

Exhibit 1

116TH CONGRESS } 1st Session }	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	{ REPORT 116–101
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COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2020

JUNE 3, 2019.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. SERRANO, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 3055]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal
year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

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year into fiscal year 2019. This foresight proved vital during the longest partial government shutdown in U.S. history as the Census Bureau was able to maintain 2020 Census operations uninterrupted throughout the continuing resolution and the funding lapse. While the Committee recognizes there is prior-year funding available, the Administration's assumption that approximately \$1.02 billion of this funding will remain available to offset fiscal year 2020 costs is disingenuous and appears to rely on the assumption that Congress will supplement its budget needs when it becomes evident the President's request is inadequate. The Committee does not intend to put the 2020 Census at risk during the most critical year of its operation.

The Committee includes half of the proposed carryover back into the base budget for 2020 response operations and Information Technology (IT) infrastructure requirements. Further, the Committee provides a total of \$496,265,000 for the program management of the 2020 Census and encourages the Census to expeditiously hire current vacancies highlighted by GAO to ensure proper oversight of the IT systems conducting the 2020 Census. The Committee rejects the Administration's proposed \$30,764,000 reduction to the Census Survey and Engineering activities, which is needed to manage the continued delivery of systems needed to meet 2020 performance and scalability requirements. Additionally, the Committee restores the "Secretarial Contingency" originally submitted by the Secretary of Commerce in 2017 as part of the updated 2020 Census lifecycle cost estimate. The Committee believes having adequate contingency funding for many of the unknown variables that the Census Bureau will likely encounter throughout the remainder of calendar year 2019 and into 2020 will enable Census to address emergent concerns quickly and without additional congressional action. To that end, the Committee recommendation also includes an additional \$220,000,000 above the request to its risk-based contingency and a \$500,000,000 increase from its requested amount for non-response follow-up activities to ensure that the Census Bureau can employ an aggressive follow-up strategy if the self-response rate drops lower than anticipated or the amount for which it has budgeted for.

As the Census Bureau prepares for its inaugural year with an online decennial portal, the Committee recognizes that the Bureau may be more susceptible to cyberattacks by nefarious actors who may wish to undermine the 2020 Decennial Census statistics or interfere with participant self-response. The recommendation includes an additional \$253,000,000 in contingency funds for Census IT infrastructure consistent with the Department's 2017 lifecycle cost estimate. The Committee understands that the Census Bureau is actively working with the Cyber Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) under the Department of Homeland Security as well as private stakeholders who specialize in cyber security. The Committee directs the Bureau to brief the Committee quarterly on actions taken to protect the security of the online platform as well as personal data beginning no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act.

While the Committee remains hopeful that individuals will elect to self-respond to the decennial survey, the 2020 Census faces many hurdles with hard-to-reach communities. The Committee has

previously directed the Bureau to prioritize a strong engagement strategy with partners and trusted voices in the community. The Committee recommends the Census Bureau take steps to develop the Mobile Response Initiative as described in the Bureau's report to the Committee on increasing the number of temporary Census offices and partnership staff to support the 2020 Census. The Committee supports such initiatives and encourages the Census Bureau to concentrate its efforts in hard to count communities and work with State, local, and tribal partners to identify locations for the Mobile Response Initiative to target. To that end, the Committee provides an additional \$100,000,000 above the request towards these efforts.

An additional challenge the Census Bureau faces is public perception of its intended use of the data it collects. In January 2019, the Census released the *2020 Census Barriers, Attitudes, and Motivators Study (CBAMS) Focus Group Final Report* that provides a summary of feedback among individuals who are at risk of low self-response, including but not limited to racial and ethnic minorities. The report concluded that many of these participants felt they were politically targeted and conveyed a palpable fear that the government would use their census information against them. Many participants have an overwhelmingly negative perception of the citizenship question itself, which strongly affects their willingness to participate. The Committee stresses the importance of non-response follow-up fieldwork to ensure every person is counted, especially those historically inclined to not respond or difficult to identify and locate, including those with limited access to internet or broadband infrastructure. The Committee directs the Census Bureau to continue its outreach and collaboration with community partner advocates to ensure the most accurate count possible.

The Committee recognizes the Census Bureau's efforts to increase language assistance for the 2020 Census by more than doubling the amount of languages supported both through telephonic support and in its advertising materials as compared to 2010. Additionally, in 2020 the Census Bureau will include 59 non-English languages, including braille, to its language guides. The Census Bureau is encouraged to continue establishing key partnerships and hire those with language skills outside of those languages covered through telephonic support for the 2020 Census.

The Committee remains concerned that the 2020 Census is a Government Accountability Office (GAO) high-risk area as Census Day approaches, with GAO recommendations remaining open to: (1) ensure key innovations will function as planned; (2) strengthen the management and oversight of all IT programs, systems, and contractors supporting the decennial; (3) better address its cybersecurity weaknesses identified by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS); and (4) refine reliable cost estimates. To aid the Committee in its oversight function, the Bureau shall continue its quarterly updates to the Committee on the status of implementing GAO recommendations regarding the 2020 Census.

American Community Survey.—The data that the American Community Survey (ACS) collects is critical for communities nationwide as it is the only source of annual data on education, employment, income, housing costs, veterans' issues, and a host of other topics. The recommendation includes \$218,000,000 for this ef-

Exhibit 2

PUBLIC LAW 116–69—NOV. 21, 2019

FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 2020, AND FURTHER HEALTH
EXTENDERS ACT OF 2019

133 STAT. 1134

PUBLIC LAW 116–69—NOV. 21, 2019

Public Law 116–69
116th Congress

An Act

Nov. 21, 2019
[H.R. 3055]

Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2020, and for other purposes.

Further
Continuing
Appropriations
Act, 2020, and
Further Health
Extenders Act
of 2019.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Further Health Extenders Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

DIVISION A—FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

DIVISION B—HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES EXTENDERS AND OTHER MATTERS

Title I—Public Health Extenders
Title II—Other Health Extenders
Title III—Medicaid Extenders
Title IV—Medicare Extenders
Title V—Human Services Extenders
Title VI—Miscellaneous Policies
Title VII—Other Matters
Title VIII—Budgetary Effects

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

Further
Continuing
Appropriations
Act, 2020.

Ante, p. 1093.

Ante, p. 1098.

DIVISION A—FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

SEC. 101. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020 (division A of Public Law 116–59) is amended—

(1) by striking the date specified in section 106(3) and inserting “December 20, 2019”;

(2) by striking section 122 and inserting the following:

“SEC. 122. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 104, amounts are provided for ‘Department of Commerce—Bureau of the Census—Periodic Censuses and Programs’ at a rate for operations of \$7,284,319,000, of which not less than \$90,000,000 is for the delivery of Mobile Questionnaire Assistance Centers: *Provided*, That such amounts may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to maintain the schedule and deliver the required data according to statutory deadlines in the 2020 Decennial Census Program: *Provided further*, That the third proviso under such heading in

Exhibit 3



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 165

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 2019

No. 204—Book II

House of Representatives

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY MRS. LOWEY, CHAIRWOMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS REGARDING H.R. 1158, CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The following is an explanation of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020.

This Act includes 4 regular appropriations bills for fiscal year 2020. The divisions contained in the Act are as follows:

- Division A—Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2020
- Division B—Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020
- Division C—Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020
- Division D—Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2020

Section 1 of the Act is the short title of the bill.

Section 2 of the Act displays a table of contents.

Section 3 of the Act states that, unless expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in any division shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

Section 4 of the Act states that this explanatory statement shall have the same effect with respect to the allocation of funds and implementation of this legislation as if it were a joint explanatory statement of a committee of conference.

Section 5 of the Act provides a statement of appropriations.

Section 6 of the Act states that each amount designated by Congress as being for emergency requirements or for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism (OCO/GWOT) is contingent on the President so designating all such emergency or OCO/GWOT amounts and transmitting such designations to Congress.

The Act does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined by clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The following is an explanation of the effects of this Act, which makes appropriations for the Department of Defense for fis-

cal year 2020. Unless otherwise noted, references to the House and Senate reports are to House Report 116-84 and Senate Report 116-103, respectively. The language contained in the House and Senate reports warrant full compliance and carry the same weight as language included in this explanatory statement unless specifically addressed to the contrary in the bill or this explanatory statement. While repeating some language from the House or Senate reports for emphasis, this explanatory statement does not intend to negate the language referred to above unless expressly provided herein.

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

For the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), as amended by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-119), and by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-508), the terms “program, project, and activity” for appropriations contained in this Act shall be defined as the most specific level of budget items identified in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2020, the related classified annexes and explanatory statements, and the P-1 and R-1 budget justification documents as subsequently modified by congressional action.

The following exception to the above definition shall apply: the military personnel and the operation and maintenance accounts, for which the term “program, project, and activity” is defined as the appropriations accounts contained in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act.

At the time the President submits the budget request for fiscal year 2021, the Secretary of Defense is directed to transmit to the congressional defense committees budget justification documents to be known as the “M-1” and the “O-1” which shall identify, at the budget activity, activity group, and sub-activity group level, the amounts requested by the President to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for military personnel and operation and maintenance in any budget request, or amended budget request, for fiscal year 2021.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDANCE FOR BASE AND OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS FUNDING

The Secretary of Defense is directed to continue to follow the reprogramming guidance for acquisition accounts as specified in

the report accompanying the House version of the Department of Defense Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 2008 (House Report 110-279). The dollar threshold for reprogramming funds shall be \$10,000,000 for military personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; and research, development, test and evaluation.

Also, the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) is directed to continue to provide the congressional defense committees annual DD Form 1416 reports for titles I and II and quarterly, spreadsheet-based DD Form 1416 reports for Service and defense-wide accounts in titles III and IV of this Act. Reports for titles III and IV shall comply with guidance specified in the explanatory statement accompanying the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2006. The Department shall continue to follow the limitation that prior approval reprogrammings are set at either the specified dollar threshold or 20 percent of the procurement or research, development, test and evaluation line, whichever is less. These thresholds are cumulative from the base for reprogramming value as modified by any adjustments. Therefore, if the combined value of transfers into or out of a military personnel (M-1); an operation and maintenance (O-1); a procurement (P-1); or a research, development, test and evaluation (R-1) line exceeds the identified threshold, the Secretary of Defense must submit a prior approval reprogramming to the congressional defense committees. In addition, guidelines on the application of prior approval reprogramming procedures for congressional special interest items are established elsewhere in this statement.

FUNDING INCREASES

The funding increases outlined in the tables for each appropriation account shall be provided only for the specific purposes indicated in the tables.

CONGRESSIONAL SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS

Items for which additional funds have been provided or items for which funding is specifically reduced as shown in the project level tables or in paragraphs using the phrase “only for” or “only to” are congressional special interest items for the purpose of the Base for Reprogramming (DD Form 1414). Each of these items must be carried on the DD Form 1414 at the stated amount, as specifically addressed in the explanatory statement.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H10613

In lieu of House report language regarding the Bureau's anticipated report on the feasibility of including Puerto Rico in additional surveys and Bureau of Justice Statistics data products, submitted to the Committees on November 26, 2019, the agreement directs the Bureau to provide a supplement to this report, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, containing an overall cost estimate and implementation plan for Puerto Rico's inclusion in these surveys and products. The Bureau is further directed to work with the communities and stakeholders in Puerto Rico, while conducting the Puerto Rico Community Survey, to better understand Puerto Rico's data needs.

CURRENT SURVEYS AND PROGRAMS

The bill provides \$274,000,000 for the Current Surveys and Programs account of the Bureau of the Census, to include funds to continue the level of effort for the Survey of Income and Program Participation, as described in the House report. The agreement does not adopt House report language on the division of funds within the appropriation.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$7,284,319,000 for the Periodic Censuses and Programs account of the Bureau of the Census. The agreement does not adopt the House report language on the division of these funds at the Program, Project, and Activity (PPA) level.

2020 Decennial Census.—In July 2019, the Census Bureau provided an update to the Committees on its 2020 Census Life Cycle Cost Estimate. While the total estimates for the overall Decennial costs remain unchanged, the Census Bureau assumes efficiencies in the program allow for a greater contingency reserve to support potential risks. The agreement provides \$6,696,000,000 for the Decennial Census and does not adopt House recommended levels for the key operational frames, as described in the House report. The agreement includes \$669,000,000 dedicated towards Secretarial contingency needs that may arise during the Census operation such as major disasters or other unforeseen risks realized, and \$263,000,000 in additional sensitivity risks to support additional pay increases and any reduction in self-response rates beyond the current projections of the Census Bureau. The agreement clarifies a previous requirement regarding the notification to the Committees on the obligation of funds within the Bureau's contingency reserve and directs the Census Bureau to report to the Committees no later than 15 days after any obligation of such funds. Such report shall include a description of the work funded from this reserve during the fiscal year. The agreement also supports no less than the level of effort for outreach and communications that was utilized in preparation for the 2010 Decennial Census, adjusted for inflation.

Mobile Questionnaire Assistance Centers.—Within funds provided, the agreement directs the Census Bureau to support this new initiative aimed at increasing response in historically undercounted and hard to count communities. As part of the report on outreach activities in hard to count communities as directed by the House, the Census Bureau shall include details on how the Mobile Questionnaire Assistance Centers will be utilized as a part of these efforts.

Quarterly Briefing.—The agreement continues the requirement for quarterly updates from the Census Bureau to ensure the Committees are regularly apprised of the status of the 2020 Decennial operations, Census systems readiness, Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing, implementation of GAO recommendations, and the American

Community Survey. As part of these briefings, the Census Bureau should also include updates on actions it is taking, along with the Department of Homeland Security, to secure the online platform and personal data, as described in the House report, as well as work the agency has done to mitigate risks identified by GAO, as referenced in the Senate report.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$40,441,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). The allocation of funding provided in the table in the House report is not adopted, nor is the House language regarding Public Safety Communications.

Accurate Broadband Mapping.—In lieu of section 542 of the House bill, the agreement directs NTIA to report to the Committees, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, regarding NTIA's current and planned efforts to improve the accuracy of measurements of broadband coverage in communities, including the sources of data used to help generate broadband coverage maps.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement includes language making available to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) \$3,450,681,000, the full amount of offsetting fee collections estimated for fiscal year 2020 by the Congressional Budget Office. The agreement transfers \$2,000,000 to the Office of Inspector General to continue oversight and audits of USPTO operations and budget transparency.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

The agreement includes \$1,034,000,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$754,000,000 for NIST's Scientific and Technical Research and Services (STRS) account. The agreement adopts the following within STRS: (1) House and Senate language on pyrrhotite and no less than \$1,500,000; (2) House and Senate language on regenerative medicine standards and \$2,500,000; (3) Senate language on industrial internet of things and no less than \$2,000,000; (4) Senate language on plastic and polymeric materials and \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level; (5) Senate language on graphene research and no less than \$1,250,000; (6) Senate language on unmanned aerial vehicle challenges and no less than \$2,500,000; (7) Senate language on microelectronics technology and no less than \$2,000,000; (8) Senate language on public health risks to first responders and \$2,000,000; (9) House language and funding for the Greenhouse Gas Program and Urban Dome Initiative; and (10) House and Senate language on metals-based additive manufacturing and no less than \$5,000,000.

Disaster Resilience Research Grants.—In lieu of House and Senate language regarding Disaster Resilience Research Grants, the agreement provides no less than \$2,500,000.

Quantum Information Science (QIS).—The agreement adopts House and Senate language on QIS and provides \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

Industries of the Future.—The agreement adopts House and Senate language on artificial intelligence and provides \$8,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

Forward Looking Building Standards.—House report language regarding forward looking building standards is amended to clarify that it neither directs nor authorizes NIST to undertake any regulatory action.

Forensic Sciences.—In lieu of House and Senate report language, the agreement provides \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level for forensic science research. Additionally, the agreement provides \$3,150,000 to support the Organization of Scientific Area Committees and \$1,000,000 to support technical merit evaluations.

Facial Recognition Vendor Test.—Senate language regarding the facial recognition vendor test is adopted, and the agreement further directs NIST to continue efforts to secure personally identifiable information and other sensitive data used by this program.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

The agreement includes \$162,000,000 in total for Industrial Technology Services (ITS), including \$146,000,000 for the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP), an increase of \$6,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. At this level, NIST is directed to provide an increase of at least \$100,000 for each of the 51 MEP centers. The agreement further provides \$16,000,000 for the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation, also known as Manufacturing USA.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

The agreement includes \$118,000,000 for Construction of Research Facilities, of which \$43,000,000 is for the continued renovation of NIST's Building 1 laboratory.

Safety, Capacity, Maintenance, and Major Repairs (SCMMR).—Within the amount provided for Construction of Research Facilities, the agreement includes no less than \$75,000,000 for NIST to address its most pressing SCMMR projects.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment (SASH).—The agreement adopts House and Senate report language on SASH and provides no less than \$2,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be derived from funding provided to Mission Support, Executive Leadership.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement includes a total program level of \$3,956,213,000 under this account for the coastal, fisheries, marine, weather, satellite, and other programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). This total funding level includes \$3,763,939,000 in direct appropriations; a transfer of \$174,774,000 from balances in the "Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries" fund; and \$17,500,000 derived from recoveries of prior year obligations.

The following narrative descriptions and tables identify the specific activities and funding levels included in this Act.

National Ocean Service (NOS).—\$598,956,000 is for NOS Operations, Research, and Facilities.

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

Operations, Research, and Facilities
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	\$159,456
Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts ...	32,000
Integrated Ocean Observing System Regional Observations	39,000
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	230,456

Exhibit 4

U.S. Census Bureau's Budget Fiscal Year 2020

*As Presented to the Congress
March 2019*



Exhibit 7

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
SUMMARY OF FINANCING
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	2018 Actual	2019 Enacted	2020 Base	2020 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2020 Base
Total Obligations	\$1,521,272	\$3,600,310	\$4,640,141	\$6,901,800	\$2,261,659
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Recoveries	(8,365)	(36,406)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(6,438)	(1,036,072)	(1,020,000)	(1,020,000)	0
Unobligated balance transferred	3,000	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	1,036,072	1,020,000	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	555	0	0	0	0
Refund	(676)	0	0	0	0
Budget Authority	2,545,420	3,547,832	3,620,141	5,881,800	2,261,659
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts	(4,000)	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts	2,580	3,556	3,556	3,556	0
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	2,544,000	3,551,388	3,623,697	5,885,356	2,261,659

Exhibit 5

Projections of the Size and Composition of the U.S. Population: 2014 to 2060

Population Estimates and Projections

Current Population Reports

By Sandra L. Colby and Jennifer M. Ortman

Issued March 2015

P25-1143

INTRODUCTION

Between 2014 and 2060, the U.S. population is projected to increase from 319 million to 417 million, reaching 400 million in 2051. The U.S. population is projected to grow more slowly in future decades than in the recent past, as these projections assume that fertility rates will continue to decline and that there will be a modest decline in the overall rate of net international migration. By 2030, one in five Americans is projected to be 65 and over; by 2044, more than half of all Americans are projected to belong to a minority group (any group other than non-Hispanic White alone); and by 2060, nearly one in five of the nation's total population is projected to be foreign born.

This report summarizes results from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2014 National Projections, with a focus on changes in the age structure and shifts in the racial and ethnic composition of the population—both the total population as well as the native and foreign born.

2014 NATIONAL PROJECTIONS

This report is based on the 2014 National Projections of the resident population by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and country of birth (nativity), and include

demographic components of change—births, deaths, and net international migration. The projections, based on the 2010 Census and official estimates through 2013, were produced using cohort-component methods. Such methods project the components of population change separately for each birth cohort (persons born in a given year) based on past trends. The base population is advanced each year by using projected survival rates and net international migration. A new birth cohort is added to the population by applying the annual projected fertility rates to the female population. The projections cover the period 2014 to 2060.

The 2014 National Projections are the first series of Census Bureau projections to incorporate separate assumptions about the fertility of native and foreign-born women. Differentiating assumptions about fertility by nativity is expected to better account for the effects of international migration of the foreign born on changes in the size and composition of the total U.S. population.

The 2014 National Projections, including summary tables, downloadable files, and methodology and assumptions, can be found at www.census.gov/population/projections/data/national/2014.html.

UNDERSTANDING THE ASSUMPTIONS USED TO MAKE POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Projections illustrate possible courses of population change based on assumptions about future births, deaths, and net international migration. The projected values presented throughout this report are one possible outcome for the future that would occur only if all the assumptions hold true. All assumptions about the components of change are based on historical trends. Factors that might influence the levels of population components, policy decisions for example, cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty. Therefore, no attempts are made to incorporate these into the assumptions that produce the projections. Both the size and the composition of the projected population reflect the assumptions included in these projections. The accuracy of the projections will depend on how closely actual trends in fertility, mortality, and migration are consistent with these assumptions.

PROJECTED TRENDS IN POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

The total U.S. population is projected to increase by 98.1 million between 2014 and 2060. As shown in Figure 1, the population is expected to increase from just under 319 million in 2014 to just under 417 million in 2060. This corresponds to an average increase of 2.1 million people per year.

Breaking the population down by nativity illustrates projected differences in the size of the native population relative to the foreign-born population. In 2014, the native population is projected to be 276 million. Between 2014 and 2060, the native population is expected to increase by 62 million (or 22 percent), reaching 339 million in 2060. At the same time, the foreign-born population is projected to grow from 42 million to 78 million, an increase of 36 million (or 85 percent). The foreign born, because its rate of growth is projected to outpace that of natives, is expected to account for an increasing share of the total population, reaching 19 percent in 2060, up from 13 percent in 2014.

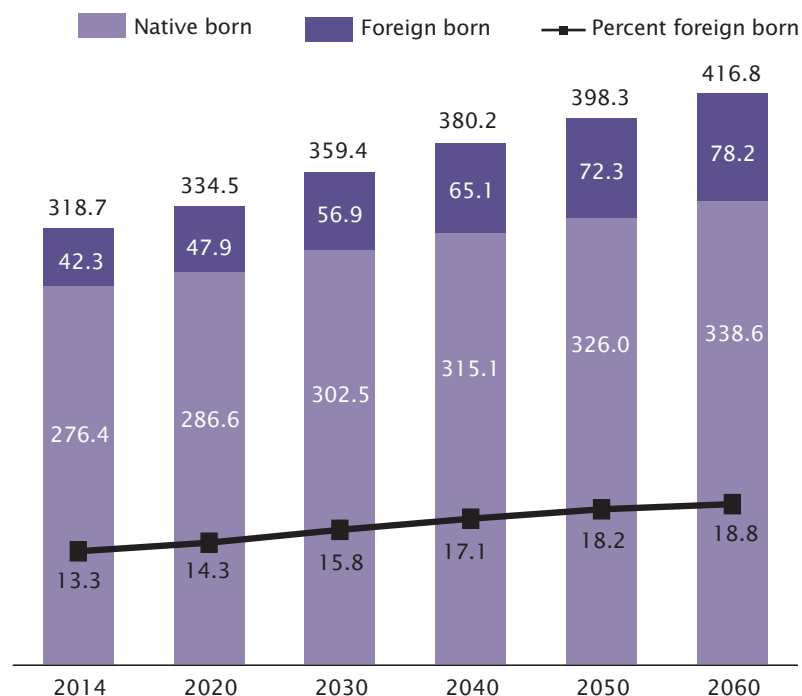
Figure 2 shows the projected rate of growth of the native and foreign-born populations by decade. Between 2010 and 2020, the foreign-born population is

projected to increase by nearly 20 percent, compared with only 6.4 percent for natives. In the decades that follow, the pace of growth is projected to slow for both populations, while the substantial gap between the rates of the foreign born and natives will narrow. Between 2050 and 2060, the foreign born are expected to grow by 8.2 percent, compared with 3.8 percent for natives.

Factors Contributing to Population Growth

Changes in the size of the population are driven by the projected number of births, deaths, and net international migrants. Some components, such as births, are those that increase the size of the population, while others, such as deaths, are those that decrease the population. Net international migration can either add to or subtract

Figure 1.
U.S. Population by Nativity: 2014 to 2060
(Population in millions)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 National Projections.

Exhibit 6

2020 DECENNIAL LIFE-CYCLE COST ESTIMATE (LCCE)

BASIS OF ESTIMATE (BoE) – Version 2.0



Bureau of the Census
June 2019

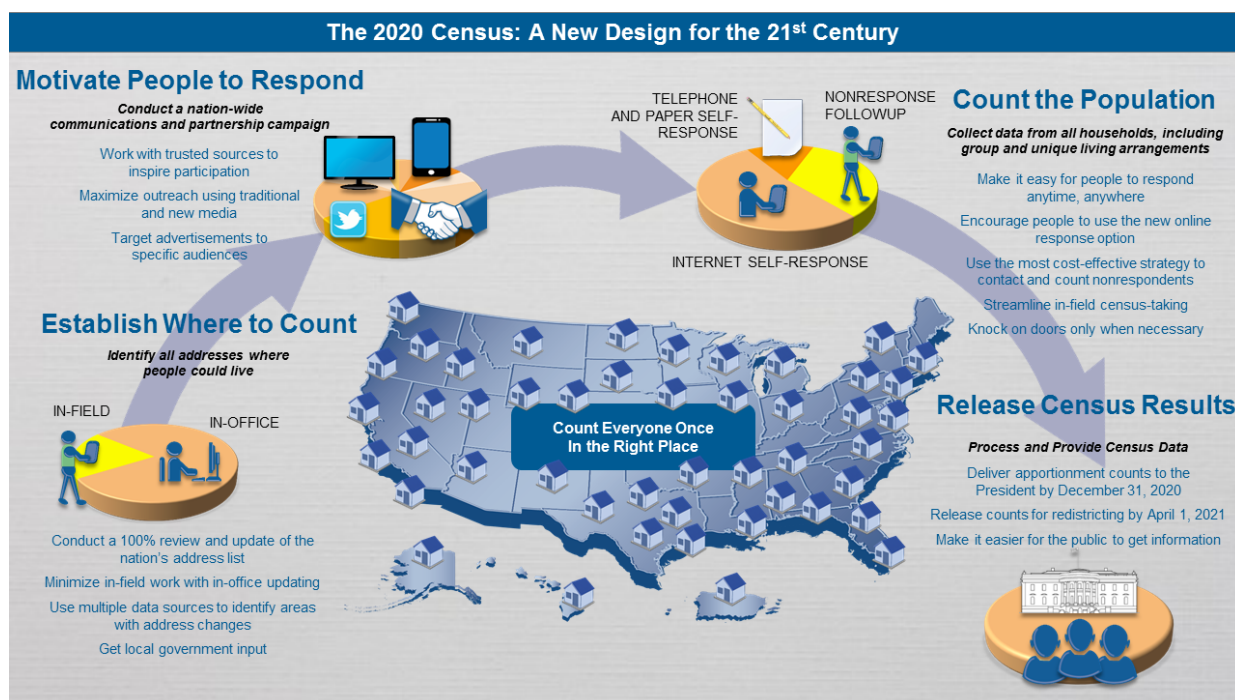


Figure 3: The 2020 Census - A New Design for the 21st Century

The first step (“Establish Where to Count”) is to identify all the addresses where people could live. An accurate address list ensures that everyone is counted. For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau began an In-Office review of 100 percent of the nation’s addresses in October 2015 and will continually update the address list based on data from multiple sources, including the U.S. Postal Service; tribal, state, and local governments; satellite imagery; and third-party data providers.

Response rates to surveys and censuses have been declining. As a second step, “Motivate People to Respond,” the 2020 Census will include a nationwide communications and partnership campaign. This campaign is focused on getting people to respond on their own (self-respond), as it costs significantly less to process a response provided via the internet or through a paper form than it does to send a fieldworker to someone’s home to collect their response.

As a third step, the Census Bureau will “Count the Population” by collecting information from all housing units, including those residing in group or unique living arrangements. The Census Bureau wants to make it easy for all people to respond anytime and anywhere. To this end, the 2020 Census will encourage people to respond via the internet and will not require them to enter a unique Census ID.⁵

The Census Bureau will use the most cost-effective strategy for contacting and counting those who do not respond. The goal for the 2020 Census is to reduce the average number of visits by using available data from government administrative records and third-party sources. These data may be used to

⁵ The Census Identification Number or Census ID is provided on the questionnaire mailed to each identified address.

6.3.2.1.2.2 *Discrete Risk Cost Method Using Scenario Analysis*

Two Discrete Risks were quantified through a scenario analysis by isolating the impact of a single input value: 1) Admin Records Usage and 2) Cloud *Implementation*. For Admin Record usage, the scenario analysis consisted of reducing the number of housing units resolved via use of administrative records by 1,000,000. For Cloud Data Implementation, the scenario analysis cost was estimated using an extrapolation based on the CEDCaP program estimate for cloud costs.

The Scenario Analysis Process used by both for both of these risks is shown below.

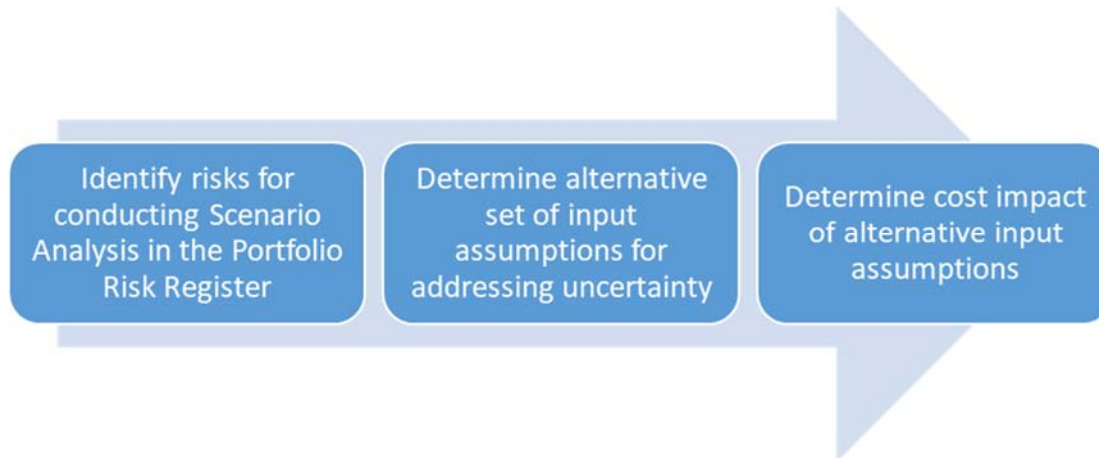


Figure 24: Scenario Analysis Process

Figure 24: Scenario Analysis Process

6.3.2.2 *Additional Sensitivity Analysis*

Program risks associated with Additional Sensitivity Analysis were discretely estimated based on impacts of occurrence and program mitigation techniques. The following program risks have been reflected in the risk-adjusted cost estimate via additional sensitivity analyses:

1. Self-response rates are critical, uncertain variables with expected large cost impacts in the Response Data life-cycle costs. Response rates have declined decade-over-decade for reasons outlined in "Section 2.1: Challenging Environmental Factors", and there are numerous external influences on the program that could cause a dampened self response for the 2020 Census. While the Monte Carlo and Risk Register risks include funding designed to address lowered self response rates, to acknowledge this uncertainty and cost impact, additional sensitivity analysis was performed to account for the possibility that the self-response rate declines below the modeled levels from Census Bureau experts. This would cause an increase in the Nonresponse Followup Workload and cost. The impact of this risk was estimated by decreasing the self-response rate point estimate from 60.5 percent to 55 percent. The estimated direct cost for this risk was \$251.4 million.
2. The cost of field operations is considered sensitive to the size and cost of recruiting and hiring the necessary workforce in all geographic areas. To acknowledge this uncertainty and cost impact, additional sensitivity analysis was performed to account for the possibility that



Secretarial contingency. The results of the September 2017 reconciliation between the POE and DOC ICE was under one percent.

The latest comparison of the 2020 Census POE to an ICE was completed during May 2019. The ICE was again prepared by the DOC OAM beginning in mid-2018 as one of the key recommendations of the Milestone 3 Review for the 2020 Census. The purpose was to continue to refine the ICE reconciliation with updated program office estimates and actuals, as well as the results of the 2018 End-to-End Census Test and system performance and scalability testing in FY 2019. The final difference in direct costs (the point estimate) was about one percent, while the difference in risk and uncertainty was about three percent. The delta between the two estimates (the current version) is zero at an aggregate level. The ICE cost estimators increased their confidence level in the sufficiency of the \$15.625B cost estimate for the 2020 Census from 80 percent in FY 2017 to 86 percent in FY 2019, reflected by the increased ICE risk reserve within the same overall cost total.

11.2 Benchmarking Against Prior Censuses

One of the means to assess the cost of a system or program is to compare it to similar historical systems or programs. The Census Bureau has conducted a Decennial census for many years. The table below shows the historic number of housing units, the cost of the census and the cost per housing unit in constant dollars³³. Table 41: Historical Census Costs (Constant 2020 Dollars) shows the historic trend of increasing cost over each decade as well as the increase in the number of housing units.

Table 38: Historical Census Costs (Constant 2020 Dollars)

Year	Housing Units	Cost	Cost per Housing Unit
1970	69.5 M	\$1.1 B	\$15.8
1980	89.5 M	\$3.0 B	\$33.5
1990	103.5 M	\$4.7 B	\$45.4
2000	117.5 M	\$9.4 B	\$80
2010	133.5 M	\$12.3 B	\$92.1
2020	146.2 M	\$15.8 B	\$108

Figure 95: US Housing Units and Census Costs per Decade below uses dollars inflated to 2020 to show a comparison of historic total cost and cost per housing unit. This graph uses a trend line to demonstrate the rise in cost per housing unit.

³³ Presenting constant dollars in 2020 allow for a fair comparison of the costs across different Censuses as the estimates have been adjusted for inflation to show what each Census would have cost in 2020 dollars. Instead of showing the actual cost of each Census in terms of dollars in the year the Census was conducted, these estimates show a comparative price tag in “fungible” dollars.

Exhibit 7

2010 Census Program for Evaluations and Experiments

04/23/12

2010 Census Nonresponse Followup Operations Assessment

U.S. Census Bureau standards and quality process procedures were applied throughout the creation of this report.

FINAL

Shelley Walker and Susanna Winder
Geoff Jackson and Sarah Heime

Decennial Management Division
Decennial Statistical Studies Division



5.2.1.6 NRFU Production Staffing

Table 170 depicts the budgeted and actual number of field positions along with the frontloading¹²⁸ rate and the percent variance.

Table 170: NRFU Production Staffing			
Position	Frontloading Rate	Number of Positions Budgeted	Number of Positions Actual
Enumerator	50%	524,919	516,709
CLA	0%	65,266	48,973
CL	0%	40,781	39,559
FOS	0%	4,568	5,575
Total	--	635,534	610,816

For NRFU, 635,534 total field staff positions were budgeted. However, we only filled 610,816 field positions. The FOS position was the only position type where actual positions were higher than budgeted. The budget called for 4,568 FOS positions, however, 5,575 FOS worked on NRFU. A late program change, which was successfully implemented, included adding an AMFO Assistant position in the LCO office. Most AMFO Assistants (listed as a FOS in DAPPS) charged to the LCO office project; however, some AMFO Assistants mistakenly charged to the NRFU project. It is not possible to distinguish FOS from AMFO Assistant staff who charged to the NRFU task code. As a result, the number of actual NRFU FOS staff is slightly inflated by these AMFO Assistants.

¹²⁸ Frontloading is a staffing strategy of over-selecting enumerators for specific field operations to compensate for the risk of dropouts (attrition). Frontloading allows the LCO to meet or exceed established operational deadlines by ensuring that a pool of trained field staff is available as needed.

Exhibit 8

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

2 FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

3 Southern Division

4
5 -----x

6 NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE :
7 ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED :
8 PEOPLE, et al., :

9 Plaintiffs, :

10 vs. :

11 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, :
12 et al., :

13 Defendants. :

Case No.

PWG-18-891

14 -----x

15 *** CONFIDENTIAL - UNDER PROTECTIVE ORDER ***

16 DEPOSITION OF BENJAMIN TAYLOR

17 Friday, July 12, 2019

18 Washington, D.C.

19
20
21
22
23
24 Reported by: Dawn A. Jaques, CSR, CLR

25 Job No.: 277427

1 In a slight inconvenience, the concept
2 has changed a little bit in 2019, but I think that
3 it should still show that we've actually reduced
4 the number of enumerators we actually think would
5 be needed to get the job done, and that's what
6 "core" is. It's the 260 829.

7 So we're reducing the amount that we
8 actually think will be needed to retire the
9 workload that we've estimated using the
10 productivity that we've estimated. However, we
11 are going to prepare an even larger workforce, up
12 to 399,938 enumerators and CFS, that would be
13 fully cleared and trained and ready to deploy, and
14 that allows for a host of different flexibilities
15 to ensure that the operation goes well.

16 Q So my question then, if that's the
17 case, if we go back to Exhibit 8, how is it that
18 if you're hiring and training 399,000 people so
19 they're ready to go if needed, how then do you
20 reflect a reduction in cost based on the
21 productivity in column G if the total universe of
22 people that you're training and getting ready to
23 be deployed actually has increased from 2017 to
24 2019? Do you see my point?

25 Let me walk you through it.

1 BY MR. CREELAN:

2 Q Okay. Are you aware of any test
3 conducted by the Bureau in this 2020 Census life
4 cycle that produced or showed a response rate, a
5 self-response rate, that reached 60 percent?

6 MR. LYNCH: Objection, outside the
7 scope.

8 THE WITNESS: I don't have all that
9 data in front of me, but it is my understanding
10 that none would have.

11 BY MR. CREELAN:

12 Q Let's continue with this chart just to
13 round out the changes. I think you were on
14 column --

15 A This was I, so this would be J.

16 So I think we already covered the pay
17 rates, and the same kind of story applies for NRFU
18 as well. There was a slight reduction on the
19 nationwide average. That did not mean that every
20 possible community went down; some went up.

21 So in general, you can see that the
22 average went from \$18.85 to \$18.56. Again, very
23 similar story to what we explained for address
24 canvassing, and that was a 25 and a half million
25 dollar reduction in the cost.

1 and beyond that 80 percent confidence level, which
2 is the same level that's supported by our
3 independent cost estimate as well.

4 So everything at that 80 percent
5 confidence level is included, so that would be the
6 \$12.7 billion in programmatic costs that we talked
7 about at the very beginning, plus the \$1.2 billion
8 in program risk that is appropriated between FY19
9 and FY20, and the amounts above that for special
10 risk contingencies are the amounts that are not
11 currently included.

12 BY MR. CREELAN:

13 Q Let me just clarify that.

14 Are those special contingencies
15 reflected in your table in Exhibit 9?

16 A Yes.

17 Q So where are they?

18 A They're in the Program Risk
19 Contingency.

20 Q The 1.25?

21 A Yes.

22 Q So what I'm trying to understand is,
23 and forgive me if I'm missing something. The
24 shortfall that we just discussed of the
25 300+ million, that was a portion of the

1 \$1.25 million, correct?

2 In other words, we use the
3 \$1.25 million to come up with that shortfall, and
4 we didn't have the full \$1.25 million -- billion
5 covered, correct?

6 MR. LYNCH: Objection.

7 THE WITNESS: There is \$1.25 billion
8 in new Program Risk Contingency in FY20, and we're
9 saying that about 300 of it was not included in
10 the President's budget request for FY20.

11 However, there is over 300 that was
12 already appropriated in FY19, and if that's not
13 utilized, then that will carry over and form the
14 base for our program contingency.

15 BY MR. CREELAN:

16 Q But what's confusing me, is the
17 \$322 billion that you're referring -- or million
18 that you're referring to, is that not part of
19 the billion that we discussed earlier that was
20 carried over from FY2019?

21 A No, that's not.

22 Q So carryover from FY2019 is a billion
23 plus \$322 million that's unused?

24 A Well, we still need to get to the end
25 of FY19 without using it, but we are in a position

1 where we will likely end the year with a vast
2 majority of that carried over to support FY2020.

3 Q How much of it has been used to date?

4 A I don't have the exact number, but it
5 is less than \$10 million. I think between 5- and
6 \$10 million.

7 Q So that was a helpful clarification.

8 So getting back to your -- you were
9 answering the question of if a portion of the
10 contingency is not appropriated and not available,
11 but is required, is needed, what, if anything, can
12 the Census Bureau do at that point?

13 A So the contingency would certainly not
14 be needed until well into the fiscal year,
15 certainly well into the operations. Unless a very
16 strange kind of disaster happened, you know, it is
17 likely that we wouldn't be running out of money
18 available to us until late in the fiscal year,
19 late in the NRFU operation.

20 So a couple of things will be known to
21 us by then. One of those is how much is actually
22 appropriated to us in FY20, which could very well
23 include money beyond the FY20 budget request.

24 But if that isn't, then we will almost
25 certainly be in very regular communication with

Exhibit 9

Update on the 2020 Census

Presentation to the National Advisory Committee

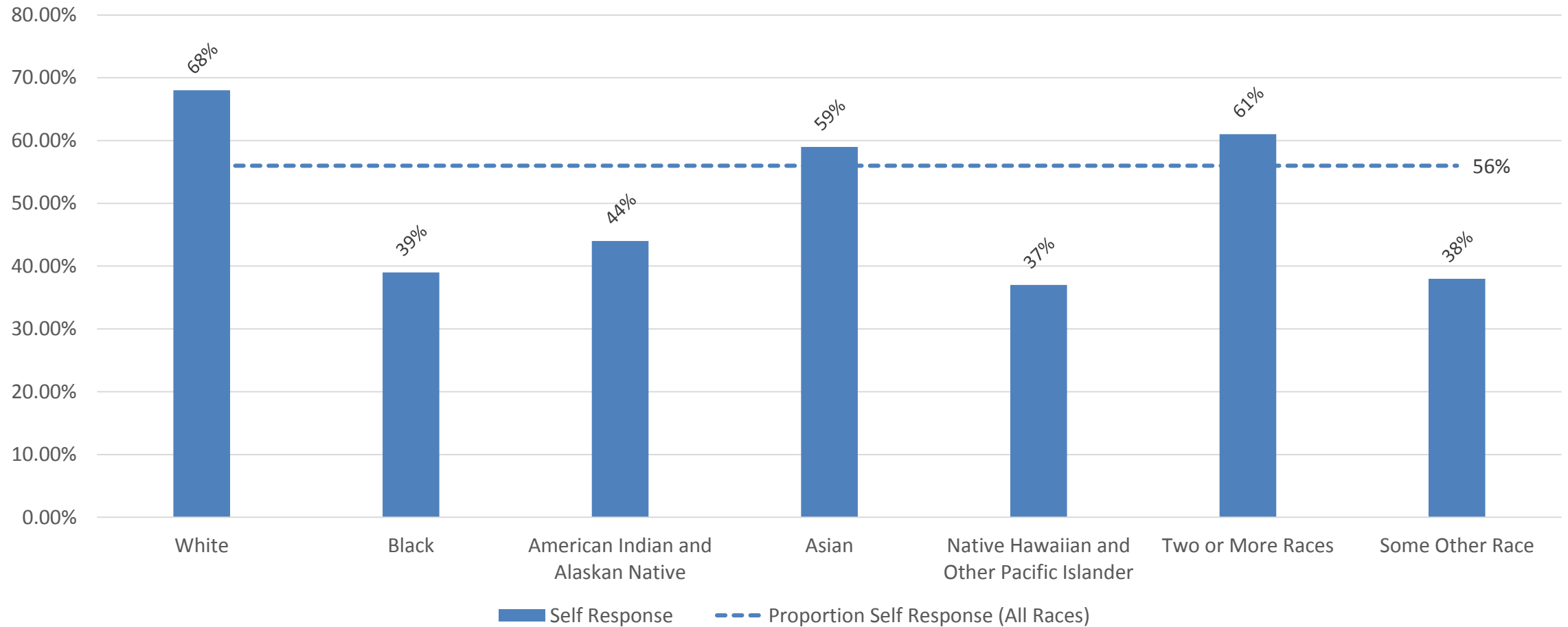
May 2, 2019

**Albert E. Fontenot, Jr., Associate Director
Decennial Census Programs**

2018 End-to-End Census Test

Proportion of Self-Response for each Race

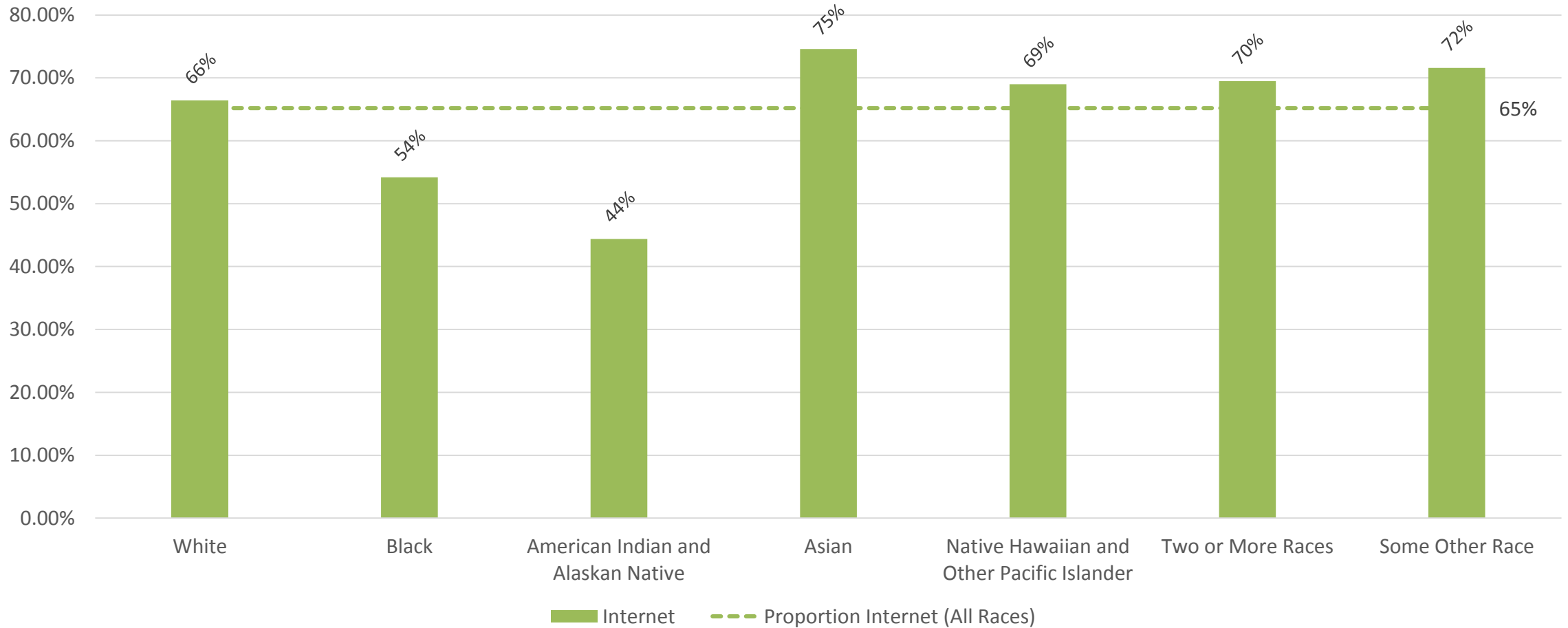
Total Household Population: 571,000



2018 End-to-End Census Test

Proportion of Self-Response Modes for each Race – Internet

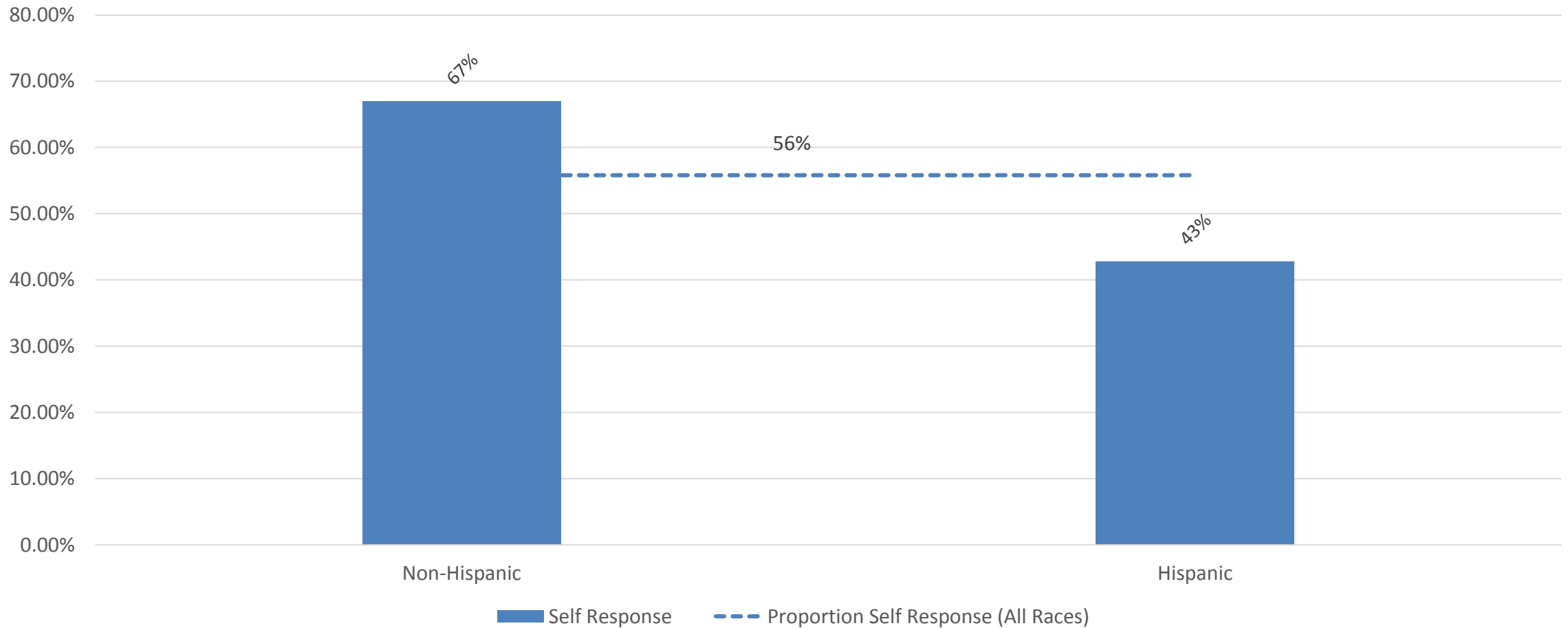
Total Household Population: 571,000



2018 End-to-End Census Test

Proportion of Self-Response for Hispanic Origin

Total Household Population: 571,000



2018 End-to-End Census Test

Proportion of Self-Response Modes for Hispanic Origin – Internet

Total Household Population: 571,000

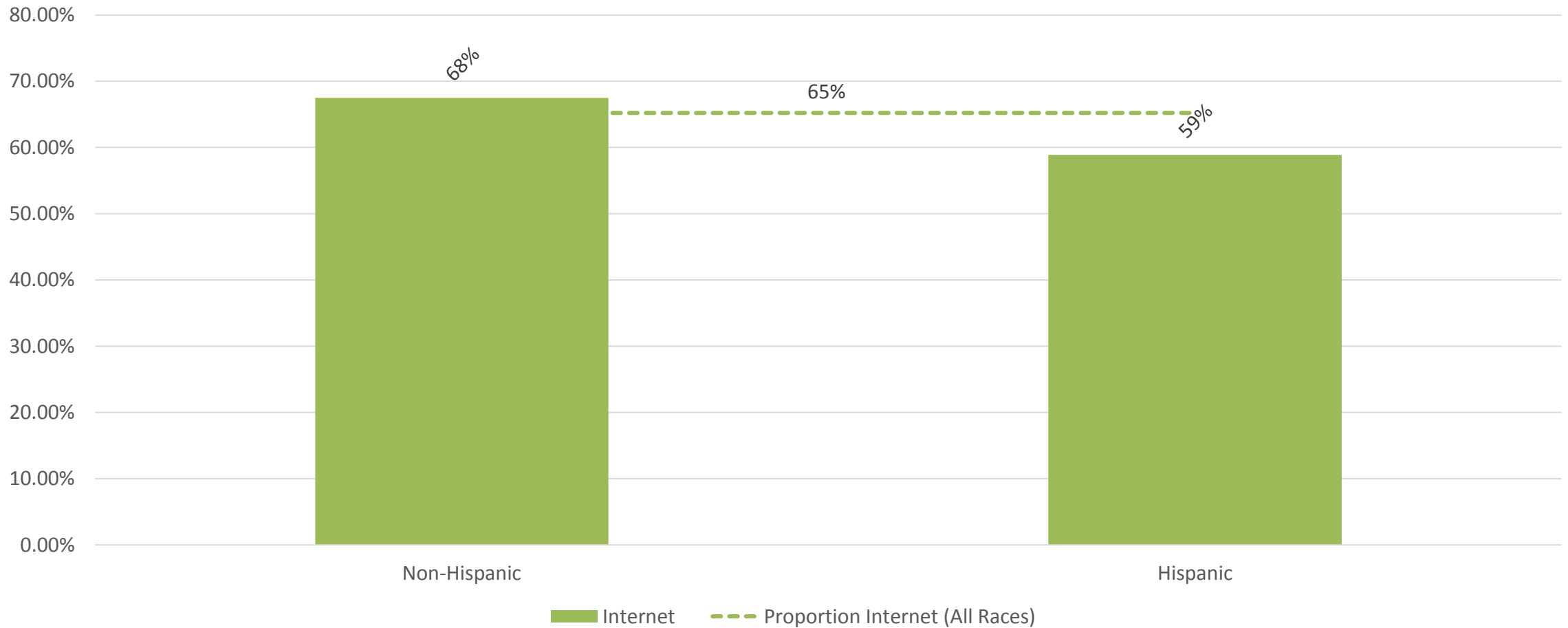


Exhibit 10



Report to Congressional Requesters

August 2018

2020 CENSUS

Continued Management Attention Needed to Address Challenges and Risks with Developing, Testing, and Securing IT Systems

is to resolve erroneous enumerations (such as people counted in the wrong place or more than once) and omissions.

The Bureau Continues to Face Challenges and Risks in Implementing Its IT Systems for the 2020 Census

Schedule management

Even as the Bureau has made progress in its system development and testing activities, it continues to face challenges in managing and overseeing the development and testing of its IT systems for the 2018 End-to-End Test and the 2020 Census. Specifically, we have noted challenges in the Bureau's efforts to manage the schedules, contracts, costs, governance and internal coordination, and cybersecurity of its systems.

The Bureau has faced significant challenges in managing its schedule for developing and testing systems for the 2018 End-to-End Test. Further, due, in part, to these challenges, the Bureau is replanning key IT milestones for the 2020 Census.

In May 2018, we reported that the Bureau had delayed by several months key IT milestone dates (e.g., dates to begin system integration testing) for a majority of the 14 operations in the 2018 End-to-End Test.¹² For example, the Bureau moved the test readiness review date for the fraud detection operation from April 2018 to July 2018—a delay of 3 months. These delays have compressed the time the Bureau has had for integration testing before the systems are deployed in the 2018 End-to-End Test.

Several of the systems subsequently experienced problems during the end-to-end test, including the mobile device applications being used by enumerators for the non-response follow-up¹³ operation of the test.¹⁴ For example, Bureau officials reported that enumerators have experienced problems with the sensitivity of the mobile devices' touch screen. More

¹²[GAO-18-543T](#).

¹³In non-response follow-up, if a household does not respond to the census by a certain date, the Bureau will send out employees to visit the home. The Bureau's plan is for these enumerators to use a census application, on a mobile device provided by the Bureau, to capture the information given to them by the in-person interviews.

¹⁴As mentioned previously, the non-response follow-up operation of the End-to-End Test is being performed in Rhode Island and began in May 2018 and is scheduled to conclude in August 2018.

specifically, in certain cases, the mobile device application did not identify that the enumerator had made a selection on the touch screen until after the enumerator attempted to select it multiple times.

In addition, we previously reported that the delays in system development and testing had reduced the time available to conduct the security reviews and approvals for the systems being used in the 2018 End-to-End Test.¹⁵ Officials in the Bureau's Office of Information Security stated that the original plan was to have at least 6 to 8 weeks to perform security assessments for each system. However, given the compressed time frames, Bureau officials informed us that, in some instances, they have had 5 to 8 days to complete certain assessments. This resulted in systems being deployed before the security of all system components were assessed.¹⁶ We concluded that, going forward, it would be important for these security assessments to be completed in a timely manner and that risks be at an acceptable level before the systems are deployed.

Due in part to IT development and testing schedule challenges that it has identified during the 2018 End-to-End Test, the Bureau is in the process of revising the milestone dates for the additional system development and testing that is to occur after the 2018 End-to-End Test and before the 2020 Census. As noted earlier, the Bureau plans to develop, test, and deploy the 52 systems in the 2020 Census in four operational releases.

According to the Bureau's plans, the agency originally planned to complete development for its first 2020 Census operational release (for recruiting and hiring) in May 2018. However, in June 2018, Bureau officials reported that the Bureau did not meet the May 2018 delivery date for the 2020 Census recruiting and hiring operational release. Additionally, the agency originally planned to complete integration and testing for this operational release by July 2018. However, in July 2018, Bureau officials reported that this milestone had been delayed to August 2018. The Bureau's original milestone dates for the operational releases, reflecting the system development completion status for recruiting and hiring, are shown in table 1.

¹⁵[GAO-18-543T](#).

¹⁶According to the Bureau's Chief Information Security Officer, components that do not have all controls assessed are to be tracked until the assessments are completed, even if it is after the system deploys.

Table 1: The Census Bureau's Original Milestone Dates for Operational Releases for the 2020 Census, as of July 2018

Operational release name	Number of systems in the operational release	Expected completion date for system development	Expected completion date for integration and test	Expected deployment date
1. Recruiting and hiring	21	May 2018 (Not met)	July 2018 (Not met)	September 2018
2. Address canvassing	29	November 2018	March 2019	May 2019
3. Self-response, non-response follow-up, and fraud detection	47	February 2019	June 2019	November 2019
4. Reporting and coverage measurement	25	October 2019	February 2020	July 2020

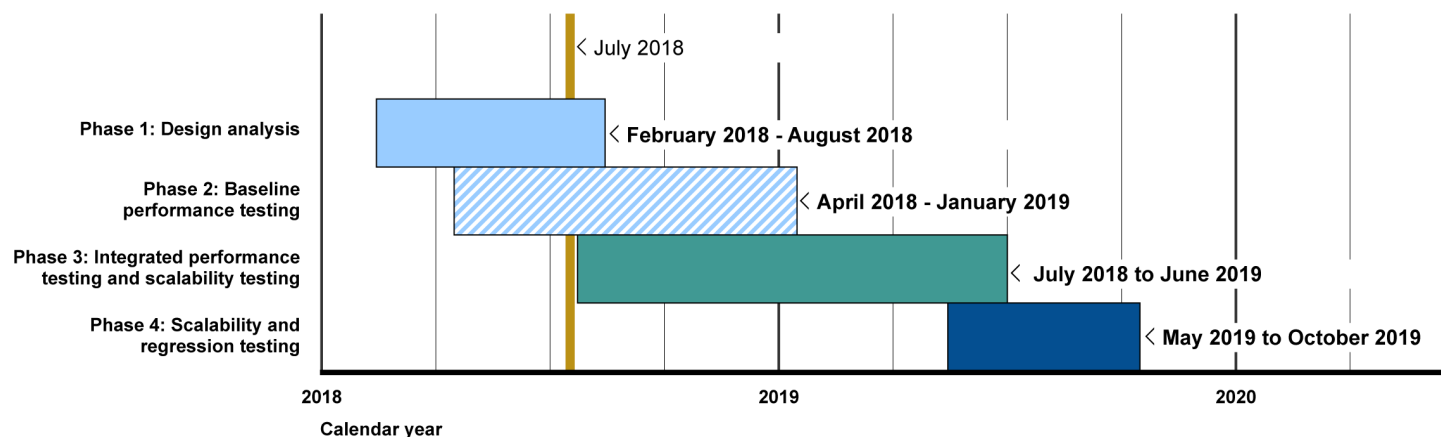
Source: GAO analysis of Census Bureau data. | GAO-18-655

Bureau officials reported that they intend to revise the development and testing milestone dates for all four operational releases for the 2020 Census, but that they do not expect the final deployment dates to change. The officials further noted that they are planning to incorporate lessons learned to date from the 2018 End-to-End Test as part of the replanning efforts. However, Bureau officials had not yet identified a specific time frame for completing these efforts.

Managing the schedule for system development and testing is also important because the Bureau plans to conduct system performance and scalability testing after the 2018 End-to-End Test and prior to the 2020 Census.¹⁷ Specifically, in February 2018, the Bureau established an approach to conducting performance and scalability testing that began in February 2018 (with system design reviews and analyses) and is expected to be completed in October 2019.

As of July 2018, the Bureau reported that it had completed design reviews and analysis for 11 systems (such as the operational control system) and had developed performance test plans for 8 systems. Figure 4 summarizes the Bureau's performance and scalability test plans.

¹⁷Performance testing is the process of determining how a system behaves under a specific workload (e.g., number of users). Scalability testing is a subset of performance testing to determine a system's effectiveness in handling an increasing number of users.

Figure 4: The Census's Bureau's Expected Performance and Scalability Test Plans for the 2020 Census, as of July 2018

Source: GAO analysis of Census Bureau data. | GAO-18-655

As planning for the 2020 Census continues, it will be important for the Bureau to provide adequate time for system development and testing activities. This will help ensure that the time available for security assessments is not reduced as it has been, thus far, during the 2018 End-to-End Test. We have previously reported that, without adequate time for completing these security assessments, the Bureau will be challenged in ensuring that risks are at an acceptable level before the systems are deployed for the 2020 Census.

Contract management

The Bureau also faces challenges in managing its significant contractor support. The Bureau is relying on contractor support in many areas to prepare for the 2020 Census. For example, it is relying on contractors to develop a number of systems and components of the IT infrastructure. These activities include (1) developing the IT platform (as part of the CEDCaP program) that is intended to be used to collect data from households responding via the Internet and telephone, and for non-response follow-up activities; (2) procuring the mobile devices and cellular service to be used for non-response follow-up; and (3) deploying the IT and telecommunications hardware in the field offices. According to Bureau officials, contractors are also providing support in areas such as fraud detection, cloud computing services, and disaster recovery.

In addition to the development of technology, the Bureau is relying on a technical integration contractor to integrate all of the key systems and infrastructure. The Bureau awarded a contract to integrate the 2020 Census systems and infrastructure in August 2016. The contractor's work

Exhibit 11

2020 Census: The Number and Location of Area Census Offices May Not Reflect NRFU Workload Demands and Will Not Result in Projected Cost Savings

FINAL REPORT NO. OIG-18-018-A

APRIL 30, 2018



U.S. Department of Commerce
Office of Inspector General
Office of Audit and Evaluation

Introduction

A large, temporary field infrastructure is required to carry out the decennial census—comprising more than half a dozen major field operations—across the United States. For the 2010 Census, the U.S. Census Bureau (the Bureau) operated 12 regional Census centers, 1 area office in Puerto Rico, and 494 local Census offices, at a cost of nearly \$331 million.¹ Census staff selected the "area of consideration" for each field office site based on certain criteria, including placing at least one office in each congressional district and equalizing the workload for the nonresponse followup (NRFU)² operation—the decennial census' largest—among each of the 494 local Census offices.

For the 2020 Census, the Bureau only plans on opening 248 field offices (now referred to as *area Census offices* or ACOs), thereby reducing the 'brick-and-mortar' footprint and associated costs required to carry out the 2010 decennial census field operations by an estimated 50 percent. According to the Bureau, increased use of technology, streamlined staffing, and the ability to work and manage remotely reduce the number of offices needed to support the 2020 Census. This change is designed to contribute to the goal of conducting the 2020 Census at a lower cost per household (adjusted for inflation) than the 2010 Census.

The Bureau's Field Division (specifically, the Field Infrastructure Branch) is responsible for managing the acquisition of temporary offices required to support field operations, such as NRFU, in-field address canvassing, and group quarters enumeration.³ Each ACO must meet space requirements and other specifications, such as those involving telecommunication lines, security requirements, office equipment, and furniture.

As with the 2010 Census, the Bureau is partnering with the General Services Administration's (GSA's) Public Buildings Service to search for, solicit, and acquire office space to meet its field office needs and deployment schedule. GSA's lease acquisition process comprises six phases:

1. agency requirements development;
2. procurement, which includes market development, solicitation, offer evaluation, and award;
3. post-award design;
4. tenant improvement negotiation;
5. post-award construction; and
6. acceptance and occupancy.

¹ Cost factors include such items as leasing fees and expenditures to furnish and equip offices.

² The NRFU operation determines housing unit status for addresses that do not self-respond to the 2020 Census, and enumerates households that are determined to be "occupied."

³ During NRFU, enumerators visit households to obtain the information contained in questionnaires from those that did not respond by mail, internet, or telephone. The in-field address canvassing operation aims to identify where people currently (or could) reside or stay. Temporary field staff compare what they see on the ground to the existing census address list and either verify or correct the address and location information, as necessary. The group quarters operation enumerates people residing or staying in group quarters, such as nursing homes.

Table 2. Input Variables Used to Determine the Number of ACOs

Input Variable	Field Division Calculation May 2016	2020 Census Life Cycle Cost Estimate December 2017	Percent Increase
Number of addresses	46,223,803	55,140,004	19%
Number of visits	98,023,991	136,253,268	39%
Number of core enumerators	173,021	256,336 ^a	48%
Enumerator per office ratio	735	1,034 ^a	41%
Number of offices	248 ^b	248	0%

Source: OIG analysis of U.S. Census Bureau information

^a OIG calculation based on the 2020 LCCE Assumption Table.

^b The Bureau decided to open 248 offices based on the enumerator per office ratio and after ensuring compliance with the criteria and consulting with the regional offices.

Bureau officials stated that this increase in the NRFU workload and enumerators would have no impact on the total number of ACOs required for field operations. However, maintaining the same number of offices is not consistent with the Bureau's previous actions. During the initial planning, the Bureau originally intended to open 30 Wave 1 ACOs to support address canvassing, but subsequently increased the number of offices to 40 due to a projected increase in workload. We found no evidence that the Bureau reconciled the increased NRFU workload and associated increase in the number of enumerators with the Field Division's original assumptions in the 54-step model that the original 248 ACO number was based on. Without such an assessment, the Bureau could not know what impact these increases will have on NRFU operations, other than increased costs.

II. Several Risks Currently Jeopardize ACO Space Acquisition, Requiring Additional Risk Planning

The June 12, 2017, 2020 Census Project Risk Register identified eight risks that directly relate to ACO space acquisition. The most significant of these states that if the field infrastructure is not sufficient to support the work for the 2020 Census, then there is significant risk of not effectively or efficiently managing the associated field workload, which could impact cost and data quality (see appendix C for a listing of all eight risks). However, because the Bureau rated the exposure level of this as a medium-sized risk, it did not prepare mitigation or contingency plans, which were not required by its risk management plan.¹² The GSA manager responsible for the ACO space acquisition program stated that they wanted to develop a risk matrix for the ACO lease acquisition effort in December

¹² Mitigation activities aim to reduce the probability of a risk becoming realized, while the objective of the contingency plan is to reduce or recover from the impact of a realized risk.

Exhibit 12

2020 Census: Issues Observed During the 2018 End-to-End Census Test's Address Canvassing Operation Indicate Risk to Address List Quality

FINAL REPORT NO. OIG-19-008-A

FEBRUARY 6, 2019



U.S. Department of Commerce
Office of Inspector General
Office of Audit and Evaluation

Introduction

The Census Bureau (the Bureau) is constitutionally mandated¹ to carry out a census of the U.S. population every 10 years. Prior to the enumeration, the Bureau verifies and updates the address of each housing unit in the country. In large part, the Bureau accomplishes this by conducting the address canvassing operation prior to the decennial census to refine the Bureau's address list and help ensure that the Bureau can contact every household. The address canvassing operation is just one operation included in the 2018 End-to-End Census (E2E) Test.² The address canvassing operation for the 2020 Census will verify the address and physical location of an estimated 143 million housing units within 11 million blocks.³

During the address canvassing operation for the 2010 Census, nearly every block in the country was traversed by temporary employees—known as *Listers*—who compared what they saw “on the ground” to address lists generated by the Bureau's Master Address File (MAF). As a cost-saving innovation for the 2020 Census, the Bureau redesigned the address canvassing operation used during the 2010 Census and divided the operation into two components: in-office address canvassing⁴ and in-field address canvassing.⁵

Part of in-office address canvassing is an activity known as “Interactive Review,” where a Bureau reviewer compares aerial imagery from different years to identify blocks containing (1) growth and decline, (2) MAF overcoverage and undercoverage,⁶ and (3) the potential to add living quarters in the future. The reviewer designates a block as “active” if the block contains one of these conditions. If not, the reviewer designates the block as “passive.” A block is placed “on hold” if additional information is needed to make a determination. Active blocks are included in the in-field address canvassing operation for verification—passive blocks are not. One hundred

¹ U.S. Const. art. I, § 2.

² The 2018 E2E Test consists of many operations: (1) address canvassing; (2) group quarters; (3) internet self-response; (4) update leave; (5) nonresponse followup; and (6) post processing and products.

³ A Census collection *block* is a geographic area containing housing units and other structures bounded on all sides by visible features such as roads, railroad tracks, and rivers—or by invisible features such as county lines, city limits, or property lines.

⁴ In-office address canvassing originally consisted of two operations: Interactive Review followed by active block resolution (ABR). The Bureau cancelled ABR in March 2017. OIG assessed in-office address canvassing activities in two fiscal year 2017 reports: (1) U.S. Department of Commerce Office of Inspector General, May 11, 2017. *2020 Census: The Address Canvassing Test Revealed Cost and Schedule Risks and May Not Inform Future Planning as Intended*, OIG-17-024-A. Washington, DC: OIG; and (2) DOC OIG, September 13, 2017. *2020 Census: Evaluation of Interactive Review Address Canvassing Operation Revealed Issues with Quality Assurance Controls*, OIG-17-030-I. Washington, DC: OIG.

⁵ The in-field address canvassing operation mirrors the procedures used in the 2010 Census address canvassing operation.

⁶ “Overcoverage occurs when the address list contains an address that does not exist on the ground or when there are multiple instances of an address [sic] for the same residential structure on the ground. Undercoverage occurs when the address list is missing an address [sic] that exists on the ground.” See U.S. Census Bureau, July 13, 2017. *Study Plan for the Evaluation of Address Canvassing 2018 End-to-End Census Test*, Version 0.2. Suitland, MD: Census, 5.

Objectives, Findings, and Recommendations

Our audit objectives were to (1) assess the performance of in-field address canvassing operations and (2) determine whether in-office address canvassing correctly identified blocks for the in-field address canvassing operation.

During our fieldwork, we assessed the performance of in-field address canvassing and identified multiple instances of noncompliance with in-field test procedures by Listers, Supervisors, and Managers. We also determined that in-office address canvassing did not correctly identify blocks for the in-field address canvassing operation.

Specifically, we found the following:

1. In-office address canvassing did not correctly identify blocks for in-field address canvassing at the Providence test site.
2. Resolution of alerts indicating potential instances of low quality and fraud/abuse was sometimes untimely or non-existent.
3. The Bureau's ability to inform the 2020 Census address canvassing operation using the 2018 E2E Test faces some limitations.
4. The Bureau is unsure whether 26 Listers who updated addresses were qualified.

Appendix A provides additional details regarding the objectives, scope, and methodology of our audit.

I. In-Office Address Canvassing Did Not Correctly Identify Blocks for In-Field Address Canvassing at the Providence Test Site

The Bureau, in part, defined the 2018 E2E Test⁸ to be successful if in-field address canvassing validated the work of in-office address canvassing.⁹ However, OIG analysis¹⁰ of the 433 passive blocks included in the 2018 E2E Test¹¹ found that in-office address canvassing results differed from in-field results in 61 percent of the blocks tested.¹² This does not mean that all of the housing units within those blocks were missed; rather, it means that at least one housing unit was added to or removed from the address list by a field representative. In total, we found that field representatives added 1,087 housing units

⁸ For purposes of this report, reference to the 2018 E2E Test refers to the address canvassing operation only, not peak operations that occurred later.

⁹ Census, August 22, 2017. *2018 End-to-End Census Test Plan*, Version 1.1. Suitland, MD: Census.

¹⁰ OIG only analyzed the accuracy of passive blocks, because these blocks will not be sent for in-field verification.

¹¹ While the 2018 End-to-End address canvassing in-field operation was conducted at three locations—Providence; Beckley, West Virginia; and Pierce County, Washington—the Bureau only included passive blocks in the Providence site to assess the accuracy of the in-office operation.

¹² OIG's analysis included all 433 passive blocks designated by in-office review. The Bureau plans to send passive blocks back to in-office address canvassing for a second review when outside data sources show potential change to those blocks, which could decrease the number of passive blocks and increase the number of in-field blocks. However, this second review did not occur during the 2018 E2E Test—and, as there is no assurance that a second in-office review would have changed the status from passive to active, our analysis included all passive blocks.

Other Matter

On-Site Observations Revealed Some Listers Did Not Comply with In-Field Canvassing Procedures

Noncompliance with test procedures during the in-field address canvassing operation could result in an inaccurate address list. According to the *Address Canvassing Lister Manual*,²⁰ Listers were supposed to perform the following procedures during the in-field address canvassing operation and the 2018 E2E Test:

- Verify or update the location address and physical description of the living quarters.
- Stand in the proper location to collect “mapspots”²¹ as denoted by the mobile device’s “You Are Here Indicator.”²²
- Park their car and walk the driveway or path until they come to the house if the Lister saw a mailbox, driveway, or other indication of a house on the ground.
- Canvass each floor of multi-unit structures if they can gain access, and a manager/other knowledgeable person is not available.

We observed 10 Listers, and did not detect any significant deviation from Bureau procedures from 7 of them. We identified the following instances of noncompliance during our observations of the remaining 3 Listers:

- A Lister did not verify the location address and physical description of the living quarters. Specifically, one Lister did not update incorrect addresses on more than 10 occasions.
- Listers did not stand in the proper location to collect “mapspots” or park their car and walk until they came to a house while canvassing. Specifically, QC and production Listers entered “mapspots” away from housing units and while inside their vehicles.
- A Lister did not canvass each floor of a multi-unit structure although they could gain access and a manager/other knowledgeable person was not available.

The following issues contributed to Listers’ lack of compliance with procedures:

- Some Listers reported that it was difficult to translate online training on listing and mapping procedures into actual work in-field and that training did not cover adding, editing, or deleting units in multi-unit structures well enough.

²⁰ Census, June 2017. *Address Canvassing Lister Manual*. Suitland, MD: Census.

²¹ *Mapspots* (also referred to as MAF structure points) are symbols used to indicate the location of structures containing one or more living quarters.

²² The “You Are Here Indicator” is a symbol on the mobile device’s map used to indicate where you are on the ground using Global Positioning System.

Summary of Agency Response and OIG Comments

In its November 8, 2018, response to our draft report, the Bureau concurred with our recommendations. This final report accurately represents the facts and evidence obtained during audit fieldwork—but was revised to add additional context and better reflect the Bureau's position.

Despite concurring with the recommendations, the Bureau disagreed with the methodology used in calculating the in-office address canvassing block classification error rate. As stated in finding I, the Bureau, in part, defined the 2018 E2E Test a success if the canvassing conducted by Listers in the field validated in-office address canvassing results.

In its response to our audit finding I, the Bureau asserted that the blocks within 200 Basic Collection Units marked passive by the in-office operation should be excluded because they were triggered by another activity (such as new, unaccounted for postal service addresses) as being in need of a second in-office address canvassing review. However, these blocks, in fact, did not go through the triggered second in-office review prior to the 2018 E2E Test. Further, there is no guarantee that a second in-office review would have changed the blocks from passive to active. Thus, OIG believes that the most accurate way to assess the validity of in-office results as determined by in-field address canvassing is to include the passive triggered blocks because they were “classified as passive” by in-office address canvassing. Nonetheless, even if the passive triggered blocks were excluded, the in-office block classification error rate would still be 45 percent—which, as we state in finding I, indicates that in-office address canvassing is yielding results that are either incorrect or inconsistent with in-field address canvassing to a substantial degree.

Additionally, the Bureau noted in its response that we used “‘raw’ unprocessed results” in our analysis. In contrast, the Bureau stated that the Geography Division conducted a separate analysis to determine the accuracy of the Listers’ actions to add or delete addresses during canvassing. We do not reference the analysis in the report because it was conducted after our fieldwork was completed and, therefore, was outside of the scope of our audit. It should be noted that when the Bureau (1) excluded the passive triggered blocks and (2) conducted this additional analysis, it still found that in-office address canvassing had a greater than 30 percent block classification error rate.

Furthermore, the Bureau stated that only 2 percent of the addresses within passive blocks represented coverage errors. However, to quantify the number of housing unit additions or deletions that were missed in the in-office address canvassing operation, we looked at a Bureau study conducted during fiscal year 2016. The Bureau took a nationally representative sample of 18,500 blocks and found that errors in passive blocks could result in 1.4 million missed households in the 2020 decennial census and 3.4 million households incorrectly left on the address list, causing enumerators to conduct unnecessary visits. Moreover, the Bureau does not know which populations or regions will be most affected by the missed households in passive blocks.

Exhibit 13



Report to Congressional Requesters

July 2017

2020 CENSUS

Bureau Is Taking Steps to Address Limitations of Administrative Records

public institutions—citing the homeless, undocumented immigrants, formerly incarcerated people, and runaway or trafficked youth.⁸

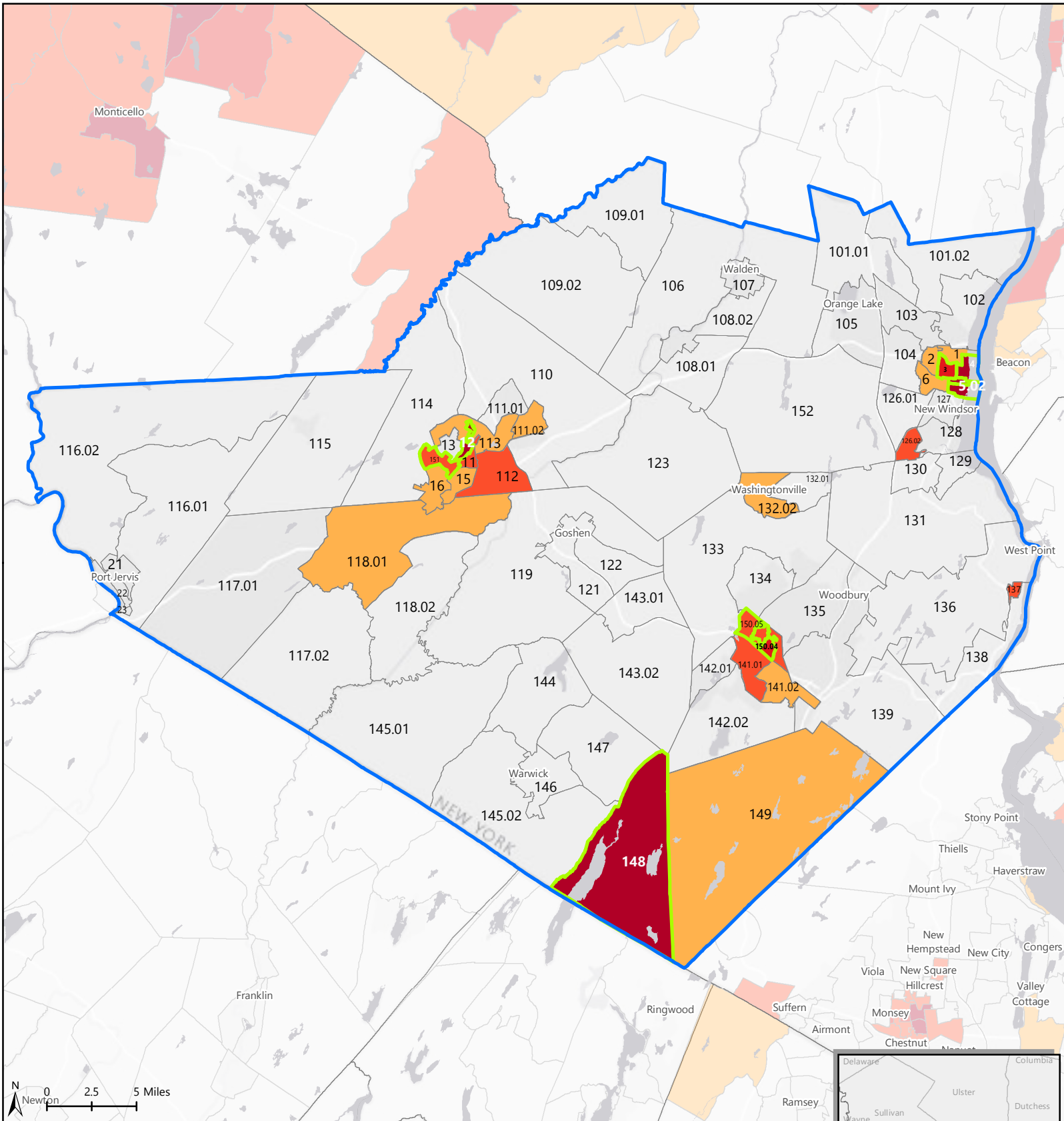
According to Bureau reviews of numerous record sources, such as from Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), noncitizens and more recent entrants into the United States who are less likely to be eligible for some government assistance programs are underrepresented by counts based solely on administrative records. Further, according to the Bureau, third-party sources that rely heavily on utility or publicly available property tax records will underrepresent noncitizens and recent immigrants who are less likely to have established housing. Moreover, according to a working group of the Bureau's National Advisory Committee tasked with advising on administrative records, the records generally tend to over-represent white and economically advantaged populations in comparison to how other groups appear in the records.

To help minimize possible coverage problems with administrative records so that subpopulations are not miscounted, the Bureau introduced a business rule to include administrative records for consideration in its modeling only when a minimum amount of information is present for a given household. Specifically, the Bureau must have an age for and be able to uniquely identify each person within its administrative records sources in order for the records to be considered for enumeration for that household. Bureau officials acknowledge that this business rule limits somewhat the extent to which it can rely on administrative records in place of more expensive door-to-door data collection methods for households that do not respond. Yet they also believe that their research has shown that the rule ensures that administrative records are used only in circumstances where research has shown them to be most accurate.

The Bureau has also developed statistical models for determining when administrative records are sufficiently reliable to represent a housing unit. The Bureau models what administrative records indicate about whether a housing unit is vacant, non-existent, or occupied, and also about who lives in units believed to be occupied. The models allow the Bureau to estimate the probability that administrative records are providing the correct information; the Bureau then uses the records when the

⁸The Urban Institute, *Administrative Records in the 2020 US Census: Civil Rights Considerations and Opportunities* (Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute, 2017).

Exhibit 14



Hardest to Count (HTC)

Tracts in the Nation

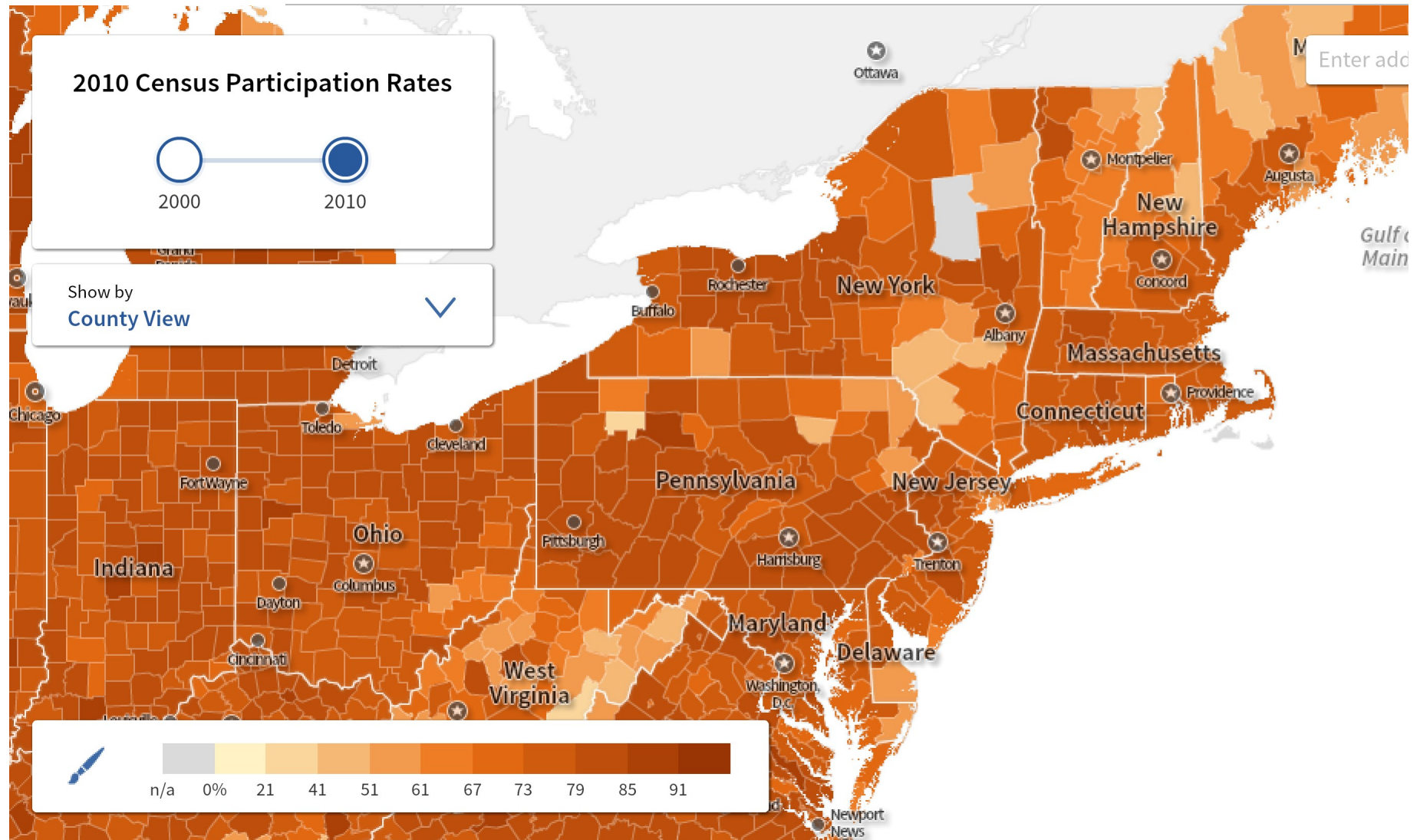
Tracts with 2010 mail return rates of 73% or less (in the bottom 20 percent of return rates nationwide) are shaded on the map.

- 0 - 60% mail return rate
- 60 - 65%
- 65 - 70%
- 70 - 73%
- above 73%
- Tracts counted using special Update/Enumerate method; they are hard-to-count but mail return rates are not applicable
- Tracts with lowest mail return rate in Orange County

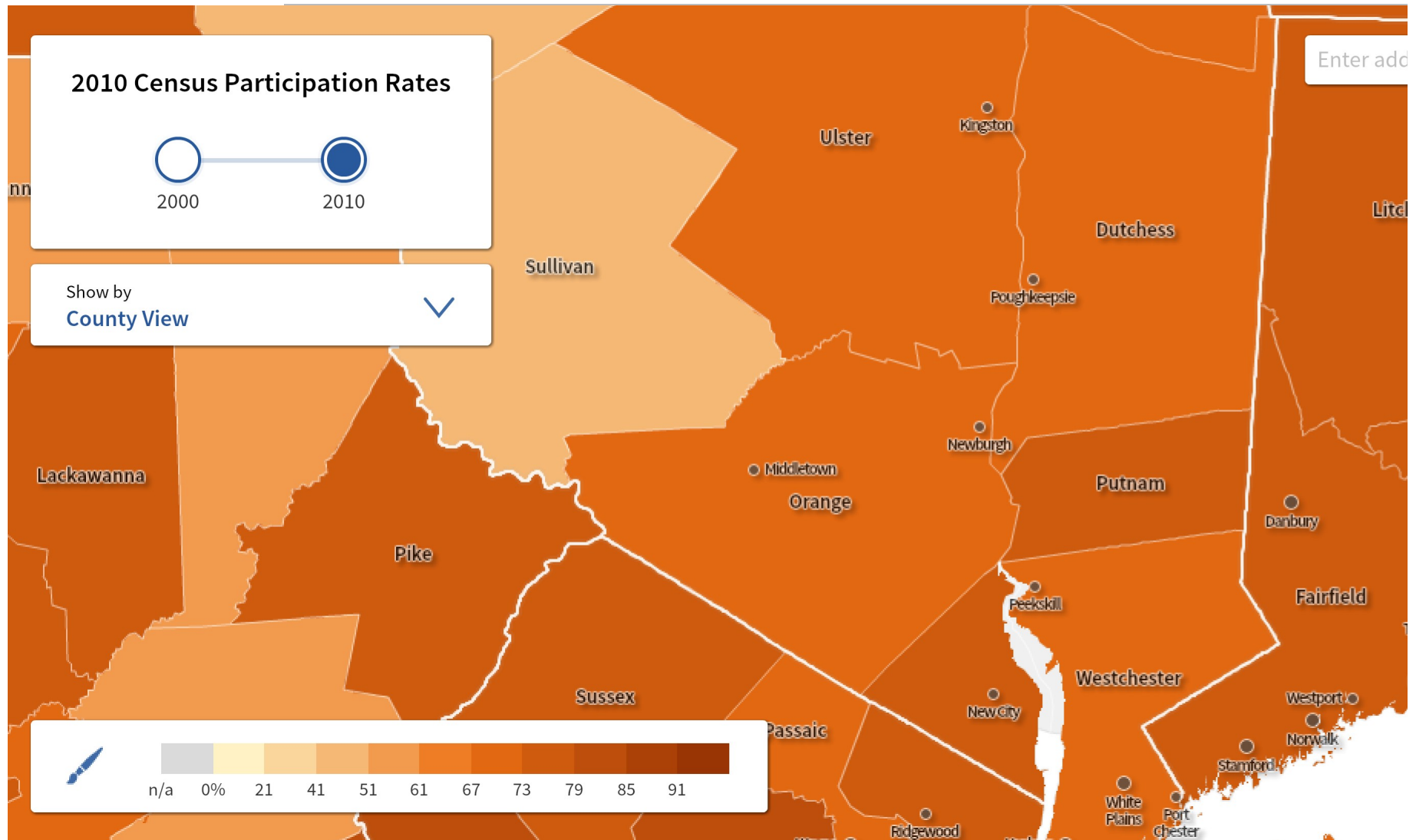
For more details and additional information, please visit: <https://www.CensusHardtoCountMaps2020.us>

Exhibit 15

Census Explorer 2010 Census Participation Rates

[About](#) |[Share](#)

Census Explorer 2010 Census Participation Rates

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Census Explorer 2010 Census Participation Rates

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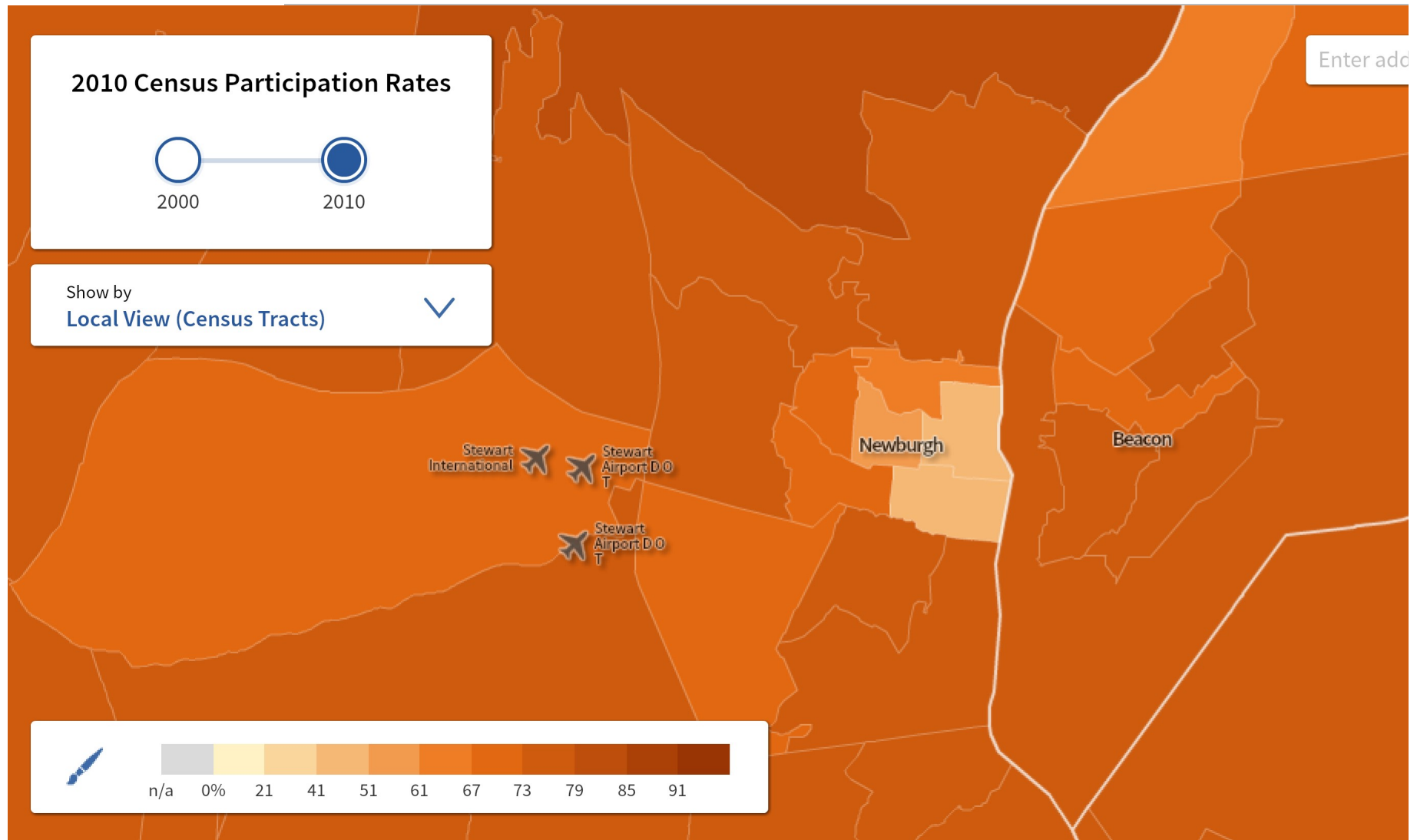


Exhibit 16



Note: This is a modified view of the original table produced by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Note: This download or printed version may have missing information from the original table.

PRESENCE AND TYPES OF INTERNET SUBSCRIPTIONS IN HOUSEHOLD

Survey/Program:

American Community Survey

Universe:

Households

Year:

2018

Estimates:

5-Year

Table ID:

B28002

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

In 2016, changes were made to the computer and Internet use questions, involving the wording as well as the response options. A crosswalk was used to map pre-2016 data to the post-2016 categories, enabling creation of 5-year data. For more detailed information about the 2016 changes, see the 2016 American Community Survey Content Test Report for Computer and Internet Use located at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology/content-test.htm> or the user note regarding changes in the 2016 questions located at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/user-notes.html>. For more detailed information about the crosswalk, see the user note regarding the crosswalk located at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/user-notes.html>.

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see ACS Technical Documentation). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Data about computer and Internet use were collected by asking respondents to select "Yes" or "No" to each type of computer and each type of Internet subscription. Therefore, respondents were able to select more than one type of computer and more than one type of Internet subscription.

The category "Broadband of any type" refers to those who said "Yes" to at least one of the following types of Internet subscriptions: Broadband such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; a cellular data plan; satellite; or a fixed wireless subscription.

An Internet "subscription" refers to a type of service that someone pays for to access the Internet such as a cellular data plan, broadband such as cable, fiber optic or DSL, or other type of service. This will normally refer to a service that someone is billed for directly for Internet alone or sometimes as part of a bundle.

Examples of "Internet access without a subscription" include cases such as free Internet service provided by a respondent's town or city or free Internet service a university may provide for their students.

"Internet access" refers to whether or not a household uses or connects to the Internet, regardless of whether or not they pay for the service to do so. Data about Internet access was collected by asking if the respondent or any member of the household accessed the Internet. The respondent then selected one of the following three categories: "Yes, by paying a cell phone company or Internet service provider"; "Yes, without paying a cell phone

company or Internet service provider"; or "No access to the Internet at the house, apartment or mobile home". Only respondents who answered "Yes, by paying a cell phone company or Internet service provider" were asked the subsequent question about the types of service they had access to such as dial-up, broadband (high speed) service such as cable, fiber-optic, or DSL, a cellular data plan, satellite or some other service.

While the 2014-2018 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Explanation of Symbols:

An "***" entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An "-" entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution, or the margin of error associated with a median was larger than the median itself.

An "-" following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An "+" following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An "****" entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An "*****" entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An "N" entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An "(X)" means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Technical Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.


United States		
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total: 	119,730,128	+/-232,429
With an Internet subscription	96,820,405	+/-329,472
Dial-up with no other type of Internet sub...	556,874	+/-5,520
Broadband of any type	96,263,531	+/-326,363
Cellular data plan 	69,204,238	+/-302,174
Cellular data plan with no other type of...	10,508,451	+/-36,836
Broadband such as cable, fiber optic or ...	81,262,440	+/-340,269
Broadband such as cable, fiber optic or...	24,221,069	+/-42,732
Satellite Internet service	7,037,092	+/-45,741
Satellite Internet service with no other ...	1,356,280	+/-7,968
Other service with no other type of Intern...	223,119	+/-2,988
Internet access without a subscription	4,025,707	+/-22,036
No Internet access	18,884,016	+/-84,695

Exhibit 17

PUBLIC LAW 105–119—NOV. 26, 1997

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE,
AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

111 STAT. 2480

PUBLIC LAW 105–119—NOV. 26, 1997

of the Census for purposes relating to the 1990 decennial census of population.

SEC. 205. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Commerce in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: *Provided*, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 206. (a) Should legislation be enacted to dismantle or reorganize the Department of Commerce, or any portion thereof, the Secretary of Commerce, no later than 90 days thereafter, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate a plan for transferring funds provided in this Act to the appropriate successor organizations: *Provided*, That the plan shall include a proposal for transferring or rescinding funds appropriated herein for agencies or programs terminated under such legislation: *Provided further*, That such plan shall be transmitted in accordance with section 605 of this Act.

(b) The Secretary of Commerce or the appropriate head of any successor organization(s) may use any available funds to carry out legislation dismantling or reorganizing the Department of Commerce, or any portion thereof, to cover the costs of actions relating to the abolishment, reorganization, or transfer of functions and any related personnel action, including voluntary separation incentives if authorized by such legislation: *Provided*, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts that may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included under section 205 of this Act: *Provided further*, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 207. Any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under this title resulting from personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions included in this title or from actions taken for the care and protection of loan collateral or grant property shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available to such department or agency: *Provided*, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act: *Provided further*, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 208. The Secretary of Commerce may award contracts for hydrographic, geodetic, and photogrammetric surveying and mapping services in accordance with title IX of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 541 et seq.).

13 USC 141 note.

SEC. 209. (a) Congress finds that—

(1) it is the constitutional duty of the Congress to ensure that the decennial enumeration of the population is conducted in a manner consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States;

PUBLIC LAW 105–119—NOV. 26, 1997

111 STAT. 2481

(2) the sole constitutional purpose of the decennial enumeration of the population is the apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States;

(3) section 2 of the 14th article of amendment to the Constitution clearly states that Representatives are to be “apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State”;

(4) article I, section 2, clause 3 of the Constitution clearly requires an “actual Enumeration” of the population, and section 195 of title 13, United States Code, clearly provides “Except for the determination of population for purposes of apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States, the Secretary shall, if he considers it feasible, authorize the use of the statistical method known as ‘sampling’ in carrying out the provisions of this title.”;

(5) the decennial enumeration of the population is one of the most critical constitutional functions our Federal Government performs;

(6) it is essential that the decennial enumeration of the population be as accurate as possible, consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States;

(7) the use of statistical sampling or statistical adjustment in conjunction with an actual enumeration to carry out the census with respect to any segment of the population poses the risk of an inaccurate, invalid, and unconstitutional census;

(8) the decennial enumeration of the population is a complex and vast undertaking, and if such enumeration is conducted in a manner that does not comply with the requirements of the Constitution or laws of the United States, it would be impracticable for the States to obtain, and the courts of the United States to provide, meaningful relief after such enumeration has been conducted; and

(9) Congress is committed to providing the level of funding that is required to perform the entire range of constitutional census activities, with a particular emphasis on accurately enumerating all individuals who have historically been undercounted, and toward this end, Congress expects—

(A) aggressive and innovative promotion and outreach campaigns in hard-to-count communities;

(B) the hiring of enumerators from within those communities;

(C) continued cooperation with local government on address list development; and

(D) maximized census employment opportunities for individuals seeking to make the transition from welfare to work.

(b) Any person aggrieved by the use of any statistical method in violation of the Constitution or any provision of law (other than this Act), in connection with the 2000 or any later decennial census, to determine the population for purposes of the apportionment or redistricting of Members in Congress, may in a civil action obtain declaratory, injunctive, and any other appropriate relief against the use of such method.

(c) For purposes of this section—

(1) the use of any statistical method as part of a dress rehearsal or other simulation of a census in preparation for

Exhibit 18



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, DC 20233-0001

This document was prepared by and for Census Bureau staff to aid in future research and planning, but the Census Bureau is making the document publicly available in order to share the information with as wide an audience as possible. Questions about the document should be directed to Kevin Deardorff at (301) 763-6033 or kevin.e.deardorff@census.gov

March 15, 2012

2010 CENSUS PLANNING MEMORANDA SERIES

No. 167

MEMORANDUM FOR The Distribution List

From: Arnold Jackson *[signed]*
Acting Chief, Decennial Management Division

Subject: 2010 Census Integrated Communications Program (ICP) Evaluation
Report

The Census Bureau contracted with NORC at the University of Chicago to conduct an independent evaluation of the Integrated Communication Program for the 2010 Census. Attached is NORC's Final Report for the 2010 Census Integrated Communication Program Evaluation. We are issuing this document in our memo series for the record.

The U.S. Census Bureau conducted other evaluations and assessments pertaining to the Integrated Communications Campaign, such as the Census in Schools, National Partnerships, and 2010 Integrated Communications Program. Those reports are being issued separately.

If you have any questions about this document, please contact Donna Souders at (301) 763-1810.

Attachment

FINAL REPORT

2010 Census Integrated Communications Program Evaluation (CICPE)

PRESENTED BY:

Authors: A. Rupa Datta, Ting
Yan, Doug Evans, Steven
Pedlow, Bruce Spencer, Rene
Bautista

PRESENTED TO:

Donna Souders
Federal Project Officer
U.S. Bureau of the Census

NORC at the
University of Chicago
4350 East West Highway,
Suite 800
Bethesda, MD 20814

MARCH 13, 2012



at the UNIVERSITY *of* CHICAGO

Table 6-3. Predicting Pre-NRFU Mail Return using Exposure by Sample Type

Variable	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic African American	Non-Hispanic White	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian
	OR (p-value)	OR (p-value)	OR (p-value)	OR (p-value)	OR (p-value)	OR (p-value)
Exposed to Paid Media	1.11 (0.90)	1.30 (0.64)	1.82 (0.40)	0.95 (0.95)	1.59 (0.38)	0.43 (0.18)
Exposed to Partnership	1.36 (0.48)	2.16** (0.01)	1.68 (0.20)	0.43* (0.07)	1.33 (0.36)	0.92 (0.90)
Exposed to Census in School	1.35 (0.30)	1.44 (0.60)	1.16 (0.85)	1.20 (0.73)	0.78 (0.48)	1.01 (0.98)
Exposed to Earned Media	1.00 (1.00)	1.56 (0.38)	1.13 (0.80)	3.38** (<0.01)	1.13 (0.64)	1.62* (0.07)
Exposed to Word of Mouth	0.58 (0.13)	0.30* (0.06)	0.44** (0.05)	1.73 (0.43)	0.54* (0.10)	0.81 (0.50)
Frequency of Total Exposure	0.98 (0.75)	1.10 (0.42)	1.12 (0.16)	1.33** (0.05)	1.24** (0.02)	1.16* (0.07)
Pseudo R-square	0.01	0.06	0.24	0.01	0.01	0.01
Max-Rescaled R-square	0.02	0.11	0.24	0.13	0.04	0.03

2010 CICPE Final Report.

Note: Logistic regression models predicting mail return prior to NRFU (4/18). Wave 3 sample excluding Heavy-up cases. Standard errors corrected for complex survey design. * indicates significance at 0.1 level, ** indicates significance at .05 level.

Again in Table 6-3 we see that different groups respond differently to the campaign. For Hispanics, we see no statistically significant effects for any of the exposure measures, although word of mouth is almost significantly associated with lower mail return. For non-Hispanic African Americans, we see positive partnership and negative word of mouth effects when everything else in the model is held constant. The negative word of mouth result also appears for non-Hispanic Whites. American Indians and Native Hawaiians have positive effects for both earned media exposure and frequency of total exposure, although the coefficients are about one-third the size for the latter group controlling for other variables in the model. American Indians also exhibit a negative partnership effect. Asians seem to have only a positive (increased mail return) response to the total count of ICC exposures and again, a reduced mail return rate associated with having word of mouth exposure.

Exhibit 19



Report to Congressional Requesters

July 2018

2020 CENSUS

Actions Needed to Address Challenges to Enumerating Hard- to-Count Groups

Accessible Version

GAO Highlights

Highlights of [GAO-18-599](#), a report to congressional requesters

Why GAO Did This Study

A goal for the 2020 Census is to count everyone once, only once, and in the right place. Achieving a complete and accurate census is becoming an increasingly complex task, in part because the nation's population is growing larger, more diverse, and more reluctant to participate. When the census misses a person who should have been included, it results in an undercount. Historically, certain sociodemographic groups have been undercounted in the census, which is particularly problematic given the many uses of census data.

GAO was asked to review the Bureau's plans for enumerating hard-to-count groups in the 2020 Census. This report examines (1) the Bureau's plans for improving the enumeration of the hard-to-count in 2020, and how that compares with 2010; and (2) the challenges the Bureau faces in improving the enumeration of the hard-to-count in 2020. GAO reviewed Bureau planning, budget, operational, and evaluation documents as well as documents of the hard-to-count related working groups of the Bureau's National Advisory Committee; and interviewed Bureau officials.

What GAO Recommends

GAO recommends that the Bureau take steps to ensure that forthcoming changes and decisions on its hard-to-count related efforts are integrated with other operational efforts and that it collects data on its 2020 partnership hiring efforts.

The Department of Commerce agreed with GAO's recommendations, and the Bureau provided technical comments that were incorporated, as appropriate.

View [GAO-18-599](#). For more information, contact Robert Goldenkoff at (202) 512-2757 or goldenkoffr@gao.gov.

July 2018

2020 CENSUS

Actions Needed to Address Challenges to Enumerating Hard-to-Count Groups

What GAO Found

The Census Bureau's (Bureau) plans for enumerating groups considered hard-to-count, such as minorities, renters, and young children, in the 2020 Census includes the use of both traditional and enhanced initiatives. For example, the Bureau plans to continue using certain outreach efforts used in 2010, such as a communications campaign with paid advertising, partnerships with local organizations, and targeted outreach to immigrant and faith-based organizations. The Bureau also plans enhancements to its outreach efforts compared to 2010. For example, to help address the undercount of young children, the Bureau revised the census questionnaire and instructions to enumerators to more explicitly include grandchildren in counts. Other planned changes include:

- *Expanded languages:* The Bureau plans to offer more non-English language response options and instructional materials than for 2010.
- *More partnership specialists:* The Bureau plans to hire nearly twice as many partnership specialists as it had planned for the 2010 Census to recruit partner organizations in local communities.
- *Earlier partnership hiring:* The Bureau started hiring a small number of partnership staff in October 2015—2 years earlier than it did for 2010.

While efforts have been made, enumerating hard-to-count persons in 2020 will not be easy. Aside from the inherent difficulties of counting such individuals, the Bureau faces certain management challenges related to its hard-to-count efforts.

- First, the Bureau's hard-to-count efforts are distributed across over one third of its 35 operations supporting the 2020 Census. And while decentralized operations can provide flexibility, to enhance visibility over these hard-to-count efforts, the Bureau recently developed a draft operational document. However, the Bureau will continue to face challenges in ensuring its hard-to-count efforts integrate with each other. For example, some of the detailed plans for 10 of the hard-to-count efforts were released in 2016 and are awaiting updates, while 4 plans have yet to be released. With less than 2 years until Census Day (April 1, 2020), there is little room for delay. Therefore, to ensure that emerging plans related to the hard-to-count efforts integrate with existing plans, Bureau management will need to continue its focus on control of the changes in hard-to-count efforts moving forward.
- Second, the Bureau faces a challenge of a tighter labor market than existed prior to 2010 that could potentially create shortfalls or delays in its hiring of partnership staff who are needed to reach small and hard-to-count communities. In early hiring for 2020, Bureau officials reported smaller than expected applicant pools, declined offers, and turnover. Although it has plans to identify critical skills for 2020 and for tailored recruiting, collecting data on its hiring efforts will also be important. Currently, the Bureau lacks data from its 2010 Census that could have helped inform its partnership-staff hiring efforts for 2020.

Letter

delays or shortfalls in hiring partnership staff could put the Bureau's plans for building support for the census at risk.²¹

As the Bureau has decided to rely more heavily on partnership specialists as part of its outreach and promotion strategy to reach hard-to-count groups and still faces decisions about where to staff them, it has done so without the benefit of data on its actual hiring of partnership staff from the 2010 Census. During our review, the Bureau was unable to readily provide us with data on the actual number or timing of partnership specialists and assistants hired to support the 2010 Census, and instead, we had to use detailed Bureau planning documents for our analysis. Bureau officials reported that their records in 2010 did not clearly link the positions and grades recorded in the payroll system for individual staff who were hired to support a different operation to the roles they subsequently played in carrying out the partnership efforts.

Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government state that management should use quality information to achieve the entity's objectives.²² Bureau officials recognize the importance of having such data readily available both for evaluating implemented efforts and for future planning, and said they will take steps to better record these types of data for the 2020 Census. Doing so will better position the Bureau to evaluate the effectiveness of its hiring strategy and tradeoffs in alternative approaches, to learn lessons from the 2020 implementation, and to optimize related staffing strategies in the future.

Conclusions

Much of the Bureau's planning efforts to help address the longstanding challenge of enumerating hard-to-count groups in the 2020 Census are underway. Importantly, the various operations and initiatives related to the hard-to-count are either in the planning or early implementation stages. While the Bureau has taken some steps to better understand the scope of these efforts, going forward, it will be important for the Bureau to ensure that management maintains a focus on forthcoming changes and

²¹GAO, Key Issues, *Best Practices and Leading Practices in Human Capital Management*, and *Human Capital: Effective Use of Flexibilities Can Assist Agencies in Managing Their Workforces*, [GAO-03-2](#) (Washington, D.C.: Dec. 6, 2002).

²²GAO, *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government*, [GAO-14-704G](#) (Washington, D.C.: September 2014).

Appendix III: Accessible Data

Appendix III: Accessible Data

Data Tables

Accessible Data for Figure 1: Certain Sociodemographic Groups Experienced Differential Undercounts in the 2010 Census

Category	Entity	Percent net
Race/Hispanic origin	American Indian/Alaska Native on reservations	4.88
Race/Hispanic origin	Hispanic origin	1.54
Race/Hispanic origin	Black (Non-Hispanic)	2.07
Race/Hispanic origin	White (Non-Hispanic)	-0.84
Tenure	Owner	-0.57
Tenure	Renter	1.09

Accessible Data for Figure 3: Census Bureau Plans to Hire More Partnership Specialists and No Partnership Assistants for 2020 Census, Compared to the 2010 Census Plans

	2010 Census (Pre-Recovery Act)	2010 Census (Including Recovery Act)	2020 Census planned
Partnership Specialists	608	789	1,500
Partnership Assistants	n/a	1,750	n/a
Other Staff	72	180	130
Total	680	2,719	1,630

Exhibit 20

Maloney, Schumer & Gillibrand Launch Push to Maximize 2020 Census Participation; Officials Stress an Accurate Census Count is Critical to Resources for City of Newburgh

Like 0 Tweet Share

May 1, 2019 | Press Release

NEWBURGH, NY – To maximize participation in the 2020 census, **Representative Sean Patrick Maloney (NY-18)**, **Senate Minority Leader Charles E. Schumer (NY)**, and **Senator Kirsten Gillibrand (NY)** today called on the U.S. Census Bureau (Bureau) to establish a Questionnaire Assistance Center (QAC), hold a local jobs fair and work in lockstep with the City of Newburgh to maximize local participation in the upcoming decennial census.

The officials explained that in 2010, Newburgh had one of the lowest census-participation rates in New York State (a mere 57%) and that the city cannot be allowed to fall through the cracks yet again, as representation and many forms of federal funding are determined by the decennial census count. Therefore, the federal representatives requested that the Bureau establish a Questionnaire Assistance Center (QAC) in Newburgh, host a U.S. Census Bureau jobs fair for worker recruitment in Newburgh and help facilitate a meeting with key community leaders to establish a partnership and better coordinate census outreach and participation.

“This count impacts everything from better roads to seats in Head Start and money for kids to go to college. If we don’t do this right, Newburgh will be cheated out of resources it needs and deserves for yet another decade. That can’t happen,” said **Rep. Maloney**. “Newburgh is already getting short shrift, and this simple solution will go a long way toward fixing the problem – let’s get it done.”

“An accurate census count is essential for any community to receive federal resources for transportation, housing, social services and infrastructure, and in 2010, the City of Newburgh’s was a far cry from the truth. We need to be doing everything possible to increase Newburgh’s census participation rate and bring it closer to reality, so that the city gets the support it deserves,” said **Senator Schumer**. “That’s why today we are launching a three-pronged push to ensure that each and every resident of Newburgh is counted in the 2020 census. With the very first internet-based decennial census set to go live in less than a year, the time to prepare and mobilize to reverse Newburgh’s trend of low response is already upon us.”

“The census is one of the most important tools that we have to determine how federal resources are allocated. Ten years ago, the City of Newburgh had one of the lowest census participation rates in New York. As we prepare for next year’s census, we need to do everything we can to make sure that residents have the support they need to actively participate,” said **Senator Gillibrand**. “An accurate count will help ensure that the City of Newburgh receives the federal investment necessary to meet the city’s needs for the next decade, and I am calling on the Census Bureau to work with the community so that everyone can be counted.”

Maloney, Schumer, and Gillibrand explained that Newburgh’s census-response rate of a mere 57% in 2010 was near the bottom of New York State. This, the federal officials noted, is exactly why they are requesting that a QAC be established directly within the city itself, as a QAC will provide electronic resources to help people complete the first ever internet-based decennial U.S. census survey. Since Newburgh is an economically-distressed city, ensuring robust participation in the census is of the utmost importance, as representation and many federal funding calculations depend on the decennial census count. The officials stated that establishing a QAC in Newburgh could help reverse the trend of low census participation.

Additionally, since the Bureau will have to hire numerous temporary positions starting this fall and continuing into next year, the officials urged the Bureau to host a jobs fair in Newburgh in the coming months. Schumer, Gillibrand, and Maloney suggested that hiring diverse and well-trained local workers could help to ensure maximum community participation and a more accurate census count. The officials argued that the greater number of local applicants that the Bureau can field, the greater participation and engagement in the 2020 U.S. census.

Lastly, as education of community leaders and mobilization of community-based institutions is critical to maximizing participation rates, Schumer, Gillibrand, and Maloney requested that the Census Bureau meet with local leaders in Newburgh to determine best practices and how to improve response rates.

A copy of Maloney, Schumer, and Gillibrand’s letter appears below.

Dear Director Dillingham,

We write to request the Census Bureau (“Bureau”) work with the City of Newburgh, NY to maximize the participation in the upcoming decennial census. Specifically, we request that the Bureau establish Questionnaire Assistance Center (QAC) in Newburgh, host a U.S. Census Bureau jobs fair for worker recruitment in Newburgh, and facilitate a meeting with key community leaders to better coordinate Census outreach and participation.

In 2010, Newburgh had one of the state’s lowest response rates with only 57% of city residents responding. This is the prime reason why it is why we believe establishing a Questionnaire Assistance Center in the City of Newburgh is necessary. A QAC will provide electronic resources to help people complete the first ever internet-based decennial U.S. Census survey. Local leaders have expressed a strong desire to improve the community’s participation rate, and we want the Bureau to work closely with them to achieve this goal.

As you know, representation and many forms of federal funding are directly related to the census count. Newburgh is an economically distressed city, and like many similar communities, it has been under-counted for many years. Establishing a Census Questionnaire Assistance Center in Newburgh

will help reverse this negative outcome.

The Bureau will have to hire numerous temporary positions starting this fall and continuing into next year. We believe hiring diverse and well-trained workers will help ensure maximum community participation. To achieve this we urge the Bureau to organize a jobs fair in Newburgh. This type of community engagement will increase responsiveness and enhance accuracy. We believe that the greater the number of local applicants that the Bureau can field, the greater participation and engagement in the 2020 U.S. Census.

Finally, as education of community leaders and mobilization of community-based institutions is critical to maximizing participation rates, we request the Census Bureau meet with local leaders to determine best practices and how to improve response rates.

We look forward to hearing from you on these requests and to working with the Bureau to achieve the maximum participation in Newburgh, NY – and in every community in our state.

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Exhibit 21

PUBLIC LAW 116–6—FEB. 15, 2019

133 STAT. 13

Public Law 116–6
116th Congress

Joint Resolution

Making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019,
and for other purposes.

Feb. 15, 2019

[H.J. Res. 31]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States of America in Congress assembled,*

Consolidated
Appropriations
Act, 2019.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Consolidated Appropriations
Act, 2019”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.
- Sec. 3. References.
- Sec. 4. Statement of appropriations.
- Sec. 5. Availability of funds.
- Sec. 6. Adjustments to compensation.
- Sec. 7. Technical correction.

**DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 2019**

- Title I—Departmental Management, Operations, Intelligence, and Oversight
- Title II—Security, Enforcement, and Investigations
- Title III—Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery
- Title IV—Research, Development, Training, and Services
- Title V—General Provisions

**DIVISION B—AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG
ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019**

- Title I—Agricultural Programs
- Title II—Farm Production and Conservation Programs
- Title III—Rural Development Programs
- Title IV—Domestic Food Programs
- Title V—Foreign Assistance and Related Programs
- Title VI—Related Agency and Food and Drug Administration
- Title VII—General Provisions

**DIVISION C—COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019**

- Title I—Department of Commerce
- Title II—Department of Justice
- Title III—Science
- Title IV—Related Agencies
- Title V—General Provisions

**DIVISION D—FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019**

- Title I—Department of the Treasury
- Title II—Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President
- Title III—The Judiciary
- Title IV—District of Columbia

133 STAT. 94

PUBLIC LAW 116–6—FEB. 15, 2019

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as authorized by law, of economic and statistical analysis programs of the Department of Commerce, \$101,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CURRENT SURVEYS AND PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing, and publishing statistics, provided for by law, \$270,000,000: *Provided*, That, from amounts provided herein, funds may be used for promotion, outreach, and marketing activities.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing, and publishing statistics for periodic censuses and programs provided for by law, \$3,551,388,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: *Provided*, That, from amounts provided herein, funds may be used for promotion, outreach, and marketing activities: *Provided further*, That within the amounts appropriated, \$3,556,000 shall be transferred to the “Office of Inspector General” account for activities associated with carrying out investigations and audits related to the Bureau of the Census: *Provided further*, That not more than 50 percent of the amounts made available under this heading for information technology related to 2020 census delivery, including the Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (CEDCaP) program, may be obligated until the Secretary updates the previous expenditure plan and resubmits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a plan for expenditure that: (1) identifies for each CEDCaP project/investment over \$25,000: (A) the functional and performance capabilities to be delivered and the mission benefits to be realized; (B) an updated estimated lifecycle cost, including cumulative expenditures to date by fiscal year, and all revised estimates for development, maintenance, and operations; (C) key milestones to be met; and (D) impacts of cost variances on other Census programs; (2) details for each project/investment: (A) reasons for any cost and schedule variances; and (B) top risks and mitigation strategies; and (3) has been submitted to the Government Accountability Office.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION
ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as provided for by law, of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), \$39,500,000, of which not to exceed \$15,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2020: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1535(d), the Secretary of Commerce shall charge Federal

PUBLIC LAW 116–6—FEB. 15, 2019

133 STAT. 95

agencies for costs incurred in spectrum management, analysis, operations, and related services, and such fees shall be retained and used as offsetting collections for costs of such spectrum services, to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to retain and use as offsetting collections all funds transferred, or previously transferred, from other Government agencies for all costs incurred in telecommunications research, engineering, and related activities by the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences of NTIA, in furtherance of its assigned functions under this paragraph, and such funds received from other Government agencies shall remain available until expended.

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, PLANNING AND
CONSTRUCTION

For the administration of prior-year grants, recoveries and unobligated balances of funds previously appropriated are available for the administration of all open grants until their expiration.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) provided for by law, including defense of suits instituted against the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the USPTO, \$3,370,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as offsetting collections of fees and surcharges assessed and collected by the USPTO under any law are received during fiscal year 2019, so as to result in a fiscal year 2019 appropriation from the general fund estimated at \$0: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2019, should the total amount of such offsetting collections be less than \$3,370,000,000 this amount shall be reduced accordingly: *Provided further*, That any amount received in excess of \$3,370,000,000 in fiscal year 2019 and deposited in the Patent and Trademark Fee Reserve Fund shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the Director of USPTO shall submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for any amounts made available by the preceding proviso and such spending plan shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: *Provided further*, That any amounts reprogrammed in accordance with the preceding proviso shall be transferred to the United States Patent and Trademark Office “Salaries and Expenses” account: *Provided further*, That from amounts provided herein, not to exceed \$900 shall be made available in fiscal year 2019 for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That in fiscal year 2019 from the amounts made available for “Salaries and Expenses” for the USPTO, the amounts necessary to pay (1) the difference between the percentage of basic pay contributed by the USPTO and employees under section 8334(a) of title 5, United States Code,

Exhibit 22

116TH CONGRESS }
1st Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

{ REPORT
116-9

MAKING FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIA-
TIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HOME-
LAND SECURITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019,
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

CONFERENCE REPORT

TO ACCOMPANY

H.J. Res. 31



FEBRUARY 13, 2019.—Ordered to be printed

U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

35-014

WASHINGTON : 2019

Income Growth Indicators.—The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) is encouraged to work with the relevant additional agencies to develop and begin reporting on income growth indicators. In these indicators, BEA is encouraged to report at least annually on how incomes grow in each decile of the income distribution, no later than 2020. BEA is encouraged to include the latest available estimates of these measures with each report or update issued by the agency on the Gross Domestic Product of the United States.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The agreement includes \$3,821,388,000 for the Bureau of the Census.

CURRENT SURVEYS AND PROGRAMS

The agreement includes \$270,000,000 for the Current Surveys and Programs account of the Bureau of the Census.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement includes \$3,551,388,000 for the Periodic Censuses and Programs account of the Bureau of the Census.

In October 2017, the Secretary of Commerce delivered a new life-cycle cost estimate for the 2020 Decennial Census totaling \$15,625,000,000. In addition to reliance on a new independent cost estimate, the Secretary's estimate includes additional assumptions to enhance the robustness and reliability of the program. For example, the new estimate assumes the need for additional in-person follow-up visits due to fewer households expected to initially respond to the Census. In addition, the Census Bureau is directed to provide the Committees with notification 15 days before any spending it intends to incur in fiscal year 2019 that is above the amounts included in the October 2017 life-cycle cost estimate for fiscal year 2019.

2020 Census Partnership and Communications Activities.—The agreement reiterates House and Senate language regarding the Bureau's partnership and communications efforts aimed at maximizing self-response to the 2020 Decennial Census. Additionally, the Bureau shall devote funding to expand targeted communications activities as well as to open local questionnaire assistance centers in hard-to-count communities.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$39,500,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). The agreement provides up to \$7,500,000 to continue the broadband mapping effort started in fiscal year 2018 and adopts Senate report language regarding rural and tribal communities. The agreement modifies Senate language regarding a standardized process, to direct NTIA to work with the Federal

Exhibit 23

We are hiring thousands of people for the 2020 Census. Click to
learn more and apply.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 2019

OCTOBER 21, 2019

RELEASE NUMBER CB19-CN.12

OCT. 21, 2019 — The U.S. Census Bureau announced the completion of the 2020 Census In-Field Address Canvassing operation.

In-Field Address Canvassing was the first major field operation of the 2020 Census. This operation, which officially ended on Oct. 11, builds and refines the Census Bureau's address list of all living quarters nationwide.

The Census Bureau recruited, trained and hired 32,000 workers in communities across the nation to verify more than 50 million addresses to ensure a complete and accurate count of everyone living in the United States.

The Census Bureau will provide an operational update on the In-Field Address Canvassing operation during a news conference on Tuesday, Oct. 22, during the launch of the nationwide 2020 Census recruitment campaign at the National Processing Center Paper Data Capture Center – West in Phoenix. This event will include a tour of the facility.

Members of the media who want to attend the news conference and tour, please RSVP via Eventbrite. To attend via webcast please RSVP or watch on Census Live.

No news release associated with this product. Tip Sheet only.

For more information on the 2020 Census, visit the Census Bureau website.

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Contact

Public Information Office

301-763-3030

pio@census.gov

Exhibit 24

e are hiring thousands of people for the 2020 Census. Click to learn more
and apply.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 2020

2020 Census Starts in Toksook Bay, Alaska

JANUARY 21, 2020

RELEASE NUMBER CB20-CN.06

Census Takers Begin Counting Remainder of 220 Remote Alaska Villages as Part of National Headcount

January 21, 2020 – Today, the U.S. Census Bureau Director Steven Dillingham kicked off the 2020 Census in the remote Alaska Native village of Toksook Bay — counting the first person and household in the nation’s once a decade count.

“The 2020 Census is critically important. No matter where you live, you need to be counted,” said Dillingham. “From the most remote parts of our country to the most urban, there is too much at stake — we are working to make sure everyone can respond and have the opportunity to shape their communities’ future.”

The U.S. Constitution mandates that a census of the population be conducted every 10 years. Census statistics are used to determine the number of seats each state holds in the U.S. House of Representatives and inform how billions of dollars in federal funds will be allocated by state, local, and federal lawmakers every year for the next 10 years.

Following a four-day trip in Anchorage and Bethel, Alaska, Dillingham travelled to Toksook Bay where he was met by village leaders, residents and local census takers. He delivered the first 2020 Census questionnaire to a household selected by village leaders and enumerated the residents of that household.

“I want to thank the people of Toksook Bay for their hospitality,” said Dillingham. “The 2020 Census will shape our future, and I am proud we started this journey here.”

southwestern Alaska. Census takers must get a head start in rural, remote areas like Toksook Bay when the ground is frozen and prior to the spring thaw, when residents leave to fish, hunt and seek out warm-weather jobs.

“We have been working to prepare for this count since before 2018 and are happy to see the first count of the 2020 Census begin in our village. Through this historic occasion we have shared with the Census Bureau our traditions and our culture,” said Robert Pitka, Nunakauyak tribal administrator. “The 2020 Census ensures our traditions and our people are marked in history. The census is so important because it helps remote villages like ours receive important community resources now and into the future.”

More than half of households on tribal lands across the country have nontraditional addresses where the Census Bureau can’t mail a census form. With no at-home mail delivery and a short window to respond before seasons change, receiving an invitation this way would be nearly impossible for remote Alaska residents. This is why the Census Bureau worked with Alaska Native leaders to determine the best way to count people living on their lands. In Toksook Bay and other remote areas of Alaska, census takers will visit people at home and will fill out their questionnaire in person.

The first enumeration comes days after the launch of a \$500 million public education and outreach campaign featuring more than 1,000 advertisements designed to inform the public about the importance of responding to the 2020 Census. Ads reaching multicultural and historically undercounted audiences are already airing nationwide while ads for general audiences will begin running on February 10, 2020.

This past December marked the first time the Census Bureau aired ads reaching audiences in remote Alaska for a decennial census. Aimed primarily at reaching Alaska Native people, these promotional materials included full-page print ads, commercial signage, posters, radio ads and digital messages. For more information about the 2020 Census Paid Media Campaign, visit [here](#).

The massive public education effort includes a heavy focus on encouraging participation among historically undercounted groups, including rural populations and Alaska Natives.

Today's enumeration is just the beginning of the Census Bureau's comprehensive plan to count everyone living in the United States. In order to count every person, the Census Bureau is building a team by hiring hundreds of thousands of local census takers to knock on doors of households that don't self-respond to the census. We are actively recruiting people from across the country to apply for the temporary positions.

While the 2020 Census count officially starts with a special operation in Toksook Bay and other remote areas of Alaska, residents of Anchorage, Fairbanks, and other large Alaska cities, along with the rest of the nation will be invited to respond for the first time to the 2020 Census online, by phone, or by mail. Invitations to respond will reach most of the estimated 145 million households across the country between March 12 and March 20, 2020. More information is available on how the 2020 Census will invite everyone to respond.

For more information about the 2020 Census, visit 2020census.gov.

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Contact

Public Information Office

301-763-3030

pio@census.gov