S. Department of Commerce Representatives*

- ⑦ **Dr. Steven Dillingham**, Director, U.S. Census Bureau
- ⑦ **Dee Alexander**, Tribal Affairs Coordinator, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Census Bureau
- ⑦ **Donna Bach**, Tribal Partnership Specialist, Los Angeles Regional Office, U.S. Census Bureau
- ⑦ **Karen Battle**, Division Chief, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- ⑦ **Joske Bautista**, Special Assistant, Director's Office, U.S. Census Bureau
- ⑦ **Jeff Bottorff**, Alaska Area Census Manager, U.S. Census Bureau
- ⑦ **Melissa Bruce**, Intergovernmental Affairs Specialist, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Census Bureau
- ⑦ **Anthony Foti**, Director, Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Department of Commerce
- ⑦ **Wendy Hawley**, Geographer; Partnership, Communication, and Outreach Branch; Geography Division
- ⑦ **Michael Hawes**, Senior Advisor for Data Access and Privacy, Research and Methodology Directorate; U.S. Census Bureau
- ⑦ **Jessica Imotichey**, Tribal Partnership Specialist, Los Angeles Region, U.S. Census Bureau
- ⑦ **Nicholas Jones**, Director of Race & Ethnic Research and Outreach, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- ⑦ **Julie Lam**, Los Angeles Regional Director, U.S. Census Bureau
- ⑦ **Van Lawrence**, Branch Chief, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Census Bureau
- ⑦ **Rachel Marks**, Senior Technical Expert on Population Statistics, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- ⑦ **Kimberly Mehlman Orozco**, Special Assistant, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- ⑦ **Barbara Miranda**, Partnership/Congressional Specialist, Los Angeles Regional Office, U.S. Census Bureau
- ⑦ **Vince Osler**, Branch Chief; Geographic Standards, Criteria, and Quality Branch; Geography Division; U.S. Census Bureau
- ⑦ **Marc Perry**, Senior Demographic Reviewer, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- ⑦ **Meagan Tydings**, Analyst, U.S. Census Bureau

## Welcome

*Carol Gore, President/CEO, Cook Inlet Housing Authority*

Ms. Gore thanked the tribal delegates for attending and emphasized the importance of tribal engagement with the Census Bureau. She explained that the Census Bureau and tribes want the same thing: to count every Alaskan in the 2020 Census. Ms. Gore stated that achieving an accurate count helps ensure fair funding allocations for Alaska communities.

Ms. Gore went on to describe that, in Alaska, many households are difficult to count due to multi-family households and geographic disconnection through a lack of road systems. The Census Bureau has illustrated their investment in Alaska through yearly visits.

According to Ms. Gore, the Census Bureau estimated an 8% undercount in Alaska for the 2010 Census. An undercount means that some Alaska communities did not receive their fair share of federal funding for important services, like housing and health care. She said that Alaska Native Villages are at a high risk of undercounts and have a great need for the funding a full count could justify. The Census Bureau hires locally to help ensure everyone is counted.

Ms. Gore then introduced the concept of differential privacy and explained that the Census Bureau is planning to implement a differential privacy approach for the 2020 Census, which would add noise to census data to protect individual data from being at risk for disclosure. Differential privacy has broad potential impacts for tribes. She noted that some researchers have raised concerns, including whether tribes will have access to summary data tables not altered by differential privacy for their own data needs and whether this approach will affect the funding formulas of other federal agencies.

Ms. Gore asked tribal leaders to consider the following three questions regarding concerns about differential privacy and provide their input to the Census Bureau:

- ① Will tribes and tribal organizations have access to summary data tables that are not altered by differential privacy?
- ① Has the Census Bureau consulted with other federal departments and agencies that use census data?
- ① How will introducing differential privacy impact the ability of federal agencies to run federal allocation formulas for tribal programs?

*Dee Alexander, Tribal Affairs Coordinator, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Census Bureau*

The purpose of this tribal consultation is to provide program updates regarding the 2020 Census as it approaches. The differential privacy approach to disclosure avoidance will affect tribal data, so the Census Bureau would like to gather tribal leader input on this approach. The Census Bureau conducted a webinar with other federal departments that have tribal programs to discuss how this approach will affect their funding allocations. Currently, these agencies, which include HUD, DOI, and others, are reviewing questions regarding differential privacy and will respond to the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau will conduct more tribal consultations in 2020 to update tribes regarding data and differential privacy.

Ms. Alexander introduced the panel of Census Bureau experts, which included:

- ① Dr. Steven Dillingham, Director, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① Rachel Marks, Senior Technical Expert on Population Statistics, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① Nicholas Jones, Director of Race & Ethnic Research and Outreach, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① Michael Hawes; Senior Advisor for Data Access and Privacy, Research, and Methodology; U.S. Census Bureau
- ① Anthony Foti, Director, Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Department of Commerce

*Dr. Steven Dillingham, Director, U.S. Census Bureau*

Director Dillingham thanked AFN for inviting the Census Bureau to consult with tribes in conjunction with the annual AFN convention. He noted that he looks forward to discussing mutual goals for the Census Bureau's remote Alaska operation, which will kick off the 2020 Census, starting in Toksook Bay, AK. The Census Bureau has printed 100 million copies of the 2020 Census form to distribute where online responses are not an option.

By working together, tribes and the Census Bureau can ensure an accurate count of American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) communities. The Census Bureau understands that Alaska Native communities face unique challenges to conducting an accurate census. To determine how to overcome these challenges, the Census Bureau reached out to tribes and Alaska Native Villages years in advance of 2020 to develop partnerships. Through tribal consultation and strong partnerships, tribes and the Census Bureau have worked together to plan a census that will enumerate everyone in Alaska Native communities. The Census Bureau also worked with a Native-owned advertising firm to conduct outreach to AI/AN populations regarding participation in the 2020 Census.

Since 2015, the Census Bureau has held 17 previous tribal consultations, including a tribal consultation with state-recognized tribes and a national webinar with tribal governments. Through these events, the Census Bureau consulted with more than 400 tribal delegates representing more than 250 tribes, tribal organizations, and Alaska Native corporations. The goal of these consultations is to complete an accurate census in coordination with tribal governments.

The Census Bureau will begin enumerating rural Alaska in January 2020 to ensure they count village residents before the spring thaw when many people leave home to hunt, fish, and engage in other subsistence living activities. Residents of large Alaska cities will have the option to respond online, by phone, or through the mail. People with low connectivity will receive paper copies of the census in the first mailing. Anyone who wishes to complete the census via a paper form can do so, but those in urban areas will not receive paper copies until later mailings.

Tribal liaisons within each community are vital to successful counts in their communities. The Census Bureau depends on its partners to serve as trusted voices within their communities.

Tribal complete count committees and advisory committees are also essential partners in producing an accurate count.

The Census Bureau is on track to complete the largest, most effective census ever. The goal is to count everyone once, only once, and in the right place. Overall challenges in conducting the census include a general decline in response rates, increasingly complex households, a highly mobile nation with many people who move frequently, concerns about sharing information, and competing demands for people's attention.

The Census Bureau's Los Angeles Regional Office will continue to elicit feedback from Alaska tribal governments.

Disclosure avoidance remains a top priority for the Census Bureau. Before publishing any statistic, the Census Bureau applies safeguards to ensure that information cannot be traced back to an individual respondent. Federal law protects individual responses to the census.

*Julie Lam, Los Angeles Regional Director, U.S. Census Bureau*

The Los Angeles Region will actively listen to tribal recommendations and concerns. Tribal consultation is one aspect of the continued dialogue and partnership that the region intends to continue having with Alaska tribal governments. She encouraged tribal delegates to continue communicating with the Census Bureau Los Angeles Region's local Alaska staff.

*Anthony Foti, Director, Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Department of Commerce*

Alaska communities differ from the rest of the nation and are unique from each other, so the Census Bureau will need to take community-specific, flexible approaches to enumerating Alaska Native Villages. The collective wisdom of the tribal delegates at the 2019 Fairbanks tribal consultation is the best tool for achieving a complete count in Alaska.

## **Overview of Agenda and Tribal Consultation Update**

*Dee Alexander*

The goals of this tribal consultation are to receive feedback on tribal data needs and inform tribes about the new data disclosure avoidance measures. So far, the Census Bureau has met with AIAN researchers and federal partners, such as HUD, DOT, DOI, and DOL, who use AIAN data to discuss differential privacy in September 2019. The Census Bureau is in the beginning stages of informing and educating stakeholders and will conduct more tribal consultations in 2020 to further discuss tribal data needs and gather additional information on how to address challenges with publishing detailed statistics on AIAN tribes and villages.

## **2020 AIAN Race Question**

*Nicholas Jones*

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines the race and ethnicity categories for all federal agencies, including the Census Bureau. Under OMB guidance, AIAN people

are defined as “a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.”

Based on insights gathered through research, tribal consultation, and focus groups, the Census Bureau has updated the question on race to better capture details of AIAN identity. Updates include having:

- ① Added a set of detailed examples for the AIAN option,
- ① Expanded the number of characters the write-in space can capture from 30 to 200, and
- ① Expanded the number of detailed responses a respondent can write in from two to six.

The AIAN code list is the Census Bureau’s guide for tabulating responses and turning them into data. In the 2015-2017 tribal consultations, the Census Bureau received feedback from tribal leaders on the AIAN code list. The Census Bureau also requested tribal feedback on the code list via email, mail, and phone in 2018.

## Data Stewardship and Privacy

*Michael Hawes; Senior Advisor for Data Access and Privacy, Research, and Methodology Directorate; U.S. Census Bureau*

The Census Bureau has a deep commitment and a legal obligation to uphold privacy and confidentiality. Census Bureau privacy protection measures have evolved as privacy challenges have risen. The U.S. Census Bureau stopped publishing small area data in 1930 and began whole-table suppression in 1970, followed by data swapping in 1990. Internal research suggests that data swapping is insufficient to protect against modern privacy threats. For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau will implement differential privacy. The Census Bureau’s implementation of differential privacy will help provide mathematical guarantees on privacy while maximizing data accuracy, using a top-down algorithm.

Differential privacy will not change the apportionment counts used for reapportioning the House of Representatives based on the actual enumeration of state populations. The Census Bureau is committed to providing detailed race and ethnicity data, but will need to reevaluate the statistics and data products that they will release to ensure the data products comply with differential privacy while retaining enough detail to be useful for data users. The Census Bureau is seeking tribal feedback on what kind of data tribal governments use, at what levels of detail and geography, and the purposes for which they use it to ensure the Census Bureau produces data products that best meet its data users’ needs.

## Discussion of Race Question

Below are questions and comments that tribal delegates raised during the tribal consultation, followed by the Census Bureau staff’s response, where applicable.

- ① Maria Coleman, Tribal Council Vice President for Native Village of Eklutna, expressed concern over the counting of people who are more than one race. She noted that a federal count indicated 4,248 AIAN students in the Anchorage school

district. However, when students who are AIAN and another race were included in the count, the number rose to 9,073. Funding must not be based on the number of people who are AIAN alone, but rather, must include those who are multiple races, including AIAN.

- ← Response from Nicholas Jones: The Census Bureau follows the federal government's standards for tabulating data. They provide data tables on those who are AIAN alone and separate data tables on both those who are AIAN alone and in combination with other races. The Census Bureau cannot dictate which of these datasets another agency uses for its funding formulas. Mr. Jones indicated he would follow up with the tribal delegate to discuss this issue in greater detail and review the report she mentioned.
- ① A tribal delegate from the Native Village of Tanana explained that migration of Tanana people away from the village to find work hurts the village. The village's current population is fewer than 200 people but was previously around a thousand. Many members of Alaska Native Villages primarily affiliate themselves with their regional corporation, rather than the name of their village. For the Native Village of Tanana, this means many village members may self-identify with the Doyon Regional Corporation, rather than writing in the village name (Tanana). To ensure the village receives fair funding for health care, education, and other services, it is crucial to count every village member within the village, not just within the regional corporation.
- ← Response from Kimberly Orozco: Ms. Orozco pulled up data on Native Village of Tanana and Doyon, Limited, to illustrate the 10 responses that the Census Bureau would code as Tanana. The Census Bureau cannot tell people how to respond to the race question. Since responses to the race question are gathered through self-identification, tribes must advise their citizens on which terms are tabulated toward their respective tribe.
- ① Jacqueline Pata, Second Vice President for Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian tribes of Alaska, expressed concern over her belief that the census does not ask any other racial group to respond at such a granular level of detail regarding racial identity. The amount of detail requested will confuse some respondents, while others may not realize they can write in multiple tribal affiliations. Tribal citizens can have multiple AIAN identities, such as being a member of both an Alaska Native Village and a regional corporation. According to Ms. Pata, tribes count membership where the person resides and are a political subdivision. She also highlighted the need to correctly count tribal people who live in urban areas, since tribes provide services to all their membership, regardless of where members reside. When tribes count their own membership, they typically count members wherever they live. Ms. Pata requested that the Census Bureau collect data from tribal leadership.
- ← Response from Nicholas Jones: In the 2020 Census, for the first time, the Census Bureau will collect detailed characteristics for all race groups if the respondent chooses to provide those details. They added this level of detail based on input from communities over the years. The level of detail the Census Bureau collects is based on how people choose to self-identify.
- ① A tribal delegate asked: how does the Census Bureau code responses? Do they use the list of federally recognized tribes from the Federal Register? If someone wrote in the name of their tribe or village incorrectly or in a way that doesn't match the Federal Register list, would the Census Bureau throw out that response?

- ← Response from Nicholas Jones and Kimberly Orozco: The Census Bureau maintains an extensive list of terms that they would code for each tribe. For example, the code list includes 10 terms that would be coded as Native Village of Tanana, including abbreviations or other terms that members of this village are known to use. The Census Bureau regularly updates the code list based on input from tribes.
- ⑦ A tribal delegate noted that the state of Alaska has adopted out many Alaska Native children to non-Native families. Those children are completely disconnected from their identities and communities. The delegate suggested that giving them a BIA number could help. How can they be counted within their traditional communities? She also noted that for the previous census, the Census Bureau did not hire any applicants from her area even though they completed training. She said she wants to ensure that the Census Bureau follows through on the promise of local census jobs for 2020.
  - ← Response from Dee Alexander: Census race and tribal affiliation data are based on self-identification. To ensure people self-identify correctly, tribal leadership should conduct outreach to their constituents, including those who live outside of the village or tribal lands, on how to appropriately self-identify to ensure they are counted correctly for their tribe or village.
- ⑦ A tribal delegate emphasized the importance of counting tribal people toward their base tribe, rather than the tribe within which they reside. Some people move from one tribe's lands to another's and may think they should list the tribe where they live, when in fact, they need to list the tribe which with they are enrolled. Those living outside the area are still eligible for certain services from their base tribe, so the tribe needs to be counted and funded accordingly.
  - ← Response from Dee Alexander: The Census Bureau cannot tell people how to self-identify. Tribal leaders must work with their communities to inform them about how to respond.
- ⑦ Another tribal delegate commented on the enumerator job opportunities for tribal members. She stated that from the list of communities that still need local enumerators, it appears that mostly rural communities are in need. Connectivity issues pose a challenge to completing online applications, which may inhibit local candidates from applying for Census Bureau jobs in remote communities. However, it is imperative that local people enumerate Alaska Villages. Since there are often no street addresses, local knowledge is paramount to achieving a count of all households. It is also important for enumerators to speak Alaska Native languages. Regional corporations could be valuable resources to help disseminate information on local Census Bureau jobs, as well as how Alaska Natives should self-identify. The implications of appropriate self-identification are large, since census counts can affect representation in state legislature.
  - ← Response from Julie Lam: The Census Bureau provides paper applications for those who face connectivity issues and alerts local Census Bureau offices to areas that may need paper applications. In areas where there is not enough local interest in enumeration jobs, the Census Bureau would hire workers from the nearest hub city, such as Juneau or Fairbanks. The Census Bureau is currently accepting applications at the AFN meeting. Applicants from all communities can submit paper or electronic applications. The process requires fingerprinting and references.

- ① Amber Cunningham, Council Member for Native Village of Unalakleet, inquired about how the Census Bureau counts homeless people.
  - ← Jeff Bottorff responded that the Census Bureau works with communities to identify areas where homeless people gather, including shelters, soup kitchens, and camps. Enumerators then visit these locations for enumeration during times when people are most likely to be present.
- ① A tribal delegate noted that English is not the first language of many people in Alaska Native Villages. Will the Census Bureau hire translators?
  - ← Jeff Bottorff responded that the Census Bureau is seeking to hire local, bilingual enumerators.
- ① Gloria Burns, Tribal Council Member for Ketchikan Indian Community, expressed concern that if an AIAN respondent selects Hispanic for their ethnicity and AIAN for their race, some federal agencies, including the Department of Education, count those respondents as part of the Hispanic population and not toward the AIAN population.
  - ← Dee Alexander and Rachel Marks responded that the Census Bureau tabulates ethnicity in one tabulation and race in another. The Census Bureau cannot dictate how other agencies use this data. Tribal leaders should address this issue during tribal consultation with the respective federal agency, such as the Department of Education.
- ① A tribal delegate from Native Village of Eklutna explained that in Alaska Native Villages, there are many multi-generational homes in which several families live under one roof. In past censuses, the Census Bureau has only counted one head of household per housing unit even when multiple households reside in one unit. The Census Bureau must address this approach since many Alaska Native residences contain more than one head of household at a single address.
  - ← Dee Alexander responded that the Census Bureau would still count one head of household per housing unit. Everyone reported to the enumerator as living in the household and who self-identifies as a member of the tribe will be tabulated toward the tribe regardless of whether they are the head of household.
- ① A tribal delegate asked: if a person self-identifies as being more than two races, how does the Census Bureau tabulate and report that data?
  - ← Rachel Marks responded that for each race, the Census Bureau creates a tabulation for people who are that race alone and a tabulation for people who are that race alone or in combination with one or more races.
- ① Dorothy Shockley, President for Bean Ridge Corporation, asked: what is the purpose of asking about tribal affiliation on the census questionnaire?
  - ← Rachel Marks responded that the purpose of collecting this information is to tabulate detailed data at various levels of geography that tribes and other federal agencies can use for planning, justifying funding, and so on.
- ① A tribal delegate asked: does the Census Bureau ensure they count people who are away from home when the census occurs, such as those who are deployed in the military, staying at a medical care facility, or incarcerated?

- ← Dee Alexander responded that the Census Bureau will visit the residence several times and take a proxy, if needed, by asking a neighbor about the resident. The Census Bureau also has a group quarters (GQ) operation in which it counts those living the majority of the time in group housing, such as prison, college housing, and long-term medical care facilities.
- ⑦ A tribal delegate commented on the practice of fingerprinting candidates for enumerator jobs. She expressed concern about possible uses of fingerprint records. She provided an example of an Alaska Senator allegedly stating that the growing Alaska Native population posed a danger to Alaska. She stated she does not want fingerprints being on file to potentially make Alaska Natives a target. She also asked: Why not have the tribes conduct their own censuses?
- ← Julie Lam responded that fingerprints are required by all federal agencies as part of the hiring process.



# Appendix B . Meeting Notes: NCAI Tribal Consultation

## 2020 Census Bureau Tribal Consultation in Albuquerque, NM

*Monday, October 21, 2019*

*National Congress of American Indians Annual Meeting*

*Albuquerque Convention Center, Albuquerque, NM*

### Attendees

#### *Tribal and NCAI Participants*

At the NCAI tribal consultation, 70 tribal attendees participated, representing 35 tribes and 4 tribal or intertribal organizations.

- ① **Sandra Anderson**, Navajo Nation
- ① **Suzanne Ankney**, Elections Clerk, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
- ① **Garfield Apple**, Councilman, Oglala Sioux Tribe
- ① **Yodean Armour**, First Vice President, Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
- ① **Kathleen Arviso**, Navajo Nation Census 2020 Complete Count Commission
- ① **M.C. Baldwin**, Rural Addressing/GIS Coordinator, Navajo Nation Addressing Authority
- ① **Marilyn Blaylock**, Navajo Nation
- ① **Milton Bluehouse, Jr.**, Deputy Chief of Staff, Navajo Nation
- ① **Charmayne Bohanon**, Tribal Administration, Spirit Lake Tribe
- ① **Cathy Bremner**, Vice President, Yakutat Tlingit Tribe
- ① **Roxanne Burtt**, Tule River Tribe of California
- ① **Alexander Castillo-Núñez**, Assistant Coordinator, Inter Tribal Council of Arizona
- ① **Larry Chavis**, Tribal Council Member, Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina
- ① **Avril Cordova**, Taos Pueblo/Oglala Lakota, California Native Vote Project
- ① **Melissa Darden**, Chairman, Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana
- ① **Francine Darton**, Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana
- ① **Katie Draper**, Director of Government Affairs, Mille Lacs Band Ojibwe
- ① **Wayne Ducheneaux**, Executive Director, Native Governance Center
- ① **Lena Fowler**, District 5 Supervisor, Coconino County Board of Supervisors; Navajo Nation Census 2020 Complete Count Commission
- ① **Paul Fragua** (Pueblo of Jemez), G&G Advertising
- ① **Krista Gomez-Kelley** (Pueblo of Pojoaque) President, Motiva Corporation
- ① **Karen Harley**, Council Secretary, Haliwa Saponi Indian Tribe
- ① **Julie Hubbard**, Executive Director of Communications, Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
- ① **Verna Hudson**, Board Member, Ketchikan Indian Community
- ① **Lachelle Ives**, Elections Coordinator, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation

- ① **Kristen Johnson**, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
- ① **Kyle Key**, Executive Officer of Self-Governance, Chickasaw Nation
- ① **Travis Lane**, Assistant Director, Inter Tribal Council of Arizona
- ① **Laurie Lawhon**, Tribal Council Secretary, Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians
- ① **Judy Leask Guthrie**, Tribal Council Member, Ketchikan Indian Community
- ① **Charlotte Little** (San Felipe/Taos Pueblos), Native American Voters Alliance Education Project
- ① **Noreen Lowden**, Enrollment/Census Technician, Pueblo of Acoma
- ① **David Mann**, Assistant County Attorney and Native American Voting Rights Supervisor, Sandoval County, NM
- ① **Darnell J. Maria**, Acting Executive Director, Ramah Chapter, Navajo Nation
- ① **Adam McCreary**, Senior Manager of Government Relations, Cherokee Nation
- ① **Dewey McNeill**, Tribal Council Member, Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina
- ① **Arbin Mitchell**, Tribal Partnership Specialist, Navajo Nation
- ① **Sandra Mitrovich**, Research Fellow, NCAI
- ① **Gabriel Montoya**, Councilman, Pueblo of Pojoaque
- ① **Jeff Montoya**, Councilman, Pueblo of Pojoaque
- ① **Charlotte Nilson**, Council Member, Coeur d'Alene Tribe
- ① **James Nilson**, Tribal Employment Rights Office Director, Coeur d'Alene Tribe
- ① **Raquel Pena-Armijo**, Tribal Resource Administrator and Census Liaison, Pueblo of Santa Ana
- ① **Gregory Richardson**, Haliwa-Saponi Indian Tribe, Executive Director, North Carolina Commission on Indian Affairs
- ① **Yvonne Richardson**, Tribal Council Member, Waccamaw Siouan Tribe
- ① **Crystal Romo**, Enrollment Supervisor, Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
- ① **Yvette Roubideaux**, Vice President for Research and Director of the Policy Research Center, NCAI
- ① **Altrena Santillanes**, Tribal Council Secretary, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
- ① **Wavalene Saunders**, Vice Chairwoman, Tohono O'odham Nation
- ① **John Shije**, Enrollment Census Technician, Pueblo of Santa Ana
- ① **June Shorthair**, Communications and Public Affairs Director and Tribal Complete Count Committee Member, Gila River Indian Community
- ① **Lorraine Silva**, Tribal Enrollment Manager, Pueblo of Laguna
- ① **Lorenza Suke**, Tribal Enrollment Clerk, Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
- ① **Felix Tenorio**, Santo Domingo Pueblo
- ① **Marvin A. Trujillo, Jr.**, Pueblo Secretary, Pueblo of Laguna
- ① **Reggie Tupponce**, Tribal Administrator, Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe
- ① **Bernalyn Via**, Tribal Councilwoman, Mescalero Apache Tribe
- ① **Sierra Watt**, Research Fellow, NCAI

- ① **Robert Whistler**, Council Member, Citizen Potawatomi Nation
- ① **Avery White**, Council Member, Gila River Indian Community
- ① **Cody Whitebear**, Federal Government Affairs, Prairie Island Indian Community
- ① **Angela Willeford**, Intergovernmental Relations Project Manager, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community

*Census Bureau and U.S. Department of Commerce Representatives*

- ① **Dr. Steven Dillingham**, Director, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Dee Alexander**, Tribal Affairs Coordinator, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Karen Battle**, Division Chief, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Melissa Bruce**, Intergovernmental Affairs Specialist, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Eva Bunnell**, Tribal Partnership Specialist, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Meshel Butler**, AIAN Program Manager, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Amber Carrillo**, Tribal Partnership Specialist, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Joshua Coutts**, Geographer; Geographic Standards, Criteria, and Quality Branch; Geography Division; U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Eric Coyle**, Data Dissemination Specialist, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Anthony Foti**, Director, Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Department of Commerce
- ① **Michael Hawes**, Senior Advisor for Data Access and Privacy, Research and Methodology Directorate, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Deborah Hinote**, Tribal Partnership Specialist, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Cynthia Davis Hollingsworth**, Program Manager for 2020 Census Data Products and Dissemination, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Jessica Imotichey**, Tribal Partnership Specialist, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Cathy Lacy**, Denver Regional Director, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Van Lawrence**, Branch Chief, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Kristi Long**, Area Census Office Manager, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Juanita Manister**, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Rachel Marks**, Senior Technical Expert on Population Statistics, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Marilyn Miller**, Tribal Partnership Specialist, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Kimberly Mehlman Orozco**, Special Assistant, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Vince Osier**, Branch Chief; Geographic Standards, Criteria, and Quality Branch; Geography Division; U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Marc Perry**, Senior Demographic Reviewer, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Roberto Ramirez**, Assistant Division Chief for Special Population Statistics, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Amadeo Shije**, Tribal Partnership Coordinator, U.S. Census Bureau
- ① **Madeline Sovich**, Geographer, Partnership Education and Outreach Branch, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau

## Welcome and Opening Remarks

U.S. Census Bureau Director Dr. Steven Dillingham thanked the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) for hosting the tribal consultation.

By working together, tribes and the Census Bureau can ensure an accurate count of American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) communities. The Census Bureau understands that tribal communities face unique challenges to conducting an accurate census, such as multi-family households and geographic isolation. Further, overall challenges in conducting the census include a general decline in response rates, increasingly complex households, a highly mobile nation with many people who move frequently, concerns about sharing information, and competing demands for people's attention.

To determine how to overcome these challenges, the Census Bureau reached out to tribes years in advance of 2020 to develop partnerships. Through tribal consultation and strong, ongoing partnerships with tribes, the Census Bureau is poised to complete the largest, most effective census ever. In 2015 and 2016, the Census Bureau held 17 tribal consultations, including a tribal consultation with state-recognized tribes, plus a national webinar with tribal governments. Through these events, the Census Bureau consulted with more than 400 tribal delegates representing more than 250 tribes, tribal organizations, and Alaska Native corporations. The week prior to this tribal consultation, the Census Bureau held a tribal consultation in conjunction with the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) Tribal Leaders Conference to discuss updates and gather tribal input on emerging issues prior to the 2020 Census.

Tribal liaisons within each community are vital to successful counts in their communities. The Census Bureau depends on its partners to serve as trusted voices within their communities. Tribal complete count committees and advisory committees are also essential partners in producing an accurate count.

Cathy Lacy, Denver Regional Director for the Census Bureau, greeted the participants and stated that the Denver Regional Office will work directly with each tribe to ensure the Census Bureau hires locally to promote an accurate count.

## Overview of Agenda and Tribal Consultation Update

The goals of this tribal consultation are to receive feedback on tribal data needs and inform tribes about the new data disclosure avoidance measures. The Census Bureau has sent questions to tribes and federal partners who use AIAN data to solicit their feedback. The Census Bureau is requesting feedback on this topic from tribes and AIAN researchers.

## 2010-2020 AIAN Data Products

As technology evolves, the Census Bureau needs to modernize the way it protects confidentiality. The Census Bureau plans to transition to differential privacy, which helps avoid revealing individuals or individual households by adding a predetermined amount of uncertainty that protects privacy while still producing accurate data. This new approach means that they may not be able to produce as many data products in as much detail as for past censuses.

The Census Bureau would like to know which data products tribes use and how they use the data to ensure it can implement differential privacy while still meeting tribal data needs. More specifically, the Census Bureau needs to know how tribes use data on people who are AIAN alone, data on people who are AIAN alone or in combination with other races, demographic and housing characteristic data, and data tabulated for different levels of geography. The Census Bureau posed the following questions to tribal consultation participants:

- ① Do you use both data on AIAN alone and data on AIAN alone or in combination for detailed data for tribes and villages?
- ① What levels of geography do you need for these detailed data (e.g., tribal tract, place)?
- ① What programmatic, statutory, or legal uses are there for these detailed data?
- ① How much funding is distributed based on these detailed data?
- ① Why are decennial census statistics used for this purpose?

The Census Bureau will conduct more tribal consultations in 2020 to notify tribes of which data products it will provide.

Gregory Richardson (Haliwa-Saponi Indian Tribe), Executive Director for the North Carolina Commission on Indian Affairs, explained that, given the history of genocide against AIAN people, there are some concerns about how data for AIAN alone or in combination could be used. Many tribal citizens would fall into the combined category, and if the majority of a tribe's population is in combination with other races, that allows for the possibility that the tribe will no longer be seen as a distinctly AIAN entity. Another concern is whether funding agencies would use the smaller of the two numbers (AIAN alone instead of alone or in combination) in their formulas. Mr. Richardson encouraged careful analysis of the pros and cons of how this data product is or could be used.

Dee Alexander, Tribal Affairs Coordinator for the Census Bureau, responded that the Census Bureau is working with federal partners to learn more about the data and funding formulas they use. HUD considers the highest of the two figures. The Census Bureau is a data collection agency, not a policy agency, so it does not dictate how other agencies use the data it produces.

Darnell J. Maria, Acting Executive Director, Ramah Chapter, Navajo Nation, noted that tribal counts of their own citizens are typically more accurate than census counts. For example, in the 2010 Census, several hundred members of the Navajo Nation's Ramah community were included in tabulations for a different Navajo community.

Roberto Ramirez, Assistant Division Chief for Special Population Statistics, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, responded that the 2020 Census will not ask individuals about tribal enrollment, nor will they verify responses against tribal enrollment records, as the Census Bureau does not want to infringe on proprietary tribal information or contradict tribes' own enrollment counts. The Census Bureau based this decision on tribal feedback. The Census Bureau counts everyone based on how they self-identify on the census questionnaire. For that reason, it is important for tribes to conduct outreach to their citizens about how to appropriately self-identify.

Robert Whistler, Council Member, Citizen Potawatomi Nation, noted that about 65% of constituents of Citizen Potawatomi Nation live outside of Oklahoma. The tribe needs numbers for its total population as well as its Oklahoma population. It also needs to know the number of all AIAN people living in Oklahoma to justify certain funding allocations. In addition, the tribe needs to know the overall AIAN population for southern Texas to justify the need for an Indian Health Service center to open in that area.

The Census Bureau responded that data dissemination specialists can assist with these types of data requests. Data dissemination specialists will be available at the Census Bureau's NCAI booth. Another tribal delegate added that Census Bureau regional area offices typically can provide specific data upon request.

Wavalene Saunders, Vice Chairwoman, Tohono O'odham Nation, remarked that Tohono O'odham Nation was divided by the U.S.-Mexico border, yet the tribe still provides services to its citizens on the Mexican side. Capturing a count of these Tohono O'odham citizens would be helpful. Ms. Lacy responded that the Census Bureau can only count tribal citizens who reside in the United States.

The participants discussed the importance of submitting updated tribal geographic boundaries to the Census Bureau through the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) if they have purchased new property or had any changes to their boundaries. These updated maps are how the Census Bureau will tabulate 2020 data for each tribal geography. The Census Bureau will conduct one more BAS before the 2020 Census in January 2020. Sandra Anderson, Navajo Nation, asked whether BIA updates their boundaries based on the BAS. Vince Osier, Branch Chief, Geographic Standards, Criteria, and Quality Branch, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, responded that, while the Census Bureau makes its updated geographic files public, BIA does not necessarily update their files based on this information. Tribal delegates should check the boundaries shown for their tribe on the BIA website to ensure they are accurate.

Angela Willeford, Intergovernmental Relations Project Manager, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, stated that the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community uses all the data products that the Census Bureau has provided them in the past. They use this information to create education projections, plan for economic development, and justify fair funding. Not receiving the data it is accustomed to receiving would be detrimental. She added tabulating data by city and county is important for tribes, particularly when counting tribal citizens who live off-reservation.

Travis Lane, Assistant Director, Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, said that the Inter Tribal Council of Arizona uses three specific points of information to apply for a training and technical assistance grant from U.S. Department of Agriculture: the number of tribal communities that have a population under 2,500 people, median household income, and household size.

Gabriel Montoya, Councilman, Pueblo of Pojoaque, noted that tribal departments, from law enforcement and wellness courts to child care to education, serve a large number of non-tribal people. Tribes need the greatest level of detail possible in the data products they receive to plan services appropriately.

Marvin Trujillo, Jr., Pueblo Secretary, Pueblo of Laguna, stated that most tribes face challenges with housing, and many tribes are seeing reductions in federal funds for housing. Knowing the exact population is crucial for tribes to justify fair funds for housing. Census Bureau statistics are also critical for justifying health care funding, including Medicaid.

Mr. Richardson added that detailed census data is also important for developing youth, workforce development, and job placement programs. Data that prove tribes have high rates of school dropouts and unemployment help tribes advocate for funding for these programs.

Ms. Anderson explained that, while census tract-level data is helpful, many tribes need data tabulated for smaller areas than that. Navajo Nation needs data at the chapter level also. Census tracts do not align with chapter boundaries and often bisect chapters. Milton Bluehouse, Jr., Deputy Chief of Staff, Navajo Nation, explained that, to best understand where to direct resources, Navajo Nation needs education data and data that allow them to compare population centers in relation to transportation hubs. The tribe is seeking to better understand data trends and emerging needs.

Charlotte Nilson, Council Member, Coeur d'Alene Tribe, noted that Coeur d'Alene Tribe uses city data that includes non-tribal members when they apply for grants, since many people use transportation, roads, and other tribal services. They also include their internal tribal counts in grant applications.

Amber Carrillo, Tribal Partnership Specialist for the Census Bureau, suggested implementing a study for tribes that examines how funds are distributed based on census numbers. This study would help verify the assumption that an accurate count of tribal citizens would result in fairer funding. Ms. Alexander responded that the Census Bureau can obtain more information from other federal agencies on how those agencies provide funding to tribes and can report back to tribes on what they learn.

## 2020 AIAN Race Question

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines the race and ethnicity categories for all federal agencies, including the Census Bureau. Under OMB guidance, AIAN people are defined as “a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.” Based on insights gathered through research, tribal consultation, and focus groups, the Census Bureau has updated the question on race to better capture details of AIAN identity. Updates include having:

- ① Added a set of detailed examples for the AIAN option,
- ① Expanded the number of characters the write-in space can capture from 30 to 200, and
- ① Expanded the number of detailed responses a respondent can write in from two to six.

The AIAN code list is the Census Bureau’s guide for tabulating responses and turning them into data. In the 2015-2017 tribal consultations, the Census Bureau received feedback from tribal leaders on the AIAN code list. The Census Bureau also requested tribal feedback on the code list via email, mail, and phone in 2018.

Melissa Darden, Chairman, Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana, noted that the Pointe-au-Chien Indian Tribe is listed under the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana grouping on the code list, but it is not part of the tribe. Several other tribal leaders indicated they had corrections or edits for the code list, and Mr. Ramirez offered to meet with them after the tribal consultation to address these edits.

Ms. Alexander responded that the NCAI Indian Country Counts campaign funded some tribal entities to promote the census. NCAI will contact tribes if it obtains additional funding for census outreach grants. Additionally, tribes may be able to receive some funding from the complete count committees for their state. The Census Bureau can provide contact information for state complete count committees for tribal delegates who are interested.

Mr. Richardson observed that some of the entities in the AIAN portion of the Census Bureau code list are not tribally based. Mr. Ramirez indicated he would follow up with Mr. Richardson to discuss the specific list items after the tribal consultation.

Lena Fowler, District 5 Supervisor for the Coconino County Board of Supervisors and Member of the Navajo Nation Census 2020 Complete Count Commission, expressed concern about how the Census Bureau will capture detailed race responses for members of large households. The census form asks for detailed information on the head of household, and offers five subsequent spaces for the head of household to provide detailed information about additional household members. However, the printed forms only contain enough spaces for 10 household members, and after the sixth space, the question no longer drills down to detailed race information. Many tribal households contain extended families with 15 or more people. They may include family members or boarders of other races. In these cases, it will be difficult to accurately capture race data for all members of the household. She encouraged other delegates to instruct their constituents that households with both tribal and non-tribal members should list a tribal member as head of household. That way, for large households completing a printed form, any family members for whom detailed race data is not captured will be tabulated as related to a tribal member, rather than a non-tribal member.

Ms. Lacy clarified that race questions for persons 7 through 10 are abbreviated on the printed forms, but not the online form. The online form can capture as many as 99 people in one household. Since the printed form only has space for 10 household members, Ms. Lacy is looking into whether a single household can complete a second questionnaire. Mr. Ramirez added that some measures are in place to determine the races of persons 7 through 10 on the printed form, such as by evaluating the racial makeup of the surrounding neighborhood and consulting previous census records.

Laurie Lawhon, Tribal Council Secretary, Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians, expressed concern that tribal members who are not yet enrolled may not list Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians in the write-in space for the race question. Mr. Ramirez responded that the Census Bureau tabulates race data based on how people self-identify, so it is important that tribal leadership inform their constituents about how to appropriately respond to the race question.

Mr. Trujillo asked if the Census Bureau appropriated any funds to assist tribes with outreach regarding the census. Tribes are often undercounted, yet many tribes, especially small tribes, lack personnel and resources to promote the census.

## **Enumeration**

Mr. Whistler asked if the Census Bureau will distribute the long form, short form, or both in 2020. The Census Bureau responded that it will only use the short form.

Mr. Richardson inquired about how the Census Bureau counts homeless people. Ms. Alexander responded that the Census Bureau works with communities to identify areas where homeless people gather, including shelters, soup kitchens, and camps. Enumerators then visit these locations during times when people are most likely to be present. If tribal delegates know of areas of homelessness of which the Census Bureau may not be aware, Ms. Alexander asked them to alert their designated tribal liaison to these areas. If a homeless person is residing in someone else's household on Census Day, they must be counted in that housing unit.

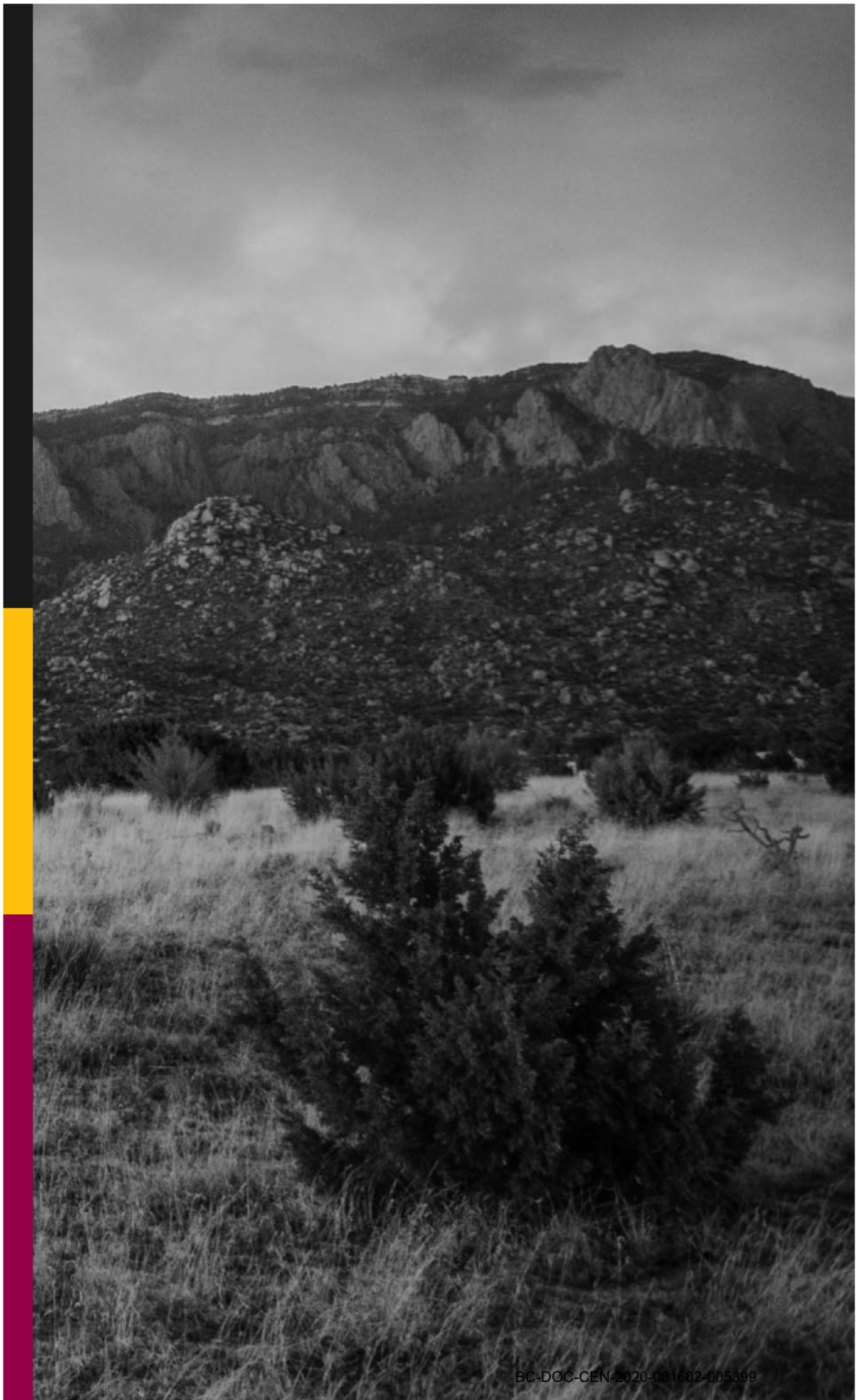
Mr. Bluehouse noted that enumerators need to be aware of ceremonial times and cultural protocols for what to do when communities are not accessible during those times.

Ms. Nilson asked what the envelope looks like that the printed forms will arrive in. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe would like to begin informing people about what to watch for and when to watch for it. The tribe also plans to provide incentives to encourage constituents to respond to the census. Ms. Lacy responded that the envelope will have the Census Bureau logo on it. If the Census Bureau drops off an envelope, it will be larger than the mailed envelopes. Ms. Alexander responded that the Census Bureau will add an image of the envelope to the report it plans to develop from the fall 2019 tribal consultations.

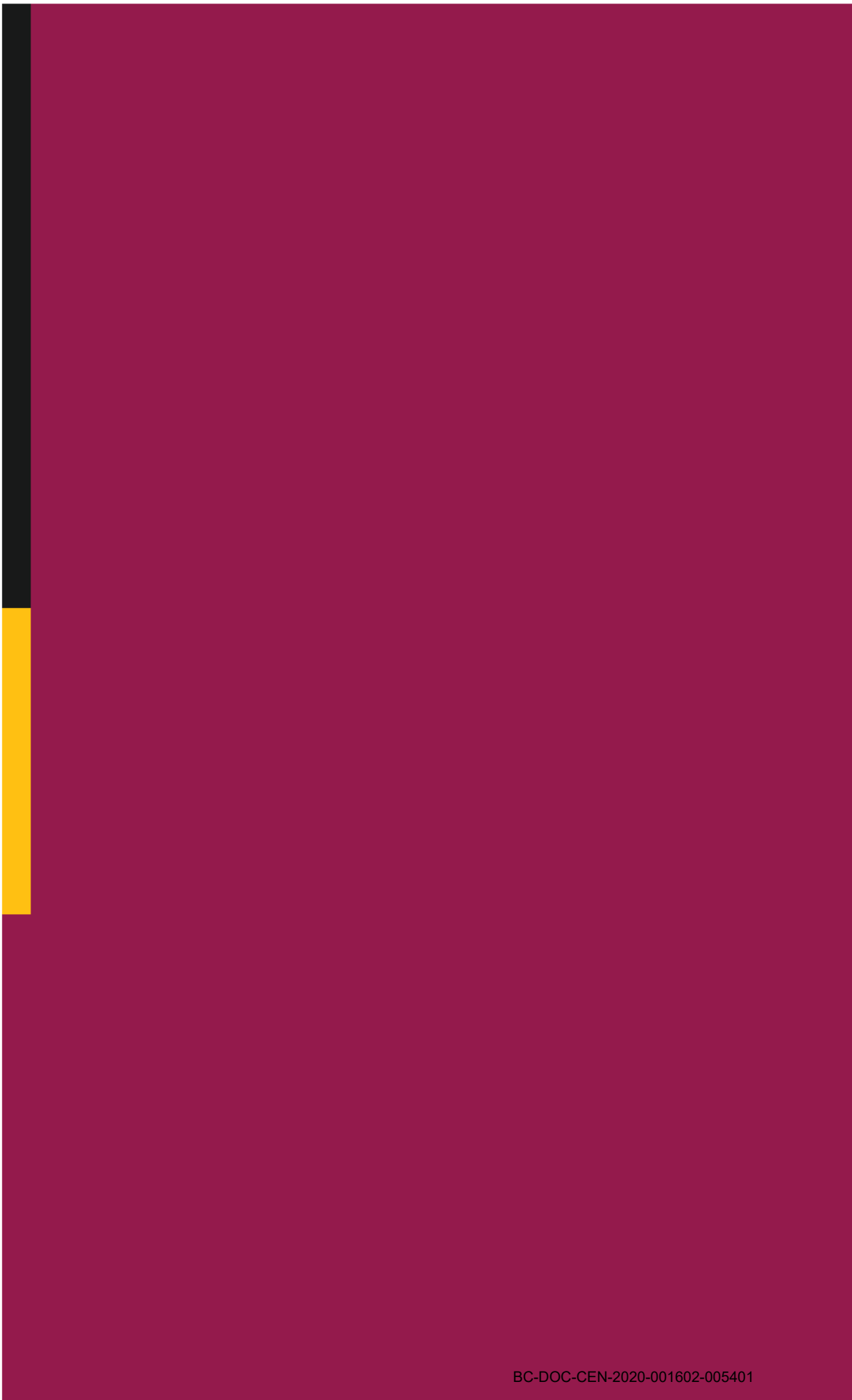
## **Closing Comments**

Ms. Alexander announced that, on the following day of the NCAI conference, the Census Bureau would hold a breakout session during which the subcontractor who is developing 2020 Census ads for Indian Country, G&G Advertising, will present some of the ads. Also during that session, the Census Bureau will discuss enumeration operations.

Director Dillingham thanked all participants for attending the tribal consultation and encouraged tribal delegates to contact the Census Bureau tribal consultation team to request any assistance they may need.







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**Sent:** Mon 7/27/2020 5:05:25 AM (UTC)  
**Subject:** updated Q&A  
[DRAFT July 2020 hearing re appointments.docx](#)  
[final residency rules fed register 2018-02370.pdf](#)  
[residency rules decision memo.pdf](#)  
[DRAFT July 2020 hearing Q & A revised.docx](#)

DRAFT - DELIBERATIVE - PRE-DECISIONAL

Here is the updated Q&A. There are still a few things that only have placeholders, and we'll keep working to get those filled in.

I decided to separate this with the stuff on the appointees in a separate document, because I am sending it to everyone else slated for the afternoon session without that part. The appointee part needs work, which can be developed quickly when we get the IG response details expected in the morning.

You asked for the residency rules cited in the President's memo. I attached it as published in the Federal Register, and I also included AI's decision memo that summarizes it well. The press release has a good summary as well: <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2018/residence-criteria.html>

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## **Q & A for July 29, 2020, House Oversight Hearing**

### **Summary of the Timeline of COVID-19 Adjustments**

March 18 – Suspension of field operations – first announced as two weeks

March 28 – announcement of another two-week suspension

April 13 – suspension until June announced by Director Dillingham and Secretary Ross

April 18 – legislative draft submitted to move delay apportionment and redistricting by four months

May 8 – beginning of the phased restart

June 11- completion of the phased restart

July 16 – beginning of NRFU soft launch

## 7.21 PRESIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

### Memorandum on Excluding Illegal Aliens From the Apportionment Base Following the 2020 Census

#### Memo Implementation

- The U.S. Census Bureau is a nonpartisan government agency, and the principle federal statistical agency.
- The Census Bureau conducts all of its work in accordance with all federal law, regulations, policies, and applicable court rulings.
- The Census Bureau does not set policy.
- Under Section 141(b) of title 13, the Secretary of Commerce is tasked with delivering apportionment counts to the President.
- Secretary Ross has been tasked by Presidential Memorandum with “tak[ing] all appropriate action, consistent with the Constitution and other applicable law, to provide information permitting the President, to the extent practicable” to exclude undocumented persons from the apportionment count.
- The Presidential Memorandum then goes on to state: The Secretary shall also include in that report information tabulated according to the methodology set forth in Final 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations, 83 Fed. Reg. 5525 (Feb. 8, 2018).
- As I said in my opening statement, in discussions with Secretary Ross after the memorandum was issued, he tasked the Census Bureau to examine and report on the methodologies available to “provide information permitting the President, to the extent practicable, to exercise the President’s discretion to carry out the policy” of “the exclusion of illegal aliens from the apportionment base, to the extent feasible and to the maximum extent of the President’s discretion under the law.”
- I have set up a working group, led by Career experts at the Census Bureau, to report back to my office on potential methodologies to produce those numbers.
- The Census Bureau will always maintain the highest standards of scientific integrity and transparency about the data we produce.
- I must stress, as is explicitly stated in the Presidential Memorandum, that this will have absolutely no impact on our data collection operations. We are

continuing on our mission to count every person living in this country once, only once, and in the right place.

- Ultimately, our ability to produce any data is dependent upon successful completion of those data collection operations, which face significant challenges in the coming weeks. Meeting and overcoming those challenges is our top priority at this time.
- The women and men of the U.S. Census Bureau have undertaken extraordinary efforts during this unprecedented time to keep the 2020 Census on track, continue to collect our vital economic and household surveys, and produce new innovative data to help measure the impact of the virus and our economic recovery. They deserve the highest praise and your unqualified support.

*Has the Census Bureau received a written order from Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross to provide information permitting the president to carry out the policy set forth in section 2 of the memorandum (i.e., instructions to produce a count of unauthorized immigrants included in the 2020 census apportionment count)? If so, when, and what was the language of that order?*

- Not in writing, but the Secretary and I have spoken about it. That was last Friday. I spoke with staff in his office and the Deputy Secretary prior to that.

*Has Census Bureau Director Steven Dillingham, Deputy Director Ron Jarmin and/or Deputy Director of Policy Nathaniel Cogley issued a written order to any Census Bureau staffers about providing provide information permitting the president to carry out the policy set forth in section 2 of the memorandum (i.e., instructions to produce a count of unauthorized immigrants included in the 2020 census apportionment count)? If so, when, and what was the language of that order?*

- On Friday July 24, 2020, I asked Deputy Director and Chief Operating Officer Ron Jarmin to recommend names for an internal working group. I accepted those recommendations and tasked them to begin work immediately. I have asked for a report to my office as soon as possible.

*What is the methodology the Census Bureau will use to attempt to produce a count of unauthorized immigrants included in the 2020 census apportionment count?*

- That question is currently under review by our working group.

*Any comment on the census lawsuit filed against Director Steven Dillingham in the Southern District of New York by New York state et al? Here's the complaint: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/7002643-July-24-2020-Complaint-for-State-of-New-York-Et.html>*

- I will not comment on any litigation or court cases underway.

*Will the memo require Census retroactively to figure out who, among the people who have already been counted in the 2020 survey, are undocumented? Or is this about banning undocumented immigrants from participating going forward?*

- This is NOT about banning anyone from participating. We will count everyone living in this country regardless of legal status. The memo instructs the Secretary to include, to the extent practicable, numbers of undocumented persons by state. The methodology to produce that data is being examined by an internal working group now. But it will have no impact on field data collection operations.

*Can you provide us with numbers showing how many undocumented immigrants have already been counted for?*

- No. We do not release any decennial data products during data collection beside household self-response rate.
- An internal working group is looking at methodologies to produce those estimates of the undocumented population per state.

*Was Census leadership included in this discussion?*

- Census leadership, specifically me, has been tasked by the Secretary after the issuance of the Presidential Memorandum.

*What is the message to undocumented immigrants, should they fill out the census?*

- Yes. My message to EVERYONE in this country is that you should fill out the Census for your entire household and count everyone living under your roof.

*How does the Bureau intend to screen census respondents for whether they meet the conditions laid out in the EO?*

- The methodologies are under review right now by an internal working group.
- However, I would offer that none methodology would be a “screening.” Everyone living in this country should still participate in the 2020 Census.

*If the agency does not have state records from all states would it still use a subset of states to arrive at the total undocumented population?*

- I’m afraid the question is a little confused- this is not primarily driven by state records.

- Our working group is reviewing all possible methodologies and I have asked them to report back to my office as soon as possible.

*Will the agency use statistical modeling methods to arrive at the undocumented population?*

- The agency uses sound statistical methodology and scientific rigor in all of its work. An internal working group is currently reviewing the practicality of available methodologies.

*Will the agency screen respondents to differentiate between citizens with few administrative records or conflicting administrative records and undocumented immigrants?*

- The various methodologies are under consideration now.

*Would the info released subject to the memo also be subject to differential privacy?*

- The internal working group will certainly consider that question as well, and make a recommendation.

*Will the agency adjust its advertising or outreach campaign to immigrant communities in light of this memo?*

- The communications campaign and partnership program will maintain its robust outreach to all communities to encourage self-response and cooperation with nonresponse followup.
- We will continue to highlight that all information obtained by the census is confidential. The Census Bureau will only release statistics.

*Is there any way the Census Bureau responds to these fears that people have and what do you do to encourage undocumented residents to respond to the census.*

- I am responding clearly here today. You should be counted in the 2020 Census. We have the same obligation today that we did before to provide a complete and accurate count of every person living in this country.
- The memorandum itself does not contradict that and in fact it explicitly reinforces that. Your data is SAFE. Nobody can access it who does not need to access and we can only product high level statistics. It cannot be released

to anyone for 72 years. When it is released in 72 years, your response will only include the questions that were included on the 2020 Census.

*Also, on average, do you know the percent of undocumented people who respond to the census?*

- [Is there an estimate on this? Checking and will add if there is one.]

*Any input on how one of the most vulnerable groups in our city are affected by the census and or how possibly not responding affects the future funding for this very group?*

- This will not affect the numbers we turn into the Secretary that reflect the overall population.
- The laws, regulations, policies, and formulas that rely on decennial census data are generally outside of those implemented by the Census Bureau, but I can assure you that we will be delivering the datasets that are expected for these many other uses.

*Moreover, is this something the President would be able to do or will the Census Bureau be responding this at all?*

- I won't comment on the pending litigation or the legal analysis.

*I'm unclear on where exactly that data would come from, and how detailed it would be. The Bureau obviously doesn't ask the citizenship question on forms, and it's hard to find good data or estimates, unless you go back to Pew in 2016. Can you tell me where that data would come from? Are there other government sources for it, or would the administration use an outside expert? Would that data be only on a statewide level, or could you conceivably get it down to the county level?*

- The working group will consider. A key source would be the work already underway pursuant to the President's Executive Order from July 2019.
- The Federal agencies have securely provided data pursuant to that executive order.
- Some states have submitted data for our work on administrative records, but those files do not really help with determining citizenship. They are helpful with record linkage across datasets.

*Have the regional offices changed any protocols or procedures throughout the states because of this memo?*

- No.

### **Apportionment / Delayed Data Products**

*Last week, it was reported that the administration is seeking \$1 billion for the Census Bureau in the next COVID relief bill for timely completion of the census. I've been told by a number of folks that the bureau has scrapped/will scrap its extended timeline for NRFU and (I assume) other counting operations in order to meet its original statutory goal of providing reapportionment data by the December 31 deadline. Specifically, I'm hearing that NRFU is being sliced from a 10-12 week operation to six weeks. Can you address any of that? If a final, completely buttoned-down decision hasn't been made, is it under serious consideration, and is planning underway? Has Commerce or the White House told the bureau it now wants delivery of reapportionment data by year's end, or asked the bureau to begin planning for that?*

- I do not have any comment on legislative negotiations. The pace of our schedule is driven by the realities on the ground, hard data, and analysis by career Census Bureau leaders.
- Our field data collection operation is not primarily driven by statutory deadlines, but it is driven by the health and safety needs of the American people and our workforce.
- However, it would be imprudent not to plan for the possibility that we are still subject to the current legislative deadlines. We have been assessing this question continually, but last week Secretary Ross asked the Census Bureau last week to formally look into the impact on the decennial data products of reporting data on December 31, 2020.

*How much time does the Census Bureau need to prepare the 2020 census apportionment count file?*

- Under the current operational design and methodologies, we expect it will take 5 months from the completion of 2020 Census data collection operations.
- Our current plan is to complete data collection by October 31.

*Given the operational adjustments due to COVID-19, on what date did the Census Bureau pass the point of being able to deliver the 2020 census apportionment counts to the president before the current statutory deadline of Dec. 31, 2020? The Association Director of Field Tim Olson said on a May 26 webinar that the bureau had “passed the point” by then. (Here’s the audio: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F6IyJMtDDgY&feature=youtu.be&t=4688>)*

- That is accurate under the current methodology and design.

### **Memo Operational Feasibility-**

*According to the Census Bureau, 132 federal programs used Census-derived data to distribute more than \$675 billion in funding for FY 2015. According to more recent estimates by Professor Andrew Reamer at GWU, in 2017, 316 federal programs relied on census-derived data to distribute \$1.5 trillion dollars annually to states, local governments, nonprofit organizations, businesses, and households across the nation. In addition to the obvious legal and ethical considerations, the exclusion of non-citizens from apportionment data files would be difficult to parse operationally.*

*How will the Census Bureau generate and maintain data sets for different purposes? Top-line decennial numbers are rarely used for the allocation the formulas noted above. In fact, funding criteria are more commonly derived from ACS and Population Estimates. I worry whether compliance with the Memorandum will require the Bureau to maintain two massive data files, one for apportionment and another for other programs and activities.*

- By my plain reading of the memorandum, the Census Bureau will deliver a full population count under the residency criteria established in February 2018.
- The working group is looking to the feasibility of the methodologies that may be used to deliver another set of estimates of the undocumented persons population by state, as instructed by the Presidential Memorandum.
- I assure you that no matter our path forward, we will ensure the critical data products we produce for a wide variety of uses are not affected.

## **Memo Political Interference (Anti-Immigrant Policies) -**

*QUESTION: After President Trump issued his Memorandum, dozens of my House colleagues took to social media platforms to decry the Administration's decision. Many of us see this Memorandum as part of a broader pattern of hostility toward immigrants who have contributed so much to our society. What can you say to allay these concerns?*

*What can you tell the families watching this hearing who may be confused about whether they should bother responding to the census at all if they are not going to be included for the purposes of political representation?*

*They pay taxes, they serve in the military, and they work on the front lines in the health care sector helping our nation respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. Their children attend public schools that rely on census data for federal and state funding. They want to hear a direct answer from you today on whether and why they should be excluded from the apportionment count.*

- In no uncertain terms, we will count everyone living under your roof.
- When filling out the 2020 Census online, over the phone, or through the mail, or when responding to an in-person interview, all persons living in your household, everyone under your roof as of Census Day, April 1, 2020, should be included.
- This is without regard to citizenship or immigration status.
- It is the core mission of the Census Bureau to provide information to inform policymakers at all level of government, the private sector, and the non-profit sector, to they have all the data available to guide their resources appropriately.

MEMO Racism – Likely to be a similar question from Rep. Clay

*I recently tweeted that this latest action by the President is a racist dog whistle to rig the 2020 Census and that it will fail. I know it and you know it. This action – rooted in racism – is rank political interference with a constitutionally-mandated function of government as old as America itself. A number of former Census Bureau Directors have stated that they would resign if faced with political pressure or interference. Have you ever discussed the possibility of resigning from your position with colleagues at the Census Bureau, within the Department of Commerce, or at the White House?*

- The U.S. Census Bureau is a nonpartisan government agency, and the principle federal statistical agency.
- The Census Bureau conducts all of its work in accordance with all federal law, regulations, policies, and applicable court rulings.
- The Census Bureau does not set policy.
- There has been no pressure or interference in my tenure as Census Bureau director.
- I have decades of experience in federal service, including leading two other statistical agencies. I would know it if I see it.
- The Secretary of Commerce has been tasked with providing this information, and he has asked us to look into the practicability of producing this information. We are doing that now.

MEMO Consultations with the White House – Internal deliberative but they will likely ask anyway

*To be clear, I'm not asking for an opinion on whether the President's Memorandum is legal, permissible, or even justifiable on policy grounds. I just want a yes or no answer to the following question: Did the President of United States or anyone on the White House staff consult with you or your staff at Census while drafting this Memorandum? I'm not asking you to tell us what you may have shared during any such discussions, I just want to know whether the Administration made this decision without consulting the Census Bureau?*

- I have had no conversations with the White House in regard to this memorandum, nor the underlying methodological questions.
- I have been tasked by Secretary Ross to look into the practicability of its implementation.
- I have created a working group to look into the issue, and I aim to deliver a report to the Secretary as soon as possible.

## MEMO Timing

*I share the view of many of my colleagues that the timing of the President's Memorandum was calculated to throw the 2020 Census into disarray. The President's recent action sows doubt, deepens fears, and compounds anxieties among immigrant families about participation in the census. Why was this Memorandum released in July of 2020? Why did the President issue the memorandum during the soft launch phase of the Bureau's Non-Response Follow Up operation – a critical period when you're ramping up operations and informing the estimated 38% of the country that has yet to respond that there is still time to do so?*

- I have no insight to offer as to the timing of this memorandum. I have had no conversations with anyone at the White House in regards to this memorandum or the issue overall.
- I want to be very clear here- in front of these cameras- that this does NOT affect our field data collection operations.
- We will continue our mission to count everyone living in America, once, only once, and in the right place, without regard to citizenship or legal status.
- This is explicitly stated by the memo's instructions to report based on final residency rules published in 2018.
- I would ask for your help in ensuring that message is clearly delivered to your constituents and to people across the nation.
- You have a powerful voice, too, and the 2020 Census needs your help getting the word out.

## MEMO General Questions

*How will the Memo affect operations?*

- The memo makes no impact whatsoever on our field data collection operations. I have tasked a working group to look into the practicability of the methodological options to produce the data requested by the memo. We plan on reporting back to Secretary Ross as soon as possible.

*Has the Secretary reviewed the Memo?*

- I have spoken with the Secretary about the memo, and I informed him we have initiated a working group to look into the methodological options to produce the data requested by the memo.

*How will the Memo affect the DACA population?*

- I have seen no-analysis yet on that, but that is an excellent question and one which our working group will analyze to the best extent possible.

*Was anyone at the Census Bureau involved in writing the memorandum? If so, who and what was their role(s)?*

- Nobody at the Census Bureau was involved in writing the memorandum. I have not been briefed on the involvement of the Department of Commerce. We regularly report to the Department on the status of 2020 Census operations, and brief the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and other senior leadership on a wide variety of issues.
- Staff from the Census Bureau has briefed the Secretary on methodological issues related to the production of existing estimates on the population of undocumented persons, on more than one occasion, since the July 2019 executive order was issued.
- I am unaware to what extent if any those briefings informed the drafting of the memorandum.

*Were you or anyone at the Bureau asked to provide information on undocumented individuals/ illegal aliens for this memorandum?*

- Not for this memorandum.

*When did you find out about the memorandum?*

- On the afternoon of July 17, 2020, staff informed me of publication of a rumor about an “executive order” on the subject published in Politico Playbook. I did not see the text of the memorandum before it was sent to reporters and published online. To the best of my knowledge, no one at the Census Bureau saw the text prior to publication.
- The memo established a policy, and directs the Secretary to obtain information to implement the policy to the extent practicable. As head of the Census Bureau, I am responsible for looking into the practicability.

*Were Census Bureau staff that provide weekly briefings to staff of the Oversight and Appropriations Committee involved with the memorandum in any other way?*

- No. Again, we learned of this memorandum initially through a published rumor, and then saw the text when it was provided to the public.

*You and your staff agreed to be transparent with this committee. Our staff have asked your staff to give them advance notice of anything that might have an adverse impact on the 2020 Census. Were you aware of the memorandum before it was published? Was there any discussion about giving Congress notice this memorandum would be published?*

- We were not aware. We maintain our commitment to providing regular operational updates on the 2020 Census, and even in advance of this hearing, conducted just such a briefing last Friday. I suspect we will be briefing staff this Friday as well.
- The Census Bureau has provided more than 60 congressional briefings to Members, committee staff, caucuses, and individual offices this year.

*Congresswoman Grace Meng of New York has introduced legislation to prohibit the use of federal funds to implement, administer or enforce the memo. If funds are denied, how will the Bureau implement the memo?*

- I will not speculate on policy disagreements or future legislative action. We will always follow the law.

*Are there any efforts currently underway in the Bureau to exclude undocumented persons from the apportionment numbers?*

- As I stated in my opening statement, I have tasked a working group to look into the practicability of providing this information.

[Executive Order on Collecting Information about Citizenship Status in Connection with the Decennial Census](#)

The Executive Orders states, “All agencies shall promptly provide the Department the maximum assistance permissible, consistent with law, in determining the number of citizens, non-citizens, and illegal aliens in the country, including by providing any access that the Department may request to administrative records that may be useful in accomplishing that objective. “

*How is this information being collected from the agencies?*

- Under the Executive Order from July 2019, we have pursued acquisition of administrative records to improve our ability to determine the number of citizens, non-citizens, and the immigration status of those non-citizens. Records are collected in a secure manner, and fully protected by Title 13, just like our survey and census operations.

*Which agencies have provided information and what information has been provided?*

- **ANSWER:** A number of agencies have provided data pursuant to the Executive Order: DHS, Social Security Administration, HHS, IRS, State, Justice, and Interior.

*How is this information being collected from the states?*

- **ANSWER:** Under the EO issued last July, we have pursued acquisition of administrative records to improve our ability to determine the number of citizens, non-citizens, and the immigration status of those non-citizens. Records are collected in a secure manner, and fully protected by Title 13, just like our survey and census operations.

*Which states have provided information and what information has been provided?*

- We can provide a list. 37 states have provided information that is part of our work to use administrative records to improve statistics. This is not only the EO work. These files help with other work as, well, not only the in determining citizenship status.

*Is information being collected from entities other than state and federal agencies? If so, which entities? What information is being provided?*

- No information related to the July 2019 Executive Order is coming from non-governmental entities.
- However, it is important to note that we are mandated to use administrative records to the maximum extent possible to reduce respondent burden.
- We have been working with these records for decades, and have a long track record of absolutely protecting privacy and safety of the American people while doing so.

*Do political appointees have access to the information?*

- No. While we are all Title 13 sworn, that only allows access to the information if you have the need to access it. Only staff conducting the actual technical work can access the information. We are all subject to the strict penalties of violating Title 13.

*What other information do political appointees have access to and what safeguards are in place to ensure this information is used for statistical purposes provided under Title 13, Title 26, and Title 5?*

- [GET ADDITIONAL DETAILS FROM PCO]. We have a robust Privacy Coordination Office. We provide regular trainings to all staff, including appointees.

*Have there been any unauthorized access to the data by political appointees or those who work for or with them?*

- No.

*Have there been any data breaches by political appointees or those who work with them? Have they shared information with unauthorized personnel at the White House, Department of Commerce, Office of Management and Budget, or any other entity within the Executive or Legislative Branches, or outside of government? If so, please specify. If so, were they reported to Congress?*

- None whatsoever.

## **State Driver's Licenses**

*Which states has the Census Bureau contacted for driver's license and state ID records, and when?*

- The U.S. Census Bureau conducts ongoing outreach to secure Memoranda of Understanding from every state to obtain administrative records that help ease respondent burden and save taxpayer money.
- All 50 states were contacted for driver license data between August and November of 2019, and the Bureau continues to reach out to states without an active MOU in place. Our goal is to have data in by July 31, 2020.
- [If asked - South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska have provided DL data.]

*When is the latest a state can start transferring driver's license and state ID records data to the bureau in order for the information to be used to create CVAP data in support of Executive Order 13880?*

- Our plan is that States have until July 31, 2020, to transfer administrative data for the work under Executive Order 13880.

*What criteria did the bureau use in choosing which states to contact in 2019 for driver's license and state ID records?*

- Census Bureau staff asked all states to help improve our statistics with administrative records.
- All 50 states were contacted for driver license data between August and November of 2019, and the Bureau continues to reach out to states without an active MOU in place.

## **WORST CASE SCENARIO – COVID and no completed NRFU:**

*What contingency plan does the Census Bureau have in place in case it is unable to start and/or complete the nonresponse followup operation in an area because of COVID-19-related issues? What happens if you are not able to deploy NRFU operations due to increase in numbers of COVID-19 cases?*

- We are laser focused on contingencies to ensure we get NRFU done as safely and quickly as possible.
- If what you are asking is “what if we can never get NRFU done” that is a hypothetical to which I do not have a complete answer now other than to say this: the Census Bureau will present a clear, transparent, understanding to all policymakers and key stakeholders involved.
- As I said in my opening statement, we are taking two new actions – sending a seventh mailer with another paper questionnaire to some households and conducting some follow-up work by phone.
- We are increasing our media communication to remind everyone that there's an opportunity to stay safe, stay home and still self-respond to the census.
- It's one of the core things that people can do in this census that they couldn't do in 2010 – self response will continue until the end of data collection
- Those who haven't responded yet can do so online, or they can pick up the telephone, or you can mail the paper form that we already sent – all without interacting with a census taker.

## **OPERATIONS**

*Please provide an Operational update on current operations.*

- Summary in prepared statement

*Update Leave got off to a late start. Has that operation been completed?*

- It is more than 99.5% completed. We are down to the last few thousands houses, primarily on tribal lands. We are in close coordination with the tribal governments to complete.

*Regarding NRFU Soft Launches how have these sites been selected and how are soft launches going in selected cities?*

- 2020 Census career operational leaders make the decisions based on the availability of the workforce, the status of COVID-19 within the areas, and to ensure geographic diversity so as to better understand the success of the operation.
- Response rates were not part of the selection process for soft launch areas.

*What is the purpose of the soft launches?*

- We have done a soft launch of every major operation in the 2020 Census, including self-response. The purpose is always the same - to ensure the systems and operations function as our tests indicate in a live environment, before we have to go fully into production.
- In this case, we were able to catch an IT issue with our certification system and correct it.
- We are also tracking the rates at which census takers report for training, complete training, and then show up for the first day of work.
- We do not have enough offices in production yet to establish a trend, but we definitely think it is the right course to maintain our hiring and training operation through NRFU to ensure we have sufficient staffing.

*When does NRFU start across the nation, and will you delay that if it is not safe?*

- Twelve of our Area Census Offices have started this work. 35 more are scheduled to begin tomorrow (July 30)
- We will have a third round of soft launch locations, 40 more ACOs, scheduled to begin on August 6.
- For the rest, general our target date to start follow up work is August 11<sup>th</sup>.
- We are continually assessing safety in everything thing we do.
- We will delay or halt operations at the ACO and sub-ACO level as necessary based on local conditions. This includes an increase in COVID-19 cases, or natural disasters such as hurricanes, or other situations that mean we cannot safely conduct operations.

*Service Based Enumeration - when will that take place? Do you think that the Bureau will have to make additional adjustments to this operation due to recent upticks in COVID-19 cases in certain areas?*

- The operation was originally scheduled for March 30, March 31 and April 1, but health and safety concerns with COVID-19 forced us to delay these activities.
- Between September 22 and 24, the Census Bureau now plans to send specially trained census takers to count people at shelters, soup kitchens, regularly scheduled mobile food vans, and locations previously identified by the Census Bureau where people are known to sleep outdoors (like under bridges) and at all-night businesses (such as transit stations and 24-hour laundromats). People experiencing homelessness will be counted where they are staying when census takers visit between September 22-24.

*Could you please provide an update on MQA?*

- We had to delay and scale back this operation due to the pandemic, but now partnership staff are working to identify MQA sites where people go when they leave home, such as grocery stores, pharmacies, and other places with essential services.
- In most instances, these MQA sites are outdoors, and they adhere to local, state and federal health and safety guidelines.
- I wish we were able to do the full plan as it was designed, sending people to malls, churches, festivals, and other events and gatherings that unfortunately can't happen right now.
- So we are doing what we can with a scaled back program.
- We can provide the committee with more information on how it is going.

## **REDISTRICTING**

*Will 2020 Census data products be delivered on time for redistricting purposes?*

- Our current proposed schedule calls for delivering redistricting products between June 17 and July 31, 2021.
- However, we are looking into the impact of delivering the products by the legislative deadline.

*What is the Census Bureau doing to ensure states get their redistricting data on time?*

- One thing we will do to make the process as smooth for the states as possible is to deliver as much as we can as early as we can: for instance, we will deliver some geographical files ahead of time so states can begin the work.
- Ultimately, the field data collection and the accuracy and integrity work we need to do to the data will drive the delivery of the redistricting data.
- We will work with states and group them by the ones with the most urgent needs. For example, Virginia and New Jersey have state elections in 2021, so our current plan has them in the first grouping to be delivered by June 17.
- They others organized by consideration of their constitutional mandates, then their statutory mandates, followed by other logistical needs.
- Our Redistricting Office in in touch with the state liaisons and will do so again in October and November.

## HIRING/TRAINING

*When will training begin for Enumerators?*

- I am pleased to report it has begun in every ACO across the nation. It will be finished the week before the ACO is ready to deploy to the field.
- We will continue to hire and train on an going basis to ensure we maintain the maximum sized workforce possible.

*What is the Bureau doing to ensure that you hire the right people to enumerate in HTC areas?*

- Bottom line: We hire locally.

*Is all of your training conducted virtually? If not, how is it done?*

- Much of the training is virtual, but there is a requirement for some in-person training.
- We have done as much as we can to reduce the amount of in-person training, and of the part that is required, we do this with appropriate safety measures with social distancing.

*What operations require in person interaction among the Bureau's staff?*

- There are a number that do, but we are training our staff to do it safely.

- Update / Enumerate (remote areas of Maine and southeast Alaska), Remote Alaska, and Nonresponse Followup require in-person interactions. Also, partnership activities can be in-person, as well.
- Masks are required for our field staff nationwide. Local rules are followed on the size of gatherings. We have instructed census takers to conduct interviews outside if at all possible.

## **PPE/PROTECTING EMPLOYEES**

*How is the Census Bureau safe-guarding and protecting their employees against COVID-19?*

- Our commitment throughout the census process is to protect every employee and the American people throughout all interactions we have with people. Personal protective equipment (PPE) and training and expectations that all staff maintain social distancing in all interactions are key in our commitment to protect people's health during this pandemic.
- We require all census employees who have any public interaction to wear a face mask regardless of geographic location.
- We have acquired more than 40 million items of PPE for use by our office and field staff. This includes 2.4 million masks, 14.4 million individual gloves, 21.4 million individual disinfectant wipes, 3.6 million individual hand sanitizer bottles for field staff use, and 48,000 gallons of hand sanitizer for use in census facilities.

*The Commerce IG has received complaints about OSHA violations in the Field. How has the Bureau responded to those complaints?*

- [Will be added – I have asked Colleen for the status and the response]

## **PARTNERSHIP**

*How many partners do we currently have now?*

- 395,000, I am proud to report. We met the goal of 300,000 before March 1, and we have exceeded the 257,000 number from 2010.
- When I was with the committee in February, we were at 266,000.

*Could you give us some examples of how Partners have been able to contribute to the Census and raise response rate numbers?*

- Repeat examples from opening statement.

*How has the partnership program had to shift to adjust to current environment due to COVID-19?*

- Primarily, many of our partner organizations had planned in person outreach events- and those had to become virtual. So we went online with them.
- [Ali will get stats/two examples from National/CPEP.]

## COMMUNICATIONS

*What is the Census Bureau doing in terms of Communications?*

- We expanded our Integrated Communications Contract from \$500 million to \$700 million total.
- Our media buy is increasing from \$323.5 million to \$383.4 million. The media buy list is on our website and it is updated as new vendors are added.
- [If asked – the rest is for salaries, production costs, and other expenses. We can provide the committee with a breakdown.]
- This is enabling us to continue our advertising and communications efforts through the summer and into the fall.

*We understand your current regional push is well underway. Could you tell us how that is going?*

- We are currently right in the middle of our “July Push” to maximize self-response. We created new ads for this as well.
- We have increased our media spend with local advertising in every part of the country, including rural areas but with an emphasis on cities with low response rates.
- The July Push will be followed by a national campaign in early August to let the country know that we will be knocking on doors in the Nonresponse Followup operation.
- Next, starting August 11 and running through the end of September, we will run advertising in areas with the lowest self-response rates, adapting to areas with the heaviest nonresponse workloads where possible.
- We redesigned our advertising to show our enumerators in masks and practicing social distancing. We’ll also be reminding people that it’s never too late to responding to the 2020 Census.

- Self-response will continue, and when a household responds, it is removed from the workload automatically, reducing unnecessary visits.

*Please provide updates on media strategy and contracts. Will contracts be extended?*

- We do not need to extend our contracts.

*Additional Funding was provided for the Communications Campaign. Do you have a break down of what funds were spent based on audience and language?*

- I do not have that off the top of my head but I'll ask my staff to send that to the Committee.
- I do know that we increased the investment across all audiences as we adjusted the campaign, and we expanded the number of languages that have advertising to 45 total.

*Please tell us how the Bureau and Y&R are working with Carol H. Williams on advertising for the Black/African American media markets. Provide specific examples. [NOTE – during the staff briefing for CBC, we had some questions about this subcontractor.]*

- [Ali is getting examples an answer from TY&R.]

*Have any of the other subcontractors for the advertising campaign been reassigned work that was originally assigned to or plan for Carol H. Williams?*

- [Ali is getting examples an answer from TY&R.]



**2020 CENSUS PROGRAM MEMORANDUM SERIES: 2018.04**

**Date:** February 5, 2018

**MEMORANDUM FOR:** The Record

**From:** Albert E. Fontenot, Jr. **(signed February 5, 2018)**  
Associate Director for Decennial Census Programs

**Subject:** 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations

**Contact:** Burton Reist, Chief  
Decennial Communications and Stakeholder Relations  
301-763-4155  
Burton.H.Reist@census.gov

This memorandum documents the release of the "Final 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations" in the Federal Register. The residence criteria and residence situations determine who should be counted and where they should be counted.

**Overview**

Every decade, the Census Bureau undertakes a review of the decennial residence criteria and residence situations to ensure that the concept of "usual residence" is applied in a way that is consistent with the Census Bureau's commitment to count every person once, only once, and in the correct place, and to fulfill the Constitutional requirement to apportion the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the states according to their respective numbers.

**Discussion**

From the very first census in 1790, Congress established the principle of counting people where they usually reside, which is defined as the place where a person lives and sleeps most of the time, in order to be fair and consistent. The census has followed that principle ever since. For most people, determining their usual residence is straightforward. For others, like members of the military, college students, and other people living in group quarters, knowing where to count them can be more complicated.

For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau has updated where we count people in five specific residence situations:

1. *Overseas military and civilian employees of the U.S. government* — The 2020 Census will count military and civilian employees of the U.S. government who are temporarily *deployed* overseas on Census Day at their usual home address in the United States, as part of the resident

population, instead of their home state of record. Military and civilian employees of the U.S. government who are *stationed or assigned* overseas on Census Day, as well as their dependents living with them, will continue to be counted in their home state of record for apportionment purposes only.

2. *Overseas federal employees who are not U.S. citizens* — The 2020 Census will count any non-U.S. citizens who are military or civilian employees of the U.S. government who are deployed, stationed, or assigned overseas on Census Day in the same way as U.S. citizens who are included in the federally affiliated overseas count.
3. *Maritime/Merchant Vessel Crews* — The 2020 Census will count the crews of U.S. flag maritime or merchant vessels who are sailing between a U.S. port and a foreign port on Census Day at their usual home address, or at the U.S. port if they have no usual home address.
4. *Juveniles in Treatment Centers* — The 2020 Census will count juveniles staying in non-correctional residential treatment centers on Census Day at their usual home address, or at the facility if they have no usual home address.
5. *Religious Group Quarters Residents* — The 2020 Census will count people living in religious group quarters on Census Day at the facility.

The 2020 Census will not change where prisoners, college students, and people in other residence situations are counted.

### **The 2020 Census Memorandum Series**

The 2020 Census Memorandum Series documents significant decisions, actions, and accomplishments of the 2020 Census Program for the purpose of informing stakeholders, coordinating interdivisional efforts, and documenting important historical changes.

A memorandum generally will be added to this series for any decision or documentation that meets the following criteria:

1. A major program-level decision that will affect the overall design or have significant effect on 2020 Census operations or systems.
2. A major policy decision or change that will affect the overall design or significantly impact 2020 Census operations or systems.
3. A report that documents the research and testing for 2020 Census operations or systems.

Visit 2020 Census on [Census.gov](https://www.census.gov) to access the Memorandum Series, the 2020 Census Operational Plan, and other information about preparations for the 2020 Census.



**3510-07-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**Bureau of the Census**

**15 CFR Chapter I**

**[Docket Number 160526465-8033-03]**

**RIN 0607-XC026**

**Final 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations**

**AGENCY:** Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

**ACTION:** Final criteria.

**SUMMARY:** The Bureau of the Census (U.S. Census Bureau) is providing notification of the Final 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations. In addition, this document contains a summary of comments received in response to the June 30, 2016, *Federal Register* document, as well as the Census Bureau's responses to those comments. The residence criteria are used to determine where people are counted during each decennial census. Specific residence situations are included with the criteria to illustrate how the criteria are applied.

**DATES:** The final criteria in this document are effective on **[INSERT DATE 30 DAYS**

**AFTER DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER].**

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jason Devine, Population and Housing Programs Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, 6H173, Washington, DC 20233, telephone (301) 763-2381; or E-mail [[POP.2020.Residence.Rule@census.gov](mailto:POP.2020.Residence.Rule@census.gov)].

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

## **A. Background**

The U.S. Census Bureau is committed to counting every person in the 2020 Census once, only once, and in the right place. The fundamental reason that the decennial census is conducted is to fulfill the Constitutional requirement (Article I, Section 2) to apportion the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the states.<sup>1</sup> For a fair and equitable apportionment, it is crucial that the Census Bureau counts everyone in the right place during the decennial census.

The residence criteria are used to determine where people are counted during each decennial census. Specific residence situations are included with the criteria to illustrate how the criteria are applied.

### **1. The Concept of Usual Residence**

The Census Bureau's enumeration procedures are guided by the constitutional and statutory mandates to count all residents of the several states. [U.S. Const. Art. 1, Section 2, cl.3, Title 13, United States Code, Section 141.] The state in which a person resides and the specific location within that state is determined in accordance with the concept of “usual residence,” which is defined by the Census Bureau as the place where a person lives and sleeps most of the time. This is not always the same as a person’s legal residence, voting residence, or where they prefer to be counted. This concept of “usual residence” is grounded in the law providing for the first census, the Act of March 1, 1790, expressly specifying that persons be enumerated at their “usual place of abode.”

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<sup>1</sup> Apportionment is based on the resident population, plus a count of overseas federal employees, for each of the 50 states. Redistricting data include the resident population of the 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Determining usual residence is straightforward for most people. However, given our nation's wide diversity in types of living arrangements, the concept of usual residence has a variety of applications. Some examples of these living arrangements include people experiencing homelessness, people with a seasonal/second residence, people in group facilities,<sup>2</sup> people in the process of moving, people in hospitals, children in shared custody arrangements, college students, live-in employees, military personnel, and people who live in workers' dormitories.

## **2. Reviewing the 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations**

Every decade, the Census Bureau undertakes a review of the Residence Criteria and Residence Situations to ensure that the concept of usual residence is interpreted and applied, consistent with the intent of the Census Act of 1790, which was authored by a Congress that included many of the framers of the U.S. Constitution and directed that people were to be counted at their usual residence. This review also serves as an opportunity to identify new or changing living situations resulting from societal change, and to address those situations in the guidance in a way that is consistent with the concept of usual residence.

This decade, as part of the review, the Census Bureau requested public comment on the "2010 Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations" through the *Federal Register* (80 FR 28950) on May 20, 2015, to allow the public to recommend any changes they would like to be considered for the 2020 Census. The Census Bureau received 252 comment submission letters

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<sup>2</sup> In this document, "group facilities" (referred to also as "group quarters" (GQ)) are defined as places where people live or stay in group living arrangements, which are owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents.

or emails that contained 262 total comments. (Some comment submissions included comments or suggestions on more than one residence situation.)

On June 30, 2016, the Census Bureau published the “Proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations” in the *Federal Register* (81 FR 42577).<sup>3</sup> In that publication, the Census Bureau included a summary of comments on the May 2015 *Federal Register* document, as well as the Bureau’s responses to those comments. During the 60-day comment period that ended on September 1, 2016, the Census Bureau received 77,958 comment submissions<sup>4</sup> that contained 77,995 total comments in response to the proposed residence criteria and situations. A summary of these comments and the Census Bureau’s responses are included in section B of this document.

Section C of this document provides the Final 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations.<sup>5</sup>

## **B. Summary of Comments Received in Response to the “Proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations”**

On June 30, 2016, the Census Bureau published a document in the *Federal Register* asking for public comment on the “Proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence

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<sup>3</sup> The Proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations are the same as the Final 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations that are provided in Section C.

<sup>4</sup> Of the 77,958 comment submissions, 2,958 contained unique content and 75,000 were duplicates.

<sup>5</sup> The Census Bureau used the term “Residence Rule and Residence Situations” when referring to the 2010 version of this documentation and in portions of previous publications in the *Federal Register* in 2015 and 2016 regarding this topic. However, in this document, and in the foreseeable future, the Census Bureau will use the term “Residence Criteria and Residence Situations.”

Situations.” Of the 77,995 comments received, 77,887 pertained to prisoners,<sup>6</sup> and 44 pertained to overseas military personnel. There were four comments on health care facilities. There were three comments on each of the following residence situations: foreign citizens in the United States, juvenile facilities, and people in shelters and/or experiencing homelessness. There were two comments on each of the following residence situations: boarding school students, college students, group homes and residential treatment centers for adults, transitory locations, visitors on Census Day, people who live or stay in more than one place, merchant marine personnel, and religious group quarters. There was one comment on each of the rest of the residence situations [people away from their usual residence on Census Day (e.g., on vacation or business trip); people living outside the United States; people moving into or out of a residence around Census Day; people who are born or who die around Census Day; relatives and nonrelatives; residential schools for people with disabilities; housing for older adults; U.S. military personnel; and workers’ residential facilities]. The Census Bureau also received one comment on the concept of usual residence, seven general comments on the overall residence criteria, and 18 comments on other issues not directly related to the residence criteria or any specific residence situation.

## **1. Comments on Prisoners**

Of the 77,887 comments pertaining to prisoners, 77,863 suggested that prisoners should be counted at their home or pre-incarceration address. The rationales included in these comments were as follows.

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<sup>6</sup> The majority of comments received on this topic used the terms ‘prisoner,’ ‘incarcerated,’ or ‘inmate.’ Although the terminology is not exactly what we use in the residence criteria documentation, we believe the context of the comments suggests the comments apply to people in Federal and State Prisons, Local Jails and Other Municipal Confinement Facilities, and possibly Federal Detention Centers and Correctional Facilities Intended for Juveniles. References in this document to “prisons,” or “prisoners,” should be interpreted as referring to all of these types of facilities.

- Almost all commenters either directly suggested, or alluded to the view, that counting prisoners at the prison inflates the political power of the area where the prison is located, and deflates the political power in the prisoners' home communities. These commenters stated that this distorts the redistricting process by allowing officials to count prisoners as "residents" of the districts where they are imprisoned, even though the prisoners are not allowed to vote during the time that they are confined in that district.
  - Similarly, many commenters suggested that counting prisoners away from their home address goes against the principle of equal representation. Some commenters more specifically suggested that the practice potentially violates the Voting Rights Act and/or the U.S. constitutional commitment to one person, one vote. A couple of commenters stated that the practice differs from certain international guidelines.
  - A few commenters stated that counting prisoners at the correctional facilities can also negatively impact the communities in which the prisons are located by distorting and/or complicating the redistricting process at the local level (e.g., county commissions, city councils, and school boards).
  - Some commenters stated that the current residence criteria for prisoners are inconsistent with certain states' laws regarding residency for elections (i.e., some state laws specifically say that a correctional facility is not a residence).
  - Some commenters stated that some states and many local governments already adjust their population data to remove prisoners when drawing their districts. However, these commenters also suggested that this "piecemeal" approach at the local level is inefficient and cannot fully resolve the issues associated with where prisoners are counted.

- Most commenters suggested that counting prisoners at the prison inaccurately represents the population counts and demographic characteristics of prisoners' home communities, as well as the communities where the prisons are located. These commenters stated that prisoners typically come from urban, underserved communities whose populations are disproportionately African-American and Latino, while prisons are more likely to be located in largely White (non-Hispanic) rural communities, far from the actual homes of the prisoners. Therefore, most commenters also suggested that counting prisoners at the prisons disproportionately harms communities with high proportions of minorities, by preventing their home communities from receiving their fair share of representation and funding.
- Many commenters stated that the incarcerated population has increased significantly in recent decades. Some commenters also stated that, throughout the long history of the decennial census, the Census Bureau has previously evolved and reevaluated its residence criteria in response to other historical changes in demographics and normative living situations (e.g., the 1950 change to how college students were counted). Therefore, they suggested that the changes in the prisoner population and patterns of prison locations during recent decades warrant a similar evolution of the residence criteria.
- Some commenters suggested that the Census Bureau should change its interpretation of the concept of "usual residence" (i.e., as the place where a person lives and sleeps most of the time), as it relates to incarcerated people. To support this suggestion, commenters used various rationales.
  - Some commenters suggested that prisoners do not have enduring social ties or allegiance to the community where they are incarcerated. To explain this, some commenters more specifically stated that prisoners cannot interact with the community where they are

incarcerated, are there involuntarily, and generally do not plan to remain in that community upon their release. A few commenters also stated that the governmental representatives of the community where the prison is located do not serve the prisoners, or they stated that prisoners are not constituents of the community where the prison is located. These commenters further stated that prisoners rely, instead, on the representative services of the legislators in their pre-incarceration communities.

- Some commenters suggested that the correctional facility where a prisoner is located on Census Day is not where a prisoner spends most of their time.
  - Some supported this suggestion by stating that counting incarcerated people at the facility in which they are housed on Census Day ignores the transient and temporary nature of incarceration. These commenters stated that incarcerated people are typically transferred multiple times between various correctional facilities during the time between when they are arrested and when they are released.
  - Some supported this suggestion by focusing on local jails. They stated that, while the length of incarceration for prison inmates is typically more than one year, about a third of all inmates (in prisons and jails) are jail inmates, and the typical length of incarceration for jail inmates is much shorter than one year (i.e., a few days to a few weeks). A few also stated that the majority of jail inmates have not been convicted of a crime, or stated that they are awaiting trial and presumed innocent until proven guilty.
  - A few supported this suggestion by stating that, if your measuring stick is the 10-year period for which the decennial census counts affect representation, funding, and policies, most prisoners are incarcerated for less than 10 years.

- A few commenters suggested that multiple factors must be considered together when determining the correct place to count certain types of people, such as prisoners, who do not easily align with the standard definition of usual residence. Therefore, they stated that a one-size-fits-all approach of focusing solely on where people live and sleep most of the time is not appropriate for determining where to count prisoners.
- A few commenters suggested that only prisoners who are serving long-term sentences, such as longer than six months or a year, should be counted at the facility, and that prisoners serving shorter terms should be counted at their usual residence outside of the facility.
- Some commenters suggested that the treatment of prisoners is inconsistent with the treatment of other residence situations in which people are temporarily living or staying away from their permanent address (e.g., travelers and snowbirds). A few stated that the proposed residence criteria make it appear as if the Census Bureau plans to count boarding school students, deployed military personnel, truck drivers, members of Congress, and/or juveniles in residential treatment facilities at their home address, even if they do not spend most of their time there.
- Some commenters suggested that the number/proportion of comments submitted on this issue indicates that there is an overwhelming consensus urging a change to how prisoners are counted in the census.
- A few commenters suggested that the Census Bureau has acknowledged the need to correct its own data by proposing to help states with post-census population adjustments.
  - Some of these commenters suggested that “this ad hoc approach is neither efficient nor universally implementable.” Some also stated that many states have laws that would

prevent them from using such alternative data to adjust their Census counts for redistricting, and that many states may not have the resources to gather the necessary data to provide to the Census Bureau. Some also expressed concerns about the states' inability to provide data on federal prisoners and prisoners who are incarcerated in another state.

- Therefore, some of these commenters suggested that the only way to implement a consistent solution for the entire United States is for the Census Bureau to change the way it counts prisoners. A few also suggested that the Census Bureau would be best able to accomplish this change if all correctional facilities (local, state, and federal) and/or all state and federal corrections departments were required to collect and maintain accurate records on each prisoner's home/pre-incarceration address.

Four comments were in support of counting prisoners at the correctional facility. All of these commenters suggested that the correctional facility is the prisoner's usual residence, or where they live and sleep most of the time (i.e., prisoners are usually in prison, or away from their pre-incarceration address, for relatively long periods of time, such as one year or more). One commenter further stated that, because people are usually sent to prison for more than one year, they are not considered to be only "temporary residents" of the prison under many government regulations (other than the Census Bureau's). One commenter suggested that it makes sense to count prisoners at the facility because the communities in which the facilities are located are responsible for providing emergency response and certain law enforcement services to those facilities, as well as providing road maintenance and hospitality services (e.g., hotels and restaurants) for the family and friends of the prisoners who travel to the facility for visitation.

One commenter suggested that counting prisoners at their “home address” would create unreasonable burden on the census process because of the considerable time and effort that would be necessary, both on the part of the facility administrators who would need to research and maintain the address records, and on the census enumerators who would need to collect and ensure the accuracy of the addresses. One commenter stated that any approach that would count prisoners somewhere other than the prison would likely result in a national undercount due to the difficulty in tracking inmates in transit. One commenter stated that it is not the Census Bureau’s responsibility to facilitate states’ redistricting activities beyond their currently proposed activities (i.e., providing the redistricting data file, identifying the group quarters counts at the block level, and the proposed option to geocode prisoner addresses if they are provided by the state to the Census Bureau).

Twenty comments were neutral regarding where to count prisoners, in that they did not state whether they thought that prisoners should be counted at the facility or at some other address. Many of these commenters stated the importance of equal representation for all. Some stated that prisoners should have the right to vote. A few further clarified that prisoners should have the right to vote if they are going to be counted as residents (of any place) for redistricting purposes, or vice versa (i.e., if prisoners do not have the right to vote, then they should not be counted). One specifically stated that incarcerated people should not be counted at all (either at the facility or elsewhere) because they committed a crime and are not legally eligible to vote. A few commenters stated concerns regarding the fairness or effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

Census Bureau Response: For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau will retain the proposed residence situation guidance for correctional facilities (Sections C.13.e, C.15, and C.17.a). The practice of counting prisoners at the correctional facility is consistent with the concept of usual residence, as established by the Census Act of 1790. As noted in section A.1 of this document, “usual residence” is defined 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. Therefore, counting prisoners anywhere other than the facility would be less consistent with the concept of usual residence, since the majority of people in prisons live and sleep most of the time at the prison.

States are responsible for legislative redistricting. The Census Bureau works closely with the states and recognizes that some states have decided, or may decide in the future, to ‘move’ their prisoner population back to the prisoners’ pre-incarceration addresses for redistricting and other purposes. Therefore, following the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau plans to offer a product that states can request, in order to assist them in their goals of reallocating their own prisoner population counts. Any state that requests this product will be required to submit a data file (indicating where each prisoner was incarcerated on Census Day, as well as their pre-incarceration address) in a specified format. The Census Bureau will review the submitted file and, if it includes the necessary data, provide a product that contains supplemental information the state can use to construct alternative within-state tabulations for its own purposes. However, the Census Bureau will not use the state-provided data in this product to make any changes to the official decennial census counts.

The Census Bureau also plans to provide group quarters data after the 2020 Census sooner than it was provided after the 2010 Census. For the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau released the *Advance Group Quarters Summary File* showing the seven major types of group quarters, including correctional facilities for adults and juvenile facilities. This early<sup>7</sup> release of data on the group quarters population was beneficial to many data users, including those in the redistricting community who must consider whether to include or exclude certain populations when redrawing boundaries as a result of state legislation. The Census Bureau is planning to incorporate similar group quarters information in the standard *Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File* for 2020.

## 2. Comments on the Military Overseas

Of the 44 comments received pertaining to the military overseas, 40 supported the Census Bureau proposal to treat military personnel who are temporarily *deployed* overseas on a short-term basis differently than military personnel who are *stationed* overseas on a more long-term basis. More specifically, most of these commenters suggested that military personnel who are deployed overseas should be counted at their usual residence in the United States where they were stationed at the time they were deployed, and included in the local community-level resident population counts.

Many commenters stated that counting deployed military personnel at their usual residence (where they are stationed) in the United States would more accurately reflect the social

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<sup>7</sup> The *Advance Group Quarters Summary File* was released on April 20, 2011, which was earlier than when that GQ data was originally planned to be released in the *Summary File 1* that was released on June 16 – August 25, 2011. The earlier release made it easier to use these GQ data in conjunction with the *Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, which was released on February 3 – March 24, 2011.

and economic impact that these personnel members have on the communities where they usually work, recreate, and reside. Many commenters similarly stated that deployed personnel should be counted at their usual residence in the United States in order to ensure that the communities surrounding military bases are able to obtain the necessary resources and funding to support the soldiers who serve our country and their families, as well as accurate data to inform community planning. These commenters stated that the aforementioned planning, funding, and other resources would support community services such as police and fire departments, schools, roads, parks, utilities, and other infrastructure and amenities.

Some commenters stated that deployments from specific military bases typically happen in surges to support specific events, such as combat missions or natural disasters. Therefore, these commenters suggested that, if an event like this happens around the time of the census enumeration, then the population of the community surrounding that military base would be grossly undercounted if the deployed personnel were not counted there. One commenter suggested that counting deployed personnel at their usual residence would produce more consistent results than counting them at their home of record because the Department of Defense records on military personnel members' home of record<sup>8</sup> were not well maintained prior to the 2010 Census.

Some commenters suggested that the military member's permanent duty station from which they were deployed is their usual residence (i.e., where they live and sleep most of the

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<sup>8</sup> Home of record is generally the permanent home of the person at the time of entry or reenlistment into the Armed Forces, as included on personnel files. For the 2010 Census, if home of record information was not available for a person, the Department of Defense used the person's "legal residence" (the residence a member declares for state income tax withholding purposes), or thirdly, "last duty station," to assign a home state.

time), and some commenters stated that counting deployed personnel at their usual residence in the United States would be consistent with how the Census Bureau counts other people who are temporarily away for work purposes. A few commenters stated that deployments are typically short in duration, and one commenter stated that the Army plans to further shorten the length of deployments in the future. A few commenters stated that deployed personnel must return to their permanent duty station in the United States after the deployment ends, and a few commenters stated that many deployed personnel have families that live with them at their permanent duty station and maintain their residence while the military member is deployed.

Some commenters stated that many of the family members of deployed military were confused during the 2010 Census about whether they should count themselves at their usual residence because they were instructed that their deployed family member would be counted through administrative records, and they assumed the same would be true for them as well. One of these commenters stated that proposed residence guidance for how deployed personnel would be counted in the 2020 Census should reduce some of this confusion. However, all of these commenters encouraged the Census Bureau to conduct a strong communication and outreach program to ensure that all family members of deployed personnel are made aware of the fact that they still need to complete the census questionnaire for themselves.

One commenter expressed concern about footnote 5 in the proposed residence criteria documentation, which said: “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.” The commenter was worried that the proposed change for counting

deployed military might not be implemented if the research and evaluations are not completed before final decisions must be made, and they suggested that such research is not necessary because the Census Bureau already uses data from the Defense Manpower Data Center when producing annual population estimates at the national, state, and county levels. This commenter also recommended that if the proposed change for counting deployed military is implemented for the 2020 Census, then the Census Bureau should also ensure that the methodology used to produce the annual population estimates is revised accordingly.

One commenter expressed support for the proposal to include military and civilian employees of the U.S. government who are deployed or stationed/assigned overseas and are not U.S. citizens (but must be legal U.S. residents to meet the requirements for federal employment) in the Federally Affiliated Overseas Count, because these people have met the requirements to qualify for federal employment and have pledged to serve our country. They also stated that this proposal would be consistent with the fact that citizenship status is not a requirement for determining a person's residence.

Three comments opposed the proposal to count deployed military at their usual residence in the United States from which they were deployed. One commenter suggested that all overseas military personnel should be counted in the same way, and that there is not a good reason to treat deployed personnel as a separate category from personnel who are stationed overseas. One commenter suggested that the Census Bureau should continue to count all overseas military personnel, including those who are deployed, in the state where they lived when they enlisted (i.e., their home of record) because military personnel are typically reassigned to a different

permanent duty station every few years throughout their career, and their home of record is where they have the strongest ties. One commenter suggested that the Census Bureau should not implement the proposed change to how deployed military are counted because that change would weaken the argument for continuing to count prisoners at the correctional facility where they are incarcerated on Census Day. This commenter also recommended that the Census Bureau should make a stronger case for the distinction between these two large populations (i.e., deployed military personnel versus prisoners).

One comment was neutral regarding where to count overseas military personnel, in that they did not state where they thought deployed personnel should be counted. They simply stated that it appeared that not all of the locally stationed military personnel and their dependents were being counted, and asked for more information on whether this was true and/or how to ensure they were counted in the future.

Census Bureau Response: For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau will retain the proposed residence situation guidance for overseas military personnel (Sections C.4.a-b and C.13.f-g). This guidance makes a distinction between personnel who are *deployed* overseas and those who are *stationed* or *assigned* overseas. 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. Personnel stationed or assigned overseas generally remain overseas for longer periods of time and often do not return to the previous stateside location from which they left. Therefore, counting deployed personnel at

their usual residence in the United States follows the standard interpretation of the residence criteria to count people at their usual residence if they are temporarily away for work purposes.

The Census Bureau will use administrative data from the Department of Defense to count deployed personnel at their usual residence in the United States for apportionment purposes and for inclusion in the resident population counts. The Census Bureau will count military and civilian employees of the U.S. government who are stationed or assigned outside the United States, and their dependents living with them, in their home state, for apportionment purposes only, using administrative data provided by the Department of Defense and the other federal agencies that employ them.

The Census Bureau has been communicating with stakeholders from various military communities and plans to work closely with military stakeholders to plan and carry out the enumeration of military personnel. As the planning process moves forward, there will be continued testing of our process for integrating DOD data on deployed personnel into the resident population counts.

### **3. Comments on Health Care Facilities**

Four comments were related to health care facilities. One commenter simply stated that they agree with the Census Bureau's proposal regarding how to count people in health care facilities. One commenter suggested that the Census Bureau add residence guidance specifically regarding memory care centers as a separate category from nursing facilities because the nature of Alzheimer's disease and Dementia necessitates that these patients be enumerated through

administrative records in order to ensure the accuracy of the data. One commenter suggested that people in psychiatric facilities should be counted at the residence where they were living before they entered the facility because they will most likely return to their prior community, which is where they would normally vote. This commenter also stated that these people should be counted in their prior communities in order to ensure that those communities receive the proper allocation of representatives and resources.

One commenter similarly suggested that people living in psychiatric hospitals on Census Day should be counted at the residence where they sleep most of the time, and only counted at the facility if they do not have a usual home elsewhere. They stated that the Census Bureau misunderstands the functioning of state and private psychiatric hospitals, which today provide primarily acute and short term treatment (e.g., less than two weeks, in most cases). They also stated that most patients in these facilities are likely to have a permanent residence elsewhere. The same commenter also stated that the Census Bureau's proposal for how to count people in nursing/skilled-nursing facilities does not best capture the experience of people with disabilities who are in the process of transitioning from group housing to more independent housing. Therefore, the commenter suggested that the Census Bureau should alter the proposed guidance in order to allow people in nursing/skilled-nursing facilities to be counted at a residence to which they are actively preparing to transition.

Census Bureau Response: For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau will retain the proposed residence situation guidance for health care facilities (Section C.11). Separate residence guidance was not added for memory care centers because these types of facilities

would be considered subcategories of assisted living facilities and nursing facilities/skilled nursing facilities (Section C.11), and the guidance provided for these types of facilities is sufficient. Patients in mental (psychiatric) hospitals and psychiatric units in other hospitals (where the primary function is for long-term non-acute care) will be counted at the facility because the facilities or units within the facilities are primarily serving long-term non-acute patients who live and sleep at the facility most of time. Because people must be counted at their current usual residence, rather than a future usual residence, the residence guidance for patients in nursing/skilled-nursing facilities will not be revised to allow some people to be counted at a residence to which they are actively preparing to transition. Comments on health care facilities not addressed in this section were considered out of scope for this document.

#### **4. Comments on Foreign Citizens in the United States**

Three comments were related to foreign citizens in the United States. One commenter simply stated that they agree with the Census Bureau's proposal regarding how foreign citizens are counted. One commenter suggested that the Census Bureau should add wording to clarify whether foreign "snowbirds" (i.e., foreign citizens who stay in a seasonal residence in the United States for multiple months) are considered to be "living" in the United States or only "visiting" the United States. In order to more accurately reflect the impact of foreign snowbirds on local jurisdictions in the United States, this commenter suggested defining those who are "living" in the United States as those who are "living or staying in the United States for an extended period of time exceeding \_\_\_\_ months." One commenter expressed concern about the impact of including undocumented people in the population counts for redistricting because these people cannot vote, and they stated that this practice encourages gerrymandering. This commenter

suggested collecting data to identify the citizen voting age population (CVAP), so that the data could be used to prevent gerrymandering in gateway communities during the redistricting process.

Census Bureau Response: For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau will retain the proposed residence situation guidance for foreign citizens in the United States (Section C.3). Foreign citizens are considered to be “living” in the United States if, at the time of the census, they are living and sleeping most of the time at a residence in the United States. Section C.3 provides sufficient guidance for foreign citizens either living in or visiting the United States. Section C.5 provides additional guidance regarding “snowbirds.” Comments on foreign citizens in the United States not addressed in this section were considered out of scope for this document.

## **5. Comments on Juvenile Facilities**

Three comments were related to juvenile facilities. One commenter simply stated that they agree with the Census Bureau’s proposal regarding how to count juveniles in non-correctional residential treatment centers. One commenter stated that juveniles in all three types of juvenile facilities (i.e., correctional facilities, non-correctional group homes, and non-correctional residential treatment centers) should be counted at their usual residence. One commenter similarly stated that people in juvenile facilities should be counted at their usual residence outside the facility, but the context of the comment showed that this commenter was referring mostly to correctional facilities for juveniles (rather than non-correctional group homes and non-correctional residential treatment centers).

Census Bureau Response: For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau will retain the proposed residence situation guidance for juvenile facilities (Section C.17). People in correctional facilities for juveniles and non-correctional group homes for juveniles will be counted at the facility because the majority of people in these types of facilities live and sleep there most of the time. People in non-correctional residential treatment centers for juveniles will be counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time (or at the facility if they do not have a usual home elsewhere) because these people typically stay at the facility temporarily and often have a usual home elsewhere to return to after treatment is completed.

## **6. Comments on People in Shelters and People Experiencing Homelessness**

Three comments were related to people in shelters and people experiencing homelessness. One expressed agreement with the Census Bureau's proposal regarding how to count people in all of the subcategories of this residence situation except for the subcategory of people in domestic violence shelters. This commenter suggested that people in domestic violence shelters should be allowed to be counted at their last residence address prior to the shelter, due to the temporary nature of their stay and the confidentiality of that shelter's location. One commenter suggested that the Census Bureau add residence guidance specifically regarding "temporarily moved persons due to emergencies" (e.g., displaced from their home by a hurricane or earthquake). This commenter stated that these people should be counted "in their normal prior residential locations" (if they state the intention to return to that prior location after their home is repaired/rebuilt) so that accurate decisions can be made regarding funding for rebuilding and infrastructure restoration in those locations. One commenter requested that the Census Bureau publish national and/or state level population counts for the subcategory of people in emergency

and transitional shelters with sleeping facilities for people experiencing homelessness. This commenter stated that these data are important to both housing advocates trying to assess the housing needs of people with disabilities, and to legal advocates working to enforce the community integration mandates of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

*Census Bureau Response:* For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau will retain the proposed residence situation guidance for people in shelters and people experiencing homelessness (Section C.21).

The proposed residence guidance already allows people who are temporarily displaced by natural disasters to be counted at their usual residence to which they intend to return. People in temporary group living quarters established for victims of natural disasters will be counted where they live and sleep most of the time (or at the facility if they do not report a usual home elsewhere). In addition, people who are temporarily displaced or experiencing homelessness, and are staying in a residence for a short or indefinite period of time, will be counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they will be counted where they are staying on Census Day.

## **7. Comments on College Students and Boarding School Students**

Two comments were related to boarding school students, and two comments were related to college students. One commenter simply stated that they agree with the Census Bureau's proposal regarding how to count boarding school students and college students. One commenter suggested that they agree with counting college students at their college residence because that

would better ensure that all college students are counted in the census. One commenter suggested that boarding school students should be counted at the school because that is where they live and sleep most of the time, and they participate in (and consume the resources of) the community where the school is located. This commenter also stated that counting boarding school students at their parental home is inconsistent with the fact that college students are counted at their college residence, considering that college students are often just as dependent on their parents as boarding school students.

Census Bureau Response: For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau will retain the proposed residence situation guidance for college students (Section C.10.a-e) and boarding school students (Section C.9.a). The Census Bureau has historically counted boarding school students at their parental home, and will continue doing so because of the students' age and dependency on their parents, and the likelihood that they will return to their parents' residence when they are not attending their boarding school (e.g., weekends, summer/winter breaks, and when they stop attending the school).

## **8. Comments on Non-Correctional Adult Group Homes and Residential Treatment Centers**

Two comments were related to adult group homes and residential treatment centers. One commenter suggested that all people in adult group homes and adult residential treatment centers should be counted at their usual residence other than the facility, because counting them at the facility is not consistent with their state's definition of residence. One commenter stated that the Census Bureau's proposal for how to count people in adult group homes does not best capture

the experience of people with disabilities who are in the process of transitioning from group housing to more independent housing. Therefore, the commenter suggested that the Census Bureau should alter the proposed guidance in order to allow people in adult group homes to be counted at a residence to which they are actively preparing to transition. The same commenter also requested that the Census Bureau publish national and/or state level population counts for the subcategories of people in adult group homes and adult residential treatment centers. This commenter stated that these data are important to both housing advocates trying to assess the housing needs of people with disabilities, and to legal advocates working to enforce the community integration mandates of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Census Bureau Response: For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau will retain the proposed residence situation guidance for people in non-correctional adult group homes and residential treatment centers (Section C.16). People in non-correctional group homes for adults will be counted at the facility because the majority of people in these types of facilities live and sleep there most of the time. People in non-correctional residential treatment centers for adults will be counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time (or at the facility if they do not have a usual home elsewhere) because these people typically stay at the facility temporarily and often have a usual home elsewhere to return to after treatment is completed.

The residence guidance for people in adult group homes will not be revised to allow some people to be counted at a residence to which they are actively preparing to transition because people must be counted at their current usual residence, rather than a future usual

residence. Comments on non-correctional adult group homes and residential treatment centers not addressed in this section were considered out of scope for this document.

## **9. Comments on Transitory Locations**

Two comments were related to transitory locations. One commenter simply stated that they agree with the Census Bureau's proposal regarding how to count people in transitory locations. One commenter stated that the proposed residence guidance for transitory locations is acceptable because it is consistent with the concept of usual residence. However, they were concerned that the procedures used in the 2010 Census may have caused certain types of people to not be counted in the census because these people typically move seasonally from one transitory location (e.g., RV park) to another throughout the year, but the location where they are staying on Census Day may not be the location where they spend most of the year. This commenter stated that, during the 2010 Census, if the transitory location where a person was staying on Census Day was not where they stayed most of the time, then they were not enumerated at that location because the assumption was that they would be enumerated at their usual residence. Therefore, the commenter was concerned that people who stayed in one RV park for a few months around Census Day were not counted at that RV park if they indicated that they usually lived elsewhere (e.g., another RV park), and they would also not have been counted at that other RV park when they are there later that year (after the census enumeration period ends). The commenter suggested that we add procedures to account for people who spend most of their time in a combination of multiple transitory locations.

Census Bureau Response: For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau will retain the proposed residence situation guidance for people in transitory locations (Section C.18). Sufficient guidance for people in transitory locations, including those living in recreational vehicles, is provided in Section C.18. Comments on transitory locations not addressed in this section were considered out of scope for this document.

#### **10. Comments on Visitors on Census Day**

Two comments were related to visitors on Census Day. One commenter simply stated that they agree with the Census Bureau's proposal regarding how to count visitors on Census Day. One commenter asked whether the Census Bureau would count all vacationers in a specific state as residents of that state.

Census Bureau Response: For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau will retain the proposed residence situation guidance for visitors on Census Day (Section C.2). People who are temporarily visiting a location on Census Day will be counted where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a usual residence to return to, they will be counted where they are staying on Census Day.

#### **11. Comments on People Who Live or Stay in More than One Place**

Two comments were related to people who live or stay in more than one place. One commenter simply stated that they agree with the Census Bureau's proposal regarding how to count people who live or stay in more than one place. One commenter suggested that the Census

Bureau add more clarification to the residence guidance regarding where “snowbirds” (i.e., seasonal residents) are counted.

Census Bureau Response: For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau will retain the proposed residence situation guidance for people who live or stay in more than one place (Section C.5). People who travel seasonally between residences (e.g., snowbirds) will be counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they will be counted where they are staying on Census Day.

## **12. Comments on Merchant Marine Personnel**

Two comments were related to merchant marine personnel, and both commenters simply stated that they agree with the Census Bureau’s proposal regarding how to count merchant marine personnel.

Census Bureau Response: For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau will retain the proposed residence situation guidance for merchant marine personnel (Section C.14).

## **13. Comments on Religious Group Quarters**

Two comments were related to religious group quarters. One commenter simply stated that they agree with the Census Bureau’s proposal regarding how to count people in religious group quarters. One commenter expressed agreement with the proposal because most religious group quarters are long-term residences that align with the concept of usual residence.

Census Bureau Response: For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau will retain the proposed residence situation guidance for religious group quarters (Section C.20).

#### **14. Comments on Other Residence Situations**

There was one letter that included a comment on every residence situation, and each of those topic-specific comments was included as appropriate among the comments regarding the corresponding residence situations discussed above. However, for each of the other residence situations not already discussed above, the commenter stated that they agreed with how the Census Bureau proposed to count people in the following residence situations.

- People away from their usual residence on Census Day (e.g., on vacation or business trip) (Section C.1).
- People living outside the United States (Section C.4).
- People moving into or out of a residence around Census Day (Section C.6).
- People who are born or who die around Census Day (Section C.7).
- Relatives and nonrelatives (Section C.8).
- Residential schools for people with disabilities (Section C.9.b-c).
- Housing for older adults (Section C.12).
- Stateside military personnel (Section C.13.a-e).
- Workers' residential facilities (Section C.19).

Census Bureau Response: For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau will retain the proposed guidance for the residence situations listed in this section (B.14).

## **15. Comments on the Concept of Usual Residence or the General Residence Criteria**

There was one comment on the concept of usual residence, in which the commenter expressed agreement with the definition of “usual residence” as being the place where a person lives and sleeps most of the time.

There were seven comments on the general residence criteria. One commenter simply supported the entire residence criteria and residence situations documentation. Two commenters stated that they specifically agree with the three main principles of the residence criteria. One commenter disagreed with “this method of tallying the U.S. population,” but did not refer to any specific residence situation. One commenter stated that every resident should be counted in the census. One commenter stated that every citizen should be counted in the census. One commenter suggested that the Census Bureau count people who are away from their home at the time of the census using a code to indicate the reason why they are away (e.g., travel, work, incarceration, etc.).

Census Bureau Response: For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau will retain the three main principles of the residence criteria (see introduction portion of section C). The goal of the decennial census is to count all people who are living in the United States on Census Day at their usual residence. Comments on the concept of usual residence or general residence criteria not addressed in this section were considered out of scope for this document.

## **16. Other Comments**

There were 18 comments that did not directly address the residence criteria or any particular residence situation.

Census Bureau Response:

Comments that did not directly address the residence criteria or any particular residence situation are out of scope for this document.

### **C. The Final 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations**

The Residence Criteria are used to determine where people are counted during the 2020 Census. The Criteria say:

- 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.

The following sections describe how the Residence Criteria apply to certain living situations for which people commonly request clarification.

#### **1. PEOPLE AWAY FROM THEIR USUAL RESIDENCE ON CENSUS DAY**

*People away from their usual residence on Census Day, such as on a vacation or a business trip, visiting, traveling outside the United States, or working elsewhere*

*without a usual residence there (for example, as a truck driver or traveling salesperson)* - Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

## **2. VISITORS ON CENSUS DAY**

*Visitors on Census Day* - Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a usual residence to return to, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.

## **3. FOREIGN CITIZENS IN THE UNITED STATES**

- a) *Citizens of foreign countries living in the United States* - Counted at the U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time.
- b) *Citizens of foreign countries living in the United States who are members of the diplomatic community* - Counted at the embassy, consulate, United Nations' facility, or other residences where diplomats live.
- c) *Citizens of foreign countries visiting the United States, such as on a vacation or business trip* - Not counted in the census.

## **4. PEOPLE LIVING OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES**

- a) *People deployed outside the United States<sup>9</sup> on Census Day (while stationed or assigned in the United States) who are military or civilian employees of the U.S. government -*

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<sup>9</sup> In this document, "Outside the United States" and "foreign port" are defined as being anywhere outside the geographical area of the 50 United States and the District of Columbia. Therefore, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Pacific Island Areas (American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands), and all foreign countries are considered to be "outside the United States." Conversely, "stateside," "U.S. homeport," and "U.S. port" are defined as being anywhere in the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Counted at the U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time, using administrative data provided by federal agencies.<sup>10</sup>

- b) *People stationed or assigned outside the United States on Census Day who are military or civilian employees of the U.S. government, as well as their dependents living with them outside the United States* - Counted as part of the U.S. federally affiliated overseas population, using administrative data provided by federal agencies.
- c) *People living outside the United States on Census Day who are not military or civilian employees of the U.S. government and are not dependents living with military or civilian employees of the U.S. government* - Not counted in the stateside census.

## **5. PEOPLE WHO LIVE OR STAY IN MORE THAN ONE PLACE**

- a) *People living away most of the time while working, such as people who live at a residence close to where they work and return regularly to another residence* - Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.
- b) *People who live or stay at two or more residences (during the week, month, or year), such as people who travel seasonally between residences (for example, snowbirds)* - Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot

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<sup>10</sup> Military and civilian employees of the U.S. government who are deployed or stationed/assigned outside the United States (and their dependents living with them outside the United States) are counted using administrative data provided by the Department of Defense and the other federal agencies that employ them. If they are deployed outside the United States (while stationed/assigned in the United States), the administrative data are used to count them at their usual residence in the United States. Otherwise, if they are stationed/assigned outside the United States, the administrative data are used to count them (and their dependents living with them outside the United States) in their home state for apportionment purposes only.

determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.

- c) *Children in shared custody or other arrangements who live at more than one residence*  
- Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.

## **6. PEOPLE MOVING INTO OR OUT OF A RESIDENCE AROUND CENSUS DAY**

- a) *People who move into a new residence on or before Census Day* - Counted at the new residence where they are living on Census Day.
- b) *People who move out of a residence on Census Day and do not move into a new residence until after Census Day* - Counted at the old residence where they were living on Census Day.
- c) *People who move out of a residence before Census Day and do not move into a new residence until after Census Day* - Counted at the residence where they are staying on Census Day.

## **7. PEOPLE WHO ARE BORN OR WHO DIE AROUND CENSUS DAY**

- a) *Babies born on or before Census Day* - Counted at the residence where they will live and sleep most of the time, even if they are still in a hospital on Census Day.
- b) *Babies born after Census Day* - Not counted in the census.
- c) *People who die before Census Day* - Not counted in the census.

- d) *People who die on or after Census Day* - Counted at the residence where they were living and sleeping most of the time as of Census Day.

## 8. RELATIVES AND NONRELATIVES

- a) *Babies and children of all ages, including biological, step, and adopted children, as well as grandchildren* - Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day. (Only count babies born on or before Census Day.)
- b) *Foster children* - Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.
- c) *Spouses and close relatives, such as parents or siblings* - Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.
- d) *Extended relatives, such as grandparents, nieces/nephews, aunts/uncles, cousins, or in-laws* - Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.
- e) *Unmarried partners* - Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.

- f) *Housemates or roommates* - Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.
- g) *Roomers or boarders* - Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.
- h) *Live-in employees, such as caregivers or domestic workers* - Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.
- i) *Other nonrelatives, such as friends* - Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.

## 9. PEOPLE IN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL-RELATED FACILITIES

- a) *Boarding school students living away from their parents' or guardians' home while attending boarding school below the college level, including Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding schools* - Counted at their parents' or guardians' home.
- b) *Students in residential schools for people with disabilities on Census Day* - Counted at the school.
- c) *Staff members living at boarding schools or residential schools for people with disabilities on Census Day* - Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the school.

# 10. COLLEGE STUDENTS (and Staff Living in College Housing)

- a) *College students living at their parents' or guardians' home while attending college in the United States* - Counted at their parents' or guardians' home.
- b) *College students living away from their parents' or guardians' home while attending college in the United States (living either on-campus or off-campus)* - Counted at the on-campus or off-campus residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they are living in college/university student housing (such as dormitories or residence halls) on Census Day, they are counted at the college/university student housing.
- c) *College students living away from their parents' or guardians' home while attending college in the United States (living either on-campus or off-campus) but staying at their parents' or guardians' home while on break or vacation* - Counted at the on-campus or off-campus residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they are living in college/university student housing (such as dormitories or residence halls) on Census Day, they are counted at the college/university student housing.
- d) *College students who are U.S. citizens living outside the United States while attending college outside the United States* - Not counted in the stateside census.
- e) *College students who are foreign citizens living in the United States while attending college in the United States (living either on-campus or off-campus)* - Counted at the on-campus or off-campus U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they are living in college/university student housing (such as dormitories or residence halls) on Census Day, they are counted at the college/university student housing.
- f) *Staff members living in college/university student housing (such as dormitories or residence halls) on Census Day* - Counted at the residence where they live and sleep

most of the time. If they do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the college/university student housing.

## 11. PEOPLE IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

- a) *People in general or Veterans Affairs hospitals (except psychiatric units) on Census Day, including newborn babies still in the hospital on Census Day* - Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. Newborn babies are counted at the residence where they will live and sleep most of the time. If patients or staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the hospital.
- b) *People in mental (psychiatric) hospitals and psychiatric units in other hospitals (where the primary function is for long-term non-acute care) on Census Day* - Patients are counted at the facility. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.
- c) *People in assisted living facilities<sup>11</sup> where care is provided for individuals who need help with the activities of daily living but do not need the skilled medical care that is provided in a nursing home* - Residents and staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time.
- d) *People in nursing facilities/skilled-nursing facilities (which provide long-term non-acute care) on Census Day* - Patients are counted at the facility. Staff members are

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<sup>11</sup> Nursing facilities/skilled-nursing facilities, in-patient hospice facilities, assisted living facilities, and housing intended for older adults may coexist within the same entity or organization in some cases. For example, an assisted living facility may have a skilled-nursing floor or wing that meets the nursing facility criteria, which means that specific floor or wing is counted according to the guidelines for nursing facilities/skilled-nursing facilities, while the rest of the living quarters in that facility are counted according to the guidelines for assisted living facilities.

counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

- e) *People staying at in-patient hospice facilities on Census Day* - Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If patients or staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

## 12. PEOPLE IN HOUSING FOR OLDER ADULTS

*People in housing intended for older adults, such as active adult communities, independent living, senior apartments, or retirement communities* - Residents and staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

## 13. U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL

- a) *U.S. military personnel assigned to military barracks/dormitories in the United States on Census Day* - Counted at the military barracks/dormitories.
- b) *U.S. military personnel (and dependents living with them) living in the United States (living either on base or off base) who are not assigned to barracks/dormitories on Census Day* - Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time.
- c) *U.S. military personnel assigned to U.S. military vessels with a U.S. homeport on Census Day* - Counted at the onshore U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they have no onshore U.S. residence, they are counted at their vessel's homeport.
- d) *People who are active duty patients assigned to a military treatment facility in the United States on Census Day* - Patients are counted at the facility. Staff members are

counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

- e) *People in military disciplinary barracks and jails in the United States on Census Day* - Prisoners are counted at the facility. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.
- f) *U.S. military personnel who are deployed outside the United States (while stationed in the United States) and are living on or off a military installation outside the United States on Census Day* - Counted at the U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time, using administrative data provided by the Department of Defense.
- g) *U.S. military personnel who are stationed outside the United States and are living on or off a military installation outside the United States on Census Day, as well as their dependents living with them outside the United States* - Counted as part of the U.S. federally affiliated overseas population, using administrative data provided by the Department of Defense.
- h) *U.S. military personnel assigned to U.S. military vessels with a homeport outside the United States on Census Day* - Counted as part of the U.S. federally affiliated overseas population, using administrative data provided by the Department of Defense.

#### **14. MERCHANT MARINE PERSONNEL ON U.S. FLAG MARITIME/MERCHANT VESSELS**

- a) *Crews of U.S. flag maritime/merchant vessels docked in a U.S. port, sailing from one U.S. port to another U.S. port, sailing from a U.S. port to a foreign port, or sailing*

*from a foreign port to a U.S. port on Census Day* - Counted at the onshore U.S.

residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they have no onshore U.S.

residence, they are counted at their vessel. If the vessel is docked in a U.S. port, sailing

from a U.S. port to a foreign port, or sailing from a foreign port to a U.S. port,

crewmembers with no onshore U.S. residence are counted at the U.S. port. If the vessel

is sailing from one U.S. port to another U.S. port, crewmembers with no onshore U.S.

residence are counted at the port of departure.

- b) *Crews of U.S. flag maritime/merchant vessels engaged in U.S. inland waterway*

*transportation on Census Day* - Counted at the onshore U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

- c) *Crews of U.S. flag maritime/merchant vessels docked in a foreign port or sailing from*

*one foreign port to another foreign port on Census Day* - Not counted in the stateside census.

## **15. PEOPLE IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES FOR ADULTS**

- a) *People in federal and state prisons on Census Day* - Prisoners are counted at the

facility. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

- b) *People in local jails and other municipal confinement facilities on Census Day* -

Prisoners are counted at the facility. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

- c) *People in federal detention centers on Census Day, such as Metropolitan Correctional Centers, Metropolitan Detention Centers, Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Service Processing Centers, and ICE contract detention facilities* - Prisoners are counted at the facility. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.
- d) *People in correctional residential facilities on Census Day, such as halfway houses, restitution centers, and prerelease, work release, and study centers* - Residents are counted at the facility. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

## **16. PEOPLE IN GROUP HOMES AND RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS FOR ADULTS**

- a) *People in group homes intended for adults (non-correctional) on Census Day* - Residents are counted at the facility. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.
- b) *People in residential treatment centers for adults (non-correctional) on Census Day* - Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If residents or staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

## **17. PEOPLE IN JUVENILE FACILITIES**

- a) *People in correctional facilities intended for juveniles on Census Day* - Juvenile residents are counted at the facility. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.
- b) *People in group homes for juveniles (non-correctional) on Census Day* - Juvenile residents are counted at the facility. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.
- c) *People in residential treatment centers for juveniles (non-correctional) on Census Day* - Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If juvenile residents or staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

## **18. PEOPLE IN TRANSITORY LOCATIONS**

*People at transitory locations such as recreational vehicle (RV) parks, campgrounds, hotels and motels, hostels, marinas, racetracks, circuses, or carnivals* - Anyone, including staff members, staying at the transitory location is counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a usual home elsewhere, or they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted at the transitory location.

## **19. PEOPLE IN WORKERS' RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES**

*People in workers' group living quarters and Job Corps Centers on Census Day -*

Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If residents or staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.

## **20. PEOPLE IN RELIGIOUS-RELATED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES**

*People in religious group quarters, such as convents and monasteries, on Census Day -*

Counted at the facility.

## **21. PEOPLE IN SHELTERS AND PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS**

- a) *People in domestic violence shelters on Census Day -* People staying at the shelter (who are not staff) are counted at the shelter. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the shelter.
- b) *People who, on Census Day, are in temporary group living quarters established for victims of natural disasters -* Anyone, including staff members, staying at the facility is counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the facility.
- c) *People who, on Census Day, are in emergency and transitional shelters with sleeping facilities for people experiencing homelessness -* People staying at the shelter (who are not staff) are counted at the shelter. Staff members are counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If staff members do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the shelter.

- d) *People who, on Census Day, are at soup kitchens and regularly scheduled mobile food vans that provide food to people experiencing homelessness* - Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a usual home elsewhere, they are counted at the soup kitchen or mobile food van location where they are on Census Day.
- e) *People who, on Census Day, are at targeted non-sheltered outdoor locations where people experiencing homelessness stay without paying* - Counted at the outdoor location where they are on Census Day.
- f) *People who, on Census Day, are temporarily displaced or experiencing homelessness and are staying in a residence for a short or indefinite period of time* - Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they cannot determine a place where they live most of the time, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.

Dated: February 1, 2018.

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Ron S. Jarmin  
Associate Director for Economic Programs  
Performing the Non-Exclusive Functions  
and Duties of the Director  
Bureau of the Census

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**Sent:** Thur 9/3/2020 4:22:30 PM (UTC)  
**Subject:** Fw: Letter to Dr. Dillingham re: Operational Changes  
[Letter to Census Bureau on Operational Changes - 9.3.2020.pdf](#)

FYI. Here is a new letter from California members.

**Chris Stanley**, Chief  
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**Sent:** Thursday, September 3, 2020 12:03 PM  
**To:** BOC Correspondence Quality Assurance (CENSUS) (b) (6) >  
**Cc:** Christopher J Stanley (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <christopher.j.stanley@census.gov>; Alan Lang (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <alan.lang@census.gov>; Bina K Saafi (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <bina.k.saafi@census.gov>  
**Subject:** Fw: Letter to Dr. Dillingham re: Operational Changes

Please control. Thank you

---

**From:** Brest, Phillip (Judiciary-Dem) <Phillip\_Brest@judiciary-dem.senate.gov>  
**Sent:** Thursday, September 3, 2020 11:47 AM  
**To:** Mark G Dorsey (CENSUS/ADCOM FED) <mark.g.dorsey@census.gov>  
**Cc:** Condon, Emily (Feinstein) <Emily\_Condon@feinstein.senate.gov>; Weiner, Matt <Matt.Weiner@mail.house.gov>; Guerrero, Bertha <Bertha.Guerrero@mail.house.gov>; Rios, Diana <Diana.Rios@mail.house.gov>  
**Subject:** Letter to Dr. Dillingham re: Operational Changes

Mark,

Attached please find a letter to Dr. Dillingham from Senator Feinstein, Representatives Lofgren and Gomez, and other members of California's congressional delegation. Please acknowledge receipt. We appreciate the Director's prompt attention to this.

Best,

Phil

Phillip Brest  
Deputy Staff Director  
United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary  
Office of Senator Dianne Feinstein, Ranking Member  
202-224-7492 (Direct)

BC-DOC-CEN-2020-001602-005476

202-224-7703 (Main Office)

[Website](#) | [Twitter](#) | [Facebook](#) | [YouTube](#)

## **APPOINTEES**

*What are the job responsibilities of these new appointees?*

- Need to get the response to the IG

*Please explain the specific responsibilities of each of the appointees?*

- Need more language, getting IG response.

*Please explain the qualifications of the appointees for the positions to which they have been appointed?*

- I will provide this committee the full CVs of both. I will say in my few weeks of working with them, I have found Dr. Cogley to be a thoughtful academic with a healthy interest in ensuring we are doing everything we can to count everyone living in this country. Adam Korzeniewski is a passionate young man with training in survey methodology, service to our country in uniform, and provides me with invaluable insight as someone who had an on-the-ground management position in the New York Regional Office.

*It has been reported in the media that the appointees to the Census Bureau has pushed back in the Bureau's methods to enumerate hard-to-count populations. Do these appointees have oversight of programs developed to reach hard-to-count populations? If so, what are they?*

- Neither appointee oversees operations, but for by virtue of the fact that I oversee operations and they advise me. I would like to push back on this: while there is always a healthy discussion of operations and policy at the Census Bureau, I have heard nothing which would indicate either of these two oppose or have questions our operations to enumerate hard-to-count populations. Likewise, I have heard no such question from anyone at the Department of Commerce or within the government.

*Has the Bureau responded to the Commerce IG's inquiry about the appointees?*

- **[NOTE – I think the initial response was sent. We should have this early Monday morning]** The Department of Commerce Office of General Counsel is coordinating the response. I have been informed they have begun the production of documents. I can check in with the General Counsel's office and get you and update on the status of that production today.

**Congress of the United States**  
Washington, DC 20515

September 3, 2020

Dr. Steven Dillingham  
Director  
United States Census Bureau  
4600 Silver Hill Road  
Washington, DC 20233

Dear Dr. Dillingham:

This letter is to inquire about the U.S. Census Bureau's plans for accurately counting our country's population in the 2020 Census. In California, nearly 15 percent of our residents remain uncouned, many in historically undercounted communities at risk of losing federal funding and resources. In light of the challenges created by COVID-19, the fires burning across California, and the recent decision to end counting operations early, we ask that you provide additional detail about how a complete count will be achieved.

It is our understanding that with the shortened counting timeline, Census Bureau workers will need to visit 8 million more homes nationwide than in 2010, in just seven weeks instead of ten weeks. Data accuracy and review procedures for processing apportionment counts have also been reduced from six months to three months. Additional obstacles caused by COVID-19 include a higher number of people experiencing homelessness—an historically undercounted population—as well as difficulties with hiring and retention of census workers.

Given these significant barriers to a fair and accurate census, we would appreciate answers to the following questions.

- With in-person counting operations cut short, the Census Bureau will likely need to utilize administrative records and statistical techniques to complete the enumeration. Do you now anticipate any changes in the number of households that will be enumerated using administrative records and other statistical techniques, or any additions to the types of administrative records that the Bureau will use to identify and enumerate households for which

reliable administrative data exists? Will you change the standard used to determine whether administrative records for a particular household are of sufficient quality for use in enumeration?

- What additional information will the Census Bureau disclose to Congress and the public about the progress of non-response follow up operations and the post-enumeration survey, and about the quality of the count?
- Which California Area Census Offices (ACOs) have hired and trained less than 75% of the goal number of enumerators? Which have hired and trained less than 50%? Will the Census Bureau increase the number of enumerators to account for the large increase in people experiencing homelessness due to COVID-19? How have California's wildfires impacted the number of enumerators needed in California?
- When and how will the Census Bureau evaluate the adherence of decennial Census data products to its Statistical Quality Standards and Information Quality Guidelines – in particular, its commitment to objectivity? Which personnel will evaluate requests for correction, pursuant to the Information Quality Act, of any erroneous data in 2020 Census products?

Thank you for your attention to this request. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

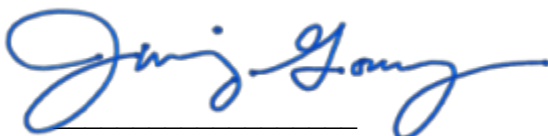
Sincerely,



DIANNE FEINSTEIN  
United States Senator



ZOE LOFGREN  
Member of Congress



JIMMY GOMEZ  
Member of Congress



KAMALA D. HARRIS  
United States Senator

PETE AGUILAR  
Member of Congress

NANETTE BARRAGÁN  
Member of Congress

KAREN BASS  
Member of Congress

AMI BERA  
Member of Congress

JULIA BROWNLEY  
Member of Congress

SALUD CARBAJAL  
Member of Congress

TONY CÁRDENAS  
Member of Congress

JUDY CHU  
Member of Congress

GIL CISNEROS  
Member of Congress

LOU CORREA  
Member of Congress

JIM COSTA  
Member of Congress

TJ COX  
Member of Congress

SUSAN A. DAVIS  
Member of Congress

MARK DESAULNIER  
Member of Congress

ANNA G. ESHOO  
Member of Congress

JOHN GARAMENDI  
Member of Congress

JOSH HARDER  
Member of Congress

JARED HUFFMAN  
Member of Congress

RO KHANNA  
Member of Congress

BARBARA LEE  
Member of Congress

MIKE LEVIN  
Member of Congress

TED LIEU  
Member of Congress

ALAN LOWENTHAL  
Member of Congress

DORIS MATSUI  
Member of Congress

JERRY MCNERNEY  
Member of Congress

GRACE F. NAPOLITANO  
Member of Congress

JIMMY PANETTA  
Member of Congress

SCOTT PETERS  
Member of Congress

KATIE PORTER  
Member of Congress

HARLEY ROUDA  
Member of Congress

LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD  
Member of Congress

RAUL RUIZ  
Member of Congress

LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ  
Member of Congress

ADAM B. SCHIFF  
Member of Congress

BRAD SHERMAN  
Member of Congress

JACKIE SPEIER  
Member of Congress

ERIC SWALWELL  
Member of Congress

MARK TAKANO  
Member of Congress

MIKE THOMPSON  
Member of Congress

NORMA J. TORRES  
Member of Congress

JUAN C. VARGAS  
Member of Congress

MAXINE WATERS  
Member of Congress

**To:** Steven Dillingham (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[steven.dillingham@census.gov]; Steven K Smith (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[steven.k.smith@census.gov]; Ali Mohammad Ahmad (CENSUS/ADCOM FED)[ali.m.ahmad@census.gov]; Benjamin A Overholt (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[benjamin.a.overholt@census.gov]; Nathaniel Cogley (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[nathaniel.cogley@census.gov]; Adam Michael Korzeniewski (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[adam.m.korzeniewski@census.gov]; Michael John Sprung (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[michael.j.sprung@census.gov]; Kevin Quinley (CENSUS/ADCOM FED)[kevin.quinley@census.gov]  
**From:** Christopher J Stanley (CENSUS/OCIA FED)[/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=ADA39E1C50F84DBE8E2EB98E59096E2D-STANLEY, CH]  
**Sent:** Tue 9/29/2020 8:52:37 PM (UTC)  
**Subject:** Fw: NM Delegation Letter to Dept. Commerce re Census Extensions-9.29.2020.pdf  
[NM Delegation Letter to Dept. Commerce re Census Extensions-9.29.2020.pdf](#)

FYI.

---

**From:** Christopher J Stanley (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <christopher.j.stanley@census.gov>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 29, 2020 4:51 PM  
**To:** Steven Dillingham (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <steven.dillingham@census.gov>; Timothy P Olson (CENSUS/ADFO FED) <Timothy.P.Olson@census.gov>  
**Cc:** Ali Mohammad Ahmad (CENSUS/ADCOM FED) <ali.m.ahmad@census.gov>; James T Christy (CENSUS/LA FED) <James.T.Christy@census.gov>  
**Subject:** Fw: NM Delegation Letter to Dept. Commerce re Census Extensions-9.29.2020.pdf

He have a new letter addressed to Secretary, Director, and Tim.

---

**From:** Foti, Anthony (Federal) <AFoti@doc.gov>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 29, 2020 4:45 PM  
**To:** Ali Mohammad Ahmad (CENSUS/ADCOM FED) <ali.m.ahmad@census.gov>; Christopher J Stanley (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <christopher.j.stanley@census.gov>; Brebbia, Sean (Federal) <SBrebbia@doc.gov>  
**Subject:** NM Delegation Letter to Dept. Commerce re Census Extensions-9.29.2020.pdf

FYI

**CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES**

**DELEGATION OFFICE  
STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510  
(202) 224 - 8962**

September 29, 2020

*VIA ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION*

The Honorable Wilbur L. Ross, Jr.  
Secretary  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
1401 Constitution Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20233

The Honorable Dr. Steven Dillingham  
Director  
U.S. Census Bureau  
4600 Silver Hill Road  
Washington, DC 20233

Timothy P. Olson  
Associate Director of Field Operations  
U.S. Census Bureau  
4600 Silver Hill Road  
Washington, D.C. 20233

Dear Secretary Ross, Dr. Dillingham and Mr. Olson,

Following the recent federal district court ruling in *Nat'l Urb. League v. Ross*,<sup>1</sup> we urge you to continue to lead census data collection efforts in, and retain all employees and partnership specialists serving, New Mexico through October 31, 2020. As members of the New Mexico Congressional Delegation, we have a strong interest in ensuring that the federal government meets its constitutional duty to count all persons living in New Mexico for the 2020 Census. The communities of color and diverse constituencies that we serve – including rural and Tribal populations – remain among the most difficult to enumerate in the country. The importance of a fair enumeration to the people of New Mexico is not only critical to ensuring that our constituents are properly represented in Congress and in our state legislatures, but also for the allocation of federal dollars. The consequences of undercounting the people of New Mexico in the 2020 Census would be enormously damaging for at least the next decade.

In March 2020, shortly after the beginning of data collection, the COVID-19 pandemic upended the U.S. Census Bureau's Operational Plan and compelled more time for census operations.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Nat'l Urb. League v. Ross*, No. 20-CV-05799-LHK (N.D. Cal. filed Sept. 24, 2020).

<sup>2</sup> The U.S. Census Bureau adopted a final operational plan for the 2020 Census in December 2018 called the Operational Plan Version 4.0. U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2020 Census Operational Plan: A New Design for the 21st Century (December 2018), <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/program-management/planning-docs/2020-oper-plan4.pdf>.

Accordingly, on April 13, 2020, the Bureau adopted the COVID-19 Plan, which lengthened the schedule for data collection and processing, and the Secretary of Commerce’s reports of population “tabulations” to the President and the states.<sup>3</sup> Detailed media reports have revealed that President Trump and Census Bureau officials publicly stated that meeting the December 31, 2020 deadline would be impossible given the ongoing pandemic.<sup>4</sup>

However, on August 3, 2020, the Bureau announced a revised operational agenda, branded the “Replan,” which significantly reduced the COVID-19 timeframes overall from 71 ½ weeks to 49 ½ weeks. Specifically for post-processing, the timeframe was shortened from 26 weeks to 13 weeks, reverting from the deadline of April 30, 2021 the White House and the Census Bureau requested of Congress, to the original statutory deadline of December 31, 2020. Self-response was compressed from 33 ½ weeks to 29 weeks and the Non-Response Follow Up (NFRU) timeframe was compressed from 11 ½ weeks to 7 ½ weeks, with timeframes for both moved up from October 31, 2020 to September 30, 2020.<sup>5</sup> We note that separate reports issued by the Government Accountability Office and U.S. Department of Commerce Office of the Inspector General determined that the acceleration of collecting data increases the risks to obtaining a complete and accurate 2020 Census.<sup>6</sup>

Following these actions, our offices remain gravely concerned that the Census Bureau is in danger of failing to meet its own target for a nationwide enumeration rate of at least 99 percent. Indeed, as of September 28, 2020, New Mexico was below that target with a 96.9 percent total response rate.<sup>7</sup> Furthermore, we are troubled that even with a 99 percent enumeration rate, that household information will be incomplete or inaccurate. The increased risk of an undercount is commensurate with the Bureau’s use of less accurate data collection and administrative practices as it attempts to rush its operational plan. We are concerned that rushed enumeration protocols will endanger data quality in New Mexico independent of a 99 percent or greater enumeration rate. These include but are not limited to: greater reliance on proxies, enumerators collecting “headcounts” for households while using administrative records to complete missing demographic information for a household’s

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<sup>3</sup> 13 U.S.C. § 141(b), (c) (1976).

<sup>4</sup> On the day the COVID-19 Plan was announced, President Donald J. Trump stated, “I don’t know that you even have to ask [Congress]. This is called an act of God. This is called a situation that has to be. They have to give it. I think 120 days isn’t nearly enough.” Remarks by President Trump, Vice President Pence, and Members of the Coronavirus Task Force in Press Briefing (Apr. 13, 2020 5:49 P.M. EDT), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/remarks-president-trump-vice-president-pence-members-coronavirus-task-force-press-briefing-25/>; On May 26, 2020, Associate Director for Field Operations, Timothy Olson, stated that “[w]e have passed the point where we could even meet the current legislative requirement of December 31. We can’t do that anymore. We -- we’ve passed that for quite a while now.” Nat’l Conf. of Am. Indians, 2020 Census Webinar: American Indian/Alaska Native at 1:17:30–1:18:30, YouTube (May 26, 2020), <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F6IyJMtDDgY>; similarly, on July 8, 2020, Associate Director Albert Fontenot, confirmed that the Bureau is “past the window of being able to get” accurate counts to the President by December 31, 2020. U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, Operational Press Briefing – 2020 Census Update at 20–21 (July 8, 2020), <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/newsroom/presskits/2020/news-briefing-program-transcript-july8.pdf>.

<sup>5</sup> Nat’l Urb. League at 12.

<sup>6</sup> GAO-20-551R: *COVID-19 Presents Delays and Risks to Census Count* (June 2020), <https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-20-551R>; OIG-20-050-M: *The Acceleration of the Census Schedule Increases the Risks to a Complete and Accurate 2020 Census* (Sept. 18, 2020), <https://www.oig.doc.gov/OIGPublications/OIG-20-050-M.pdf>.

<sup>7</sup> U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, Total Response Rates by State: New Mexico (Sept. 29, 2020), <https://2020census.gov/en/response-rates/nrfu.html>.

members, lack of sufficient enumerators in hard-to-count census tracts, and the Bureau letting go of entire offices or teams of temporary employees before field operations have concluded.

Accordingly, we expect you to continue field operations until October 31, 2020 based on the Bureau's April 13, 2020 COVID-19 Plan while any appeals in the Ninth Circuit or other courts are pending. The Bureau's most recent announcement that the new target date to conclude field operations and self-response by October 5, 2020 is troublesome for our communities, and we urge the Bureau to plan for continued operations through the end of October as the current court decision intends. Moreover, we request the Bureau provide clear communication of an adjusted schedule allowing for field operations to continue until October 31, 2020 on its website and urgently communicate this to census operations teams to help New Mexico and the rest of the country achieve a complete census count.

We look forward to hearing back from you regarding a commitment to gathering a full, fair, and accurate count for the 2020 Census.

Sincerely,

/s/ Tom Udall

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Tom Udall  
United States Senator

/s/ Martin Heinrich

---

Martin Heinrich  
United States Senator

/s/ Ben Ray Luján

---

Ben Ray Luján  
United States Representative

/s/ Debra Haaland

---

Debra Haaland  
United States Representative

/s/ Xochitl Torres Small

---

Xochitl Torres Small  
United States Representative

**To:** Steven Dillingham (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[steven.dillingham@census.gov]; Ron S Jarmin (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[Ron.S.Jarmin@census.gov]; Christa D Jones (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[Christa.D.Jones@census.gov]; Nathaniel Cogley (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[nathaniel.cogley@census.gov]; Michael John Sprung (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[michael.j.sprung@census.gov]; Steven K Smith (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[steven.k.smith@census.gov]; Enrique Lamas (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[Enrique.Lamas@census.gov]; Timothy P Olson (CENSUS/ADFO FED)[Timothy.P.Olson@census.gov]; James T Christy (CENSUS/LA FED)[James.T.Christy@census.gov]; Albert E Fontenot (CENSUS/ADDC FED)[Albert.E.Fontenot@census.gov]; Deborah Stempowski (CENSUS/ADDC FED)[Deborah.M.Stempowski@census.gov]; Michael T Thieme (CENSUS/ADDC FED)[Michael.T.Thieme@census.gov]; Adam Michael Korzeniewski (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[adam.m.korzeniewski@census.gov]; Kathleen M Styles (CENSUS/ADDC FED)[kathleen.m.styles@census.gov]  
**Cc:** Christopher J Stanley (CENSUS/OCIA FED)[christopher.j.stanley@census.gov]; Michael C Cook (CENSUS/PIO FED)[Michael.C.Cook@census.gov]; Burton H Reist (CENSUS/ADCOM FED)[burton.h.reist@census.gov]  
**From:** Ali Mohammad Ahmad (CENSUS/ADCOM FED)/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=9F924D2AEBA34BB78774A059DDE7550C-AHMAD, ALI]  
**Sent:** Tue 8/4/2020 12:13:11 AM (UTC)  
**Subject:** Cleared Statement- Posting Soon  
[Embargoed Till Posting- Statement from Director Dillingham on 2020 Census Updates.docx](#)

Statement will be on website in about 20-30 minutes. You can use this so send to folks ahead of time if you need to hit up GAO, OIG, or anyone else.

Tim/Jamey- will you send to the RDs?

I will send the link when it's posted.

**Ali Ahmad**, Associate Director  
Communications Directorate  
U.S. Census Bureau

O: 301-763-8789 | M: (b) (6)

[Ali.M.Ahmad@census.gov](mailto:Ali.M.Ahmad@census.gov)

[census.gov](https://www.census.gov) | [@uscensusbureau](https://twitter.com/uscensusbureau)

**Statement from Director U.S. Census Bureau Director Steven Dillingham: Delivering a Complete and Accurate 2020 Census Count**

The U.S. Census Bureau continues to evaluate its operational plans to collect and process 2020 Census data. Today, we are announcing updates to our plan that will include enumerator awards and the hiring of more employees to accelerate the completion of data collection and apportionment counts by our statutory deadline of December 31, 2020, as required by law and directed by the Secretary of Commerce. The Census Bureau's new plan reflects our continued commitment to conduct a complete count, provide accurate apportionment data, and protect the health and safety of the public and our workforce.

- **Complete Count:** A robust field data collection operation will ensure we receive responses from households that have not yet self-responded to the 2020 Census.
  - We will improve the speed of our count without sacrificing completeness. As part of our revised plan, we will conduct additional training sessions and provide awards to enumerators in recognition of those who maximize hours worked. We will also keep phone and tablet computer devices for enumeration in use for the maximum time possible.
  - We will end field data collection by September 30, 2020. Self-response options will also close on that date to permit the commencement of data processing. Under this plan, the Census Bureau intends to meet a similar level of household responses as collected in prior censuses, including outreach to hard-to-count communities.
- **Accurate Data and Efficient Processing:** Once we have the data from self-response and field data collection in our secure systems, we plan to review it for completeness and accuracy, streamline its processing, and prioritize apportionment counts to meet the statutory deadline. In addition, we plan to increase our staff to ensure operations are running at full capacity.
- **Flexible Design:** Our operation remains adaptable and additional resources will help speed our work. The Census Bureau will continue to analyze data and key metrics from its field work to ensure that our operations are agile and on target for meeting our statutory delivery dates. Of course, we recognize that events can still occur that no one can control, such as additional complications from severe weather or other natural disasters.
- **Health and Safety:** We will continue to prioritize the health and safety of our workforce and the public. Our staff will continue to follow Federal, state, and local guidance, including providing appropriate safety trainings and personal protective equipment to field staff.

The Census Bureau continues its work on meeting the requirements of [Executive Order 13880](#) issued July 11, 2019 and the [Presidential Memorandum](#) issued July 21, 2020. A team of experts are examining methodologies and options to be employed for this purpose. The collection and use of pertinent administrative data continues.

## **DRAFT**

We are committed to a complete and accurate 2020 Census. To date, 93 million households, nearly 63 percent of all households in the Nation, have responded to the 2020 Census. Building on our successful and innovative internet response option, the dedicated women and men of the Census Bureau, including our temporary workforce deploying in communities across the country in upcoming weeks, will work diligently to achieve an accurate count.

We appreciate the support of our hundreds of thousands of community-based, business, state, local and tribal partners contributing to these efforts across our Nation. The 2020 Census belongs to us all. If you know someone who has not yet responded, please encourage them to do so today online at [2020census.gov](https://2020census.gov), over the phone, or by mail.

**To:** RM Center Chiefs (b) (6); Krista Park (CENSUS/ADRM FED)[Krista.Park@census.gov]  
**From:** John Maron Abowd (CENSUS/ADRM FED)/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=CB0EEE1CC6CA45CC948C0077899626C2-ABOWD, JOHN]  
**Sent:** Mon 8/10/2020 4:07:39 PM (UTC)  
**Subject:** Fw: [8/3-7] Director's Weekly Bureau Report  
[Week of August 3, Director Dillingham's Weekly Bureau Report.docx](#)

FYSA

**John M. Abowd, PhD**, Associate Director and Chief Scientist  
Research and Methodology  
U.S. Census Bureau  
O: [301-763-5880](tel:301-763-5880) M: simulring on cell  
[census.gov](https://www.census.gov) | [@uscensusbureau](https://twitter.com/uscensusbureau)  
**Shape your future. START HERE > [2020census.gov](https://2020census.gov)**

---

**From:** Robin Wyvill (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <Robin.L.Wyvill@census.gov>  
**Sent:** Friday, August 7, 2020 2:23 PM  
**To:** OPCOM - Principals Only List (CENSUS/ OTHER) (b) (6); Nathaniel Cogley (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <nathaniel.cogley@census.gov>; Adam Michael Korzeniewski (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <adam.m.korzeniewski@census.gov>  
**Cc:** Christa D Jones (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <Christa.D.Jones@census.gov>  
**Subject:** [8/3-7] Director's Weekly Bureau Report

Hello all,  
Please find attached...

- Week of August 3, Director Dillingham's Weekly Bureau Report

Take care,  
Robin

---

**From:** Christa D Jones (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <Christa.D.Jones@census.gov>  
**Sent:** Friday, March 27, 2020 8:57 AM  
**To:** OPCOM - Principals Only List (CENSUS/ OTHER) (b) (6) >  
**Cc:** Robin Wyvill (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <Robin.L.Wyvill@census.gov>  
**Subject:** 3/23, Weekly Bureau Report

All--making this report available to all for the general purpose of sharing information.

# Weekly Hill Briefing Prep Material

August 7, 2020

## Bottom Line Up Front

**Objective:** We have developed this plan in response the Department of Commerce request and Secretarial direction to provide an apportionment count by the statutory deadline of December 31, 2020.

- **Maximizing** staff and production hours for field data collection operations to conclude field data collection by September 30, 2020.
- **Compressing** and streamline backend processing to deliver apportionment counts by December 31, 2020.
- **Achieving** an acceptable level of accuracy and completeness, with a goal of resolving at least 99% of Housing Units in every state.

# Nonresponse Followup Operational Options

## Early Start of Nonresponse Followup Operations

6 Cycle 1a Area Census Offices (ACOs) began operations on July 16

- 35% total complete as of August 4

6 Cycle 1b ACOs began operations on July 23

- 22% total complete as of August 4

35 Cycle 2 ACOs were scheduled to begin operations on July 30; however, we started operations earlier in some ACOs where staff was available:

- 17 ACOs – Started July 26 – 29
- 18 ACOs – Started July 30

39 Cycle 3 ACOs were scheduled to begin operations by August 3:

- 15 ACOs – Started July 31
- 16 ACOs – Started August 1
- 8 ACOs – Started August 3

All remaining ACOs were scheduled to begin August 11, but will begin operations by August 9:

- 107 ACOs – Starting August 3 – 7
- 55 ACOs (all remaining) – August 9
- These ACOs will have to deploy staff regardless of the COVID-19 risk in those areas to open on these dates.

# Increased Replacement Training for Enumerators

Replacement Training Options	Potential Efficiency Gain / Applicable Costs to Implement
Inviting More People to Training	Over selection rates will address higher-than-expected no-show rates of 35%, bringing us closer to our target initial staffing levels.
Continual Replacement Training	Expect to conduct replacement training for at least 135K Enumerators due to attrition. Just over 11,000 training additional sessions: \$90m total training cost

# Increased Work Hours from Current Enumerators

Award Program	Potential Efficiency Gain / Applicable Costs to Implement
Implement Awards to increase hours worked by Enumerators from an average of 19 hours/week to a target of 25 hours/week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Increases capacity by 1.5 million work hours per week, or 80,000 more “19 hour” enumerators per week</li></ul>
Implement Award for Enumerator retention, working three weeks of production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Reduce training cost</li><li>Maintain experienced workforce</li></ul>

# Outreach Methods to Expand Reach to Underperforming Areas

Options	Potential Efficiency Gain / Applicable Costs to Implement
<p>Expand the use of NRFU Travel Teams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Moving teams that have successfully completed their areas to areas requiring additional attention</li></ul>	<p>Using experienced staff minimizes the need to train new staff – particularly in areas where new staff are not available.</p>
<p>Implement outbound phone calling to conduct interviews:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use telephone numbers from ERD Contact Frame</li><li>• Used by enumerators in ACOs that are finishing up to help out in other ACOs</li></ul>	<p>Enables enumeration in high COVID-19 risk areas and provides additional data collection capability.</p>

# NRFU Contact Strategy

- Our field activities and NRFU contact strategy for occupied Housing Units will not be changed.
- Increasing efficiency of Re-Interview contacts.
- Increasing efficiency our strategy for verifying vacant or non-existing Housing Units.

# Overview of Backend Processing

## Assumptions:

1. Highly compressed schedule for 2020 Census data processing and review of data products.
2. Post-processing must start by October 1, 2020.
3. Post-processing work activities are limited to those required to produce apportionment counts. Delivery of redistricting data products will be negatively impacted under this revised plan and we are determining full impacts.
4. All of these activities represent abbreviated processes or eliminated activities that may reduce accuracy.

# Compressing Backend Processing - Continued

Adjusted Activity	Impact and Risks
Cancel Count Review Event 2, eliminating the need for late Group Quarters Enumeration (GQE) operations	State demographer review of GQ data will be cancelled. The Demographic and Decennial staffs will work together to develop the message and communicate it to the Federal State Cooperative for Population Estimates (FSCPE)/states. The risk is virtually certain vocal objections from the FSCPE State Demographers and the State Governors they serve.
Compress POP division and DSSD review and processing times	A compressed review period creates risk for serious errors not being discovered in the data – thereby significantly decreasing data quality. Additionally, serious errors discovered in the data may not be fixed – due to lack of time to research and understand the root cause or to re-run and re-review one or multiple state files.
Compress time for creating/verifying apportionment data and preparation of transmittal package for DOC	A compressed review period creates risk for errors being present in the data.

# Implementation of the Presidential Memo

A team has been established and is tasked with deriving a process utilizing sound statistical methods and meeting tests of operational feasibility, to achieve the goals of directives from Secretary Ross regarding implementation of the Presidential Memo. To achieve this, the Census will:

- Build upon the work we have already done based on Executive Order 13880, “Collecting Information about Citizenship Status in Connection with the Decennial Census”.
- Use all administrative records to the extent they are available. Using these records, in combination with other data already obtained regarding citizenship status, we will further refine the non-citizen category.
- Incorporating this work into the schedule to meet the current legal mandates.

# Self-Response Rates Summary

As of 11:59pm July 23, 2020

	Total self-response rate
Total (TEA 1 + 6)	62.8%
Mailout areas (TEA 1)	64.6%
Update leave (TEA 6)	28.8%

	Internet	Paper	Phone
Actual Response	50.2%	11.7%	0.9%

## Responses by mode:

**92.89M TOTAL**

- 74.19M (79.87%) – Internet
- 17.37M (18.70%) – Paper
- 1.33M (1.43%) – Phone

## Responses This Week:

July 25 – July 31: 588K (84K/day)

July 28 (highest day): 116K

As of 11:59 pm of the previous day

# Update Leave – Status Update

## Workload:

- Update Leave Original Workload (does not change): 6,805,523
- Workload Completed March 18 (date field operations were suspended): 736,320
  - Percentage Completed at suspension: 10.82%
- Workload Completed July 31: 6,790,829
  - **Percentage Completed: 99.78%**
  - Workload Remaining: 14,694

## Response Rates:

- **Total Responses (as of July 31): 2,244,896**
  - Internet: 1,154,187 (51.41%)
  - Paper\*: 1,048,946 (46.73%)
  - Phone: 41,763 (1.86%)
- Responses Rate by Completed: 33.1%

## States with bulk work remaining:

- Arizona – 96.3% Completed (Less than 8K HUs remaining)
- Montana – 96.4% Complete (Less than 3K HUs remaining)
- New Mexico – 97.8% Completed (Less than 5K HUs remaining)

# Group Quarters Enumeration – Status Update

Group Quarters Enumeration Progress*					
Initial Workload	GQs Added	Current Workload	Completed & Closed Cases	Current Workload	Percent Completed & Closed
195,656	13,345	209,001	137,361	71,640	65.72%

PENDING UPDATE

\*Only includes the eResponse and GQE in-field sub-operations

# Questions?