

United States District Court
Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.,
Plaintiffs,

v.

WILBUR ROSS, et al.,
Defendants.

CITY OF SAN JOSE, et al.,
Plaintiffs,

v.

WILBUR ROSS, et al.,
Defendants.

Case Nos. 18-cv-01865-RS;
18-cv-2279-RS

**ORDER DENYING MOTIONS TO
DISMISS**

I. INTRODUCTION

This action arises out of a decision by the U.S. Census Bureau, a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, to include a question regarding citizenship status on the 2020 decennial census questionnaire. The census surveys the number of persons in each household and in so doing, collects certain demographic information about those persons. While questions relating to

1 citizenship have historically been part of the census process, not since 1950 has the decennial
 2 census asked whether each respondent is a citizen of the United States. Plaintiffs in these two
 3 related cases contend the decision to deviate from modern practice violates both the Constitution
 4 and the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”). Plaintiffs in 18-cv-1865 are the State of
 5 California, by and through Attorney General Xavier Becerra, County of Los Angeles, City of Los
 6 Angeles, City of Fremont, City of Long Beach, City of Oakland, City of Stockton, and Los
 7 Angeles Unified School District.¹ Plaintiffs in 18-cv-2279 are City of San Jose and Black Alliance
 8 for Just Immigration (“BAJI”). Plaintiffs in each of the complaints in general contend that the
 9 inclusion of a citizenship question operates by design to depress an accurate count of certain
 10 immigrant communities residing in the United States. Defendants in both matters are Wilbur Ross,
 11 in his official capacity as Secretary of the U.S. Department of Commerce; the U.S. Department of
 12 Commerce; Ron Jarmin, in his official capacity as Acting Director of the U.S. Census Bureau; and
 13 the U.S. Census Bureau.

14 Defendants move to dismiss all claims asserted against them. For the reasons set forth
 15 below, the motions to dismiss are denied in their entirety. First, plaintiffs have standing to
 16 challenge the decision by Secretary Ross to add a citizenship question to the 2020 Census. Second,
 17 that decision is not insulated from judicial review as defendants insist. Third, assuming, as is
 18 required at the pleading stage, that all facts asserted in the operative complaints are true, plaintiffs
 19 have stated claims for relief under both the Enumeration Clause of the Constitution and the APA.²

20
 21 ¹ The Los Angeles Unified School District (“LAUSD”) filed a motion to intervene in this case on
 22 the side of plaintiffs. As LAUSD states valid grounds for intervention, and defendants do not
 23 oppose, the motion is granted. All arguments asserted by defendants against plaintiffs in this
 24 action are taken to be asserted equally against LAUSD.

25 ² Plaintiffs in 18-cv-2279 set out two separately articulated constitutional claims, one for violation
 26 of the Constitution’s “‘Actual Enumeration’ Mandate; U.S. Const., art. I § 2, cl. 3,” and one for
 27 violation of the “Apportionment Clause; U.S. Const., amend. XIV § 2.” At oral argument, San
 28 Jose/BAJI plaintiffs took the position that the latter claim could survive independently of the
 former. While plaintiffs here allege a violation of the constitutional mandate to count the
 population, in part because of its projected effect on apportionment, they do not allege a defect in
 the method of apportioning representatives itself. *C.f. Dep’t of Commerce v. Montana*, 503 U.S.
 442 (1992) (challenging the “method of equal proportions” that translates census data into a
 determination of how many representatives each state is accorded). Therefore, the constitutional

II. BACKGROUND³

The U.S. Constitution provides for an “actual Enumeration” of the population once every decade to count “the whole number of persons” in each state. U.S. Const. Art. I, § 2, cl. 3, and Amend. XIV, § 2. All residents of a state are to be counted, regardless of citizenship status. *Fed’n for Am. Immigration Reform (FAIR) v. Klutznick*, 486 F. Supp. 564, 567 (D.D.C. 1980). The purpose of the “actual Enumeration” is to guide the apportionment of congressional seats among the states based on their respective populations. Art. 1, § 2, cl.3. The federal government also relies on census data to determine how to distribute billions of dollars in funding each year, including funds for Medicaid, Medicare Part B, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (“SNAP”), the State Children’s Health Insurance Program (“S-CHIP”), and the Highway Planning and Construction Program. State of California’s First Amended Complaint (“FAC”) ¶ 7; City of San Jose’s Complaint (“San Jose Compl.”) ¶¶ 33, 85.

Under the Census Act, 13 U.S.C. §§ 1 *et seq.* (the “Act”), Congress delegated its constitutional duty to conduct the decennial census to the Secretary of Commerce and the U.S. Census Bureau, a federal statistical agency within the Department of Commerce. 13 U.S.C. §§ 2, 4, 141(a). Under section 141(f), the Commerce Secretary must submit to Congress a final list of subjects to be covered in the census questionnaire at least three years before the census date, and must submit a final list of specific questions two years before the census date. 13 U.S.C. §§ 141(f)(1)-(2). Once these reports are submitted, the Secretary has limited discretion to alter their content and may do so only if “new circumstances exist which necessitate that the subjects, types

claims rise and fall together and defendants’ motion to dismiss is deemed to be directed at both claims.

³ Unless otherwise noted, this synopsis is based on facts drawn from the operative complaints, which must be taken as true for purposes of a 12(b)(6) motion. Because defendants’ 12(b)(1) motion is framed as a facial rather than factual attack upon plaintiffs’ claim to federal subject matter jurisdiction, the Court “must accept as true the allegations of the complaint.” *U.S. ex. rel. Lujan v. Hughes Aircraft Co.*, 243 F.3d 1181, 1189 (9th Cir. 2001).

1 of information, or questions contained in reports so submitted be modified.” 13 U.S.C. § 141(f)(3).

2 Several federal laws govern the specific manner in which the census is to be developed and
 3 conducted. For example, the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (“PRA”) directs the Office of
 4 Management and Budget (“OMB”) to issue “[g]overnment-wide policies, principles, standards,
 5 and guidelines” governing “statistical collection procedures and methods” which the Bureau is
 6 required to follow. *See id.* §§ 3504(e)(3)(A), 3506(e)(4); 5 C.F.R. § 1320.18(c). The Information
 7 Quality Act and OMB-issued Statistical Policy Directives set standards for survey content
 8 development that guide the Bureau’s activities. San Jose Compl. ¶¶ 39, 40. The Bureau itself has
 9 issued Statistical Quality Standards applicable to “all information products released by the Bureau
 10 and the activities that generate those products”—including the decennial census. San Jose Compl.
 11 ¶ 39. These standards call for rigorous pretesting requirements to identify problems and refine data
 12 collection instruments before implementation. *Id.*

13 The development process of each decennial census takes several years, a period during
 14 which the Bureau conducts tests regarding the content, specific language, order, and layout of the
 15 census questionnaire to improve the accuracy of the enumeration. San Jose Compl. ¶ 39. None of
 16 the tests conducted in preparation for the 2020 Census included a citizenship question or gathered
 17 data on the impact of a citizenship question. *Id.* ¶¶ 43, 47-48; FAC ¶ 38. The March 2017 report
 18 submitted by defendants to Congress set out a list of planned subjects for the 2020 Census but did
 19 not include citizenship among the topics. San Jose Compl. ¶¶ 5, 37.

20 On December 12, 2017, DOJ submitted a letter to the Census Bureau “formally
 21 request[ing] that the Census Bureau reinstate on the 2020 Census questionnaire a question
 22 regarding citizenship.” Letter from Arthur Gary, General Counsel, DOJ, to Ron Jarmin (Dec. 12,
 23 2017) (“DOJ Letter”); *see* Administrative Record (“A.R.”) at 663. DOJ stated the data was
 24 “critical” to the agency’s ability to enforce the requirements of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act
 25 (“VRA”), now codified at 52 U.S.C. § 10301. A.R. at 663. According to the DOJ, census-block-
 26 level data collected through the decennial census questionnaire would be more useful to the
 27 enforcement of the VRA than the census-block-group level data currently available through the

1 American Community Survey (“ACS”), which is sent yearly to a sample of the population—about
2 one in 38 households. *Id.* at 663-64.

3 On March 26, 2018, Secretary Ross issued a memorandum announcing the inclusion of a
4 citizenship question on the 2020 Census questionnaire. Memorandum to Karen Dunn Kelley,
5 Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, from the Sec’y of Commerce on Reinstatement of a
6 Citizenship Question on the 2020 Decennial Census Questionnaire at 1 (Mar. 26, 2018), FAC ¶ 4;
7 A.R. at 1313. The Secretary’s stated justification was that the information was needed to provide
8 DOJ with census-block-level data to assist in enforcing the VRA. A.R. at 1313. Based on a
9 purported review of the Bureau’s history of collecting citizenship information on the decennial
10 census, the Secretary concluded that “the citizenship question has been well tested.” *Id.* at 1314.

11 At the Secretary’s request, the Census Bureau presented three alternatives for providing the
12 data requested by DOJ: Option A called for continuing the status quo and providing DOJ with
13 ACS citizenship data at the census-block-group level instead of the block level requested by DOJ;
14 Option B provided for the placement of the ACS citizenship question on the decennial census; and
15 Option C involved obtaining the requested information from existing federal administrative-record
16 data. A.R. 1314-16. In his decision memo, the Secretary elected not to pursue Option A, as it
17 would not provide data at the level requested by DOJ, even using sophisticated modeling methods.
18 *Id.* at 1314-15. Instead, the Secretary chose to implement a fourth option, as a combination of
19 Options B and C. *Id.* at 1316. Under this Option D, a citizenship question would be reinstated on
20 the decennial census, while the Census Bureau enhanced its administrative record data sets,
21 protocols, and statistical models to maximize its ability to match the decennial census responses to
22 administrative records. *Id.* at 1316. This methodology would, the Secretary opined, provide DOJ
23 with the most complete and accurate data. *Id.*

24 In arriving at his decision, Secretary Ross had before him the views of numerous
25 stakeholders, many of whom expressed concern that addition of a citizenship question would
26 negatively impact response rates and result in an undercount of the population. A.R. at 1313-14. In
27 particular, the Chief Scientist and Associate Director of Research and Methodology at the Bureau,
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1 Dr. John M. Abowd, conducted analysis showing that addition of a citizenship question would
 2 have a negative effect on the accuracy and quality of the 2020 Census and would negatively
 3 impact response rates from non-citizen households. A.R. at 1277, 1279-82. The Secretary
 4 acknowledged that a “significantly lower response rate by non-citizens could reduce the accuracy
 5 of the decennial census and increase costs for non-response follow up operations,” but concluded
 6 that “neither the Census Bureau nor the concerned stakeholders could document that the response
 7 rate would in fact decline materially” as a consequence of his reinstating a citizenship question.
 8 A.R. at 1315. He noted that “while there is widespread belief among many parties that adding a
 9 citizenship question could reduce response rates, the Census Bureau’s analysis did not provide
 10 definitive, empirical support for that belief.” *Id.* at 1316.

11 Secretary Ross further offered the unadorned assumption that reduced census participation
 12 would be primarily limited to those individuals who may decline to participate regardless of
 13 whether the census includes a citizenship question. A.R. at 1317. Finally, the Secretary explained
 14 that the Census Bureau intends to take steps to conduct respondent and stakeholder-group outreach
 15 in an effort to mitigate the impact of these issues on the 2020 Census. *Id.*

16 In response to the Secretary’s March 2018 announcement, plaintiffs in these cases filed
 17 suit to enjoin the implementation of a citizenship question on the 2020 Census questionnaire.
 18 Plaintiffs assert that that the inclusion of a citizenship question will result in an undercount of the
 19 U.S. population in the State of California and its counties and cities with sizeable minority and
 20 non-citizen communities. FAC ¶ 40. As a result of the undercount, California will lose seats in the
 21 House of Representatives for the first time in its history and will suffer the loss of federal funding
 22 allocated on the basis of census-derived statistics. *Id.* ¶ 41. These consequences will negatively
 23 impact the communities represented by plaintiffs, including those individuals BAJI serves.

24 III. LEGAL STANDARD

25 A motion to dismiss under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) challenges the court’s
 26 subject matter jurisdiction over the asserted claims. It is the plaintiff’s burden to prove jurisdiction
 27 at the time the action is commenced. *Tosco Corp. v. Communities for Better Environment*, 236

1 F.3d 495, 499 (9th Cir. 2001); *Morongo Band of Mission Indians v. Cal. State Bd. of*
2 *Equalization*, 858 F.2d 1376, 1380 (9th Cir. 1988). “A Rule 12(b)(1) jurisdictional attack may be
3 facial or factual.” *Safe Air for Everyone v. Meyer*, 373 F.3d 1035, 1039 (9th Cir. 2004). “In a
4 facial attack, the challenger asserts that the allegations contained in the complaint are insufficient
5 on their face to invoke federal jurisdiction.” *Id.* Accordingly, when considering this type of
6 challenge, the Court is required to “accept as true the allegations of the complaint.” *U.S. ex rel.*
7 *Lujan v. Hughes Aircraft Co.*, 243 F.3d 1181, 1189 (9th Cir. 2001).

8 A complaint must contain “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the
9 pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). While “detailed factual allegations are not
10 required,” a complaint must have sufficient factual allegations to “state a claim to relief that is
11 plausible on its face.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 566 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (citing *Bell Atlantic v. Twombly*,
12 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). A claim is facially plausible “when the pleaded factual content allows
13 the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.”
14 *Id.* This standard asks for “more than a sheer possibility that a defendant acted unlawfully.” *Id.*
15 The determination is a context-specific task requiring the court “to draw on its judicial experience
16 and common sense.” *Id.* at 679.

17 A motion to dismiss a complaint under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) tests the
18 legal sufficiency of the claims alleged in the complaint. *See Parks Sch. of Bus., Inc. v. Symington*,
19 51 F.3d 1480, 1484 (9th Cir. 1995). Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) may be based on either the
20 “lack of a cognizable legal theory” or on “the absence of sufficient facts alleged under a
21 cognizable legal theory.” *UMG Recordings, Inc. v. Shelter Capital Partners LLC*, 718 F.3d 1006,
22 1014 (9th Cir. 2013). When evaluating such a motion, the Court must “accept all factual
23 allegations in the complaint as true and construe the pleadings in the light most favorable to the
24 nonmoving party.” *Knievel v. ESPN*, 393 F.3d 1068, 1072 (9th Cir. 2005). Although a court is
25 generally not to rely on evidence outside the pleadings in deciding a motion under Rule 12(b)(6),
26 it “may, however, consider certain materials—documents attached to the complaint, documents
27 incorporated by reference in the complaint, or matters of judicial notice—without converting the
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1 motion to dismiss into a motion for summary judgment.” *United States v. Ritchie*, 342 F.3d 903,
2 907-08 (9th Cir. 2003). Moreover, “when faced with a motion to dismiss in the APA context, a
3 court may consider the administrative record and public documents without converting the motion
4 into a motion for summary judgment,” *Bates v. Donley*, 935 F. Supp. 2d 14, 17 (D.D.C. 2013)
5 (citing *Rempfer v. Sharfstein*, 583 F.3d 860, 865 (D.C. Cir. 2009)). When a plaintiff has failed to
6 state a claim upon which relief can be granted, leave to amend should be granted unless “the
7 complaint could not be saved by any amendment.” *Gompper v. VISX, Inc.*, 298 F.3d 893, 898 (9th
8 Cir. 2002) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted).

9 IV. DISCUSSION

10 Defendants make four arguments in support of their motion to dismiss, two that are
11 generally applicable to all claims advanced by the plaintiffs, and two that are specific to certain of
12 those claims. First, defendants argue plaintiffs lack standing to challenge the Secretary’s decision
13 to add a citizenship question to the decennial census. Plaintiffs’ claimed injuries are loss of
14 representation in Congress and in the Electoral College, and decreased federal funding due to
15 reduced response rates of their residents. Defendants take the position these injuries are too
16 speculative to confer Article III standing, and are not fairly traceable to the Secretary’s decision.

17 Second, defendants contend plaintiffs’ challenge is unreviewable under the political
18 question doctrine. According to defendants, the Constitution textually commits the “[m]anner” of
19 conducting the census to Congress, and contains no judicially discoverable or manageable
20 standards for determining which demographic questions may be included on the census form.
21 Resolution of this case would, according to defendants, require a court order dictating the form
22 and content of the decennial census, a policy determination defendants believe is ill-suited to
23 judicial resolution and is expressly committed to the political branches.

24 With respect to plaintiffs’ APA claim specifically, defendants contend the Secretary’s
25 actions are not subject to judicial review because the decision at issue is committed to agency
26 discretion by law. Congress has authorized the Secretary to conduct the decennial census “in such
27 form and content as he may determine,” 13 U.S.C. § 141(a). This broad delegation of authority,
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1 defendants argue, leaves a court with no meaningful standard to apply when evaluating the
2 Secretary's choice to include certain demographic questions on the decennial census form.

3 Finally, defendants assert that plaintiffs' Enumeration Clause claim fails because the
4 Secretary's decision is consistent with longstanding historical census practice of asking about
5 citizenship and other demographic information. Success on plaintiff's theory, defendants argue,
6 would call into question the constitutionality of asking any type of demographic question that
7 lacks a direct relationship to the counting of the population and may cause some individuals not to
8 respond.

9 **A. Standing**

10 To satisfy Article III's standing requirements, "a plaintiff must show (1) it has suffered an
11 'injury in fact' that is (a) concrete and particularized and (b) actual or imminent, not conjectural or
12 hypothetical; (2) the injury is fairly traceable to the challenged action of the defendant; and (3) it is
13 likely, as opposed to merely speculative, that the injury will be redressed by a favorable
14 decision." *Friends of the Earth, Inc. v. Laidlaw Envtl. Servs. (TOC), Inc.*, 528 U.S. 167, 180–81,
15 120 S. Ct. 693, 145 L.Ed.2d 610 (2000). As the party invoking federal jurisdiction, the plaintiff
16 bears the burden of establishing all three requirements are met. *Lujan v. Defs. of Wildlife*, 504 U.S.
17 555, 561 (1992). "At the pleading stage, general factual allegations of injury resulting from the
18 defendant's conduct may suffice." *Id.* Defendants contend plaintiffs in this action fail to meet their
19 burden to allege concrete injury-in-fact. They further argue plaintiffs' alleged injuries cannot be
20 fairly traced to government action and are instead attributable to the independent actions of third
21 parties. Neither of these challenges is persuasive.

22 **1. Injury-in-Fact**

23 In order to demonstrate an "injury in fact," a plaintiff must allege it "has sustained or is
24 immediately in danger of sustaining a direct injury" as a result of the challenged action. *Spokeo,*
25 *Inc. v. Robins*, 136 S. Ct. 1540, 1552 (2015) (citations omitted). The injury or threat of injury must
26 be "concrete and particularized," *Defs. of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. at 560, and not "merely 'conjectural'
27 or 'hypothetical' or otherwise speculative." *Summers v. Earth Island Inst.*, 555 U.S. 488, 505

1 (2009) (quoting *Def. of Wildlife*, 504 U.S at 560). An alleged future injury must be “*certainly*
2 *impending*,” and not a mere possibility. *See Clapper v. Amnesty Int’l USA*, 568 U.S. 398, 409
3 (2013) (emphasis in original).

4 Defendants argue plaintiffs’ claims of injury are premised on a speculative assertion that
5 the addition of the citizenship question will ultimately cause a net decrease in the response rates,
6 and a corresponding undercount of the population. As defendants see it, the conjectural nature of
7 plaintiffs’ theory is evidenced by the lack of “definitive, empirical” evidence regarding the effect
8 of adding a citizenship question to the decennial census. *See* A.R. at 1316; *see also id.* at 1315-18.
9 Secretary Ross also noted that households have historically failed to respond to census surveys for
10 a variety of reasons and found no evidence that there were any individuals who would otherwise
11 participate in the census but for the inclusion of a citizenship question. A.R. at 1317.

12 At the pleading stage, plaintiffs are not required to prove facts supporting each element of
13 the standing inquiry. Here, plaintiffs plausibly allege that the introduction of a citizenship question
14 to the census will depress response rates, particularly among immigrants and relatives of
15 immigrants who may feel trepidation identifying themselves or others as non-citizens. Several
16 factual allegations support this claim. As the FAC notes, since at least 1980, the Census Bureau
17 has recognized that “any effort to ascertain citizenship will inevitably jeopardize the overall
18 accuracy of the population count.” FAC ¶ 37 (citing *Fed. For Am. Immigration Reform v.*
19 *Klutznick*, 486 F. Supp. 564, 568 (D.D.C. 1980)). In an amicus brief to the Supreme Court in
20 2016, four former Census Bureau Directors appointed by presidents of both parties expressed their
21 belief that “a one-by-one citizenship inquiry would invariably lead to a lower response rate to the
22 Census in general,” including a “reduced rate of response overall and an increase in inaccurate
23 response.” FAC ¶ 5; Brief of Former Directors of the U.S. Census Bureau as Amici Curiae in
24 Support of Appellees at 23-26, *Evenwel v. Abbott*, 136 S. Ct. 1120 (2016), 2015 WL 5675832. In
25 2017, the Bureau itself conducted a study that concluded there is “an unprecedented groundswell”
26 of concern that could “present a barrier to participation in the 2020 Census” and have a
27 “disproportionate impact on hard-to-count populations,” particularly immigrants and non-English

1 speakers. FAC ¶ 37.

2 Most recently, defendant Jarmin acknowledged in a congressional hearing that the
3 inclusion of a citizenship question would cause more than a “minimal” decline in 2020 Census
4 participation, and that the decline “would be largely felt in various sub-groups, in immigrant
5 populations [and] Hispanic populations.” *See* Jarmin Testimony starting at 1:39, response at
6 1:44:10; 1:50:35, response at 1:50:48. He also reported that the “best approach” recommended by
7 the Census Bureau staff to obtain the information sought by DOJ “would be to use administrative
8 records rather than adding a citizenship question.” *Id.* starting at 1:19:10, response at 1:21:30.
9 Taken together, these allegations satisfy plaintiffs’ burden to plead facts demonstrating injury that
10 is likely to occur and not merely a conjectural possibility.

11 Defendants’ other arguments also go to issues of proof. They contend plaintiffs cannot
12 establish the probability of an undercount occurring due to the “extensive procedures” deployed
13 by the Census Bureau to address non-responses and to obtain accurate data for those households
14 that decline to respond. Motion to dismiss (“Mot.”)⁴ at 14. Thus, defendants insist, plaintiffs
15 cannot show use of the citizenship question alone will reduce self-response rates, or that an
16 undercount will be higher in California. Once again, there is no requirement, at this juncture, that
17 plaintiffs produce “definitive, empirical” evidence regarding the effect of adding a citizenship
18 question to the census in order to survive a motion to dismiss.⁵ Plaintiffs have plausibly alleged
19 that California’s population includes large numbers of immigrants and non-citizens relative to
20 other states and that logically, an appreciable undercount of those particular subgroups will have
21 an outsized impact. *See* FAC ¶ 40; San Jose Compl. ¶¶ 85, 92.

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23 _____
24 ⁴ For the sake of clarity, references to defendants’ motion to dismiss are to the motion filed in 18-
25 cv-1865 unless otherwise noted.

26 ⁵ While plaintiffs’ general allegations that the citizenship question will cause an undercount are
27 sufficient at the pleading stage, State of California plaintiffs also aver specifically that “the Bureau
28 will be unable to take sufficient measures to avoid or mitigate the resulting undercount of non-
citizens and their citizen relatives if the citizenship question is included in the 2020 Census.” FAC
¶ 38.

1 Defendants next target the alleged connection between the projected undercount of the
2 population and the risk plaintiffs will lose representation or funding as a consequence. Plaintiffs
3 allege that an increased undercount will impact the number of representatives California has in the
4 House of Representatives and the Electoral College and will decrease their share of federal funds
5 under a variety of federal programs. FAC ¶¶ 40-47. Because apportionment is a complex process
6 that involves ranking states based on their population to determine priority for seats, *see* 2 U.S.C.
7 § 2a(a); <https://www.census.gov/population/apportionment/about/computing.html>, defendants
8 insist that the impact on California’s representation is merely hypothetical. While it may be, as
9 defendants assert, that undercounts in other states will offset the effect on California in the final
10 apportionment calculation, that is a determination on the merits. Defendants cannot defeat
11 plaintiffs’ as yet to be proven assertions about California’s projected loss of congressional
12 representation with equally unproven assertions regarding a lack of impact. The cases defendants
13 offer to the contrary were decided on motions for summary judgment, where the parties’ offers of
14 proof were given due consideration.

15 With respect to funding related concerns, defendants acknowledge that the court in
16 *National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty v. Kantor* found, for the purposes of ruling on
17 summary judgment, that allegations of loss of funding are sufficient to survive motions to dismiss.
18 *See* 91 F.3d 178, 185 (D.C. Cir. 1996) (citing cases). In the particular context of the census, courts
19 have consistently held that individual plaintiffs have standing where they allege a loss of federal
20 funding to their states and localities resulting from a census undercount. *See Carey v. Klutznick*,
21 637 F.2d 834, 838 (2d Cir. 1980) (holding that “citizens who challenge a census undercount on the
22 basis, inter alia, that improper enumeration will result in loss of funds to their city have established
23 . . . an injury in fact traceable to the Census Bureau”); *Glavin v. Clinton*, 19 F. Supp. 2d 543, 550
24 (E.D. Va. 1998) (holding that plaintiffs had standing because they established the proposed census
25 methodology would “directly result in a decrease of federal funding to the states and counties in
26 which Plaintiffs reside”); *City of Philadelphia v. Klutznick*, 503 F. Supp. 663, 672 (E.D. Pa. 1980)
27 (concluding that plaintiffs had standing even if they did not personally receive federal aid
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1 allocated to the City of Philadelphia because “all enjoy the benefits yielded when the City is
2 enabled to improve quality of life through the receipt of this money”). Defendants, however,
3 maintain these cases are distinguishable because they involved post-census challenges to counting
4 methodologies, and none of them involved a challenge to the mere inclusion of a question on the
5 census form. As with apportionment of representatives, defendants point out that allocation of
6 funds under the programs cited by plaintiffs is “not generally proportional to population, but is a
7 function of multiple factors including, often, the populations of *other* states.” Mot. at 16 (citing 42
8 U.S.C. § 5305(d)(1) (public transportation funding); 20 U.S.C. § 6337 (education funding); 42
9 U.S.C. § 1301(a)(8)(A)(Medicaid funding)).

10 Defendants’ attempts to distinguish the numerous cases finding standing where plaintiffs
11 have alleged loss of funding are unpersuasive. First, the distinction between post-census
12 challenges to calculation methodologies and pre-census challenges to the inclusion of a census
13 question is of no consequence with respect to the nature of the injury alleged. All three of the
14 above referenced census challenges were, as here, filed *before* the relevant decennial census was
15 completed and *before* any alleged loss of funding could have taken place.⁶ Second, as explained
16 above with respect to defendants’ challenge to plaintiffs’ allegations regarding apportionment,
17 disputes about whether California will *in fact* lose federal funding are not proper for determination
18 on a motion to dismiss.

19 Finally, defendants argue that even if plaintiffs can show Article III injury, their allegations
20 are insufficient to bring them within the zone of interests protected by the Constitution’s
21 Enumeration Clause, which “has no relation to, and was intended to, ensure that federal grant
22 monies flow equally to all individuals.” Mot. at 17. On the contrary, plaintiffs have alleged loss of
23 funding and inadequate representation flowing from the Secretary’s alleged failure to conduct an
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25 ⁶ *Carey* challenged an undercount that was projected disproportionately to affect New York State
26 and New York City, *Glavin* challenged the planned use of statistical sampling in the next
27 decennial census, and *City of Philadelphia* challenged the Bureau’s refusal to make adjustments to
28 the census count on the grounds that it was likely to result in a loss of funding to the city and its
residents.

1 “actual Enumeration” as required by the Constitution. These allegations easily survive the zone-
2 of-interests test.

3 2. Causation

4 In the event plaintiffs state an injury that is sufficiently concrete, defendants contend they
5 cannot show the alleged injury is “fairly traceable” to the actions of defendants. *Defs. of Wildlife*,
6 504 U.S. at 560. Courts generally decline to find standing where the asserted injury results from
7 the independent actions of third parties rather than the challenged conduct of defendants. *See*
8 *Clapper*, 568 U.S. at 414 (noting the Supreme Court’s “usual reluctance to endorse standing
9 theories that rest on speculation about the decisions of independent actors.”); *Simon v. E. Ky.*
10 *Welfare Rights Org.*, 426 U.S. 26, 41-42 (1976).

11 Specifically, defendants argue plaintiffs’ allegations of harm rely upon intervening acts of
12 third parties—individuals who violate their clear legal duty to participate in the decennial census.
13 *See* 13 U.S.C. § 221. Plaintiffs allege that individuals in their communities who would otherwise
14 comply with their legal obligations to respond to the census will be deterred from participating
15 because of the addition of the citizenship question. This reluctance, defendants insist, is not fairly
16 traceable to any action by the Secretary, given that it is impossible to determine what percentage
17 of this population would be reluctant to respond to the census questionnaire regardless of what
18 questions appear on it.

19 Once again, defendants articulate a standard far higher than what is required under Article
20 III. Courts recognize that “[c]ausation may be found even if there are multiple links in the chain
21 connecting the defendant’s unlawful conduct to the plaintiff’s injury, and there’s no requirement
22 that the defendant’s conduct comprise the last link in the chain.” *Mendina v. Garcia*, 768 F.3d
23 1009, 1012 (9th Cir. 2014), citing *Bennett v. Spear*, 520 U.S. 154, 168-69 (1997)). The key
24 question, as plaintiffs rightly point out, is whether the “government’s unlawful conduct is at least a
25 substantial factor motivating the third parties’ actions.” *Id.* at 1013 (internal citations and
26 quotations omitted). “So long as plaintiff can make that showing without relying on speculation or
27 guesswork about the third parties’ motivations, she has adequately alleged Article III causation.”

1 *Id.* (internal citations and quotations omitted); *see also In re Zappos.com*, 888 F.3d 1020, 1026 n.6
2 & 1028-30 (9th Cir. 2018) (injury related to data breach was fairly traceable to retailer, even
3 though third party hackers stole data).

4 Plaintiffs meet that burden here by alleging the inclusion of a citizenship question will
5 discourage their constituents and members of their communities from participating in the census,
6 due to anxieties about the federal government’s perceived negative treatment of minority and
7 immigrant populations. San Jose Compl. ¶¶ 6, 10, 71-73, 80-83. They also point to evidence from
8 the Bureau itself attesting to the projected negative impact of asking a citizenship question on
9 census response rates. That non-respondents would violate their legal duty to participate in the
10 census and may be influenced by other factors in refusing to participate does not diminish the
11 strength of plaintiffs’ allegation that the citizenship question will be a “substantial” factor
12 affecting non-response rates. Neither is causation defeated by defendants’ assertions that refusing
13 to respond to the census is “irrational.” *See Block v. Meese*, 793 F.2d 1303, 1309 (D.C. Cir. 1986)
14 (holding “irrational” reactions of public leading to depressed sales did not defeat the causation
15 element of standing in suit challenging the Department of Justice’s classification of three films as
16 “political propaganda.”). Accordingly, plaintiffs in this action have standing to assert their claims.

17 **3. BAJI’s Organizational Standing**

18 An organization may show an “injury in fact” sufficient to confer direct standing by
19 alleging: “(1) frustration of its organizational mission; and (2) diversion of its resources” to
20 combat the challenged actions by defendant. *See Smith v. Pac. Properties & Dev. Corp.*, 358 F.3d
21 1097, 1105 (9th Cir. 2004). An organization cannot “manufacture” an injury by sustaining
22 litigation costs or by choosing to use resources to fix problems that otherwise would not have
23 affected it. *See La Asociacion de Trabajadores de Lake Forest v. City of Lake Forest*, 624 F.3d
24 1083, 1088 (9th Cir. 2010). It is sufficient, however, for the organization to allege defendant’s
25 actions caused it to expend additional resources and “but for” those actions it would have spent
26 those resources to accomplish other aspects of its organizational mission. *See Nat’l Council of La*
27 *Raza v. Cegavske*, 800 F.3d 1032, 1040-41 (9th Cir. 2015).

1 Here, BAJI has alleged an injury sufficient to confer organizational standing. San Jose
 2 Compl. ¶ 23. It describes its goal as fostering racial, economic, and social equality for Black
 3 immigrants and other historically underrepresented communities. Because the inclusion of a
 4 citizenship question on the 2020 Census questionnaire, they allege, will disproportionately depress
 5 the response rates of immigrant communities, BAJI contends these communities stand to lose
 6 political representation and access to federal funding. In response, BAJI has diverted the
 7 organization’s limited resources to address and counteract the anticipated effects of the Secretary’s
 8 decision to reinstate the census question. These efforts include providing “dialogues,
 9 presentations, workshops, publications, technical assistance, and trainings to build alliances
 10 between African American and immigrant communities.” *Id.* Taken together, these allegations are
 11 sufficient to demonstrate that BAJI’s organizational mission has been frustrated due to defendants’
 12 actions, and the resources diverted to dealing with that frustration go above and beyond litigation.
 13 *See Fair Housing of Marin v. Combs*, 285 F.3d 899 (9th Cir. 2002) (finding the resources an
 14 organization had diverted to investigate defendant’s alleged discriminatory actions established
 15 standing). Therefore, at the pleading stage, BAJI has sustained its burden to show standing.

16 **B. Political Question**

17 The political question doctrine is “primarily a function of the separation of powers.” *Baker*
 18 *v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186, 210 (1962). The doctrine “excludes from judicial review those
 19 controversies which revolve around policy choices and value determinations constitutionally
 20 committed for resolution to the halls of Congress or the confines of the Executive Branch.” *Japan*
 21 *Whaling Ass’n v. Am. Cetacean Soc’y*, 478 U.S. 221, 230 (1986). The presence of a nonjusticiable
 22 political question is analyzed on a case-by-case inquiry involving the following six factors:

23
 24 [1] a textually demonstrable constitutional commitment of the issue to a coordinate
 25 political department; or [2] a lack of judicially discoverable and manageable
 26 standards for resolving it; or [3] the impossibility of deciding without an initial
 27 policy determination of a kind clearly for nonjudicial discretion; or [4] the
 28 impossibility of a court’s undertaking independent resolution without expressing
 lack of the respect due coordinate branches of government; or [5] an unusual need
 for unquestioning adherence to a political question already made; or [6] the

1 potentiality of embarrassment from multifarious pronouncements by various
2 departments on one question.

3 *Baker*, 369 U.S. at 217; see *Republic of the Marshall Islands v. United States*, 865 F.3d 1187,
4 1200 (9th Cir. 2017). Although the first two factors are considered the most important, see
5 *Zivotosky v. Clinton*, 566 U.S. 189, 195 (2012) (examining only the first two factors); *Vieth v.*
6 *Jubelirer*, 541 U.S. 267, 278 (2004), a court may find a political question if even one factor is
7 satisfied, see *Republic of Marshall Islands*, 865 F.3d at 1200. Defendants argue that at least three
8 factors are relevant here.

9 1. Textually Committed to Congress

10 The Constitution provides that Representatives “shall be apportioned among the several
11 States . . . according to their respective numbers,” which requires “counting the whole number of
12 persons in each State.” U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 2. To calculate the “number of persons in each
13 State,” *id.*, the Enumeration Clause requires an “actual Enumeration” every 10 years “in such
14 Manner as [Congress] shall by Law direct.” *Id.* art. I, § 2, cl. 3. Defendants take the position that
15 the command to conduct an “actual enumeration” presents a judicially cognizable question that
16 courts have routinely answered, while the latter command regarding the “manner” of conducting
17 the census presents a nonjusticiable political question reserved for Congress and by delegation, to
18 the Secretary.

19 Because the phrase “in such a Manner” modifies the phrase “[t]he actual Enumeration shall
20 be made,” defendants argue the text of the Constitution makes clear that Congress has full and
21 exclusive control over the manner in which the decennial census is conducted. The census
22 questionnaire, they reason, is synonymous with the “form” of the census, and it is the “method” by
23 which an “actual Enumeration” is conducted. In defendants’ telling, the decision to include a
24 citizenship question concerns only the “manner” in which the Secretary performs the information-
25 gathering function of the census. It does not, in their view, implicate questions of “whom to count,
26 how to count them, or where to count them.” Mot. at 18. Thus, defendants read plaintiffs’
27 challenge as directed at the “way of performing or executing” the census, a determination

1 Congress has reserved to itself.

2 These arguments fail for at least four reasons. First, while there is no question the language
3 of the Constitution accords great deference to Congress, and by delegation to the Secretary, with
4 respect to the methodology by which the decennial census is conducted, defendants offer no cases
5 supporting a sharp dividing line between reviewable actions implicating the “Enumeration” prong
6 and unreviewable actions implicating only the “Manner” prong. Courts have routinely held that
7 the Enumeration Clause does not textually commit exclusive, non-reviewable control over the
8 census to Congress. *See Young v. Klutznick*, 497 F. Supp. 1318, 1326 (E.D. Mich. 1980), *rev’d on*
9 *other grounds*, 652 F.2d 617 (6th Cir. 1981) (finding the Enumeration Clause “does not say that
10 Congress and Congress alone has the responsibility to decide the meaning of, and implement,
11 Article I, Section 2, Clause 3.”); *State of Texas v. Mosbacher*, 783 F. Supp. 308, 312 (S.D. Tex.
12 1992) (finding Congress’s exclusive power to determine the manner of the census did not preclude
13 judicial review of its actions); *City of Willacoochee v. Baldrige*, 556 F. Supp. 551, 557 (S.D. Ga.
14 1983) (“[T]he Court finds no support for the argument that the Framers intended that all aspects of
15 conducting the census be exclusively within the province of Congress and exempt from judicial
16 review.”).

17 Second, the distinction defendants attempt to draw—between a “method” of conducting
18 the census and considerations of “whom to count, how to count them, or where to count them”—
19 appears to be one of semantics rather than substance. The latter considerations, which defendants
20 concede are subject to judicial review, could reasonably be interpreted as describing different
21 “ways” of “performing or executing” the census. In other words, both statistical adjustment to the
22 census count and creation of the census questionnaire concern the methodology of conducting the
23 “actual Enumeration,” albeit at different points in the process.

24 Third, those cases that ultimately denied challenges to the decennial census did so by
25 evaluating challenged procedures as part of the “manner” in which the census is conducted. *See*
26 *Utah v. Evans*, 536 U.S. 452, 474 (2002) (holding that the use of “hot-deck” imputation to infer
27 information about certain addresses was permissible under the Enumeration Clause under the “in
28

1 such Manner” language); *Wisconsin*, 517 U.S. 1, 17 (upholding the Secretary’s decision not to
 2 adjust the population count with a post-enumeration survey as permissible under Congress’ broad
 3 delegation of authority to “conduct the census ‘in such Manner as they shall by Law direct’”);
 4 *Franklin v. Massachusetts*, 505 U.S. 788, 803-807 (1992) (upholding the Secretary’s manner of
 5 counting federal employees serving abroad).

6 Finally, plaintiffs here articulate a challenge to “how” the Secretary intends to count the
 7 population—by using a questionnaire that will allegedly exacerbate non-response rates in certain
 8 communities. Even under defendants’ strained reading of the Enumeration Clause, plaintiffs’
 9 claims are not insulated from judicial review by the text of the Constitution.

10 **2. Judicially Manageable Standards**

11 Defendants characterize the decision to add a citizenship question as a policy decision
 12 regarding census procedures. In this case, defendants assert, the Secretary balanced the need for
 13 citizenship information against the cost and effectiveness of efforts to mitigate non-responses, the
 14 possibility of lower response rates, the cost of increased non-response follow-up, and the
 15 completeness and cost of administrative records. Defendants contend there are no judicially
 16 manageable standards for determining how to weigh these factors because they do not implicate
 17 the constitutional command to count rather than estimate the population. Such a determination
 18 would involve cost/benefit analysis and value judgments that are beyond the province of the
 19 court’s judgment.

20 Defendants again distinguish prior census-related cases decided by the Supreme Court on
 21 grounds that all concerned calculation methodologies, rather than pre-count information-gathering
 22 functions or content determinations. *See, e.g. Utah*, 536 U.S. at 452 (“hot-deck imputation”—a
 23 non-sampling process which infers characteristics of individuals based upon the characteristics of
 24 neighbors, resulting in inclusion of individuals who otherwise would be excluded—did not violate
 25 the Enumeration Clause); *Dep’t of Commerce v. U.S. House of Representatives*, 525 U.S. 316,
 26 317-18 (1999) (holding that statistical sampling violates the Census Act, 13 U.S.C. § 195, and
 27 declining to reach the Enumeration Clause claim); *Wisconsin*, 517 U.S. at 1 (holding that

1 Secretary did not violate Enumeration Clause by failing to correct a census undercount with data
2 from a post-enumeration survey); *Franklin v. Massachusetts*, 505 U.S. at 788 (1992) (confirming
3 that the method used to count federal employees serving overseas did not violate Enumeration
4 Clause).

5 Yet nothing in these cases indicates that guidance regarding judicial evaluation of
6 calculation methodologies may not also govern challenges to other census-related decisions. The
7 Supreme Court has identified several guiding principles that are applicable here. Although the
8 Court has declined to “decide . . . the precise methodological limits foreseen by the Census
9 Clause,” it has found a “strong constitutional interest in accuracy.” *Utah*, 536 U.S. at 478. The
10 Court reviews decisions pertaining to the administration of the decennial census with an eye to
11 whether the challenged decision bears “a reasonable relationship to the accomplishment of an
12 actual enumeration of the population, keeping in mind the constitutional purpose of the census.”
13 *Wisconsin*, 517 U.S. at 20. As plaintiffs point out, a “reasonable relationship” standard imposes
14 deferential yet concrete limitations on the Secretary’s exercise of discretion. For example, one
15 would expect the Secretary could be precluded from printing all census questionnaires in Greek or
16 in illegible font. Here, plaintiffs allege the Secretary exceeded the constitutional bounds of his
17 discretion when he decided to reinstate a citizenship question, a decision they assert will
18 affirmatively undermine the actual enumeration and its purpose of congressional apportionment.
19 FAC ¶¶ 49-50; San Jose Compl. ¶ 26. In evaluating this claim, this Court may examine whether
20 the Secretary’s policy decisions exceeded the bounds of his constitutional discretion without
21 passing judgment on the wisdom or correctness of his analysis.

22 In addition to these constitutional parameters, reference may be made to a variety of
23 judicially manageable standards from a number of statutes, regulations, and policies, including the
24 Paperwork Reduction Act, OMG’s Statistical Policy Directives, and the Bureau’s own Statistical
25 Quality Standards. Conformance with established procedures may be evaluated without requiring
26 a second-guess of the Secretary’s balancing of various policy options. Therefore, for the reasons
27 articulated above, the political question doctrine does not preclude review of plaintiffs’ claims.

1 he may determine,” and “[i]n connection with any such census, the Secretary is authorized to
2 obtain such other census information as necessary.” 13 U.S.C. § 141(a). Defendants compare the
3 statute’s “may determine” language to the discretionary language at issue in *Webster*, 486 U.S. at
4 600, which allowed the CIA Director to terminate an employee whenever he “shall deem such
5 termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.” Therefore, defendants
6 argue, just as the CIA Director’s decision to terminate an employee as “necessary or advisable” is
7 immune from judicial review, so too is the Secretary’s decision to collect information through the
8 decennial census “as necessary” and “in such form and content as he may determine.” 13 U.S.C. §
9 141(a).

10 In the specific context of the census, the Supreme Court has confirmed that Congress’s
11 authority over the census is accorded substantial deference. *Wisconsin v. New York*, 517 U.S. at
12 19:

13 The text of the Constitution vests Congress with virtually unlimited discretion in
14 conducting the decennial “actual Enumeration,” see Art. I, § 2, cl. 3, and
15 notwithstanding the plethora of lawsuits that inevitably accompany each decennial
16 census, there is no basis for thinking that Congress’ discretion is more limited than
the text of the Constitution provides. . . . Through the Census Act, Congress has
delegated its broad authority over the census to the Secretary.

17 Some courts have concluded that the absence of “guidelines for an accurate decennial census”
18 from the Constitution, the Census Act, and the APA itself creates “the inference . . . that these
19 enactments do not create justiciable rights.” *Tucker v. Dep’t of Commerce*, 958 F.2d 1414, 1417-
20 18 (7th Cir. 1992); see also *Senate of the State of Cal. v. Mosbacher*, 968 F.2d 974, 977-79 (9th
21 Cir. 1992) (finding “no law to apply” under the Constitution and Census Act). *Tucker* and
22 *Mosbacher*, however, were decided before the Supreme Court’s decisions in *Utah* and *Wisconsin*,
23 without the benefit of the guidance provided in those decisions. Moreover, *Mosbacher* dealt with a
24 plaintiff’s FOIA-type request to compel the Bureau to release census count data that had not been
25 made public, an issue that has little relationship to the facts of this case.

26 As described in the preceding section of this Order, the Constitution provides a standard
27 for determining whether the Secretary’s decision violates the APA. In searching for a meaningful
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1 standard of judicial review, courts may look beyond the statute authorizing agency action and
 2 consider other statutes and “regulations, established agency policies, or judicial decisions.”
 3 *Mendez-Gutierrez v. Ashcroft*, 340 F.3d 865, 868 (9th Cir. 2003); *accord Pinnacle Armor*, 648
 4 F.3d at 719. Under *Wisconsin* and *Utah*, this Court may evaluate whether the Secretary’s actions
 5 evidence “a reasonable relationship to the accomplishment of an actual enumeration of the
 6 population, keeping in mind the constitutional purpose of the census.” *Wisconsin*, 517 U.S. at 19-
 7 20. The Secretary’s decision must also be consistent with the “strong constitutional interest in
 8 accuracy.” *Utah*, 536 U.S. at 478; *see also* Pub. L. No. 105-119, § 209(a)(6) (“it is essential that
 9 the decennial enumeration of the population be as accurate as possible, consistent with the
 10 Constitution and laws of the United States.”).

11 Plaintiffs allege that citizenship data from a decennial census will not assist enforcement of
 12 the Voting Rights Act, and will instead cause injury to those populations the Act was designed to
 13 protect. Accordingly, they accuse defendants of sacrificing census accuracy for an illegitimate and
 14 unsupported purpose. FAC §§ 14-15. While perfect census accuracy is clearly not required, a
 15 decision that both undermines the accuracy of the enumeration process and does so without
 16 reasonable justification may be adjudged “arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion or otherwise
 17 not in accordance with law.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(a).

18 A substantial body of federal regulations and Census Bureau policies also provide
 19 manageable standards against which the Secretary’s actions can be measured. In particular, the
 20 Bureau’s own Statistical Quality Standards guide the process—from planning to collecting to
 21 analyzing and reporting—of producing Bureau information products. *See* Bureau’s Statistical
 22 Quality Standards at i. The document instructs, “All Census Bureau employees . . . *must* comply
 23 with these standards.” *Id.* at ii (emphasis added). The standards expressly identify circumstances
 24 under which pretesting “must” occur, such as when, for example, “review by cognitive experts
 25 reveals that adding pretested questions to an existing instrument may cause potential context
 26 effects” or “an existing data collection instrument has substantive modifications (e.g., existing
 27 questions are revised or new questions added).” *Id.* at 8. These internal agency standards provide

1 “law to apply” in evaluating the Secretary’s exercise of his discretion. An “irrational departure
2 from agency policy,” plaintiffs argue, can constitute grounds for arbitrary and capricious review,
3 regardless of whether the relevant standards are legally binding on the agency. *See I.N.S. v. Yueh-*
4 *Shaio Yang*, 519 U.S. 26, 32 (1996); *Salazar v. King*, 822 F.3d 61, 76-77 (2d Cir. 2016).

5 Even confined to the text of 13 U.S.C. § 141(a), the view defendants adopt, it is well
6 established that “the mere fact that a statute contains discretionary language does not make agency
7 action unreviewable.” *Pinnacle Armor*, 648 F.3d at 719 (“Just because a statute calls on the
8 agency to exercise its ‘judgment’ in making its determination does not necessarily make an
9 agency’s action unreviewable.”); *ASSE Int’l, Inc. v. Kerry*, 803 F.3d 1059, 1068 (9th Cir. 2015)
10 (“Even where statutory language grants an agency ‘unfettered discretion,’ its decision may
11 nonetheless be reviewed if regulations or agency practice provide a ‘meaningful standard by
12 which this court may review its exercise of discretion.’”) (quoting *Spencer Enters., Inc. v. United*
13 *States*, 345 F.3d 683, 688 (9th Cir. 2003)). Moreover, the weight of authority considering section
14 141(a) strongly indicates the Secretary’s authority and discretion is not so limitless as to foreclose
15 APA review. *See Dist. of Columbia v. U.S. Dep’t of Commerce*, 789 F. Supp. 1179, 1188 n.16
16 (1992) (“[A]lmost every court that has considered the issue has held that 13 U.S.C. § 141 does not
17 preclude judicial review.”); *City of New York v. U.S. Dep’t of Commerce*, 713 F. Supp. 48, 53
18 (E.D.N.Y. 1989) (“The overwhelming majority of cases considering the issue[] have concluded
19 that § 701(a)(2) of the APA is inapplicable to the census statute.”); *see, e.g., Carey v. Klutznick*,
20 637 F.2d at 838 (challenge to the “manner” in which the Census Bureau assembled address
21 registers for the census was not “committed to agency discretion by law” under section 701(a)(2)):
22 *City of Philadelphia*, 503 F. Supp. at 675; *see also Franklin*, 505 U.S. at 818-819 (Stevens, J.,
23 concurring in part).

24 Most recently, in a thoughtful and meticulously researched analysis of the issue, District
25 Judge Furman noted that the Census Act, read as a whole, “imposes any number of mandatory
26 duties upon the Secretary,” including obligations to prepare the census questionnaire, take a
27 decennial census, to complete the census within nine months, and to furnish a report of the census
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1 to Congress prior to the census date. *See State v. U.S. Dep't of Commerce*, No. 18-cv-2921, No.
 2 18-cv-5025, 2018 WL 3581350, at *16 (S.D.N.Y. July 26, 2018). In short, Judge Furman
 3 concluded, there was “strong evidence that Congress did not intend to preclude judicial review of
 4 the Secretary’s actions.” *Id.* The single use of the word “may” does not operate to overcome the
 5 presumption of review created by the statute’s otherwise mandatory, non-discretionary language.

6 Defendants articulate no persuasive reasons to depart from the considerable precedent
 7 identified above. For these reasons, plaintiffs are not precluded from seeking judicial review of
 8 their claims under the APA.

9 **D. Enumeration Clause**

10 Finally, even if this Court finds plaintiffs’ claims justiciable, defendants argue plaintiffs’
 11 claim under the Enumeration Clause should be dismissed. The Constitution’s only command with
 12 respect to the “actual Enumeration,” defendants contend, is that the Secretary must conduct a
 13 person-by-person headcount. As long as the Secretary is counting rather than estimating the
 14 population, the requirements of the Enumeration Clause, they insist, are satisfied.

15 According to defendants, plaintiffs have not, and cannot, allege that the Secretary has
 16 failed to establish procedures for counting every resident of the United States. The Census Bureau
 17 has comprehensive procedures in place for non-response follow-up and will attempt to contact
 18 every person in the country. 2020 Census Operational Plan, at 88-92, 112-21. These procedures
 19 include multiple mailings, digital methods and automation, and in-person visits by a census
 20 enumerator. In light of these intensive efforts, defendants argue, the mere possibility of an
 21 undercount is insufficient to establish a violation of the Enumeration Clause. *See Utah*, 536 U.S. at
 22 504 (Thomas, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part) (canvassing the history of census
 23 undercounts, including the first Census in 1790); *Wisconsin*, 517 U.S. at 6 (“Although each [of the
 24 20 past censuses] was designed with the goal of accomplishing an ‘actual Enumeration’ of the
 25 population, no census is recognized as having been wholly successful in achieving that goal.”);
 26 *Gaffney v. Cummings*, 412 U.S. 735, 745 (1973) (census data “are inherently less than absolutely
 27 accurate”); *Senate of the State of Cal.*, 968 F.2d at 979 (describing the 1990 Census as “one of the
 28

1 best ever taken in this country” despite counting “approximately 98 percent of the population”);
 2 *City of Los Angeles v. Evans*, No. 01-cv-1671, 2001 WL 34125617, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 25,
 3 2001) (“Like all of its predecessors, Census 2000 produced less than perfect results.”).

4 Plaintiffs’ theory, defendants contend, would call into question a whole host of
 5 demographic questions on the current and prior census forms—related to sex, origin, race, and
 6 relationship status—as some people may prefer not to answer those questions either. It would also
 7 challenge the constitutionality of asking demographic questions on the long-form questionnaire
 8 sent to a small subset of the population, which has been shown to elicit a lower response rate. *See*
 9 Census Topic Report No. 11, Response Rates and Behavior Analysis, at 9,
 10 <https://www.census.gov/pred/www/rpts/TR11.pdf> (concluding that mail-back response rate for
 11 2010 long form was 9.6% lower than short form). Courts recognize that demographic information-
 12 gathering serves as “a linchpin of the federal statistical system by collecting data on the
 13 characteristics of individuals, households, and housing units throughout the country.” *Dep’t of*
 14 *Commerce*, 525 U.S. at 341 (quoting Nat’l Research Council, *Counting People in the Information*
 15 *Age 1* (D. Steffey & N. Bradburn eds. 1994). For that reason, defendants argue, the Supreme
 16 Court has never invalidated the Secretary’s population count on Enumeration Clause grounds. *See*
 17 *Utah*, 536 U.S. at 474; *Dep’t of Commerce*, 525 U.S. at 344; *Wisconsin*, 517 U.S. at 1; *Franklin*,
 18 505 U.S. at 788.

19 The history of the census reflects that demographic questions have long been a part of the
 20 enumeration process since its inception. *See Dep’t of Commerce*, 2018 WL 3581350, at *20-22.
 21 The first census in 1790 asked about age, race, and sex. Census Act of 1790, § 1, 1 Stat. 101
 22 (1790). Every census since then has collected demographic information beyond the number and
 23 location of inhabitants. Although no census since 1950 has asked ever respondent to report
 24 citizenship status, questions relating to citizenship have appeared on a long-form questionnaire
 25 sent to portions of the population from 1960 through 2000. Thus, it is clear that the mere asking of
 26 a question about citizenship on the census form is consistent with the historical conduct of the
 27 census. *See Wisconsin*, 517 U.S. at 21 (explaining that historical practice is a critical factor in

1 examining an alleged violation of the Enumeration Clause). As discussed at oral argument in this
2 matter, counsel for defendants could not point to any case where the constitutionality of a
3 citizenship question was the subject of litigation. That said, the fact remains not only has Congress
4 itself directed the inclusion of demographic questions on the census (before such determinations
5 were delegated to an agency), but the handful of lower courts to have entertained challenges to the
6 Secretary's power to collect demographic information via the census questionnaire have rejected
7 them. *See Dep't of Commerce*, 2018 WL 3581350, at *21-22 (collecting cases).

8 Yet plaintiffs do not frame their objection to the citizenship question as an inherent
9 disagreement with citizenship as a proper subject for the census, nor is theirs a challenge to the
10 general proposition that the Secretary is empowered by Congress to collect demographic
11 information through the decennial census. The long history of demographic questions appearing
12 on the census questionnaire, including questions regarding place of birth and immigration status,
13 confirms that the specific act of including a citizenship question on the census is not, by and of
14 itself, beyond the Secretary's authority under the Enumeration Clause. At oral argument, counsel
15 for plaintiffs also made clear that they were not taking the position that every single past census
16 that included a citizenship question was constitutionally defective. In other words, plaintiffs do not
17 ask for a determination on whether the Constitution categorically prohibits the Secretary from
18 asking census respondents about their citizenship, only whether he is precluded under these
19 particular facts.

20 Plaintiffs agree that the standard for evaluating a challenge under the Enumeration Clause
21 is an objective one—that is, the Secretary's actions either satisfy the constitutional mandate or
22 they do not. Because the Constitution instructs the Secretary to count the population, plaintiffs
23 urge the proper focus of the Court's inquiry is on the *effect* of asking a question about citizenship
24 in the *context* of *this* decennial census taking. For that reason, plaintiffs argue, a question that
25 chills participation in the census process today might not necessarily have been chilling in 1950.
26 Indeed, the operative complaints are replete with examples of government policies, actions, and
27 rhetoric within the last year that would tend to make non-citizens and their family members

1 potentially afraid to divulge their household’s citizenship status to a federal agency. These
2 government activities logically shape the impact of asking a citizenship question on the 2020
3 Census questionnaire specifically. Thus, it is plaintiffs’ position that the decision to ask a
4 citizenship question in 2020 is reviewable under the Enumeration Clause without implicating the
5 constitutionality of other demographic questions in general, or past iterations of the citizenship
6 question in particular.

7 Although a close question, plaintiffs’ claim under the Enumeration Clause may proceed
8 past the pleading stage. First, defendants’ assertion, in their papers and at oral argument, that the
9 Secretary’s exercise of discretion to add questions to the census questionnaire is *never* subject to
10 constitutional scrutiny, is overbroad. Second, although the census has included questions relating
11 to citizenship and other demographic characteristics throughout its history, the constitutionality of
12 asking about citizenship in particular has never been actually tested. Third, the Supreme Court has
13 identified a “strong constitutional interest in accuracy,” *Utah*, 536 U.S. at 478, and entertained
14 challenges to the mechanics of conducting the decennial census—i.e. statistical adjustment to the
15 initial census count, allocation of persons counted, procedures to tabulate survey responses, etc.—
16 under that standard. The conclusion drawn from the aforementioned points is that while the
17 content of the census questionnaire, including the specific questions that appear on it, is nearly
18 always committed to the Secretary’s sound discretion, there may be a rare question that is so
19 uniquely impactful on the process of counting itself, that it becomes akin to a mechanics-of-
20 counting-type challenge, which is plainly reviewable under the Enumeration Clause.

21 Here, plaintiffs aver that the citizenship question on the 2020 Census questionnaire is one
22 such question. They argue it is unusually sensitive in light of the current political climate, that the
23 question will have a material impact on the census count, that the effects will be unevenly
24 distributed, and that the resulting undercount will be significant enough to affect the
25 reapportionment of representatives among the states. Thus, while each and every question on the
26 census need not be related to the goal of actual enumeration, *see Baldridge v. Shapiro*, 455 U.S.
27 345, 353 (1982) (acknowledging that the census “fulfils many important and valuable functions,”

United States District Court
Northern District of California

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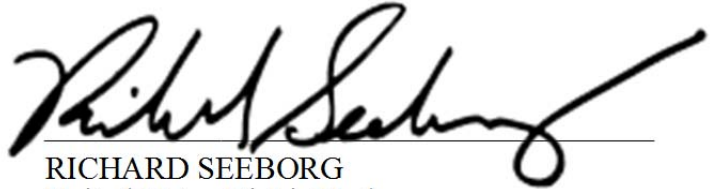
including “provid[ing] important data for Congress and ultimately for the private sector”), the Secretary’s decision to alter the census in a way that affirmatively interferes with the actual enumeration, and does not fulfill any other reasonable governmental purpose, is subject to a challenge under the Enumeration Clause. Given these facts as alleged in the operative complaints, which must be taken as true for the purposes of a motion to dismiss, plaintiffs make a sufficient showing that the Secretary’s decision to add a citizenship will undermine the “strong constitutional interest in accuracy” of the census, *see Utah*, 536 U.S. at 478, and thus violate the Constitution’s actual enumeration command. Whether plaintiffs can ultimately sustain this showing on the merits remains to be seen. At this juncture, dismissal is premature and plaintiffs will be allowed to develop their claims as this case proceeds in due course.

V. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, defendants’ motions to dismiss are denied.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: August 17, 2018


RICHARD SEEBORG
United States District Judge