

Census Presentation from COPAFS

From: "Leslie, Kerrie L. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
To: "Duffey, Whitney L. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))> "Turner, Austin F. EOP/OMB" <austin_f.Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))> "McNeal, Christopher G. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))> "Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>
Date: Fri, 06 Sep 2019 15:00:03 -0400
Attachments attachment 1.pptx (695.17 kB)

:

Likely of Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))
) meeting this morning. Presentation from John Abowd.

Census Bureau Citizenship Data Research and Product Development

John M. Abowd

Chief Scientist and Associate Director for Research and Methodology, U.S. Census Bureau

September 6, 2019

Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics

The opinions in this presentation are those of the author and not the official position of the U.S. Census Bureau, except as explicitly noted. All results have been reviewed to ensure that no confidential information is disclosed. The Disclosure Review Board release numbers are DRB-B0093-CDAR-20180621, DRB-B0035-CED-20190322, CBDRB-FY19-CMS-7901, and CBDRB-FY19-CMS-7917.

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United States
**Census
2020**

Topics for Today

1. 2020 Census data products and the President's Executive Order
2. Research on citizenship data quality, including Brown, Heggeness, Dorinski, Warren, and Yi (*Demography* 2019)
3. Sources of administrative citizenship data
4. Producing block-level Citizenship Voting-age Population (CVAP) using administrative and survey data with the 2020 Census frame

Apportionment

The Census Bureau's primary data product from the 2020 Census is apportionment counts that will be delivered to the President by December 31, 2020.

The counts are used to reapportion the U.S. House of Representatives.

The apportionment population count for each of the 50 states includes the state's total resident population (citizens and non-citizens), plus a count of overseas federal employees (and their dependents living with them) who are allocated to their home states.

This is identical to the method used for the 2010 Census, but based on the 2020 Census residence criteria.

The apportionment counts are calculated using the Census Unedited File (CUF), which is produced by November 30, 2020.

The CUF does not contain any citizenship data.

Redistricting (PL94-171)

The Census Bureau is required, under Public Law 94-171, to make data available to the states to assist in redistricting.

These data are produced from the Census Edited File (CEF), which is produced from the CUF by imputing item missing data using administrative records and statistical models.

The CEF is produced by January 25, 2021.

The CEF is sent to the 2020 Census Disclosure Avoidance System, which releases the Micro-data Detail File (MDF) to the tabulation system.

Redistricting data at the block level are produced from the MDF, and will be released by state from February 18 through March 31, 2021.

Redistricting (PL94-171) Format

Total population by the 63 detailed race categories – Table P1;

Total population by Hispanic origin (across all races) and for the non-Hispanic origin population by the 63 detailed race categories – Table P2;

Total voting-age population by the 63 detailed race categories – Table P3;

Total voting age population by Hispanic origin (across all races) and for the non-Hispanic origin population by the 63 detailed race categories – Table P4.

Total Population only - Group Quarters Population by Group Quarters Type – Table P5.

Housing Unit Counts - Occupancy Status – Table H1.

Citizen Voting-Age Population Data

The Paperwork Reduction Act clearance package for the 2020 Census and the President's Executive Order 13880 commit the Census Bureau to releasing Citizen Voting-Age Population (CVAP) data by March 31, 2021.

These data will be produced by combining administrative data from a number of federal, and possibly state, agencies into a separate micro-data file that will contain a "best citizenship" variable for every person in the 2020 Census.

The citizenship micro-data file and the CEF will be simultaneously sent through the 2020 Disclosure Avoidance System, which will do the final record linkage and place a confidentiality protected citizenship variable on the same MDF as will be used to produce the redistricting data.

CVAP data will be produced at the block-level from the MDF and released to the public by March 31, 2021.

CVAP Data Format

No final decisions have been made regarding the methodology and format of the block-level CVAP data.

No decisions have been made regarding the future of the American Community Survey-based CVAP data that have been produced annually since 2011.

The Census Bureau's internal working group has set March 31, 2020 as the final date for determining the viability of each potential administrative data source on citizenship.

March 31, 2020 is also the final date for releasing the specifications of the CVAP data to be released by March 31, 2021.

The Census Bureau is considering the release of demonstration products based on historical data using the proposed methodology for the 2020 CVAP data.

Data Sources, Brown et al. (2019)

American Community Survey (ACS) in 2010, 2017

2010 Census

2010, 2017 Social Security Administration (SSA) Numident

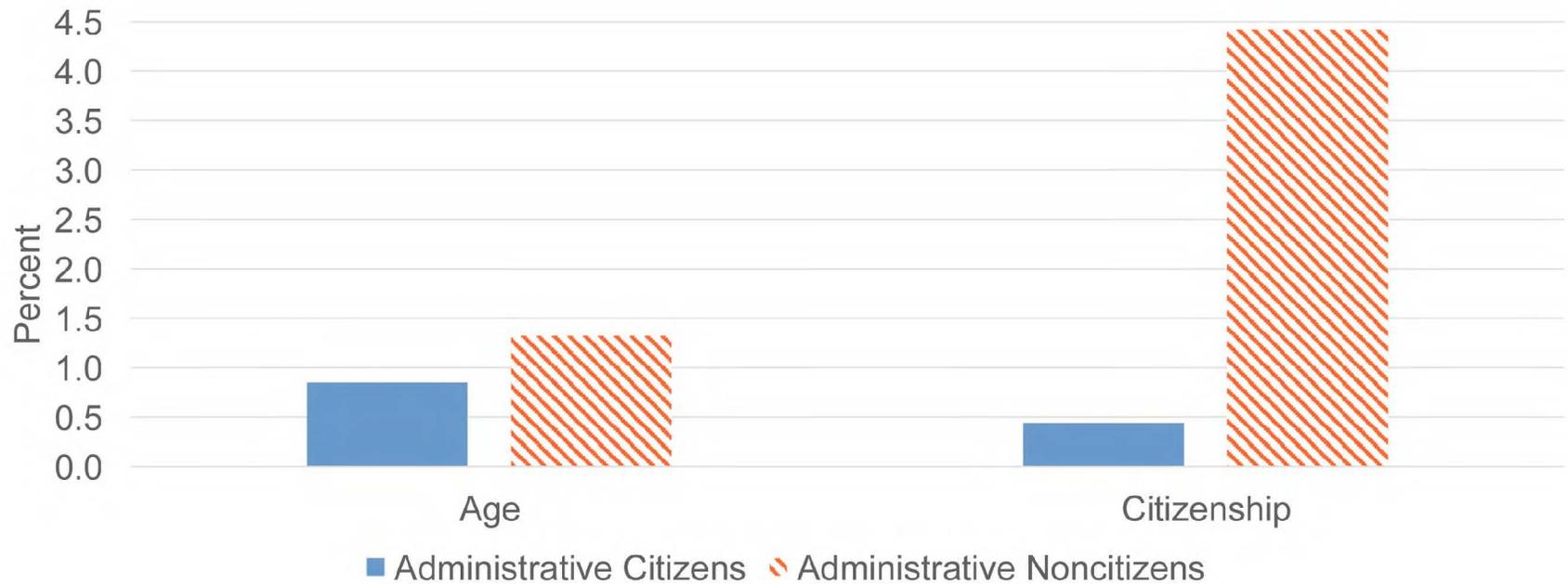
Misses persons without Social Security Numbers (SSNs)

Not all naturalized persons report their status change to SSA, or they do so with delay

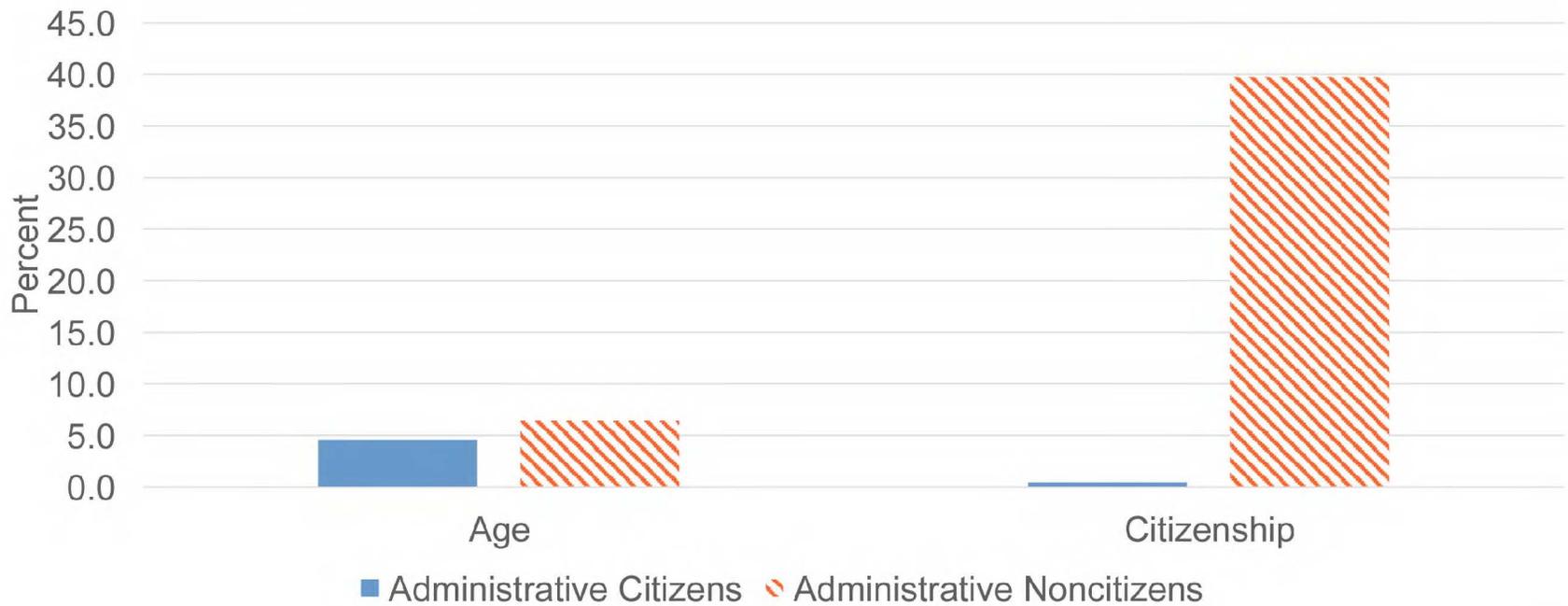
Individual Tax Identification Numbers (ITINs)

Persons who need to pay taxes, but do not have work authorization

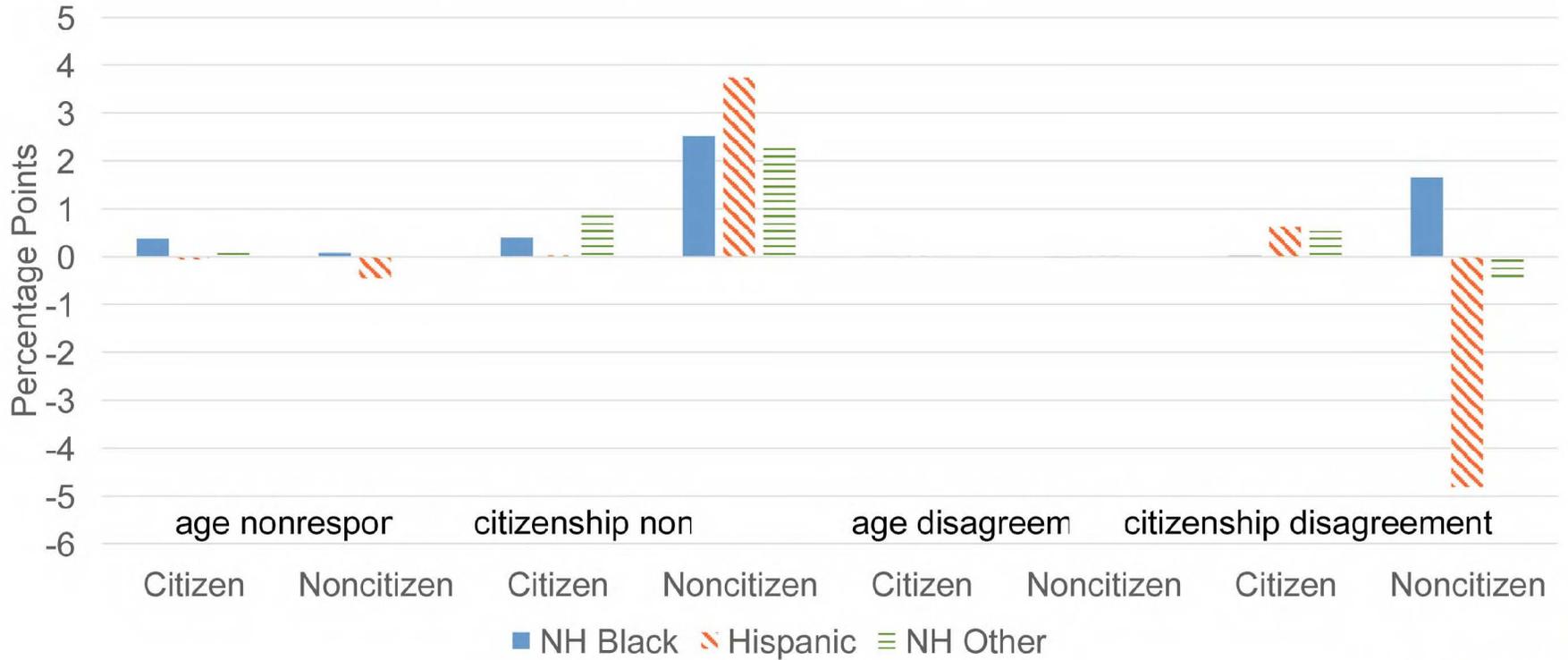
2017 ACS Item Nonresponse: Administrative Record Citizens and Noncitizens



2017 ACS-Administrative Record Disagreement: Administrative Record Citizens and Noncitizens



Race/Ethnicity vs. Non-Hispanic White



Measuring Effect of Citizenship Question on Self-Response Rate

Natural experiment: random sample of 1,418,000 households receiving both ACS (with citizenship question) and Census (without) in 2010

Households may be less willing to respond to one survey than the other for reasons other than citizenship question

Divide households into ones likely more vs. less sensitive to citizenship question

Less sensitive: everyone in household is citizen in ACS and administrative data

More sensitive: all other households

Difference between self-response rate across surveys for less sensitive group represents general difference in propensity to self-respond across surveys

Difference-in-differences can isolate citizenship question effect

Blinder-Oaxaca Decomposition of Comparison of Predicted 2010 ACS to 2010 Census to Self-Response Rates by All-Citizen vs. All Other Households

	2010 ACS – 2010 Census
All other households	-20.7
AR & ACS all-citizen households	-8.9
Difference-in-differences	-11.9
Explained	-3.1
Unexplained	-8.8

Blinder-Oaxaca Unexplained Component Using 2017 ACS Characteristics

$$UV_{2017} = E(X_{S_{2017}})' \beta_{S_{2010}} - E(X_{S_{2017}})' \beta_{U_{2010}}$$

	2017 ACS – 2010 Census
All other household model ($\beta_{U_{2010}}$)	-19.9
AR & ACS all-citizen household model ($\beta_{S_{2010}}$)	-11.9
Difference-in-differences	-8.0

N=755,000 households

Effect on Overall Self-Response Rate

Apply 8.0 percentage point reduction in self-response to 28.1% of housing units potentially having at least one noncitizen (estimated in 2017 ACS)

Implies 2.2 percentage point reduction in housing unit self-response for the universe

At a cost of \$55 million per percentage point, implies an increase in NRFU fieldwork costs of \$121 million

Caveats

Assumes self-response rate of all-citizen households will be unaffected by citizenship question

Some households in group potentially containing at least one noncitizen likely contain only citizens, which may understate the citizenship question effect on households actually containing at least one noncitizen

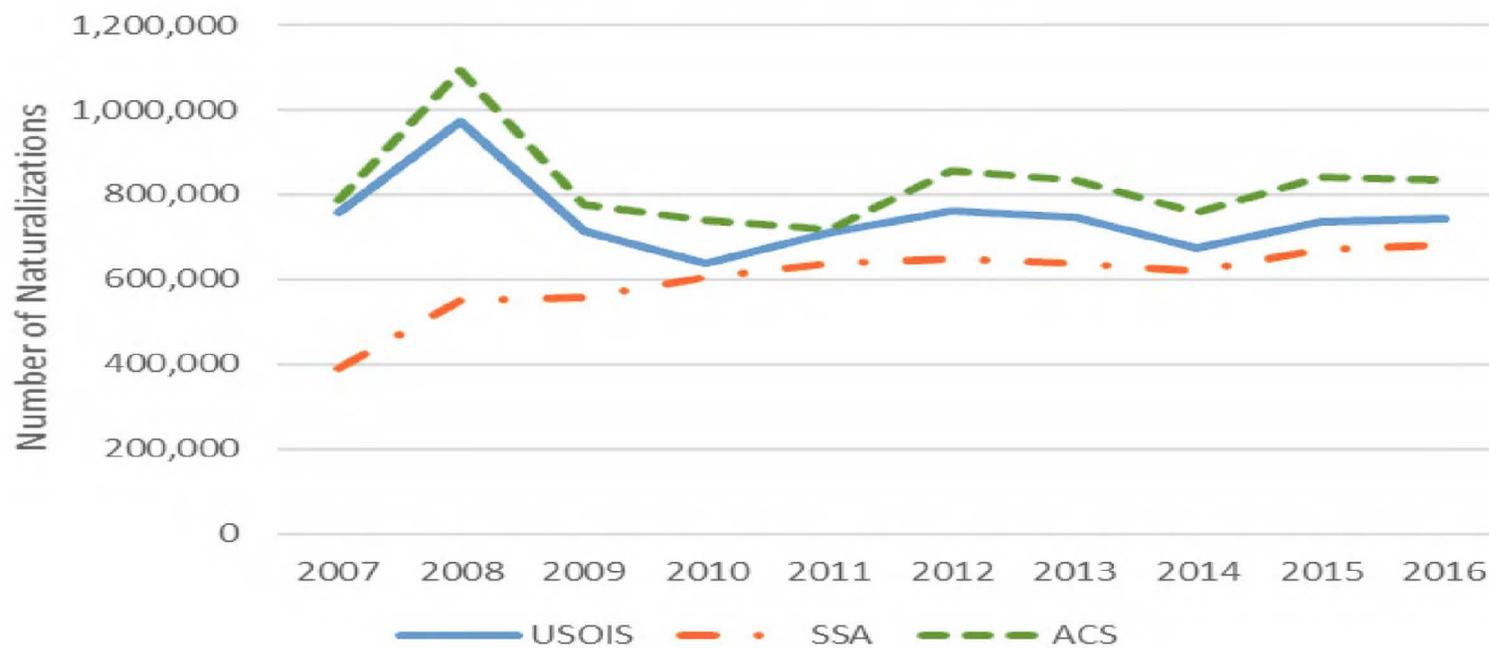
Does not capture change in degree of sensitivity to citizenship question since 2010

Enumeration Quality in Mailout/Mailback and Nonresponse Follow-up (NRFU) Proxy Responses

	Mailout/Mailback Response	NRFU Proxy
Correct Enumerations	97.3	70.2
Erroneous Enumerations	2.5	6.7
Whole-Person Census Imputations	0.3	23.1
Person Linkage Rate	96.7	33.8

\$55 million estimated fieldwork cost for each percentage point drop in self-response rate

Estimated Annual Naturalizations in ACS, USOIS Statistics, and SSA NUMIDENT



Conclusions

Households potentially containing at least one noncitizen have an estimated 11.9 percentage point larger reduction in self-response to the 2010 ACS vs. the 2010 Census compared to all-citizen households

6.3-8.8 percentage points of the difference-in-differences is unexplained, which is attributed to sensitivity to the ACS citizenship question

Implies an estimated 2.2 percentage point decline in self-response overall, increasing NRFU cost by \$121 million and lowering data quality

Using Administrative Data

Following the Secretary's March 26, 2018 instructions, modeling efforts focused on using survey responses (to the question on the 2020 Census) and administrative records

When the Supreme Court upheld the injunction on asking the question, and the President issued Executive Order 13880, modeling efforts focused on using more administrative record sources

The Director convened the Interagency Working Group, which consists of high-level executives in federal agencies that have person-level data relevant to estimating citizenship

Primarily two uses of administrative data for estimating citizenship:

- (1) Keeping the names, addresses, and other PII in the record linkage system current
- (2) Determining citizenship status from variables on the files and eligibility conditions

Current Sources of Citizenship Data

Social Security Administration NUMIDENT

Contains place of birth and citizenship status for approximately 94% of its universe

Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers

NOTE: the Census Bureau does not receive, and has not requested, application for ITIN data
ITINs can be identified when they are used in the SSN field of a form the Census Bureau does receive

IRS 1040 and 1099 forms

Primarily used to keep the record linkage system current

CMS Medicare and Medicaid/CHIP

Contain some citizenship information but are primarily used to keep the record linkage system current

Housing and Urban Development

Federal Housing Administration, Public and Indian Housing Information Center, Tenant and Rental Assistance Certification System, Low-income Housing Tax Credits, Computerized Homes Underwriting Management System used to keep the linkage system current

Additional Federal Citizenship Data

Department of Homeland Security USCIS/CBP/ICE

Lawful permanent residents and naturalization data (CIS), visas (ICE), arrival/departure (CBP)

Department of State (Passport Services)

Passport data

Social Security Administration

Master beneficiary record

Indian Health Service

Patient registration

Department of Justice

US Marshals and Citizenship and Immigration Data Collection

Research Program

Citizenship modeling

Develop statistical models that efficiently and accurately combine multiple sources of administrative citizenship data to estimate “best citizenship” for each person known to the Person Identification Validation System (PVS), which is the production record linkage system for the 2020 Census

Use these models to prepare a micro-data file outside the 2020 Census production system that can be combined with the 2020 Census Edited File to provide the 2020 Disclosure Avoidance System with the “best citizenship” variable to tabulate block-level CVAP tables

This research began in April 2018, final specifications and modeling details are planned for release before March 31, 2020, which is the internal deadline for finalizing the input administrative record sources

Research Program II

Enhanced record linkage capabilities

The production PVS can link persons found in the SSA NUMIDENT and ITIN universes; about 90% of the U.S. resident population

Many of the requested files from DHS, State, and others, are expected to provide the PII that enables record linkage for much of the balance of the resident population, provided that the PII on the 2020 Census is as reliable as it was in 2010

Confidentiality Protection

As with all administrative data ingested by the Census Bureau, the citizenship data will be used only for statistical purposes

As with all administrative data ingested by the Census Bureau, the confidentiality of the citizenship data will be fully protected by Title 13, Section 9, which prohibits:

“... mak[ing] any publication whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment or individual under this title can be identified”

The CVAP tables will be produced using the 2020 Census Disclosure Avoidance System, which implements differential privacy using the TopDown algorithm

The CVAP tables will share the privacy-loss budget determined by the Data Stewardship Executive Policy Committee for the 2020 Census publications

Reference

Brown, J. David, Misty Heggeness, Suzanne Dorinski, Lawrence Warren, and Moises Yi. "Predicting the Effect of Adding a Citizenship Question to the 2020 Census," *Demography* (2019) 56: 1173.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s13524-019-00803-4>

Questions?

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Thank you

Ex. (5) U.S.C. Sec 552 (b) (6)

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Slide Notes

Slide 9:

This section motivates the assumption that citizenship is more sensitive for AR noncitizens. Item nonresponse rates are the first thing people look at when judging the quality of a survey question. And it is a way to judge whether a question is sensitive. Overall, the item nonresponse rate for citizenship is not very high. It is much higher on some questions in the ACS (though they aren't in the short form census). 2016 ACS item allocation rate for wage/salary income is 19.1% compared to 6% for citizenship.

Slide 12:

ACS citizenship is self-reports only – not edits or imputations.

Slide 15:

Lasso minimizes the residual sum of squares, subject to the constraint that the sum of the absolute value of the beta coefficients is less than some user-specified parameter.

Slide 16:

Lasso minimizes the residual sum of squares, subject to the constraint that the sum of the absolute value of the beta coefficients is less than some user-specified parameter.

Slide 17:

This is motivation for studying effect of citizenship question on the self-response rate. It is possible that a high percentage of the households not self-responding due to the citizenship question will be enumerated by proxy.

The low linkage rate for proxies means that alternative D will reduce ability to use adres if citizenship question affects self-response rate.

Slide 18:

Can the AR noncitizen-ACS citizen disagreement be explained by delayed or missed notification to SSA about naturalizations? 7,605,000 are AR noncitizen-ACS citizen in 2016. This is equivalent to Numident missing all naturalizations since sometime in 2006. If missing Numident naturalizations is the explanation, it would have to be many from long ago.

Slide 19:

Lasso minimizes the residual sum of squares, subject to the constraint that the sum of the absolute value of the beta coefficients is less than some user-specified parameter.

Re: Had to leave - can you share with me a copy of your presentation?

From: John Maron Abowd (CENSUS/ADRM FED) <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>

To: "Leslie, Kerrie L. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>

Cc: "Potok, Nancy A. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>

Date: Fri, 06 Sep 2019 14:17:24 -0400

Attachments: attachment 1.pptx (695.17 kB); ATT00001.htm (2.19 kB)

Here's my presentation.

RE: Census memo

From: "Turner, Austin F. EOP/OMB" <austin_f. [REDACTED]>
To: "Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB" [REDACTED]
Date: Wed, 29 Jul 2020 18:35:13 -0400
Attachments: Director Information Memo - Decennial Census - Draft_AT Edits.docx (32.74 kB)

Peter,

[REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, July 29, 2020 5:20 PM
To: Turner, Austin F. EOP/OMB <[REDACTED]>
Subject: RE: Census memo

Draft attached. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Let me know if you want to discuss after you take a look.

-----Original Message-----

From: Turner, Austin F. EOP/OMB <Austin_F. [REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, July 29, 2020 11:02 AM
To: Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB <[REDACTED]>
Subject: FW: Census memo

We can connect after this, but [REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: Renier, Jessica J. EOP/OMB <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, July 29, 2020 10:49 AM
To: Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB <[REDACTED]> Turner, Austin F. EOP/OMB <[REDACTED]>

Cc: Enger, Michelle A. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>

Subject: Census memo

Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process



Thanks!

Sent from my iPhone

RE: Census memo

From: "Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
To: "Turner, Austin F. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Date: Wed, 29 Jul 2020 18:51:16 -0400
Attachments: Director Information Memo - Decennial Census - Draft_AT Edits - PH.docx (29.59 kB)

Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process

-----Original Message-----

From: Turner, Austin F. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>
Sent: Wednesday, July 29, 2020 6:35 PM
To: Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Subject: RE: Census memo

Peter,

Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process

-----Original Message-----

From: Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Sent: Wednesday, July 29, 2020 5:20 PM
To: Turner, Austin F. EOP/OMB <Austin_F.Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>
Subject: RE: Census memo

Draft attached. Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process

Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5))
Deliberative Process

Let me know if you want to discuss after you take a look.

-----Original Message-----

From: Turner, Austin F. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>
Sent: Wednesday, July 29, 2020 11:02 AM
To: Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Subject: FW: Census memo

We can connect after this, but **Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process**

-----Original Message-----

From: Renier, Jessica J. EOP/OMB <**Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))**>

Sent: Wednesday, July 29, 2020 10:49 AM

To: Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB <**Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))**> Turner, Austin F. EOP/OMB
<**Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))**>

Cc: Enger, Michelle A. EOP/OMB <**Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))**>

Subject: Census memo

Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process



Sent from my iPhone

**RE: Director Information Memo - Decennial Census - RMO
Discussion Draft 7.30.20 435 PM Draft**

From: "Enger, Michelle A. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>
To: "Turner, Austin F. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Cc: "Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Date: Thu, 30 Jul 2020 17:17:06 -0400
Attachments: Director Information Memo - Decennial Census - RMO Discussion Draft 7.30.20 435
: PM Draft_me.docx (60.84 kB)

Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative [REDACTED] Thanks

From: Turner, Austin F. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>
Sent: Thursday, July 30, 2020 4:37 PM
To: Enger, Michelle A. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>
Cc: Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Subject: Director Information Memo - Decennial Census - RMO Discussion Draft 7.30.20 435 PM
Draft

Michelle,

Attached is our draft memo for Russ. Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process
Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process

Thanks,
AT

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, DC 20503

July 30, 2020

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING DIRECTOR

FROM: Michael Rigas, Acting Deputy Director for Management

SUBJECT: Publication of Real Property Metrics on Performance.gov

* * * * *

Coordination

This memorandum was coordinated with all the Chief Financial Officers Act (CFO) agencies of the Federal Real Property Council, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and GGP.

Background

OMB's objective for the Federal real property management is to increase agency accountability for results, specifically cost efficiency, mission effectiveness, and disposal of unneeded assets. The Administration's requirement for agency-wide capital planning (M-20-03) and the requirements of the Addendum to the National Strategy (M-20-10) will both help to enhance accountability. The M-20-10 requirement to publish agency-specific performance measures on performance.gov will be particularly effective to increase accountability.

To date, Federal real property portfolio management has not employed agency-specific performance measures to gauge agencies' progress in making their portfolios more cost efficient and mission effective. Government-wide performance measures are posted to performance.gov, but these measures do not provide accountability at the agency level where real property acquisition, disposal, and spending decisions are made. The Congress has in recent years questioned agencies regarding how efficiently they use office space as calculated by a square feet (SF) per person measurement and cost per SF of leases during testimony.

To address the dearth of real property performance measurement, the Federal Property Management Reform Act of 2016 (FPMRA; PL 114-318) requires the Federal Real Property Council (FRPC) to develop performance measures "to allow for comparison of Federal agencies against industry and other public sector agencies;". The FRPC has developed the required performance measures (see attached) to meet the statutory requirement. The performance measures closely track industry standard performance measures (e.g., SF per person, cost per SF, portfolio condition, etc.) and enable the performance comparison among agencies and non-Federal agencies. The measures also include measures to assess the satisfaction of tenants in

General Service Administration (GSA) buildings, as GSA is the largest provider of office space to Federal agencies.

The FRPC will publish the performance measures for all CFO Act agencies and NARA on performance.gov in August 2020, to enhance agency accountability and comply with the FPMRA.

Impact of Performance.gov Publication

Publication of the performance measures on performance.gov will require no additional work by the agencies and it will not generate additional cost for them. The agencies already report all the data required to calculate the metrics, as the Federal Property Management Reform Act requires that the data be reported to the Federal real Property Profile (FRPP). GSA has automated the metrics' calculation and simply needs to run an algorithm to generate them. GSA will calculate the metrics from the FRPP, the Federal government's inventory database of record.

Publishing the performance measures on performance.gov will provide four benefits. First, it will increase accountability of agency management teams for performance. Second, it will lead to improved cost efficiency and savings for the taxpayer because higher cost agencies will receive scrutiny to lower their costs. Third, performance measurement will cause agencies to explore innovative methods to lower their costs, such as collocating with other agencies and sharing special use facilities. Fourth, agencies will likely dispose of more unneeded property and return it to the private sector to support economic development.

A potential drawback of publishing the performance measures may be unrealistic expectations for the rate at which agencies can improve their performance, as disposing of property and acquiring new property is often a multi-year process. The metrics may also lead to third party estimates of how much funding is "wasted" on Federal real property even though the requisite data is not in the public realm to make such an estimate. If this occurred, ongoing public education and dialogue would be required to correct such misinformed estimates.

Overall, publishing the metrics will demonstrate the Federal government is committed to improvement and saving taxpayer dollars.

Next Steps

The metrics will be published on performance.gov on August 14, 2020 absent a negative response to this memo. Separately, OFFM is working with other OMB offices to explore options for how agencies might better align their real property footprint to the new environment post-pandemic. We believe there are efficiencies and cost savings the federal government could realize through better aligning the physical footprint to what is actually needed to deliver services. The next step could include the gathering of additional data for additional agency specific performance metrics around utilization. We will provide an update once further information has been gathered.

[APG]

Proposed Metrics 2020 Posting on Performance.gov

General Background

- Action 6 in the Addendum to the National Strategy for the Efficient Use of Real Property states the government will “Establish and Publish Accountable Annual Performance Metrics for All Agencies”.
- The Federal Property Management Reform Act (PL 114-318) requires that performance metrics be established.
- GAO recommended in GAO-16-275 that agency performance metrics be added to the National Strategy.
- Fifteen government-wide metrics are currently published on performance.gov.

Requirements for FY2020 Posting to Performance.gov

- The metrics will only be calculated for BUILDINGS, not structures.
- Metrics for space utilization, portfolio condition, and lease costs must be included in the posting as the Addendum to the National Strategy states on page 9 “...agency specific annual performance metrics will be published on performance.gov to track the agencies’ improvement on key measures such as space utilization, portfolio condition, lease costs, and other metrics...”.
- Include a narrative statement on performance.gov that explains the use of each metric, that metrics are mainly useful for year over year trend information, and note any limitations of the metrics as warranted (e.g., SF/person is an overestimate due to the predominant use code to classify buildings).
- Do not design the site to facilitate cross agency comparisons for any of the metrics.

Proposed 2020 Metrics

1. Current Portfolio SF as a Percent of "Reduce the Footprint" Baseline

Calculation: Use the same RTF calculation that has been in place since 2016.

Considerations: The RTF policy is still in effect; agencies must continue to set targets for GSA to evaluate. OMB offices use the RTF requirements to help control baseline expansion at a half dozen agencies. This metric is currently on performance.gov.

Qualifying Narrative for the metric (displayed on the site): Agencies may need to increase their RTF baseline due to new statutory mandates from Congress, new policy

[APG]

emphasis, or an increase in the number of personnel. An increase to the FY15 baseline therefore does not necessarily indicate inefficient use of space.

Calculation

Current Fiscal Year portfolio square feet (FRPP Square Footage column + Occupancy Agreement Usable Square Footage data) divided by FY 2015 baseline portfolio square feet

Filters

- Asset Status not equal to 'disposed', 'Report of Excess Accepted', 'Report of Excess Submitted', or 'surplus'
- Country = 'American Samoa', 'Guam', 'Northern Mariana Is', 'Puerto Rico', 'U.S. Minor Outlying Isl', 'United States', 'Virgin Islands'
- RTF = 'y'

2. Operations Cost Per SF – Owned Offices

Calculation: All agency owned office space with status not equal to disposed. Total operations cost for these buildings divided by total SF.

Considerations: This is a new metric, as previously O&M cost had been combined in a single metric. Splitting O from M allows trends in both costs to emerge. Ideally, operations cost will fall over time when expressed in constant dollars. This metric is currently on performance.gov as a combined O&M number.

Qualifying Narrative for the metric (displayed on the site): Operations cost would ideally fall over time as agencies become more efficient at managing their buildings. However, operations cost may increase due to inflation and the increasing cost of operating an aged building portfolio.

FRPP Filters

- Asset Status not equal to 'disposed'
- Country = 'American Samoa', 'Guam', 'Northern Mariana Is', 'Puerto Rico', 'U.S. Minor Outlying Isl', 'United States', and 'Virgin Islands'
- Legal Interest = 'Owned'
- Real Property Type = 'Building'
- Real Property Use = 'Office'

3. Operations Cost Per SF – Owned Warehouses

Calculation: All agency owned warehouse space with status not equal to disposed. Total operations cost for these buildings divided by total SF.

Considerations: This is a new metric, as previously O&M cost had been combined in a single metric. Splitting O from M allows trends in both costs to emerge. This metric is currently on performance.gov as a combined O&M number.

Qualifying Narrative for the metric (displayed on the site): Operations would ideally fall over time as agencies become more efficient at managing their buildings.

[APG]

However, operations cost may increase due to inflation and the increasing cost of operating an aged building portfolio.

FRPP Filters

- Asset Status not equal to 'disposed'
- Country = 'American Samoa', 'Guam', 'Northern Mariana Is', 'Puerto Rico', 'U.S. Minor Outlying Isl', 'United States', and 'Virgin Islands'
- Legal Interest = 'Owned'
- Real Property Type = 'Building'
- Real Property Use = 'Warehouse'

4. Maintenance Cost Per SF – Owned Offices

Calculation: All agency owned office space with status not equal to disposed. Total maintenance cost for these buildings divided by total SF.

Considerations: This is a new metric, as previously O&M cost had been combined in a single metric. Splitting M from O allows trends in both costs to emerge. This metric is currently on performance.gov as a combined O&M number.

Qualifying Narrative for the metric (displayed on the site): Maintenance cost should increase over time due to inflation, increased cost of maintaining an aging portfolio, and to execute timely maintenance to maintain building function and prevent deferred maintenance from occurring.

FRPP Filters

- Asset Status not equal to 'disposed'
- Country = 'American Samoa', 'Guam', 'Northern Mariana Is', 'Puerto Rico', 'U.S. Minor Outlying Isl', 'United States', and 'Virgin Islands'
- Legal Interest = 'Owned'
- Real Property Type = 'Building'
- Real Property Use = 'Office'

5. Maintenance Cost Per SF – Owned Warehouses

Calculation: All agency owned warehouse space with status not equal to disposed. Total operations cost for these buildings divided by total SF.

Considerations: This is a new metric, as previously O&M cost had been combined in a single metric. Splitting M from O allows trends in both costs to emerge. This metric is currently on performance.gov as a combined O&M number.

Qualifying Narrative for the metric (displayed on the site): Maintenance cost should increase over time due to inflation, increased cost of maintaining an aging portfolio, and to execute timely maintenance to prevent deferred maintenance from occurring.

FRPP Filters

- Asset Status not equal to 'disposed'
- Country = 'American Samoa', 'Guam', 'Northern Mariana Is', 'Puerto Rico', 'U.S. Minor Outlying Isl', 'United States', and 'Virgin Islands'
- Legal Interest = 'Owned'
- Real Property Type = 'Building'
- Real Property Use = 'Warehouse'

6. Owned Building Portfolio Condition Index

[APG]

Calculation: All agency owned buildings with status of current/future mission need. Total repair cost for these buildings divided by total replacement value.

Considerations: The Addendum explicitly states that a performance metric on condition will be published. Simply provide a single condition index number for the entire owned building portfolio. This metric is currently on performance.gov.

Qualifying Narrative for the metric (displayed on the site): Condition index provides a high level indication of the owned portfolio's overall condition. Further characterization of the condition index number will be published here by the end of 2021.

FRPP Filters

- Asset Status is current/future mission need
- Country = 'American Samoa', 'Guam', 'Northern Mariana Is', 'Puerto Rico', 'U.S. Minor Outlying Isl', 'United States', and 'Virgin Islands'
- Legal Interest = 'Owned'
- Real Property Type = 'Building'

7. Rent per SF – Direct Leased Warehouses

Calculation: All agency direct lease warehouse space where status does not equal disposed. Total rent cost divided by total SF.

Considerations: The Addendum explicitly states that a performance metric on lease cost will be published. This metric is currently on performance.gov.

Qualifying Narrative for the metric (displayed on the site): Lease per SF cost generally increase over time due to cost inflation. Holding lease cost constant year over year or limiting the cost increase to one or two percent is a significant accomplishment.

FRPP Filters

- Asset Status not equal to 'disposed'
- Country = 'American Samoa', 'Guam', 'Northern Mariana Is', 'Puerto Rico', 'U.S. Minor Outlying Isl', 'United States', and 'Virgin Islands'
- Legal Interest = 'Leased'
- Real Property Type = 'Building'
- Real Property Use = 'Warehouse'

8. Rent per SF – Direct Leased Offices

Calculation: All agency direct lease office space where status does not equal disposed. Total rent cost divided by total SF.

Considerations: The Addendum explicitly states that a performance metric on lease cost will be published. This metric is currently on performance.gov.

Qualifying Narrative for the metric (displayed on the site): Lease per SF cost generally increase over time due to cost inflation. Holding lease cost constant year

[APG]

over year or limiting the cost increase to one or two percent is a significant accomplishment.

Calculation

Rent costs divided by square feet for offices that are direct leased

Filters

- Asset Status not equal to 'disposed'
- Country = 'American Samoa', 'Guam', 'Northern Mariana Is', 'Puerto Rico', 'U.S. Minor Outlying Isl', 'United States', and 'Virgin Islands'
- Legal Interest = 'Leased'
- Real Property Type = 'Building'
- Real Property Use = 'Office'

9. Rent per SF – GSA Owned Building Occupancy Agreement Warehouses

Calculation: All agency space in GSA owned warehouses with status not equal to disposed. Total rent cost divided by total SF.

Considerations: The Addendum explicitly states that a performance metric on occupancy agreement cost will be published. This metric is currently on performance.gov.

Qualifying Narrative for the metric (displayed on the site): Occupancy agreement per SF cost generally increase over time due to cost inflation. Holding occupancy agreement cost constant year over year or limiting the cost increase to one or two percent is a significant accomplishment.

Calculation

GSA rent costs divided by usable square feet for owned warehouses with occupancy agreements

FRPP Filters

- Asset Status not equal to 'disposed'
- Country = 'American Samoa', 'Guam', 'Northern Mariana Is', 'Puerto Rico', 'U.S. Minor Outlying Isl', 'United States', and 'Virgin Islands'
- Legal Interest = 'Occupancy Agreement'
- GSA Building Legal Interest = 'Owned'
- Real Property Use = 'Warehouse'

10. Rent per SF – GSA Leased Building Occupancy Agreement Warehouses

Calculation: All agency space in GSA occupancy agreement warehouses with status not equal to disposed. Total rent cost divided by total SF.

Considerations: The Addendum explicitly states that a performance metric on occupancy agreement cost will be published. This metric is currently on performance.gov.

[APG]

Qualifying Narrative for the metric (displayed on the site): Occupancy agreement per SF cost generally increase over time due to cost inflation. Holding occupancy agreement cost constant year over year or limiting the cost increase to one or two percent is a significant accomplishment.

FRPP Filters

- Asset Status not equal to 'disposed'
- Country = 'American Samoa', 'Guam', 'Northern Mariana Is', 'Puerto Rico', 'U.S. Minor Outlying Isl', 'United States', and 'Virgin Islands'
- Legal Interest = 'Occupancy Agreement'
- GSA Building Legal Interest = 'Leased'
- Real Property Use = 'Warehouse'

11. Rent per SF – GSA Owned Building Occupancy Agreement Offices

Calculation: All agency space in GSA owned offices with status not equal to disposed. Total rent cost divided by total SF.

Considerations: The Addendum explicitly states that a performance metric on occupancy agreement cost will be published. This metric is currently on performance.gov.

Qualifying Narrative for the metric (displayed on the site): Occupancy agreement per SF cost generally increase over time due to cost inflation. Holding occupancy agreement cost constant year over year or limiting the cost increase to one or two percent is a significant accomplishment.

FRPP Filters

- Asset Status not equal to 'disposed'
- Country = 'American Samoa', 'Guam', 'Northern Mariana Is', 'Puerto Rico', 'U.S. Minor Outlying Isl', 'United States', and 'Virgin Islands'
- Legal Interest = 'Occupancy Agreement'
- GSA Building Legal Interest = 'Owned'
- Real Property Use = 'Office'

12. Rent per SF – GSA Leased Building Occupancy Agreement Offices

Calculation: All agency space in GSA occupancy agreement offices with status not equal to disposed. Total rent cost divided by total SF.

Considerations: The Addendum explicitly states that a performance metric on occupancy agreement cost will be published. This metric is currently on performance.gov.

Qualifying Narrative for the metric (displayed on the site): Occupancy agreement per SF cost generally increase over time due to cost inflation. Holding occupancy agreement cost constant year over year or limiting the cost increase to one or two percent is a significant accomplishment.

FRPP Filters

- Asset Status not equal to 'disposed'

[APG]

- Country = 'American Samoa', 'Guam', 'Northern Mariana Is', 'Puerto Rico', 'U.S. Minor Outlying Isl', 'United States', and 'Virgin Islands'
- Legal Interest = 'Occupancy Agreement'
- GSA Building Legal Interest = 'Leased'
- Real Property Use = 'Office'

13. SF per Person - Owned Office Space

Calculation: All agency owned office space with status not equal to disposed/determination to dispose/cannot currently be disposed. Total SF divided by the number of personnel.

Considerations: The Addendum explicitly states that a performance metric on occupancy agreement cost will be published. This metric is currently on performance.gov.

Qualifying Narrative for the metric (displayed on the site): The SF/person number is an overestimate of how much space each person enjoys because office building space that does not seat people – lab space, storage space, etc. – is included in the SF/person calculation. However, the SF/person number is calculated consistently year over year, so even though the SF/person number is not precise to the true value, it provides useful trend information year over year. The Federal Real Property Council is examining other space utilization calculation methods and may replace this metric with another one in the future.

Filters

- Asset Status not equal to disposed/determination to dispose/cannot currently be disposed
- Country = 'American Samoa', 'Guam', 'Northern Mariana Is', 'Puerto Rico', 'U.S. Minor Outlying Isl', 'United States', and 'Virgin Islands'
- Legal Interest = 'Owned'
- Real Property Use = 'Office'

14. SF per Person - Direct Leased Office Space

Calculation: All agency direct leased office space with status not equal to disposed. Total SF divided by the number of personnel.

Considerations: The Addendum explicitly states that a performance metric on lease cost will be published. This metric is currently on performance.gov.

Qualifying Narrative for the metric (displayed on the site): The SF/person number is an overestimate of how much space each person enjoys because office building space that does not seat people – lab space, storage space, etc. – is included in the SF/person calculation. However, the SF/person number is calculated consistently year over year, so even though the SF/person number is not precise to the true value, it provides useful trend information year over year. The Federal Real Property Council is examining other space utilization calculation methods and may replace this metric with another one in the future.

[APG]

FRPP Filters

- Asset Status not equal to 'disposed'
- Country = 'American Samoa', 'Guam', 'Northern Mariana Is', 'Puerto Rico', 'U.S. Minor Outlying Isl', 'United States', and 'Virgin Islands'
- Legal Interest = 'Leased'
- Real Property Use = 'Office'

15. SF per Person – GSA Occupancy Agreement Office Space

Calculation: All agency GSA occupancy agreement office space with status not equal to disposed. Total SF divided by the number of personnel.

Considerations: The Addendum explicitly states that a performance metric on occupancy agreement cost will be published. This metric is currently on performance.gov.

Qualifying Narrative for the metric (displayed on the site): The SF/person number is an overestimate of how much space each person enjoys because office building space that does not seat people – lab space, storage space, etc. – is included in the SF/person calculation. However, the SF/person number is calculated consistently year over year, so even though the SF/person number is not precise to the true value, it provides useful trend information year over year. The Federal Real Property Council is examining other space utilization calculation methods and may replace this metric with another one in the future.

FRPP Filters

- Asset Status not equal to 'disposed'
- Country = 'American Samoa', 'Guam', 'Northern Mariana Is', 'Puerto Rico', 'U.S. Minor Outlying Isl', 'United States', and 'Virgin Islands'
- Real Property Type = 'Building'

16. Overall Tenant Satisfaction Score – Agency Lease Assets (%)

Calculation: Total number of 4 and 5 scores divided by the total number of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 scores

Considerations: The Tenant Satisfaction Survey is conducted annually to help property and portfolio managers receive actionable feedback from their tenants to help prioritize asset fixes and improvements to the physical workplace of their buildings. Satisfaction with TSS topics such as workspace lighting, noise, and condition are often associated with productivity increases. This metric is currently on performance.gov.

Qualifying Narrative for the metric (displayed on the site): This Tenant Satisfaction metric may be subject to greater fluctuation over time if an agency has relatively few assets or respondents in its leased building portfolio.

FRPP Filters

- Asset Status not equal to 'disposed'
- Country = 'American Samoa', 'Guam', 'Northern Mariana Is', 'Puerto Rico', 'U.S. Minor Outlying Isl', 'United States', and 'Virgin Islands'

[APG]

- Legal Interest = 'Leased'
- Real Property Type = 'Building'

17. Overall tenant Satisfaction Score – Agency Owned Assets (%)

Calculation: Total number of 4 and 5 scores divided by the total number of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 scores

Considerations: The Tenant Satisfaction Survey is conducted annually to help property and portfolio managers receive actionable feedback from their tenants to help prioritize asset fixes and improvements to the physical workplace of their buildings. Satisfaction with TSS topics such as workspace lighting, noise, and condition are often associated with productivity increases. This metric is currently on performance.gov.

Qualifying Narrative for the metric (displayed on the site): This Tenant Satisfaction metric may be subject to greater fluctuation over time if an agency has relatively few assets or respondents in its owned building portfolio.

FRPP Filters

- Asset Status not equal to 'disposed'
- Country = 'American Samoa', 'Guam', 'Northern Mariana Is', 'Puerto Rico', 'U.S. Minor Outlying Isl', 'United States', and 'Virgin Islands'
- Legal Interest = 'Owned'
- Real Property Type = 'Building'

18. Overall Tenant Satisfaction Score – Occupancy Agreements (%)

Calculation: Total number of 4 and 5 scores divided by the total number of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 scores.

Considerations: The Tenant Satisfaction Survey is conducted annually to help property and portfolio managers receive actionable feedback from their tenants to help prioritize asset fixes and improvements to the physical workplace of their buildings. Satisfaction with TSS topics such as workspace lighting, noise, and condition are often associated with productivity increases. This metric is currently on performance.gov.

Qualifying Narrative for the metric (displayed on the site): This Tenant Satisfaction metric may be subject to greater fluctuation over time if an agency has relatively few assets or respondents in its occupancy agreement portfolio.

FRPP Filters

- Asset Status not equal to 'disposed'
- Country = 'American Samoa', 'Guam', 'Northern Mariana Is', 'Puerto Rico', 'U.S. Minor Outlying Isl', 'United States', and 'Virgin Islands'
- Legal Interest = 'Occupancy Agreement'
- Real Property Type = 'Building'

19. Holdover Leases (percentage holdover)

Considerations: Lease holdover (lease must be two years past original expiration date to be a holdover) has been a topic at Congressional hearings. This metric will

[APG]

demonstrate holdover is decreasing, encourage agencies to focus on timely lease replacement, and remove a source of criticism from oversight bodies. This metric is not currently on performance.gov.

Qualifying Narrative for the metric (displayed on the site): Agencies can enter lease holdover due to delays in preparing replacement space for occupancy, delays in receiving required funds, among other reasons. Holdover leases impose additional cost to the government and should be avoided.

Calculation: All agency direct leases with status not equal to disposed. Count of leases two years older than September 30th of 2019 submission divided by total count of Leases in agency inventory * **100**

FRPP Filters

- Asset Status not equal to 'disposed'
- Country = 'American Samoa', 'Guam', 'Northern Mariana Is', 'Puerto Rico', 'U.S. Minor Outlying Isl', 'United States', and 'Virgin Islands'
- Legal Interest = 'Leased'
- Real Property Type = 'Building'

[APG]

RE: Census Memo - Discussion Draft

From: "Renier, Jessica J. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
To: "Turner, Austin F. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Cc: "Enger, Michelle A. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))> "Reeves, Nicole E. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))> "Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Date: Thu, 30 Jul 2020 10:03:00 -0400
Attachments Director Information Memo - Decennial Census - RMO Discussion Draft.docx (31.86 kB)

To discuss on the call today. Lots of work to dig into here, appreciate the early look. This is priority number 1 today for the team.

Jessica Renier
Associate Director for Housing, Treasury, and Commerce
Office of Management and Budget
O: Ex 6 - (5
M: Ex 6 - (5

From: Turner, Austin F. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>
Sent: Wednesday, July 29, 2020 7:19 PM
To: Renier, Jessica J. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Cc: Enger, Michelle A. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))> Reeves, Nicole E. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))> Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Subject: Census Memo - Discussion Draft

Jessica,

Per our discussion, and with the caveat that Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process attached is a discussion draft
Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process

Thanks,

Austin

FYI - draft of Director's informational memo

From: "Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
To: "Leslie, Kerrie L. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Date: Thu, 30 Jul 2020 09:55:24 -0400
Attachments Director Information Memo - Decennial Census - RMO Discussion Draft.docx (27.38
: kB)
FYI Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec draft.

RE: For your review: Updated Director Memo - Decennial Census

From: "Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
To: "Renier, Jessica J. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))> "Reeves, Nicole E. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>
Cc: "Enger, Michelle A. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))> "Turner, Austin F. EOP/OMB" <austin_f.Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>
Date: Fri, 31 Jul 2020 15:08:59 -0400
Attachments Director Information Memo - Decennial Census - 7.31.20 CLEAN.docx (56.27 kB);
: Director Information Memo - Decennial Census - 7.31.20 Redline.docx (62.32 kB);
Director Information Memo - Decennial Census - Appendices 7.31.20.pdf (1.5 MB)

Jessica,

Attached, please find the revised memo (redline and clean version attached) and updated appendices, with your edits accepted and your comments addressed.

Nikki, if Jessica does not have any other edits or comments, we can submit the clean version and the Appendix for the book.

Thanks.

Peter Hoy
OMB Commerce Branch
Ex 6 - (5

From: Renier, Jessica J. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Sent: Friday, July 31, 2020 1:21 PM
To: Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Cc: Enger, Michelle A. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))> Turner, Austin F. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))> Reeves, Nicole E. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>
Subject: RE: For your review: Updated Director Memo - Decennial Census

Peter, Austin –

Thanks for the comprehensive memo. I've made line edits and some comments in the margin, fairly limited to address. If you could please take a look at my edits to make sure they make sense/don't make anything inaccurate, and address the handful of comments, we can move the memo forward to Nikki to submit for the book. Noting that one of my margin comments includes a change (addition) to the Appendix document.

Thanks a million! Go Census!

Jess

Jessica Renier

Associate Director for Housing, Treasury, and Commerce

Office of Management and Budget

O: Ex 6 - (5)

M: Ex 6 - (5)

From: Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))

Sent: Friday, July 31, 2020 7:56 AM

To: Renier, Jessica J. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))

Cc: Enger, Michelle A. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6)) Turner, Austin F. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6)) Reeves, Nicole E. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))

Subject: Re: For your review: Updated Director Memo - Decennial Census

Hi Jessica,

1) Correct, the first step in the apportionment process is to assign the first 50 seats so that each state has one. The remaining 385 seats are allocated according to their apportionment populations.

2) Priority value is way to rank the states to determine which states gets the next available seat.

By law, the allocation of the remaining seats follows the method of equal proportions. This method assigns seats according to a priority value, which is determined based on a state's apportionment population and the number of its next potential seat. The formula for a priority value (PV) equals the state's apportionment population divided by the geometric mean of its current (n-1) and next (n) potential seat number.

After all of the states' priority values are calculated, a list of priority values from every state is ranked in descending order. The state with the largest priority value in the list is given the 51st seat, the

state with second largest priority value is given the 52nd seat, etc. This process is continued until all 435 seats are allocated.

Peter

Sent from my iPhone

On Jul 31, 2020, at 6:21 AM, Renier, Jessica J. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))> wrote:

Thanks, Peter! These appendices are great.

In the priority values table in appendix 4, two questions -

- 1) the house seat count starts at 50 I assume because 1-50 are all the states getting at least one representative?
- 2) what is the "priority value" number to the right of the house seat number?

Sent from my iPhone

On Jul 30, 2020, at 6:17 PM, Renier, Jessica J. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))> wrote:

Great, thanks. Will review. Do any of these include the questions for John?

Jessica Renier

Associate Director for Housing, Treasury, and Commerce
Office of Management and Budget

O: Ex 6 - (5

M: Ex 6 - (5

From: Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>

Sent: Thursday, July 30, 2020 6:17 PM

To: Renier, Jessica J. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>

Cc: Enger, Michelle A. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))> Turner, Austin F. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>

Subject: RE: For your review: Updated Director Memo - Decennial Census

Attached, please find the corresponding appendices.

Thanks.

Peter Hoy
OMB Commerce Branch

Ex 6 - (5)

From: Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB
Sent: Thursday, July 30, 2020 5:50 PM
To: Renier, Jessica J. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Cc: Enger, Michelle A. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))> Turner, Austin F. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>
Subject: For your review: Updated Director Memo - Decennial Census

Hi Jessica,

Attached, please find the revised Census memo. We are putting together the Appendices referenced in the memo and will send those shortly.

Thanks.

Peter Hoy
OMB Commerce Branch
Ex 6 - (5)

Appendix 1



EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Executive Order on Collecting Information about Citizenship Status in Connection with the Decennial Census

IMMIGRATION

Issued on: July 11, 2019



By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Purpose. In *Department of Commerce v. New York*, No. 18-966 (June 27, 2019), the Supreme Court held that the Department of Commerce (Department) may, as a general matter, lawfully include a question inquiring about citizenship status on the decennial census and, more specifically, declined to hold that the Secretary of Commerce’s decision to include such a question on the 2020 decennial census was “substantively invalid.” That ruling was not surprising, given that every decennial census from 1820 to 2000 (with the single exception of 1840) asked at least some respondents about their citizenship status or place of birth. In addition, the Census Bureau has inquired since 2005 about citizenship on the American Community Survey — a separate questionnaire sent annually to about 2.5 percent of households.

The Court determined, however, that the explanation the Department had provided for including such a question on the census was, in the circumstances of that case, insufficient to support the Department’s decision. I disagree with the Court’s ruling, because I believe that the Department’s decision was fully supported by the rationale presented on the record before the Supreme Court.

The Court's ruling, however, has now made it impossible, as a practical matter, to include a citizenship question on the 2020 decennial census questionnaire. After examining every possible alternative, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Commerce have informed me that the logistics and timing for carrying out the census, combined with delays from continuing litigation, leave no practical mechanism for including the question on the 2020 decennial census.

Nevertheless, we shall ensure that accurate citizenship data is compiled in connection with the census by other means. To achieve that goal, I have determined that it is imperative that all executive departments and agencies (agencies) provide the Department the maximum assistance permissible, consistent with law, in determining the number of citizens and non-citizens in the country, including by providing any access that the Department may request to administrative records that may be useful in accomplishing that objective. When the Secretary of Commerce decided to include the citizenship question on the census, he determined that such a question, in combination with administrative records, would provide the most accurate and complete data. At that time, the Census Bureau had determined based on experience that administrative records to which it had access would enable it to determine citizenship status for approximately 90 percent of the population. At that point, the benefits of using administrative records were limited because the Department had not yet been able to access several additional important sets of records with critical information on citizenship. Under the Secretary of Commerce's decision memorandum directing the Census Bureau "to further enhance its administrative record data sets" and "to obtain as many additional Federal and state administrative records as possible," the Department has sought access to several such sets of records maintained by other agencies, but it remains in negotiations to secure access. The executive action I am taking today will ensure that the Department will have access to all available records in time for use in conjunction with the census.

Therefore, to eliminate delays and uncertainty, and to resolve any doubt about the duty of agencies to share data promptly with the Department, I am hereby ordering all agencies to share information requested by the Department to the maximum extent permissible under law.

Access to the additional data identified in section 3 of this order will ensure that administrative records provide more accurate and complete citizenship data than was previously available.

I am also ordering the establishment of an interagency working group to improve access to administrative records, with a goal of making available to the Department administrative records showing citizenship data for 100 percent of the population. And I am ordering the Secretary of

Commerce to consider mechanisms for ensuring that the Department's existing data-gathering efforts expand the collection of citizenship data in the future.

Finally, I am directing the Department to strengthen its efforts, consistent with law, to obtain State administrative records concerning citizenship.

Ensuring that the Department has available the best data on citizenship that administrative records can provide, consistent with law, is important for multiple reasons, including the following.

First, data on the number of citizens and aliens in the country is needed to help us understand the effects of immigration on our country and to inform policymakers considering basic decisions about immigration policy. The Census Bureau has long maintained that citizenship data is one of the statistics that is "essential for agencies and policy makers setting and evaluating immigration policies and laws."

Today, an accurate understanding of the number of citizens and the number of aliens in the country is central to any effort to reevaluate immigration policy. The United States has not fundamentally restructured its immigration system since 1965. I have explained many times that our outdated immigration laws no longer meet contemporary needs. My Administration is committed to modernizing immigration laws and policies, but the effort to undertake any fundamental reevaluation of immigration policy is hampered when we do not have the most complete data about the number of citizens and non-citizens in the country. If we are to undertake a genuine overhaul of our immigration laws and evaluate policies for encouraging the assimilation of immigrants, one of the basic informational building blocks we should know is how many non-citizens there are in the country.

Second, the lack of complete data on numbers of citizens and aliens hinders the Federal Government's ability to implement specific programs and to evaluate policy proposals for changes in those programs. For example, the lack of such data limits our ability to evaluate policies concerning certain public benefits programs. It remains the immigration policy of the United States, as embodied in statutes passed by the Congress, that "aliens within the Nation's borders [should] not depend on public resources to meet their needs, but rather rely on their own capabilities and the resources of their families, their sponsors, and private organizations" and that "the availability of public benefits [should] not constitute an incentive for immigration to the United States" (8 U.S.C. 1601(2)). The Congress has identified compelling Government interests in

restricting public benefits “in order to assure that aliens be self-reliant in accordance with national immigration policy” and “to remove the incentive for illegal immigration provided by the availability of public benefits” (8 U.S.C. 1601(5), (6)).

Accordingly, aliens are restricted from eligibility for many public benefits. With limited exceptions, aliens are ineligible to receive supplemental security income or food stamps (8 U.S.C. 1612(a)). Aliens who are “qualified aliens” — that is, lawful permanent residents, persons granted asylum, and certain other legal immigrants — are, with limited exceptions, ineligible to receive benefits through Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Medicaid, and State Children’s Health Insurance Program for 5 years after entry into the United States (8 U.S.C. 1613(a)). Aliens who are not “qualified aliens,” such as those unlawfully present, are generally ineligible for Federal benefits and for State and local benefits (8 U.S.C. 1611(a), 1621(a)).

The lack of accurate information about the total citizen population makes it difficult to plan for annual expenditures on certain benefits programs. And the lack of accurate and complete data concerning the alien population makes it extremely difficult to evaluate the potential effects of proposals to alter the eligibility rules for public benefits.

Third, data identifying citizens will help the Federal Government generate a more reliable count of the unauthorized alien population in the country. Data tabulating both the overall population and the citizen population could be combined with records of aliens lawfully present in the country to generate an estimate of the aggregate number of aliens unlawfully present in each State. Currently, the Department of Homeland Security generates an annual estimate of the number of illegal aliens residing in the United States, but its usefulness is limited by the deficiencies of the citizenship data collected through the American Community Survey alone, which includes substantial margins of error because it is distributed to such a small percentage of the population.

Academic researchers have also been unable to develop useful and reliable numbers of our illegal alien population using currently available data. A 2018 study by researchers at Yale University estimated that the illegal alien population totaled between 16.2 million and 29.5 million. Its modeling put the likely number at about double the conventional estimate. The fact is that we simply do not know how many citizens, non-citizens, and illegal aliens are living in the United States.

Accurate and complete data on the illegal alien population would be useful for the Federal Government in evaluating many policy proposals. When Members of Congress propose various forms of protected status for classes of unauthorized immigrants, for example, the full implications of such proposals can be properly evaluated only with accurate information about the overall number of unauthorized aliens potentially at issue. Similarly, such information is needed to inform debate about legislative proposals to enhance enforcement of immigration laws and effectuate duly issued removal orders.

The Federal Government's need for a more accurate count of illegal aliens in the country is only made more acute by the recent massive influx of illegal immigrants at our southern border. In Proclamation 9822 of November 9, 2018 (Addressing Mass Migration Through the Southern Border of the United States), I explained that our immigration and asylum system remains in crisis as a consequence of the mass migration of aliens across our southern border. As a result of our broken asylum laws, hundreds of thousands of aliens who entered the country illegally have been released into the interior of the United States pending the outcome of their removal proceedings. But because of the massive backlog of cases, hearing dates are sometimes set years in the future and the adjudication process often takes years to complete. Aliens not in custody routinely fail to appear in court and, even if they do appear, fail to comply with removal orders. There are more than 1 million illegal aliens who have been issued final removal orders from immigration judges and yet remain at-large in the United States.

Efforts to find solutions that address the immense number of unauthorized aliens living in our country should start with accurate information that allows us to understand the true scope of the problem.

Fourth, it may be open to States to design State and local legislative districts based on the population of voter-eligible citizens. In *Evenwel v. Abbott*, 136 S. Ct. 1120 (2016), the Supreme Court left open the question whether "States may draw districts to equalize voter-eligible population rather than total population." Some States, such as Texas, have argued that "jurisdictions may, consistent with the Equal Protection Clause, design districts using any population baseline — including total population and voter-eligible population — so long as the choice is rational and not invidiously discriminatory". Some courts, based on Supreme Court precedent, have agreed that State districting plans may exclude individuals who are ineligible to vote. Whether that approach is permissible will be resolved when a State actually proposes a districting plan based on the voter-eligible population. But because eligibility to vote depends in part on citizenship, States could

more effectively exercise this option with a more accurate and complete count of the citizen population.

The Department has said that if the officers or public bodies having initial responsibility for the legislative districting in each State indicate a need for tabulations of citizenship data, the Census Bureau will make a design change to make such information available. I understand that some State officials are interested in such data for districting purposes. This order will assist the Department in securing the most accurate and complete citizenship data so that it can respond to such requests from the States.

To be clear, generating accurate data concerning the total number of citizens, non-citizens, and illegal aliens in the country has nothing to do with enforcing immigration laws against particular individuals. It is important, instead, for making broad policy determinations. Information obtained by the Department in connection with the census through requests for administrative records under 13 U.S.C. 6 shall be used solely to produce statistics and is subject to confidentiality protections under Title 13 of the United States Code. Information subject to confidentiality protections under Title 13 may not, and shall not, be used to bring immigration enforcement actions against particular individuals. Under my Administration, the data confidentiality protections in Title 13 shall be fully respected.

Sec. 2. Policy. It is the policy of the United States to develop complete and accurate data on the number of citizens, non-citizens, and illegal aliens in the country. Such data is necessary to understand the effects of immigration on the country, and to inform policymakers in setting and evaluating immigration policies and laws, including evaluating proposals to address the current crisis in illegal immigration.

Sec. 3. Assistance to the Department of Commerce and Maximizing Citizenship Data. (a) 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. In particular, the following agencies shall examine relevant legal authorities and, to the maximum extent consistent with law, provide access to the following records:

- (i) Department of Homeland Security, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services – National-level file of Lawful Permanent Residents, Naturalizations;
 - (ii) Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement – F1 & M1 Nonimmigrant Visas;
 - (iii) Department of Homeland Security – National-level file of Customs and Border Arrival/Departure transaction data;
 - (iv) Department of Homeland Security and Department of State, Worldwide Refugee and Asylum Processing System – Refugee and Asylum visas;
 - (v) Department of State – National-level passport application data;
 - (vi) Social Security Administration – Master Beneficiary Records; and
 - (vii) Department of Health and Human Services – CMS Medicaid and CHIP Information System.
- (b) The Secretary of Commerce shall instruct the Director of the Census Bureau to establish an interagency working group to coordinate efforts, consistent with law, to maximize the availability of administrative records in connection with the census, with the goal of obtaining administrative records that can help establish citizenship status for 100 percent of the population. The Director of the Census Bureau shall chair the working group, and the head of each agency shall designate a representative to the working group upon request from the working group chair.
- (c) To ensure that the Federal Government continues to collect the most accurate information available concerning citizenship going forward, the Secretary of Commerce shall consider initiating any administrative process necessary to include a citizenship question on the 2030 decennial census and to consider any regulatory changes necessary to ensure that citizenship data is collected in any other surveys and data-gathering efforts conducted by the Census Bureau, including the American Community Survey. The Secretary of Commerce shall also consider expanding the distribution of the American Community Survey, which currently reaches approximately 2.5 percent of households, to secure better citizenship data.

(d) The Department shall strengthen its efforts, consistent with law, to gain access to relevant State administrative records.

Sec. 4. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

DONALD J. TRUMP

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 11, 2019.

Appendix 2



PRESIDENTIAL MEMORANDA

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

— IMMIGRATION

Issued on: July 21, 2020



MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

SUBJECT: Excluding Illegal Aliens From the Apportionment Base Following the 2020 Census

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Background. In order to apportion Representatives among the States, the Constitution requires the enumeration of the population of the United States every 10 years and grants the Congress the power and discretion to direct the manner in which this decennial census is conducted (U.S. Const. art. I, sec. 2, cl. 3). The Congress has charged the Secretary of Commerce (the Secretary) with directing the conduct of the decennial census in such form and content as the Secretary may determine (13 U.S.C. 141(a)). By the direction of the Congress, the Secretary then transmits to the President the report of his tabulation of total population for the apportionment of Representatives in the Congress (13 U.S.C. 141(b)). The President, by law, makes the final determination regarding the “whole number of persons in each State,” which determines the number of Representatives to be apportioned to each State, and transmits these determinations and accompanying census data to the Congress (2 U.S.C. 2a(a)). The Congress has provided that it is “the President’s personal transmittal of the report to Congress” that “settles the apportionment” of Representatives among the States, and the President’s discretion to settle the apportionment is

more than “ceremonial or ministerial” and is essential “to the integrity of the process” (*Franklin v. Massachusetts*, 505 U.S. 788, 799, and 800 (1992)).

The Constitution does not specifically define which persons must be included in the apportionment base. Although the Constitution requires the “persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed,” to be enumerated in the census, that requirement has never been understood to include in the apportionment base every individual physically present within a State’s boundaries at the time of the census. Instead, the term “persons in each State” has been interpreted to mean that only the “inhabitants” of each State should be included. Determining which persons should be considered “inhabitants” for the purpose of apportionment requires the exercise of judgment. For example, aliens who are only temporarily in the United States, such as for business or tourism, and certain foreign diplomatic personnel are “persons” who have been excluded from the apportionment base in past censuses. Conversely, the Constitution also has never been understood to exclude every person who is not physically “in” a State at the time of the census. For example, overseas Federal personnel have, at various times, been included in and excluded from the populations of the States in which they maintained their homes of record. The discretion delegated to the executive branch to determine who qualifies as an “inhabitant” includes authority to exclude from the apportionment base aliens who are not in a lawful immigration status.

In Executive Order 13880 of July 11, 2019 (Collecting Information About Citizenship Status in Connection With the Decennial Census), I instructed executive departments and agencies to share information with the Department of Commerce, to the extent permissible and consistent with law, to allow the Secretary to obtain accurate data on the number of citizens, non-citizens, and illegal aliens in the country. As the Attorney General and I explained at the time that order was signed, data on illegal aliens could be relevant for the purpose of conducting the apportionment, and we intended to examine that issue.

Sec. 2. Policy. For the purpose of the reapportionment of Representatives following the 2020 census, it is the policy of the United States to exclude from the apportionment base aliens who are not in a lawful immigration status under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1101 *et seq.*), to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with the discretion delegated to the executive branch. Excluding these illegal aliens from the apportionment base is more consonant with the principles of representative democracy underpinning our system of Government. Affording congressional representation, and therefore formal political influence, to States on account of the presence within their borders of aliens who have not followed the steps to secure a

lawful immigration status under our laws undermines those principles. Many of these aliens entered the country illegally in the first place. Increasing congressional representation based on the presence of aliens who are not in a lawful immigration status would also create perverse incentives encouraging violations of Federal law. States adopting policies that encourage illegal aliens to enter this country and that hobble Federal efforts to enforce the immigration laws passed by the Congress should not be rewarded with greater representation in the House of Representatives. Current estimates suggest that one State is home to more than 2.2 million illegal aliens, constituting more than 6 percent of the State's entire population. Including these illegal aliens in the population of the State for the purpose of apportionment could result in the allocation of two or three more congressional seats than would otherwise be allocated.

I have accordingly determined that respect for the law and protection of the integrity of the democratic process warrant 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.

Sec. 3. Excluding Illegal Aliens from the Apportionment Base. In preparing his report to the President under section 141(b) of title 13, United States Code, the Secretary shall take all appropriate action, consistent with the Constitution and other applicable law, to provide information permitting the President, to the extent practicable, to exercise the President's discretion to carry out the policy set forth in section 2 of this memorandum. 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).

Sec. 4. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this memorandum shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

- (i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or
 - (ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.
- (b) This memorandum shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This memorandum is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

DONALD J. TRUMP

Appendix 3

Computing Apportionment

Article 1, Section 2, of the United States Constitution states:

"Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers...The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct."

Therein lies the primary mandate of the U.S. census, apportionment of the House of Representatives. Since that first census in 1790, five methods of apportionment have been used. The current method used, the Method of Equal Proportions, was adopted by congress in 1941 following the census of 1940. This method assigns seats in the House of Representatives according to a "priority" value. The priority value is determined by multiplying the population of a state by a "multiplier."

For example, following Census 2000, each of the 50 states was given one seat out of the current total of 435. The next, or 51st seat, went to the state with the highest priority value and thus became that state's second seat. This continued until all 435 seats had been assigned to a state. This is how it is done.

Equal Proportions Method

P - represents a state's total population

n - represents the number of seats a state would have if it gained a seat (because all states automatically received one seat the next seat gained is "seat two," and the next "seat three," and the next "seat four," and so on.)

The multiplier equals:

$$1/\sqrt{n(n-1)}$$

[which is called the reciprocal of the geometric mean]. Computing these values is quite easy using a PC and a good spreadsheet package.

Thus the formula for calculating the multiplier for the second seat is:

$$1/\sqrt{2(2-1)}$$

or 1/1.414213562 or 0.70710678

the multiplier for the third seat is:

$$1/\sqrt{3(3-1)}$$

1/2.449489743 or 0.40824829

the multiplier for the fourth seat is:

$$1/\sqrt{4(4-1)}$$

1/3.464101615 or 0.288675134

Continue until an appropriate number of multipliers have been calculated.

Once the "multipliers" have been calculated, the next step is to multiply this figure by the population total for each of the 50 states (the District of Columbia is not included in these calculations). The resulting numbers are the priority values. Make sure you compute enough multipliers to cover the largest amount of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives that any one state stands to gain. Multipliers and priority values must be calculated for the largest number of seats assigned to a state. For example, if the largest number of seats assigned to a state is 50, multipliers and priority values must be calculated for the 50th seat. If you are using a PC, compute multipliers for seats 2 through 60. This will assure you have enough multipliers for apportionment.

Once you've calculated priority values for each state for the total anticipated seats, the next step is to rank and number the resulting priority values starting with seat 1 until all 435 seats have been assigned (remember, each state automatically received one seat). Next, tally the number of seats for each state to arrive at the total number of seats in the House of Representatives apportioned to each state.

Appendix 4

Table 1. APPORTIONMENT POPULATION AND NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES, BY STATE: 2010 CENSUS

STATE	APPORTIONMENT POPULATION (APRIL 1, 2010)	NUMBER OF APPORTIONED REPRESENTATIVES BASED ON 2010 CENSUS	CHANGE IN SEATS FROM CENSUS 2000 APPORTIONMENT
Alabama	4,802,982	7	0
Alaska	721,523	1	0
Arizona	6,412,700	9	+1
Arkansas	2,926,229	4	0
California	37,341,989	53	0
Colorado	5,044,930	7	0
Connecticut	3,581,628	5	0
Delaware	900,877	1	0
Florida	18,900,773	27	+2
Georgia	9,727,566	14	+1
Hawaii	1,366,862	2	0
Idaho	1,573,499	2	0
Illinois	12,864,380	18	-1
Indiana	6,501,582	9	0
Iowa	3,053,787	4	-1
Kansas	2,863,813	4	0
Kentucky	4,350,606	6	0
Louisiana	4,553,962	6	-1
Maine	1,333,074	2	0
Maryland	5,789,929	8	0
Massachusetts	6,559,644	9	-1
Michigan	9,911,626	14	-1
Minnesota	5,314,879	8	0
Mississippi	2,978,240	4	0
Missouri	6,011,478	8	-1
Montana	994,416	1	0
Nebraska	1,831,825	3	0
Nevada	2,709,432	4	+1
New Hampshire	1,321,445	2	0
New Jersey	8,807,501	12	-1
New Mexico	2,067,273	3	0
New York	19,421,055	27	-2
North Carolina	9,565,781	13	0
North Dakota	675,905	1	0
Ohio	11,568,495	16	-2
Oklahoma	3,764,882	5	0
Oregon	3,848,606	5	0
Pennsylvania	12,734,905	18	-1
Rhode Island	1,055,247	2	0
South Carolina	4,645,975	7	+1
South Dakota	819,761	1	0
Tennessee	6,375,431	9	0
Texas	25,268,418	36	+4
Utah	2,770,765	4	+1
Vermont	630,337	1	0
Virginia	8,037,736	11	0
Washington	6,753,369	10	+1
West Virginia	1,859,815	3	0
Wisconsin	5,698,230	8	0
Wyoming	568,300	1	0
TOTAL ¹	309,183,463	435	

¹ Apportionment population includes the resident population for the 50 states, as ascertained by the Twenty-Third Decennial Census under Title 13, United States Code, and counts of overseas U.S. military and federal civilian employees (and their dependents living with them) allocated to their home state, as reported by the employing federal agencies. The apportionment population excludes the population of the District of Columbia.

Table 2. RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE 50 STATES, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND PUERTO RICO: 2010 CENSUS

AREA	RESIDENT POPULATION (APRIL 1, 2010)
Alabama	4,779,736
Alaska	710,231
Arizona	6,392,017
Arkansas	2,915,918
California	37,253,956
Colorado	5,029,196
Connecticut	3,574,097
Delaware	897,934
District of Columbia	601,723
Florida	18,801,310
Georgia	9,687,653
Hawaii	1,360,301
Idaho	1,567,582
Illinois	12,830,632
Indiana	6,483,802
Iowa	3,046,355
Kansas	2,853,118
Kentucky	4,339,367
Louisiana	4,533,372
Maine	1,328,361
Maryland	5,773,552
Massachusetts	6,547,629
Michigan	9,883,640
Minnesota	5,303,925
Mississippi	2,967,297
Missouri	5,988,927
Montana	989,415
Nebraska	1,826,341
Nevada	2,700,551
New Hampshire	1,316,470
New Jersey	8,791,894
New Mexico	2,059,179
New York	19,378,102
North Carolina	9,535,483
North Dakota	672,591
Ohio	11,536,504
Oklahoma	3,751,351
Oregon	3,831,074
Pennsylvania	12,702,379
Rhode Island	1,052,567
South Carolina	4,625,364
South Dakota	814,180
Tennessee	6,346,105
Texas	25,145,561
Utah	2,763,885
Vermont	625,741
Virginia	8,001,024
Washington	6,724,540
West Virginia	1,852,994
Wisconsin	5,686,986
Wyoming	563,626
TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION ¹	308,745,538
Puerto Rico	3,725,789
TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION, INCLUDING PUERTO RICO	312,471,327

¹ Includes the population of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Table 3. OVERSEAS POPULATION OF THE 50 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: 2010 CENSUS

STATE	OVERSEAS POPULATION ¹ (APRIL 1, 2010)
Alabama	23,246
Alaska	11,292
Arizona	20,683
Arkansas	10,311
California	88,033
Colorado	15,734
Connecticut	7,531
Delaware	2,943
District of Columbia	2,875
Florida	99,463
Georgia	39,913
Hawaii	6,561
Idaho	5,917
Illinois	33,748
Indiana	17,780
Iowa	7,432
Kansas	10,695
Kentucky	11,239
Louisiana	20,590
Maine	4,713
Maryland	16,377
Massachusetts	12,015
Michigan	27,986
Minnesota	10,954
Mississippi	10,943
Missouri	22,551
Montana	5,001
Nebraska	5,484
Nevada	8,881
New Hampshire	4,975
New Jersey	15,607
New Mexico	8,094
New York	42,953
North Carolina	30,298
North Dakota	3,314
Ohio	31,991
Oklahoma	13,531
Oregon	17,532
Pennsylvania	32,526
Rhode Island	2,680
South Carolina	20,611
South Dakota	5,581
Tennessee	29,326
Texas	122,857
Utah	6,880
Vermont	4,596
Virginia	36,712
Washington	28,829
West Virginia	6,821
Wisconsin	11,244
Wyoming	4,674
TOTAL OVERSEAS POPULATION ¹	1,042,523

¹Includes overseas U.S. military and federal civilian employees (and their dependents living with them) allocated to their home state or the District of Columbia, as reported by the employing federal agencies.

Table 4. RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE 50 STATES, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND PUERTO RICO:
2010 CENSUS AND CENSUS 2000

AREA	APRIL 1, 2010	APRIL 1, 2000	STATE RANK AS OF APRIL 1, 2010	STATE RANK AS OF APRIL 1, 2000
Alabama	4,779,736	4,447,100	23	23
Alaska	710,231	626,932	47	48
Arizona	6,392,017	5,130,632	16	20
Arkansas	2,915,918	2,673,400	32	33
California	37,253,956	33,871,648	1	1
Colorado	5,029,196	4,301,261	22	24
Connecticut	3,574,097	3,405,565	29	29
Delaware	897,934	783,600	45	45
District of Columbia	601,723	572,059	(NA)	(NA)
Florida	18,801,310	15,982,378	4	4
Georgia	9,687,653	8,186,453	9	10
Hawaii	1,360,301	1,211,537	40	42
Idaho	1,567,582	1,293,953	39	39
Illinois	12,830,632	12,419,293	5	5
Indiana	6,483,802	6,080,485	15	14
Iowa	3,046,355	2,926,324	30	30
Kansas	2,853,118	2,688,418	33	32
Kentucky	4,339,367	4,041,769	26	25
Louisiana	4,533,372	4,468,976	25	22
Maine	1,328,361	1,274,923	41	40
Maryland	5,773,552	5,296,486	19	19
Massachusetts	6,547,629	6,349,097	14	13
Michigan	9,883,640	9,938,444	8	8
Minnesota	5,303,925	4,919,479	21	21
Mississippi	2,967,297	2,844,658	31	31
Missouri	5,988,927	5,595,211	18	17
Montana	989,415	902,195	44	44
Nebraska	1,826,341	1,711,263	38	38
Nevada	2,700,551	1,998,257	35	35
New Hampshire	1,316,470	1,235,786	42	41
New Jersey	8,791,894	8,414,350	11	9
New Mexico	2,059,179	1,819,046	36	36
New York	19,378,102	18,976,457	3	3
North Carolina	9,535,483	8,049,313	10	11
North Dakota	672,591	642,200	48	47
Ohio	11,536,504	11,353,140	7	7
Oklahoma	3,751,351	3,450,654	28	27
Oregon	3,831,074	3,421,399	27	28
Pennsylvania	12,702,379	12,281,054	6	6
Rhode Island	1,052,567	1,048,319	43	43
South Carolina	4,625,364	4,012,012	24	26
South Dakota	814,180	754,844	46	46
Tennessee	6,346,105	5,689,283	17	16
Texas	25,145,561	20,851,820	2	2
Utah	2,763,885	2,233,169	34	34
Vermont	625,741	608,827	49	49
Virginia	8,001,024	7,078,515	12	12
Washington	6,724,540	5,894,121	13	15
West Virginia	1,852,994	1,808,344	37	37
Wisconsin	5,686,986	5,363,675	20	18
Wyoming	563,626	493,782	50	50
TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION ¹	308,745,538	281,421,906	(NA)	(NA)
Northeast	55,317,240	53,594,378	(NA)	(NA)
Midwest	66,927,001	64,392,776	(NA)	(NA)
South	114,555,744	100,236,820	(NA)	(NA)
West	71,945,553	63,197,932	(NA)	(NA)
Puerto Rico	3,725,789	3,808,610	(NA)	(NA)
TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION, INCLUDING PUERTO RICO	312,471,327	285,230,516	(NA)	(NA)

¹ Includes the population of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
NA Not applicable.

Table 5. RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE 50 STATES, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND PUERTO RICO:
2010 CENSUS AND CENSUS 2000

AREA	APRIL 1, 2010	APRIL 1, 2000	NUMERIC CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	STATE RANK BASED ON NUMERIC CHANGE	STATE RANK BASED ON PERCENT CHANGE
Alabama	4,779,736	4,447,100	332,636	7.5	23	27
Alaska	710,231	626,932	83,299	13.3	40	14
Arizona	6,392,017	5,130,632	1,261,385	24.6	6	2
Arkansas	2,915,918	2,673,400	242,518	9.1	28	22
California	37,253,956	33,871,648	3,382,308	10.0	2	20
Colorado	5,029,196	4,301,261	727,935	16.9	9	9
Connecticut	3,574,097	3,405,565	168,532	4.9	32	35
Delaware	897,934	783,600	114,334	14.6	38	11
District of Columbia	601,723	572,059	29,664	5.2	(NA)	(NA)
Florida	18,801,310	15,982,378	2,818,932	17.6	3	8
Georgia	9,687,653	8,186,453	1,501,200	18.3	4	7
Hawaii	1,360,301	1,211,537	148,764	12.3	34	17
Idaho	1,567,582	1,293,953	273,629	21.1	27	4
Illinois	12,830,632	12,419,293	411,339	3.3	16	42
Indiana	6,483,802	6,080,485	403,317	6.6	18	31
Iowa	3,046,355	2,926,324	120,031	4.1	36	40
Kansas	2,853,118	2,688,418	164,700	6.1	33	33
Kentucky	4,339,367	4,041,769	297,598	7.4	26	28
Louisiana	4,533,372	4,468,976	64,396	1.4	43	48
Maine	1,328,361	1,274,923	53,438	4.2	45	39
Maryland	5,773,552	5,296,486	477,066	9.0	14	23
Massachusetts	6,547,629	6,349,097	198,532	3.1	30	43
Michigan	9,883,640	9,938,444	-54,804	-0.6	50	50
Minnesota	5,303,925	4,919,479	384,446	7.8	21	26
Mississippi	2,967,297	2,844,658	122,639	4.3	35	38
Missouri	5,988,927	5,595,211	393,716	7.0	20	29
Montana	989,415	902,195	87,220	9.7	39	21
Nebraska	1,826,341	1,711,263	115,078	6.7	37	30
Nevada	2,700,551	1,998,257	702,294	35.1	10	1
New Hampshire	1,316,470	1,235,786	80,684	6.5	41	32
New Jersey	8,791,894	8,414,350	377,544	4.5	22	37
New Mexico	2,059,179	1,819,046	240,133	13.2	29	15
New York	19,378,102	18,976,457	401,645	2.1	19	46
North Carolina	9,535,483	8,049,313	1,486,170	18.5	5	6
North Dakota	672,591	642,200	30,391	4.7	47	36
Ohio	11,536,504	11,353,140	183,364	1.6	31	47
Oklahoma	3,751,351	3,450,654	300,697	8.7	25	24
Oregon	3,831,074	3,421,399	409,675	12.0	17	18
Pennsylvania	12,702,379	12,281,054	421,325	3.4	15	41
Rhode Island	1,052,567	1,048,319	4,248	0.4	49	49
South Carolina	4,625,364	4,012,012	613,352	15.3	12	10
South Dakota	814,180	754,844	59,336	7.9	44	25
Tennessee	6,346,105	5,689,283	656,822	11.5	11	19
Texas	25,145,561	20,851,820	4,293,741	20.6	1	5
Utah	2,763,885	2,233,169	530,716	23.8	13	3
Vermont	625,741	608,827	16,914	2.8	48	44
Virginia	8,001,024	7,078,515	922,509	13.0	7	16
Washington	6,724,540	5,894,121	830,419	14.1	8	13
West Virginia	1,852,994	1,808,344	44,650	2.5	46	45
Wisconsin	5,686,986	5,363,675	323,311	6.0	24	34
Wyoming	563,626	493,782	69,844	14.1	42	12
TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION ¹	308,745,538	281,421,906	27,323,632	9.7	(NA)	(NA)
Northeast	55,317,240	53,594,378	1,722,862	3.2	(NA)	(NA)
Midwest	66,927,001	64,392,776	2,534,225	3.9	(NA)	(NA)
South	114,555,744	100,236,820	14,318,924	14.3	(NA)	(NA)
West	71,945,553	63,197,932	8,747,621	13.8	(NA)	(NA)
Puerto Rico	3,725,789	3,808,610	-82,821	-2.2	(NA)	(NA)
TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION, INCLUDING PUERTO RICO	312,471,327	285,230,516	27,240,811	9.6	(NA)	(NA)

¹ Includes the population of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
NA Not applicable.

U.S. Armed Forces Overseas and Federal Civilian Employees Overseas Population: 2010 Census

	Federal Affiliated Overseas			Armed Forces Overseas			Federal Civilian Employees Overseas		
	Total	Employees	Dependents	Total	Employees	Dependents	Total	Employees	Dependents
Total	1,042,523	434,382	608,141	1,002,849	410,696	592,153	39,674	23,686	15,988
State									
Alabama	23,246	8,911	14,335	23,029	8,762	14,267	217	149	68
Alaska	11,292	3,796	7,496	11,074	3,677	7,397	218	119	99
Arizona	20,683	8,786	11,897	20,140	8,421	11,719	543	365	178
Arkansas	10,311	4,041	6,270	10,179	3,945	6,234	132	96	36
California	88,033	38,914	49,119	84,249	36,615	47,634	3,784	2,299	1,485
Colorado	15,734	6,948	8,786	14,994	6,442	8,552	740	506	234
Connecticut	7,531	3,572	3,959	7,186	3,349	3,837	345	223	122
Delaware	2,943	1,190	1,753	2,856	1,136	1,720	87	54	33
District of Columbia	2,875	1,629	1,246	1,206	484	722	1,669	1,145	524
Florida	99,463	39,361	60,102	95,602	37,376	58,226	3,861	1,985	1,876
Georgia	39,913	16,268	23,645	39,224	15,787	23,437	689	481	208
Hawaii	6,561	2,693	3,868	6,232	2,519	3,713	329	174	155
Idaho	5,917	2,343	3,574	5,772	2,251	3,521	145	92	53
Illinois	33,748	14,617	19,131	32,924	14,034	18,890	824	583	241
Indiana	17,780	7,453	10,327	17,470	7,240	10,230	310	213	97
Iowa	7,432	3,270	4,162	7,232	3,130	4,102	200	140	60
Kansas	10,695	4,328	6,367	10,524	4,205	6,319	171	123	48
Kentucky	11,239	4,575	6,664	11,036	4,430	6,606	203	145	58
Louisiana	20,590	8,287	12,303	20,383	8,163	12,220	207	124	83
Maine	4,713	2,081	2,632	4,551	1,972	2,579	162	109	53
Maryland	16,377	7,079	9,298	14,666	6,204	8,462	1,711	875	836
Massachusetts	12,015	5,623	6,392	11,478	5,245	6,233	537	378	159
Michigan	27,986	12,108	15,878	27,389	11,661	15,728	597	447	150
Minnesota	10,954	5,258	5,696	10,526	4,931	5,595	428	327	101
Mississippi	10,943	4,247	6,696	10,853	4,184	6,669	90	63	27
Missouri	22,551	9,142	13,409	22,142	8,886	13,256	409	256	153
Montana	5,001	2,095	2,906	4,880	2,001	2,879	121	94	27
Nebraska	5,484	2,421	3,063	5,368	2,328	3,040	116	93	23
Nevada	8,881	3,811	5,070	8,525	3,600	4,925	356	211	145
New Hampshire	4,975	2,152	2,823	4,618	1,964	2,654	357	188	169
New Jersey	15,607	6,883	8,724	14,964	6,478	8,486	643	405	238
New Mexico	8,094	3,307	4,787	7,870	3,170	4,700	224	137	87
New York	42,953	18,153	24,800	40,953	17,043	23,910	2,000	1,110	890
North Carolina	30,298	12,673	17,625	29,683	12,237	17,446	615	436	179
North Dakota	3,314	1,409	1,905	3,236	1,360	1,876	78	49	29
Ohio	31,991	13,936	18,055	31,418	13,480	17,938	573	456	117
Oklahoma	13,531	5,255	8,276	13,381	5,141	8,240	150	114	36
Oregon	17,532	7,538	9,994	16,961	7,141	9,820	571	397	174
Pennsylvania	32,526	14,225	18,301	31,734	13,681	18,053	792	544	248
Rhode Island	2,680	1,191	1,489	2,617	1,147	1,470	63	44	19
South Carolina	20,611	8,198	12,413	20,278	7,973	12,305	333	225	108
South Dakota	5,581	2,184	3,397	5,455	2,113	3,342	126	71	55
Tennessee	29,326	11,502	17,824	28,858	11,238	17,620	468	264	204
Texas	122,857	48,790	74,067	119,368	46,776	72,592	3,489	2,014	1,475
Utah	6,880	2,487	4,393	6,543	2,337	4,206	337	150	187
Vermont	4,596	1,783	2,813	4,484	1,699	2,785	112	84	28
Virginia	36,712	15,920	20,792	29,741	12,263	17,478	6,971	3,657	3,314
Washington	28,829	11,969	16,860	26,827	10,891	15,936	2,002	1,078	924
West Virginia	6,821	2,680	4,141	6,720	2,621	4,099	101	59	42
Wisconsin	11,244	5,492	5,752	10,915	5,224	5,691	329	268	61
Wyoming	4,674	1,808	2,866	4,535	1,741	2,794	139	67	72

Table A.

Apportionment of U.S. House of Representatives and Apportionment Population Based on 2010 Census

State	Number of representatives	Apportionment population		
		Total	Resident population	U.S. overseas population
United States	435	1,309,183,463	308,745,538	1,042,523
Alabama	7	4,802,982	4,779,736	23,246
Alaska	1	721,523	710,231	11,292
Arizona	9	6,412,700	6,392,017	20,683
Arkansas	4	2,926,229	2,915,918	10,311
California	53	37,341,989	37,253,956	88,033
Colorado	7	5,044,930	5,029,196	15,734
Connecticut	5	3,581,628	3,574,097	7,531
Delaware	1	900,877	897,934	2,943
District of Columbia	(X)	(X)	601,723	2,875
Florida	27	18,900,773	18,801,310	99,463
Georgia	14	9,727,566	9,687,653	39,913
Hawaii	2	1,366,862	1,360,301	6,561
Idaho	2	1,573,499	1,567,582	5,917
Illinois	18	12,864,380	12,830,632	33,748
Indiana	9	6,501,582	6,483,802	17,780
Iowa	4	3,053,787	3,046,355	7,432
Kansas	4	2,863,813	2,853,118	10,695
Kentucky	6	4,350,606	4,339,367	11,239
Louisiana	6	4,553,962	4,533,372	20,590
Maine	2	1,333,074	1,328,361	4,713
Maryland	8	5,789,929	5,773,552	16,377
Massachusetts	9	6,559,644	6,547,629	12,015
Michigan	14	9,911,626	9,883,640	27,986
Minnesota	8	5,314,879	5,303,925	10,954
Mississippi	4	2,978,240	2,967,297	10,943
Missouri	8	6,011,478	5,988,927	22,551
Montana	1	994,416	989,415	5,001
Nebraska	3	1,831,825	1,826,341	5,484
Nevada	4	2,709,432	2,700,551	8,881
New Hampshire	2	1,321,445	1,316,470	4,975
New Jersey	12	8,807,501	8,791,894	15,607
New Mexico	3	2,067,273	2,059,179	8,094
New York	27	19,421,055	19,378,102	42,953
North Carolina	13	9,565,781	9,535,483	30,298
North Dakota	1	675,905	672,591	3,314
Ohio	16	11,568,495	11,536,504	31,991
Oklahoma	5	3,764,882	3,751,351	13,531
Oregon	5	3,848,606	3,831,074	17,532
Pennsylvania	18	12,734,905	12,702,379	32,526
Rhode Island	2	1,055,247	1,052,567	2,680
South Carolina	7	4,645,975	4,625,364	20,611
South Dakota	1	819,761	814,180	5,581
Tennessee	9	6,375,431	6,346,105	29,326
Texas	36	25,268,418	25,145,561	122,857
Utah	4	2,770,765	2,763,885	6,880
Vermont	1	630,337	625,741	4,596
Virginia	11	8,037,736	8,001,024	36,712
Washington	10	6,753,369	6,724,540	28,829
West Virginia	3	1,859,815	1,852,994	6,821
Wisconsin	8	5,698,230	5,686,986	11,244
Wyoming	1	568,300	563,626	4,674

¹ Includes the resident population for the 50 states, as ascertained by the Twenty-Third Decennial Census under Title 13, United States Code, and counts of overseas U.S. military and federal civilian employees (and their dependents living with them) allocated to their home state, as reported by the employing federal agencies. The apportionment population excludes the resident and overseas population of the District of Columbia.

Table B.

**Number of Representatives Apportioned and
Date of Apportionment Act: 1790 to 2010**

Census year	Number of representatives ¹	Date of apportionment act
2010.....	435	Nov. 15, 1941
2000.....	435	Nov. 15, 1941
1990.....	435	Nov. 15, 1941
1980.....	435	Nov. 15, 1941
1970.....	435	Nov. 15, 1941
1960.....	435	Nov. 15, 1941
1950.....	435	Nov. 15, 1941
1940.....	435	Nov. 15, 1941
1930.....	435	June 18, 1929
1920 ²	435	(X)
1910.....	433	Aug. 8, 1911
1900.....	386	Jan. 16, 1901
1890.....	356	Feb. 7, 1891
1880.....	325	Feb. 25, 1882
1870.....	292	³ Feb. 2, 1872
1860.....	241	⁴ May 23, 1850
1850.....	234	⁵ May 23, 1850
1840.....	223	June 25, 1842
1830.....	240	May 22, 1832
1820.....	213	Mar. 7, 1822
1810.....	181	Dec. 21, 1811
1800.....	141	Jan. 14, 1802
1790.....	105	Apr. 14, 1792
Constitution.....	65	1789

¹ This figure is the actual number of representatives apportioned at the beginning of each decade. It does not include any representatives assigned by Congress to newly admitted states after the apportionment for that census was completed.

² No apportionment was made on the basis of the 1920 census.

³ Amended by act of May 30, 1872.

⁴ Amended by act of March 4, 1862.

⁵ Amended by act of July 30, 1852.

Table 3.

Apportionment of Membership of the U.S. House of Representatives: 1789 to 2010

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

United States Region Division State	2010	2000	1990	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
United States.....	435	435	435	435	435	435	437	435	435	435	435	391
REGION AND DIVISION												
Northeast Region.....	78	83	88	95	104	108	115	120	122	123	123	108
New England Division.....	21	22	23	24	25	25	28	28	29	32	32	29
Middle Atlantic Division.....	57	61	65	71	79	83	87	92	93	91	91	79
Midwest Region.....	94	100	105	113	121	125	129	131	137	143	143	136
East North Central Division.....	65	69	74	80	86	88	87	87	90	86	86	82
West North Central Division.....	29	31	31	33	35	37	42	44	47	57	57	54
South Region.....	161	154	149	142	134	133	134	135	133	136	136	126
South Atlantic Division.....	84	80	75	69	65	63	60	56	54	56	56	53
East South Central Division.....	26	26	27	28	27	29	32	35	34	39	39	38
West South Central Division.....	51	48	47	45	42	41	42	44	45	41	41	35
West Region.....	102	98	93	85	76	69	59	49	43	33	33	21
Mountain Division.....	31	28	24	24	19	17	16	16	14	14	14	8
Pacific Division.....	71	70	69	61	57	52	43	33	29	19	19	13
DIVISION AND STATE												
New England Division												
Maine.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4
New Hampshire.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Vermont.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Massachusetts.....	9	10	10	11	12	12	14	14	15	16	16	14
Rhode Island.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2
Connecticut.....	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
Middle Atlantic Division												
New York.....	27	29	31	34	39	41	43	45	45	43	43	37
New Jersey.....	12	13	13	14	15	15	14	14	14	12	12	10
Pennsylvania.....	18	19	21	23	25	27	30	33	34	36	36	32
East North Central Division												
Ohio.....	16	18	19	21	23	24	23	23	24	22	22	21
Indiana.....	9	9	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	13	13	13
Illinois.....	18	19	20	22	24	24	25	26	27	27	27	25
Michigan.....	14	15	16	18	19	19	18	17	17	13	13	12
Wisconsin.....	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
West North Central Division												
Minnesota.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	9
Iowa.....	4	5	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	11	11	11
Missouri.....	8	9	9	9	10	10	11	13	13	16	16	16
North Dakota.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	2
South Dakota.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2
Nebraska.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6
Kansas.....	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	8	8	8
South Atlantic Division												
Delaware.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	6	6	6
District of Columbia.....	(X)											
Virginia.....	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	10	10
West Virginia.....	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	5
North Carolina.....	13	13	12	11	11	11	12	12	11	10	10	10
South Carolina.....	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7
Georgia.....	14	13	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	11
Florida.....	27	25	23	19	15	12	8	6	5	4	4	3
East South Central Division												
Kentucky.....	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	9	9	11	11	11
Tennessee.....	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	10	9	10	10	10
Alabama.....	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	9	9	10	10	9
Mississippi.....	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	8
West South Central Division												
Arkansas.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	7	7	7	7	7
Louisiana.....	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7
Oklahoma.....	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	8	9	8	8	5
Texas.....	36	32	30	27	24	23	22	21	21	18	18	16
Mountain Division												
Montana.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Idaho.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Wyoming.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colorado.....	7	7	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
New Mexico.....	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	(X)
Arizona.....	9	8	6	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	(X)
Utah.....	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Nevada.....	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pacific Division												
Washington.....	10	9	9	8	7	7	7	6	6	5	5	3
Oregon.....	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2
California.....	53	53	52	45	43	38	30	23	20	11	11	8
Alaska.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hawaii.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Table 3.

Apportionment of Membership of the U.S. House of Representatives: 1789 to 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800	1790	1789	United States Region Division State
357	332	293	243	237	232	242	213	186	142	106	65	United States
												REGION AND DIVISION
99	95	95	87	92	94	112	105	97	76	57	35	Northwest Region
27	26	28	27	29	31	38	39	41	35	29	17	New England Division
72	69	67	60	63	63	74	66	56	41	28	18	Middle Atlantic Division
128	117	98	75	59	50	32	19	8	1	(X)	(X)	Midwest Region
78	74	69	56	48	43	30	18	8	1	(X)	(X)	East North Central Division
50	43	29	19	11	7	2	1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	West North Central Division
112	107	93	76	83	86	98	89	81	65	49	30	South Region
50	49	43	36	43	47	61	61	62	56	46	30	South Atlantic Division
37	36	34	28	32	32	33	25	18	9	3	(X)	East South Central Division
25	22	16	12	8	7	4	3	1	(X)	(X)	(X)	West South Central Division
18	13	7	5	3	2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	West Region
7	5	2	1	(X)	Mountain Division							
11	8	5	4	3	2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	Pacific Division
												DIVISION AND STATE
												New England Division
4	4	5	5	6	7	8	7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	Maine
2	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	New Hampshire
2	2	3	3	3	4	5	5	6	4	2	(X)	Vermont
13	12	11	10	11	10	12	13	20	17	14	8	Massachusetts
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	Rhode Island
4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	7	7	7	5	Connecticut
												Middle Atlantic Division
34	34	33	31	33	34	40	34	27	17	10	6	New York
8	7	7	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	4	New Jersey
30	28	27	24	25	24	28	26	23	18	13	8	Pennsylvania
												East North Central Division
21	21	20	19	21	21	19	14	6	1	(X)	(X)	Ohio
13	13	13	11	11	10	7	3	1	(X)	(X)	(X)	Indiana
22	20	19	14	9	7	3	1	1	(X)	(X)	(X)	Illinois
12	11	9	6	4	3	1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	Michigan
10	9	8	6	3	2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	Wisconsin
												West North Central Division
7	5	3	2	2	(X)	Minnesota						
11	11	9	6	2	2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	Iowa
15	14	13	9	7	5	2	1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	Missouri
1	1	(X)	North Dakota									
2	2	(X)	South Dakota									
6	3	1	1	(X)	Nebraska							
8	7	3	1	(X)	Kansas							
												South Atlantic Division
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	Delaware
6	6	6	5	6	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	Maryland
(X)	District of Columbia											
10	10	9	11	13	15	21	22	23	22	19	10	Virginia
4	4	3	(X)	West Virginia								
9	9	8	7	8	9	13	13	13	12	10	5	North Carolina
7	7	5	4	6	7	9	9	9	8	6	5	South Carolina
11	10	9	7	8	8	9	7	6	4	2	3	Georgia
2	2	2	1	1	1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	Florida
												East South Central Division
11	11	10	9	10	10	13	12	10	6	2	(X)	Kentucky
10	10	10	8	10	11	13	9	6	3	1	(X)	Tennessee
9	8	8	6	7	7	5	3	1	(X)	(X)	(X)	Alabama
7	7	6	5	5	4	2	1	1	(X)	(X)	(X)	Mississippi
												West South Central Division
6	5	4	3	2	1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	Arkansas
6	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	1	(X)	(X)	(X)	Louisiana
(X)	Oklahoma											
13	11	6	4	2	2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	Texas
												Mountain Division
1	1	(X)	Montana									
1	1	(X)	Idaho									
1	1	(X)	Wyoming									
2	1	1	(X)	Colorado								
(X)	New Mexico											
(X)	Arizona											
1	(X)	Utah										
1	1	1	1	(X)	Nevada							
												Pacific Division
2	1	(X)	Washington									
2	1	1	1	1	(X)	Oregon						
7	6	4	3	2	2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	California
(X)	Alaska											
(X)	Hawaii											

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U.S. Census Bureau

PRIORITY VALUES FOR 2010 CENSUS

HOUSE SEAT	PRIORITY VALUE	STATE ABBREVIATION	STATE SEAT
51	26404774	CA	2
52	17867470	TX	2
53	15244803	CA	3
54	13732760	NY	2
55	13364865	FL	2
56	10779704	CA	4
57	10315788	TX	3
58	9096490	IL	2
59	9004938	PA	2
60	8349923	CA	5
61	8180161	OH	2
62	7928613	NY	3
63	7716208	FL	3
64	7294364	TX	4
65	7008578	MI	2
66	6878428	GA	2
67	6817683	CA	6
68	6764029	NC	2
69	6227844	NJ	2
70	5761994	CA	7
71	5683538	VA	2
72	5650190	TX	5
73	5606376	NY	4
74	5456183	FL	4
75	5251861	IL	3
76	5199003	PA	3
77	4990033	CA	8
78	4775353	WA	2
79	4722818	OH	3
80	4638369	MA	2
81	4613361	TX	6
82	4597313	IN	2
83	4534464	AZ	2
84	4508110	TN	2
85	4400796	CA	9
86	4342680	NY	5
87	4250757	MO	2
88	4226341	FL	5
89	4094098	MD	2
90	4046404	MI	3
91	4029257	WI	2
92	3971262	GA	3

93	3936191	CA	10
94	3905214	NC	3
95	3899002	TX	7
96	3758187	MN	2
97	3713627	IL	4
98	3676250	PA	4
99	3595647	NJ	3
100	3567304	CO	2
101	3560419	CA	11
102	3545783	NY	6
103	3450793	FL	6
104	3396221	AL	2
105	3376634	TX	8
106	3339537	OH	4
107	3285200	SC	2
108	3281392	VA	3
109	3250203	CA	12
110	3220137	LA	2
111	3076343	KY	2
112	2996734	NY	7
113	2989752	CA	13
114	2977912	TX	9
115	2916453	FL	7
116	2876563	IL	5
117	2861240	MI	4
118	2847611	PA	5
119	2808106	GA	4
120	2767972	CA	14
121	2761403	NC	4
122	2757051	WA	3
123	2721375	OR	2
124	2677963	MA	3
125	2663525	TX	10
126	2662174	OK	2
127	2654260	IN	3
128	2617974	AZ	3
129	2602759	TN	3
130	2595248	NY	8
131	2586794	OH	5
132	2576842	CA	15
133	2542507	NJ	4
134	2532593	CT	2
135	2525722	FL	8
136	2454176	MO	3
137	2410415	CA	16
138	2409249	TX	11
139	2363729	MD	3
140	2348704	IL	6
141	2326293	WI	3
142	2325065	PA	6
143	2320295	VA	4
144	2288793	NY	9

145	2264191	CA	17
146	2227477	FL	9
147	2216307	MI	5
148	2199333	TX	12
149	2175150	GA	5
150	2169790	MN	3
151	2159353	IA	2
152	2138974	NC	5
153	2134699	CA	18
154	2112109	OH	6
155	2105934	MS	2
156	2069156	AR	2
157	2059584	CO	3
158	2047159	NY	10
159	2025022	KS	2
160	2023093	TX	13
161	2019224	CA	19
162	1992316	FL	10
163	1985017	IL	7
164	1969417	NJ	5
165	1965039	PA	7
166	1960809	AL	3
167	1959227	UT	2
168	1949530	WA	4
169	1915858	NV	2
170	1915604	CA	20
171	1896711	SC	3
172	1893606	MA	4
173	1876845	IN	4
174	1873020	TX	14
175	1859147	LA	3
176	1851725	NY	11
177	1851187	AZ	4
178	1840428	TN	4
179	1822102	CA	21
180	1809607	MI	6
181	1802118	FL	11
182	1797292	VA	5
183	1785058	OH	7
184	1776127	KY	3
185	1776002	GA	6
186	1746465	NC	6
187	1743687	TX	15
188	1737307	CA	22
189	1735364	MO	4
190	1719075	IL	8
191	1701773	PA	8
192	1690386	NY	12
193	1671409	MD	4
194	1660054	CA	23
195	1645101	FL	12
196	1644937	WI	4

197	1631069	TX	16
198	1608022	NJ	6
199	1589381	CA	24
200	1571187	OR	3
201	1554929	NY	13
202	1545905	OH	8
203	1537007	OK	3
204	1534273	MN	4
205	1532123	TX	17
206	1529397	MI	7
207	1524480	CA	25
208	1516082	IL	9
209	1513273	FL	13
210	1510099	WA	5
211	1500996	GA	7
212	1500823	PA	9
213	1476032	NC	7
214	1467483	VA	6
215	1466781	MA	5
216	1464673	CA	26
217	1462194	CT	3
218	1461783	NM	2
219	1456346	CO	4
220	1453798	IN	5
221	1444499	TX	18
222	1439584	NY	14
223	1433923	AZ	5
224	1425590	TN	5
225	1409383	CA	27
226	1401019	FL	14
227	1386501	AL	4
228	1366360	TX	19
229	1363360	OH	9
230	1359027	NJ	7
231	1358115	CA	28
232	1356025	IL	10
233	1344207	MO	5
234	1342377	PA	10
235	1341177	SC	4
236	1340180	NY	15
237	1324497	MI	8
238	1315088	WV	2
239	1314616	LA	4
240	1310447	CA	29
241	1304277	FL	15
242	1299901	GA	8
243	1296242	TX	20
244	1295296	NE	2
245	1294667	MD	5
246	1278281	NC	8
247	1274163	WI	5
248	1266012	CA	30

249	1255912	KY	4
250	1253624	NY	16
251	1246703	IA	3
252	1240250	VA	7
253	1232991	WA	6
254	1232973	TX	21
255	1226571	IL	11
256	1224492	CA	31
257	1220040	FL	16
258	1219426	OH	10
259	1215861	MS	3
260	1214226	PA	11
261	1197622	MA	6
262	1194628	AR	3
263	1188443	MN	5
264	1187021	IN	6
265	1185609	CA	32
266	1177574	NY	17
267	1176952	NJ	8
268	1175593	TX	22
269	1170793	AZ	6
270	1169147	KS	3
271	1168096	MI	9
272	1163989	TN	6
273	1149120	CA	33
274	1146405	GA	9
275	1146028	FL	17
276	1131160	UT	3
277	1128081	CO	5
278	1127338	NC	9
279	1123318	TX	23
280	1119701	IL	12
281	1114810	CA	34
282	1112632	ID	2
283	1110997	OR	4
284	1110228	NY	18
285	1108431	PA	12
286	1106121	NV	3
287	1103013	OH	11
288	1097541	MO	6
289	1086828	OK	4
290	1082490	CA	35
291	1080485	FL	18
292	1075495	TX	24
293	1074088	VA	8
294	1073979	AL	5
295	1057092	MD	6
296	1051991	CA	36
297	1050170	NY	19
298	1044777	MI	10
299	1042067	WA	7
300	1040350	WI	6

301	1038872	SC	5
302	1037974	NJ	9
303	1033927	CT	4
304	1031579	TX	25
305	1029975	IL	13
306	1025375	GA	10
307	1023164	CA	37
308	1022037	FL	19
309	1019608	PA	13
310	1018297	LA	5
311	1012175	MA	7
312	1008322	NC	10
313	1006908	OH	12
314	1003216	IN	7
315	996279	NY	20
316	995875	CA	38
317	991109	TX	26
318	989501	AZ	7
319	983750	TN	7
320	972825	KY	5
321	970360	MN	6
322	970004	CA	39
323	969589	FL	20
324	966517	HI	2
325	953695	TX	27
326	953571	IL	14
327	947650	NY	21
328	947256	VA	9
329	945443	CA	40
330	945036	MI	11
331	943974	PA	14
332	942626	ME	2
333	934403	NH	2
334	928392	NJ	10
335	927591	MO	7
336	927487	GA	11
337	926221	OH	13
338	922263	FL	21
339	922095	CA	41
340	921074	CO	6
341	919003	TX	28
342	912061	NC	11
343	903549	NY	22
344	902457	WA	8
345	899872	CA	42
346	893405	MD	7
347	887727	IL	15
348	886748	TX	29
349	881552	IA	4
350	879344	FL	22
351	879256	WI	7
352	878792	PA	15

353	878696	CA	43
354	876901	AL	6
355	876569	MA	8
356	868810	IN	8
357	863371	NY	23
358	862696	MI	12
359	860574	OR	5
360	859744	MS	4
361	858493	CA	44
362	857514	OH	14
363	856933	AZ	8
364	856680	TX	30
365	851953	TN	8
366	848235	SC	6
367	847252	VA	10
368	846676	GA	12
369	844730	AR	4
370	843961	NM	3
371	841853	OK	5
372	840242	FL	23
373	839762	NJ	11
374	839199	CA	45
375	832594	NC	12
376	831436	LA	6
377	830392	IL	16
378	828584	TX	31
379	826712	KS	4
380	826615	NY	24
381	822035	PA	16
382	820753	CA	46
383	820104	MN	7
384	804470	FL	24
385	803318	MO	8
386	803100	CA	47
387	802273	TX	32
388	800876	CT	5
389	799851	UT	4
390	798302	OH	15
391	795892	WA	9
392	794308	KY	6
393	793565	MI	13
394	792861	NY	25
395	786191	CA	48
396	782146	NV	4
397	780018	IL	17
398	778829	GA	13
399	778450	CO	7
400	777582	TX	33
401	773712	MD	8
402	773061	MA	9
403	772167	PA	17
404	771621	FL	25

405	769979	CA	49
406	766595	NJ	12
407	766368	VA	11
408	766219	IN	9
409	765875	NC	13
410	761756	NY	26
411	761458	WI	8
412	759266	WV	3
413	755744	AZ	9
414	754422	CA	50
415	754365	TX	34
416	751352	TN	9
417	747839	NE	3
418	746743	OH	16
419	746172	RI	2
420	741349	FL	26
421	741116	AL	7
422	739482	CA	51
423	735408	IL	18
424	734699	MI	14
425	733000	NY	27
426	732495	TX	35
427	728006	PA	18
428	725121	CA	52
429	721055	GA	14
430	716890	SC	7
431	713364	FL	27
432	711868	WA	10
433	711857	TX	36
434	711308	CA	53
435	710231	MN	8
436	709063	NC	14
437	708459	MO	9
438	706337	NY	28
439	705164	NJ	13
440	703158	MT	2

Appendix 5

2020 Census Operational Timeline

2020	Milestone or Operation	Description
January 21	First enumeration begins in Alaska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Census Bureau Director Steven Dillingham kicks off the 2020 Census in the remote Alaska Native village of Toksook Bay. First person and household counted in the nation's once-a-decade count.
March 12	Online and phone response begins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online questionnaire and phone lines available in English and 12 additional languages.
March 12-20	Invitations to participate arrive by mail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 95 percent of households receive an initial invitation to respond in the mail.¹ The invitation includes instructions for responding online and a phone number to call for help (in English and 12 additional languages²). Areas less likely to respond online will also receive a paper questionnaire. Households in select areas that require assistance in Spanish will receive an English/Spanish bilingual invitation.³
March 15-April 17	Update Leave	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census workers hand-deliver invitations in areas where the majority of households may not receive mail at their home's physical location, including across all of Puerto Rico and in other areas recently affected by natural disasters. Invitations include a paper questionnaire, as well as instructions for responding online and a phone number to call for help. Census workers update the Census Bureau's address list when they drop off the invitations. This operation covers almost 5 percent of households.
March 16-April 30	Update Enumerate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census takers visit households in very remote areas to collect responses in person, instead of inviting them to respond online, by phone, or by mail. These areas include parts of northern Maine, southeast Alaska, and select American Indian areas that request to be counted in person. Less than 1 percent of households fall into this category. Census takers update the Census Bureau's address list during their visit.
March 16-24	Reminder letters arrive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households receive reminder letters in the mail encouraging them to respond.
March 26-April 3	Reminder postcards arrive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households that haven't responded yet receive a postcard reminding them to respond.
March 30-April 1	Service-Based Enumeration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census takers work with service providers to count people experiencing homelessness at emergency and transitional shelters, soup kitchens, and regularly scheduled mobile food van stops.
April 1	Census Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By law, April 1 is the reference date for the census. Include everyone who lives in your home on April 1 in your response, including children and newborn babies, immigrants, grandparents, and roommates.

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2020	Milestone or Operation	Description
April 1	Census counts people outdoors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census takers count people experiencing homelessness outdoors and at other pre-identified locations where they are known to sleep, such as parks, under highway systems, rest stops, and all-night businesses.
April 2–June 5	Group Quarters Enumeration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census takers count people living in group housing, such as college dorms, nursing homes, and prisons.
April 2–July 31	Coverage Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call center staff call some households to verify information submitted in census responses. If the household’s response indicates that there may be some inconsistency with the guidelines about who to count, we may call to ensure no one is missed or double-counted.
April 8–16	Paper questionnaires and additional reminder letters arrive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households that haven’t responded yet receive a paper questionnaire, with a reminder to respond online or by completing and mailing back the enclosed questionnaire.
April 9–May 4	Enumeration of Transitory Locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census takers count people at transitory locations who do not usually live or stay at another place, such as campgrounds, recreational vehicle (RV) parks, marinas, and hotels.
April 9	Early Nonresponse Followup begins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census takers begin following up with households that haven’t responded yet around some colleges and universities. By starting early, we can count households in areas with off-campus housing before the end of the spring semester when students may leave for another residence.
April 20–27	Final reminder postcards arrive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final postcards remind households that haven’t responded yet to respond online, by phone, or by mail.
May 13–July 31	Nonresponse Followup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census takers visit every household that has not already responded to make sure they are counted. Households can still respond online, by phone, or by mail.
July 31	Online and phone response ends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The time to respond to the 2020 Census concludes.
By December 31	Deliver apportionment counts to the President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Census Bureau delivers the first census results to the President and announces the total population count for the nation, each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. State totals determine the number of seats each state has in the U.S. House of Representatives.

2021-2023	Milestone or Operation	Description
By April 1, 2021	Deliver redistricting counts to states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Census Bureau provides local counts to each state, ahead of the public. The states use these counts to redraw legislative boundaries, including congressional districts.
Through 2023	Release additional statistics to public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Census Bureau releases additional state and local data on data.census.gov.

¹ More information about the mail strategy is available at www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2019/contact-strategies-viewer.html.

² See the 2020 Census Support for Languages fact sheet at www.go.usa.gov/xdmGD.

³ For more information about the bilingual invitations, see www.census.gov/library/fact-sheets/2019/dec/respond-to-2020-census-spanish.html.

⁴ For more information about how the 2020 Census counts group housing, see www.go.usa.gov/xdmGb.

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Appendix 6

2020 Census Operational Adjustments Due to COVID-19

The 2020 Census is underway, and more than half of the households across America have responded and more are responding every day. Online, phone, and mailed self-responses will continue throughout the data collection process. In light of the COVID-19 outbreak, the U.S. Census Bureau has adjusted 2020 Census operations in order to:

- Protect the health and safety of the American public and Census Bureau employees.
- Implement guidance from federal, state, and local authorities regarding COVID-19.
- Ensure a complete and accurate count of all communities.

The Office of Management and Budget and the Office of Personnel Management have provided federal agencies with guidelines for resuming operations on an epidemiologically sound, data-driven basis, adhering to the latest federal, state, and local guidance. The Census Bureau

continues to monitor the changing conditions at the state and local level, and in consultation with the appropriate officials, update its planned start dates for selected operations in selected states.

The information the Census Bureau receives daily from FEMA and state and local authorities guides Census Bureau decisions on timing. As a result, selected field operations will resume on a phased schedule on a geographic basis.

Under the adjusted 2020 Census operational plan, the Census Bureau is conducting a series of preparatory activities so we are fully ready to resume field activities as we continue to advance the mission of the 2020 Census to ensure a complete and accurate count. In-person activities, including enumeration, office work, and processing activities, will always incorporate the most current guidance from authorities to ensure the health and safety of the public and Census Bureau employees.

Activity/Operation	Original Schedule	New Schedule
Self-Response Phase Online, phone, and mailed self-responses continue throughout the data collection process.	March 12–July 31	March 12–October 31
Group Quarters (e-Response and Paper Enumeration) Many group quarters have already begun responding through our e-response enumeration option.	April 2–June 5	April 2–September 3
Remote Alaska Early operation to reach parts of Alaska that may be difficult to reach later in the year and whose populations depart for other activities. The operation will be mostly completed on the original planned schedule, though some areas with year-round populations will be enumerated when it is safe to do so.	January 21–April 30	January 21–August 31

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Activity/Operation	Original Schedule	New Schedule
<p>Island Areas</p> <p>Census takers interview households in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. This operation is coordinated with the local Island Areas governments. Census takers use paper questionnaires to interview households.</p>	February 3–June 30	February 3–September 30
<p>Field Offices at Peak Operations</p> <p>Managers and staff commence administrative, training, deployment, and support activities for peak data collection operations. This includes selecting and hiring field staff.</p>	March 1	Phased reopening occurred between May 4–June 12.
<p>Update Leave—Stateside</p> <p>Census takers drop off invitations to respond and paper questionnaires at the front doors of 5 million households stateside while updating the addresses.</p>	March 15–April 17	Phased reopening occurred between May 4–June 12.
<p>Update Leave—Puerto Rico</p> <p>Update Leave Operation for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, approximately 1.7 million households, will be coordinated separately.</p>	March 15–April 17	May 22
<p>Update Enumerate</p> <p>Census takers interview about 6,500 households in remote parts of northern Maine and southeast Alaska.</p>	March 16–April 30	June 14–July 29
<p>Nonresponse Followup (NRFU)</p> <p>Census takers will interview households in person.</p>	May 13–July 31	August 11–October 31
<p>In-Person Group Quarters Enumeration</p> <p>Group quarters that remain a part of our in-person group quarters enumeration efforts will begin in July.</p>	April 2–June 5	July 1–September 3
<p>Service-Based Enumeration</p> <p>We’re working with service providers at soup kitchens, shelters, and regularly scheduled food vans to count the people they serve.</p>	March 30–April 1	September 22–September 24
<p>Mobile Questionnaire Assistance</p> <p>Census Bureau staff assists people with responding online at places people gather (grocery stores, etc.).</p>	March 30–July 31	Being modified to reflect the current environment.

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Activity/Operation	Original Schedule	New Schedule
<p>Count of People Experiencing Homelessness Outdoors</p> <p>Census takers count people under bridges, in parks, in all-night businesses, etc.</p>	April 1	September 22-September 24
<p>Enumeration at Transitory Locations</p> <p>Census takers count people staying at campgrounds, RV parks, marinas, and hotels if they do not usually live elsewhere.</p>	April 9-May 4	September 3-September 28.
<p>Process Apportionment Counts</p> <p>After collection activities are complete, Census Bureau experts run and review output from programs to unduplicate responses, determine final housing unit status, populate any missing housing unit data on household size, and finalize the universe to be included in the apportionment count file.</p>	July 31, 2020-December 31, 2020	October 31, 2020-April 30, 2021
<p>Process Redistricting Data</p> <p>Census Bureau experts run and review programs to populate any missing demographic data for each household, run differential privacy programs to ensure confidentiality, and run tabulation programs for each state delivery.</p>	January 1, 2021-March 30, 2021	May 1, 2021-July 31, 2021
<p>Deliver Apportionment Counts to the President</p> <p>By law, the Census Bureau will deliver each state's population total, which determines its number of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives.</p>	By December 31, 2020	Deliver by April 30, 2021.
<p>President Delivers Apportionment Counts to Congress</p>	Within 7 days of start of legislative session or approximately 10-20 days after receipt.	Within 14 days of receipt.
<p>Deliver Redistricting Counts to the States</p> <p>By law, the Census Bureau will deliver the local counts each state needs to complete legislative redistricting.</p>	By April 1, 2021	Deliver by July 31, 2021.

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Appendix 7

Decennial Census Briefing

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

JULY 31, 2020

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY



Remaining Operational Lines of Effort



COVID-19 Delays

In April, Census announced the following operational delays:

Nonresponse Follow-Up

- Planned: May 13 – July 31
- Revised: August 11 – October 31

Process Apportionment Counts

- Planned: July 31, 2020 – December 31, 2020
- Revised: October 31, 2020 – April 30, 2021

Deliver apportionment counts to President

- Planned: December 31 (statutory)
- Revised: April 30, 2021

Process Redistricting Data

- Planned: January 1, 2021 – March 30, 2021
- Revised: May 1, 2021 – July 31, 2021

Deliver redistricting counts to states

- Planned: April 1, 2021 (statutory)
- Revised: July 31, 2021

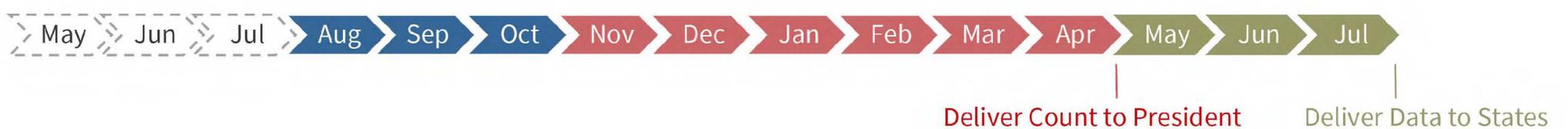
Census Timeline

Nonresponse Followup **Process Apportionment Counts** **Process Redistricting Data**

Original



COVID-19 Adjusted



Alternative*



*This alternative represents a hypothetical timeline that would meet the statutory deadlines. The actual operational timeline will be informed by operational details proposed by the Census Bureau.

Budget Snapshot

	<i>in \$ millions</i>
<u>Spending:</u>	
Total Planned Obligations (through 6/30)	6,690
Total Actual Obligations (through 6/30)	3,627
*Variance (\$/%)	3,063/(45.8%)
*Large variance is due to shift in operational schedule and remaining contingency balances, not cost savings.	
<u>Contingency:</u>	
Contingency Available as of 3/14	2,030
Total Allocated for COVID-related Expenses	(1,543)
Remaining Contingency after Delay Expenses	487
<u>Supplemental:</u>	
Supplemental Request	1,000
Supplemental Hiring	400
Pay Incentives	100
Advertising	50
Replenish Contingency	448
Inspector General Oversight	2

Updated Decennial Census memo - FYI

From: "Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
To: "Leslie, Kerrie L. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Date: Fri, 31 Jul 2020 15:03:17 -0400
Attachments: Director Information Memo - Decennial Census - 7.31.20 CLEAN.docx (56.27 kB)

Attached is the Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)) version of the memo.

FW: Census Memo For the Director's Book

From: "Renier, Jessica J. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
To: "Derek T. EOP/OMB Kan" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))> <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
"Fleming, John C. Jr. EOP/WHO" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))> "Huff, Daniel EOP/WHO" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Cc: "Frazier, Ashley N. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Date: Fri, 31 Jul 2020 20:28:12 -0400
Attachments Director Information Memo - Decennial Census - 7.31.20 CLEAN.docx (56.27 kB);
: Director Information Memo - Decennial Census - Appendices 7.31.20.pdf (1.5 MB);
Census Briefing with DOC questions.pptx (826.27 kB)

Good evening –

I wanted to share an in-depth background memo that my team pulled together on Census operations and stakeholder concerns. We thought it would be helpful as we discuss Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process

Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process

I'm

also attaching a brief PowerPoint that my team used to brief me up a couple weeks ago, updated with some questions we might consider asking Commerce/Census for an update.

Best,
Jess

Jessica Renier
Associate Director for Housing, Treasury, and Commerce
Office of Management and Budget
O: Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))
M: Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))

From: Reeves, Nicole E. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>
Sent: Friday, July 31, 2020 3:21 PM
To: MBX OMB Directorsbook <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))> DL OMB ExecSec <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>
Cc: Renier, Jessica J. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))> Frazier, Ashley N. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))> Conant, Ann M. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>

Hoffman, Jason M. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>

Subject: Census Memo For the Director's Book

Good afternoon,

Please see the attached memo (and attachment) for submission to the Director's Book. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Best,
Nikki

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, DC 20503

July 31, 2020

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

FROM: Peter Hoy, Program Examiner, Commerce Branch
THROUGH: Jessica Renier, PAD for Housing, Treasury, Commerce
SUBJECT: Decennial Census Update – FYI

* * * * *

Coordination

This memo has also been shared with OIRA Statistical and Science Policy.

Purpose

The purpose of this memo is to provide background information and a status update on the conduct of the 2020 Decennial Census.

This memo is for your information only; you do not need to take any action on this.

Summary

April 1, 2020 was Census Day. Peak field operations for the Decennial Census began in March. However, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, on April 13, the Census Bureau announced a three-month delay to the start of most Decennial operations and subsequently requested that Congress grant a four-month delay in the statutory deadlines for delivering the population totals to the President and redistricting data to the states. The Bureau publicly announced this intended scheduled adjustment. Through July, public-facing documents and statements from the Census Bureau have referenced both the operational delays and requested statutory changes.

It is the position of the Administration that the Census should meet the statutory deadlines. These deadlines require that population totals be delivered to the President by December 31, 2020, and redistricting data to the states by April 1, 2021.

To support this position, on July 18, 2020, OMB submitted a supplemental budget request for \$1 billion to maintain timely delivery of quality data.

On July 11, 2019, the President issued the Executive Order on Collecting Information about Citizenship Status in Connection with the Decennial Census (EO 13880, Appendix 1), which directed the Department of Commerce to use administrative records maintained by Federal and state agencies to establish citizenship status for the population.

On July 21, 2020, the President issued the Memorandum on Excluding Illegal Aliens from the Apportionment Base Following the 2020 Census (Appendix 2). The Memorandum directed the Dept. of Commerce to provide, in addition to the tabulation of total population, data that could be used to “exclude from the apportionment base aliens who are not in a lawful immigration status.” In effect, the memorandum decouples the population tabulation from the apportionment base count. (A full explanation of the apportionment process and formula is included in the discussion of data processing below.)

Discussion

Decennial Operations: The operational design of the 2020 Census includes 34 distinct operations that work together as the census proceeds from frame development through collection of response data to the publishing and release of the data. The Census Bureau buckets these operations into six major lines of effort:

Address Canvassing. Address canvassing serves two purposes: establishing a complete and accurate address list and spatial database for enumeration and determining the type and address characteristics for each living quarter. It is conducted in-office using digital imaging, and then by field staff who visit areas for which in-office methods could not verify a complete and accurate address list. *Address canvassing operations are effectively complete.*

Motivating Response. In January, 2020, Census launched a \$500 million public awareness campaign. A large part of motivating people to respond is the Census paid media campaign, which is integrated with other parts of the outreach campaign. The Census Bureau contracted with a private firm to manage all of its media buying efforts. Currently, Census is running “It’s Not Too Late” advertising and focusing on regions with low self-response rates. Part of the supplemental funding request was an additional \$50 million for advertising and marketing. *Advertising and marketing is ongoing.*

Self-response. The 2020 Census relies primarily on self-response. About two-thirds of households will be counted this way. Invitations to participate in the 2020 Census are provided by letter, postcard, or questionnaire. This invitation has a unique ID associated with the housing unit and is delivered by the USPS. Residents are encouraged to complete their questionnaire on the internet. Residents also have an option to respond by phone or paper questionnaire. Residents who have not responded by a specific date are included in the Nonresponse Followup (NRFU) operation.

In areas where the majority of the housing units do not have either mail delivered to the physical location of the housing unit or the mail delivery information for the housing unit cannot be verified, the Census Bureau uses a different set of processes to ensure the questionnaires and information are delivered to the door to a housing unit by the enumerator. Residents who have not responded by phone, paper, or internet by a certain date are followed-up with as part of NRFU operations. *The self-response operation is ongoing.*

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Group Quarters Enumeration. Group quarters are places where people live or stay in a group living arrangement (e.g., dorms, nursing homes, prisons). This is not a typical household-type living arrangement, as the residents are usually not related to each other. Because group quarters are typically owned or managed by a third party, the Census uses a methodology in which it assists group quarters administrators in responding to the census on behalf of its residents. *Group quarters enumeration began on July 1, and is scheduled to be completed by September 3.*

Nonresponse Follow Up.

As of July 29, 2020, approximately 63% of households have responded to the Decennial Census through various means of self-response. The vast majority of remaining households will be counted by the Bureau's NRFU operations, which will send approximately 500,000 enumerators all across the country to collect responses from non-responding households. In 2010, 47 million interviews were conducted during NRFU, accounting for roughly one third of the total count.

The NRFU operation gathers information for identifying vacant and non-housing units (e.g., businesses), collecting information on household characteristics (e.g., rent/own, population count) and person characteristics (e.g., sex, race) of people in occupied housing units (production NRFU), verifying that non-ID¹ self-response addresses exist, and conducting quality control re-interviews.

The basic components of the NRFU operation include:

- Creating a workload consisting of all nonresponding households, field verification cases from non-ID processing, and recollect cases that were identified during quality assurance as needing follow up work.
- Administrative records (AdRec) modeling to identify potential vacant and non-housing units, to identify occupied housing units for which demographic information can be provided via administrative records, and to predict the best time to visit.
- Grouping multiunit buildings so an enumerator can conduct a Manager Visit to determine the status of each individual unit. The building manager is asked to identify vacant or non-housing units, and only the households that are identified as occupied, or that are left unidentified, are subject to additional visits.
- Creating of daily assignments of cases to be sent to enumerators.

The Census uses a phased contact strategy, and assigns cases depending on the phase of operations. Early on, enumerators are assigned cases to optimize the likelihood of completing the case while also reducing the travel time and distance. As operations progress, enumerators are assigned cases semi-permanently, and cases without sufficient data to support enumeration will be assigned daily until sufficient data are collected or the operation ends. Each case receives the following treatment:

¹ Non-ID refers to households that respond by confirming their address instead of the Census response ID number that is included in the Census mailings.

- Each case receives a set number of attempts, with the default being six. However, production NRFU cases with sufficient administrative data available receive only one attempt. Field verification cases receive one attempt. Manager visits receive two attempts. Production NRFU cases are subject to reopening for additional attempts in order to collect sufficient data to support apportionment.
- After each failed attempt, a notice is left for the household encouraging self-response. It is estimated that up to 10 percent of the NRFU workload ends up self-responding. After a notice is left, the case is placed on hold for a short time to allow time for a self-response before it is revisited. Cases attempted early in the NRFU operation are placed on hold for longer than cases attempted later in the NRFU operation.
- On the third failed attempt, a case becomes proxy-eligible. A proxy is a neighbor, landlord, real estate agent, or other knowledgeable person who can provide information about the unit and its residents.
- Contact with residents is not required for the field verification of non-ID households in the NRFU universe. If the enumerator finds the housing unit with the given address, the address is recorded and the case is closed.
- Enumerators are trained in and expected to follow social distancing protocols and all applicable state and local requirements with regard to health and safety.

Under the Bureau's revised public plan NRFU is currently scheduled to begin across the country on August 11, 2020, and last through October 31, 2020. Census began a "soft launch" of NRFU in six areas on July 11, and expanded the soft launch throughout the month. The Bureau often soft launches large-scale operations to ensure systems and procedures are ready to launch nationwide.

Under normal circumstances, NRFU is a ten-week process. To adhere to a condensed timeline consistent with delivery of apportionment counts by the statutory deadline, Census may need to execute NRFU in six to eight weeks. While the revised operational plan is still pending, the RMO expects that Census will increase and sustain a higher level of hiring than originally planned to put more enumerators in the field, working longer hours. They will likely be looking to utilize any flexibilities allowable under law to hire staff and incentivize more hours per week from existing staff (e.g., waiving overtime cap, bonuses, direct hire authority.)

Data Processing. There are two separate statutory data delivery requirements: apportionment data and redistricting data.

Apportionment. Apportionment is the process of determining the number of representatives to which each state is entitled in the House of Representatives. Per statute, by December 31st, 2020, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) must deliver the tabulation of total population, by state, to the President.

Data processing to generate apportionment data is more than simply tallying real-time responses and aggregating them into state-wide totals. The specific data processing activities conducted internally at the Census Bureau after data collection are:

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- Merging and standardizing the format of data received from different sources, including mail-in, phone, or internet self-responses; nonresponse followup information provided to an enumerator; and “special operations” such as group quarters enumeration. This includes clerical coding of write-in responses.
- De-duplicating data from households who may have inadvertently responded multiple times in order to avoid “double counting.” This includes reviewing instances where a household provided different information across multiple responses, and determining what information should be counted as part of the official record.
- Ensuring that responses from households that responded without the unique identifier or who responded from a previously unidentified address are assigned to the correct location.
- Performing statistical techniques to account for missing housing unit status and occupancy information. This is also known as imputation.
- Processing the counts for military and civilian personnel and their dependents living overseas as part of the Federally Affiliated Count Overseas operation.
- Conducting and documenting quality assurance to avoid errors in the data. This includes evaluating the data at multiple levels of geography against benchmark data to ensure demographic reasonableness of data.
- Incorporating new quality assurance processes to adjust for temporary geographic shifts due to the pandemic (such as students coming home early from college) and assure consistent residence criteria are correctly applied.
- Tabulating all of the above data and calculating population data to use as an input into the apportionment process. *This is potentially the point at which methodologies to address the Presidential Memorandum would be applied, to arrive at the apportionment count.*

One of the major constraints on data processing is that the majority of these activities must occur sequentially because of the data’s interdependencies. Assessing statistical validity, correcting discrepancies, and filling in missing data with administrative records and statistical methods such as imputation requires a static dataset. For example, collected responses must be validated to determine which households are still outstanding and can be enumerated with administrative records or other statistical methods.

Census has identified the following risks associated with condensing or removing parts of this process:

- Incorrect geographic placement of housing units or missing units that were added through peak field operations.
- Duplicative or conflicting data for certain households, including addressing fraud and misrepresentation.
- Unreliable characteristic data for redistricting files.
- Additional legal challenges of apportionment counts, redistricting results, or other data products as a result of diminished quality of decennial data.

The actual apportionment formula used to determine the distribution of Representatives is determined by law. The Constitution provides that each state will have at least one

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member in the House of Representatives. By law, the apportionment calculation divides the remaining 385 seats among the 50 states according to “the method of equal proportions.” Because the number of states cannot be evenly divided into the number of House seats, this method aims to create a fair distribution of the fractional remainders. An arithmetic description of the method of equal proportions is attached as Appendix 3.

In previous decades, the population tabulations have been equivalent to the apportionment base, and the Census Bureau has been the entity that computes the apportionment formula. Accordingly, Census has included the distribution of Representatives in the tables it delivers to the President. The apportionment data tables from the 2010 Decennial are attached as Appendix 4.

The policy set forth in the President’s July 21, 2020, memo dictates that the apportionment base will exclude residents who are not in a lawful immigration status. As referenced above, this decouples the population tabulation from the apportionment base count. While the Census Bureau is still working to determine how it will effectuate this order, it will likely apply statistical methods using administrative data provided to the Bureau in compliance with EO 13880. At this time, Census has not specified whether it will submit the full tabulation and the methodology for complying with the Presidential Memoranda, or if it will submit a tabulation that already reflects the removal of residents who are not in a lawful immigration status.

Following the Department of Commerce’s submission of the count to the President, and within one week of the opening of the next session of the Congress, the President must send Congress a statement showing the whole number of persons in each State and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled under an apportionment. Within 15 days of receiving the apportionment data, the Clerk of the House must inform each state governor of the number of representatives to which each state is entitled. In previous decades, this information has not changed between being sent to the President, reported to congress, and reported to the states.

Redistricting. Redistricting is a separate process from apportionment. Its purpose is to allow for revising the geographic boundaries of areas from which people elect representatives to the U.S. House of Representatives, a state legislature, a county or city council, a school board, etc. The Census Bureau is required to make special preparations to provide the redistricting data needed by the states, and within a year following the census date, the Census Bureau must send that redistricting data to the governor and legislative leadership in each state. Since 1980, the Census Bureau has met these requirements through its Redistricting Data Program. The program gives states the opportunity to specify ahead of time the small geographic areas for which they want to receive population totals for the purpose of redistricting. Officials can receive data for voting districts (e.g., election precincts, wards) and state house/senate districts, as well as standard census geographic areas such as counties, cities, and census tracts. The Census Bureau only provides the data on which redistricting is based. The procedures for redistricting are generally governed by state laws. State redistricting

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practices vary widely regarding the methods used for drawing districts, timeline for redistricting, and which actors carry them out.

Redistricting data provides more detail than apportionment data, which is at the state-level. Furthermore, the apportionment process informs redistricting, not the other way around. For some states, redistricting following an apportionment may be necessary to account for House seats gained or lost based on the most recent census population count. The actual redistricting files for each state depend on the small geographic areas designated by the states. While the law only requires Census to provide the population totals, additional data items are typically included (e.g., summaries of major race groups).

Additional Details:

The original Census operational timeline, showing all the major milestones and operations is attached as Appendix 5.

A full description of the COVID-19 operational adjustments announced by Census in April is attached as Appendix 6.

Funding:

Operational Expenses. Decennial program requirements for the year of peak operations is \$6.3 billion. However, through June, the latest data available, actual FY20 obligations are trailing planned obligations by \$3.6 billion. This is largely attributable to operational delays, not cost savings. In order to readjust the operational plan to meet the statutory deadlines, Census will need to consider a number of operational adjustments. Commerce has stated that it will present a revised operational plan on August 3, and the RMO anticipates that the main cost drivers will include:

- Increased hiring for enumerator staff to sustain maximum field capacity and shorten field operations.
- Monetary incentives, including bonuses and rate increases, for field staff to increase the number of hours worked. Almost all of these positions are part-time positions and each enumerator will be using a Census Bureau device to conduct the enumeration. The goal will be to increase the number of hours each device is in the field, collecting responses.
- Increased advertising to inform the public of the new deadline to self-respond to the census.
- Proposals to enhance data processing through increased staffing or contractors.
- Savings from the original plan may be realized from the amounts allocated for temporary worker leave (see below).

A briefing deck on operational timelines and budget snapshot included as Appendix 7.

Contingency. In the years leading up to the Census, Congress provided considerable excess funding, creating a contingency to address unforeseen events during Decennial operations. At the beginning of March, Census had approximately \$2 billion in contingency balances, and has allocated \$1.5 billion in response to COVID-19. This leaves an available balance of \$487 million in contingency that can be used to execute Decennial operations.

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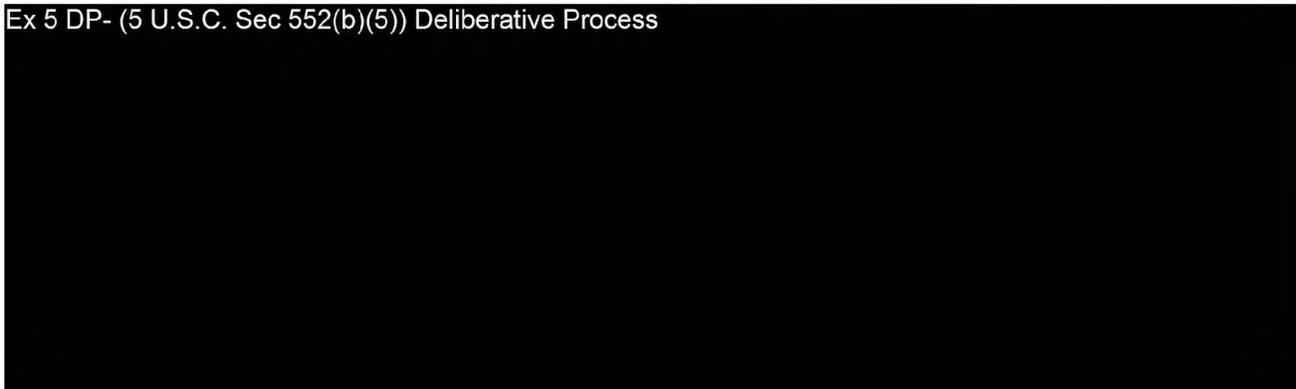
2020 Decennial Balances	
Contingency Balance as of March 2020	2,030
Expenses Realized through 7/24	(977)
Contract Extensions and IT Infrastructure.....	(320)
Office Staff Extensions for 3 Month Delay.....	(203)
Additional Advertising and Marketing.....	(140)
COVID Pay for Temp Workers.....	(120)
Additional Enumerator Devices.....	(80)
Ensuring Operational Continuity.....	(66)
PPP for Census Staff.....	(26)
Field Office Leases and Infrastructure.....	(21)
Balances as of 7/24	1,053
Estimated Additional Costs	(566)
Temporary Worker Leave*.....	(450)
Office Staff Extensions for 3 Month Delay.....	(60)
Field Office Leases and Infrastructure.....	(29)
Additional Advertising and Marketing.....	(17)
Ensuring Operational Continuity.....	(11)
Remaining Contingency Balances as of 7/24	487

*This amount reflects the full cost of the Bureau's alternative administrative leave policy pursuant to the OMB-approved waiver from the requirements of providing 10-weeks of administrative leave under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act. The actual cost will likely be considerably lower.

Supplemental Request. On July 18, OMB submitted a supplemental request for \$1.0 billion to allow Census to meet the statutory deadline. This request included:

- \$400 million to increase and maintain hiring;
- \$100 million to encourage field staff to increase the number of hours worked ;
- \$448 million to restore the Bureau’s contingency balance for field operations and data processing; and
- \$50 million for additional advertising to encourage self-response during field operations.
- \$2 million for the Dept. of Commerce Office of Inspector General

Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process



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Legislative action: Prior to OMB's request for supplemental funds, the Heroes Act passed by the House with \$410 million in supplemental funding for the Census Bureau and provided a delay in the statutory deadlines. Subsequent to OMB's supplemental request, the HEALS Act passed by the Senate included \$448 million for the Census Bureau but did not include language related to the statutory deadlines.

Stakeholder reactions: During a House Oversight hearing on July 29, 2020, Democratic members of Congress criticized what they characterized as Administration support of a delayed timeline and an apparent reversal, questioning whether it was motivated by the desire to implement the Presidential Memoranda at the expense of producing high-quality Decennial Census data. The major lines of debate centered on:

- Impact of the Presidential Memoranda on federal funding
 - *Majority* – Using the PM's methodology for apportionment will impact the disbursement of Federal funds, as well as funding decisions by states and localities because the count may be less accurate because it may increase nonresponse.
 - *Minority* – The PM will only impact the apportionment of Congressional seats in the House of Representatives and votes in the Electoral College. Census will still count every resident as required by law, and those counts will be available to allocate Federal funding, and for states and localities to make their funding decisions.
- The constitutionality of the Presidential Memoranda
 - *Majority* – Citing the Supreme Court's ruling against the inclusion of the

[APG]

citizenship question on the decennial questionnaire, multiple members of the majority declared that the PM was unconstitutional, or likely unconstitutional.²

- *Minority* – Members and the constitutional law witness for the Minority argued that the President was within his constitutional rights by issuing the PM and stated that it was necessary to prevent the dilution of the votes of U.S. citizens through redistricting.
- *Revised Timeline*
 - Only Representative Gomez (D-CA) directly asked the Census Director whether the Administration no longer supported the request for a statutory delay. The Census Director did not provide a direct answer, only saying that they were assessing various options and working to get the Census done as quickly as possible.

Next Steps

The Dept. of Commerce and the Census Bureau will present a proposed revised operational plan on August 3 consistent with delivering the apportionment count to the President by the current statutory deadline, December 31, 2020. This meeting will kick off a number of near-term action items:

- Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process

-
-
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-
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² Multiple states and non-governmental groups have filed suit against the Administration over the Presidential Memoranda. These cases are pending.

[APG]

FW: Edit to the Director Information Memo - Decennial Census

From: "Reeves, Nicole E. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>
To: "Renier, Jessica J. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Date: Fri, 31 Jul 2020 09:01:16 -0400
Attachments: Director Information Memo - Decennial Census - Draft for PAD.docx (59.04 kB)

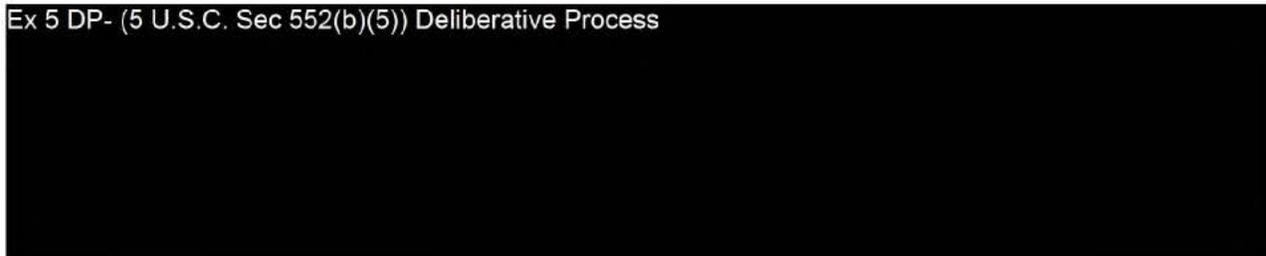
Jess,

When you get back from PADs/DADs lets go through which memos need to be in the book by 12 today so I can coordinate with the team for your review!

From: Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Sent: Thursday, July 30, 2020 7:41 PM
To: Reeves, Nicole E. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>
Cc: Enger, Michelle A. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))> Turner, Austin F. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>
Subject: Edit to the Director Information Memo - Decennial Census

Hi Nikki,

Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process



Peter Hoy
OMB Commerce Branch
Ex 6 - (5

RE: FOR REVIEW- Draft Director Dillingham Statement

From: "Renier, Jessica J. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
To: Ali Mohammad Ahmad (CENSUS/ADCOM FED) <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec > "Burris, Meghan (Federal)" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. >
Cc: "Jennings, Chase W. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))> "Kan, Derek T. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec > "Semmel, Rachel K. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))> "Walsh, Michael (Federal)" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. >
Date: Mon, 03 Aug 2020 19:55:36 -0400
Attachments: FOR CLEARANCE- Dillingham Statement w Edits Comments - Census Bureau Responses v 3.docx (35.82 kB)

Ali –

Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process

Best,
Jessica

Jessica Renier
Associate Director for Housing, Treasury, and Commerce
Office of Management and Budget
O: Ex 6 - (5 >
M: Ex 6 - (5 >

From: Ali Mohammad Ahmad (CENSUS/ADCOM FED) <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec >
Sent: Monday, August 3, 2020 6:32 PM
To: Burris, Meghan (Federal) <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. > Renier, Jessica J. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Cc: Jennings, Chase W. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))> Kan, Derek T. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))> Semmel, Rachel K. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))> Walsh, Michael (Federal) <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. >
Subject: Re: FOR REVIEW- Draft Director Dillingham Statement

Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process

Ali Ahmad, Associate Director

Communications Directorate
U.S. Census Bureau
O: 301-763-8789 | M: Ex 6 - (5
Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec
[census.gov](https://www.census.gov) | [@uscensusbureau](https://twitter.com/uscensusbureau)

From: Ali Mohammad Ahmad (CENSUS/ADCOM FED) <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec
Sent: Monday, August 3, 2020 6:24 PM
To: Burris, Meghan (Federal) <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Renier, Jessica J. EOP/OMB
<Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)
Cc: Jennings, Chase W. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6)) Kan, Derek T. EOP/OMB
<Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b) Semmel, Rachel K. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))
Walsh, Michael (Federal) <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C.
Subject: Re: FOR REVIEW- Draft Director Dillingham Statement

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Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec
[census.gov](https://www.census.gov) | [@uscensusbureau](https://twitter.com/uscensusbureau)

From: Burris, Meghan (Federal) <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C.
Sent: Monday, August 3, 2020 5:50 PM
To: Renier, Jessica J. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)
Cc: Jennings, Chase W. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6)) Kan, Derek T. EOP/OMB
<Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b) Semmel, Rachel K. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))
Walsh, Michael (Federal) <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Ali Mohammad Ahmad (CENSUS/ADCOM FED)
<Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec
Subject: Re: FOR REVIEW- Draft Director Dillingham Statement

Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process

FW: Message from "RNP583879230C28"

From: "Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
To: "Leslie, Kerrie L. EOP/OMB" <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Date: Tue, 04 Aug 2020 14:38:39 -0400
Attachments: 20200804113916171.pdf (1.98 MB)

FYI, attached is a copy of the briefing deck describing the Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5))
Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process. This was shared with our PAD in yesterday's meeting.

-----Original Message-----

From: Reeves, Nicole E. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>
Sent: Tuesday, August 4, 2020 11:33 AM
To: Enger, Michelle A. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))> Turner, Austin F. EOP/OMB
<Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))> Hoy, Peter G. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b))>
Subject: FW: Message from "RNP583879230C28"

Copy of the Operational and Processing Options to Meet Statutory Date of December 31, 2020 for Apportionment.

-----Original Message-----

From: Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6)) <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>
Sent: Tuesday, August 4, 2020 11:39 AM
To: Reeves, Nicole E. EOP/OMB <Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))>
Subject: Message from "RNP583879230C28"

This E-mail was sent from "RNP583879230C28" (IM C4500).

Scan Date: 08.04.2020 11:39:16 (-0400)

Queries to: Ex 6 - (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(6))

Operational and Processing Options to Meet Statutory Date of December 31, 2020 for Apportionment

August 3, 2020

Pre-decisional - Internal Use Only - Not for Public Distribution

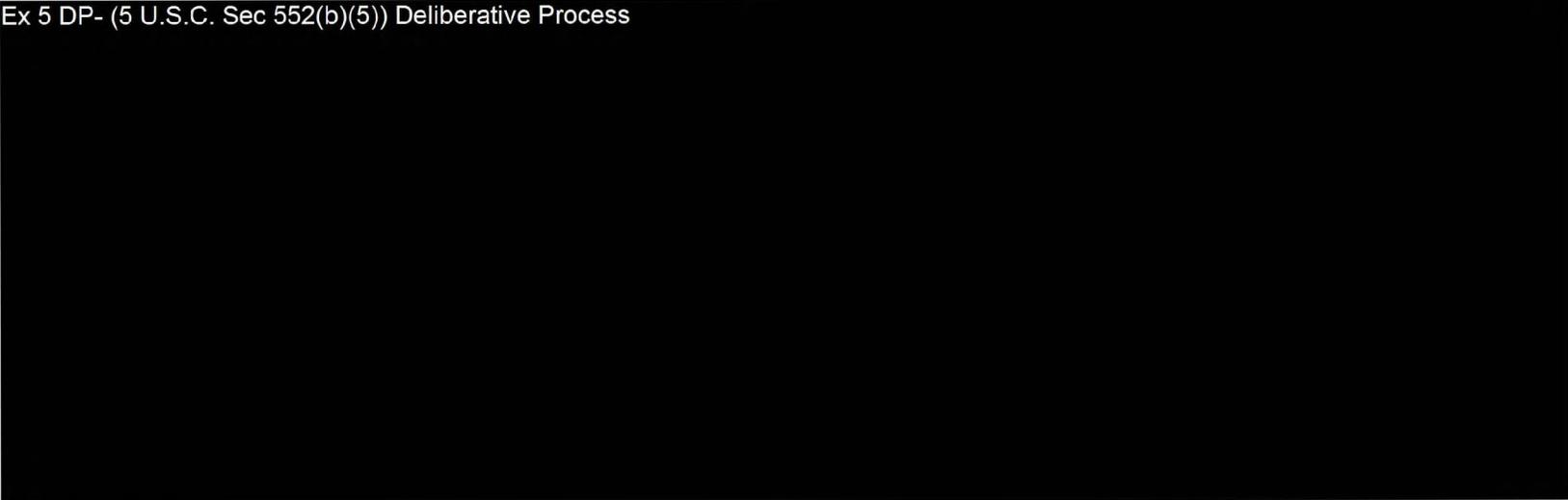
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United States
Census
2020

Bottom Line Up Front

Objective: We have developed this plan in response to your request to provide an apportionment count by the statutory deadline of December 31, 2020.

Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process



Nonresponse Followup Operational Options

Early Start of Nonresponse Followup Operations

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

6 Cycle 1b ACOs began operations on July 23

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 last week, July 31
- 24 ACOs – Started today, August 3

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

- 53 ACOs – Will start August 3 – 7
- 109 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.

a couple may be able to go sooner

Increased Replacement Training for Enumerators

Replacement Training Options

Potential Efficiency Gain / Applicable Costs to Implement

Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process

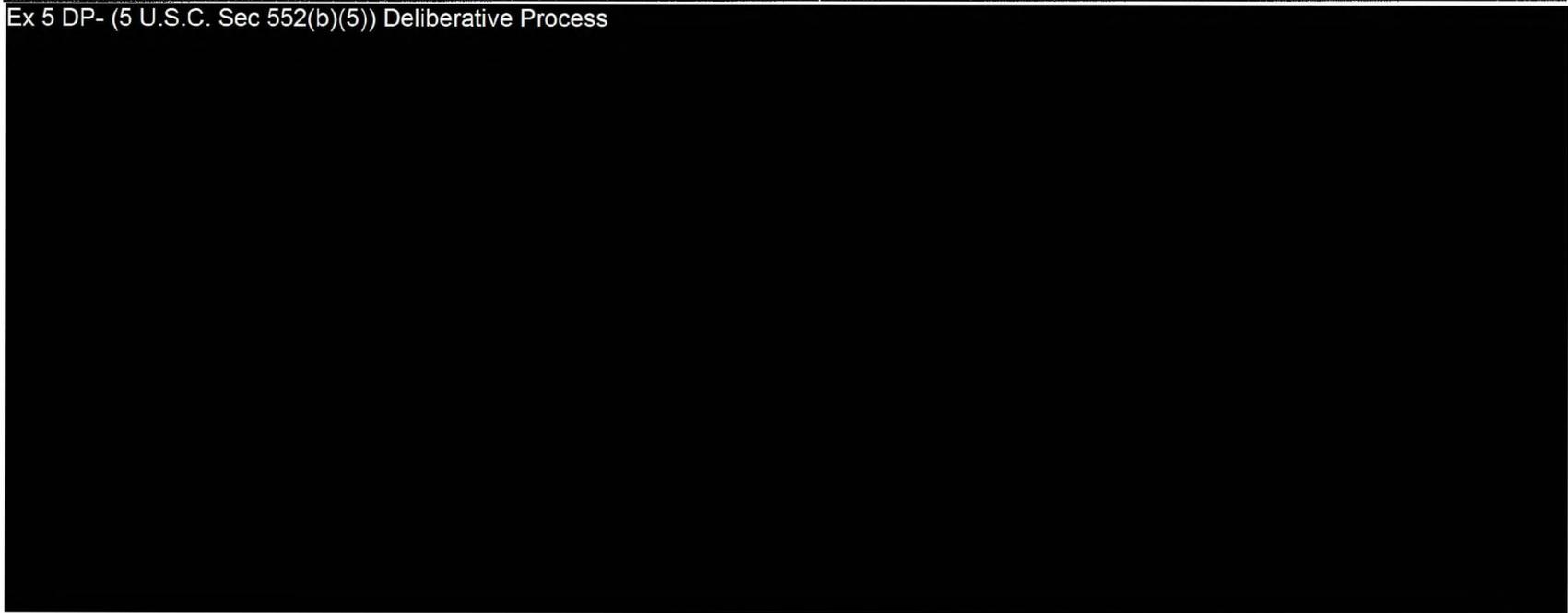


Bonuses for Increased Work

Pay Bonus Options

Potential Efficiency Gain / Applicable Costs to Implement

Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process



Outreach Methods to Expand Reach to Underperforming Areas

Options

Potential Efficiency Gain / Applicable Costs to Implement

Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process

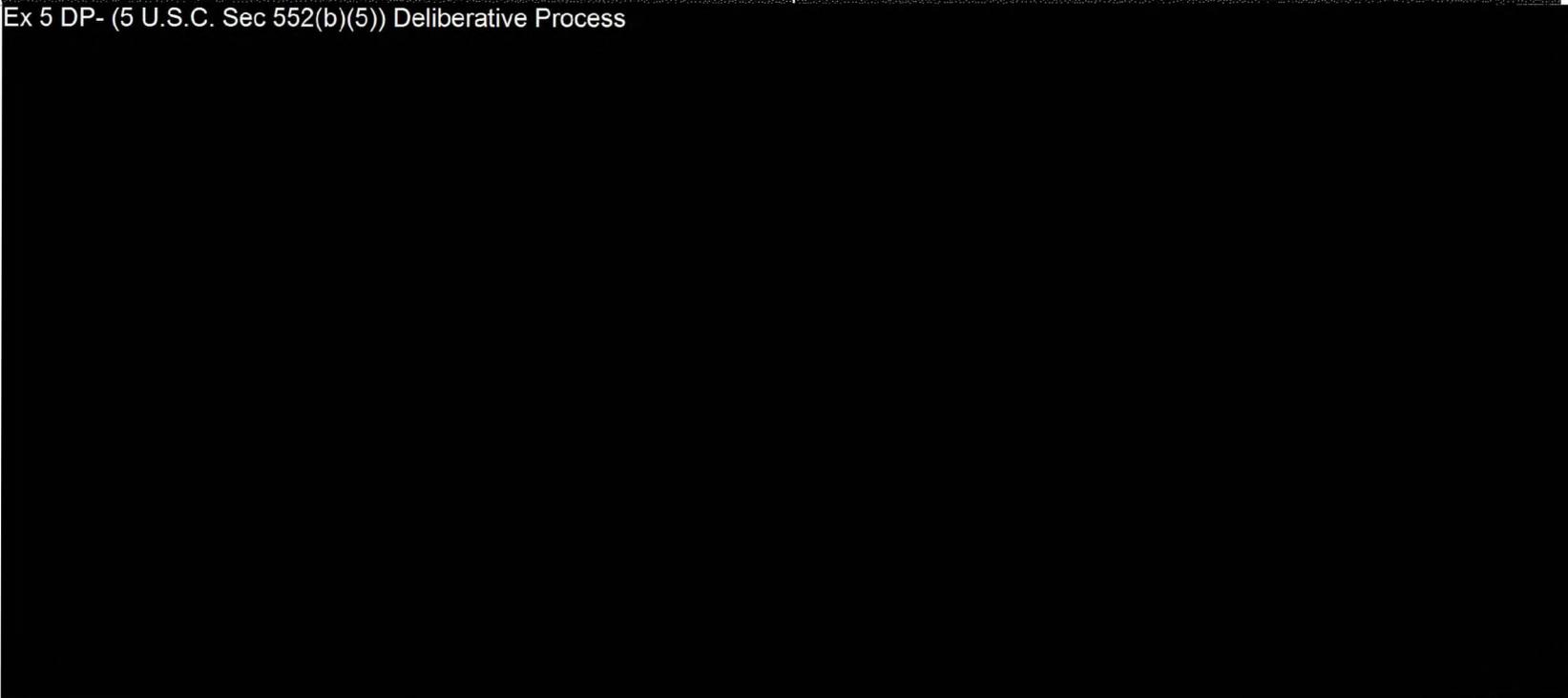


Adjustments to NRFU Contact Strategy

NRFU Adjustment Options

Potential Efficiency Gain / Applicable Costs to Implement

Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process



Implement Additional Administrative Record Options

Administrative Records Options	Potential Efficiency Gain / Applicable Costs to Implement
Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process	



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2020

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 will reduce accuracy.

— maybe happen after 4/1, stop working in parallel

Compressing Backend Processing

Adjusted Activity

Impact and Risks

Finalize Master Address File (MAF) updates from remaining field operations by 9/4/20

We do not anticipate that the resulting number of updates not included will be highly significant. However, increases risk of inaccuracy.

Address updates from continued field work after 9/4/20 will not be applied to the MAF

Eliminate the step that includes Decennial Statistical Studies Division (DSSD) review of the MAF extract

Risk of missing and therefore propagating errors, however the MAF is the most accurate ever.

Lock Geographic processing on 9/25/20 and deliver the final 2020 Census address universe by 10/14/20

Reduces a 35 day processing duration to 19 days.

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.

this is optics, not statistics, second bite at apple

Compressing Backend Processing - Continued

Adjusted Activity	Impact and Risks
<p>Create a separate processing stream for the Enumeration of Transitory Locations (ETL) and Service Based Enumeration (SBE) operations that follows the Federally Affiliated Count Overseas (FACO) processing approach. This will enable adding ETL and SBE population counts state-by-state significantly later in the Census Unedited File (CUF) production process.</p>	<p>This file needs to be delivered to POP by the time the CUF – the basis for the apportionment delivery – review is scheduled to be complete, by December 18. Additionally, ETL permits the reporting of a Usual Home Elsewhere (UHE), which will not be able to be processed with this new approach.</p> <p>The CUF will have to be re-run prior to the processing of the Census Edited File (CEF) in order to add in the SBE/ETL population for the Public Law 94-171 Redistricting file. The Apportionment Team will need to change its processing plans and conduct testing to ensure the proper integration of ETL/SBE state counts.</p>
<p>Compress POP division and DSSD review and processing times</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Compress time for creating/verifying apportionment data and preparation of transmittal package for DOC</p>	<p>A compressed review period creates risk for errors being present in the data.</p>

optics. Feel math is better, tech is better, this is still pretty uncertain & we need to work this out.

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.

Ex 5 DP- (5 U.S.C. Sec 552(b)(5)) Deliberative Process



Questions?

Rosen Calls on the Census Bureau to Ensure a Fair Count, Accurate Apportionment of Congressional Representation in the 2020 Census

From: Press (Rosen) <00000153ac10c79a-dmarc-request@lists.senate.gov>
To: nat_press@lists.senate.gov
Date: Tue, 15 Sep 2020 15:03:19 -0400



For Immediate Release

Tuesday, September 15, 2020

Contact: Press@Rosen.Senate.gov

Rosen Calls on the Census Bureau to Ensure a Fair Count, Accurate Apportionment of Congressional Representation in the 2020 Census

Senators: From the time of our founding, the Constitution established a democracy premised on the idea that all persons—no matter where they are from, regardless of whether they can vote—deserve representation in our government.

WASHINGTON, D.C. – U.S. Senator Jacky Rosen (D-NV) joined Senator Brian Schatz (D-HI) and Senate colleagues in a letter to U.S. Census Bureau Director Dr. Steven Dillingham calling on the Bureau to provide more details on how it plans to use data from the 2020 Census to apportion congressional representation. The oversight letter asks the Bureau to address concerns over limitations on in-person counting in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as multiple attempts by President Trump to interfere with the census for political purposes.

“We write to raise concerns about the data and methodologies that the Census Bureau will use to develop apportionment counts for each of the states. With the president’s unconstitutional memorandum excluding undocumented people from apportionment, coupled with your agency’s decision to end the 2020 Census count one month early, we also raise serious concerns about a fair and accurate distribution of congressional representation—a fundamental and crucial aspect of our constitutional democracy,” **wrote the Senators.**

“The resulting reapportionment report submitted to the U.S. House of Representatives by the president will be an inaccurate, arbitrary, and unconstitutional distribution of congressional seats across the country,” **the Senators continued.**

The full text of the letter can be found [here](#) and below:

Dear Director Dillingham:

We write to raise concerns about the data and methodologies that the Census Bureau will use to develop apportionment counts for each of the states. With the president's unconstitutional memorandum excluding undocumented people from apportionment, coupled with your agency's decision to end the 2020 Census count one month early, we also raise serious concerns about a fair and accurate distribution of congressional representation—a fundamental and crucial aspect of our constitutional democracy.

From the time of our founding, the Constitution established a democracy premised on the idea that all persons—no matter where they are from, regardless of whether they can vote—deserve representation in our government. To ensure representation for all, the Constitution, through both Article I, Section 2 and the Fourteenth Amendment, explicitly requires the federal government to accurately conduct an “actual Enumeration” of the people. The Fourteenth Amendment places a clear duty on the federal government to count the “whole number of persons in each State.” In other words, the federal government must count all people living in the United States, whether they are citizens or non-citizens, whether they were born in the United States or in a distant part of the world, whether they are living here in accordance with our laws or not.

Furthermore, the framers of the Fourteenth Amendment considered immigrants, undocumented or otherwise, as people entitled to equal representation, insisting that the “whole immigrant population should be numbered with the people and counted as part of them.” The Supreme Court has affirmed this constitutional understanding, emphasizing that “the Framers chose to use population . . . as the basis for representation,” and that “representatives serve all residents, not just those eligible or registered to vote.”

Following the Supreme Court's ruling to block this administration's attempt to add a citizenship question to the 2020 Census, the president issued an executive order directing Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross to collect citizenship information from other governmental sources. Per this directive, the Census Bureau has amassed a collection of administrative records from various sources—some from existing agreements with federal, state, and local agencies, and others from newly established partnerships.

However, the collection of citizenship information is not uniform across the country. This raises the prospect that the Census Bureau will have incomplete information as to the citizenship status of all persons residing in the country. For example, some federal agencies have agreed to share citizenship information with

the Census Bureau. However, a person's immigration status can change over time. The administrative data on a person is only as good as the moment when the agency interacts with that person. For example, a person who entered the country without documentation may have received Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals protection, or may have started a path to citizenship by serving in the military, or may have been granted asylum protection. Depending on when a person interacts with an agency, their status may be very different from what it is currently.

At the same time, not every state is sharing citizenship data. States such as Iowa, Nebraska, South Carolina and South Dakota agreed to share driver's license and state identification card information. But states like Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and Illinois denied the Census Bureau's request to share information. Furthermore, state administrative data on citizenship can be unreliable and inaccurate. As a result, your agency will have arbitrarily collected information based on state officials who decide to share or not information about their citizens, some of which will contain citizenship information, and some will not.

This arbitrary collection of citizenship information implicates the president's unconstitutional attempt to exclude undocumented people from fair representation in the Congress. Apportionment is a geographic division of congressional seats. If only certain states are sharing citizenship information—and the data shared is itself unreliable or inaccurate—and federal data sets do not capture all persons in the country, then the data available to the Census Bureau for apportionment tabulation will be incomplete and run afoul of the Constitution. The resulting reapportionment report submitted to the U.S. House of Representatives by the president will be an inaccurate, arbitrary, and unconstitutional distribution of congressional seats across the country, based on states that either had or did not have citizenship information for selected portions of their population. An arbitrary collection of data will produce a bad output based on that data—garbage in, garbage out.

In addition, the Census Act prohibits the Census Bureau from using sampling methods to determine apportionment. In 1999, the U.S. Supreme Court rejected the Census Bureau's proposed uses of statistical sampling to calculate the population for purposes of congressional apportionment following the 2000 decennial census. A similar effort by the agency to use statistical sampling to determine the numbers of undocumented people in each state should be rejected by the courts.

These problems are further exacerbated by the agency's decision to end self-

response and non-response follow up operations a month early—from October 31 to September 30. The shortened schedule risks the accuracy of the Census Bureau’s data products, including the apportionment tabulation, and raises risks that errors will neither be found nor fixed. A federal judge recently issued a temporary restraining order to stop the Census Bureau from winding down or altering 2020 Census field operations until a September 17 hearing. Furthermore, the administration’s refusal to include statutory deadline extensions in their negotiations with congressional leaders on coronavirus relief legislation, raise questions about their commitment to addressing these concerns.

To address some of these concerns, we ask that you provide answers to the following questions:

- In implementing Executive Order 13880, can the Census Bureau collect administrative record data uniformly and universally across the country? If so, how?*
- What are the models and methodologies that the Census Bureau is currently developing and studying to tabulate apportionment? Does the agency have enough time to study, test, and implement these apportionment models and methodologies prior to the December 31, 2020 deadline? How will these models and methodologies comply with the Census Act’s prohibition on the use of statistical sampling for apportionment purposes?*
- An agency document on 2020 Census operations and data processing notes that “A compressed review period creates risk for serious errors not being discovered in the data – thereby significantly decreasing data quality.” The document also notes that “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.” How will the Census Bureau ensure that its apportionment tabulation does not contain significant errors?*
- As the Census Bureau implements the president’s July 21, 2020, memorandum, how will you ensure that the apportionment tabulation is developed in a way that is not arbitrary when the agency uses administrative data collected through agreements with other federal, state, and local agencies that is not uniformly shared and may contain errors and inaccuracies?*
- To what degree of confidence can the Census Bureau assure the public that its apportionment tabulation is not arbitrary, does not contain significant errors, and is a fair and representative distribution of congressional seats? What is the basis for the agency’s confidence, considering many of the*

quality assurance processes that will be side-stepped or completed hastily under the condensed timeframe?

These questions raise serious concerns about one of the most fundamental constitutional activities: the apportionment of congressional representation. With the end of the 2020 Census and the apportionment deadline fast approaching, we request your written response by September 24, 2020. Thank you for your attention to our request.

Sincerely,

###

Follow Senator Jacky Rosen online:

Twitter: [@SenJackyRosen](#)

Facebook: [Senator Jacky Rosen](#)

Instagram: [@SenJackyRosen](#)

LINK: <https://www.rosen.senate.gov/rosen-calls-census-bureau-ensure-fair-count-accurate-apportionment-congressional-representation>

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