



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

September 7, 2021

Mr. Austin Evers
American Oversight
1030 15th Street NW, Suite B255,
Washington, DC 20005
foia@americanoversight.org

Dear Mr. Evers:

This letter is in response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552, request correspondence, dated November 19, 2020, to the U.S. Census Bureau's FOIA Office. We received your request in this office on November 19, 2020. We have assigned to it tracking number DOC-CEN-2021-000324 and are responding under the FOIA to your request for:

All email communications (including emails, email attachments, complete email chains, calendar invitations, and calendar invitation attachments) (a) sent by Associate Director for Decennial Census Programs Albert E. Fontenot Jr., (b) containing any of the specified key terms below.

Specified key terms:

- a. Immigrant
- b. Immigrants
- c. Immigration
- d. Migrant
- e. Migrants
- f. Migration
- g. Alien
- h. Aliens
- i. Illegals
- j. Citizen
- k. Citizens
- l. Citizenship
- m. Non-citizen
- n. Non-citizens
- o. Noncitizen
- p. Noncitizens
- q. "14th Amendment"
- r. "Fourteenth Amendment"
- s. 14A

- t. "Perverse incentives"
- u. apportionment
- v. POTUS
- w. McConnell
- x. "Majority Leader"
- y. "Stephen Miller"
- z. Unconstitutional
- aa. Constitutional
- bb. Undocumented
- cc. Documented
- dd. Excluding
- ee. Exclusion
- ff. Trump
- gg. president

In an effort to accommodate the agency and reduce the number of potentially responsive records to be processed and produced, American Oversight has limited its request to emails sent by Associate Director Fontenot.

To be clear, however, American Oversight still requests that complete email chains be produced, displaying both sent and received messages. This means, for example, that both Mr. Fontenot's response to an email containing one of the specified key terms and the initial received message are responsive to this request and should be produced.

Please provide all responsive records from June 1, 2020, to July 21, 2020.

Enclosed is (one) 1 document (106 pages) that are responsive to your request, with withholding determinations noted. We are withholding portions of the documents pursuant to FOIA Exemption 6, Title 5 United States Code, Section 552(b)(6). Exemption 6 protects from disclosure information about individuals, the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Based on the above information, this constitutes a partial denial of your request. You have the right to appeal this partial denial of the FOIA request. An appeal must be received within 90 calendar days of the date of this response letter. Address your appeal to the following office:

**Assistant General Counsel for Employment, Litigation and Information
Room 5896
U.S. Department of Commerce,
14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20230**

An appeal may also be sent by e-mail to FOIAAppeals@doc.gov, or by FOIAonline, if you have an account in FOIAonline, at <https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/home#>.

The appeal should include a copy of the original request and initial denial, if any. All appeals should include a statement of the reasons why the records requested should be made available and why the adverse determination was in error. The appeal letter, the envelope and the e-mail subject line should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal."

The e-mail, FOIAonline, and Office are monitored only on working days during normal business hours (8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Eastern Time, Monday through Friday). FOIA appeals posted to the e-mail box, FOIAonline, or Office after normal business hours will be deemed received on the next normal business day. If the 90th calendar day for submitting an appeal falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal public holiday, an appeal received by 5:00 p.m., Eastern Time, the next business day will be deemed timely.

In addition, you may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA mediation services they offer. The contact information for OGIS is as follows:

**Office of Government Information Services
National Archives and Records Administration
8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001
e-mail at ogis@nara.gov
telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1 877-684-6448
facsimile at 202-741-5769**

Please contact La Von Brown or Paul Reyes by telephone at 301-763-2127 or by email at census.efoia@census.gov, if you have any questions regarding your request.

Sincerely,

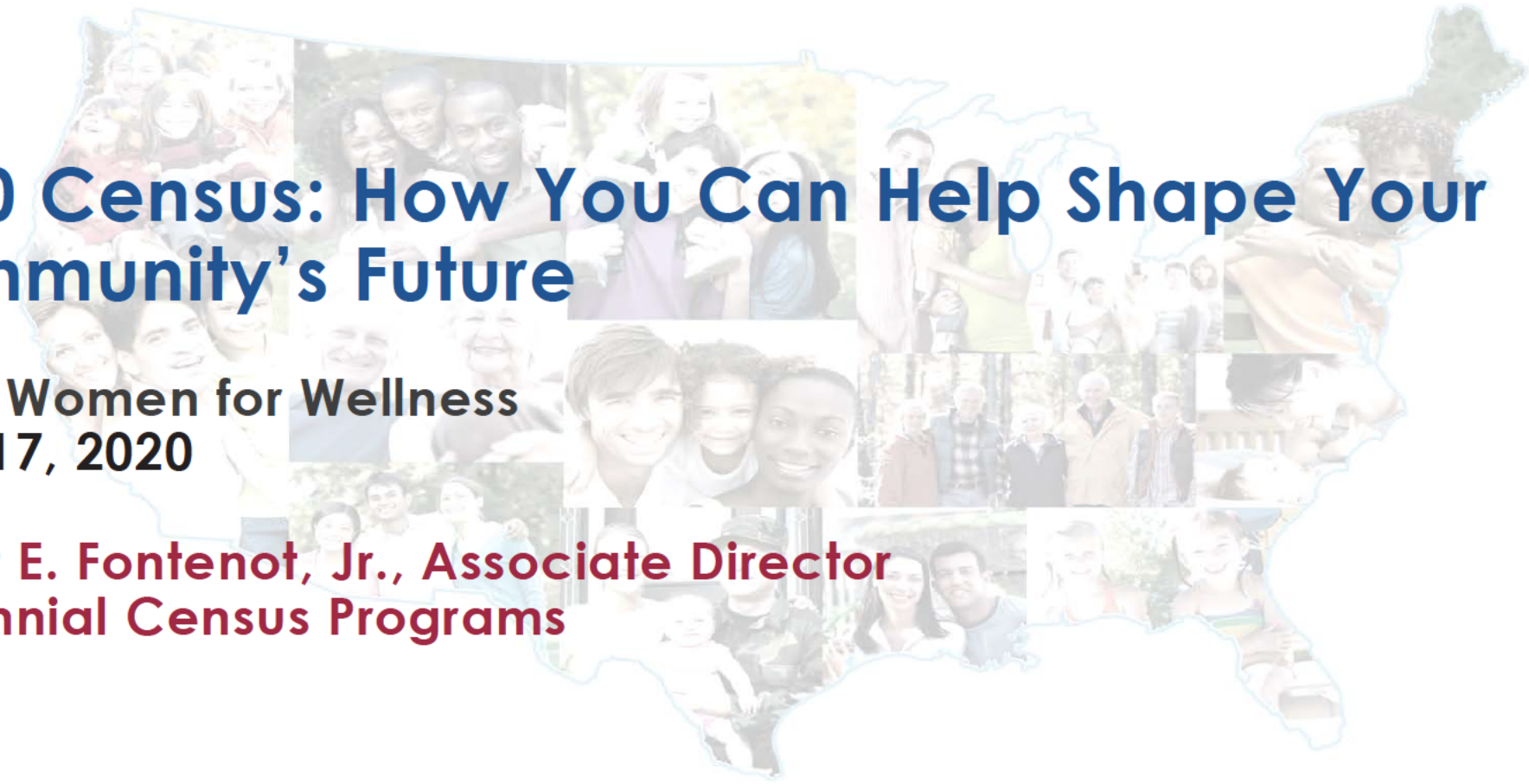
Vernon Curry

Vernon E. Curry, PMP, CIPP/G
Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act Officer
Chief, Freedom of Information Act Office

Enclosure

Enclosure

From: [Albert E Fontenot \(CENSUS/ADDC FED\)](#)
To: (b) (6)
Subject: BWWLA 6.17.20 v4.pdf
Date: Wednesday, June 17, 2020 8:46:27 AM
Attachments: [BWWLA 6.17.20 v4.pdf](#)
[ATT00001.htm](#)



2020 Census: How You Can Help Shape Your Community's Future

Black Women for Wellness
June 17, 2020

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

2020 Census

Constitutional Mandate

Purpose

- To conduct a census of population and housing and disseminate the results to the President, the States, and the American People.



Primary Uses of Decennial Census Data:

- Apportion representation among states as mandated by Article 1, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution.
- Draw congressional and state legislative districts, school districts, and voting precincts.
- Distribute more than \$675 billion federal dollars annually to states
- Inform federal, tribal, state, and local government planning decisions.
- Inform business and nonprofit organization decisions (e.g., where to locate, size of the market).

2020 Census

Impact of the 2020 Census



Power

- Apportion representation among states as mandated by Article 1, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution
- Draw congressional and state legislative districts, school districts, and voting precincts



Money

- The distribution of more than \$675 billion annually in federal funds, grants and support to states, counties and communities are based on census data.

Knowledge

- Census data is knowledge.
- Our data is used to inform federal, tribal, state, and local government planning decisions, as well as business and nonprofit organization decisions (e.g., where to locate, size of the market, etc.)



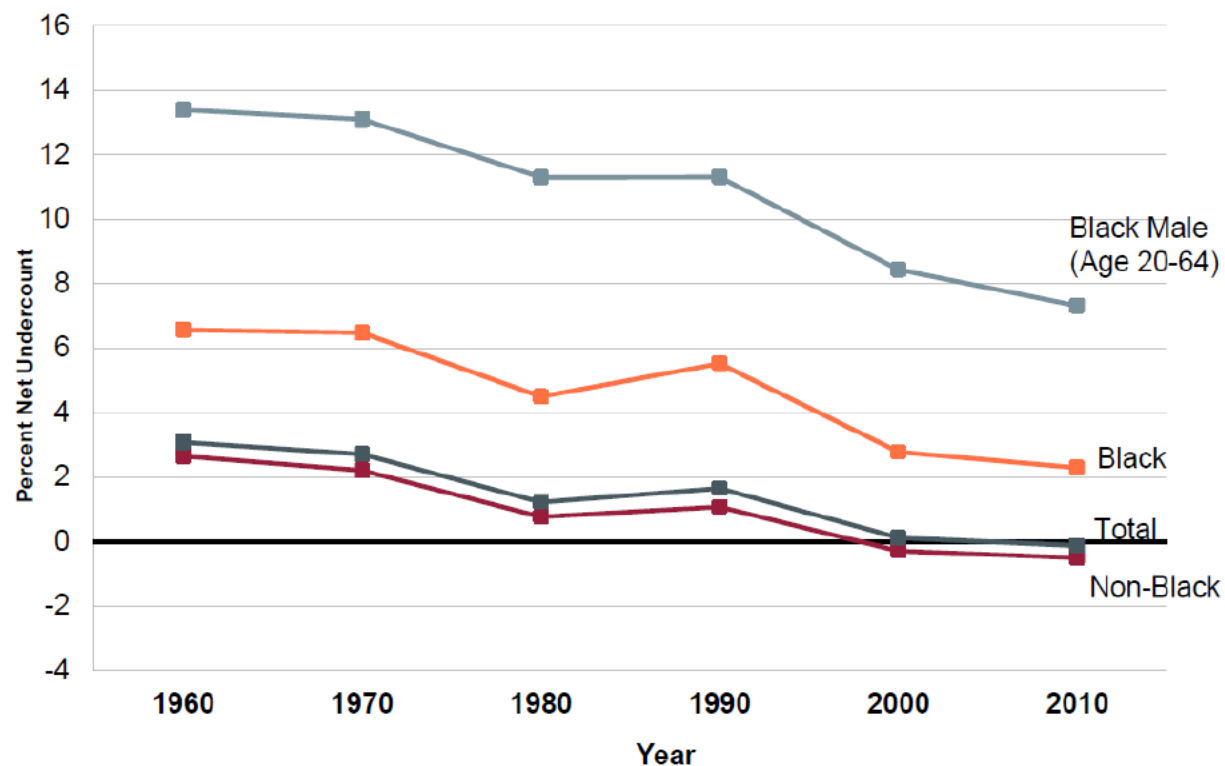
2020 Census

Blacks Continue to be Undercounted

Source: Demographic Analysis Program, special tabulation

- **Demographic Analysis (DA)** has noted significant undercount of Blacks each decennial census since 1960.
- DA has noted that Black men (aged 20-34) have long been and continue to be an undercounted cohort.

DA Estimates of Percent Net Undercount: 1960 to 2010



Note: Positive values indicate an undercount.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Demographic Analysis Program, special tabulation.

2020 Census

Blacks Continue to be Undercounted

Source: Post Enumeration Surveys 1990, 2000, 2010

- **2010 Census**

- **Total net undercount for Non-Hispanic Blacks was 2.07% compared to a 0.84% overcount for Non-Hispanic Whites.**
- **It is estimated that over 800,000 Non-Hispanic Blacks were undercounted in the 2010 Census.**

Race/Hispanic Origin	1990	2000	2010
Non-Hispanic White	0.68*	-1.13*	-0.84*
Non-Hispanic Black	4.57*	1.84*	2.07*
Non-Hispanic Asian	2.36*	-0.75	0.08
American Indian on Reservation	12.22*	-0.88	4.88*
American Indian off Reservation	0.68*	0.62	-1.95
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	2.36*	2.12	1.34
Hispanic	4.99*	0.71	1.54*

* Statistically significantly different from zero

2020 Census

Young Black Men Continue to be Undercounted

Source: 2010 Post Enumeration Survey

- **Young men, age 18-29, were undercounted by 1.2% in the 2010 Census.**
- **Young White men were overcounted by 0.4%, while young Black men were undercounted by 5.9%.**

Race**/Hispanic Origin	Net Undercounts of Males 18-29 (2010 Census)
All Races	1.2%*
White	-0.4%
Black	5.9%*
American Indian / Alaska Native	1.9%
Asian	1.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	8.0%*
Some Other Race	5.3%*
Hispanic	5.2%

*Statistically significantly different from zero

**Races Alone or in Combination

2020 Census

Young Children Continue to be Undercounted

Source: 2010 Demographic Analysis

- Net undercount of young children has been high in past censuses, compared with older children and adults.
- 2010 Census
 - The estimated net undercount for children age 0 to 4 was 4.6%, or nearly 1 million young children.
 - Net undercount for young Black children was 6.3%.

Race/Hispanic Origin	Net Undercounts of Young Children (2010 Census)
All Races	4.6%
Black alone or in combination	6.3%
Not Black alone or in combination	4.2%
Hispanic	6.5%
Non-Hispanic	3.6%

2020 Census

Self-Response Rates Summary

(As of 11:59pm June 15, 2020)

Total Responding Housing Units: 90.8M

Responses by mode:

72.6M (79.9%) – Internet

1.2M (1.3%) – Phone

17.0 (18.8%) – Paper

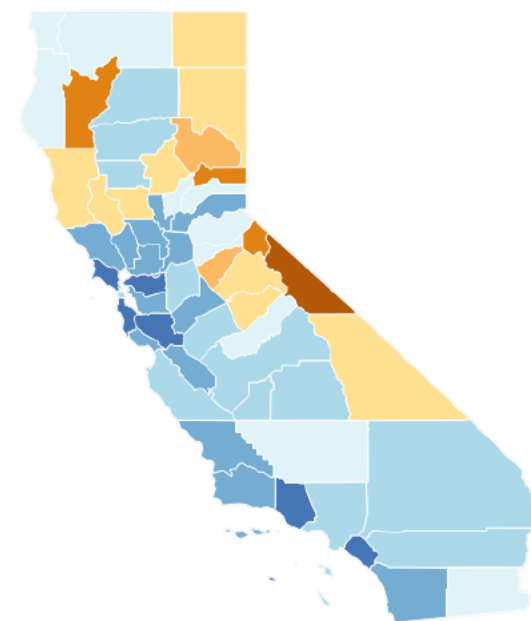
Responses Rate Neighborhood:

- Central/Univ. of Southern California & Exposition Park – 42.09%
- Central/West Adams & Baldwin Hills – 53.09%
- Compton City & West Rancho Dominguez – 54.11%
- Gardena, Lawndale Cities & West Athens – 58.81%
- Inglewood City – 56.01%
- South Central/Watts – 45.00%
- South Central/Westmont – 50.82%

Self-Response by County

This map features self-response rates from households that responded to the 2020 Census online, by mail, or by phone. Rates can be viewed in [rankings here](#).

National Self-Response: 61.4%
California Self-Response: 62.5%
Los Angeles Self-Response: 57.5%



© 2020 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Self-Response Rate (%)
0-15 16-30 31-40 41-50 51-56 57-62 63-68 69-74 75-85 86-100

2020 Census

Factors Impacting Black Participation in the Census

- **Distrust of Government**
- **Little hope that the Census would benefit their communities**
- **Poverty**
- **Lower Home Ownership Rate**
- **Other**



2020 Census

Approach to the 2020 Census



- **Complete and accurate count**—The goal of the 2020 Census is to count everyone once, only once, and in the right place.
- **Safe and secure**—Incorporate industry and federal IT best practices for encrypting data in transmission and at rest.
- **Easy**—Respond any way you want, online, by mail, or over the phone.

2020 Census

Cybersecurity—Your Data Are Safe and Secure



Cybersecurity Focus

- Throughout the Cycle – From when a respondent answers to when the data products are released, **data are encrypted, safe, and secure.**
- The Census Bureau is **partnering with the federal intelligence community and industry experts** to protect the data we collect and maintain.
- Continually **identify, protect, detect, respond, and recover** from possible cyber threats.

2020 Census Data Are Confidential

CENSUS 101

Your data are confidential.

Federal law protects your census responses. Your answers can only be used to produce statistics.

By law we cannot share your information with immigration enforcement agencies, law enforcement agencies, or allow it to be used to determine your eligibility for government benefits.



United States[®]
Census
Bureau

Responses are confidential, safe, and secure.

- Answers cannot be used against you in any way.
- Responses to the 2020 Census are protected by federal law and can only be used for statistical purposes.
- All Census Bureau staff take a lifetime oath to protect your personal information and any violation comes with a penalty of up to \$250,000 and/or up to 5 years in prison.

There are no exceptions.

- We will not share an individual's responses with immigration enforcement agencies, law enforcement agencies, or allow that information to be used to determine eligibility for government benefits.

We will never ask for:

- Your full social security number.
- Money or donations.
- Anything on behalf of a political party.
- Your bank or credit card account numbers.

2020 Census Language Assistance



Non-English Language Support

- Self-respond in English or one of 12 non-English languages.
- Print and video language guides in 59 non-English languages.
- Support seven languages from African Diaspora: Amharic, Igbo, Somali, Swahili, Tigrinya, Twi, and Yoruba.
- Video language guide in American Sign Language, print guides in braille and large print.
- We hire from within local communities, emphasizing the importance of local languages.

2020 Census

Communications Strategy

Advertising Strategy

- Using traditional media (print, TV, radio), as well as digital and social media to tailor messages to specific geographic and demographic groups.
- Real-time response information allows for rapid adjustments to areas with low response rates.
- Experienced minority owned subagencies are focusing on their specific audience to help create and shape the media plan.

Local Media

- Local media is a key component in reaching hard-to-count populations.
- More than 50 percent of media buys are from local media.

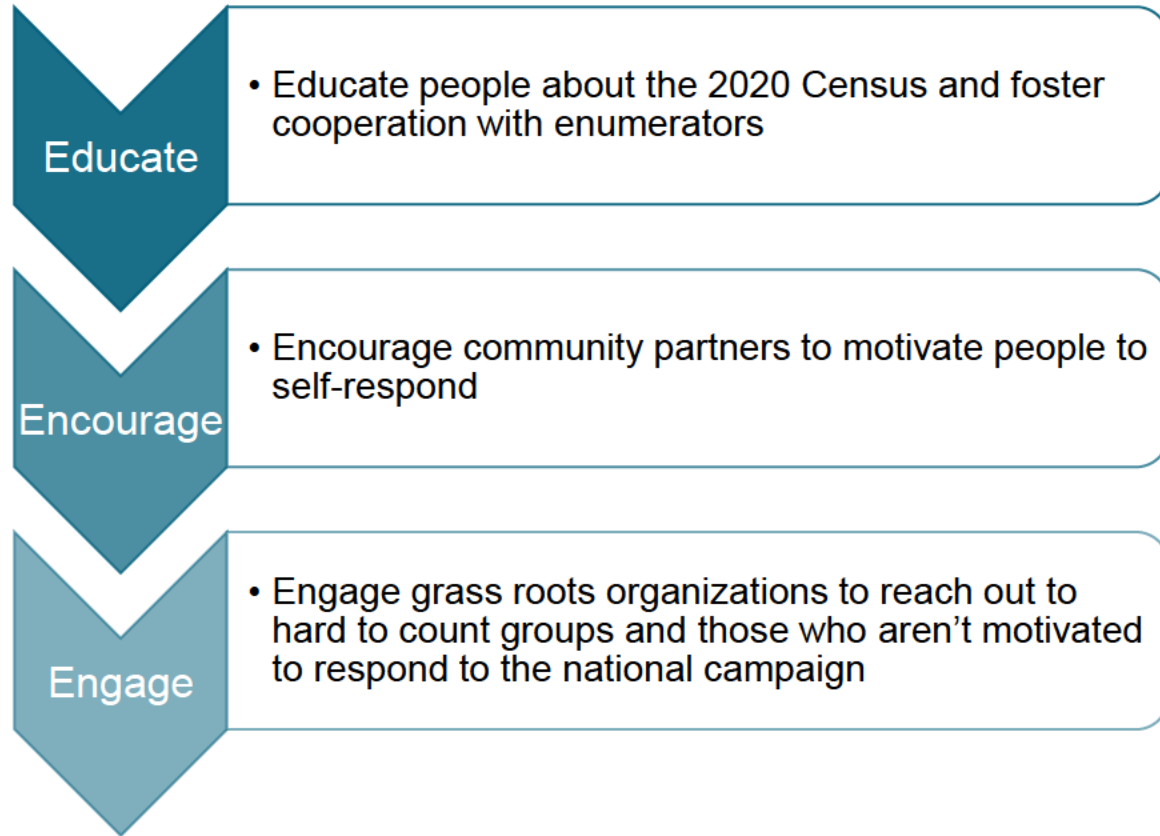


2020 Census Operational Adjustments due to COVID-19

Activity/Operations	Original Schedule	New Schedule
Self-Response Phase Online, phone, and mailed self-responses continue throughout the data collection process.	March 12 – July 31	March 12 – October 31
Nonresponse Followup (NRFU) Census takers will interview households in person.	May 13 – July 31	August 11 – October 31
Service Based Enumeration We're working with service providers at soup kitchens, shelters, and regularly scheduled food vans to count the people they serve.	March 30 – April 1	September 22 – September 24
Count of People Experiencing Homelessness Outdoors Census takers count people under bridges, in parks, in all-night businesses, etc.	April 1	September 22 – September 24
Deliver Apportionment Counts to the President By law, the Census Bureau will deliver each state's population total, which determines its number of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives.	By December 31	Deliver by April 30, 2021

2020 Census

Join Us As A Partner



You Are a Trusted Voice in the Community

- Community leaders use their local knowledge and influence to educate and motivate their communities to participate.

We Still Need Community Partners

- Local organizations, found in every community, focus on particular populations, such as LGBTQ, Veteran, Elderly, Faith-Based, Foreign Born/Immigrant, and Young Children.
- These organizations maintain interactive and ongoing communications with their members and can educate them on the importance of the Census.

Join Local Complete Count Committees (CCCs)

- Tribal, state, and local governments work together with partners to form CCCs to promote and encourage response to the 2020 Census in their communities. Community-based organizations also establish CCCs that reach out to their constituents.
- Comprised of a broad spectrum of government and community leaders from education, business, healthcare, and other community organizations.

Thank You

Albert E. Fontenot, Jr.

Associate Director for Decennial Census Programs

U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
4600 Silver Hill Rd.
Suitland, Maryland 20746

Office: 301-763-4668
albert.e.fontenot@census.gov

From: [Albert E Fontenot \(CENSUS/ADDC FED\)](#)
To: [Deborah Stempowski \(CENSUS/DCMD FED\)](#); [Michael T Thieme \(CENSUS/ADDC FED\)](#); [James B Treat \(CENSUS/DEPDIR FED\)](#)
Subject: Fw: DEADLINE 5:00 PM Tomorrow, Thursday, June 4: HEROES Act TA on Census provisions
Date: Wednesday, June 3, 2020 2:40:24 PM
Attachments: [OLL20508.docx](#)
[OLL20508.pdf](#)

FYI

AF

Albert E. Fontenot, Jr.

Associate Director

Decennial Census Programs

United States Department of Commerce

Bureau of the Census

Office (b) (6)

Office 301-763-4668

Cell (b) (6)

albert.e.fontenot@census.gov

[census.gov](https://www.census.gov)

Connect with us on [Social Media](#)

From: Kathleen M Styles (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <kathleen.m.styles@census.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, June 3, 2020 2:38 PM
To: Albert E Fontenot (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <Albert.E.Fontenot@census.gov>
Subject: Fw: DEADLINE 5:00 PM Tomorrow, Thursday, June 4: HEROES Act TA on Census provisions

Kathleen M. Styles

Chief, Decennial Communications and Stakeholder Relationships

U.S. Bureau of the Census

(b) (6)/(b) (6)

(301) 763-0235 Office

(b) (6) Cell

From: Christopher J Stanley (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <christopher.j.stanley@census.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, June 3, 2020 2:08 PM
To: Kathleen M Styles (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <kathleen.m.styles@census.gov>; James L Dinwiddie (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <James.L.Dinwiddie@census.gov>; Christa D Jones (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)

<Christa.D.Jones@census.gov>; Melissa L Creech (CENSUS/PCO FED)
<Melissa.L.Creech@census.gov>; Enrique Lamas (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)
<Enrique.Lamas@census.gov>

Cc: Alan Lang (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <alan.lang@census.gov>; Benjamin J Page (CENSUS/CFO FED)
<benjamin.j.page@census.gov>; Everett G Whiteley (CENSUS/BUD FED)
<Everett.G.Whiteley@census.gov>; Ali Mohammad Ahmad (CENSUS/ADCOM FED)
<ali.m.ahmad@census.gov>; Steven K Smith (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <steven.k.smith@census.gov>;
Michael John Sprung (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <michael.j.sprung@census.gov>; Stuart P Durst Jr
(CENSUS/OCIA FED) <Stuart.P.Durst.Jr@census.gov>; Bina K Saafi (CENSUS/OCIA FED)
<bina.k.saafi@census.gov>

Subject: Fw: DEADLINE 5:00 PM Tomorrow, Thursday, June 4: HEROES Act TA on Census provisions

The Senate Homeland Security Committee has asked review the House-passed census language. They have expressed support for what we need - date changes and the FERPA language in particular - and this gives us a great opportunity to improve the language. I knew this was coming and have already discussed with Kathleen.

If you get it me, I can compile and coordinate with Melissa to get it back to Jennifer. Forward to whoever might be important to review. Jennifer also told me we can take a little more time than the deadline stated if needed. It will have to go to OMB before it goes to the committee, so we don't want to take too much more time. The committee wants it after next week.

My initial thoughts on what could be covered, but I defer to the experts:

- Check the "quality" paragraph in the section to change dates. I think it is unnecessary, or perhaps could have unintended consequences, since it doesn't appear that "quality" is defined.
- In general, I think the reporting section is unnecessary, as the staff for the committees mentions get a weekly briefing. Along with that, I recommend noting any items that would be impossible, impracticable, or otherwise problematic to report. My guess on things that fall into those categories would be operational completion rates by geography and "tabulated response rates by race and Hispanic origin.
- If we can improve the FERPA section to make it work better, we should make suggestions.
- The last section is intended to stop the work under EO 13880, but I wonder if it might impact other work we do.

Thank you for your help.

Chris Stanley, Chief

Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs

U.S. Census Bureau

O: 301-763-4276 | M: (b) (6)

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

Shape your future. START HERE > 2020census.gov

From: Lucas, Jennifer (Federal) <JLucas@doc.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, June 3, 2020 12:32 PM

To: Cannon, Michael (Federal) <MCannon@doc.gov>; Melissa L Creech (CENSUS/PCO FED) <Melissa.L.Creech@census.gov>; Christopher J Stanley (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <christopher.j.stanley@census.gov>; Purvis, Catrina (Federal) <CPurvis@doc.gov>; Mendes, Andre (Federal) <AMendes@doc.gov>; Bingham, Joselyn (Federal) <JBingham@doc.gov>; OCIO Internal Controls <OCIOInternalControls@doc.gov>; Kornegay, Nick (Federal) <NKornegay@doc.gov>; Wilde, Rachael R (Federal) <RWilde@doc.gov>; Valentin, Keven (Federal Employee) <KValentin@doc.gov>; Langdon, David (Federal) <DLangdon@doc.gov>

Cc: Blair, Robert (Federal) <RBlair@doc.gov>; Burkett, Robert (Federal) <RBurkett@doc.gov>; Ding, Michael (Federal) <MDing@doc.gov>; Dombrowski, Eileen (Federal) <EDombrowski@doc.gov>; Fleming, David (Federal) <DFleming@doc.gov>; Foti, Anthony (Federal) <AFoti@doc.gov>; Gallatin, Kirt <Kirt.Gallatin@trade.gov>; Goodman, Maria (Federal) <MGoodman@doc.gov>; Grossman, Beth (Federal) <bgrossman@doc.gov>; Kluttz, Lawson (Federal) <LKLuttz@doc.gov>; Kumar, Harry (Federal) <HKumar@doc.gov>; McClelland, Michelle O (Federal) <mMcClelland@doc.gov>; Meredith, Ethan (Federal) <EMeredith@doc.gov>; OGC-Leg <OGC-Leg@doc.gov>; Olson, Stephanie (Federal) <SOlson@doc.gov>; JRockas@doc.gov (CENSUS/ OTHER) <JRockas@doc.gov>; Sleiman, William (Federal) <WSleiman@doc.gov>; VanHanswyk, Beth (Federal) <bVanHan1@doc.gov>; Woolcott, Craig (Federal) <CWoolcott@doc.gov>; Young, Henry (Federal) <HYoung1@doc.gov>

Subject: DEADLINE 5:00 PM Tomorrow, Thursday, June 4: HEROES Act TA on Census provisions

HSGAC Chairman Johnson's staff has asked for technical assistance on the attached language passed by the House in the Heroes Act. The language would modify 2020 Census deadlines and the tabulation of population; set out reporting requirements for the 2020 census, and provide the Census Bureau access to information from institutes of higher education. Please review the attached language and provide any technical drafting assistance by **5:00 PM Tomorrow, Thursday, June 4, 2020.**

Please provide edits/comments, if any, by the deadline above. If I do not hear from you by that time, I will assume you have no objection to the material sent for your review. As a reminder, materials circulated by this office are deliberative and pre-decisional and may not be shared or discussed with anyone outside the Executive Branch.

Thank you.

Jennifer B. Lucas

Office of the Assistant General Counsel
for Legislation and Regulation

Department of Commerce
202-482-0445
JLucas@doc.gov

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TITLE II—CENSUS MATTERS

SEC. 70201. MODIFICATION OF 2020 CENSUS DEADLINES AND TABULATION OF POPULATION.

(a) Deadline Modification.—Notwithstanding the timetables provided in subsections (b) and (c) of section 141 of title 13, United States Code, and section 22(a) of the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress”, approved June 18, 1929 (2 U.S.C. 2a(a)), for the 2020 decennial census of population—

(1) the tabulation of total population by States required by subsection (a) of such section 141 for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States shall be—

(A) completed and reported by the Secretary of Commerce (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) to the President not later than 13 months after the decennial census date of April 1, 2020; and

(B) made public by the Secretary not later than the date on which the tabulation is reported to the President under subparagraph (A);

(2) the President shall transmit to Congress a statement showing the whole number of persons in each State, and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled under an apportionment of the then existing number of Representatives, as required by such section 22(a), and determined solely as described therein, not later than 14 days after receipt of the tabulation reported by the Secretary; and

(3) the tabulations of populations required by subsection (c) of such section 141 shall be completed by the Secretary as expeditiously as possible after the census date of April 1, 2020, taking into account the deadlines of each State for legislative apportionment or districting, and reported to the Governor of the State involved and to the officers or public bodies having responsibility for legislative apportionment or districting of that State, except that the tabulations of population of each State requesting a tabulation plan, and basic tabulations of population of each other State, shall be completed, reported, and transmitted to each respective State not later than 16 months after the decennial census date of April 1, 2020.

(b) Quality.—Data products and tabulations produced by the Bureau of the Census under subsection (b) or (c) of section 141 of title 13, United States Code, in connection with the 2020 decennial census shall meet the same or higher data quality standards as similar products produced by the Bureau of the Census in connection with the 2010 decennial census.

SEC. 70202. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2020 CENSUS.

On the first day of each month during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on July 1, 2021, the Director of the Bureau of the Census shall submit to the

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report regarding the 2020 decennial census of population that contains the following information:

(1) The total number of field staff, sorted by category, hired by the Bureau compared to the number of field staff the Bureau estimated was necessary to carry out the census.

(2) Retention rates of the field staff described in paragraph (1).

(3) Average wait time for call center calls and average wait time for each language provided.

(4) Anticipated schedule of census operations.

(5) Total tabulated responses, categorized by race and Hispanic origin.

(6) Total appropriations available for obligation for the census and a categorized list of total disbursements.

(7) Nonresponse Followup completion rates by geographic location.

(8) Update Enumerate and Update Leave completion rates by geographic location.

(9) Total spending to date on media, advertisements, and partnership specialists, including a geographic breakdown of such spending.

(10) Post-enumeration schedule and subsequent data aggregation and delivery progress.

SEC. 70203. PROVIDING BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

(a) In General.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g) (commonly known as the “Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974”), an institution of higher education may, in furtherance of a full and accurate decennial census of population count, provide to the Bureau of the Census (referred to in this section as the “Bureau”) information requested by the Bureau for purposes of enumeration for the 2020 decennial census of population.

(b) Application.—

(1) INFORMATION.—In carrying out subsection (a), an institution of higher education—

(A) may only provide information requested on the official 2020 decennial census of population form to the Bureau; and

(B) may not provide any information to the Bureau on the immigration or citizenship status of any individual.

(2) NOTICE REQUIRED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Before providing information to the Bureau under subsection (a), an institution of higher education shall—

(i) give public notice of the categories of information that the institution plans

1 to provide; and

2 (ii) allow 10 days after giving such notice for a student to inform the institution
3 that any or all of the information designated may not be released without the prior
4 consent of the student.

5 (B) PROHIBITION.—An institution of higher education may not provide the Bureau
6 with the information of any student who has objected to the provision of that
7 information under subparagraph (A).

8 (3) USE OF INFORMATION.—Information provided to the Bureau under subsection (a) may
9 only be used for the purposes of enumeration for the 2020 decennial census of population.

10 (c) Definition of Institution of Higher Education.—In this section, the term “institution of
11 higher education” has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of
12 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002).

13 (d) Sunset.—The authority under this section shall expire at the conclusion of 2020 decennial
14 census operations.

15 SEC. 70204. LIMITATION ON TABULATION OF CERTAIN 16 DATA.

17 (a) Limitation.—The Bureau of the Census may not compile or produce any data product or
18 tabulation as part of, in combination with, or in connection with, the 2020 decennial census of
19 population or any such census data produced under section 141(c) of title 13, United States
20 Code, that is based in whole or in part on data that is not collected in the census.

21 (b) Exception.—The limitation under subsection (a) shall not apply to any data product or
22 tabulation that is required by subsection (b) or (c) of section 141 of title 13, United States Code,
23 that uses—

24 (1) the same or substantially similar methodology and data sources as a decennial census
25 data product produced by the Bureau of the Census before January 1, 2019; or

26 (2) methodology and data sources that the Bureau of the Census finalized and made
27 public before January 1, 2018.

From: [Albert E Fontenot \(CENSUS/ADDC FED\)](#)
To: [Benjamin J Page \(CENSUS/CFO FED\)](#)
Subject: Fwd: REVISED: [NEW agenda and materials attached] 6/10 KDK's Sr. Management Meeting
Date: Tuesday, June 9, 2020 10:57:39 PM
Attachments: [0. Sr Management Agenda 2020.06.09.docx](#)
[ATT00001.htm](#)
[1. Phased Restart DOC Exec Report Slides for June 9 2020.pdf](#)
[ATT00002.htm](#)
[1a. NRFU Soft Launch 6.10.20 Final \(2\).pdf](#)
[ATT00003.htm](#)
[1b. SBE Updated Timeline 6.10.20 Final.pdf](#)
[ATT00004.htm](#)
[2. DOC Exec Report Slides for June 8 2020 ver 1.pdf](#)
[ATT00005.htm](#)
[3. DOC Exec Report Slides for EO 13880 for June 8 2020 ver 1.pdf](#)
[ATT00006.htm](#)
[4. Count Imputation Overview 6.9.20 v15.pdf](#)
[ATT00007.htm](#)

Ben - please be prepared to discuss the budget slide with SWLR at the 9:00 DOC call.

Thanks,

Al

Albert E. Fontenot Jr.
Associate Director, Decennial Census Programs
United States Department of Commerce
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Office 301-763-4668
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Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Robin Wyvill (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)"
<Robin.L.Wyvill@census.gov>
Date: June 9, 2020 at 9:32:30 PM EDT
To: "Rafiekian, Christine (Federal)" <CRafiekian@doc.gov>, "Brooke, Beatrice E. (Federal)" <BBrooke1@doc.gov>, "Martin, Nicole (Federal)" <NMartin1@doc.gov>, "Risko, Daniel (Federal)" <DRisko@doc.gov>
Cc: "Christa D Jones (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)" <Christa.D.Jones@census.gov>, "Albert E Fontenot (CENSUS/ADDC FED)" <Albert.E.Fontenot@census.gov>
Subject: REVISED: [NEW agenda and materials attached] 6/10 KDK's Sr. Management Meeting

Senior Management Agenda

Wednesday, June 10, 2020

1. Phased Restart for the 2020 Census
 - 1a. Nonresponse Followup (NRFU) Soft Launch
 - 1b. Service-Based Enumeration (SBE) Updated Timeline
2. 2020 Census Performance Reporting
3. Executive Order 13880 Update
4. Count Imputation in the Decennial Census
5. Discussion (time permitting)

Status Reporting: Phased Restart for the 2020 Decennial Census

Periodic Reporting: Release for June 8, 2020



U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
census.gov

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

COMM-CB-20-2818-A-000029

Periodic Performance Management Reports

Report Title	Slide Number
2020 Census: States Restarting Work – Week of May 4, 2020	3
2020 Census: States Restarting Work – Week of May 11, 2020	4
2020 Census: States Restarting Work – Week of May 18, 2020	5
2020 Census: States Restarting Work – Week of May 25, 2020	6
2020 Census: States Restarting Work – Week of June 1, 2020	7
2020 Census: States Restarting Work – Week of June 8, 2020	8
2020 Census: Phased Restart Update Leave Status by State	9
2020 Census: Update Leave Progress & Cost	10
2020 Census: Update Leave – Status Update	11
2020 Census: Phased Restart Area Census Office Status	12
2020 Census: Status of National Processing Center’s Paper Data Capture Centers (PDCCs)	13
2020 Census: Phased Restart Paper Data Capture Center Staffing Status	14
2020 Census: Phased Restart Fingerprinting Location Status by State	15
2020 Census: Phased Restart Fingerprinting Status	16

Legend

Not Applicable

Completed

On Track

Management Focus

Requires Attention

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: States Restarting Work – Week of May 4, 2020

Data Current as of: May 4, 2020

State	Number of ACOs	Number of ACOs Opened	Number of ACOs Remaining to Open	Total Update Leave Workload (Housing Units)	Update Leave Workload in Opened ACOs (Housing Units)
Total: 13 states	23	23	0	1,297,866	1,297,866
Alabama	3	3	0	81,964	81,964
Alaska	1	1	0	110,022	110,022
Arkansas	2	2	0	77,716	77,716
Idaho	1	1	0	70,780	70,780
Maine	1	1	0	111,689	111,689
Mississippi	2	2	0	54,499	54,499
Montana	1	1	0	112,978	112,978
North Dakota	1	1	0	40,051	40,051
Oklahoma	3	3	0	187,921	187,921
Tennessee	4	4	0	9,010	9,010
Utah	2	2	0	90,972	90,972
Vermont	1	1	0	61,075	61,075
West Virginia	1	1	0	289,189	289,189

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: States Restarting Work – Week of May 11, 2020

Data Current as of: May 11, 2020

State	Number of ACOs	Number of ACOs Opened	Number of ACOs Remaining to Open	Total Update Leave Workload (Housing Units)	Update Leave Workload in Opened ACOs (Housing Units)
Total: 9 states	54	54	0	1,006,755	1,066,755
Florida	15	15	0	171,871	171,871
Georgia	8	8	0	111,905	111,905
Kansas	2	2	0	32,178	32,178
Kentucky	2	2	0	78,593	78,593
Missouri	3	3	0	131,018	131,018
North Carolina	7	7	0	164,775	164,775
Oregon	3	3	0	27,198	27,198
Pennsylvania	9	9	0	197,124	197,124
Washington	5	5	0	92,093	92,093

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: States Restarting Work – Week of May 18, 2020

Data Current as of: May 18, 2020

State	Number of ACOs	Number of ACOs Opened	Number of ACOs Remaining to Open	Total Update Leave Workload (Housing Units)	Update Leave Workload in Opened ACOs (Housing Units)
Total: 11 states & PR	50	28	22	2,920,476	2,535,488
Arizona	6	5	1	214,291	176,269
Colorado	4	4	0	195,895	195,895
Indiana	4	4	0	39,142	39,142
Iowa	1	1	0	14,050	14,050
Louisiana	4	4	0	91,447	91,447
Nebraska	1	1	0	30,670	30,670
Nevada	2	2	0	47,778	47,778
New Mexico	2	1	1	167,661	56,667
New York	21	1	20	270,545	34,573
Rhode Island	1	1	0	5,657	5,657
Wyoming	1	1	0	67,114	67,114
Puerto Rico	3	3	0	1,776,226	1,776,226

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: States Restarting Work – Week of May 25, 2020

Data Current as of: May 26, 2020

State	Number of ACOs	Number of ACOs Opened	Number of ACOs Remaining to Open	Total Update Leave Workload (Housing Units)	Update Leave Workload in Opened ACOs (Housing Units)
Total: 12 states	111	51	60	1,676,988	1,415,674
California	30	13	17	348,797	272,539
Connecticut	3	3	0	5,868	5,868
Massachusetts	6	6	0	69,244	69,244
Maryland	4	1	3	NA	NA
Michigan	5	2	3	106,770	100,219
Minnesota	3	3	0	86,706	86,706
New Mexico*	2	2	0	167,661	167,661
New York*	21	4	17	270,545	200,350
South Dakota	1	1	0	51,715	51,715
Texas	26	10	16	441,668	333,358
Virginia	6	2	4	34,615	34,615
Wisconsin	4	4	0	93,399	93,399

*Values in the 'Number of ACOs Opened' and 'Update Leave Workload in Open ACOs' columns are cumulative across weeks

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: States Restarting Work – Week of June 1, 2020

Data Current as of: June 1, 2020

State	Number of ACOs	Number of ACOs Opened	Number of ACOs Remaining to Open	Total Update Leave Workload (Housing Units)	Update Leave Workload in Opened ACOs (Housing Units)
Total: 13 states & DC	125	89	36	1,511,036	1,459,803
California*	30	18	12	348,797	324,924
District of Columbia†	1	1	0	NA	NA
Delaware†	1	1	0	NA	NA
Hawaii†	1	1	0	63,303	63,303
Illinois†	10	10	0	42,827	42,827
Maryland*	4	3	1	NA	NA
Michigan*	5	5	0	106,770	106,770
New Hampshire†	1	1	0	65,936	65,936
New Jersey†	8	6	2	40,514	40,514
New York*	21	8	13	270,545	269,960
Ohio†	8	8	0	34,686	34,686
South Carolina†	3	3	0	61,375	61,375
Texas*	26	19	7	441,668	414,893
Virginia*	6	5	1	34,615	34,615

*Values in the 'Number of ACOs Opened' and 'Update Leave Workload in Open ACOs' columns are cumulative across weeks

† Indicates a newly opened state

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: States Restarting Work – Week of June 8, 2020

Data Current as of: June 8, 2020

State	Number of ACOs	Number of ACOs Opened	Number of ACOs Remaining to Open	Total Update Leave Workload (Housing Units)	Update Leave Workload in Opened ACOs (Housing Units)
Total: 7 states	101	101	0	1,350,430	1,350,430
Arizona*	6	6	0	214,291	214,291
California*	30	30	0	348,797	348,797
Maryland*	4	4	0	NA	NA
New Jersey*	8	8	0	40,514	40,514
New York*	21	21	0	270,545	270,545
Texas*	26	26	0	441,668	441,668
Virginia*	6	6	0	34,615	34,615

*Values in the 'Number of ACOs Opened' and 'Update Leave Workload in Open ACOs' columns are cumulative across weeks

Summary of States Restarting Work <i>Since Week of May 4, 2020</i>				
States	Number of ACOs Opened	Opened ACOs with Update Leave Workload	Total Update Leave Workload (Housing Units)	Update Leave Workload in Opened ACOs (Housing Units)
50, DC, & Puerto Rico	248	169	6,805,523	6,805,523

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: Phased Restart Update Leave Status by State

Source: Unified Tracking System

Data Current as of: June 8, 2020

Decisions to Restart work are informed by data available on the All Hazards Consortium site - "US State and Territory Actions in Response to COVID 19."

State	% Update Leave	HUs in UL Workload	% HUs Complete		Change
			Prior Week	Current Week	
U.S. Total	4.5%	6,805,523	63.4%	83.5%	20.1%
Alabama	3.2%	81,964	99.8%	99.8%	0.0%
Alaska	34.1%	110,022	80.9%	87.7%	6.8%
Arizona	6.6%	214,291	40.2%	59.6%	19.4%
Arkansas	5.0%	77,716	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
California	2.3%	348,797	37.4%	69.7%	32.3%
Colorado	7.5%	195,895	73.8%	91.4%	17.6%
Connecticut	0.4%	5,868	59.6%	75.9%	16.3%
Florida	1.7%	171,871	98.7%	98.7%	0.0%
Georgia	2.3%	111,905	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Hawaii	10.8%	63,303	10.4%	47.6%	37.2%
Idaho	9.0%	70,780	99.9%	99.9%	0.0%
Illinois	0.8%	42,827	16.7%	58.9%	42.3%
Indiana	1.3%	39,142	99.5%	100.0%	0.5%
Iowa	0.9%	14,050	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Kansas	2.4%	32,178	97.3%	100.0%	2.7%
Kentucky	3.7%	78,593	98.9%	100.0%	1.1%
Louisiana	4.0%	91,447	91.9%	99.8%	7.8%
Maine	14.2%	111,689	71.8%	96.2%	24.5%
Massachusetts	2.2%	69,244	46.6%	77.9%	31.2%
Michigan	2.2%	106,770	24.0%	58.1%	34.1%
Minnesota	3.4%	86,706	22.9%	51.5%	28.6%
Mississippi	3.7%	54,499	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Missouri	4.3%	131,018	95.1%	100.0%	4.9%
Montana	19.2%	112,978	76.5%	86.0%	9.5%

State	% Update Leave	HUs in UL Workload	% HUs Complete		Change
			Prior Week	Current Week	
Nebraska	3.5%	30,670	80.0%	89.2%	9.2%
Nevada	3.6%	47,778	82.7%	97.9%	15.3%
New Hampshire	9.9%	65,936	10.1%	37.4%	27.3%
New Jersey	1.1%	40,514	20.2%	55.2%	35.0%
New Mexico	19.2%	200,664	29.5%	44.3%	14.7%
New York	3.0%	270,545	35.5%	62.5%	27.0%
North Carolina	3.3%	164,775	92.8%	97.5%	4.7%
North Dakota	9.9%	40,051	81.8%	97.1%	15.2%
Ohio	0.6%	34,686	21.1%	81.5%	60.4%
Oklahoma	9.8%	187,921	99.5%	100.0%	0.5%
Oregon	1.4%	27,198	99.7%	100.0%	0.3%
Pennsylvania	3.3%	197,124	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Rhode Island	1.1%	5,657	96.0%	100.0%	4.0%
South Carolina	2.4%	61,375	18.5%	68.1%	49.6%
South Dakota	12.4%	51,715	42.6%	59.2%	16.6%
Tennessee	0.3%	9,010	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Texas	3.6%	441,668	45.0%	79.2%	34.1%
Utah	7.6%	90,972	87.5%	93.4%	5.9%
Vermont	17.2%	61,075	91.4%	100.0%	8.6%
Virginia	0.9%	34,615	54.0%	100.0%	46.0%
Washington	2.8%	92,093	91.0%	95.4%	4.3%
West Virginia	28.8%	289,189	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Wisconsin	3.3%	93,399	36.2%	69.4%	33.1%
Wyoming	22.9%	67,114	44.0%	70.9%	26.9%
Puerto Rico	100.0%	1,776,226	55.7%	86.2%	30.5%

Legend: All ACOs with UL Workload Have Restarted Some ACOs with UL Workload Have Restarted

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: Update Leave Progress & Cost

Status:

● On Track

Data current as of:

June 8, 2020

Start Date:

March 15, 2020

Completion Date:

July 9, 2020*

Notes:

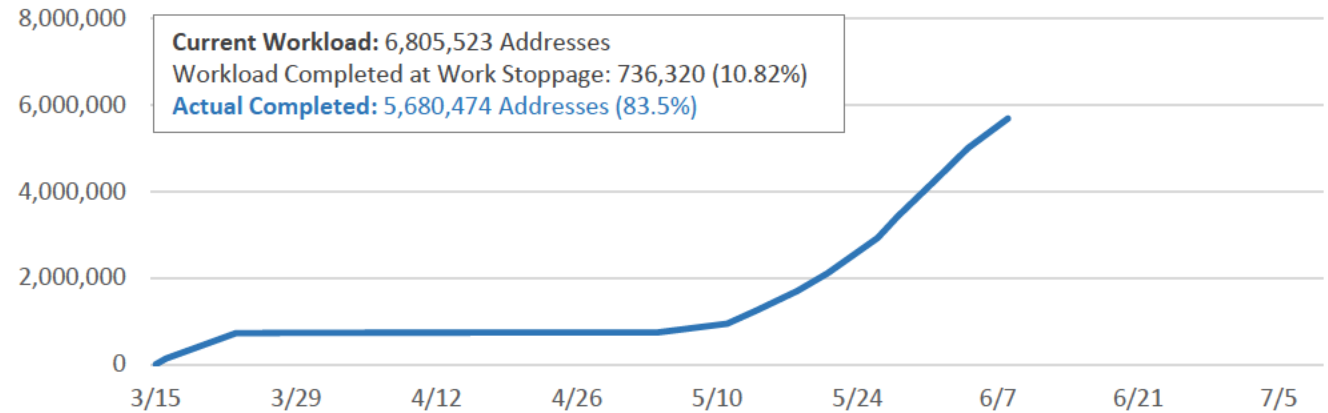
* Addresses in the Update Leave workload that do not self-respond are included in the Nonresponse Followup operation.

- **Current Block Workload:**
311,358 Blocks
- **Actual Completed Blocks:**
285,770 Blocks (91.8%)

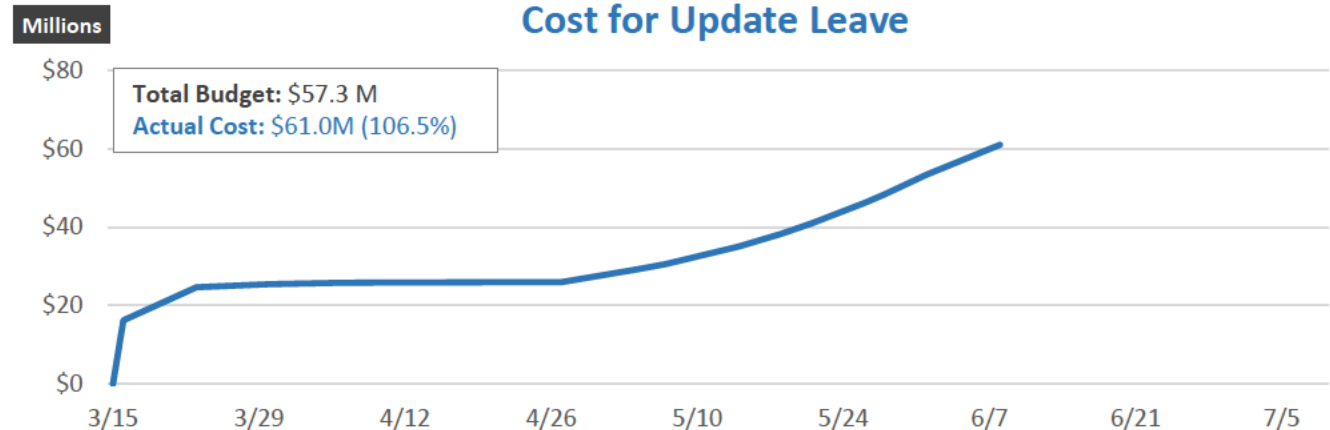
Lister Productivity

- Addresses per Hour: 7.9
- Life Cycle Cost Model Estimate for Addresses per Hour: 5.3

Progress for Update Leave



Cost for Update Leave



Source: Unified Tracking System

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: Update Leave – Status Update

Source: Unified Tracking System, *Census Data Lake, Decennial Statistical Studies Division*

Data Current as of: June 8, 2020

Operation:

The Update Leave (UL) operation is designed to occur in areas where the majority of housing units either do not have mail delivered to the physical location of the housing unit, or the mail delivery information for the housing unit cannot be verified. A Census Bureau employee will physically deliver a 2020 Census invitation to these housing units.

Workload:

- Update Leave Original Workload (does not change): 6,805,523
- Workload Completed March 18 (date field operations were suspended): 736,320
 - Percentage Completed at suspension: 10.82%
- Workload Completed as of June 8: 5,680,474
 - Percentage Completed: 83.47%

Response Rates:

- UL Total Responses (as of March 18): 139,825
 - Internet: 12,478 (8.92%)
 - Paper: 127,189 (90.96%)
 - Phone: 158 (0.11%)
- UL Total Responses (as of June 4): 1,424,577
 - Internet: 794,708 (55.79%)
 - Paper: 602,981 (42.33%)
 - Phone: 26,888 (1.89%)

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: Phased Restart Area Census Office Status

Status:

● Completed

Data current as of:

June 8, 2020

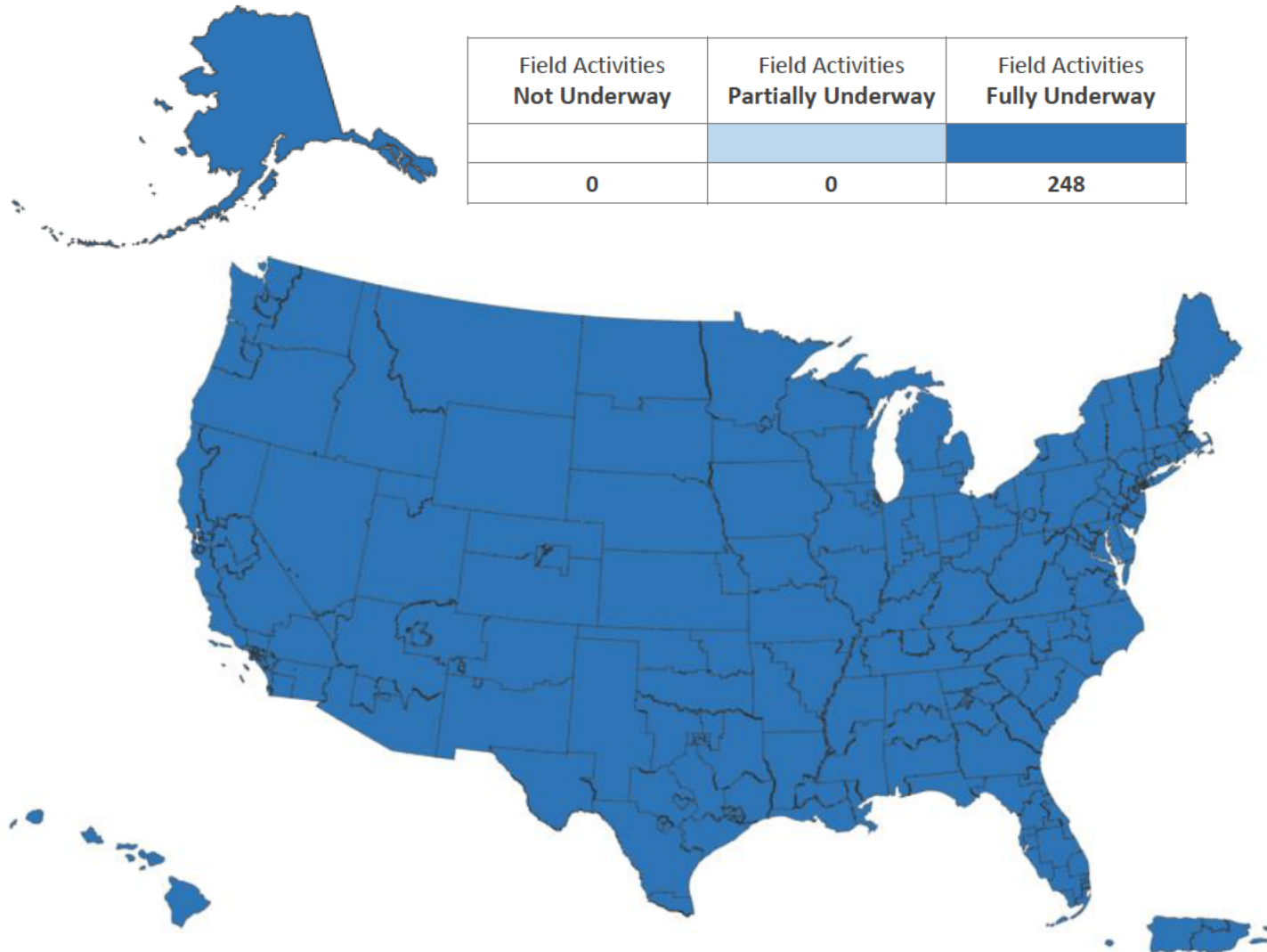
Target Completion:

June 30, 2020

Notes:

Decisions to Restart work are informed by data available on the All Hazards Consortium site – "US State and Territory Actions in Response to COVID 19".

Field Activities Not Underway	Field Activities Partially Underway	Field Activities Fully Underway
0	0	248



Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: Status of National Processing Center's Paper Data Capture Centers (PDCCs)

Source: National Processing Center

Data Current as of: June 4, 2020

- **Staffing Status:**
 - Current: 250 staff working at PDCC-East and 350 staff working at PDCC-West
 - Teams performing initial data capture (scanning) on 140-160K questionnaires/day (both sites)
 - Teams transmitting 110-135K fully processed questionnaires/day (both sites)
 - Phased return of staff going well; retraining and re-certifications ongoing
 - High risk group staff scheduled to return in July 2020
- **Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) Status:**
 - Adequate supply of disposable gloves, hand sanitizer, and face coverings on hand.
 - NPC distributing hand sanitizer and face coverings to support field operations
- **Stay Home Order Status:**
 - Indiana: Entered Stage 3 of 5; Stage 4 scheduled for June 14 if health data remains stable
 - Arizona: Expired May 15, 2020; not renewed by Governor Ducey but physical distancing and personal protective measures still in pace; businesses reopening

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: Phased Restart Paper Data Capture Center Staffing Status

Status:

● On Track

Data current as of:

June 4, 2020

Start Date:

January 21, 2020

Completion Date:

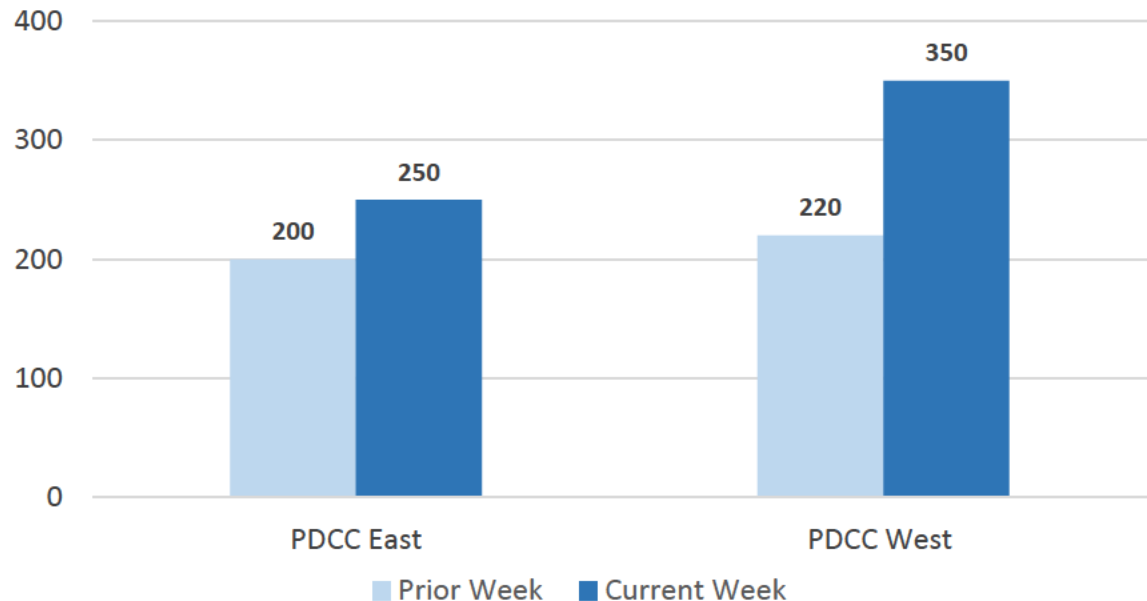
November 30, 2020

Notes:

Phased return of non-high risk group staff: May 26 - June 8, 2020

Paper Data Capture Staffing by Center

Total Staff: 600, **+180** from prior week



Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: Phased Restart Fingerprinting Location Status by State

Source: 2020 R&A and DAPPS

Data current for the week of: June 8, 2020

State	Number of ACOs	Fingerprint Sites	Sites Open		Change
			Prior Week	Current Week	
U.S. Total	248	824	803	823	20
Alabama	3	19	19	19	0
Alaska	1	3	3	3	0
Arizona	6	13	12	13	1
Arkansas	2	14	14	14	0
California	30	60	58	60	2
Colorado	4	22	22	22	0
Connecticut	3	6	6	6	0
Delaware	1	1	1	1	0
Florida	15	49	49	49	0
Georgia	8	22	22	22	0
Hawaii	1	7	7	7	0
Idaho	1	6	6	6	0
Illinois	10	17	17	17	0
Indiana	4	20	20	20	0
Iowa	1	13	13	13	0
Kansas	2	13	13	13	0
Kentucky	2	17	17	17	0
Louisiana	4	12	12	12	0
Maine	1	6	6	6	0
Maryland	4	8	8	8	0
Massachusetts	6	11	11	11	0
Michigan	5	25	22	25	3
Minnesota	3	14	10	14	4
Mississippi	2	12	12	12	0
Missouri	3	16	16	16	0
Montana	1	16	16	15	-1

State	Number of ACOs	Fingerprint Sites	Sites Open		Change
			Prior Week	Current Week	
Nebraska	1	11	11	11	0
Nevada	2	6	6	6	0
New Hampshire	1	4	4	4	0
New Jersey	8	13	13	13	0
New Mexico	2	15	15	15	0
New York	21	26	26	26	0
North Carolina	7	32	32	32	0
North Dakota	1	11	11	11	0
Ohio	8	34	34	34	0
Oklahoma	3	11	11	11	0
Oregon	3	12	12	12	0
Pennsylvania	9	25	25	25	0
Rhode Island	1	3	3	3	0
South Carolina	3	13	13	13	0
South Dakota	1	10	5	10	5
Tennessee	4	17	17	17	0
Texas	26	65	62	65	3
Utah	2	10	10	10	0
Vermont	1	4	4	4	0
Virginia	6	15	14	15	1
Washington	5	20	20	20	0
Washington DC	1	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	8	8	8	0
Wisconsin	4	18	16	18	2
Wyoming	1	12	12	12	0
Puerto Rico	3	7	7	7	0

Legend:

All ACOs Have Restarted

Some ACOs Have Restarted

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: Phased Restart Fingerprinting Status

Status:

 On Track

Data current for the week of:

June 8, 2020

Start Date:

January 21, 2020

Completion Date:

October 31, 2020

Notes:

Overall Fingerprinting Status

Status	Prior Week	Change from Prior Week	Current Week
Total Number of Applicants that Reached DAPPS	2,919,423	+8,971	2,928,394
Total Number Selected	970,151	+38,701	1,008,852
Total Number Fingerprinted	593,207	+42,980	636,187
Total Pending Fingerprinting	376,944	-4,279	372,665
Total Remaining Applicant Pool	1,949,272	-29,730	1,919,542

Nonresponse Followup (NRFU) Soft Launch

June 10, 2020

Benefits of Soft Launches

- As we have done in every operation during the 2020 Census, we are starting NRFU with a soft launch. The soft launch is critical part of our process and is key to insuring good system performance. It has enabled smooth launches thus far for all the systems in the 2020 Census.
- Soft launches enable us to begin actual field work in a highly controlled and monitored way that brings together the systems, devices, operations and the selection, hiring, training, equipping, and deploying of staff.
- Due to the scale of NRFU (248 ACOs and 500,000 enumerators) a thorough soft launch prior to full implementation is critical for success of the operation.

2020 Census NRFU Soft Launch

Soft Launch Design

- One office per region – Allows us to start in a controlled and orderly way that catches and solves possible problems early, especially in light of any untested changes required for our response to COVID-19.
- The NRFU soft launch will start small to verify our systems work without problems.
- We have designed a three-cycle soft launch. As each cycle is completed, the following cycle will include more ACOs with more cases.

Criteria Considered

- Offices in each soft launch cycle will be chosen based on a number of factors:
 1. Safe To Work: States satisfy the federal gating criteria a second time
 2. Public Response: Are the patterns of “approved” public behavior consistent with in-person contact? Are there ongoing restrictions regarding public engagement which conflict with conducting personal visits?
 3. Internal Readiness: Devices must be available at the ACOs selected; must be able to select and onboard trainees in time for training; must be able to deliver PPE to trainees in sufficient quantities.
 4. Key operational and systems priorities: ACOs are selected because they meet soft launch criteria such as: ACO in a rural area, urban, or suburban area; has military bases and/or American Indian reservations in its area; has challenging road networks; or connectivity issues.

Soft Launch Decisions

- Cycle 1: Six ACOs, one per region, totaling approximately 10,000 enumerators.
- Cycle 2: Approximately 12-24 ACOs with special weighting on Southeast costal areas and Puerto Rico, totaling approximately 20,000 – 40,000 enumerators.
- Cycle 3: Scale to be determined based on results of Cycle 1 and 2.

Service-Based Enumeration (SBE) Updated Timeline

June 10, 2020

2020 Census SBE Overview

Background

The SBE operation is conducted at service-based locations and targeted non-sheltered outdoor locations (TNSOLs) to provide an opportunity for people experiencing homelessness to be included in the census. These service locations include: emergency and transitional shelters (with sleeping facilities) for people experiencing homelessness, soup kitchens, and regularly scheduled mobile food vans.

Prior to operational adjustments made in lieu of COVID-19, SBE was originally scheduled to be conducted March 30 – April 1.

Options for Resumption of Operation

- Conduct a Three-Day SBE Operation prior to start of NRFU (late July 2020)
- Conduct a Three-Day SBE Operation towards the end of NRFU and ETL (late September / early October)

Consulted With Major Stakeholders

- In late May/early June we consulted with 67 organizations to assist the Census Bureau in determining the date to conduct SBE/TNSOL.
 - 34 direct service, civil rights and other national partners and stakeholders who advocate on behalf of persons experiencing homelessness
 - 30 City, County, and State governments
 - 3 Federal Offices
- Determining an optimal date to conduct SBE took into consideration the need to conduct a thorough and accurate enumeration, while also understanding the needs of our external partners, which are crucial during SBE.

2020 Census SBE Decision

Feedback from Stakeholders

- There is a consistent and a nearly unanimous recommendation to conduct SBE/TNSOL operations in the Fall time frame. Reasons cited for this include:
 - Seasonality is a big concern for homeless service providers. People move around based on the weather. Late September more closely mirrors where people would have been in March. This is probably the single largest concern and influencer in their recommendation.
 - Summer is more difficult to count people experiencing homelessness, as fewer people use shelters and people are much more spread out.
 - Impacts from the coronavirus are significant right now in the homeless community. Stakeholders felt enumerating in late July would be too close to the current outbreak. They haven't "left" the current outbreak and worries about a possible second wave are too unknown.
 - Service providers are burned out due to the pandemic. Getting ready to conduct SBE in July would be tough - end of September gives them time to regroup and fully prepare.

Operational Decision

- Based on the feedback from our stakeholders, input from Census experts, and consultation with operational team leads, we have selected September 22 – 24 as the dates to conduct SBE and TNSOL.

Status Reporting: 2020 Decennial Census

Periodic Reporting: Release for June 8, 2020



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

COMM-CB-20-2818-A-000052

Periodic Performance Management Reports

Release for June 8, 2020

Status	Report Title	Summary	Slide Number
	2020 Census: Recruiting Ranges Over Time		4
	2020 Census: Applicant Status	Actions taken to achieve our recruiting target were successful. We have achieved our applicant goal.	5
	2020 Census: Remote Alaska Production Progress & Cost	To ensure a count of everyone before the ice melts and residents disperse, enumerations have resumed via self-enumeration in most of the remaining Alaska Native villages and a few other areas included in this operation. A new operational end date has been set and revised expectations for workload completion have been determined.	6
	2020 Census: Self-Response of Housing Units	Self-Response to the 2020 Census is tracking within the projected range. The projected Self-Response rate has been revised to account for re-planned operational timing and a sixth mailing prior to the August 11 start of Nonresponse Followup.	7
	2020 Census: Self-Response of Housing Units – Zoomed in View		8
	2020 Census: Self-Response of Housing Units by Response Mode	Internet response is exceeding expectations. The projected Self-Response rates by mode have been revised to account for re-planned operational timing and a sixth mailing prior to the August 11 start of Nonresponse Followup.	9
	2020 Census: Self-Response of Housing Units by Response Mode – Zoomed in View		10
	2020 Census: Self-Response of Housing Units by State		11

Legend

Not Applicable

Completed

On Track

Management Focus

Requires Attention

Periodic Performance Management Reports

Release for June 8, 2020

Status	Report Title	Summary	Slide Number
	2020 Census: States with the Highest and Lowest Self-Response Rates Relative to Projections		12
	2020 Census: Questionnaire Assistance Inbound Calls	Inbound call support continues. A return call option is available to callers who leave a message requesting this option.	13
	2020 Census: Partners & Participating Organizations	Progress to establish relationships with National and community organizations is ongoing. The number of partnering organizations at the national-level has grown to 958. The 2020 Census exposure at the local and community level continues; the number of active community partners is over 373,000. We have exceeded the 2010 Census numbers for both national and community partners.	14
	2020 Census: Integrated Communications Campaign Weekly Report Timeline	Steady progress continues on Integrated Communications Campaign efforts. The program is rapidly preparing new messages and delivery vehicles in light of the our current environment.	15
	2020 Census: Monthly FY 2020 Budget Execution Report	Fiscal Year 2020 budget execution is managing budget to address critical program needs.	16

Legend

Not Applicable

Completed

On Track

Management Focus

Requires Attention

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: Recruiting Ranges Over Time

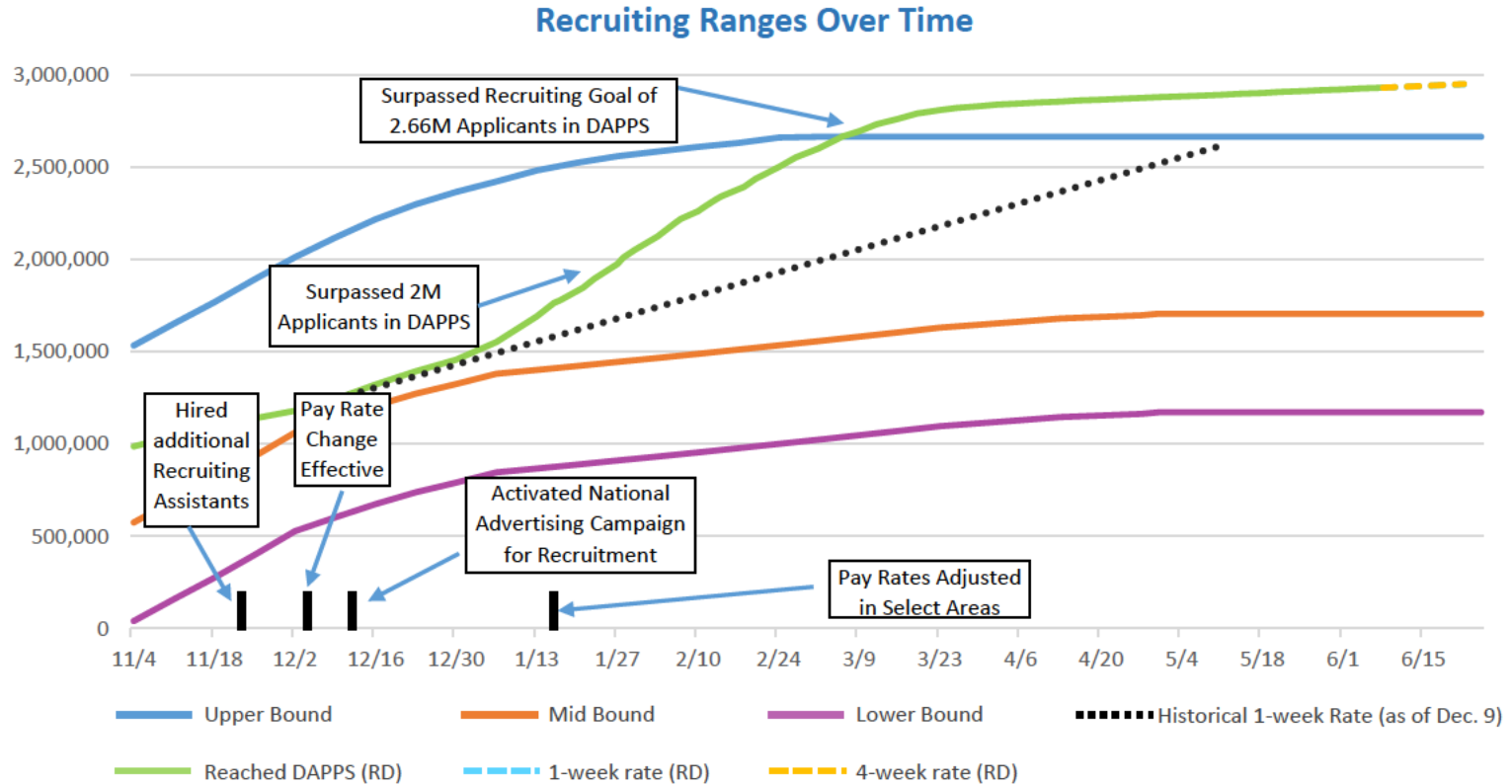
Data current as of:

June 8, 2020

Completion Date:

August 15, 2020

Notes:



1-week averages

As of June 8:

Daily Rate: 1,282 reached DAPPS/day

As of June 1:

Daily Rate: 1,337 reached DAPPS/day

As of May 26:

Daily Rate: 1,424 reached DAPPS/day

Upper Bound:

55% Self Response Rate
1.55 Cases/HR (productivity)
20.5 Hours/Week (availability)
7 Week Operation
500,000 Hired

Mid:

60.5% Self Response Rate
1.55 Cases/HR (productivity)
20.5 Hours/Week (availability)
9 Week Operation
320,000 Hired

Lower Bound:

65.5% Self Response Rate
1.55 Cases/HR (productivity)
20.5 Hours/Week (availability)
9 Week Operation
220,000 Hired

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: Applicant Status

Status:

● On Track

Data current as of:

June 8, 2020

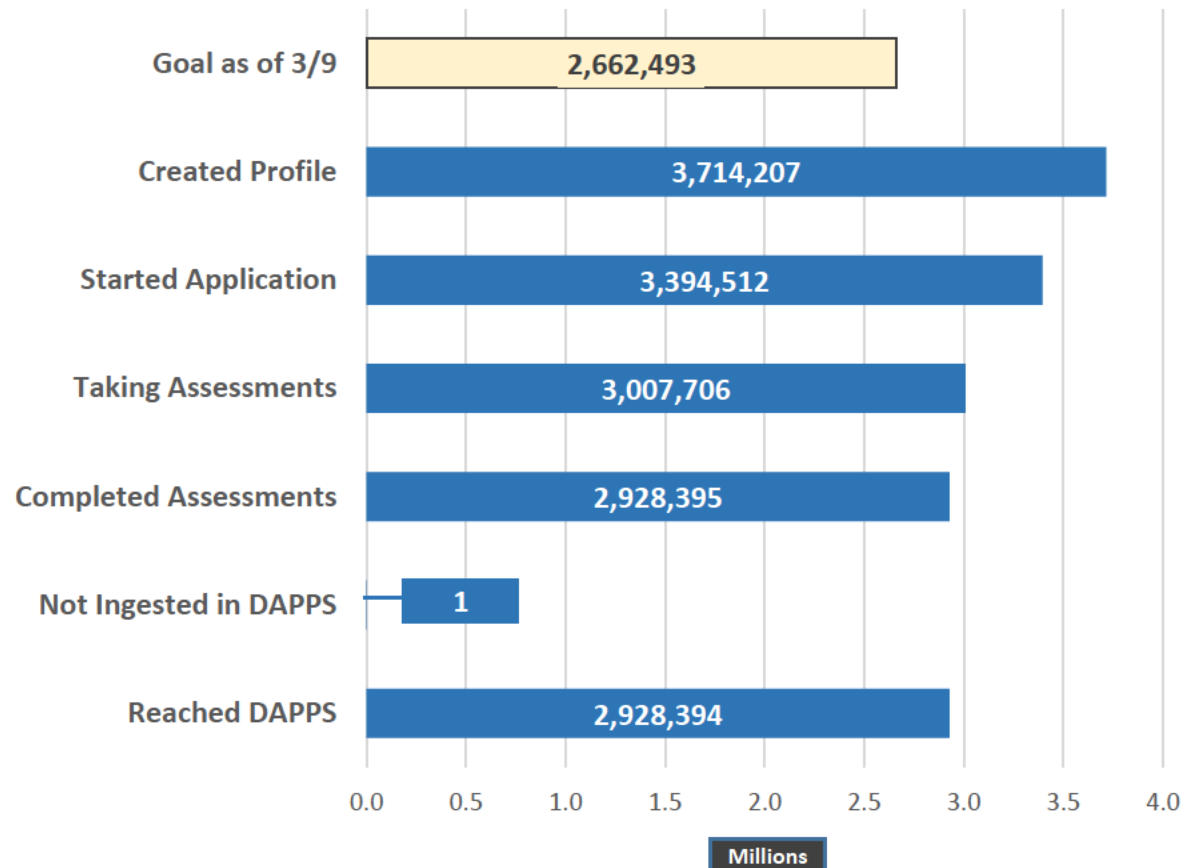
Completion Date:

January 5, 2021

Notes:

- Actions taken to achieve our recruiting target were successful. We have achieved our applicant goal.
- We are communicating with our recruits, selectees, and on-board staff so that staff are ready to work as we recommence all field operations.

Steps in Applying for a Position



Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: Remote Alaska Progress & Cost

Status:

● Management Focus

Data current as of:

June 8, 2020

Start Date:

January 21, 2020

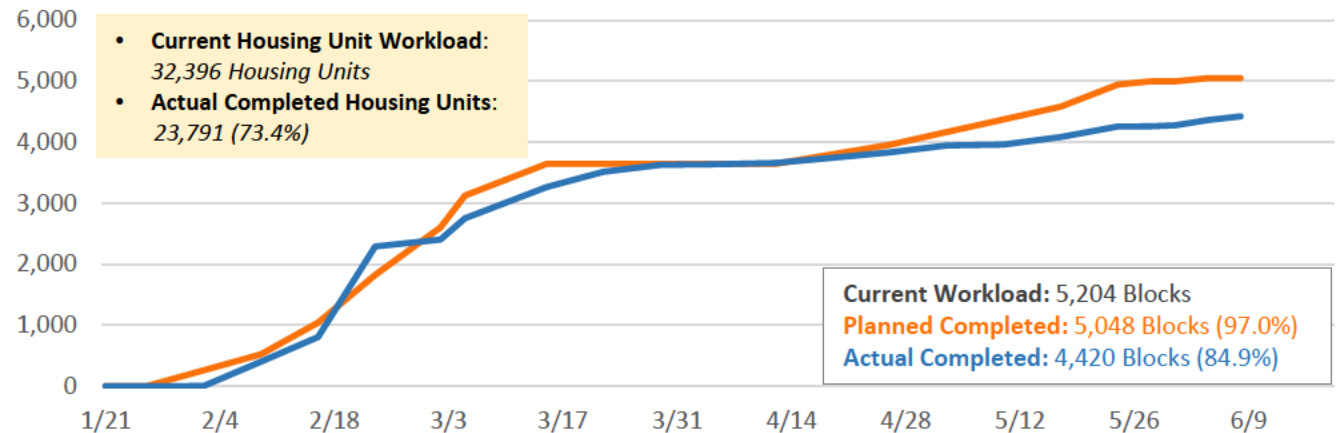
Completion Date:

June 19, 2020

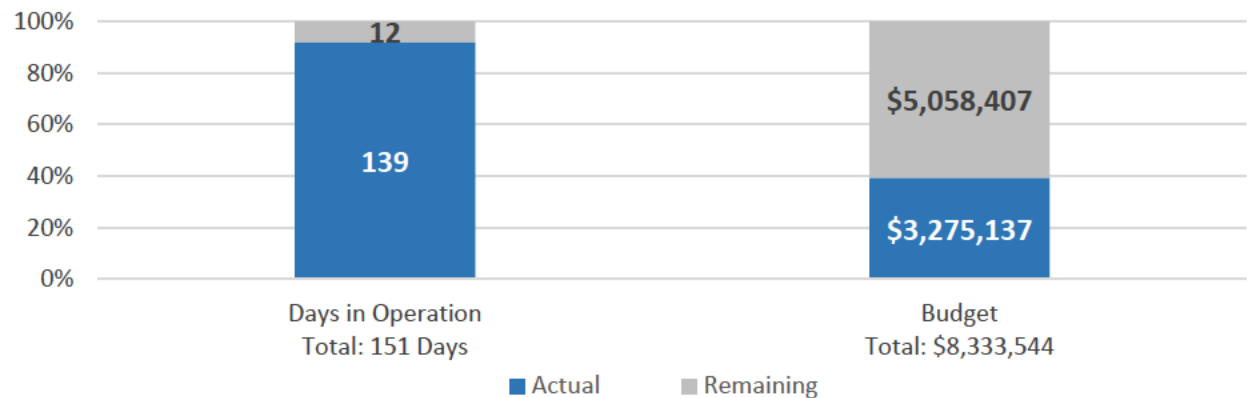
Notes:

To ensure a count of everyone before the ice melts and residents disperse, enumerations have resumed via self-enumeration in most of the remaining Alaska Native villages and a few other areas included in this operation. A new operational end date has been set and revised expectations for workload completion have been determined.

Progress for Remote Alaska Production



Key Performance Indicators for Remote Alaska



Source: Unified Tracking System, Automated Tracking and Control

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: Self-Response of Housing Units

Status:

● On Track

Data current as of:

June 8, 2020

Start Date:

March 12, 2020

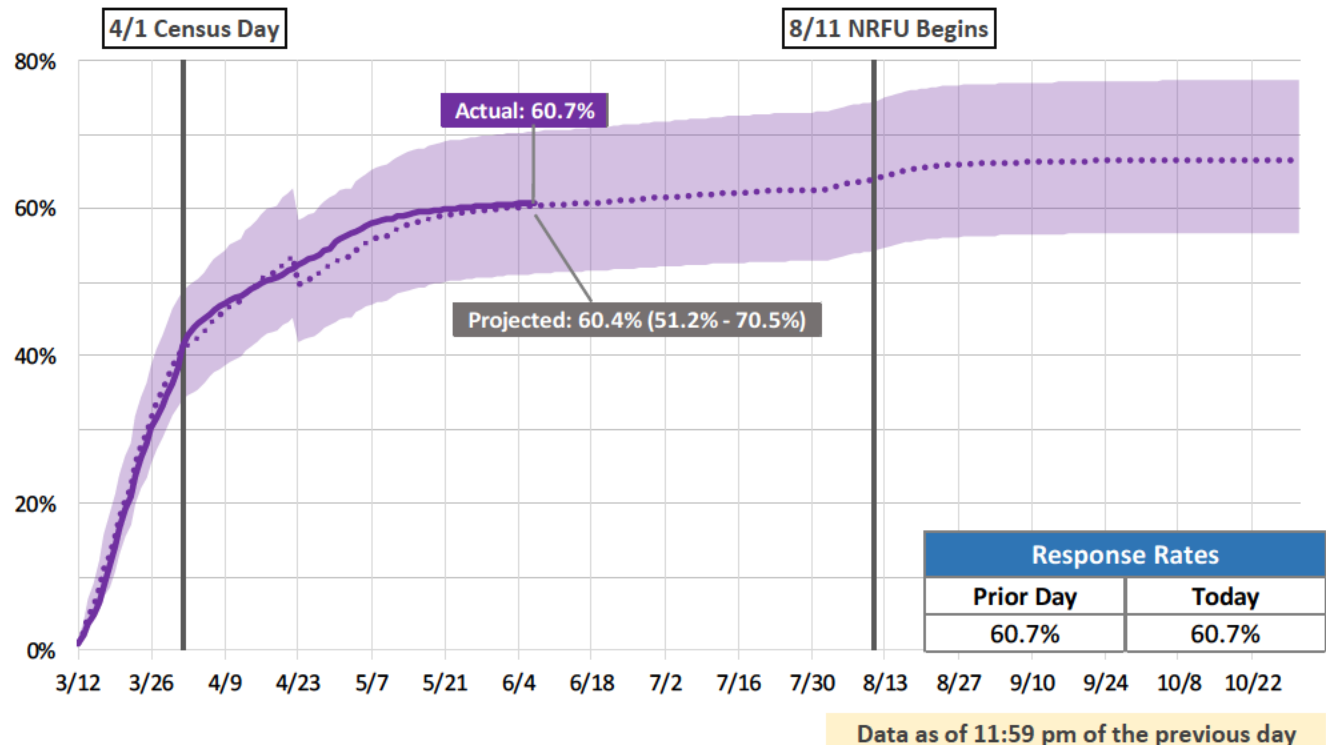
Completion Date:

October 31, 2020*

Notes:

- As of April 22, the projected Self-Response rate has been revised to account for re-planned operational timing and a sixth mailing prior to the August 11 start of Nonresponse Followup.
- Response rates reflect responses from Self-Response and Update Leave.
- * Internet, Paper, and Phone response options remain available throughout the data collection timeframe to offer maximum flexibility for respondents.

Actual vs. Projected Self-Response Rates



Legend

Actual Self-Response Rate	
Projected Self-Response Rate	
Lower & Upper Bound	

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: Self-Response of Housing Units –Zoomed in View

Status:

● On Track

Data current as of:

June 8, 2020

Start Date:

March 12, 2020

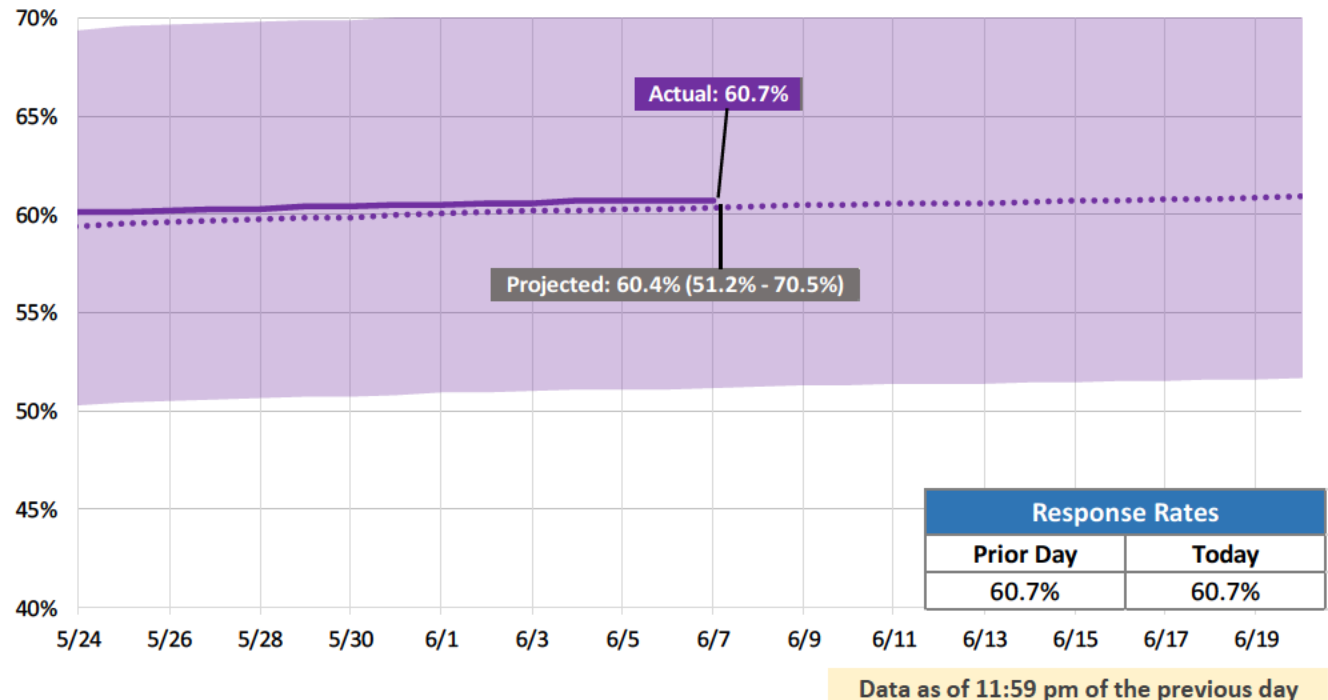
Completion Date:

October 31, 2020*

Notes:

- As of April 22, the projected Self-Response rate has been revised to account for re-planned operational timing and a sixth mailing prior to the August 11 start of Nonresponse Followup.
- Response rates reflect responses from Self-Response and Update Leave.
- * Internet, Paper, and Phone response options remain available throughout the data collection timeframe to offer maximum flexibility for respondents.

Actual vs. Projected Self-Response Rates



Legend

Actual Self-Response Rate	
Projected Self-Response Rate	
Lower & Upper Bound	

Source: Census Data Lake & Decennial Statistical Studies Division

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: Self-Response of Housing Units by Response Mode

Status:

● Management Focus

Data current as of:

June 8, 2020

Start Date:

March 12, 2020

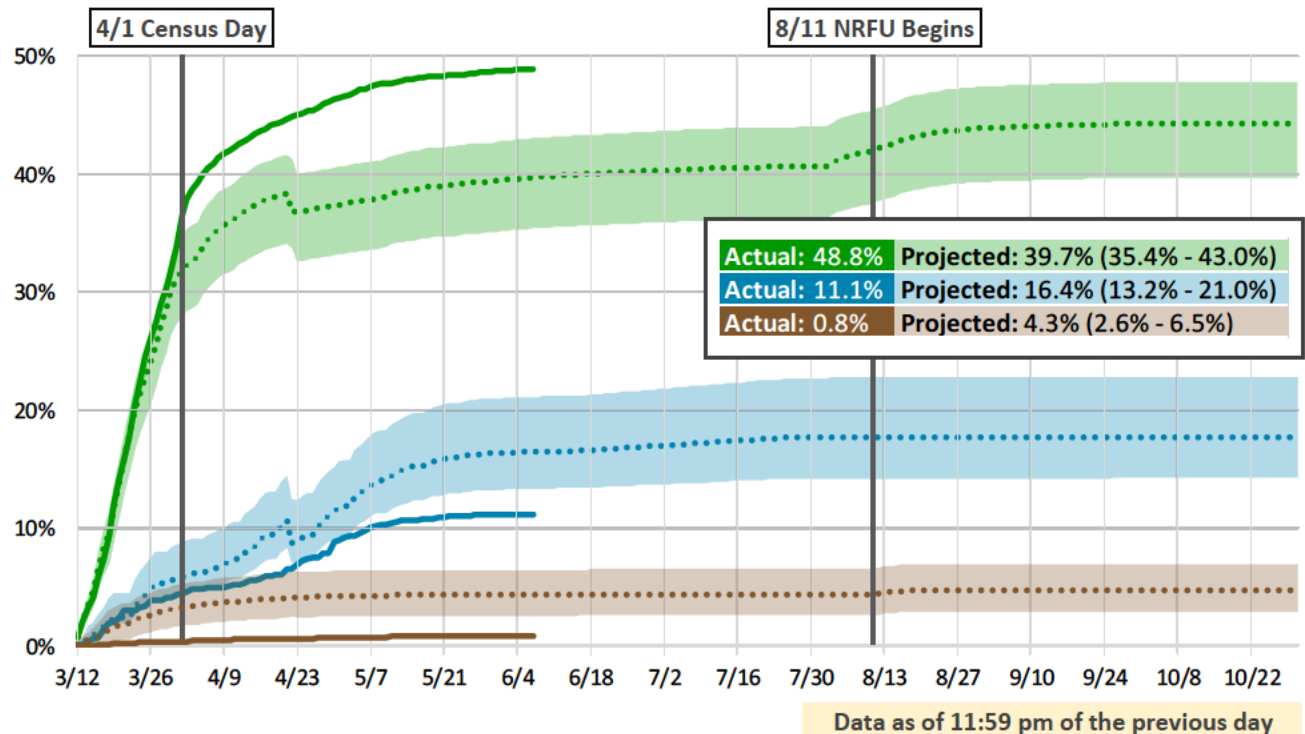
Completion Date:

October 31, 2020*

Notes:

- As of April 22, the projected Self-Response rates have been revised to account for re-planned operational timing and a sixth mailing prior to the August 11 start of Nonresponse Followup.
- The paper counts include inbound mail.
- * Internet, Paper, and Phone response options remain available throughout the data collection timeframe to offer maximum flexibility for respondents.

Actual vs. Projected Self-Response Rates by Mode



Legend

	Internet	Paper	Phone
Actual Self-Response Rate	—	—	—
Projected Self-Response Rate			
Lower & Upper Bound			

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: Self-Response of Housing Units by Response Mode – Zoomed In

Status:



Management Focus

Data current as of:

June 8, 2020

Start Date:

March 12, 2020

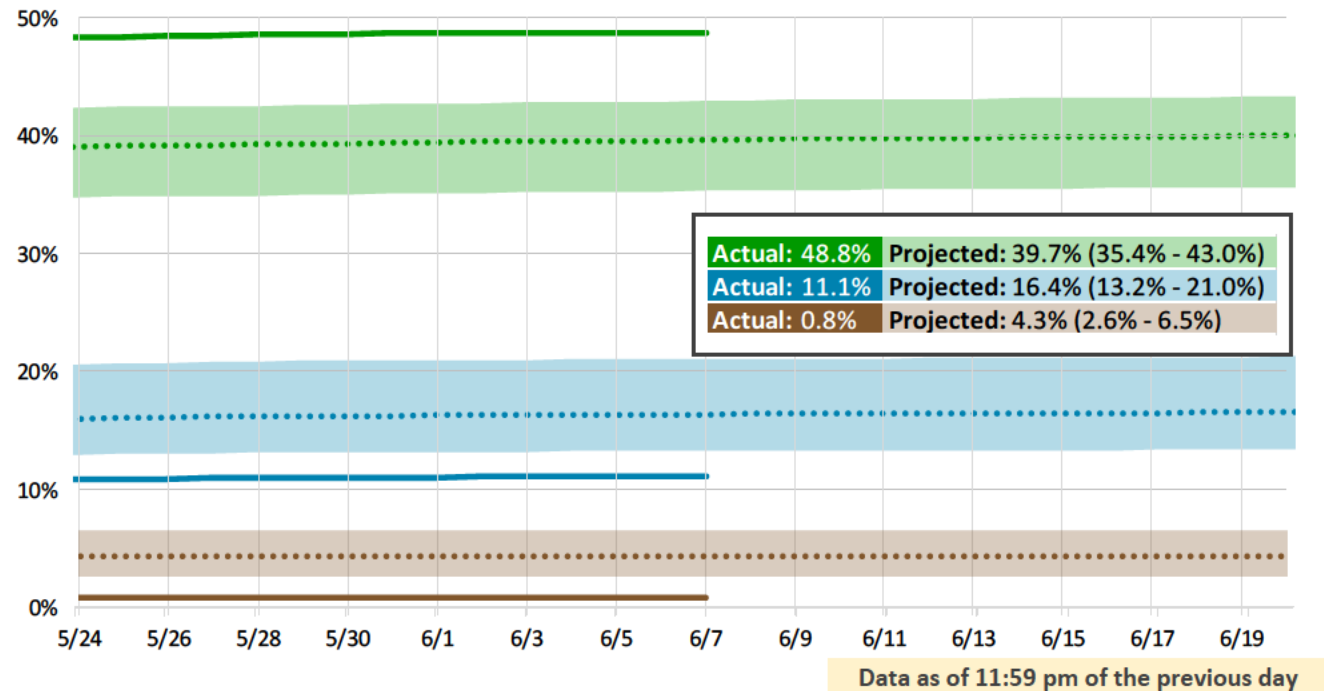
Completion Date:

October 31, 2020*

Notes:

- As of April 22, the projected Self-Response rates have been revised to account for re-planned operational timing and a sixth mailing prior to the August 11 start of Nonresponse Followup.
- The paper counts include inbound mail.
- * Internet, Paper, and Phone response options remain available throughout the data collection timeframe to offer maximum flexibility for respondents.

Actual vs. Projected Self-Response Rates by Mode



Legend

	Internet	Paper	Phone
Actual Self-Response Rate	—	—	—
Projected Self-Response Rate	⋯	⋯	⋯
Lower & Upper Bound			

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: Self-Response of Housing Units by State

Source: Decennial Statistical Studies Division

Data Current as of: June 8, 2020

State	Actual	2010 Rate (start of NRFU)	2010 Rate (Final)
U.S. Total	60.7%	63.5%	66.5%
Minnesota	70.4%	71.6%	74.1%
Wisconsin	67.8%	71.2%	73.5%
Iowa	67.4%	71.0%	73.0%
Michigan	67.3%	65.4%	67.7%
Nebraska	66.9%	68.8%	71.1%
Washington	66.0%	63.7%	67.2%
Virginia	65.9%	66.2%	69.0%
Illinois	65.8%	67.7%	70.5%
Ohio	65.8%	66.2%	69.0%
Indiana	65.5%	67.0%	69.6%
Maryland	65.1%	66.5%	69.5%
Kansas	64.7%	67.4%	70.0%
Connecticut	64.5%	66.3%	69.5%
Kentucky	64.3%	63.0%	65.7%
Utah	64.3%	65.4%	68.6%
Pennsylvania	63.8%	67.8%	70.2%
Oregon	63.5%	63.9%	66.9%
Colorado	63.3%	64.4%	67.2%
Idaho	62.9%	64.6%	67.1%
New Jersey	62.9%	64.4%	67.6%
Massachusetts	62.9%	65.6%	68.8%
California	61.9%	64.7%	68.2%
Missouri	60.9%	65.3%	67.5%
Tennessee	60.8%	63.8%	67.1%
South Dakota	60.2%	65.0%	67.1%
Nevada	59.9%	58.7%	61.4%

State	Actual	2010 Rate (start of NRFU)	2010 Rate (Final)
North Dakota	59.7%	66.8%	68.8%
New Hampshire	59.5%	61.5%	64.4%
Delaware	59.1%	60.8%	64.1%
Rhode Island	58.9%	62.8%	65.7%
Alabama	58.8%	59.5%	62.5%
Florida	58.2%	59.6%	63.0%
Arizona	57.1%	58.5%	61.3%
District of Columbia	57.1%	62.2%	66.0%
North Carolina	57.1%	62.1%	64.8%
Georgia	56.9%	59.5%	62.5%
New York	56.0%	61.3%	64.6%
Mississippi	56.0%	58.1%	61.3%
Hawaii	55.6%	60.7%	64.1%
South Carolina	55.5%	62.2%	64.7%
Texas	55.5%	60.3%	64.4%
Arkansas	55.4%	59.5%	62.3%
Louisiana	55.0%	57.9%	61.0%
Oklahoma	54.3%	58.9%	62.3%
Montana	51.7%	62.3%	64.6%
Vermont	51.5%	58.1%	60.3%
Maine	50.8%	55.3%	57.4%
Wyoming	50.8%	61.1%	63.4%
New Mexico	48.4%	56.9%	60.0%
West Virginia	48.2%	56.8%	59.1%
Alaska	41.5%	51.6%	55.6%
Puerto Rico	9.0%	51.2%	53.8%

Data as of 11:59 pm of the previous day

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: States with the Highest and Lowest Self-Response Rates Relative to Projections

Source: Decennial Statistical Studies Division

Data Current as of: June 8, 2020

Highest			
State	Actual	Projection	Actual/ Projection
Nevada	59.9%	55.2%	1.0859
California	61.9%	57.5%	1.0780
Hawaii	55.6%	51.7%	1.0762
Mississippi	56.0%	52.1%	1.0748
New Mexico	48.4%	45.1%	1.0720

Lowest			
State	Actual	Projection	Actual/ Projection
Rhode Island	58.9%	65.0%	0.9052
Maine	50.8%	55.8%	0.9102
Vermont	51.5%	55.1%	0.9342
New York	56.0%	59.7%	0.9374
Delaware	59.1%	62.5%	0.9446

Data as of 11:59 pm of the previous day

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: Questionnaire Assistance Inbound Calls

Status:

● On Track

Data current as of:

June 6, 2020

Completion Date:

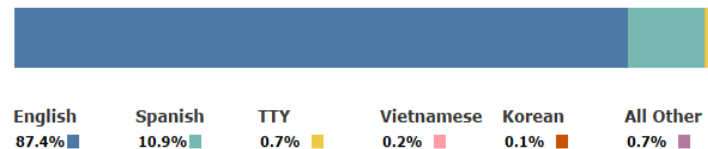
July 31, 2020

(pending contract MOD)

Notes:

To date, 13,659 callers have requested the callback option. These callbacks have resulted in 5,654 completed interviews and 3,604 callers being provided assistance.

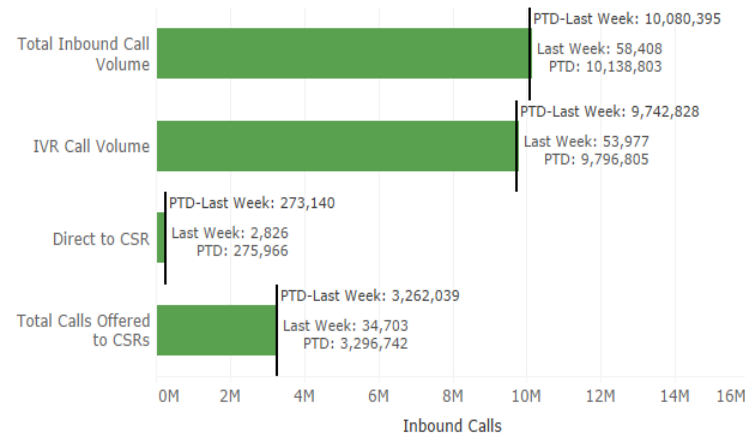
Total Inbound Call Volume % (PTD)



Key Performance Metrics (PTD)

	Planned	Actual
Total Inbound Call Volume	8,095,862	10,138,803
Deflection Rate	47.0%	67.8%
Service Level - 30 Seconds	80.0%	61.1%
Average Handle Time	9:43	9:18

Inbound Call Volume



Calls Offered to CSRs by Language

	5/24 - 5/30	5/31 - 6/6	PTD	PTD %
English	32,255	28,600	2,919,269	88.6%
English Puerto Rico	166	141	1,946	0.1%
Spanish	3,628	2,861	248,712	7.5%
Spanish Puerto Rico	2,771	2,311	21,925	0.7%
Chinese Mandarin	108	103	9,981	0.3%
Chinese Cantonese	126	139	8,502	0.3%
Vietnamese	61	56	12,481	0.4%
Korean	60	49	12,105	0.4%
Russian	47	26	6,149	0.2%
Arabic	41	18	3,839	0.1%
Tagalog	14	15	2,484	0.1%
Polish	11	5	2,311	0.1%
French	10	3	1,094	0.0%
Haitian Creole	24	33	2,354	0.1%
Portuguese	10	12	1,667	0.1%
Japanese	8	7	2,166	0.1%
TTY	122	72	36,198	1.1%
Group Quarters	297	252	3,559	0.1%
Total	39,759	34,703	3,296,742	100.0%

Source: Daily Briefing Deck: Census Questionnaire Assistance

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: Partners & Participating Organizations

Status:

● On Track

Data current as of:

June 4, 2020

Completion Date:

March 2020

Notes:

- 2010 Census: 256,000 regional partners and 856 national partnering organizations.
- We have exceeded the 2010 Census for both national and community partners.
- The National Partnership Program (NPP) met its 2020 Census goal the week of April 20 of securing 900 national participating organizations. NPP will continue to grow the number of national partners and engagements.

Participating Organizations by Sector		
Sector	National	Community
Nonprofit	361	69,744
Business	126	79,766
Chamber of Commerce/Trade or Professional Association	103	10,253
Education	91	82,974
Government	87	69,875
Faith-Based Organizations	63	37,843
Media	45	7,807
Healthcare	43	14,159
Technology	32	354
International Governmental/ Consulate/ Embassy	7	342
Grand Total	958	373,117

Participating Organizations by Audiences Served*		
Audiences Served	National	Community
Mass Appeal	402	218,291
Black/African American	85	16,732
Young Children	86	5,579
Rural	77	12,016
Hispanic/Latino	75	24,540
Asian	75	9,785
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	47	640
Veterans	41	3,148
Young and Mobile	40	7,198
LGBTQ	24	1,230
Elderly	23	8,552
Individuals with Disabilities	23	3,118
Persons Experiencing Homelessness and Highly Mobile	21	5,295
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	19	3,543
MENA	15	31

*Participating organizations that serve more than one audience are tallied against multiple audiences served as appropriate, so the sum total is greater than the grand total shown.

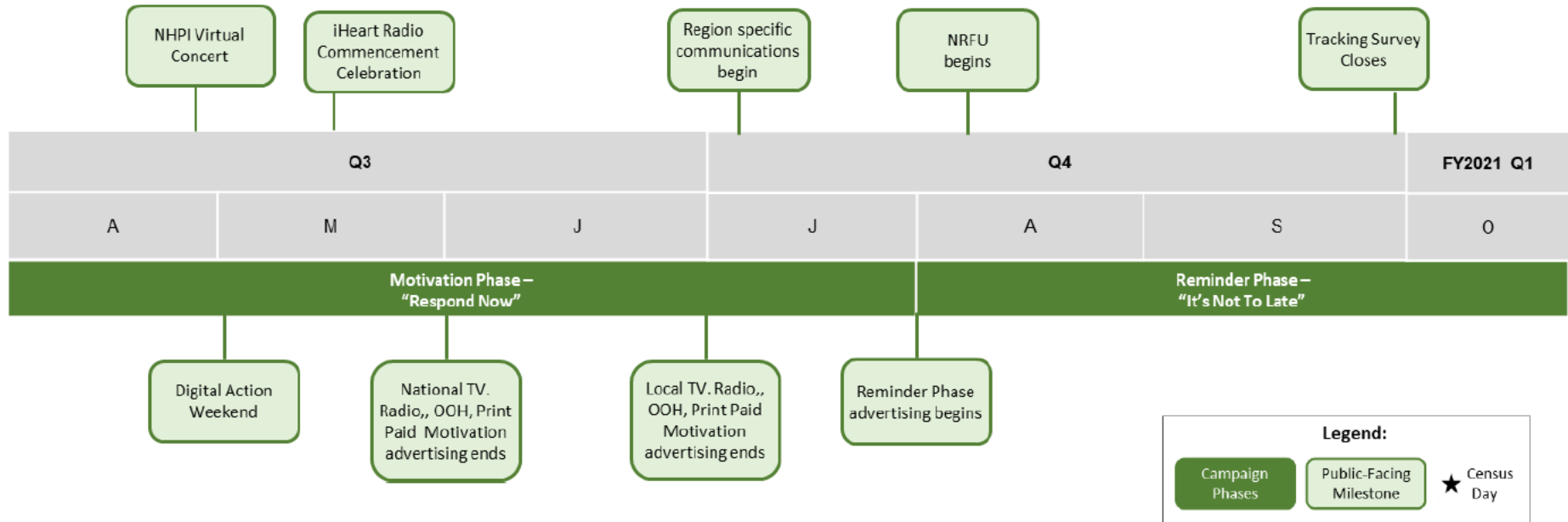
Completed Community Partnership Events: 372,517

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: Integrated Communications Campaign Weekly Report Timeline

Source: Integrated Partnerships and Communication

Data Current as of: June 4, 2020



Significant Accomplishments

- The 3rd Afro-Caribbean Virtual Concert in a series of 5 was held on 5/30.
- The achievement of over 60% self response rate was celebrated with a press release and internal communications.
- Statistics In Schools (SIS) planned and hosted a virtual field trip for first graders on Thursday June 4.

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: Monthly FY 2020 Budget Execution Report

Status: ● On Track

Data current as of: April 30, 2020

Completion Date: September 30, 2020

Notes: The data are updated monthly following the financial close-out of the previous month, typically about five business days into the next month.

FY 2020 Actual Budget Execution for the 2020 Census Program - Commitments and Obligations through 4/30/2020

\$ Amounts in Millions	IT	Non-IT	Total
Total Planned through April	\$1,625.682	\$3,525.753	\$5,151.436
Available contingency and add'l appropriations through April	\$247.942	\$1,432.008	\$1,679.950
Planned Programmatic through April	\$1,377.740	\$2,093.746	\$3,471.486
Total Actual Commitments and Obligations through April	\$1,309.023	\$1,777.592	\$3,086.615
Unplanned commitments/obligations through April related to adjusted 2020 Census operations due to COVID-19 (risk-based contingency)	\$80.674	\$169.400	\$250.074
Actual Programmatic Commitments and Obligations through April	\$1,228.349	\$1,608.192	\$2,836.541
Total Plan Variance (\$/%)	\$316.659 (19.5%)	\$1,748.162 (49.6%)	\$2,064.821 (40.1%)
Remaining contingency and add'l appropriations planned through April	\$167.268	\$1,262.608	\$1,429.876
Delayed Field Operation Spending through April	\$0	\$534.592	\$534.592
Non-Field Operational Programmatic Variance through April	\$149.391	(\$49.038)	\$100.353

High-Level Variance Explanations:

In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the U.S. Census Bureau adjusted 2020 Census operations in order to protect the health and safety of the American public and Census Bureau employees, implement guidance from Federal, State, and local authorities regarding COVID-19, and ensure a complete and accurate count of all communities. These adjustments resulted in positive variances due to schedule adjustments, offset by additional obligations needed to support operational adjustments through the usage of planned contingency funding. The total variance for the resources planned to be available through April is \$2.065 billion, or 40 percent. Below outlines the breakdown:

- The positive variance through April against the original plan in 2020 Census IT systems and operations is \$317 million, or 19.5 percent. This variance consists of relatively minor timing adjustments in contract actions and other IT purchases to later months in the fiscal year, totaling \$149 million. The remaining \$167 million represents a portion of contingency funding planned in April that has not yet been obligated.
- The positive variance through April against the original plan in 2020 Census non-IT operations is \$1.748 billion, or 50 percent. This variance consists of \$535 million delayed spending in the field operations as a result of schedule adjustments, and \$1.263 billion representing a portion of contingency and additional appropriations planned in April that has not yet been obligated. This variance is partially offset by a -\$49 million non-Field variance, primarily from a prior decision to increase funding above the original plan for the ICC contract to facilitate additional media purchases ahead of Census Day.
- While contingency contributes to the overall positive variance, this is a function of a budget decision last October to make all risk-based contingency available for peak operations. Decisions were made in April to use risk-based contingency funds to support \$250 million in unplanned obligations or commitments through April as the result of the operational adjustments. The funds used to date include funding field staff salaries during to the suspension of field operations, IT purchases for additional devices and licenses, additional media purchases to encourage self response throughout the spring, and additional costs for the extension of the Fingerprint Contract as the result of the operational timing adjustments.

Source: Commerce Business Systems; Decennial Budget Integration Tool

Status Reporting: 2020 Decennial Census – Executive Order 13880

Release for June 8, 2020



U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
census.gov

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

COMM-CB-20-2818-A-000068

Periodic Performance Management Reports

Release for June 8, 2020

Status	Report Title	Summary	Slide Number
●	2020 Census: Federal Administrative Records Supporting Executive Order 13880	Work to reach agreements and receive data for Federal Administrative Records sources in support of Executive Order 13880 is progressing.	3
●	2020 Census: EO 13880 State Administrative Records Status for TANF	Work to reach agreements and receive state data on the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program in support of Executive Order 13880 is progressing.	4
●	2020 Census: EO 13880 State Administrative Records Status for WIC	Work to reach agreements and receive state data on the Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in support of Executive Order 13880 is progressing.	5
●	2020 Census: EO 13880 State Administrative Records Status for SNAP	Work to reach agreements and receive state data on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in support of Executive Order 13880 is progressing.	6
●	2020 Census: EO 13880 State Administrative Records Status for Driver's License	Work to reach agreements and receive state data on State Driver's Licenses in support of Executive Order 13880 is progressing.	7
	Acronyms for Administrative Records		8

Legend

Not Applicable

Completed

On Track

Management Focus

Requires Attention

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: Federal Administrative Records Supporting Executive Order 13880

Status:

 On Track

Data current as of:

June 8, 2020

Target Completion for Delivery of April 1, 2020

Vintage Data:

July 31, 2020

Notes:

Source: File	Under Negotiation	Agreement in Place/ Approved for Use	Initial Data Received	April 1, 2020 Vintage Data Received
Completed Agreements				
HUD: FHA, PIC, TRACs, CHUMS, LIHTC				
Renewal Agreements				
SSA: Numident				
IRS: 1040 & 1099				
CMS: Medicare				
CMS: Medicaid/CHIP				
New Agreements				
SSA: MBR				
IHS: Patient Registration				
State: Passport Services				
State: Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System (WRAPS)				
DHS: USCIS				
DHS: CBP				
DHS: ICE				
DOJ: US Marshals				
DOI: Citizenship & Immigration Data Collection				
BOP: Federal Incarceration Data				
BJS: National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP)				

Legend

Not Started

Completed

On Track

Management Focus

Requires Attention

Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: EO 13880 State Administrative Records Status for TANF

Status:

● On Track

Data current as of:

June 8, 2020

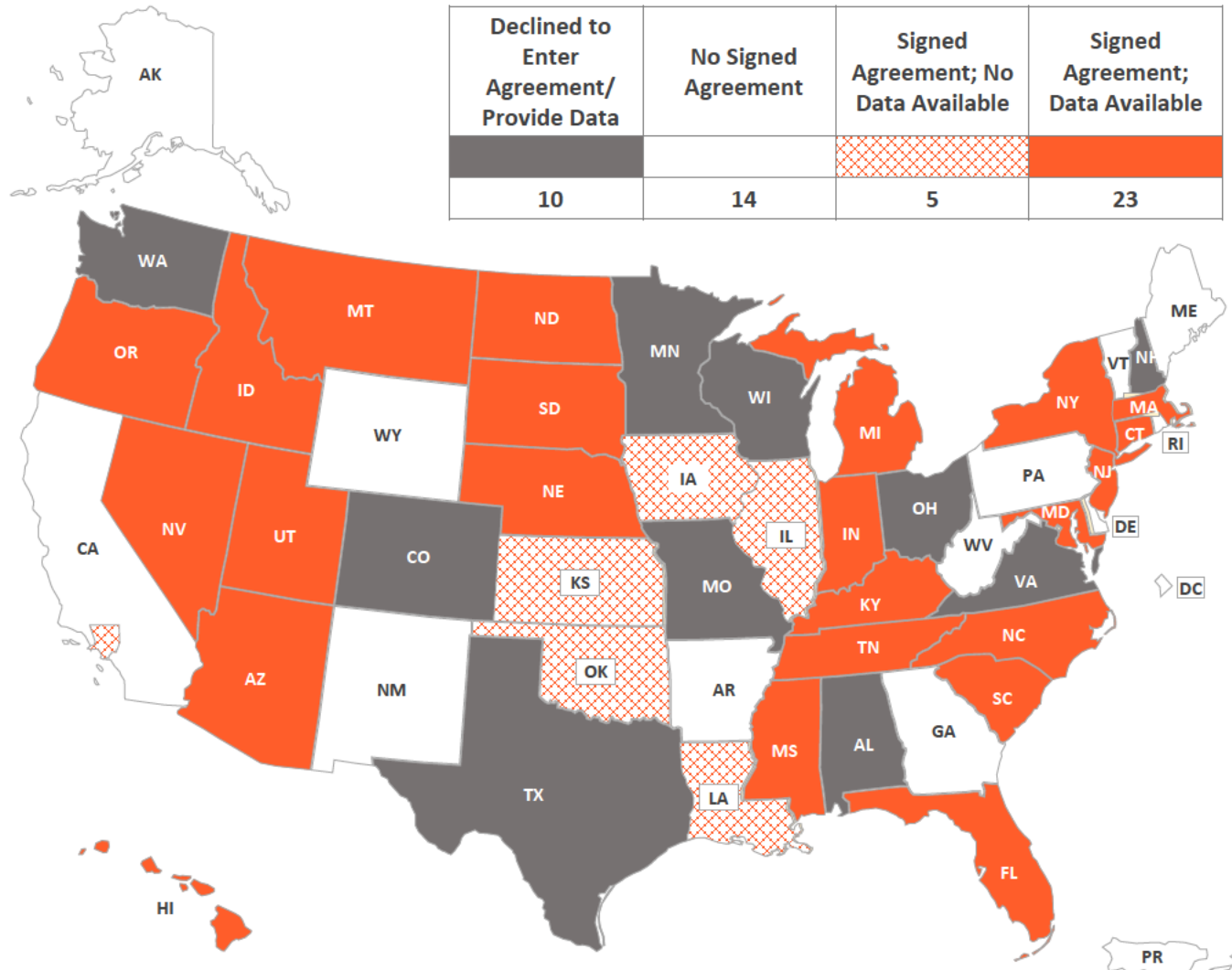
Target Completion:

December 31, 2019

Notes:

- The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program is designed to assist families with children when parents or other responsible relatives cannot provide for the family's basic needs.
- The target date for signed agreements was November 15, 2019.
- Los Angeles county, CA has signed an agreement for the provision of TANF data.

Declined to Enter Agreement/ Provide Data	No Signed Agreement	Signed Agreement; No Data Available	Signed Agreement; Data Available
10	14	5	23



Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: EO 13880 State Administrative Records Status for WIC

Status:

● On Track

Data current as of:

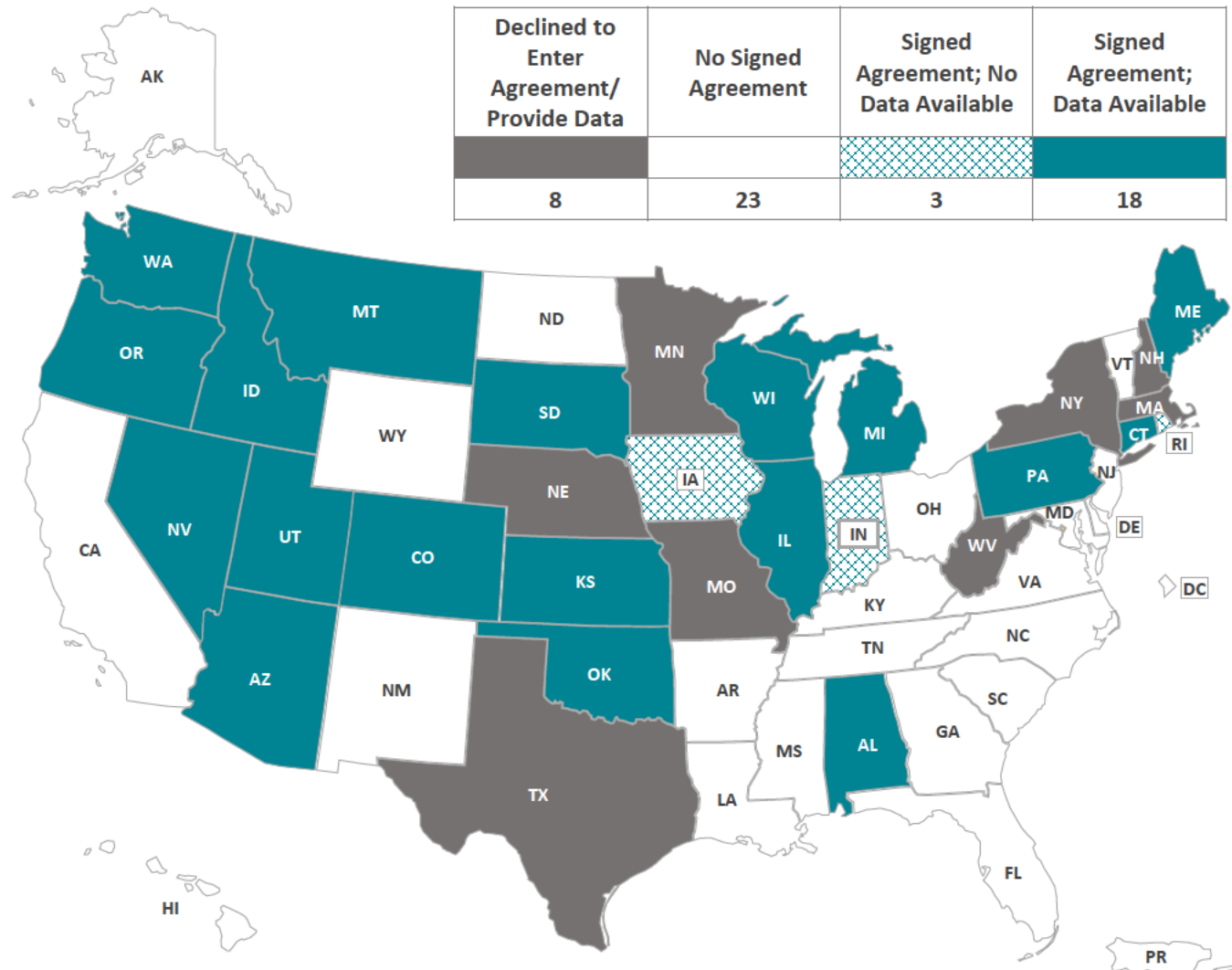
June 8, 2020

Target Completion:

December 31, 2019

Notes:

- The Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program provides federal grants to states for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women and to infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk.
- The target date for signed agreements was November 15, 2019



Periodic Performance Management Reports

2020 Census: EO 13880 State Administrative Records Status for SNAP

Status:

● On Track

Data current as of:

June 8, 2020

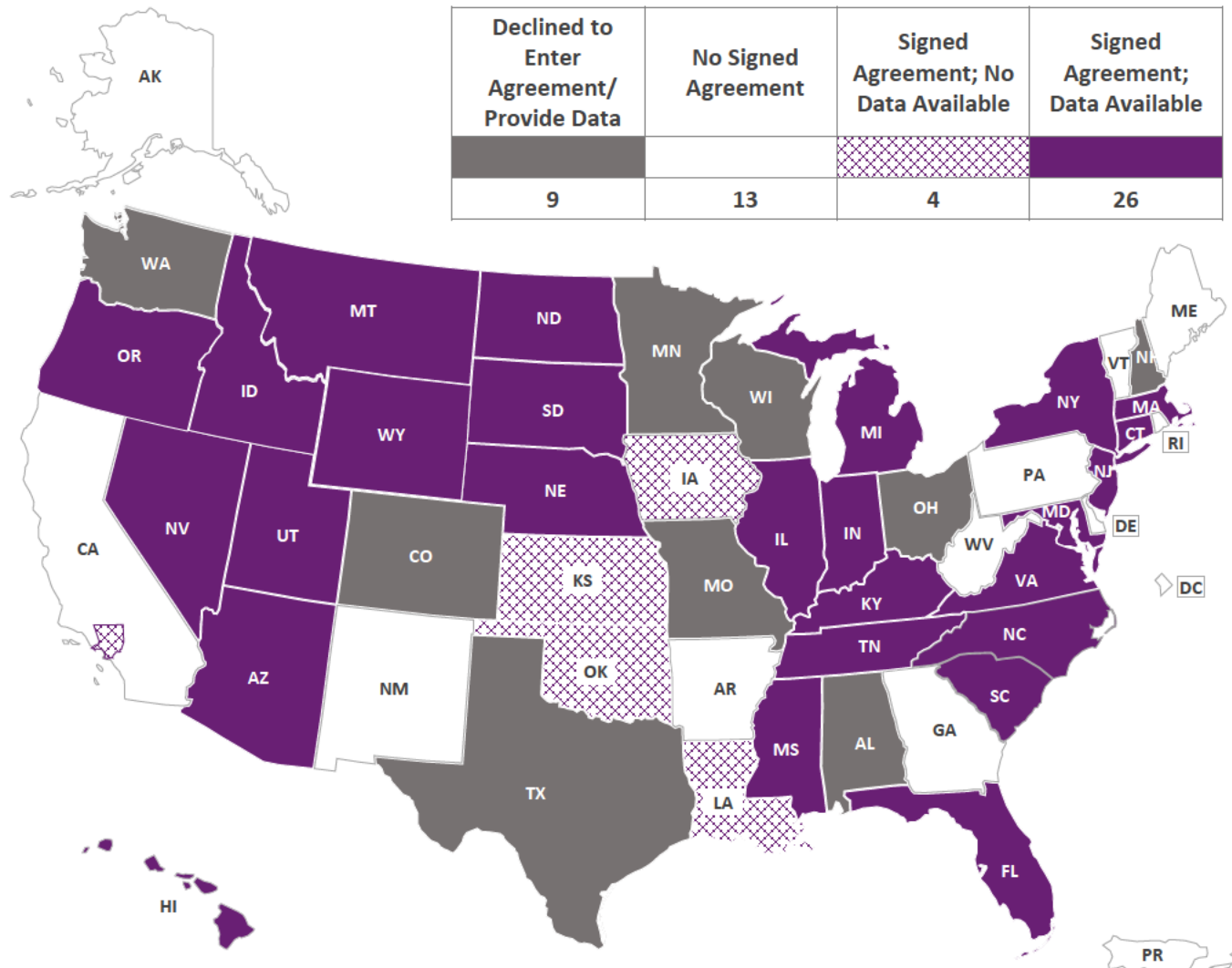
Target Completion:

December 31, 2019

Notes:

- The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutritional benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy food and move toward self-sufficiency.
- The target date for signed agreements was November 15, 2019
- Los Angeles county, CA has signed an agreement for the provision of SNAP data.

Declined to Enter Agreement/ Provide Data	No Signed Agreement	Signed Agreement; No Data Available	Signed Agreement; Data Available
9	13	4	26



2020 Census: EO 13880 State Administrative Records Status for Driver's License

Periodic Performance Management Reports

Acronyms for Administrative Records

Federal	
BOP: Bureau of Prisons	ICE: Immigration and Customs Enforcement
BJS: Bureau of Justice Statistics	IHS: Indian Health Service
CBP: Customs and Border Patrol	IRS: Internal Revenue Service
CHIP: Children's Health Insurance Program	LITC: Low-Income Housing Tax Credits
CHUMS: Computerized Homes Underwriting Management System	MBR: Master Beneficiary Record
CMS: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services	NCOA: National Change of Address
DHS: Department of Homeland Security	PIC: Public and Indian Housing Information Center
DMDC: Defense Manpower Data Center	SSA: Social Security Administration
DOD: Department of Defense	SSS: Selective Service System
DOI: Department of Interior	TRACS: Tenant and Rental Assistance Certification System
DOJ: Department of Justice	UAA: Undeliverable As Addressed
DSF: Delivery Sequence File	USCIS: United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
FHA: Federal Housing Administration	USPS: United States Postal Service
HUD: Housing and Urban Development	WRAPS: Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System

State
LIHEAP: Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program
SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
TANF: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
WIC: Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children

Count Imputation in the 2020 Census

June 10, 2020

Outline

- How unresolved cases arise
 - NRFU Phases
 - Use of Administrative Records for Enumeration
 - Remaining cases
- Procedure for imputation in the 2020 Census
 - Status (Vacant/Occupied) and person count for occupied units
 - Hot deck approach

Census Tests of NRFU Contact Strategies and use of Administrative Records Enumeration

- October 2013 Census Pilot Test (Philadelphia PA)
 - 2014 Census Test (Washington DC and Maryland)
 - 2015 Census Test (Four areas in Maricopa County Arizona)
 - 2016 Census Test (Los Angeles and Harris County test sites)
 - 2018 End-to-End Test (Providence County RI)
-
- We also did presentations on this work and published papers throughout the decade.
 - Has been examined by GAO (July 2017 and December 2019)

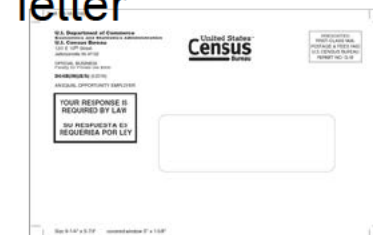
Contact Strategy

Self-Response Phase

#1 Initial letter



#2 Reminder letter



#3 Reminder postcard



#4 Questionnaire



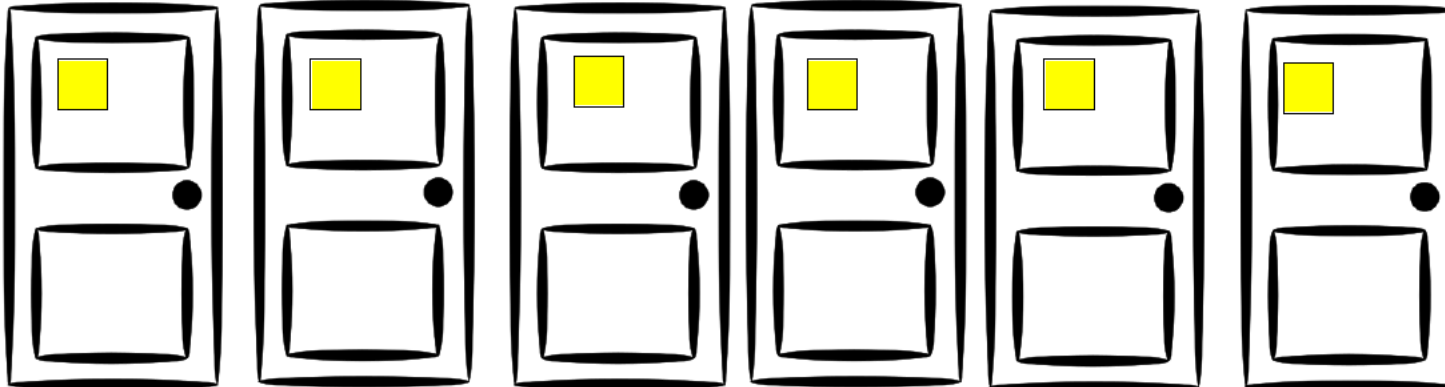
#5 & #6

Not too late postcards in May and July

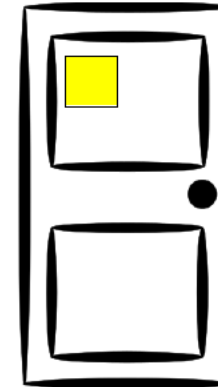


Nonresponse Followup Phase

#7 to #13 Six visits by enumerator and notice of visit



Additional Contacts in the Closeout Phase



Note: if quality administrative records were available they would have been used to enumerate the household

Contact Strategy

Phase 1 – Full Optimization

Criteria: All addresses that do not self-respond by July 27, approximately 61.4M, begin Phase 1 on the first day of the operation (August 11)

Details:

- All cases assigned to an enumerator based on optimization of work availability and workload geography. Enumerators visit and attempt to conduct interview.
- For cases with **“High Quality” administrative records**, one visit is conducted and if no interview is conducted the unit is enumerated using administrative record. (7.9M cases of the 38.1M)
 - “High quality” administrative records means consistent information about the specific persons in this housing unit found in 2 or more administrative records sources

Initial Workload

61.4M

Field Enumerated

30.2M

AdRec Enumerated Cases

7.9M

Remaining Workload

23.3M

Using Administrative Records to Enumerate NRFU Housing Units

1. **Use USPS delivery information and MAF to determine Vacant/Occupied status**
2. **For Occupied units - Build a roster from most recent administrative record sources**
 - Internal Revenue Service Individual Tax Returns 1040
 - Internal Revenue Service 1099 Informational Returns
 - Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Medicare Enrollment database
 - Indian Health Service Patient Database
 - Census Bureau Household Composition Key File
3. **Check the quality of administrative record information by assessing multiple administrative record sources**
 - **“High quality”** Administrative records - consistent information about the specific persons in this housing unit found in 2 or more administrative records sources (used in Phase 1)
 - **“Remaining”** Administrative records – less consistent information on specific persons found in administrative records (used in Phase 3)

Contact Strategy

Phase 2 – Permanent Assignment

Criteria: Census Field Supervisor (CFS) Areas are eligible when 60% of cases have reached 4 visits or are completed. Proxy interviews after 3 unsuccessful visits. CFSs select high-performing enumerators and cases are permanently assigned to those enumerators.

Initial Workload

61.4M

Resolved in Phase 1

38.1M

Phase 2 Initial Workload

23.3M

Field Enumerated

15.6M

Remaining Workload

7.7M

Contact Strategy

Phase 3 – Get to Done

Criteria: Census Field Supervisor (CFS) Areas are eligible when 85% of cases are closed.

Details:

- Another round of administrative record enumeration is implemented using **“Remaining” administrative records** on the housing unit.
- In this case, after 6 unsuccessful enumeration visits the criteria for use of administrative records is relaxed to have corroborated information from fewer administrative sources.
- Workload Completion: 5.2M – 7.2M cases will be completed in this phase: 400,000 cases are resolved by remaining Administrative records and 4.8 – 6.8M in the field.

Initial Workload

61.4M

Resolved in Phase 1 & 2

53.7M

Phase 3 Initial Workload

7.7M

Field Enumerated

4.8 – 6.8 M

AdRec Enumerated

0.4M

Count Imputation

0.5M – 2.5M

2010 Census: 522K
2000 Census: 667K

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2020

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Remaining Cases - Three Types of Imputation

Status imputation - Not determined if the address is a valid unit or not

- Enumerator cannot find the address or a knowledgeable proxy
- Impute whether Valid address or Delete

Occupancy imputation - Determined it's a valid unit, but not if it's occupied or vacant

- Enumerator finds the address; cannot find a respondent or proxy, or determine if someone is living there
- Impute as Vacant or Occupied

Household-size imputation - Know it's a valid, occupied unit, but not the number of people living there

- Enumerator concludes house is occupied; cannot confirm number of residents
- Impute the number of persons in the unit

Imputation Implemented for Remaining Cases

Use “Hot Deck” Methodology

- Has been used in the Decennial Census since 1960
- Classify units by similar characteristics (imputation cells)
- Use all characteristics available: enumerator provided information, housing unit type (Single vs Multi-unit), MAF information, and USPS information
- Match characteristics to a nearby unit and take information from nearby unit to fill missing information
- Use information from nearest neighbor for status (vacant, occupied) and count of persons
- Takes advantage of spatial correlation among nearby addresses
- Similarities in size and type

Note: Hot deck methodology is also used in item imputations which are when characteristics (age, race, origin,...) are missing or invalid in otherwise completed cases.

Imputation Improvements for 2020

	2010 Procedure	2020 Procedure
Donor selection (within the same imputation cell)	Selected a donor from <u>anywhere</u> in the tract. <i>Donor could be 2 blocks away or 10 blocks away</i>	Selects nearest neighbor, i.e., nearest preceding resolved record on file. Benefits from spatial correlation*
Information used to define imputation cells	Very little. Structure type (single- vs. multi-unit)	All information available. Paradata on unresolved address, notes from enumerator, MAF, and USPS information

*Deletes and vacants tend to cluster geographically.
Population counts tend to be correlated within small local areas.

Research Results on 2020 Procedure

We conducted research to compare **2010** procedure to alternatives for **2020** using a truth deck based on census data (true responses) from 2010

2020 procedure outperformed **2010 procedure**

1. The **2020** produced a distribution of {occupied, vacant, delete} that was much closer to the truth (more vacants and deletes) than **2010**

Table 1. Distribution of status (based on cases in truth deck)

	Occupied	Vacant	Delete
Truth	82.2%	12.0%	5.8%
2010 Procedure	85.7%	10.3%	4.0%
2020 Procedure	82.7%	11.7%	5.6%

Research Results on 2020 Procedure (continued)

2020 procedure outperformed **2010 procedure**

2. For cases imputed as occupied, **2020** yielded a closer number of people per household than **2010**

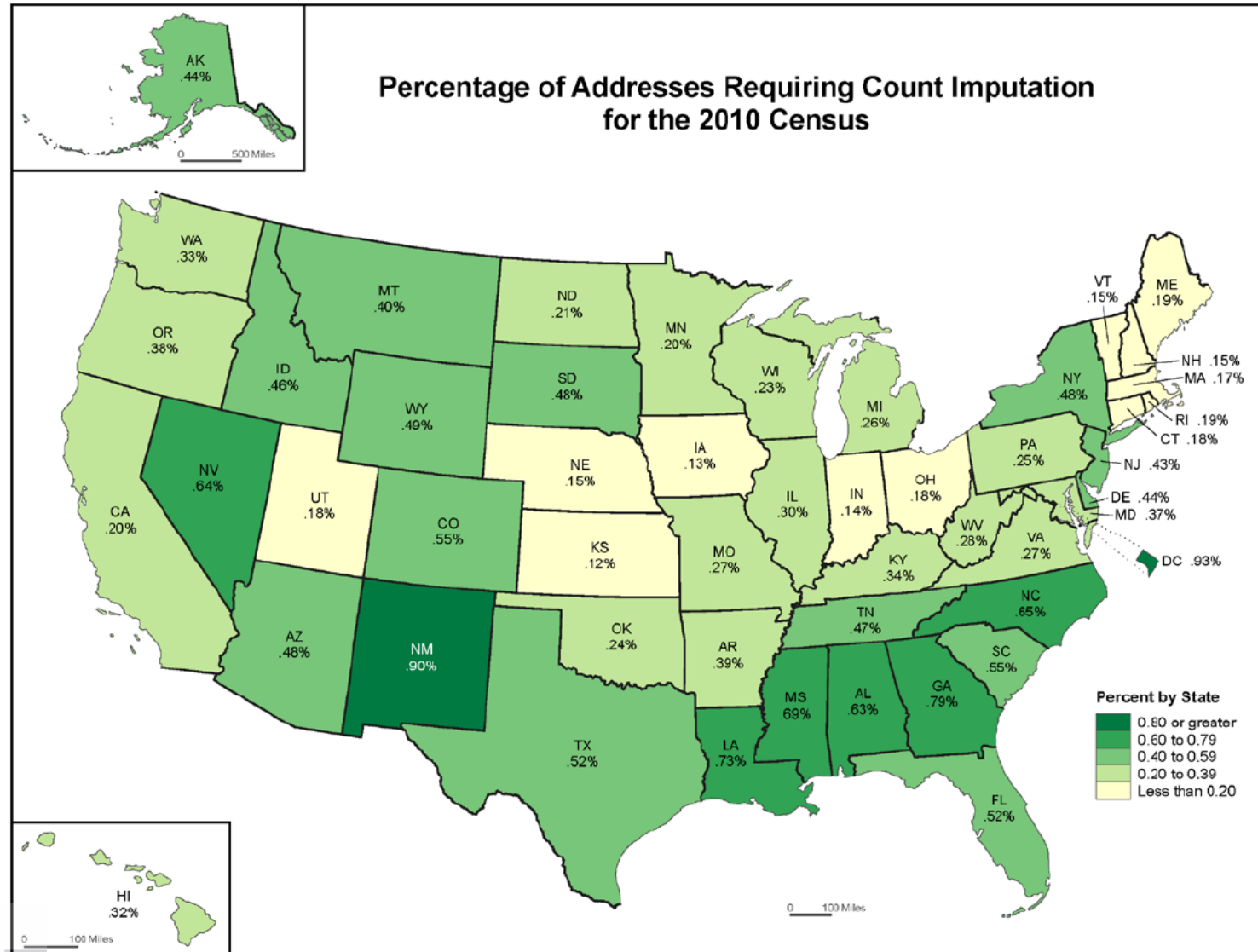
Table 2. Average number of people in household (based on truth deck)

For cases imputed as occupied	
Truth	2.33
2010 Procedure	2.65
2020 Procedure	2.48

Count Imputation, Results from Recent Censuses

Census	Self-Response Rate ¹	Percent of Addresses Unresolved	People Added via Count Imputation as a Percent of Resident Population	Percent Net Undercount ²
1970	78.3%	n/a	0.44%	n/a
1980	75.0%	n/a	0.34%	0.8%* to 1.4%*
1990	65.0%	n/a	0.02%	1.61%*
2000	64.3%	0.55%	0.42%	-0.49%*
2010	63.5%	0.38%	0.39%	-0.01%
¹ Response rates as of the start of the Nonresponse Follow-Up operation. ² In 1980, the Census Bureau produced 12 estimates of net undercount, ranging from 0.8% to 1.4%.				
			*Statistically different from 0	

Percentage of Addresses Requiring Imputation in 2010 Census



Frequency of Count Imputation in 2000 and 2010 Censuses

State	2000 % CI	2010 % CI	Difference in Percent from 2000 to 2010
U.S. Total	0.550%	0.382%	-0.168%
Alabama	0.710%	0.632%	-0.078%
Alaska	0.800%	0.436%	-0.364%
Arizona	1.373%	0.480%	-0.893%
Arkansas	0.386%	0.389%	0.003%
California	0.500%	0.198%	-0.302%
Colorado	0.476%	0.546%	0.070%
Connecticut	0.394%	0.176%	-0.218%
Delaware	0.771%	0.436%	-0.335%
District of Columbia	0.923%	0.927%	0.004%
Florida	0.771%	0.520%	-0.251%
Georgia	0.487%	0.794%	0.307%
Hawaii	0.602%	0.321%	-0.281%
Idaho	0.699%	0.457%	-0.242%
Illinois	0.704%	0.299%	-0.405%
Indiana	0.564%	0.139%	-0.425%
Iowa	0.238%	0.126%	-0.112%
Kansas	0.315%	0.120%	-0.195%
Kentucky	0.441%	0.342%	-0.099%
Louisiana	0.368%	0.725%	0.357%
Maine	0.806%	0.192%	-0.614%
Maryland	0.537%	0.374%	-0.163%
Massachusetts	0.468%	0.169%	-0.299%
Michigan	0.341%	0.259%	-0.082%
Minnesota	0.337%	0.202%	-0.135%
Mississippi	0.516%	0.692%	0.176%

Missouri	0.294%	0.266%	-0.028%
Montana	0.679%	0.400%	-0.279%
Nebraska	0.264%	0.147%	-0.117%
Nevada	1.304%	0.638%	-0.666%
New Hampshire	0.915%	0.153%	-0.762%
New Jersey	0.404%	0.432%	0.028%
New Mexico	1.253%	0.902%	-0.351%
New York	0.655%	0.476%	-0.179%
North Carolina	0.539%	0.646%	0.107%
North Dakota	0.361%	0.213%	-0.148%
Ohio	0.268%	0.178%	-0.090%
Oklahoma	0.374%	0.241%	-0.133%
Oregon	0.680%	0.376%	-0.304%
Pennsylvania	0.463%	0.253%	-0.210%
Rhode Island	0.656%	0.193%	-0.463%
South Carolina	0.722%	0.545%	-0.177%
South Dakota	0.576%	0.479%	-0.097%
Tennessee	0.470%	0.470%	0.000%
Texas	0.585%	0.524%	-0.061%
Utah	0.362%	0.179%	-0.183%
Vermont	1.194%	0.152%	-1.042%
Virginia	0.401%	0.268%	-0.133%
Washington	0.537%	0.325%	-0.212%
West Virginia	0.345%	0.276%	-0.069%
Wisconsin	0.610%	0.228%	-0.382%
Wyoming	1.178%	0.492%	-0.686%

Count Imputation, Legal Precedent

2000 Census, *Utah v. Evans*

- The state of Utah barely missed a 4th Congressional seat, losing out to North Carolina's 13th seat.
- Utah sued, claiming (among other things) that imputation is sampling (in January 1999, the U.S. Supreme Court had ruled that the Census Bureau could not use sampling for apportionment)
- U.S. Supreme Court majority ruled that
 - imputation was not sampling
 - the use of imputation did not violate the Census Clause of the Constitution

Questions?

From: [Albert E Fontenot \(CENSUS/ADDC FED\)](#)
To: [Albert E Fontenot \(CENSUS/ADDC FED\)](#); [AE Fontenot \(aefontenot@att.net\)](#)
Subject: Presentation decks -
Date: Monday, June 15, 2020 8:20:06 PM
Attachments: [NAACP Ohio Convention 9.13.19 v3.pdf](#)
[2020-census operational-adjustments-long version.pdf](#)
[community-mitigation-strategy.pdf](#)

AE

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2020 Census Operational Adjustments Due to COVID-19

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

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

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

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

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

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

Activity/Operation	Original Schedule	New Schedule
Self-Response Phase Online, phone, and mailed self-responses continue throughout the data collection process.	March 12–July 31	March 12–October 31
Group Quarters (e-Response and Paper Enumeration) Many group quarters have already begun responding through our e-response enumeration option.	April 2–June 5	April 2–September 3
Remote Alaska Early operation to reach parts of Alaska that may be difficult to reach later in the year and whose populations depart for other activities. The operation will be mostly completed on the original planned schedule, though some areas with year-round populations will be enumerated when it is safe to do so.	January 21–April 30	Tentatively January 21–June 19, but may need further review and coordination.

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Activity/Operation	Original Schedule	New Schedule
Island Areas Census takers interview households in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. This operation is coordinated with the local Island Areas governments. Census takers use paper questionnaires to interview households.	February 3–June 30	Needs further review and coordination with Island Areas governments and stakeholders.
Field Offices at Peak Operations Managers and staff commence administrative, training, deployment, and support activities for peak data collection operations. This includes selecting and hiring field staff.	March 1	Selected Area Census Offices starting May 4.
Update Leave—Stateside Census takers drop off invitations to respond and paper questionnaires at the front doors of 5 million households stateside while updating the addresses.	March 15–April 17	Selected Area Census Offices starting May 4.
Update Leave—Puerto Rico Update Leave Operation for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, approximately 1.7 million households, will be coordinated separately.	March 15–April 17	Needs further review and coordination with outside partners and stakeholders.
Update Enumerate Census takers interview about 2,000 households in remote parts of northern Maine and southeast Alaska.	March 16–April 30	June 14–July 29
Nonresponse Followup (NRFU) Census takers will interview households in person.	May 13–July 31	August 11–October 31
In-Person Group Quarters Enumeration Group quarters that remain a part of our in-person group quarters enumeration efforts will begin in July.	April 2–June 5	July 1–September 3
Service-Based Enumeration We're working with service providers at soup kitchens, shelters, and regularly scheduled food vans to count the people they serve.	March 30–April 1	Needs further review and coordination with outside partners and stakeholders.
Mobile Questionnaire Assistance Census Bureau staff assists people with responding online at places people gather (events, grocery stores, etc.).	March 30–July 31	Needs further review and coordination with outside partners and stakeholders.

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

Implementation of Mitigation Strategies for Communities with Local COVID-19 Transmission

Background

When a novel virus with pandemic potential emerges, nonpharmaceutical interventions, which will be called community mitigation strategies in this document, often are the most readily available interventions to help slow transmission of the virus in communities. Community mitigation is a set of actions that persons and communities can take to help slow the spread of respiratory virus infections. Community mitigation is especially important before a vaccine or drug becomes widely available.

The following is a framework for actions which local and state health departments can recommend in their community to both prepare for and mitigate community transmission of COVID-19 in the United States. Selection and implementation of these actions should be guided by the local characteristics of disease transmission, demographics, and public health and healthcare system capacity.

Goals

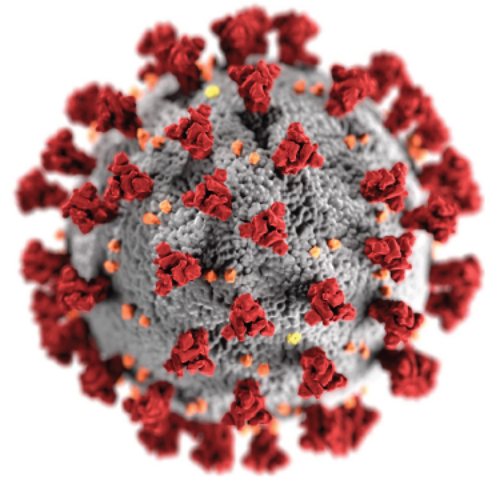
The goals for using mitigation strategies in communities with local COVID-19 transmission are to slow the transmission of disease and in particular to protect:

- Individuals at increased risk for severe illness, including older adults and persons of any age with underlying health conditions (See Appendix A)
- The healthcare and critical infrastructure workforces

These approaches are used to minimize morbidity and mortality and the social and economic impacts of COVID-19. Individuals, communities, businesses, and healthcare organizations are all part of a community mitigation strategy. These strategies should be implemented to prepare for and when there is evidence of community transmission. Signals of ongoing community transmission may include detection of confirmed cases of COVID-19 with no epidemiologic link to travelers or known cases, or more than three generations of transmission.

Implementation is based on:

- Emphasizing individual responsibility for implementing recommended personal-level actions
- Empowering businesses, schools, and community organizations to implement recommended actions, particularly in ways that protect persons at increased risk of severe illness
- Focusing on settings that provide critical infrastructure or services to individuals at increased risk of severe illness
- Minimizing disruptions to daily life to the extent possible



Guiding principles

- Each community is unique, and appropriate mitigation strategies will vary based on the level of community transmission, characteristics of the community and their populations, and the local capacity to implement strategies (Table 1).
- Consider all aspects of a community that might be impacted, including populations most vulnerable to severe illness and those that may be more impacted socially or economically, and select appropriate actions.
- Mitigation strategies can be scaled up or down depending on the evolving local situation.
- When developing mitigation plans, communities should identify ways to ensure the safety and social well-being of groups that may be especially impacted by mitigation strategies, including individuals at increased risk for severe illness.
- Activation of community emergency plans is critical for the implementation of mitigation strategies. These plans may provide additional authorities and coordination needed for interventions to be implemented (Table 2).
- Activities in Table 2 may be implemented at any time regardless of the level of community transmission based on guidance from local and state health officials.
- The level of activities implemented may vary across the settings described in Table 2 (e.g., they may be at a minimal/moderate level for one setting and at a substantial level for another setting in order to meet community response needs).
- Depending on the level of community spread, local and state public health departments may need to implement mitigation strategies for public health functions to identify cases and conduct contact tracing (Table 3). When applied, community mitigation efforts may help facilitate public health activities like contact tracing



For more information: www.cdc.gov/COVID19

COMM-CB-20-2818-A000098

Table 1. Local Factors to Consider for Determining Mitigation Strategies

Factor	Characteristics
Epidemiology	• Level of community transmission (see Table 3) • Number and type of outbreaks (e.g., nursing homes, schools, etc.) • Impact of the outbreaks on delivery of healthcare or other critical infrastructure or services • Epidemiology in surrounding jurisdictions
Community Characteristics	• Size of community and population density • Level of community engagement/support • Size and characteristics of vulnerable populations • Access to healthcare • Transportation (e.g., public, walking) • Planned large events • Relationship of community to other communities (e.g., transportation hub, tourist destination, etc.)
Healthcare capacity	• Healthcare workforce • Number of healthcare facilities (including ancillary healthcare facilities) • Testing capacity • Intensive care capacity • Availability of personal protective equipment (PPE)
Public health capacity	• Public health workforce and availability of resources to implement strategies • Available support from other state/local government agencies and partner organizations

Table 2. Community mitigation strategies by setting and by level of community transmission or impact of COVID-19

Factor	Potential mitigation activities according to level of community transmission or impact of COVID-19 by setting		
	None to Minimal	Minimal to moderate	Substantial
Individuals and Families at Home “What you can do to prepare, if you or a family member gets ill, or if your community experiences spread of COVID-19”	• Know where to find local information on COVID-19 and local trends of COVID-19 cases. • Know the signs and symptoms of COVID-19 and what to do if symptomatic: » Stay home when you are sick » Call your health care provider’s office in advance of a visit » Limit movement in the community » Limit visitors • Know what additional measures those at high-risk and who are vulnerable should take. • Implement personal protective measures (e.g., stay home when sick, handwashing, respiratory etiquette, clean frequently touched surfaces daily). • Create a household plan of action in case of illness in the household or disruption of daily activities due to COVID-19 in the community. » Consider 2-week supply of prescription and over the counter medications, food and other essentials. Know how to get food delivered if possible. » Establish ways to communicate with others (e.g., family, friends, co-workers). » Establish plans to telework, what to do about childcare needs, how to adapt to cancellation of events. • Know about emergency operations plans for schools/workplaces of household members.	• Continue to monitor local information about COVID-19 in your community. • Continue to practice personal protective measures. • Continue to put household plan into action. • Individuals at increased risk of severe illness should consider staying at home and avoiding gatherings or other situations of potential exposures, including travel.	• Continue to monitor local information. • Continue to practice personal protective measures. • Continue to put household plan into place. • All individuals should limit community movement and adapt to disruptions in routine activities (e.g., school and/or work closures) according to guidance from local officials.

Factor	Potential mitigation activities according to level of community transmission or impact of COVID-19 by setting		
	None to Minimal	Minimal to moderate	Substantial
Schools/childcare “What childcare facilities, K-12 schools, and colleges and universities can do to prepare for COVID-19, if the school or facility has cases of COVID-19, or if the community is experiencing spread of COVID-19)”	• Know where to find local information on COVID-19 and local trends of COVID-19 cases. • Know the signs and symptoms of COVID-19 and what to do if students or staff become symptomatic at school/childcare site. • Review and update emergency operations plan (including implementation of social distancing measures, distance learning if feasible) or develop plan if one is not available. • Evaluate whether there are students or staff who are at increased risk of severe illness and develop plans for them to continue to work or receive educational services if there is moderate levels of COVID-19 transmission or impact. » Parents of children at increased risk for severe illness should discuss with their health care provider whether those students should stay home in case of school or community spread. » Staff at increased risk for severe illness should have a plan to stay home if there are school-based cases or community spread. • Encourage staff and students to stay home when sick and notify school administrators of illness (schools should provide non-punitive sick leave options to allow staff to stay home when ill). • Encourage personal protective measures among staff/students (e.g., stay home when sick, handwashing, respiratory etiquette). • Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces daily. • Ensure hand hygiene supplies are readily available in buildings.	• Implement social distancing measures: » Reduce the frequency of large gatherings (e.g., assemblies), and limit the number of attendees per gathering. » Alter schedules to reduce mixing (e.g., stagger recess, entry/dismissal times) » Limit inter-school interactions » Consider distance or e-learning in some settings • Consider regular health checks (e.g., temperature and respiratory symptom screening) of students, staff, and visitors (if feasible). • Short-term dismissals for school and extracurricular activities as needed (e.g., if cases in staff/students) for cleaning and contact tracing. • Students at increased risk of severe illness should consider implementing individual plans for distance learning, e-learning.	• Broader and/or longer-term school dismissals, either as a preventive measure or because of staff and/or student absenteeism. • Cancellation of school-associated congregations, particularly those with participation of high-risk individuals. • Implement distance learning if feasible.

Factor	Potential mitigation activities according to level of community transmission or impact of COVID-19 by setting		
	None to Minimal	Minimal to moderate	Substantial
Assisted living facilities, senior living facilities and adult day programs "What facilities can do to prepare for COVID-19, if the facility has cases of COVID-19, or if the community is experiencing spread of COVID-19)"	• Know where to find local information on COVID-19. • Know the signs and symptoms of COVID-19 and what to do if clients/residents or staff become symptomatic. • Review and update emergency operations plan (including implementation of social distancing measures) or develop a plan if one is not available. • Encourage personal protective measures among staff, residents and clients who live elsewhere (e.g., stay home or in residences when sick, handwashing, respiratory etiquette). • Clean frequently touched surfaces daily. • Ensure hand hygiene supplies are readily available in all buildings.	• Implement social distancing measures: » Reduce large gatherings (e.g., group social events) » Alter schedules to reduce mixing (e.g., stagger meal, activity, arrival/departure times) » Limit programs with external staff » Consider having residents stay in facility and limit exposure to the general community » Limit visitors, implement screening • Temperature and respiratory symptom screening of attendees, staff, and visitors. • Short-term closures as needed (e.g., if cases in staff, residents or clients who live elsewhere) for cleaning and contact tracing.	• Longer-term closure or quarantine of facility. • Restrict or limit visitor access (e.g., maximum of 1 per day).

Factor	Potential mitigation activities according to level of community transmission or impact of COVID-19 by setting		
	None to Minimal	Minimal to moderate	Substantial
Workplace "What workplaces can do to prepare for COVID-19, if the workplace has cases of COVID-19, or if the community is experiencing spread of COVID-19)"	• Know where to find local information on COVID-19 and local trends of COVID-19 cases. • Know the signs and symptoms of COVID-19 and what to do if staff become symptomatic at the worksite. • Review, update, or develop workplace plans to include: » Liberal leave and telework policies » Consider 7-day leave policies for people with COVID-19 symptoms » Consider alternate team approaches for work schedules. • Encourage employees to stay home and notify workplace administrators when sick (workplaces should provide non-punitive sick leave options to allow staff to stay home when ill). • Encourage personal protective measures among staff (e.g., stay home when sick, handwashing, respiratory etiquette). • Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces daily. • Ensure hand hygiene supplies are readily available in building.	• Encourage staff to telework (when feasible), particularly individuals at increased risk of severe illness. • Implement social distancing measures: » Increasing physical space between workers at the worksite » Staggering work schedules » Decreasing social contacts in the workplace (e.g., limit in-person meetings, meeting for lunch in a break room, etc.) • Limit large work-related gatherings (e.g., staff meetings, after-work functions). • Limit non-essential work travel. • Consider regular health checks (e.g., temperature and respiratory symptom screening) of staff and visitors entering buildings (if feasible).	• Implement extended telework arrangements (when feasible). • Ensure flexible leave policies for staff who need to stay home due to school/childcare dismissals. • Cancel non-essential work travel. • Cancel work-sponsored conferences, tradeshow, etc.

Factor	Potential mitigation activities according to level of community transmission or impact of COVID-19 by setting		
	None to Minimal	Minimal to moderate	Substantial
Community and faith-based organizations "What organizations can do to prepare for COVID-19, if the organizations has cases of COVID-19, or if the community is experiencing spread of COVID-19)"	• Know where to find local information on COVID-19 and local trends of COVID-19 cases. • Know the signs and symptoms of COVID-19 and what to do if organization members/staff become symptomatic. • Identify safe ways to serve those that are at high risk or vulnerable (outreach, assistance, etc.). • Review, update, or develop emergency plans for the organization, especially consideration for individuals at increased risk of severe illness. • Encourage staff and members to stay home and notify organization administrators of illness when sick. • Encourage personal protective measures among organization/members and staff (e.g., stay home when sick, handwashing, respiratory etiquette). • Clean frequently touched surfaces at organization gathering points daily. • Ensure hand hygiene supplies are readily available in building.	• Implement social distancing measures: » Reduce activities (e.g., group congregation, religious services), especially for organizations with individuals at increased risk of severe illness. » Consider offering video/audio of events. • Determine ways to continue providing support services to individuals at increased risk of severe disease (services, meals, checking in) while limiting group settings and exposures. • Cancel large gatherings (e.g., >250 people, though threshold is at the discretion of the community) or move to smaller groupings. • For organizations that serve high-risk populations, cancel gatherings of more than 10 people.	• Cancel community and faith-based gatherings of any size.

Factor	Potential mitigation activities according to level of community transmission or impact of COVID-19 by setting		
	None to Minimal	Minimal to moderate	Substantial
Healthcare settings and healthcare provider (includes outpatient, nursing homes/long-term care facilities, inpatient, telehealth) “What healthcare settings including nursing homes/long-term care facilities, can do to prepare for COVID-19, if the facilities has cases of COVID-19, or if the community is experiencing spread of COVID-19”	• Provide healthcare personnel (HCP), including staff at nursing homes and long-term care facilities) and systems with tools and guidance needed to support their decisions to care for patients at home (or in nursing homes/long-term care facilities). • Develop systems for phone triage and telemedicine to reduce unnecessary healthcare visits. • Assess facility infection control programs; assess personal protective equipment (PPE) supplies and optimize PPE use. • Assess plans for monitoring of HCP and plans for increasing numbers of HCP if needed. • Assess visitor policies. • Assess HCP sick leave policies (healthcare facilities should provide non-punitive sick leave options to allow HCP to stay home when ill). • Encourage HCP to stay home and notify healthcare facility administrators when sick. • In conjunction with local health department, identify exposed HCP, and implement recommended monitoring and work restrictions. • Implement triage prior to entering facilities to rapidly identify and isolate patients with respiratory illness (e.g., phone triage before patient arrival, triage upon arrival).	• Implement changes to visitor policies to further limit exposures to HCP, residents, and patients. Changes could include temperature/symptom checks for visitors, limiting visitor movement in the facility, etc. • Implement triage before entering facilities (e.g., parking lot triage, front door), phone triage, and telemedicine to limit unnecessary healthcare visits. • Actively monitor absenteeism and respiratory illness among HCP and patients. • Actively monitor PPE supplies. • Establish processes to evaluate and test large numbers of patients and HCP with respiratory symptoms (e.g., designated clinic, surge tent). • Consider allowing asymptomatic exposed HCP to work while wearing a facemask. • Begin to cross train HCP for working in other units in anticipation of staffing shortages.	• Restrict or limit visitors (e.g., maximum of 1 per day) to reduce facility-based transmission. • Identify areas of operations that may be subject to alternative standards of care and implement necessary changes (e.g., allowing mildly symptomatic HCP to work while wearing a facemask). • Cancel elective and non-urgent procedures • Establish cohort units or facilities for large numbers of patients. • Consider requiring all HCP to wear a facemask when in the facility depending on supply.

Table 3. Potential mitigation strategies for public health functions

Public health control activities by level of COVID-19 community transmission		
None to Minimal	Minimal to Moderate	Substantial
Evidence of isolated cases or limited community transmission, case investigations underway, no evidence of exposure in large communal setting, e.g., healthcare facility, school, mass gathering. • Continue contact tracing, monitor and observe contacts as advised in guidance to maximize containment around cases. • Isolation of confirmed COVID-19 cases until no longer considered infectious according to guidance. • For asymptomatic close contacts exposed to a confirmed COVID-19 case, consideration of movement restrictions based on risk level, social distancing. • Monitoring close contacts should be done by jurisdictions to the extent feasible based on local priorities and resources. • Encourage HCP to develop phone triage and telemedicine practices. • Test individuals with signs and symptoms compatible with COVID-19. • Determine methods to streamline contact tracing through simplified data collection and surge if needed (resources including staffing through colleges and other first responders, technology etc.).	Widespread and/or sustained transmission with high likelihood or confirmed exposure within communal settings with potential for rapid increase in suspected cases. • May reduce contact tracing if resources dictate, prioritizing to those in high-risk settings (e.g., healthcare professionals or high-risk settings based on vulnerable populations or critical infrastructure). • Encourage HCP to more strictly implement phone triage and telemedicine practices. • Continue COVID-19 testing of symptomatic persons; however, if testing capacity limited, prioritize testing of high-risk individuals.	Large scale community transmission, healthcare staffing significantly impacted, multiple cases within communal settings like healthcare facilities, schools, mass gatherings etc. • May reduce contact tracing if resources dictate, prioritizing to those in high-risk settings (e.g., healthcare professionals or high-risk settings based on vulnerable populations or critical infrastructure). • Encourage HCP to more strictly implement phone triage and telemedicine practices. • Continue COVID-19 testing of symptomatic persons; however, if testing capacity limited, prioritize testing of high-risk individuals.

Appendix A: Underlying medical conditions that may increase the risk of serious COVID-19 for individuals of any age.

- **Blood disorders** (e.g., sickle cell disease or on blood thinners)
- **Chronic kidney disease** as defined by your doctor. Patient has been told to avoid or reduce the dose of medications because kidney disease, or is under treatment for kidney disease, including receiving dialysis
- **Chronic liver disease** as defined by your doctor. (e.g., cirrhosis, chronic hepatitis) Patient has been told to avoid or reduce the dose of medications because liver disease or is under treatment for liver disease.
- **Compromised immune system (immunosuppression)** (e.g., seeing a doctor for cancer and treatment such as chemotherapy or radiation, received an organ or bone marrow transplant, taking high doses of corticosteroids or other immunosuppressant medications, HIV or AIDS)
- **Current or recent pregnancy** in the last two weeks
- **Endocrine disorders** (e.g., diabetes mellitus)
- **Metabolic disorders** (such as inherited metabolic disorders and mitochondrial disorders)
- **Heart disease** (such as congenital heart disease, congestive heart failure and coronary artery disease)
- **Lung disease** including asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (chronic bronchitis or emphysema) or other chronic conditions associated with impaired lung function or that require home oxygen
- **Neurological and neurologic and neurodevelopment conditions** [including disorders of the brain, spinal cord, peripheral nerve, and muscle such as cerebral palsy, epilepsy (seizure disorders), stroke, intellectual disability, moderate to severe developmental delay, muscular dystrophy, or spinal cord injury].