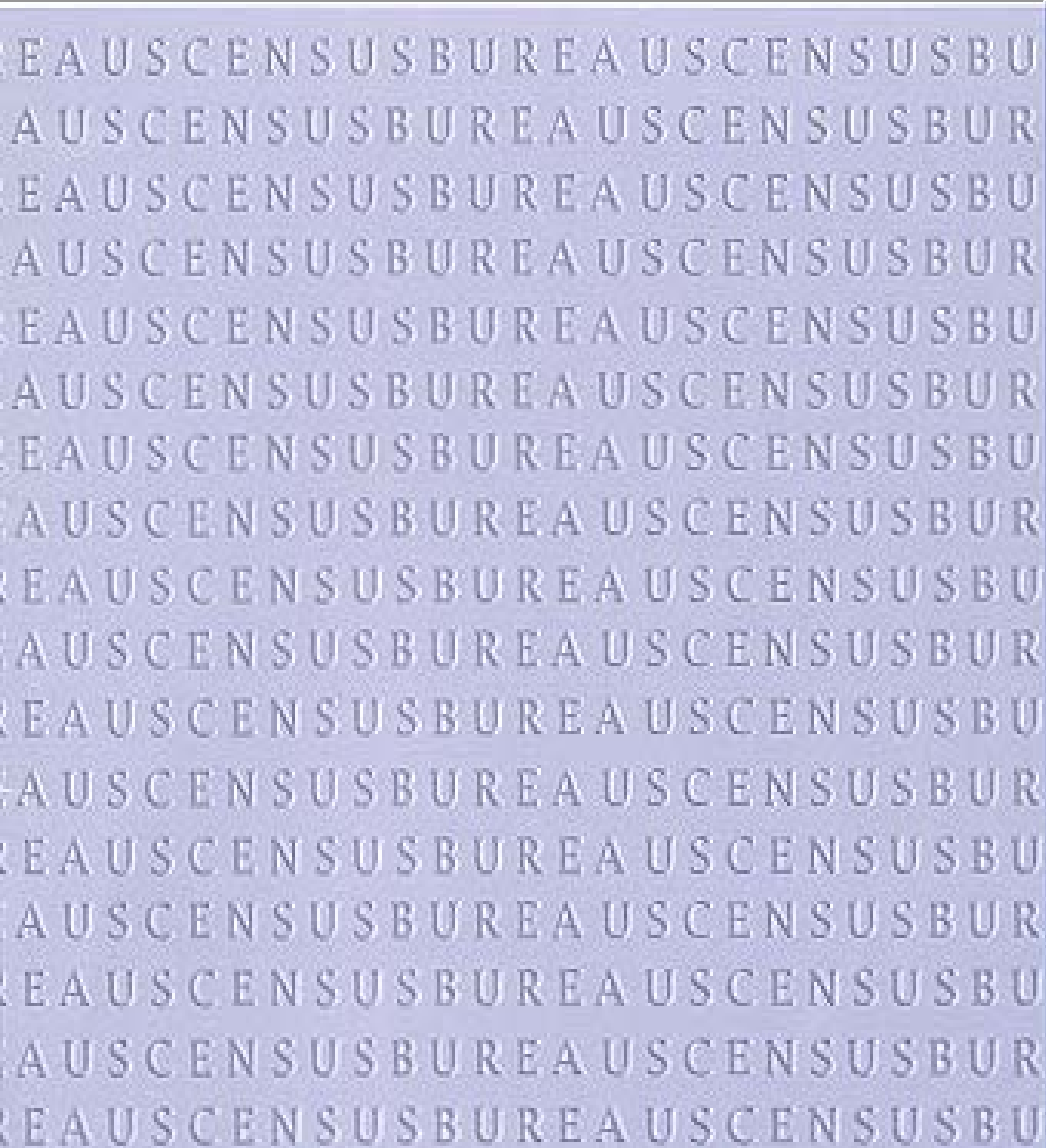


U.S. Census Bureau's
Budget Estimates

As Presented to Congress
March 2014

Fiscal
Year
2015



Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
BUDGET ESTIMATES, FISCAL YEAR 2015
CONGRESSIONAL SUBMISSION

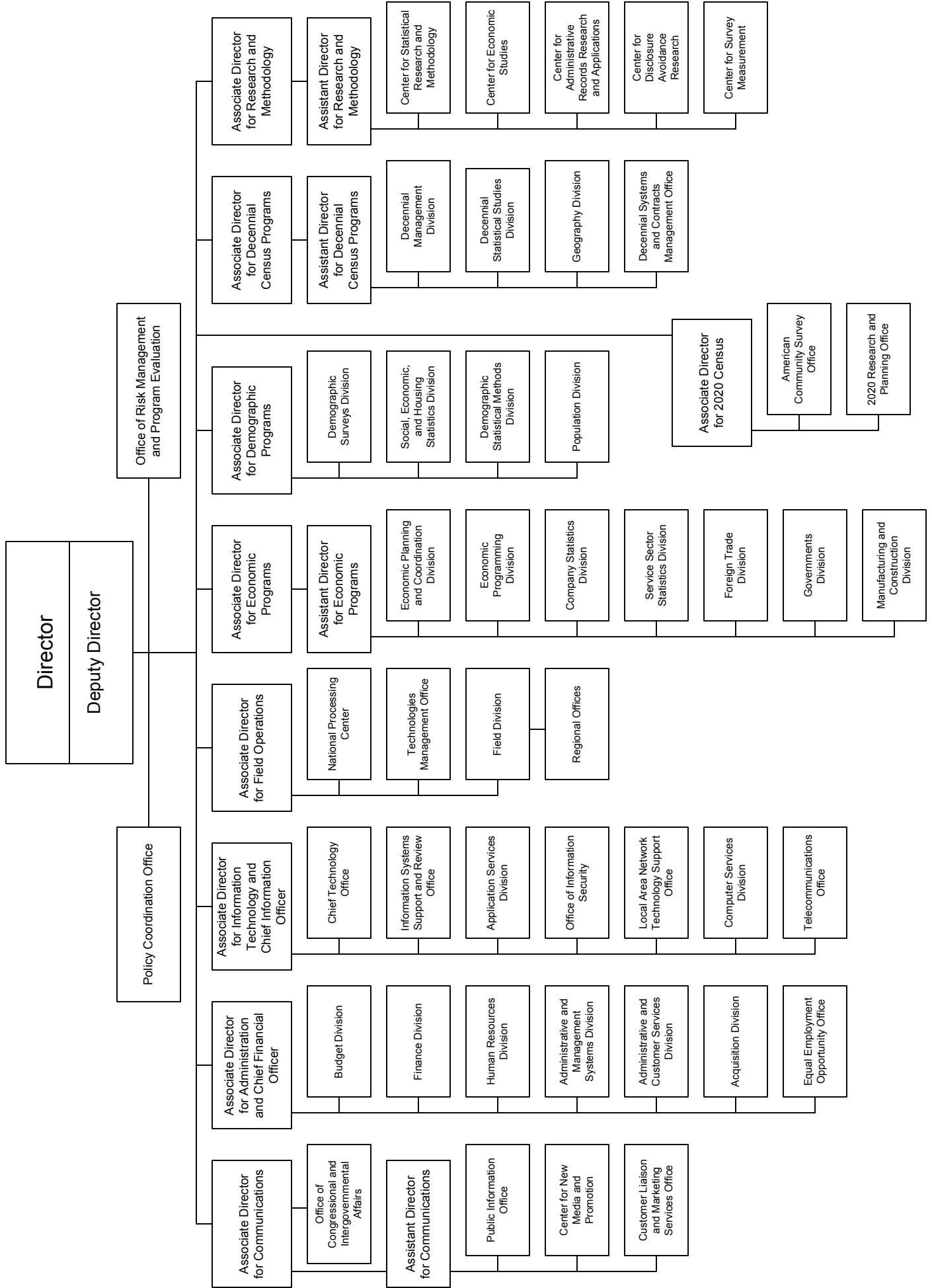
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U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

Exhibit 2



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U.S. Census Bureau Executive Summary

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 budget request reflects the resources needed for the U.S. Census Bureau to support the Department of Commerce's Trade & Investment, Innovation, Environment, and Data goals. The U.S. Census Bureau currently supports the following Department of Commerce Strategic Objectives: Increase U.S. exports by broadening and deepening the U.S. exporter base (1.2); Accelerate the development of industry-led skills strategies that result in a productive workforce for employers and high-quality jobs for workers (2.4); Improve preparedness, response, and recovery from weather and water events by building a Weather-Ready Nation (3.2); Transform the Department's data capacity to enhance the value, accessibility and usability of Commerce data for government, business and the public (4.1); Improve data-based services, decision-making, and data sharing within the Department and with other parts the federal government (4.2); and Foster the private sector's development of new data-based businesses, products and services (4.3).

The Census Bureau's mission is to serve as the leading source of quality data about the nation's people and economy. The Census Bureau will honor privacy, protect confidentiality, share its expertise globally, and conduct its work openly. The Census Bureau is guided on this mission by scientific objectivity, its strong and capable workforce, its devotion to research-based innovation, and its abiding commitment to its customers.

Budget and Financial Management

Discretionary Domestic Spending: The Census Bureau requests appropriations for domestic discretionary spending totaling \$1,209.9 million.

Mandatory Domestic Spending: The Census Bureau expects to receive a total \$30.0 million in mandatory domestic spending in FY 2015 for the State Children's Health Insurance Program and the Survey of Program Dynamics.

Reimbursable Program Funding: The Census Bureau anticipates that it will receive \$315.0 million in reimbursable funding from other Federal and non-Federal organizations to perform work for those entities.

FY 2015 Program Changes

The requested funding reflects the resources needed to implement program enhancements, cross-cutting reductions, and cyclical changes in operational requirements between FY 2014 and FY 2015 for the Census Bureau's Programs.

- Current Economic Statistics (Base Funding 1,196 FTE and \$187.3 million; Program Change 18 FTE and -\$3.5 million):
 - Current Economic Statistics (Base Funding 1,196 FTE and \$187.3 million; Program Change 0 FTE and -\$8.5 million): The objectives of the Current Economic Statistics sub-program are to provide public and private data users with relevant, accurate, and timely national statistical profiles for every sector of the U.S. economy. The program change reflects cross-cutting cost

reductions of 0 FTE and \$8.5 million. These cross-cutting reductions will be captured by managing on-going administrative savings, managing the backfilling of vacated positions due to attrition, and carefully monitoring all travel and training.

- R&D Economic Studies Initiative (Current Economic Statistics) (Base Funding 0 FTE and \$ 0.0 million; Program Change FTE 18 and \$5.0 million): The FY 2015 budget contains funding to enhance the Census Bureau's Longitudinal Business Database. These improvements will enable the database to provide more information about business innovation and entrepreneurship. Greater access to new data products will increase our understanding of the dynamics of innovation in the U.S. economy.
- Current Demographic Statistics (Base Funding 594 FTE and \$74.8 million; Program Change -103 FTE and -\$13.1 million):
 - Current Demographics Statistics (Base Funding 594 FTE and \$74.8 million; Program Change -5 FTE and -\$4.1 million): The program change reflects cross-cutting cost reductions of -5 FTE and -\$4.1 million. These cross-cutting reductions will be captured by managing on-going administrative savings, managing the backfilling of vacated positions due to attrition, and carefully monitoring all travel and training.
 - Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) (Base Funding 347 FTE and \$45.4 million; Program Change -98 FTE and -\$9.0 million): The SIPP is the major source of information on the economic well-being of Americans over time. The SIPP allows policy makers and program managers to look at situations of specific families and households over three to four years providing perspective on demographic and economic changes. The FY 2015 budget contains a decrease marking early cancellation of some of the ongoing re-engineering activities of the Survey of Income and Program Participation and a reduction in the sample size.
- Survey Development and Data Services (Base Funding 14 FTE and \$2.7 million; Program Change 0 FTE and -\$0.1 million): The objectives of the Survey Development and Data Services sub-program are to identify, adapt, develop, and promote new or improved methods and procedures for the design, conduct and analysis of all Census Bureau censuses and sample surveys. The program change reflects cross-cutting cost reductions of 0 FTE and -\$0.1 million. These cross-cutting reductions will be captured by managing on-going administrative savings, managing the backfilling of vacated positions due to attrition, and carefully monitoring all travel and training.
- Economic Census (Base Funding 655 FTE and \$116.2 million; Program Change -13 FTE and \$3.1 million): The Census Bureau conducts the economic census every five years. It is integral to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and industry inputs and outputs. It provides decision-makers with comprehensive, detailed, and authoritative facts about the structure and functioning of the U.S. economy. It is the foundation of the Nation's economic statistics programs, providing core information on virtually all non-farm businesses and related data on business expenditures, commodity flows, minority and women-owned businesses, and other topics. Fiscal Year 2015 is the last year of the six-year 2012 Economic Census funding cycle. Program activity in 2015 will focus on analysis, release, and dissemination of the 2012 Economic Census products. Planning will also begin on the 2017 Economic Census.
- Census of Governments (Base Funding 66 FTE and \$9.6 million; Program Change -5 FTE and -\$0.5 million): The Census Bureau conducts a census of governments every five years. Like the Economic Census, it is integral to BEA's estimates of GDP. It is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly classified data on the economic activities of more than 90,000 state and local

governments, which account for about 12 percent of GDP and nearly 16 percent of the U.S. workforce. Fiscal Year 2015 is the first year in the five-year cycle of the 2017 Census of Governments. Program activities in 2015 include the development of a 2017 Census of Governments project plan; conducting workshops and conferences with key stakeholders to discuss improvements; and preparing and delivering data products from the finance component from information collected in the 2012 Census of Governments.

- Intercensal Demographic Estimates (Base Funding 62 FTE and \$10.1 million; Program Change 0 FTE and -\$0.2 million): The program change reflects cross-cutting cost reductions of 0 FTE and -\$0.2 million. These cross-cutting reductions will be captured by managing on-going administrative savings, managing the backfilling of vacated positions due to attrition, and carefully monitoring all travel and training.
- 2020 Decennial Census Program (Base Funding 3,519 FTE and \$465.2 million; Program Change 918 FTE and \$223.8 million):
 - 2020 Decennial Census (Base Funding 840 FTE and \$230.8 million; Program Change 801 FTE and \$212.4 million): FY 2015 is the final year of funding for the early research, planning, development and testing for the 2020 Census and the first year of funding operations and infrastructure investment. The program will focus on completing research and testing needed to make fundamental design decisions required to contain the cost of the census. The program will use information generated from the last three years of applied research to begin operational design, development, and system testing for the actual conduct of the 2020 Census. By the end of fiscal year 2015, preliminary design decisions for the 2020 Census will be made. Consequently, the completion of the early research and testing work in FY 2015 is the principal opportunity to prove in design changes that can fundamentally change the way the 2020 Census is conducted. The President's request also provides the Census Bureau resources to strengthen program management and systems engineering and integrate best practices that are critical to the effective management of the myriad systems and operations required for the census.
 - American Community Survey (Base Funding 2,679 FTE and \$234.4 million; Program Change 117 FTE and \$11.4 million): The funding for the American Community Survey (ACS) is part of the 2020 Decennial Program. Starting in 2005, the ACS improved upon the Decennial Census long form by providing important information to the nation on an annual basis instead of just once every ten years. The ACS is a monthly questionnaire sent to a small percentage of the population across the nation. The survey collects detailed information on the characteristics of the population and housing units on an ongoing basis in all counties throughout the U.S. and continues to be the only Census Bureau population-based survey that collects information in many of these areas. ACS data are released annually. The FY 2015 request includes funding to restore field data collection costs associated with a one-month break in data collection at the beginning of the FY 2014, as well as funds necessary to conduct research on content, quality, efficiency, and reducing respondent burden and intrusiveness.
- Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign (Base Funding 56 FTE and \$9.8 million; Program Change 0 FTE and -\$0.2 million): The program change reflects cross-cutting cost reductions of 0 FTE and -\$0.2 million. These cross-cutting reductions will be captured by managing on-going administrative savings, managing the backfilling of vacated positions due to attrition, and carefully monitoring all travel and training.

- Geographic Support (Base Funding 330 FTE and \$56.8 million; Program Change 42 FTE and \$3.2 million): In FY 2015, the President's Budget contains funding to restore the Boundary and Annexation Survey, which was suspended for FY 2014. The request includes an increase of 42 FTE and \$3.2 million to reflect the restoration of the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS). The restoration the BAS will ensure accurate boundaries that are critical for the allocation of statistical data collected in censuses and surveys, including the annual ACS.
- Data Processing Systems (DPS) (Base Funding 0 FTE and \$30.5 million; Program Change 65 FTE and \$34.4 million):
 - Data Processing Systems (CEDCaP Initiative) (Base Funding 0 FTE and \$30.5 million; Program Change 65 FTE and \$27.5 million): The request includes an increase of 65 FTE and \$27.5 million to support the Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (CEDCaP) initiative. The CEDCaP initiative will create an integrated and standardized enterprise of systems that offer share data collection and processing services across all systems. The new standardized system will lead to cost efficiencies by retiring unique, survey-specific system and redundant capabilities and bring a greater portion of the Census Bureau's IT expenditure under a single, integrated and centrally managed program.
 - Data Processing Systems (Base Funding 0 FTE and \$30.5 million; Program Change 0 FTE and \$6.9 million): The Census Bureau requests an increase of \$6.9 million and 0 FTE to the DPS to increase the support for the Bureau's Infrastructure contracts. Of this increase, \$2.2 million will fund activities that improve responses to telephone and infrastructure support, which are critical to the day-to-day operations. This funding will also increase our ability to troubleshoot and perform maintenance of the Census Bureau-wide voice and data telecommunications network. The remaining \$4.7 million is funding for the Business Application Solutions implementation project and to ensure that the Bureau's financial system is properly aligned with the Department of Commerce.

Legislative Proposal for Cooperative Agreement Authority

The FY 2015 request includes a proposal to provide the Census Bureau with the ability to utilize cooperative agreements in support of its program activities. Cooperative Agreements provide the flexibility that traditional contracts and interagency agreements are unable to provide, by promoting collaboration and partnerships across governmental and non-governmental organizations.

- The Census Bureau will utilize cooperative agreements to enhance partnerships between the Federal Government and academic, state, private, or non-governmental entities to advance the Census Bureaus' mission to serve as the leading source for statistical data about the Nation's people and economy.
- Cooperative agreement authority will enable our subject matter experts in survey methodology and survey measurement to engage with leading experts in technical areas (e.g., satellite imagery, advanced computational programming, data analytics) or social science or econometrics. This is expertise that we can not currently access through our procurement authority will further our ability to achieve mission goals, spur innovation in lasting ways and promote more cost efficient ways of doing business.

Other Program Highlights

The Census Bureau programs described below provide important data about the Nation's population and economy on an ongoing basis. Wherever possible, the Census Bureau seeks to improve the functioning of these programs within existing funds.

- Current Economic Statistics (1,214 FTE and \$183.7 – includes program changes discussed above):
 - Business Statistics (329 FTE and \$42.6 million): The business statistics programs measure the economic activity of the distribution and service trade sectors in the United States. The data provide principal economic performance indicators, including monthly and annual data for the retail and wholesale sectors, and quarterly and annual data for the fast growing service sector of the national economy. These sectors account for nearly 70 percent of U.S. economic activity. Together, the business statistics programs provide the primary source of up-to-date facts on the structure and functioning of the distributive trades and service sectors of the economy and provide timely updates to data collected in the economic census. The principal economic indicator series are closely followed and widely used by policymakers in the public and private sectors and move financial markets. The data, in conjunction with other economic data collected by the Census Bureau, are vital to effective economic policy decisions by business and government.
 - Construction Statistics (115 FTE and \$12.7 million): The construction statistics programs provide national performance indicators for the construction sector of the economy. The programs cover activities such as residential building permit authorizations, housing starts, characteristics and prices of new housing, and value of construction put in place. The data are vital to understanding the economic and social aspects of construction activity in the U.S., are pertinent to the national economic and social needs of the U.S. population, and provide a basis for effective policy making at all levels of government and in the private sector. The programs supplement the data collected in the economic census. Since construction activities are particularly sensitive to the level of interest rates, these data are an important indicator of how changes in interest rates are affecting the economy.
 - Manufacturing Statistics (157 FTE and \$20.9 million): The manufacturing statistics programs measure the overall performance of the U.S. manufacturing sector and the investment behavior of all U.S. businesses. The data provide key national performance indicators for the sector of the economy that provides 12 percent of the Nation's employment. The manufacturing sector also supplies the export markets, which have become increasingly important to the overall health of our Nation's economy. These programs, which supplement data collected in the economic census, provide the monthly, quarterly, and annual data that are vital to policymakers in both the public and private sectors for analysis of the business cycle and domestic production. They provide key information on major labor, capital, and manufacturing material inputs and outputs, as well as capital investment by U.S. businesses, and data on industrial research and development, manufacturing capacity utilization, pollution abatement costs and expenditures, and energy use.
 - General Economic Statistics (328 FTE and \$60.7 million): The general economic statistics programs provide information that is essential to understanding the changing economic structure of the United States. In addition, the Business Register and parallel classification activities also provide the infrastructure for the current and periodic economic programs that produce national statistical profiles of all sectors of the economy.

- Foreign Trade Statistics (200 FTE and \$34.8 million): The foreign trade statistics programs provide official monthly statistics on imports, exports, and balance of trade for all types of merchandise moving between the United States and its international trading partners. The trade statistics are a principal economic indicator for the United States and are released within 40 to 45 days after the reference month. The Census Bureau is the primary source of this comprehensive monthly data that provide national performance indicators vital to understanding our economy, as well as our economic relationship with the rest of the world.
- Government Statistics (85 FTE and \$12.0 million): The government statistics programs provide current statistical information on revenues, expenditures, debt, and financial assets for more than 90,000 state and local governments. The programs provide data in the areas of public employment and payroll, as well as Federal government programmatic expenditures on a geographic basis. The data are vital to measuring the government sector of the national economy, understanding the flow of public funds throughout the country, and for administering public programs.
- Current Demographic Statistics (491 FTE and \$61.7 million – includes program changes discussed above):
 - Household Surveys (430 FTE and \$52.5 million – amount includes program change for SIPP discussed above): The household surveys program includes the full array of operations and services associated with large scale data collection, including preparation of the sample and survey materials, collection of the data by field representatives, data processing and estimation, production and quality control of monthly, quarterly, and annual data products, and data dissemination of tabulations and public-use micro-data via the Internet and other media.
 - Population and Housing Analyses (61 FTE and \$9.1 million): The population and housing analyses program uses a variety of approaches to create value-added information for policy makers and program managers, refining the statistical data collected in surveys into insightful and useful information. This program increases the knowledge base with varied sources of information, adds context and perspective to survey data, and maintains the statistical infrastructure through compilation of records and development and maintenance of standards.
- Survey Development and Data Services (14 FTE and \$2.6 million): The survey development and data services program funds research into survey design and estimation, time series analysis, error reduction, privacy protection, and special experimental and evaluation studies. These activities continually improve the Census Bureau's survey and census.
- Intercensal Demographic Estimates (62 FTE and \$9.9 million): The intercensal demographic estimates program assists elected officials and government program managers in allocating hundreds of billions of dollars each year by giving them updated estimates of the United States population for the country, states, counties, cities, and townships. Through this legislatively required program, policymakers and program managers are able to better understand their population's size, as well as its basic characteristics like age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin; and estimates of the number of housing units, in the years between the decennial censuses. Since the United States population grows and changes between decennial censuses – and governments base many of their funding decisions on the size and basic characteristics of the population – effective and efficient government requires these updated estimates.

- American Community Survey (2,796 FTE and \$245.8 million – includes program change discussed above): The American Community Survey (ACS), sent monthly to a small percentage of the population, collects detailed information on the characteristics of population and housing on an ongoing basis. These data previously were collected only in census years in conjunction with the decennial census. After years of development and testing, the Census Bureau implemented the ACS nationwide in 2005. The ACS allows Federal agencies, state governments, tribal officials, and local customers to make decisions based on current information, rather than information collected only once a decade. The Census Bureau will continue to refine the process and ensure that it is in place to produce tract-level data (in general, areas with populations between 1,500 and 8,000) similar to the Census 2000 long-form (detailed characteristics) data, in conjunction with the 2010 Census short-form (basic characteristics) data. The Census Bureau releases the estimates from the ACS Program each year, based on the previous year's data collection.
- Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign (56 FTE and \$9.6 million): The objective of the demographic surveys sample redesign program is to, with the existence of a continually updated Master Address File (MAF) and the continued availability of ACS data, take advantage of an opportunity to reduce future survey costs by improving our approach to designing and selecting samples for the major national household surveys. The Census Bureau's plan is to implement future redesign samples based on the availability of MAF and ACS information. After the next coordinated sample redesign, the Census Bureau will allow sponsoring agencies the option to redesign survey samples at any time during the decade, not just once every ten years after the decennial census. The major goal of the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign Program is to minimize total survey costs for the desired level of reliability.
- Geographic Support (372 FTE and \$60.0 million – includes program change discussed above): The goal of the geographic support program is to determine the correct location of every residential and business establishment address in the U.S. and its Territories. Major components include the Master Address File (MAF), a geographically-assigned address list for the nation, and the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) database, which provides maps and geographic information for data tabulation. Together, they provide essential information and products critical for conducting many of the Census Bureau's programs.
- Data Processing Systems (65 FTE and \$64.9 million – includes program changes discussed above): The data processing systems activity funds information technology services supporting Census Bureau enterprise needs. Economies of scale are achieved through centralized information technology contracts and services in accordance with Department of Commerce guidelines and a comprehensive Information Technology Plan. This saves taxpayers money, while helping the Census Bureau to accomplish its mission.

Mandatory Demographic Programs

The following mandatory funding for demographic programs is anticipated in FY 2015:

- Survey of Program Dynamics (59 FTE and \$10.0 million):
This program provides socioeconomic data and information, which can be used by Federal and state public policymakers to evaluate the effects of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 that established the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program.
- State Children's Health Insurance Program (229 FTE and \$20.0 million):
This program provides statistically reliable annual data for each state on the number of low-income children who do not have health insurance coverage. These data are used to allocate funds to states.

Reimbursable Programs

The Census Bureau also conducts work on a reimbursable funding basis for other Federal agencies, such as the collection of labor force and consumer expenditure data for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, data on experience of crime for the Department of Justice, education data for the Department of Education, health measures for the Department of Health and Human Services, and housing data for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SUMMARY OF RESOURCES

The following summary provides a comparison between the FY 2014 Enacted and the FY 2015 Estimate

(Budget Authority in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 Estimate		Difference	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries & Expenses	1,799	252,000	1,719	248,000	-80	-4,000
Periodic Censuses & Programs	4,688	692,000	5,695	961,877	1,007	269,877
Total Discretionary Budget Authority	6,487	944,000	7,414	1,209,877	927	265,877
Mandatory Appropriations ¹	288	27,840	288	30,000	0	2,160
Total Budget Authority	6,775	971,840	7,702	1,239,877	927	268,037
Working Capital Fund ²	3,093	308,551	3,509	314,986	416	6,435
Total Available	9,868	1,280,391	11,211	1,554,863	1,343	274,472

¹ FY 2014 reflects sequester.

² Reflects estimated level of reimbursable work for Census Bureau services to other government agencies and other customers.

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Exhibit 3A APR/APP

FY 2013 Annual Performance Report / FY 2015 Annual Performance Plan

US Census Bureau

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Section 1 Overview

Introduction

Census Bureau information shapes important policy and operational decisions that help improve the nation's social and economic conditions. The Bureau conducts the constitutionally mandated Decennial Census of Population and Housing every 10 years, which is used to apportion seats in the House of Representatives and informs congressional redistricting. The Census Bureau also conducts a census of all business establishments and of all governmental units, known respectively as the Economic Census and the Census of Governments, every five years. The Economic Census is the benchmark used for measuring Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other key indicators that guide public policy and business investment decisions. In addition, the Bureau conducts several ongoing business and household surveys that provide the information in several of the Nation's key economic indicators and which are used to allocate over \$400 billion in federal funding annually.

Mission Statement

The Census Bureau's mission is to serve as the leading source of quality data about the nation's people and economy. We honor privacy, protect confidentiality, share our expertise globally, and conduct our work openly. We are guided on this mission by scientific objectivity, our strong and capable workforce, our devotion to research-based innovation, and our abiding commitment to our customers.

Description / Scope of Responsibilities

The Census Bureau measures America's rapidly changing economic and social arrangements, and develops effective ways to disseminate information using the most advanced technologies, to enable policymakers at all levels of government, businesses, non-profit organizations, and the public to make effective decisions.

The Census Bureau's headquarters is located in Suitland Maryland, with six regional offices in New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA; Atlanta, GA; Chicago, IL; Denver, CO; and Los Angeles, CA. The National Processing Center is located in Jeffersonville, IN and operates three telephone centers in Jeffersonville, Tucson AZ, and Hagerstown, MD.

FY 2013 Accomplishments

The Census Bureau completed data collection through wave 15 of the 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) panel, with an overall panel response rate continuing to remain above 60 percent into the fifth year of data collection for the 2008 SIPP panel respondents. Data releases for the 2008 panel continued to proceed on schedule, with core data releases occurring well under a year after collection. Milestones were met in preparation for the new 2014 re-engineered SIPP panel in 2014, including pioneering work to incorporate administrative records data with household survey data in the SIPP program, and redesigning samples for all household surveys based on a continually updated Master Address File. Also, Current Population Survey (CPS) controls were consistently released in time for weighting monthly estimates. This is important because the CPS is the source of the monthly unemployment data for the United States, which is a leading economic indicator.

In March 2013, the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis jointly accelerated the release of the economic indicator related to international trade in goods and services. This joint release is now available to the public within five business days of the start of the month. This change provides vital international trade statistics sooner to maximize U.S. global competitiveness and enable economic growth for American businesses, workers, and consumers and meets data users' demand for an earlier release of the monthly international trade statistics. In FY 2013, the Census Bureau achieved well over 10 percent response increase (compared to the 2007 Economic Census) using electronic reporting tools such as direct internet reporting for single units and Surveyor, which is a specific reporting application for multi-establishment companies. The electronic response rate for the 2012 Economic Census was 53.4 percent of total responses, compared to 22.1 percent for the 2007 Economic Census. Overall, the response rate for the 2012 Economic Census was 84 percent, as compared to 86 percent for the 2007 Economic Census.

The 2020 Decennial Census program re-scoped the program to respond to budgetary reductions in FY 2013 and developed a new field-testing strategy to focus on cost saving activities and operations in providing innovative solutions and a framework to lower costs of the 2020 Census. The new testing strategy focuses on the following areas of interest: optimizing self-response to maximize Internet response, using administrative records (information already provided to the government), re-engineering how we manage the field work (prioritizing field cases through adaptive design and reducing field work through automation), and implementing targeted address canvassing (developing statistical models to produce estimates for coverage error).

All the 3-year (2009-2011) and 5-year (2007-2011) American Community Survey (ACS) data and the 1-year 2012 ACS data products were released by the Census Bureau on schedule. In December 2012, the ACS began offering an internet self-response option to survey respondents in an effort to become a less intrusive, more technologically advanced and more cost-efficient survey. In addition, the Geography Division launched the Geographic Support System Initiative Partnership Program, which resulted in the acquisition and evaluation of address and street centerline data from 375 tribal, state, and local government partners (4,340 different governments).

Section 2 **Corresponding DoC Strategic Themes, Goals, and Objectives**

Goal	Objective Number	Objective Name	Leader: [Title, Organization/Activity]
Trade & Investment	1.2	Increase U.S. exports by broadening and deepening the U.S. exporter base	Ken Hyatt, Acting Under Secretary, ITA
Innovation	2.4	Accelerate the development of industry-led skills strategies that result in a productive workforce for employers and high-quality jobs for workers.	Matt Erskine, Deputy Assistant Secretary, EDA
Environment	3.2	Improve preparedness, response, and recovery from weather and water events by building a Weather-Ready Nation.	Kathy Sullivan, Acting Under Secretary, NOAA
Data	4.1	Transform the Department's data capacity to enhance the value, accessibility and usability of Commerce data for government, business and the public.	Mark Doms, Under Secretary, ESA
Data	4.2	Improve data based services, decision-making and data sharing within the Department and with other parts of the Federal Government.	Mark Doms, Under Secretary, ESA
Data	4.3	Foster the private sector's development of new data-based businesses, products and services.	Mark Doms, Under Secretary, ESA

Strategies

The Census Bureau supports the following strategies in the Department of Commerce Strategic Plan:

Trade & Investment (1.2)

- Educate U.S. companies and communities on the benefits of exporting to (ITA, ESA, MBDA).
- Provide tailored export assistance to U.S. companies and communities to connect U.S. companies to foreign markets and qualified buyers and partners (ITA, ESA, MBDA, EDA, BIS).

Innovation (2.4)

- Capture, coordinate, and analyze U.S. workforce data (ESA, OS).

Environment (3.2)

- Enhance decision support services for emergency managers (NOAA, ESA).

Data (4.1)

- Drive the development of Big Data standards and measurement science (NIST, ESA).
- Establish data interoperability across the Department and expand open data access (NIST, ESA, NTIS).
- Make Commerce data easier to access, use, download, and combine through a “Find it-Connect It” service (ESA, NTIS).

Data (4.2)

- Improve the use of existing federal databases to help analyze business assistance and economic growth programs throughout the government (ESA, BIS, ITA, MBDA).
- Execute high profile statistical data programs well (ESA).
- Increase data sharing among federal agencies and reduce the public’s burden of providing information (ESA).

Data (4.3)

- Explore combining of Federal and private-sector datasets to strengthen decision-making (ESA).
- Continually revisit and revise the Department’s data products to meet changing needs (ESA).

Noteworthy Progress

- Implemented enhancements to the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) Origin Destination Employment Statistics data product as planned, to include additional and valuable information that is required by the research community as well as continue to provide the complete longitudinal data set. These enhancements include data on Firm Age and Firm size, inclusion of 2011 LEHD Quarterly Workforce Indicators data, and improvements to the supporting web application reports.
- Q4 FY'13 overall electronic reporting response rate for the 2012 Economic Census was 52.7 percent vs. 22 percent in 2007.
- Developed five new data dissemination tools resulting in enhanced access to Census Bureau statistics. Three Apps deployed in Q4 FY'13, including Language Use, Glossary Tool, and My Congressional District.
- Identified an estimated 15,389 new Small to Medium Exporting Companies during Q4 FY'13, surpassing the target by 23 percent. During FY'13 Census identified an estimated 70,005 SMEs, surpassing the goal of 50,000 by 40 percent.
- 100 percent of the FY'13 Survey of Income and Program Participation improvement activities were completed on or ahead of schedule.
- 99.2 percent of Economic and Government survey releases were published on time or ahead of schedule. 100 percent (120) of the scheduled Economic Indicator releases were published on time.

Significant Challenges

The Census Bureau is facing significant data collection, reporting, and financial challenges; threatening its ability to continue to deliver high quality statistics in a cost effective manner. The past methods and supporting systems for conducting surveys and censuses, estimating and accounting for program and project costs, implementing IT-based services, and managing investments are no longer sustainable. The Census Bureau's business model and underlying processes must be transformed if the Census Bureau is to continue to deliver the high quality, timely statistics that inform the policy and business investment decisions of the private and non-profit sectors and all levels of government. This conclusion is based on the following factors:

- A constantly changing nation and economy;
- Increasing demand for high quality and timely statistical information by American business, state, local, tribal, and community leaders;
- Barriers to using all of the data the Department collects, stores, and disseminates;
- Different standards, methodologies, operations, infrastructures, websites, architecture, platforms, and formats that make it difficult to access, find, use, and combine data sets;
- Fast-changing technology and information options available to the public for alternative data sources; and,
- Flat or declining resources.

Current challenges and goals not met due to budget reductions and other financial constraints:

- Budget reductions due to sequestration caused us to delay the scheduled release of Economic Census products by about 3 to 6 months. The first product set for release, the Advance Report, is now expected in March 2014.

- Also impacted by the spending cuts was the Survey of Business Owners (SBO). The Census Bureau conducted a re-planned SBO, which involved mailing letters only with the initial mailout and using e-reporting as the primary method of collection, on a delayed schedule.
- Data releases associated with the American Community Survey 3-year data products were delayed by 3 weeks and 1.5 weeks with the 5-year data products. The release of the 2010 Census Public Use Microdata Sample files for all 50 States, D.C., and Puerto Rico were cancelled; and feedback to Geographic Support System Initiative partners was delayed by 3 months.
- The American Community Survey Administrative Records Research, ACS Content Testing activities, and implementation of field tests needed to inform critical 2020 Census design decisions were all delayed as well.

Part 2 Performance Results and Plans

Section 1: FY 2013 Summary Description of Performance by Objective

Benefits

In many ways, the United States is a statistics-driven society. The Nation depends on statistics provided by the Census Bureau to determine business decisions, plan for geographic and economic (both national and international) expansion, provide funds to needy organizations, and determine political expansion and contraction. Accurate business information regarding the demographics of the Nation, including measures of the population, economy, and governments assists entrepreneurs in identifying market opportunities that can generate jobs. Population estimates serve as a starting point for allocating federal, state, and local funds to various groups within society.

Current and benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments play a vital role in the Nation's economic well-being. The Census Bureau uses the decennial census to provide the official population counts for determining the allocation to states of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and for determining how the districts are defined for those seats. The Census Bureau provides to each state the data necessary to determine Congressional, state, and local legislative boundaries. The decennial census provides comprehensive and useful demographic information about all people living in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the associated Island Areas. The program also provides data for small geographic areas and population groups that federal agencies need to implement legally mandated programs. Approximately \$400 billion a year is distributed to state and local governments using formulas that are based on data such as state population and personal income.

The Economic Census provides comprehensive, detailed, and authoritative facts about the structure of the U.S. economy ranging from the national to the local level. The Economic Census covers nearly 29 million business locations and 84 percent of the Nation's economic activity. The Census of Governments is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly classified data on the economic activities of state and local governments. The Census of Governments covers about 90,000 local governments, 12 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) and nearly 14 percent of the U.S. workforce. The Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign (DSSR) program designs and selects samples for the major national household surveys. The Intercensal Demographic Estimates program provides updated estimates of the U.S. population for the country, states, counties, cities, and townships.

New FY 2014 and FY 2015 Performance Indicators

With the release of the Department of Commerce's new 2014-2018 Strategic Plan, the Census Bureau has developed a few new performance indicators for FY 2014 and FY 2015 that directly align with the Bureau's goals and objectives and with those of the Department. As of December 31, 2013, these indicators will be used to report on results for FY 2014, continuing into FY 2015.

Recurring Indicators

Indicator	Target	Actual	Status	Trend
Indicator 1: Percentage of monthly export statistics released on schedule	100%	100%	Met	Positive
Indicator 7: Percentage of key activities for cyclical census programs completed on time to support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the public	At least 90%	At least 90%	Met	Positive
Indicator 8: Percentage of key data products for Census Bureau programs released on time to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) At least 90% of other key surveys	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) At least 90% of other key surveys	Met	Positive

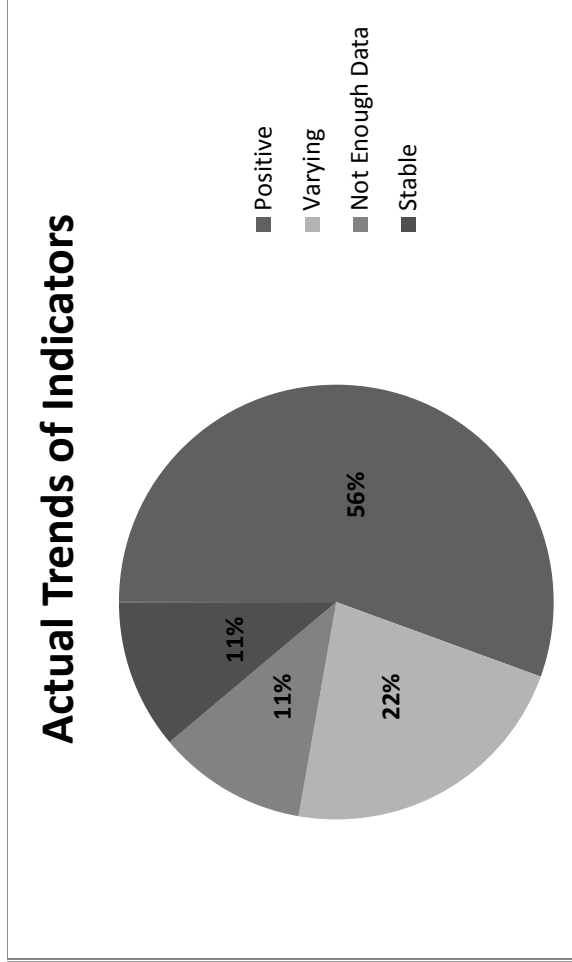
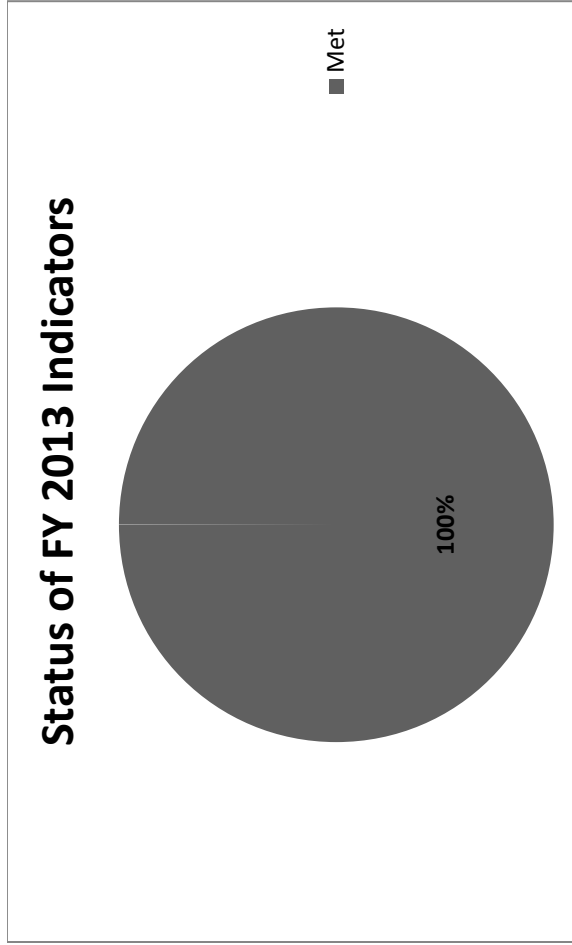
Non-recurring Indicators (these indicators appear only in FY 2013 and are not tied to the new goals and objectives)

Indicator	Target	Actual	Status	Trend
1A. Produce timely, relevant, and accurate measures showing the dynamics of local job markets and identifying the changing structure of the U.S. economy and its effect on jobs.	For states that provide wage records on schedule, we will produce Quarterly Workforce Indicators for at least 90 percent of those states on time every quarter.	For states that provide wage records on schedule, we produced Quarterly Workforce Indicators for at least 90 percent of those states on time every quarter.	Met	Positive
2A-1. Achieve pre-determined collection rates for Census Bureau surveys in order to provide statistically reliable data to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.	At least 90% of key censuses and surveys meet or exceed their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceed their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	Met	Stable
2A-3. Improve satisfaction with the Census Bureau's Website. (Same as Measure 2B-2)	74% of respondents indicate that they would recommend the site to others.	77% of respondents indicated that they would recommend the site to others.	Met	Varying

(table continued from previous page)

Indicator	Target	Actual	Status	Trend
2B-3. Correct street features in TIGER (geographic) database to more effectively support Census Bureau censuses and surveys, and facilitate the geographic partnerships between Federal, state, local, and tribal governments. (Terminated after FY 10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2B-4. Achieve pre-determined collection rates for Census Bureau surveys in order to provide statistically reliable data to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.	1) The American Community Survey will meet or exceed a 92% overall weighted response rate using three modes of data collection. 2) The Boundary and Annexation Survey will meet or exceed an 85% response rate.	1) The American Community Survey met or exceeded a 92% overall weighted response rate using three modes of data collection. 2) The Boundary and Annexation Survey met or exceeded an 85% response rate.	Met	Not Enough Data

All FY 2013 Indicators:



Section 2: Detailed Description of Past and Future Performance by Objective

Indicator 1	Percentage of monthly export statistics released on schedule									
Description	Percent of scheduled release dates for the FT-900 International Trade in Goods and Services released on the scheduled due date. This indicator supports the Department of Commerce's Trade & Investment goal to "Expand the U.S. economy through increased exports and inward foreign investment that lead to more and better American jobs." It specifically supports objective 1.2 to "Increase U.S. exports by broadening and deepening the U.S. exporter base."									
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		
Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%		
Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	TBD	TBD		
Status	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Met	Met	TBD	TBD		
Trend	Positive									
Explanation (if not met in FY 2013)	N/A									
Actions to be taken / Future Plans	N/A									
Adjustments to targets	The wording of the indicator and targets were slightly modified to make them easier to understand and follow.									
Information Gaps	N/A									
Validation and Verification										
Data Source	Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken					
"Bluebook" Schedule of release dates	Monthly	Schedules maintained on Foreign Trade Division Computers and publicly available on the Internet.	The Census Bureau compares actual release dates with scheduled data. No variation from schedule is permitted.	None	Continue 100% on-time performance.					

Indicator 2	Number of data dissemination tools fueled by public-use Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) data and improvements to LEHD data and data tools.									
Description	The Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics program produces new, cost effective, public-use information combining federal, state and Census Bureau data on employers and employees under the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Partnership. State and local authorities increasingly need detailed local information about their economies to make informed decisions. The LED Partnership works to fill critical data gaps and provide indicators needed by state and local authorities. This indicator supports the Department of Commerce's Innovation goal to "Foster a more innovative U.S. economy—one that is better at inventing, improving, and commercializing products and technologies that lead to higher productivity and competitiveness." It specifically supports objective 2.4 to "Accelerate the development of industry-led skills strategies that result in a productive workforce for employers and high-quality jobs for workers."									
Target	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1) 1 data dissemination tool 2) 2 improvements to LEHD data and data tools	1) 1 data dissemination tool 2) 3 improvements to LEHD data and data tools		
Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD		
Status	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD		
Trend	N/A									
Explanation (if not met in FY 2013)	N/A									
Actions to be taken / Future Plans	N/A									
Adjustments to targets	N/A									
Information Gaps	New indicator for FY 2014.									
Validation and Verification										
Data Source	Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken					
Program schedules, plans, and reports	Ongoing	Schedules, plans, databases, and the Intranet	Periodic review, monitor, management control, and comparison of schedules	None	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data and status reports					

Indicator 3	Number of webinars conducted and enhancements to the Census Bureau's OnTheMap for Emergency Management website.										
Description	OnTheMap for Emergency Management (OTM-EM) is a public data tool that provides unique detail on the workforce, for U.S. areas affected by hurricanes, floods, and wildfires, in real time. To provide users with the latest information available, OnTheMap for Emergency Management automatically incorporates real time data updates from the National Weather Service, Departments of Interior and Agriculture, and other agencies for hurricanes, floods, and wildfires. This indicator supports the Department of Commerce's Environment goal to "Ensure communities and businesses have the necessary information, products, and services to prepare for and prosper in a changing environment." It specifically supports objective 3.2 to "Improve preparedness, response, and recovery from weather and water events by building a Weather-Ready Nation."										
Target	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015			
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1) 2 webinars or training showing emergency and city planners how to navigate OTM-EM 2) 2 enhancements to OTM-EM	1) 2 webinars or training showing emergency and city planners how to navigate OTM-EM 2) 2 reviews of user feedback on enhancements to OTM-EM			
Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD			
Status	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD			
Trend	N/A										
Explanation	N/A										
Actions to be taken / Future Plans	N/A										
Adjustments to targets	N/A										
Information Gaps		New indicator for FY 2014.									
Validation and Verification											
Data Source	Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken						
Program schedules, plans, and reports	Ongoing	Schedules, plans, databases, and the Intranet	Periodic review, monitor, management control, and comparison of schedules	None	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data and status reports						

Indicator 4	Percentage of milestones met for "Find it-Connect it"										
Description	In order to best serve the public and their diverse interests, the Department will format its data in a manner that can be queried from any of a number of different perspectives through the creation of a common system: Find it-Connect It. This new service will guide users to interoperable data sets with built-in intelligence to make data easier to access, use, download, and combine. This Indicator supports the Department of Commerce's Data goal to "Improve government, business, and community decisions and knowledge by transforming Department data capabilities and supporting a data-enabled economy." It specifically supports objective 4.1 to "Transform the Department's data capacity to enhance the value, accessibility and usability of Commerce data for government, business and the public."										
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015			
Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%			
Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD			
Status	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD			
Trend	N/A										
Explanation (if not met in FY 2013)	N/A										
Actions to be taken / Future Plans	N/A										
Adjustments to targets	N/A										
Information Gaps	New indicator for FY 2014.										
Validation and Verification											
Data Source	Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures				Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken			
Program schedules, plans, and reports	Ongoing	Schedules, plans, databases, and the Intranet	Periodic review, monitor, management control, and comparison of schedules and costs				None	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data and status reports			

Indicator 5	Percentage of milestones met for business assistance analysis										
Description	The federal government provides billions of dollars in business assistance programs each year. The Department is responsible for many such programs. Analyzing the effectiveness of this assistance and identifying key drivers of success can be difficult and time-consuming. Better and perhaps faster assessments could be made if the federal government's existing economic, demographic, and scientific data are applied to the decision-making process in a meaningful way. The aim is to arrive at the best way to incorporate information and analyses gleaned from existing datasets into business-assistance program decisions. This Indicator supports the Department of Commerce's Data goal to "Improve government, business, and community decisions and knowledge by transforming Department data capabilities and supporting a data-enabled economy." It specifically supports objective 4.2 to "Improve data-based services, decision-making, and data sharing within the Department and with other parts the federal government."										
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015			
Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%			
Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD			
Status	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD			
Trend	N/A										
Explanation (if not met in FY 2013)	N/A										
Actions to be taken / Future Plans	N/A										
Adjustments to targets	N/A										
Information Gaps	New indicator for FY 2014.										
Validation and Verification											
Data Source	Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures				Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken			
Program schedules, plans, and reports	Ongoing	Schedules, plans, databases, and the Intranet	Periodic review, monitor, management control, and comparison of schedules and costs				None	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data and status reports			

Indicator 6	Cost efficiency of 2020 decennial census									
Description	Due to the nature of this program, it is important to track long-term quality, cost, and delivery schedule goals. The Census Bureau has embarked on a multi-year research and testing program focused on major innovations to the design of the census and oriented around major cost drivers. This Indicator supports the Department of Commerce's Data goal to "Improve government, business, and community decisions and knowledge by transforming Department data capabilities and supporting a data-enabled economy." It specifically supports objective 4.2 to "Improve data-based services, decision-making, and data sharing within the Department and with other parts the federal government."									
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		
Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Two field tests that will inform cost and quality goals for the 2020 Census	Preliminary design for key components of the 2020 Census to achieve cost and quality goals		
Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD		
Status	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD		
Trend	N/A									
Explanation (if not met in FY 2013)	N/A									
Actions to be taken / Future Plans	N/A									
Adjustments to targets	N/A									
Information Gaps	New indicator for FY 2014.									
Validation and Verification										
Data Source	Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures			Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken			
Program schedules, plans, and reports	Ongoing	Schedules, plans, databases, and the Intranet	Periodic review, monitor, management control, and comparison of schedules and costs			None	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data and status reports			

Indicator 7	Percentage of key activities for cyclical census programs completed on time to support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the public.									
Description	Due to the cyclical nature of these programs, it is important to track annual key activities that support the programs. The internal activities that are tracked are those considered to be the most important in meeting the long-term goals of the cyclical census programs. This Indicator supports the Department of Commerce's Data goal to "Improve government, business, and community decisions and knowledge by transforming Department data capabilities and supporting a data-enabled economy." It specifically supports objective 4.2 to "Improve data-based services, decision-making, and data sharing within the Department and with other parts the federal government."									
Target	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		
	At least 90%	At least 90%	At least 90%	At least 90%	At least 90%	At least 90%	90%	90%		
Actual	Some planned Dress Rehearsal activities were cancelled	At least 90%	At least 90%	At least 90%	At least 90%	At least 90%	TBD	TBD		
Status	Not Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	TBD	TBD		
Trend	Positive									
Explanation	N/A									
Actions to be taken / Future Plans	N/A									
Adjustments to targets	The wording of the indicator and targets were slightly modified to make them easier to understand and follow.									
Information Gaps		N/A								
Validation and Verification										
Data Source	Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken					
Activity schedules kept by each of the cyclical census programs.	Ongoing, based on activity schedules.	The Census Bureau program offices maintain activity schedules and performance data.	The Census Bureau compares actual completion dates with scheduled dates. Performance data are reviewed quarterly.	None	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.					

Indicator 8	Percentage of key data products for Census Bureau programs released on time to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.								
Description	Ensuring that data products are released on schedule is essential. OMB Statistical Directive Number 3 requires that the data for the principle economic indicators be released within prescribed time periods. The impact of not meeting release dates for the economic indicators is much more serious, so two separate targets are noted. This indicator supports the Department of Commerce's Data goal to "Improve government, business, and community decisions and knowledge by transforming Department data capabilities and supporting a data-enabled economy." It specifically supports objective 4.3 to "Foster the private sector's development of new data-based businesses, products and services."								
Target	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) At least 90% of other key surveys	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) At least 90% of other key surveys	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) At least 90% of other key surveys	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) At least 90% of other key surveys	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) At least 90% of other key surveys	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) At least 90% of other key surveys	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) 90% of other key surveys	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) 90% of other key surveys	
Actual	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) At least 90% of other key surveys	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) At least 90% of other key surveys	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) At least 90% of other key surveys	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) At least 90% of other key surveys	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) At least 90% of other key surveys	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) At least 90% of other key surveys	TBD	TBD	
Status	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	TBD	TBD	
Trend	Positive								
Explanation (if not met in FY 2013)	N/A								
Actions to be taken / Future Plans	N/A								
Adjustments to targets	The wording of the indicator and targets were slightly modified to make them easier to understand and follow.								
Information Gaps	N/A								
Validation and Verification									
Data Source	Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken				
Actual data releases by Census Bureau programs.	The frequency of data releases varies. Release dates are often published in advance.	Data release information is stored in Census Bureau systems & public data.	Performance data are verified by comparing actual release dates with scheduled release dates. Methodological standards for surveys are publicly reported.	Data that are released must adhere to Title 13 requirements to protect respondents' confidentiality.	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.				

Non-Recurring Indicators

Indicator 1A	Produce timely, relevant, and accurate measures showing the dynamics of local job markets and identifying the changing structure of the U.S. economy and its effect on jobs.					
Description	Under the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) partnership, states supply quarterly worker and business wage records to the Census Bureau for data integration to build a longitudinal national frame of jobs and the production of Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) that measure the dynamics of the U.S. labor force and economy. Timely production of quality QWI data is a key performance measure for the Census Bureau.					
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	For states that provide wage records on schedule, we will produce Quarterly Workforce Indicators for at least 90 percent of those states on time every quarter.	For states that provide wage records on schedule, we will produce Quarterly Workforce Indicators for at least 90 percent of those states on time every quarter.
Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	For states that provide wage records on schedule, we produced Quarterly Workforce Indicators for at least 90 percent of those states on time every quarter.	For states that provide wage records on schedule, we produced Quarterly Workforce Indicators for at least 90 percent of those states on time every quarter.
Status	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Met	Met
Trend	POSITIVE					
Explanation (if not met in FY 2013)	N/A					

Indicator 2A-1	Achieve pre-determined collection rates for Census Bureau surveys in order to provide statistically reliable data to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.					
Description	Maintaining a high level of response for both demographic and economic surveys ensures that information from Census Bureau surveys and censuses is always reliable and widely accepted by customers over the long term. Over time, our respondents' willingness to participate in surveys is declining due to a number of factors (e.g. privacy concerns, mistrust of government, time/effort to complete the survey, etc.). Therefore, even to maintain consistent response rate measures over time requires improvements to the way we perform our work.					
Target	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
	At least 90% of key censuses and surveys meet or exceed their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 90% of key censuses and surveys meet or exceed their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 90% of key censuses and surveys meet or exceed their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 90% of key censuses and surveys meet or exceed their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 90% of key censuses and surveys meet or exceed their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 90% of key censuses and surveys meet or exceed their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.
Actual	At least 90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 80% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.
Status	Met	Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Met
Trend	POSITIVE					
Explanation (if not met in FY 2013)	N/A					

Indicator 2A-3	Improve satisfaction with the Census Bureau's Website. (Same as Measure 2B-2)					
Description	The Census Bureau will measure satisfaction with its website by asking the question "How likely are you to recommend this site to someone else?" to randomly selected visitors to www.census.gov who view the website.					
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Target	Meet or exceed overall federal score of 73.9%	Meet or exceed overall federal score of 75.2%	Meet or exceed overall federal score of 74%	Meet or exceed overall federal score of 74%	Meet or exceed overall federal score of 74%	74% of respondents indicate that they would recommend the site to others.
Actual	66%	68%	69%	60%	62%	77%
Status	Not Met	Not Met	Not Met	Not Met	Not Met	Met
Trend	VARYING					
Explanation (if not met in FY 2013)	N/A					

Indicator 2B-3	Correct street features in TIGER (geographic) database to more effectively support Census Bureau censuses and surveys, and facilitate the geographic partnerships between Federal, state, local, and tribal governments. (Terminated after FY 10)					
Description	Correctly locating every street in the Master Address File and geographic database (MAF/TIGER) is integral to providing geographic products and services that meet the accuracy expectations of the 2010 Census field data collection staff, the Census Bureau's data product customers, and the needs of the U.S. Geological Survey/The National Map. Many local and tribal governments that participated in the Census 2000 geographic partnership programs and many potential customers for MAF/TIGER geographic products have indicated that they would not consider future geographic partnerships or use without substantial improvements in location accuracy.					
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Target	320 counties to be completed	Complete updates to eligible counties in the U.S., Puerto Rico, and Island Areas	Increase TIGER update submissions electronically by 10 percent.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Actual	320 counties were completed	Completed updates to eligible counties in the U.S., Puerto Rico, and Island Areas	Increased TIGER update submissions by 51 percent.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Status	Met	Met	Exceeded	N/A	N/A	N/A
Trend	N/A					
Explanation (if not met in FY 2013)	N/A					

Indicator 2B-3	Correct street features in TIGER (geographic) database to more effectively support Census Bureau censuses and surveys, and facilitate the geographic partnerships between Federal, state, local, and tribal governments. (Terminated after FY 10)					
Description	Correctly locating every street in the Master Address File and geographic database (MAF/TIGER) is integral to providing geographic products and services that meet the accuracy expectations of the 2010 Census field data collection staff, the Census Bureau's data product customers, and the needs of the U.S. Geological Survey/The National Map. Many local and tribal governments that participated in the Census 2000 geographic partnership programs and many potential customers for MAF/TIGER geographic products have indicated that they would not consider future geographic partnerships or use without substantial improvements in location accuracy.					
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Target	320 counties to be completed	Complete updates to eligible counties in the U.S., Puerto Rico, and Island Areas	Increase TIGER update submissions electronically by 10 percent.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Actual	320 counties were completed	Completed updates to eligible counties in the U.S., Puerto Rico, and Island Areas	Increased TIGER update submissions by 51 percent.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Status	Met	Met	Exceeded	N/A	N/A	N/A
Trend	N/A					
Explanation (if not met in FY 2013)	N/A					

Indicator 2B-4	Achieve pre-determined collection rates for Census Bureau surveys in order to provide statistically reliable data to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.					
Description	Maintaining a high level of response for both demographic and economic surveys ensures that information from Census Bureau surveys and censuses is always reliable and widely accepted by customers over the long term. Over time, our respondents' willingness to participate in surveys is declining due to a number of factors (e.g. privacy concerns, mistrust of government, time/effort to complete the survey, etc.). Therefore, even to maintain consistent response rate measures over time requires improvements to the way we perform our work.					
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1) The American Community Survey will meet or exceed a 92% overall weighted response rate using three modes of data collection. 2) The Boundary and Annexation Survey will meet or exceed an 85% response rate.
Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1) The American Community Survey met or exceeded a 92% overall weighted response rate using three modes of data collection. 2) The Boundary and Annexation Survey met or exceeded an 85% response rate.
Status	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Met
Trend	NOT ENOUGH DATA.					
Explanation (if not met in FY 2013)	N/A					

Part 3 Resource Requirements Table

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Base	Increase / Decrease	FY 2015 Request
Salaries and Expenses ¹	\$229.2	\$263.6	\$288.4	\$287.5	\$283.9	\$265.6	\$279.8	\$261.2	\$16.8	\$278.0
Periodic Censuses and Programs	1,148.8	3,087.3	5,915.7	966.4	697.6	643.4	692.0	698.2	263.7	961.9
Reimbursable	242.7	238.5	233.9	293.0	312.6	339.8	308.6	315.0	0	315.0
FTE	9,051	26,660	93,604	10,961	9,555	9,702	9,868	10,289	922	11,211
Total Funding										
Direct	1,378.0	3,350.9	6,204.1	1,253.9	981.5	909.0	971.8	959.4	280.5	1,239.9
Reimbursable	242.7	238.5	233.9	293.0	312.6	339.8	308.6	315.0	0	315.0
Total	\$1,620.6	\$3,589.4	\$6,438.0	\$1,546.9	\$1,294.1	\$1,248.8	\$1,280.4	\$1,274.4	\$280.5	\$1,554.9
Total FTE	9,051	26,660	93,604	10,961	9,555	9,702	9,868	10,289	922	11,211

Totals may not add due to rounding

Part 4 Agency Priority Goals

None of the Census Bureau's GPRA Performance Goals have been identified by the Department of Commerce as an Agency Priority Goal.

Part 5 Other Information

Section 1 Major Management Priorities and Challenges

The Census Bureau is implementing new planning, budgeting, research and testing processes for the 2020 Census. These efforts support innovations under development to hold the cost of the 2020 Census to 2010 levels (per housing unit; adjusted for inflation) while producing high quality data. Accomplishing our objectives includes developing a robust testing strategy to understand the feasibility of design alternatives to meet this goal. The strategy also includes building a robust program management and systems engineering and integration infrastructure that will provide the foundation for an effectively managed program.

¹ Includes both discretionary and mandatory funding.

The current budget climate and expectations of continuing uncertainty have necessitated that the Census Bureau apply even more diligence to how program funds are used. With major innovations needed to meet our cost and quality goals, devoting available funds to the most important work is essential.

To understand when decisions are needed, what work is needed in order to reach those decisions, and what funding supports the work, the Census Bureau has:

- Established a governance strategy that lays out roles and responsibilities, decision making processes, and aligning program controls;
- Continually assessed the priorities of the program against available budget;
- Reestablished schedule development and updates (delayed due to the reassessment described above), and increased efforts to develop and refine a roadmap of key decision points and milestones;
- Established a Testing and Research Strategies Team that reviews the methodologies, research plans, and test designs to ensure that approaches taken are sound and will provide the evidence needed to reach critical design decisions;
- Taken increased steps toward enterprise solutions that will create an integrated and standardized system of systems that offers shared data collection and processing services for operations across the Census Bureau; and,
- Continued implementation of strong program management and systems engineering disciplines around risk management, performance management, knowledge management, requirements management, and system architecture and infrastructure planning and development.
- In support of the Department's objective to "strengthen organizational capabilities to drive customer-focused, outcomes-driven mission performance", the Bureau is identifying mission-critical competencies, assessing competency distributions, analyzing gaps between current and desired states, and working to close core and emerging competency gaps.

Work continues to develop and refine efforts to use the American Community Survey (ACS) to further the research goals of the 2020 Program. Data from deployment of the Internet for ACS is providing a wealth of information to prepare the 2020 program for an Internet response option. In addition, key enterprise systems development activities will be built and deployed for the ACS where they will be proven in for the 2020 Census. Language support activities are being pursued to benefit both programs. As to the ACS Content Test previously planned for FY 2015, this test had to be delayed until FY2016 due to the budgetary impacts of the FY 2013 sequestration.

Section 2 **Cross-Agency Priority Goals / Collaborations**

The Census Bureau has a long history of collaborating with other Federal agencies to achieve objectives, priority goals, and performance goals. A few examples include:

- More than \$400 billion in Federal funds distributed to state, local, and tribal governments each year is based, at least in part, on Census Bureau data.
- One of our flagship programs, the Current Population Survey, is a joint program with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and is the source of unemployment estimates.

- We collaborate extensively with the Bureau of Economic Analysis in the collection of key data about the Nation's Economy that our sister agency uses to produce estimates of Gross Domestic Product, or GDP, and other major indicators of the health and direction of the economy.
- The Census Bureau collaborates with U.S. Customs and Border Protection on the Automated Export System, which we use to compile monthly export statistics.

The above list is not comprehensive. The Census Bureau collaborates with other Federal, as well as state, local, tribal and non-governmental organizations in many areas. We also offer our robust data collection infrastructure to other agencies on a reimbursable basis, thereby leveraging economies of scale and avoiding unnecessary duplication in the collection of statistical data across the government.

The US Census Bureau is not a leader of or a participant in any Cross-Agency Priority Goals.

Section 3 **Program evaluations**

Balanced Scorecard

The Balanced Scorecard is a strategic planning and management system used to align business activities to the vision and strategy of the organization, improve internal and external communications, and monitor organization performance against strategic goals.

The Census Bureau conducts quarterly reviews of key performance indicators using the "Balanced Scorecard." The measures in the Balanced Scorecard represent the most critical indicators of program performance for the Census Bureau; and they are incorporated into the performance plans for the Senior Executive Service members responsible for the attainment of the performance targets for these measures.

Program Management Reviews

Beginning in 2013, the Census Bureau identified the mission-critical, high-priority programs, which are subject to formal Program Management Reviews by the Census Bureau's Operating Committee. These programs include the 2020 Census, the American Community Survey, the 2017 Economic Census, the 2017 Census of Governments, and the Geography Systems Support Initiative. The objective of these reviews is to ensure that there is executive insight into major program performance and to identify relationships between and among these mission-critical programs so that efficiencies can be exploited. These reviews provided program background, status, measures, risks, and program manager requests for support. The reviews will be continued on a rolling basis.

Strategic Workforce Planning

The Census Bureau has developed a new capability for strategic workforce planning. The overall measure of this program's performance is that the Census Bureau has strategies in place to ensure it has a workforce competency supply that meets management needs. The data collection phase of the capability has been underway and will continue until 2014. The new program provides competency definition, data collection methods, analysis methods, and reporting and measurement processes. Strategic workforce planning provides management with the "as is" workforce, requests information on whether the current workforce meets current and future needs, identifies gaps, and applies strategies to close the gaps. Once the program is baselined in the fourth quarter of 2014, the Census Bureau will use Government Accountability Office standards on workforce

planning and lessons learned as to determine the efficacy and effectiveness of the process. The actual strategic workforce planning action plans developed in the first quarter of 2014 for Headquarters employees in professional series and in the fourth quarter of 2014 for all other employees contain targets for closing workforce gaps and will be used to measure the effectiveness of the actual strategies to close the gaps. Finally, the second round of the as-is skills assessment will provide measures of which gaps have been closed or reduced.

2020 Census

The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) provides scientific and research expertise to the 2020 Census Program. Specifically, NAS has assembled a panel of experts to conduct a five-year review of the 2010 Census operations and a comprehensive evaluation of the statistical methods and operational procedures tested during the 2020 Research and Testing Program. As part of this evaluation, smaller working groups have been established to provide expert advice about ongoing research in four of the 2020 Census research themes (geographic resources, self-response options, field re-engineering, and use of administrative records). Because of these collaborative exchanges, the work groups have helped to identify priority directions for implementing a testing program that will lead to a successful and more cost-effective 2020 census. At the conclusion of this ongoing program evaluation in 2014, NAS will produce a written review of our research efforts along with recommendations to improve certain operations for the 2020 Census.

American Community Survey

The Census Bureau has asked the Census Scientific Advisory Committee to review the ACS group quarters program and make recommendations on improving sampling efforts and data collection issues with certain group quarter types. Additionally, the Census Bureau has asked the National Advisory Committee (NAC) Working Group on ACS to review, assess, and provide recommendations on research that can improve ACS estimates of small populations. The group was chartered in early Spring of 2013. They have two formal meetings with the Census Bureau a year, in the Spring and Fall. The NAC Working Group conducts conference calls between these formal meetings to achieve their objectives. The group plans to submit their recommendations during their 2014 Spring meeting.

American Community Survey Content Review

Congress has raised concerns with respect to the ACS, in particular the questions on the survey and the manner in which this and other surveys are conducted by the Census Bureau. In FY 2013, the Committee on Appropriations requested that the Census Bureau provide a report, on efforts and steps being taken to ensure that the ACS is conducted as efficiently and unobtrusively as possible. This report is complete and is currently under review.

In response to these concerns, the Census Bureau has established an ombudsman position to address respondent concerns, and in conjunction with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), is coordinating and implementing an evaluation of the questions included in the ACS.

Additionally, the ACS is embarking on a Content Review process. The ACS Content Review process builds on the results of the memorandum Cass Sunstein, former Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs at OMB, sent to the heads of selected executive departments and agencies in 2012, asking them to provide updated information on the statutory and regulatory authority for the questions asked on the ACS. The memo stated that "In the absence for updated information, [OMB] will be unable to cite your agency's continued need for and use of these data as a justification for retaining the questions, which could lead to their removal from the ACS." In August and September 2012, agencies

provided their responses. However, after analyzing the information submitted in response to the memorandum, it became clear that some responses did not provide sufficient information.

To address this shortcoming, the Census Bureau has developed a Content Review Action Plan. This plan, describes how we will obtain a comprehensive understanding of the usages, justifications, and merits of each question on the ACS, with the goal of minimizing the reporting burden imposed on sampled households. The Census Bureau, working closely with the Interagency Council of Statistical Policy (ICSP) subcommittee², expects to complete this comprehensive review in the Summer of 2014. To engage key ACS stakeholders in the review process, the Census Bureau is developing a communication plan designed to provide the details of the review and the potential impact of the review process on ACS content.

Section 4 **Hyperlinks**

For information about the CNSTAT evaluation and NAS panel members, please see http://sites.nationalacademies.org/DBASSE/CNSTAT/CurrentProjects/DBASSE_071203

Section 5 **Data Validation and Verification**

The FY 2013 Summary of Performance includes in the Secretary's Statement, an assessment of the reliability and completeness of the Department's performance data.

² In August 2012, the Interagency Council of Statistical Policy (ICSP) Subcommittee for the ACS was formed with the purpose of advising the Chief Statistician of OMB and the Census Bureau Director about the role of the ACS in meeting the needs of the Federal statistical community. The Subcommittee focuses on the content and respondent burden of the ACS.

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Page
No.

CEN-42

2014 Enacted
plus: 2015 Adjustments to base
less: Prior year recoveries

2015 Base Request

less: Inflationary Adjustment
plus (or less): 2015 Program Changes

2015 Estimate

	Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Direct Obligations
	1,680	\$252,000	1,799	\$252,000
	0	12,794	5	12,794
	1,680	264,794	1,804	264,794
	0	(12,794)	(5)	(12,794)
	(56)	(4,000)	(80)	(4,000)
	1,624	248,000	1,719	248,000

Comparison by activity/subactivity		2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		2015 Base		2015 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
Current Surveys and Statistics		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
CEN-46	Current economic statistics	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	1,120 \$166,440	1,262 \$178,727	1,262 \$187,273	1,262 \$187,273	1,285 \$183,727	1,285 \$183,727	23 (\$3,546)	23	(\$3,546)
CEN-47	Current demographic statistics	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	292 69,343	408 70,673	408 74,794	408 74,794	329 61,673	329 61,673	(79) (13,121)	(79)	(13,121)
CEN-48	Survey development and data services	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	11 2,415	10 2,600	10 2,727	10 2,727	10 2,600	10 2,600	0 (127)	0	(127)
	TOTALS	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	1,423 238,198	1,680 252,000	1,680 264,794	1,680 264,794	1,624 248,000	1,624 248,000	(56) (16,794)	(56)	(16,794)
	Adjustments to Obligations:										
	Recoveries		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, start of year		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, expiring		407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, end of year		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Refund		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
	Rescission		5,313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sequestration		12,744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Financing from transfers:										
	Transfer from other accounts		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Transfer to other accounts		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal, Appropriation	Pos.	1,423 256,255	1,680 252,000	1,680 264,794	1,680 264,794	1,624 248,000	1,624 248,000	(56) (16,794)	(56)	(16,794)

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory BA
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Page
No.

CEN-78	2014 Enacted	163	\$27,840	288	\$29,637		
	FTE / positions realignment						
	less: Unobligated balance, start of year					(1,797)	
	plus: 2015 Adjustments to base	0	2,160	0		2,160	
	2015 Base Request	163	30,000	288	30,000		
	plus (or less): 2015 Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	
	2015 Enacted	163	30,000	288	30,000		
	Comparison by activity/subactivity						
		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted ¹		2015 Base	2015 Enacted	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
CEN-80	Survey of program dynamics	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	36 \$9,490	57 \$9,280	57 \$10,000	57 \$10,000	0 \$0
			35 8,901	59 9,280	59 10,000	59 10,000	0 0
	State children's health insurance program	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	45 18,980	106 18,560	106 20,000	106 20,000	0 0
			203 18,954	229 20,357	229 20,000	229 20,000	0 0
	TOTALS	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	81 28,470	163 27,840	163 30,000	163 30,000	0 0
			238 27,855	288 29,637	288 30,000	288 30,000	0 0
	Adjustments to Obligations:						
	Recoveries		0	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,797)	(1,797)	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, expiring		615	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, end of year		1,797	0	0	0	0
	Refund		0	0	0	0	0
	Adjustments to Budget Authority:						
	Rescission		0	0	0	0	0
	Sequestration		1,530	2,160	0	0	0
	Financing from transfers:						
	Transfers from other accounts		0	0	0	0	0
	Transfers to other accounts		0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal, Appropriation	Pos.	81 30,000	163 30,000	163 30,000	163 30,000	0 0

¹ FY 2014 reflects sequester

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses
SUMMARY OF FINANCING
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Base	2015 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Total Obligations	\$265,646	\$281,637	\$294,794	\$278,000	(\$16,794)
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Mandatory funds ¹	(28,470)	(27,840)	(30,000)	(30,000)	0
Recoveries	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(1,797)	(1,797)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	1,022	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	1,797	0	0	0	0
Refund	0	0	0	0	0
Discretionary Budget Authority	238,198	252,000	264,794	248,000	(16,794)
Rescission	5,313	0	0	0	0
Sequestration	12,744	2,160	0	0	0
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	256,255	254,160	264,794	248,000	(16,794)

¹ FY 2014 reflects sequester

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses
JUSTIFICATION OF ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	FTE	Amount
<u>Adjustments:</u>		
In FY 2014, base resources were re-aligned among line items within the program, to reflect a revised method of budgeting for certain program management costs. These costs had been previously distributed to each line item and project within the program, but now may only be planned within one or more line items. There is no net impact to the program's budget request.....	0	\$0
<u>Other Changes:</u>		
<u>Payraise</u>	0	1,756
Full-year cost of FY 2014 pay raise and related costs:		
Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2014.....		1.0%
Total cost in FY 2015 of the FY 2014 pay raise.....		1,592,000
Less amount funded in FY 2014.....		(1,194,000)
Total, adjustment for FY 2014 pay raise.....		398,000
 FY 2015 pay raise and related costs:		
Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2015.....		1.0%
Total cost in FY 2015 of the FY 2015 pay raise.....		1,245,000
Payment to Working Capital Fund.....		113,000
Total, adjustment for FY 2015 pay raise.....		1,358,000
 Full-year cost in 2015 of positions financed for part-year in 2014.....	5	511
An increase of \$505,426 is required to fund the full-year costs in 2015 of positions financed for part-year in 2014. The computation is as follows:		
Annual salary of new positions in FY 2014.....	24	1,985,103
Plus: FY 2014 pay raise of 1.0%		19,851
Less Lapse.....	(1)	(100,248)
Full-year cost of personnel compensation.....	23	1,904,706
Less personnel compensation in FY 2014.....	(18)	(1,511,234)
Subtotal, personnel compensation.....	5	393,472
Adjustment for FY 2015 pay raise for 3/4 of year.....		3,096
Amount required for personnel compensation.....		396,568
Benefits.....		114,013
Total, Adjustments to base.....	5	510,581

Other Changes:	FTE	Amount
<u>Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)</u>	0	(\$286)
The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by CSRS will decrease from 7.4% in FY 2014 to 4.1% in FY 2015. The agency contribution rate will remain 7.0% in FY 2015.		
This will result in a decrease of: (285,872)		
Regular employees:		
2015 \$123,754,000 x 4.1% x 7.0%.....		355,174
2014 \$123,754,000 x 7.4% x 7.0%.....		641,046
Total, Adjustments to base.....		(285,872)
<u>Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)</u>	0	2,029
The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by FERS will increase to 95.9% in FY 2015. The agency contribution rate will remain the same at 11.9% in FY 2015.		
This will result in an increase of: 2,028,823		
Regular employees:		
2015 \$123,754,000 x 95.9% x 13.2%.....		15,665,771
2014 \$123,754,000 x 92.6% x 11.9%.....		13,636,948
Total, Adjustments to base.....		2,028,823
<u>Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)</u>	0	(70)
The estimated agency contribution rate for the Thrift Savings Plan will decrease from 4.1% in FY 2014 to 3.9% in FY 2015. FERS participation rates will increase from 92.6% in FY 2014 to 95.9% in FY 2015.		
This will result in a decrease of: (\$69,921)		
Regular employees:		
2015 \$123,754,000 x 95.9% x 3.9%.....		4,628,523
2014 \$123,754,000 x 92.6% x 4.1%.....		4,698,444
Total, Adjustments to base.....		(69,921)

Other Changes:	FTE	Amount
<u>Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)</u>	0	\$266
The percentage of payroll covered by FERS increased from 92.6% in FY 2014 to 95.9% in FY 2015. The overall percentage of salaries covered by OASDI will increase to 98.6% in FY 2015 from 98.5% in FY 2014. The OASDI tax rate will remain 6.2% in FY 2015.		
This will result in an increase of: \$266,406		
Regular employees:		
2015 \$123,754,000 x 95.9% x 98.6% x 6.2%.....		7,255,151
2014 \$123,754,000 x 92.6% x 98.5% x 6.2%.....		6,998,390
Subtotal.....		256,761
Other salaries:		
2015 \$4,649,000 x 95.9% x 98.6% x 6.2%.....		272,550
2014 \$4,649,000 x 92.6% x 98.5% x 6.2%.....		262,905
Subtotal.....		9,645
Total, Adjustments to base.....		266,406
<u>Health Insurance</u>	0	426
Effective January 2015, the Census Bureau's contribution to Federal employee's health insurance premiums will increase by 3.8%. Applied against the FY 2014 estimate of \$11,215,000 the increase will be \$426,170.		
<u>Employees Compensation Fund</u>	0	(172)
The decrease of \$172,000 will meet the Census Bureau's obligations to the Employee Compensation Fund for FY 2015. The Census Bureau will reimburse the Department of Labor pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 8147.		
<u>Rental Payments to GSA</u>	0	161
GSA rates are projected to increase 1.6% over the FY 2014 estimate of \$10,058,000 for currently occupied space. This results in an increase of \$160,928.		

<u>Other Changes:</u>		FTE	Amount
<u>Postage Rate Increase</u>		0	\$0
The Governors of the Postal Service have made no change to the rate of postage for FY 2015.			
<u>GPO Printing</u>		0	7
GPO has provided an estimated rate increase of 1.4%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2014 estimate of \$517,000 to arrive at an increase of \$7,238.			
<u>Working Capital Fund</u>		0	7,300
An increase of \$7,300,000 is required to meet the cost increase in the Department of Commerce's Working Capital Fund.			
<u>Commerce Business System</u>		0	156
The cost of Census Bureau participation in the Department-wide Commerce Business System (CBS) was increased by \$156,000.			
<u>General Pricing Level Adjustment</u>		0	710
This request applies OMB economic assumptions of 1.4% for FY 2015 where the prices that the Government pays are established through the market system. Factors are applied to sub-object classes that result in the following adjustments to base:			
Transportation of things.....	6,244		
Rental payments to others.....	112		
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (excluding postage).....	21,056		
Other Services.....	639,366		
Supplies and materials.....	23,310		
Equipment.....	21,154		
Subtotal, other changes.....		5	12,794
Subtotal, Adjustments to base.....		5	12,794
Total, Adjustments to base.....		5	12,794

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Current economic statistics

Line Item		2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		2015 Base		2015 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Business statistics	Pos./BA	281	\$39,614	368	\$42,588	368	\$44,679	368	\$42,588	0	(\$2,091)
	FTE/Obl.	289	38,218	329	42,588	329	44,679	329	42,588	0	(2,091)
Construction statistics	Pos./BA	81	12,455	91	12,735	91	13,331	91	12,735	0	(596)
	FTE/Obl.	114	11,789	115	12,735	115	13,331	115	12,735	0	(596)
Manufacturing statistics	Pos./BA	150	19,406	202	20,919	202	21,969	202	20,919	0	(1,050)
	FTE/Obl.	149	19,582	157	20,919	157	21,969	157	20,919	0	(1,050)
General economic statistics	Pos./BA	331	51,921	299	55,678	299	58,321	322	60,678	23	2,357
	FTE/Obl.	328	54,732	310	55,678	310	58,321	328	60,678	18	2,357
Foreign trade statistics	Pos./BA	194	31,619	201	34,802	201	36,378	201	34,802	0	(1,576)
	FTE/Obl.	190	30,927	200	34,802	200	36,378	200	34,802	0	(1,576)
Government statistics	Pos./BA	83	11,425	101	12,005	101	12,595	101	12,005	0	(590)
	FTE/Obl.	81	11,038	85	12,005	85	12,595	85	12,005	0	(590)
Total	Pos./BA	1,120	166,440	1,262	178,727	1,262	187,273	1,285	183,727	23	(3,546)
	FTE/Obl.	1,151	166,286	1,196	178,727	1,196	187,273	1,214	183,727	18	(3,546)
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring			154								
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission			3,714								
Sequestration			8,907								
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	1,120	179,061	1,262	178,727	1,262	187,273	1,285	183,727	23	(3,546)

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Current demographic statistics

Line Item		2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		2015 Base		2015 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Household surveys	Pos./BA	246	\$60,615	341	\$61,529	341	\$65,203	262	\$52,529	(79)	(\$12,674)
	FTE/Obl.	509	60,945	528	61,529	533	65,203	430	52,529	(103)	(12,674)
Population and housing analyses	Pos./BA	46	8,728	67	9,144	67	9,591	67	9,144	0	(447)
	FTE/Obl.	49	8,185	61	9,144	61	9,591	61	9,144	0	(447)
Total	Pos./BA	292	69,343	408	70,673	408	74,794	329	61,673	(79)	(13,121)
	FTE/Obl.	558	69,130	589	70,673	594	74,794	491	61,673	(103)	(13,121)
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring			213								
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission			1,545								
Sequestration			3,708								
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	292	74,596	408	70,673	408	74,794	329	61,673	(79)	(13,121)

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Survey development and data services

Line Item		2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		2015 Base		2015 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Survey development and data services	Pos./BA	11	\$2,415	10	\$2,600	10	\$2,727	10	\$2,600	0	(\$127)
	FTE/Obl.	12	2,375	14	2,600	14	2,727	14	2,600	0	(127)
Total											
	Pos./BA	11	2,415	10	2,600	10	2,727	10	2,600	0	(127)
	FTE/Obl.	12	2,375	14	2,600	14	2,727	14	2,600	0	(127)
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring											
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission											
Sequestration											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation											
	Pos.	11	2,598	10	2,600	10	2,727	10	2,600	0	(127)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses

BUDGET PROGRAM: Current Surveys and Statistics

For FY 2015, the Census Bureau requests a decrease of \$16,794,000 and 85 FTE from the FY 2015 base for a total of \$248,000,000 and 1,719 FTE for Current Surveys and Statistics.

BASE JUSTIFICATION:

Current Surveys and Statistics Overview

The Current Surveys and Statistics (\$248.0 million and 1,719 FTE) budget is organized into three subactivities under the Salaries and Expenses account,

- The Current Economic Statistics subactivity (\$183.7 million and 1,214 FTE) includes economic statistics programs that provide public and private sector data users with relevant, accurate, and timely national statistical profiles of every sector of the U.S. economy.
- The Current Demographic Statistics subactivity (\$61.7 million and 491 FTE) contains programs that provide social and economic information on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis to inform effective public and private decision-making.
- The Survey Development and Data Services subactivity (\$2.6 million and 14 FTE).

The Current Surveys and Statistics Programs support the Department of Commerce's Trade & Investment, Innovation, Environment, and Data goals. They specifically support objectives: Increase U.S. exports by broadening and deepening the U.S. exporter base (1.2); Accelerate the development of industry-led skills strategies that result in a productive workforce for employers and high-quality jobs for workers (2.4); Improve preparedness, response, and recovery from weather and water events by building a Weather-Ready Nation (3.2); and Improve data based services, decision-making and data sharing within the Department and with other parts of the Federal Government (4.2).

Furthermore, Current Surveys and Statistics Programs data will be used to evaluate current export programs for their effectiveness. Local Dynamics program data integration and measurement methods that provide insight into innovation and entrepreneurial activity will be expanded and enhanced. Awareness of the OntheMap for Emergency Management (OTM-EM) website will be increased using webinars and in-person trainings for emergency and city planners. Enhancements to OTM-EM will take place by improving the user interface and the inclusion of selected ACS data. Lastly, administrative records will be used to create new, cost effective data products, and reduce public burden.

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS-TO-BASE:

The Census Bureau requests a net increase of \$12.8 million to fund adjustments to current programs for Current Surveys and Statistics activities.

SUB-PROGRAM: Current Economic Statistics

The objectives of the Current Economic Statistics sub-program are to provide public and private data users with relevant, accurate, and timely national statistical profiles for every sector of the U.S. economy.

Business Statistics

The business statistics programs measure the economic activity of the distribution and service trade sectors in the United States. The data provide principal economic performance indicators, including monthly and annual data for the retail and wholesale sectors and quarterly and annual data for the fast growing service sector of the national economy. These sectors account for nearly 70 percent of U.S. economic activity. The business statistics programs provide the primary source of up-to-date facts on the structure and functioning of the distributive trades and service sectors of the economy and provide timely updates to data collected in the economic census for these sectors. The principal economic indicator series are closely followed and widely used by policymakers in the public and private sectors and move financial markets. These data, in conjunction with other economic data collected by the Census Bureau, are vital to effective economic policy decisions by business and government.

Current retail trade reports This program provides monthly and annual estimates of retail, accommodation, and food services sales; e-commerce sales; selected merchandise lines data, inventories, and purchases. The current retail trade and accommodation and food services estimates cover almost approximately 3.9 million establishments.

The Census Bureau publishes advance monthly retail and food services sales estimates for the United States as a whole, based on early reports from a small sub-sample of the larger monthly retail survey. This advance monthly retail publication is designated as one of the principal economic indicators. Television newscasts and the financial pages of newspapers and magazines regularly highlight the sales levels and trends from this report. From the larger monthly retail survey sample, the Census Bureau publishes monthly sales and end-of-month inventory estimates, inventory/sales ratios, and quarterly estimates of e-commerce sales.

The annual retail trade program provides key measures of retail and accommodations and food services activity for intercensal years and is the basis for benchmarking monthly estimates of sales and inventories and provides measurements of purchases, e-commerce sales, accounts receivable, inventories held outside the United States, operating expenses, and selected merchandise lines.

The economic outlook depends greatly on the strength of retail and accommodation and food services sales and retail inventories. These data are important inputs to the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) estimation of GDP. Also, these timely estimates provide principal indicators to the Federal Reserve Board and Council of Economic Advisers for formulation of monetary and fiscal policies and analysis of economic policies. The Census Bureau is the only source for these data.

Current wholesale trade reports This program provides monthly and annual estimates of wholesale sales, inventories, inventory/sales ratios, purchases, and e-commerce sales. The current wholesale trade estimates cover almost 412,000 establishments.

The monthly wholesale trade report, a principal economic indicator, covers merchant wholesalers (except manufacturers' sales branches and offices), which account for 66 percent of all wholesale sales and 77 percent of all wholesale inventories based on the 2011 Annual Wholesale Trade

Survey. The merchant wholesalers included in this report are wholesalers that sell goods on their own account, such as industrial distributors, jobbers, exporters, and importers. Each month, the Census Bureau publishes totals for sales, end-of-month inventories, and inventory/sales ratios registered by businesses engaged in wholesaling merchandise.

The annual wholesale trade program covers the wholesalers included in the monthly wholesale report (described above), as well as manufacturers' sales offices and branches, electronic markets, agents, and brokers. In addition to sales, inventories, and inventory/sales ratios, the annual program provides measurements of purchases, e-commerce sales, Electronic Data Interchange sales, inventories held outside the United States, operating expenses, and commissions received (agents and brokers only).

Wholesale sales and inventories are key inputs to BEA's estimates of GDP data. Also, these data provide important input to the Federal Reserve, the Council of Economic Advisers, and other Federal agencies for their use in determining economic policies and formulating monetary and fiscal policies. The Census Bureau is the only source for these data.

Current service trade reports This program provides quarterly and annual information on service industries in the United States. The Quarterly Services Survey, the first new principal economic indicator to be introduced in over 40 years, produces dollar-volume estimates of revenue and other important measures of service industry activity. This quarterly indicator provides information on all service sectors, comprising 55 percent of GDP and including a variety of industry detail for key information, telecommunications, and technology-sensitive industries of the knowledge economy and other industries sensitive to changes in the business cycle.

The Service Annual Survey (SAS) produces estimates of total revenue, purchased services, and estimates of e-commerce sales for all service sectors, comprising many of the fastest growing divisions of the economy. In addition, revenue estimates are produced for selected products and industries. Moreover, estimates of export revenue are produced for many selected industries in business, information, rental and leasing, arts and entertainment, and other services.

Services dominate the U.S. economy and the current service trade data produced by the Census Bureau serve as key inputs to the measurement of economic performance. The BEA uses services data in developing the national income and product accounts and in compiling benchmark and annual input-output tables. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) uses these Census Bureau source data as input to its productivity and price measurements. The Department of Transportation uses transportation data from these surveys for general planning, policy development, program management, and evaluation. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services use the health data in developing the annual estimates of National Health Expenditures. Academia and private industry use the SAS data for research and as a tool for market analysis.

Statistical sample improvements This program provides research, development, and implementation of sample improvements for the current retail, wholesale, and service surveys. This includes selection of the new business sample based on the results from the most current economic census and updating samples on a quarterly and annual basis. New samples are necessary to redistribute respondent burden and minimize sampling error. Sample updates improve coverage of the business universe and ensure accurate representation of those firms selected in the samples. These activities are necessary to maintain and improve the quality of current survey estimates and provide the basis for implementing more efficient methods of survey processing with the goal of reducing respondent burden and survey costs.

Construction Statistics

The construction statistics programs provide national performance indicators for the construction sector of the economy. The programs cover activities such as residential building permit authorizations, housing starts, characteristics and prices of new housing, and value of construction put in place. The data are vital to understanding the economic and social aspects of construction activity in the U.S., are pertinent to the national economic and social needs of the U.S. population, and provide a basis for effective policy making at all levels of government and in the private sector. The programs supplement the data collected in the economic census. Since construction activities are particularly sensitive to the interest rate levels, these data are an important indicator of how changes in interest rates are affecting the economy. We have made content and coverage improvements to the construction indicators program and have improved accessibility to the data.

Building permits data This program provides monthly and annual statistics on privately-owned residential construction authorized by building permits. The monthly data include national, regional, and state estimates, as well as totals for selected metropolitan areas, counties, and individual places. The annual data cover permit-issuing places that are not in the monthly sample; the annual data in combination with the sample data are used as benchmarks to revise the monthly series. This program covers 20,000 permit-issuing offices.

The national series titled "Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits" is a component of the index of leading economic indicators. Building permit data are used for direct input to the ratio estimation of housing starts and new home sales data. This program also provides data used to develop samples for the Census Bureau's Survey of Construction and numerous demographic surveys, including the Current Population Survey. In addition, building permit data are used in the development of the Census Bureau's annual population estimates. Other data users include the Federal Reserve Board and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Financial institutions use these data to estimate mortgage demand. Private firms use the sub-national data for market planning, material demand, and investment analysis.

Housing starts data This program provides national and regional statistics on the number of housing units started and the number authorized but not yet started. In conjunction with HUD, this program also collects information on the completion and sale of new housing units, as well as characteristics of these units, such as floor area, number of stories, etc.

In addition to providing the source data for new home sales and completions and the Construction Put in Place Survey, all principal economic indicators, this program provides data for the development of price indices of new single-family houses sold and under construction. The data are closely followed by the home-building industry. Housing starts data are used as direct input to estimate the value of construction put in place for single-family houses and are used to generate the sample to measure the value of construction put in place for multifamily residential projects.

Construction put in place data This program provides estimates of the total dollar value of all construction work done in the nation each month, a principal economic indicator. "Construction" includes new buildings and structures as well as additions and alterations to existing buildings and structures. Residential improvements to owner-occupied housing units are derived from the CE Survey.

Construction put in place data are provided to the BEA for direct input to the national income and product accounts. These data accounted for about 5 percent of total GDP in 2011. Other data users

include the Council of Economic Advisers, the Federal Reserve Board, construction firms, and trade associations.

Manufacturing Statistics

The manufacturing statistics programs measure the overall performance of the U.S. manufacturing sector and the investment behavior of all U.S. businesses. The Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM), and the Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders (M3) Survey provide key national performance indicators for the sector of the economy accounting for 11 percent of the nation's non-farm employment and 12 percent of GDP. The Annual Capital Expenditures Survey (ACES), and the Information and Communication Technology Survey (ICTS) provide key business investment indicators for all private non-farm sectors of the economy.

The manufacturing sector also supplies the export markets, which have become increasingly important to the overall health of our nation's economy. These programs, which supplement data collected in the economic census, provide the monthly, quarterly, and annual data that are vital to policymakers in both the public and private sectors for analysis of the business cycle and domestic production. They provide key information on major labor, capital, and manufacturing material inputs and outputs, as well as capital investment by U.S. businesses. Base funding also provides the Census Bureau's contribution towards costs associated with surveys conducted under joint project agreements, collecting data on research and development and pollution abatement costs and expenditures. Surveys on manufacturing capacity utilization and energy use are conducted on a cost reimbursable basis for other Federal agencies.

Annual survey of manufactures The Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) collects information from approximately 53,000 manufacturing establishments and measures manufacturing activity that includes employment, payroll, fringe benefits, cost of materials, capital expenditures, fuels consumed, shipments, and inventories by stage of fabrication. The Census Bureau also publishes information on e-commerce sales and basic data at the national level for 322 industry groups and for about 1,700 product classes. The Census Bureau provides selected data at the state level. This program is the only source of comprehensive data on the manufacturing sector of our economy.

The BEA, the BLS, the Federal Reserve Board, the International Trade Administration and manufacturing and non-manufacturing firms are all users of the ASM data. Over the past five years this program has demonstrated improved efficiencies through the implementation of the ability for single unit establishments to report directly over the Internet and the accelerated release of its data products by an average of three months.

Industrial indicators and business investment The M3 provides the indicators of monthly changes for the entire U.S. manufacturing sector. The survey provides monthly data on the dollar volume of shipments, new and unfilled orders, and total inventories for 89 North American Industry Classification System industry categories and 8 market categories. It also provides stage-of-fabrication inventory data for about 21 broad categories. The M3 Survey is the only source of detailed monthly statistics on manufacturing shipments, inventories, and orders.

The M3 report is one of the principal economic indicators for the United States, as well as a component of the GDP estimates. The shipments data are important coincident indicators of the business cycle; new orders and unfilled orders are important leading indicators and inventories-to-shipments ratios are a lagging indicator. The BEA, the Federal Reserve Board, the Conference Board, and the Council of Economic Advisers use these data. The financial pages of many leading newspapers and magazines consistently highlight this information.

The M3 Survey collects 100 percent of its data via electronic means, thereby reducing data collection costs. This reduction in costs contributed, in part, to our ability to conduct two new benchmark surveys: the Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders Survey and the Shipments to Federal Agencies Survey.

The Annual Capital Expenditures Survey (ACES) is the sole source of detailed comprehensive annual statistics on investment in new and used buildings and other structures, machinery, and equipment by private nonfarm businesses in the United States. Program data are supplemented on a 5-year cycle, with added detail on investment by types of structures and types of equipment for companies with employees. The additional detail is available for survey years ending in "2" and "7".

The Information and Communication Technology Survey (ICTS) provides data on capitalized and non-capitalized spending for information and communication technology (ICT) equipment and computer software. The annual ICTS collects data on two categories of non-capitalized expenses (purchases; and operating leases and rental payments), for four types of information and communication technology equipment and software (computers and peripheral equipment; ICT equipment, excluding computers and peripherals; electromedical and electrotherapeutic apparatus; and computer software, including payroll associated with software development). The survey also collects capital expenditures data on the four types of ICT equipment and software cited above.

The ACES and ICTS programs cover all private non-farm companies located in the U.S., excluding agricultural production, government operations (including the U.S. Postal Service), private households, foreign-owned operations of domestic companies, and businesses located in U.S. territories. The ACES selects a new sample of approximately 76,000 businesses (46,000 with employees, and 30,000 without employees) annually to reduce reporting burden on companies with less than 500 employees (including self-employed). The ICTS is sent to the same 46,000 businesses with employees sampled for the ACES.

Annual ACES data include national estimates of capital expenditures for new and used structures and equipment for businesses with and without employees, as well as 3-digit and selected 4-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) detail for businesses with employees. Annual ICTS data include national estimates of capitalized and non-capitalized ICT equipment expenditures for all businesses with employees at the 3-digit and selected 4-digit NAICS levels.

The BEA uses the data in refining and evaluating annual estimates of investment in structures and equipment in the national income and product accounts, compiling annual input-output tables, and computing quarterly estimates of GDP by industry. The Federal Reserve Board uses the data to improve estimates of investment indicators for monetary policy. The BLS uses the data to improve estimates of capital stocks for productivity analysis. The Conference Board uses the data to prepare the monthly index of leading economic indicators. The Census Bureau uses the data to improve the quality of monthly economic indicators of investment, and the Bureau's Value of New Construction Put in Place survey uses the ACES data to benchmark its industrial buildings data. Other public users include the Council of Economic Advisers, Department of the Treasury, and the Congressional Budget Office. The private sector uses the data for monitoring current production trends, planning future production, market analyses, economic forecasting, identifying business opportunities, product development, and business planning.

General Economic Statistics

The general economic statistics programs provide information that is essential to understanding the changing economic structure of the United States. In addition, the Business Register (BR) and parallel classification activities also provide the infrastructure for the current and periodic economic programs that produce national statistical profiles of all sectors of the economy.

Business register The BR identifies the business populations covered by economic censuses and surveys; maintains information about company affiliation and organizational structure; provides consistent industrial, geographic, and size classifications, as needed, to construct efficient, representative samples and enumeration lists; serves as a consolidated source for name, address, and other contact information needed for cost-effective data collection methods; and supports census and survey processing operations. The BR comprises more than 31 million active establishments. It includes 1.8 million establishments belonging to over 168,000 multi-establishment firms, 6.0 million single-establishment firms with paid employees, and over 23 million single-establishment firms without paid employees.

A significant portion of the BR information originates from the administrative records of other Federal agencies, such as the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration and the BLS.

Administrative record data offer an efficient, low-cost alternative to direct mailing to millions of small businesses. The Census Bureau supplements these administrative data with results from the economic census, the annual Company Organization Survey (COS), the ASM, and other current surveys. Census Bureau collections provide information on the composition, organizational structure, and operating characteristics of multi-establishment enterprises. Accurate information about these larger companies is important because these firms account for a disproportionate share of the nation's production and employment.

The COS uses electronic collection methods to obtain data from some firms, making it easier for the respondents to provide these data, thus reducing the reporting burden.

The BR is the source of statistical frames for internal Census Bureau programs. The annual County Business Patterns (CBP) report is based on tabulations from the BR and provides basic operating statistics for establishments with paid employees in all industries except agricultural production, railroads, the United States Postal Service, private households, and government. Tabulations summarize data by the NAICS for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Island Areas, and counties. The CBP is the only annual source of detailed industry statistics for small geographic areas. These data are used by Federal agencies, including the BEA. However, the heaviest use is by private businesses and organizations and by local governments, who obtain CBP statistics through the Internet, depository libraries, a network of State Data Centers, and other local channels. The annual Nonemployers Statistics (NES) report is based on BR tabulations and provides revenue data for sole proprietorships, partnerships and corporations without paid employees that are subject to Federal income tax. The NES series is the primary resource available to study the scope and activities of nonemployers at a detailed geographic level. Most other business statistics exclude nonemployer establishments (the primary exception being the Survey of Business Owners). Tabulations from the NES summarize data by NAICS industry for the 50 states, District of Columbia, and counties. The NES includes the majority of NAICS industries with some exceptions as follows: crop and animal production; investment funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles; management of companies and enterprises; and public administration. The data are a primary sampling source for the U.S. Small Business Administration surveys and are available to the

public as an annual data release. The BEA uses the data to contribute to the total GDP for all U.S. businesses.

Industry and commodity classification This program assures that Census Bureau operations are complete, consistent, and comparable with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and other agency standards. This program is also responsible for preparing concordances between the classification systems used in other countries and the United States as official classifications requested by OMB.

The NAICS was developed cooperatively with Canada and Mexico and implemented in 1997. Every five years, revisions have been incorporated into statistical programs throughout the Census Bureau. Implementation of NAICS 2012 is underway. This program coordinates and supports the continued maintenance and revision of the NAICS structure every five years.

The Industry and Commodity Classification program is responsible for assigning NAICS codes to new business establishments on the business register. The Census Bureau works closely with other agencies that supply administrative records to ensure the completeness and quality of incoming NAICS codes. Further, the Census Bureau conducts a quarterly survey of business births to assign NAICS codes or verify administrative records assignments. Accurate and timely industrial classifications are essential to structuring efficient samples that provide high-quality estimates for industrial statistics. The assignment of accurate codes in the business register is the foundation of all sample work for economic programs.

The Industry and Commodity Classification program is also responsible for a pre-Economic Census survey of units that do not have industrial classification codes. This effort ensures that the proper Economic Census survey forms are sent to smaller establishments and to new businesses that have not responded in the past. The pre-census refile survey is a key step when preparing for an efficient and effective Economic Census. During the Economic Census, the Industry and Commodity Classification program processes over 900,000 classification forms and provides coding assistance and guidance to other Economic Census program areas.

The Industry and Commodity Classification program also works on the continued development of a new North American Product Classification System (NAPCS). The program provides staff for development subcommittees, documents results of cooperative North American product development decisions and maintains a repository of United States products. This program coordinated the initial implementation of NAPCS products for the service industries with the BEA and the BLS during the preparation of the Economic Censuses in 2002 and 2007. Work is extending into wholesale trade, retail trade, and manufacturing, with implementation of the current work taking place in the 2012 Economic Census.

Economic studies Center for Economic Studies (CES) staff research important economic issues; evaluate economic, decennial, and demographic data programs; and develop new and improved economic measures. The CES also integrates, creates, maintains, and provides micro data from the Census Bureau's data collection programs to approved researchers. The CES develops and maintains the Research Data Center (RDC) network, which provides access to Census Bureau micro data to external researchers with special sworn status on approved projects. The research results from CES and the RDCs have generated substantial new insights into the quality of census and survey data, led to new public use data products, identified gaps in existing programs, and suggested areas where new programs are needed. Specifically, the program has produced research with direct relevance to numerous existing Census Bureau programs (including the ASM, ACES, Business R&D and Innovation Survey, Pollution Abatement Cost Expenditure Survey, and the Survey of Business

Owners), identified new economic measures (including productivity, high-tech trade, job creation and destruction, and new data on the dynamics of small and young businesses), contributed to developing measurement approaches in evolving areas of the economy (including factoryless goods producers and e-business), and supported the classification of historical economic census data to a NAICS basis.

The CES is undertaking work to improve the utility of Federal data for studying business behavior. One undertaking is to extend the Longitudinal Business Database (LBD) by linking the existing files with additional data on small and young businesses, which are often the progenitors of larger, publicly traded, companies. Projects include linking microdata that describe the trading activities of firms (volume of imports and exports) as well as the innovative activities of firms and their financial position. These projects will feed into the expansion and improvement of the Business Dynamics Statistics (BDS), which is the publicly available dataset derived from the LBD. In addition, the CES is extending the features available on the Synthetic Longitudinal Business Database, which is a new public-use product that allows users to track business dynamics in detailed industries. CES has partnered with the Manufacturing Construction Division and an outside research team in the development and fielding of a new supplement to the ASM, the Management and Organizational Practices Survey.

The Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) program in CES leverages existing data sources to create new information about the economy. The program has data sharing agreements with state agencies from all 50 states (through the Local Employment Dynamics data sharing partnership) and other Federal agencies. These data are linked with other Census data to create new linked employer-employee microdata data covering over 90 percent of U.S. jobs. From the linked LEHD microdata, the program produces two public-use data products, the Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) and OnTheMap. The QWI provide demographic information on area workforces at very detailed industry and geography levels. OnTheMap shows workforce statistics by both workplace and residential geography. The CES continues to introduce enhancements to the LEHD microdata and products. The set of demographic characteristics available in LEHD data products has been expanded by integrating decennial census data into the LEHD data frame, and providing new QWI and OnTheMap data by race, ethnicity, and education. Information on business size and age from the LBD have also been integrated, which provide a better understanding of who works at startups, their earnings, and worker churn at new firms. The CES is also expanding the frame of jobs to include new sources of information by adding Federal worker data from the Office of Personnel Management and tax data on the self-employed. A data product tracing the flows of workers between jobs is under development. The CES also continues to introduce advanced data visualization technology to improve LEHD data dissemination, usability, and applicability.

Quarterly financial report The Quarterly Financial Report (QFR) program collects and reports current information on corporate financial conditions. It is a principal economic indicator, as well as a component of other economic indicators. It includes statistics on sales, profits, assets, liabilities, stockholders' equity, and related accounts and ratios. Using a sample survey of 13,000 companies, the program provides industry and asset size data for small, medium, and large manufacturing corporations, and provides data for corporations with more than \$50 million in assets in the mining, wholesale trade, retail trade, information, and professional and technical sectors (except legal services). In the fourth quarter of 2012, the QFR began collecting data in four new service sectors. This expansion includes real estate and rental and leasing (except lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets), administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, health care and social assistance, and accommodation and food services sectors. This data will be released for the first time with the fourth quarter 2013 release, in March 2014. With this expansion, the QFR will cover nearly 37 percent of the services sector, will provide detailed financial data for the largest

sector of GDP not currently provided by any other source, and will represent nearly 60 percent of the sectors covered by the GDP. The QFR data are used by BEA in constructing the national income accounts, and by the Federal Reserve Board in the flow of funds accounts. The data are also used in the public and private sectors to analyze corporate profits and financial conditions by industry and asset size.

Measuring electronic business The extraordinary growth of the Internet has changed the way businesses communicate, seek and access information, purchase and sell goods, and interact. The successful integration of information, communication, and computer technology has provided firms with the opportunity to fundamentally change the ways they operate and conduct business. The Census Bureau has taken a leadership role in measuring and assessing the impact of electronic business on our economy. The Census Bureau e-business measurement program provides quarterly measures of retail e-commerce sales and detailed annual measures of e-commerce activity for manufacturing, wholesalers, selected service industries, and retail trade.

Foreign Trade Statistics

The foreign trade statistics programs provide official monthly statistics on imports, exports, and balance of trade for all types of merchandise moving between the United States and its international trading partners. The trade statistics are a principal economic indicator for the United States and are released an average 35 days after the reference month. The Census Bureau is the primary source of these comprehensive monthly data that provide national performance indicators vital to understanding our economy, as well as our economic relationships with the rest of the world.

Import statistics This program compiles monthly foreign trade statistics from information filed with U.S. Customs and Border Protection. Import statistics are compiled for shipments valued over \$2,000, except for selected commodities valued over \$250. Data for shipments valued under these levels are developed for individual countries through a statistical estimating procedure. The monthly and cumulative statistics summarize merchandise imports using the commodity classifications of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, Annotated (HTSUSA) by country of origin and by customs district of entry, although various other commodity classification systems and statistics are also readily available.

The merchandise imports summary statistics are adjusted to a balance-of-payments basis and combined with imports of services statistics provided by the BEA, and published in a joint press release. Information is released monthly, covering major commodities and groupings for the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), NAICS, End-Use Classification, and coverage by geographic areas. The program also produces a series of tabulations and automated media and online products covering government and private-sector imports of merchandise into the United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, as well as selected information on foreign trade zones. In addition, data are released showing movements of imports by vessel and air with information on commodity, country of origin, value, quantity, shipping weight, U.S. port of unloading, and state of destination. All this information can be found on the following websites: www.census.gov/trade and www.usatrade.census.gov.

In compliance with the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Trade Act of 1988), the Census Bureau releases the official import statistics for classifications based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. In addition, pursuant to the Trade Act of 1988, the Census Bureau releases seasonally adjusted merchandise trade data on a constant dollar basis.

This program also provides statistical reports required by the Committee for Implementation of Textile Agreements for monitoring textile imports from all countries that have bilateral textile agreements with the United States. In addition to the statistical information on textiles, the program also provides statistical information for monitoring imports of steel products and softwood lumber products required by the Import Administration of the International Trade Administration.

Trade legislation requires compilation of information on imports for special trade agreements including the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), the Caribbean Basin Initiative, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and approximately 15 other trade agreements.

The BEA, Council of Economic Advisers, Federal Reserve Board and Department of the Treasury use import trade statistics to develop the import components for the GDP accounts and to monitor the impact of imports on the general economy. Some of the other users of information from the import statistics program are the U.S. Trade Representative, Department of Commerce, U.S. International Trade Commission, Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation, Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and many other public and private sector organizations. These groups use the information to negotiate trade agreements, and implement and monitor international trade agreements, such as NAFTA, and other special bilateral agreements on quotas, textiles, steel, automotive vehicles and parts, etc. In addition, this information is widely used by the business community in market research, trade promotional activities, and analysis of water transportation infrastructure requirements.

Export statistics This program compiles monthly export statistics from electronic export information collected by the Census Bureau and U.S. Customs and Border Protection through the Automated Export System (AES). The AES provides mainframe, downloadable PC-based software, and Internet filing options for exporters, freight forwarders, and carriers. The export statistics program also includes data on U.S. exports provided by Statistics Canada under a program of import data exchange between U.S. and Canadian statistical agencies. Export statistics are compiled for all shipments individually valued over \$2,500 for all countries. The Census Bureau estimates data for shipments valued under \$2,500 for individual countries. The monthly and cumulative statistics summarize merchandise exports for the commodity classifications using the Schedule B, by country of destination and by customs district of exportation. Schedule B is the official schedule of export commodity classifications that can be used by shippers in reporting export shipments from the United States and in compiling the official statistics on exports of merchandise from the U.S. Schedule B is also based on the Harmonized System.

The merchandise (goods) exports summary statistics are adjusted to a balance-of-payments basis, combined with exports of services statistics provided by the BEA, and published in a joint press release. Similar to the import program, the information is released monthly and shows data covering major commodities and groupings for the SITC, NAICS and End-Use Classification, and coverage by geographic areas. Data items include movement of exports by vessel and air, with information on value, quantity and shipping weight, U.S. port of export, state of origin of movement, commodity, and country of destination.

In compliance with the Trade Act of 1988, the Census Bureau publishes seasonally adjusted merchandise trade data on a constant dollar basis. The export statistics include non-governmental shipments to foreign countries, including shipments from foreign trade zones. Also included are government shipments, such as Department of Defense Military Assistance Program, Grant-Aid shipments, economic assistance shipments, and shipments of agricultural commodities under Public Law 83-480.

The BEA, Council of Economic Advisers, Federal Reserve Board, and the Department of the Treasury use export trade statistics to develop the export component for the balance of payments and GDP accounts. Some other users of information from the export statistics program are the Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, the U.S. Trade Representative, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and many other public and private sector organizations. These groups use the export information to implement and monitor international trade agreements, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement; to promote exports through export promotion programs; to enforce export control and national security laws; to conduct trade negotiations; and to conduct market research to determine export market potential and vessel and air movement requirements.

Trade monitoring This program covers the Census Bureau's responsibilities under the Trade Act of 1974. This includes Section 608 (Uniform Statistical Data on Imports, Exports and Production), Title V (Generalized System of Preferences) and Section 282 (Trade Monitoring System). Section 608 requires data on imports, exports and domestic production on a comparable basis. The NAICS classification system is used for this purpose and a correlation between the international Harmonized System classification system and the domestic production-based NAICS classification system has been developed. The commodity classification systems are revised on a regular basis, updated to reflect changing statistical needs and to improve comparability of trade and domestic production data. They also allow comparability of data between the United States and other countries.

Title V of the Act requires data to monitor imports from designated countries and to evaluate the economic effect of the GSP. The latter provides duty-free access to the U.S. market by developing countries. The compilation of GSP import data provides the means for analyzing the effectiveness of the Act to promote exports and economic development in beneficiary countries. The data also provide the basis for changes in eligibility whenever GSP imports from a beneficiary country trigger the need for competitive limitations.

Section 282 of the Act requires publication of data in order to monitor the relationship between imports and U.S. employment and production by geographic region. These data assist in the identification of areas affected by imported articles.

Government Statistics

The government statistics programs provide current statistical information on revenues, expenditures, debt, and financial assets for over 90,000 state and local governments. The programs provide data in the areas of state and local government financial activity and public employment and payroll. The data are vital to measuring the government sector of the national economy, understanding the flow of public funds throughout the country, and administering public programs.

Surveys of government finance operations These surveys provide statistics on the different aspects of state and local government financial activity. There are various components: annual surveys on the entire range of state and local government financial activity including information on public pension systems as well as general statistics on revenues, expenditures, indebtedness, and cash and securities; a quarterly survey on state and local government tax revenues; and a quarterly survey on the finances of selected public pension systems.

The annual financial statistics program serves as an update of census-year benchmark statistics. The statistics include data on revenue by source, expenditure by function and object, indebtedness and debt transactions, and financial assets. The revenue data include detailed tax data by the major categories of property, sales, income, licenses, and permits; intergovernmental receipts according to

source of funds (Federal, state, or local governments); government charges for services; and miscellaneous revenue, such as earnings on investments. Expenditure detail includes the major purpose served, such as education, public welfare, health and hospitals, streets and highways, housing and community development, police and fire protection, sewerage and sanitation, and general support.

The BEA uses the estimates to develop the state and local government component of the quarterly and annual revisions to the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA). State and local governments account for about 12 percent of GDP and are the source for about the same share of personal income in the nation. The Federal Reserve Board uses the estimates in the flow of funds accounts as source information for several key measures of the credit markets. Congress and state officials use the tax and intergovernmental revenue database to prepare analyses of fiscal policy, tax burdens, and comparative studies on governmental finance. Local officials use the detail by types of government to understand the relative activity of counties, municipalities, townships, special districts, and school districts.

Survey of government employment Federal, state, and local governments account for about 15 percent of the nation's civilian labor force. The basic data include a range of information on employees, their pay and hours for the month of March of a given year. Survey results provide national estimates of each variable by level of government (Federal, state, and local) and government function (education, police protection, public welfare, etc.), as well as state-by-state estimates of state and local government variables by function. This program provides the annual update of government employment and payroll data by level of government and function. The survey is the only intercensal source of public employment and pay data at the sub-national level. The BEA uses the estimates for deriving price-level changes in the NIPA series. Governors use these data for comparison of governmental efficiency among states.

PROGRAM CHANGES:

1. General Economic Statistics/Economic Studies/Enhancement of the Census Bureau's Longitudinal Business Database (\$5,000,000, 18 FTE):

This increase will be used for research to enhance the Census Bureau's Longitudinal Business Database (LBD) with information on innovation and entrepreneurship. As part of the enhancement, this increase will also be used to improve LBD products via the development of new application program interfaces (APIs) and synthetic data products. The increase will also be used to facilitate access to the LBD through the U.S. Census Bureau Research Data Center (RDC) network. This initiative supports the Department of Commerce's Data goal to "Improve government, business, and community decisions and knowledge by transforming Department data capabilities and supporting a data-enabled economy." It specifically supports objective 4.2 to "Improve data-based services, decision-making, and data sharing within the Department and with other parts of the federal government."

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits – Cost Benefit Analysis:

The Federal Government's efforts to promote entrepreneurship and small business growth draw from relatively recent research on the importance of young companies as the primary drivers of net job creation. This research relies on the Census Bureau's Longitudinal Business Database (LBD), which integrates survey and administrative data for all 6 million employer firms. The LBD is updated

annually and extends back into the 1970s making it the longest time series of any data on business dynamics. The LBD includes data on business openings and closings, startups, job creation, job destruction by firm size, age, industry, and location throughout the United States.

Enhancements to the LBD would provide detailed information on the interactions between business R&D, innovation, and entrepreneurship. With these enhancements, it will be possible to create measures of innovation, research the role of R&D in innovation, and measure the return on investments for the business sector. The enhancements to the LBD will come from partnerships with both the Patent Office (PTO) and the National Science Foundation. The increase would be used to scale up and routinize a joint PTO-Census pilot that links patent and trademark data to the businesses in the LBD. The increase would also be used to collaborate with the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES) developing pilots of other measures of innovation.

This increase will also be used to enhance the LBD as described above but also to improve access to these enhanced LBD dataset and products via development of new APIs, data access tools, and new and enhanced synthetic data products. Some of these will be accessible to the public so as to maximize their impact on households and private industry. Finally, the increase will provide support for the research infrastructure and to promote new research projects at the Center for Economic Studies and the US Census Bureau. This includes expanding the types of data available in the RDC Network and to support researchers using the new data.

Researcher access is made possible by hosting the resulting products in the RDC network. The RDC network is a combination of physical and technical infrastructure, business rules, and security protocols that facilitate secure access to confidential microdata to qualified researchers working on approved projects. The network has fifteen locations around the country, supporting regular access by researchers.

This increase allows the Census Bureau to expand the types of data available in the RDC network with data from other Federal statistical agencies, administrative records from Federal and/or state programs, other government programs, and commercial sources related to innovation and entrepreneurship. This initiative would bring together datasets that would facilitate the production of public use datasets and products and promote rigorous research on measuring entrepreneurship, innovation, and job creation. Furthermore, by combining these data with program data, researchers could examine the effectiveness of government programs designed to promote innovation.

Specifically, this funding will allow the Census Bureau to do the following:

- Develop new products describing the U.S. economy. This activity will include the development of public use Census Bureau data products and data access tools that describe and help us understand innovation efforts and their impact on job creation and productivity growth. This activity will make it possible to easily and quickly track innovation activities over time and their impact.
- Improve and integrate new data files. This activity will include identifying highest-priority data files to support development of research-ready data files; the production of consistent metadata and documentation; and the creation of linkage keys between new data and other data sources. This activity will vastly expand the analytical capabilities of the new data as well as data already housed in the RDC Network.
- Add data files to the RDC Network in support of the LBD enhancement. This activity will include identifying data to support research and development; preparing and renewing legal agreements to acquire data for use in the RDC Network; transferring and setting access controls on secure data files; and acquiring hardware to store new data files.

- Support researchers' use of new data files. This activity will include: the review, approval, and tracking of new research projects, in cooperation with agencies providing source data; processing and maintenance of background checks and Special Sworn Status for new researchers; coordination of disclosure review of researcher output; hardware for data processing and new research project storage; additional software licenses required by new researchers; and user support for hardware, software, and data quality issues.

Benefits

Policy makers and researchers in government and academia will be able to use the most accurate and detailed data to evaluate innovative activities (as captured by innovation measures) of firms and their impact on job creation and economic growth.

As innovation becomes increasingly important to our national competitive advantage, the US needs to employ cutting edge analytic methods to evaluate its determinants (including policies) and its impact. Effectively combining data from disparate sources requires understanding the underlying properties of the data. In many cases, combining data also involves a substantial investment in organizational structure to handle the necessary data protocols and protections. These investments in human capital and organizational capital will create the infrastructure needed to support research efforts, as well as public data product development. The resulting measures of innovation and entrepreneurship will allow policy makers, private industry, and the public at large to access new findings from a large community of highly skilled researchers, while at the same time protecting the confidentiality of the data.

The Census Bureau maintains universe frames of people, households and businesses for the surveys and censuses that it already conducts. These frames will be leveraged, with little additional cost, to more accurately measure the impact of innovative activities on the U.S. economy. At the same time, these additional sources of data could be used by the Census Bureau to improve the frames, surveys and censuses that it currently conducts.

Outcomes

This project will provide the Federal Government with an increased capacity to make data driven decisions about critical programs. This outcome will be achieved at a relatively low cost in terms of additional data collection burden and research inputs, which will include both new data and new researchers.

Schedule and Milestones:

FY 2015

- Hire necessary staff.
- Acquire hardware for storing and processing data, and additional software licenses.
- Identify and acquire highest-priority datasets for developing measures of business R&D, innovation, and entrepreneurship.
- Process data, documentation, and linkage keys for highest-priority datasets, and make all data available in the RDCs.
- Publish documentation detailing procedures for accessing new restricted microdata files in the RDC network.

FY 2016 - FY 2019

- Produce publicly available measures of innovation and entrepreneurship from the enhanced LBD.
- Annually acquire, process, document, and add new data files to the RDC network.
- Annually update hardware and software necessary to accommodate new RDC network research projects.
- Annually update and publicize information about access and use of the new restricted microdata files in the RDC network.

Deliverables:

- Produce public-use datasets (including synthetic datasets) and data access tools on innovation and entrepreneurship in the U.S. economy.
- Produce research-ready data files, documentation, and linkage keys for the RDC Network.
- Prepare technical and administrative infrastructure to support additional research projects based on the new data files.
- Coordinate with other agencies to develop and publicize procedures for approval, access, and tracking of program evaluation projects using new data files.

2. Inflationary Adjustment: The Current Economic Statistics sub-program requests a decrease of \$8.5 million and 0 FTE for a total request of \$183,727,000 and 1,214 FTE to meet the cross-cutting program reductions necessary to offset increased funding requirements for adjustments-to-base (ATBs). These cross-cutting reductions will be captured by managing on-going administrative savings, managing the backfilling of vacated positions due to attrition, and carefully monitoring all travel and training.

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Current surveys and statistics
Sub-program: Current economic statistics
Program Change: Enhancement of the census bureau's longitudinal business database

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-15	2	\$124,995	\$249,990
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-14	2	106,263	212,526
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-14	1	106,263	106,263
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	1	89,924	89,924
Economist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	1	89,924	89,924
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-12	2	75,621	151,242
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	1	75,621	75,621
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-11	2	63,091	126,182
Geographer	Suitland, MD	GS-11	1	63,091	63,091
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-09	2	52,146	104,292
Subtotal			15		1,269,055
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			8		596,993
Subtotal			23		1,866,048
Less Lapse	25%		-6		-466,512
Total Full-time permanent:			17		1,399,536
2015 Pay Adjustment	1.049%				14,681
Subtotal			17		1,414,217
Personnel Data			Number		
Full-time Equivalent Employment					
Full-time permanent			17		
Other than full-time permanent			1		
Total			18		
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent			23		
Other than full-time permanent			1		
Total			24		

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Current surveys and statistics

Sub-program: Current economic statistics

Program Change: Enhancement of the census bureau's longitudinal business database

Object Class		FY 2015 Increase	FY 2015 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$1,414	\$1,414
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	40	40
11.5	Other personnel compensation	5	5
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	1,459	1,459
12	Civilian personnel benefits	390	390
13	Benefits for former personnel	15	15
21	Travel and transportation of persons	31	31
22	Transportation of things	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	59	59
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	19	19
24	Printing and reproduction	2	2
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	46	46
25.2	Other services	38	38
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	403	403
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	16	16
25.5	Research and development contracts	1,277	1,277
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	385	385
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0	0
26	Supplies and materials	9	9
31	Equipment	851	851
32	Lands and structures	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0
99	Total obligations	5,000	5,000

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Current surveys and statistics
Sub-program: Current economic statistics
Program Change: Inflationary adjustment

Object Class		FY 2015 Decrease	FY 2015 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	-\$997	\$89,193
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-35	3,381
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0	1,562
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	-1,032	94,136
12	Civilian personnel benefits	-1,809	30,251
13	Benefits for former personnel	0	828
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0	2,611
22	Transportation of things	-2	129
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	-105	6,672
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0	5
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	-16	2,956
24	Printing and reproduction	-3	273
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-161	17,168
25.2	Other services	-37	3,459
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	-5,229	8,243
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	-24	2,045
25.5	Research and development contracts	-11	2,164
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-80	9,196
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0	127
26	Supplies and materials	-18	1,288
31	Equipment	-19	2,176
32	Lands and structures	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0
99	Total obligations	-8,546	183,727

SUB-PROGRAM: Current Demographic Statistics

The objectives of the Current Demographic Statistics sub-program are to provide elected officials and government managers with the reliable social and economic data needed to make effective policy and program decisions. The components of this program have generated a lengthy time series of monthly, quarterly, and annual measures that provide historical perspective to many current issues. These programs include household surveys, and population and housing analyses.

The monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, and the value-added data analyses funded through the Census Bureau's current demographic statistics program are the primary source of accurate and timely information decision makers depend on to make informed and cost-effective decisions.

Data from these programs are used to create the United States' official measures of employment, unemployment, poverty, and widely used measures of income and health insurance coverage. Additionally, these surveys and analyses are the source of significant insight for decision-makers on topics, such as immigration, families and children, and the geographic patterns of change in population and characteristics, and for participation of various individuals and households in Federal, state, and local assistance programs.

Household Surveys

The household surveys line item includes the full array of operations and services associated with large scale data collection, including:

- preparation of the sample and survey materials,
- collection of the data by field representatives,
- data processing and estimation,
- production and quality control of monthly, quarterly, and annual data products, and
- data dissemination of tabulations and public-use micro-data via the Internet and other media.

These programs are continually assessed by monitoring survey response rates, individual and macro-level reporting of data, coverage of the population, and comparisons of projected costs and actual expenditures. The assessments are obtained on a monthly basis through survey-specific data processing and the Census Bureau's financial management reports. The surveys and assessments efficiently leverage capabilities of the field infrastructure and workforce.

The household surveys line item includes the three distinct programs described below.

Current Population Survey (CPS) The CPS is a monthly survey of about 58,000 households that has been conducted by the Census Bureau for the BLS for more than 50 years, with the BLS providing about two thirds of the total funding for the program. Although the primary purpose of the CPS is to provide detailed labor force characteristics of the civilian non-institutional population and the monthly unemployment rate, a leading economic indicator, the Census Bureau's funding supports the collection and processing as well as the oversampling of Hispanic households for the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) in March of each year. In addition, Census Bureau funding supports the collection and processing of the CPS Fertility supplement, conducted every other June; the CPS School Enrollment supplement, conducted every October; and the Voting and Registration supplement, conducted every other November. Census Bureau funding for these CPS supplements produce annual data on work experience, income, poverty, migration, and school enrollment, and biennial data on voting.

The CPS program also receives separate funding from the State Children's Health Insurance Program to supplement the sample to obtain annual estimates of health insurance coverage of children. This additional sample increases the basic monthly CPS sample by about 20 percent and the sample for the ASEC by about 25 percent. The CPS sample provides direct estimates for the nation as a whole and serves as part of a model for individual states and other geographic areas. In addition to the regular appropriations, other agencies sponsor supplements to the CPS in other months which cover such topics as child support and alimony, tobacco use, volunteers, and food security. Sample cases that are found to be vacant in the CPS are also eligible for the Housing Vacancy Survey, which produces the quarterly housing vacancy rates, another leading economic indicator.

The CPS program also includes funding for the development of a Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) to complement the current official measure. The funding for the SPM allows us to upgrade all of our production processes to convert this measure from a research measure to a production-grade series that is released alongside the official poverty measure. This fully implemented measure will have more acceptance in the user community, and provide more transparency and understanding of the differences between the official measure and the SPM. In addition, the funding allows us to ensure that our estimation procedures are the most accurate and make improvements as needed.

Survey Methods Development The Census Bureau continually investigates ways of providing more accurate survey data faster and at a lower cost. This program tests and develops alternative survey methodologies and concepts for improving demographic surveys. Improvements apply to the CPS, Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), and other demographic surveys that are done on a reimbursable basis for other Federal agencies. They include surveys that provide statistical measurements of crime, housing, health, consumer income, and consumer expenditures. Enhancements resulting from this research affect Federal programs that allocate funding to state and local governments.

The research strategy involves consultations with external and internal customers (for example, BLS, the OMB, and the National Center for Health Statistics), and includes research and analysis of interviewing methods, response bias, quality control procedures, questionnaire design, and documentation. The Census Bureau has evaluated telephone versus in-person interviews, response differences between household members, interviewer conditioning, and use of random digit dialing. The Census Bureau is currently standardizing the production of a Contact History Instrument which provides data to help field representatives locate respondents and identify the best times to contact respondents.

Survey of Income and Program Participation The SIPP is the major source of information on the economic well-being of Americans over time. The SIPP allows policy makers and program managers to look at situations of specific families and households over three to four years providing perspective on demographic and economic changes. The SIPP collects sources and amounts of income, labor force information, program participation and eligibility data, and general demographic characteristics in order to measure the effectiveness of existing Federal, state, and local programs. The data are also used to estimate future costs and coverage for government programs, such as food stamps, and to provide improved statistics on the distribution of income in the country. The SIPP content is built around a "core" of labor force, program participation, and income questions designed to measure the economic situation of households in the United States. The survey was designed also to provide a broader context for analysis by adding questions on a variety of topics not covered in the core section such as child care, wealth, program eligibility, child support, utilization and cost of health care, disability, school enrollment, taxes, and annual income.

In December 2013, the SIPP Panel, which began in September of 2008, will come to its conclusion, and in February 2014, the new 2014 SIPP panel will begin. The 2014 SIPP design uses a new data collection instrument that integrates an Event History Calendar to facilitate our transition from thrice yearly to annual interviewing. Fiscal Year 2015 will be the first full year with only the new panel design. During FY 2015, we will process and release data from the first interview (Wave 1) of the respondents in the 2014 panel, and will collect data from the second interview (Wave 2) of the 2014 SIPP panel respondents. The data collected by the 2014 SIPP Wave 1 interview cover calendar year 2013, and overlap data collected by the end of the 2008 SIPP Panel. The evaluation of these data as well as continued evaluation of data collected from the fielding of prototypes of the new SIPP automated instruments, will be conducted during FY 2015. These evaluations will serve to inform the users and stakeholders for SIPP data of the characteristics of the change in methodology, and the effectiveness of the new Event History Calendar as a data collection tool. In addition, the reengineered data processing system, designed to process output from the new instruments, will continue to be developed, and SIPP data quality will continue to be evaluated by comparisons to administrative records data.

Population and Housing Analyses

The Population and Housing Analyses program uses a variety of approaches to create value-added information for policy makers and program managers, refining the statistical data collected in surveys into insightful and useful information. This program increases the knowledge base with varied sources of information, adds context and perspective to survey data, and maintains the statistical infrastructure through compilation of records and development and maintenance of standards.

The Population and Housing Analyses program has three major components:

Population characteristics The Population Characteristics program produces a wide variety of population analyses and reports based on data collected by the CPS and other surveys. The recurring Current Population Reports are used by Federal, state, and local agencies to design, implement, and evaluate programmatic activities and by a wide variety of organizations in the private sector as the official baseline estimates of various social, demographic, and economic phenomena and trends. These reports present both statistical tables and analytical texts. In addition, the Census Bureau produces special reports on a variety of topics as they become important to Federal interests.

The program also provides a wide variety of data and research products relating to the distribution of income, wealth, and poverty in the United States. Recurring reports from the CPS and other data sources are the official source of the United States' poverty and income statistics.

The Population Characteristics program ensures continuous improvement and consistency of critical measures relating to Federal standards and classifications. The OMB uses Census Bureau reports as a key component of the analyses needed to monitor and improve Federal standards and classifications on race and ethnicity, metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, occupation, high school dropout rates, and other standard measures. Over time, the work on standards reduces duplication of effort, facilitates the integration of independent outputs of the information from these data systems, and provides a common definition structure for all users of these data, both public and private.

Population projections The Population Projections Program provides information on the future U.S. population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Policy analysis and application of statistical and

government programs frequently depend on accurate, detailed information on the future characteristics of the population.

The Population Projections Program projects the future U.S. population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. The program monitors changes in administrative and vital statistics, evaluates population trends, and then projects those trends into the future. These projections help to identify and describe major changes in the U.S. population in terms of size and also in terms of age, sex, race and Hispanic origin - information that is essential to enable policy makers, government agencies, and businesses to respond to rapid population changes.

Housing statistics This program conducts the Housing Vacancy Survey, which produces basic information on the current housing market. The survey collects and provides information on vacancy rates for rental and homeowner units, and on home ownership rates. The rental vacancy rate from the survey is a component of the index of leading economic indicators used by the HUD, BEA, National Association of Home Builders, Federal Reserve Board, OMB, Department of Treasury, and the Council of Economic Advisers.

The housing statistics program also produces quarterly and annual vacancy rates and home ownership rates for the country as a whole, for four major geographic regions, for metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, and for principal cities and suburbs.

Both public and private organizations use the data to evaluate housing markets and to determine the number and characteristics of available units and the level of home ownership. The White House, HUD, private businesses, nonprofit organizations, and academic researchers use these data to measure progress toward the goal of increasing home ownership among American families.

PROGRAM CHANGES:

1. Current Demographic Statistics/Household Surveys/Survey of Income and Program Participation (-\$9,000,000, - 98 FTE):

The Census Bureau requests a decrease of \$9.0 million and 98 FTE for a total of \$34.0 million and 249 FTE. Of these decreases, \$6.0 million and 35 FTE will reflect the early cancellation of some of the re-engineering activities for the SIPP, and a \$3 million and 63 FTE reduction reflecting a reduction in sample size for waves 2 and beyond of the 2014 SIPP Panel. The reduction in FTE will be accomplished through a combination of attrition, not filling current vacancies, and fewer hours worked by field representatives on this project.

The \$3 million reduction reflects a 10 percent reduction to the sample size for waves 2 and beyond of the 2014 Panel, which will likely result in reducing the state reliability of estimates from the planned 20 to the 4 most populous states.

The other \$6 million reduction will result in the early cancellation of the following reengineering activities:

- Conduct sufficient acquisition and evaluation of additional administrative records data on government programs to evaluate the reporting of benefits in the SIPP data
- Conduct interviewer performance and data quality monitoring using the Computer Assisted Recorded Interviews implemented in the 2014 SIPP Panel data collection instrument.

- Develop a SIPP Research Panel instrument and sample to test potential changes to methodology and content for the SIPP program, which was recommended by the CNSTAT report on SIPP reengineering.
- Develop a framework for implementing adaptive design and multi-mode administration for the SIPP program.
- Conduct the additional necessary evaluation and data comparison activities for the data from the last waves of the 2008 panel and the first wave of the 2014 panel in support of the recommendations from stakeholders.

2. Inflationary Adjustment: The Current Demographic Statistics sub-program requests a decrease of \$4.1 million and 5 FTE for a total request of \$61,673,000 and 491 FTE to meet the cross-cutting program reductions necessary to offset increased funding requirements for adjustments-to-base (ATBs). These cross-cutting reductions will be captured by managing on-going administrative savings, managing the backfilling of vacated positions due to attrition, and carefully monitoring all travel and training.

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Current surveys and statistics
Sub-program: Current demographic statistics
Program Change: Survey of income and program participation

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-14	-2	\$106,263	-\$212,526
Program Manager	Suitland, MD	GS-14	-1	106,263	-106,263
Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	-4	89,924	-359,696
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	-1	89,924	-89,924
Economist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	-2	89,924	-179,848
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-4	75,621	-302,484
Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-3	75,621	-226,863
Economist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-1	75,621	-75,621
Statistical Assistant	Suitland, MD	GS-07	-28	42,631	-1,193,668
Subtotal			<u>-46</u>		<u>-2,746,893</u>
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			-33		-1,727,250
Subtotal			<u>-79</u>		<u>-4,474,143</u>
Less Lapse	0%		<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>
Total Full-time permanent:			-79		-4,474,143
2015 Pay Adjustment	0%				<u>0</u>
Subtotal			<u>-79</u>		<u>-4,474,143</u>
Personnel Data			Number		
Full-time Equivalent Employment					
Full-time permanent			-79		
Other than full-time permanent			-19		
Total			<u>-98</u>		
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent			-79		
Other than full-time permanent			-43		
Total			<u>-122</u>		

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Current surveys and statistics
Sub-program: Current demographic statistics
Program Change: Survey of income and program participation

Object Class		FY 2015 Decrease	FY 2015 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	-\$4,474	\$11,215
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-663	5,147
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-63	97
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	-5,200	16,459
12	Civilian personnel benefits	-1,500	5,597
13	Benefits for former personnel	-25	180
21	Travel and transportation of persons	-244	1,657
22	Transportation of things	-4	190
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	-407	1,879
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	-111	454
24	Printing and reproduction	-5	135
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-147	875
25.2	Other services	-392	2,227
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	-299	2,108
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	-166	301
25.5	Research and development contracts	-5	53
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-387	1,549
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-6	87
26	Supplies and materials	-29	192
31	Equipment	-73	38
32	Lands and structures	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0
99	Total obligations	-9,000	33,981

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Current surveys and statistics
Sub-program: Current demographic statistics
Program Change: Inflationary adjustment

Object Class		FTE	POS	FY 2015 Decrease	FY 2015 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation				
11.1	Full-time permanent	-5	0	-\$696	\$21,360
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	-101	8,959
11.5	Other personnel compensation			0	242
11.8	Special personnel services payments			0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	-5	0	-797	30,561
12	Civilian personnel benefits			-779	9,708
13	Benefits for former personnel			0	285
21	Travel and transportation of persons			0	2,714
22	Transportation of things			-4	311
23.1	Rental payments to GSA			-54	2,918
23.2	Rental Payments to others			0	3
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges			-5	822
24	Printing and reproduction			-4	238
25.1	Advisory and assistance services			-16	1,780
25.2	Other services			-26	3,432
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts			-2,378	3,699
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities			-11	723
25.5	Research and development contracts			-8	687
25.6	Medical care			0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment			-30	3,167
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons			-2	173
26	Supplies and materials			-5	342
31	Equipment			-2	110
32	Lands and structures			0	0
33	Investments and loans			0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions			0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities			0	0
43	Interest and dividends			0	0
44	Refunds			0	0
99	Total obligations			-4,121	61,673

SUB-PROGRAM: Survey Development and Data Services

The objectives of the Survey Development and Data Services sub-program are to identify, adapt, develop, and promote new or improved methods and procedures for the design, conduct and analysis of all Census Bureau censuses and sample surveys.

General Research The program supports general research on problems related to the Census Bureau's data collection efforts in censuses and sample surveys. These problems continually occur because we are measuring an increasingly complex population and economy. The challenges encompass maintaining adequate response rates, reducing burden of response to census and survey data collection, meeting complex data needs, and improving data quality. We look for solutions using tools from three disciplines: mathematical statistics, social and behavioral sciences, and computation sciences. Research topics include: disclosure avoidance, small area estimation, seasonal adjustment, sampling and estimation, survey design, record linkage, editing, imputation, usability testing, questionnaire pre-testing, cognitive testing, language and sociolinguistics, questionnaire design, interviewer behavior, and ethnography.

PROGRAM CHANGES:

1. Inflationary Adjustment: The Survey Development Data Services sub-program requests a decrease of \$127,000 and 0 FTE for a total request of \$2,600,000 and 14 FTE to meet the cross-cutting program reductions necessary to offset increased funding requirements for adjustments-to-base (ATBs). These cross-cutting reductions will be captured by managing on-going administrative savings, managing the backfilling of vacated positions due to attrition, and carefully monitoring all travel and training.

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Current surveys and statistics
Sub-program: Survey development and data services
Program Change: Inflationary adjustment

Object Class		FY 2015 Decrease	FY 2015 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	-\$13	\$1,218
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-3	247
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0	9
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	-16	1,474
12	Civilian personnel benefits	-27	470
13	Benefits for former personnel	0	13
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0	21
22	Transportation of things	0	2
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	-2	120
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0	30
24	Printing and reproduction	0	3
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-2	184
25.2	Other services	0	57
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	-79	118
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0	31
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	1
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-1	56
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0	2
26	Supplies and materials	0	15
31	Equipment	0	3
32	Lands and structures	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0
99	Total obligations	-127	2,600

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory BA
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Survey of program dynamics

Line Item	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted ¹		2015 Base		2015 Enacted		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Survey of program dynamics										
	Pos./BA	\$9,490	57	\$9,280	57	\$10,000	57	\$10,000	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	35 8,901	59 9,280	59 9,280	59	\$10,000	59	\$10,000	0	0
Total										
	Pos./BA	36 9,490	57 9,280	57 9,280	57	10,000	57	10,000	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	35 8,901	59 9,280	59 9,280	59	10,000	59	10,000	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries										
Unobligated balance, start of year										
Unobligated balance, expiring		589								
Unobligated balance, end of year										
Refund										
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Rescission										
Sequestration		510		720						
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts										
Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation										
	Pos.	36 10,000	57 10,000	57 10,000	57	10,000	57	10,000	0	0

¹ FY 2014 reflects sequester

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory

BUDGET PROGRAM: Survey of Program Dynamics

For FY 2015, the Census Bureau requests an increase of \$0 and 0 FTE from the FY 2015 base for a total of \$10,000,000 and 59 FTE for Survey of Program Dynamics.

BASE JUSTIFICATION:

Survey of Program Dynamics Overview

The Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD) program budget consists of one sub-program with the same name under the Mandatory Salaries and Expenses account. This sub-program contains one line item with the same name (\$10.0 million and 59 FTE).

SUB-PROGRAM: Survey of Program Dynamics

The SPD program provides data necessary to determine the impact of welfare provisions of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 as revised by the 109th Congress. Baseline characteristics come from data already collected by the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The funds for SPD were authorized until September 30, 2013 by the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 113-6).

The goal of SPD is to provide policymakers with relevant, accurate, timely, and cost-effective socioeconomic data and information, which can be used by federal and state public policymakers to evaluate the effects of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 that established the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program, (P.L. 112-96, Extension of P.L. 108-308).

The SPD mandatory funding is used to improve the ability of the SIPP program to provide a source of detailed socioeconomic data from a national sample of households with a focus on the low-income population, which is more likely to receive benefits or assistance from welfare programs. The SPD mandatory funding contributes to the ability of the SIPP program to provide state reliable estimates for the poverty population in 20 states. In FY 2015 the Census Bureau plans to use the mandatory funds to continue to support the SIPP sample and to process and disseminate data from the initial waves of the 2014 SIPP Panel in support of measuring the impact of the welfare provisions of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act mentioned above. The SPD program has received the same level of annual funding with each extension of the 1996 law.

PROGRAM CHANGES:

No program change requested for FY 2015.

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory BA
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: State children's health insurance program

Line Item	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted ¹		2015 Base		2015 Enacted		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
State children's health insurance program	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	45 203	\$18,980 18,954	106 229	106 229	\$20,000 20,000	106 229	\$20,000 20,000	0 0
Total	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	45 203	18,980 18,954	106 229	106 229	20,000 20,000	106 229	20,000 20,000	0 0
Adjustments to Obligations:									
Recoveries									
Unobligated balance, start of year			(1,797)			(1,797)			
Unobligated balance, expiring			26						
Unobligated balance, end of year			1,797						
Refund									
Adjustments to Budget Authority:									
Rescission									
Sequestration		1,020				1,440			
Financing from transfers:									
Transfer from other accounts									
Transfer to other accounts									
Appropriation	Pos.	45	20,000	106	106	20,000	106	20,000	0
¹ FY 2014 reflects sequester									

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory**BUDGET PROGRAM: State Children's Health Insurance Program**

For FY 2015, the Census Bureau requests an increase of \$0 and 0 FTE from the FY 2015 base for a total of \$20,000,000 and 229 FTE for State Children's Health Insurance Program.

BASE JUSTIFICATION:**State Children's Health Insurance Program Overview**

The State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) budget consists of one sub-program with the same name under the Mandatory Salaries and Expenses account. This sub-program contains one line item with the same name (\$20.0 million and 229 FTE).

In FY 2014, base resources were re-aligned among line items within the program, to reflect a revised method of budgeting for certain program management costs. These costs had been previously distributed to each line item and project within the program, but now may only be planned within one or more line items. There is no net impact to the program's budget request.

SUB-PROGRAM: State Children's Health Insurance Program

Under the SCHIP, Census Bureau survey data are used to allocate funds to states based on the number of children without health insurance living in low-income families. Allocations are based on statistics from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). The Census Bureau will make improvements in the reliability of the state-level data used to estimate changes from one year to the next in the number of low-income children without health insurance coverage. These improvements potentially include making a transition from the CPS to the American Community Survey (ACS) as a basis for SCHIP allocations. Health insurance questions were added to the ACS in 2008.

The goal of this mandatory program is to produce statistically reliable annual data for each state on the number of low-income children who do not have health insurance coverage.

This program was established and funded through mandatory appropriation by the Medicare, Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Program Bill (P.L. 106-113). The program uses adjustments to the CPS to increase the reliability of state-level estimates of the number of uninsured low-income children. The adjustments include, where appropriate, expanding the number of households included in the survey, collecting data in additional months, and exploring alternative methods to enhance state-level estimates by incorporating data from other sources. The SCHIP program was reauthorized in 2009 (P.L. 111-3) and provided an additional \$10.0 million to the Census Bureau to cover rising data collection costs and to improve state estimates of children's health insurance coverage.

The monthly CPS sample was expanded by about 10,000 eligible households. This expansion allowed the Census Bureau to meet the requirement of the SCHIP legislation to improve state estimates of children who live in low-income families and lack health insurance, which are produced from the Census Bureau's Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) supplement to the CPS. The expansion also allowed the Census Bureau to conduct an ASEC interview in February and April of each year with about 18,000 households that had completed their eighth month in sample interview in August, September, and October. Including another 5,000 Hispanic households that are selected

from the prior November CPS sample in order to increase the accuracy of these estimates, these changes effectively increased the number of sample cases on which the ASEC generates annual estimates to 83,000.

PROGRAM CHANGES:

No program change is requested for FY 2015.

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Object Class	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Base	2015 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$112,496	\$114,831	\$116,537	\$111,771	(\$4,766)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	11,782	13,210	13,349	12,587	(762)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3,101	1,871	1,871	1,813	(58)
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	127,379	129,912	131,757	126,171	(5,586)
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	38,420	41,683	44,298	40,429	(3,869)
13 Benefits for former personnel	944	1,136	1,136	1,126	(10)
21 Travel and transportation of persons	3,157	5,559	5,559	5,346	(213)
22 Transportation of things	346	446	452	442	(10)
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	8,685	10,058	10,219	9,710	(509)
23.2 Rental payments to others	1,287	8	8	8	0
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges	4,158	3,900	3,921	3,808	(113)
24 Printing and reproduction	202	517	524	514	(10)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	13,413	19,233	19,412	19,132	(280)
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	8,481	7,158	7,221	6,948	(273)
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	8,155	11,956	19,642	12,060	(7,582)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	993	2,949	2,984	2,799	(185)
25.5 Research & development contracts	276	1,580	1,599	2,852	1,253
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	18,634	12,421	12,532	12,419	(113)
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	253	308	310	302	(8)
26 Supplies and materials	593	1,665	1,688	1,645	(43)
31 Equipment	2,415	1,511	1,532	2,289	757
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	237,791	252,000	264,794	248,000	(16,794)
Prior year recoveries					
Unobligated balance, start of year					
Unobligated balance, expiring	407				
Unobligated balance, end of year					
Refund					
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	238,198	252,000	264,794	248,000	(16,794)
Rescission	5,313				
Sequestration	12,744				
TOTAL, Appropriation	256,255	252,000	264,794	248,000	(16,794)

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Base	2015 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
<u>Personnel financed from direct obligations</u>					
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	1,317	1,470	1,475	1,408	(67)
Other than full-time permanent	404	329	329	311	(18)
Total	1,721	1,799	1,804	1,719	(85)
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	1,423	1,680	1,680	1,624	(56)
Other than full-time permanent	752	792	792	750	(42)
Total	2,175	2,472	2,472	2,374	(98)

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory BA
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Object Class	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted ¹	2015 Base	2015 Enacted	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$6,522	\$10,729	\$10,729	\$10,729	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	6,640	4,573	4,573	4,573	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	649	144	144	144	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	13,811	15,446	15,446	15,446	0
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3,906	4,479	4,479	4,479	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	31	51	51	51	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	2,072	3,382	1,585	1,585	0
22 Transportation of things	118	127	127	127	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	194	884	884	884	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	31	225	225	225	0
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges	683	345	345	345	0
24 Printing and reproduction	70	78	78	78	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,092	473	473	473	0
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	1,130	1,454	3,614	3,614	0
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	268	921	921	921	0
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	131	158	158	158	0
25.5 Research & development contracts	2	3	3	3	0
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	2,439	1,229	1,229	1,229	0
25.8 Substance & support of persons	85	118	118	118	0
26 Supplies and materials	57	122	122	122	0
31 Equipment	735	142	142	142	0
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	27,855	29,637	30,000	30,000	0
Prior year recoveries	(1,797)	(1,797)			
Unobligated balance, start of year	615				
Unobligated balance, expiring	1,797				
Unobligated balance, end of year					
Refund					
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	28,470	27,840	30,000	30,000	0
Rescission					
Sequestration	1,530	2,160			
TOTAL, Appropriation	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	0

¹ FY 2014 reflects sequester

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory BA
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Base	2015 Enacted	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
<u>Personnel financed from direct obligations</u>					
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	75	130	130	130	0
Other than full-time permanent	163	158	158	158	0
Total	238	288	288	288	0
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	81	163	163	163	0
Other than full-time permanent	304	322	322	322	0
Total	385	485	485	485	0

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses
Appropriation Language and Code Citations:

1. For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing, and publishing statistics, provided for by law, \$248,000,000, provided, that from amounts provided herein, funds may be used for promotion, outreach, and marketing activities.

13 U.S.C. §§4, 6, 8(b), 12, 61-63, 181, 182, 301-307, 401; 15 U.S.C. §§1516, 4901 et seq.; 19 U.S.C. §§1484(e), 2354, 2393; 44 U.S.C. §1343.

13 U.S.C. §4 authorizes the Secretary to "perform the functions and duties imposed upon him by this title," or he may delegate any of them "to such officers and employees of the Department of Commerce as he may designate."

13 U.S.C. §§6, 8(b), 12, 61-63, 182, 301-307 provide for (1) acquisition of information from other organizations, public and private; (2) conducting joint statistical projects with nonprofit organizations or agencies; (3) conducting mechanical and electronic developmental work as needed; (4) collection and publication of statistics on fats and oils; (5) collection and publication of statistics relating to the domestic apparel and textile industries; (6) collection and publication of quarterly financial statistics of business operations; (7) conducting current surveys on statistical subjects covered by periodic censuses; and (8) compilation and publication of information on imports, exports, and mode of transportation.

13 U.S.C. §181 provides that "The Secretary...shall annually produce and publish for each state, county, and local unit of general purpose government which has a population of fifty thousand or more, current data on total population and population characteristics and...shall biennially produce and publish for other local units of general purpose government current data on total population."

13 U.S.C. §401 provides that "The Bureau of the Census shall exchange with the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce information collected under this title, and under the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act, that pertains to any business enterprise that is operating in the United States, if the Secretary of Commerce determines such information is appropriate to augment and improve the quality of data collected under the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act."

15 U.S.C. §1516 provides that "The Secretary of Commerce shall have control of the work of gathering and distributing statistical information naturally relating to the subjects confided to his department...He shall also have authority to call upon other departments of the government for statistical data and results obtained by them; and he may collate, arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise."

15 U.S.C. §4901 et seq. provides that "The Secretary [of Commerce] shall establish the [National Trade] Data Bank. The Secretary shall manage the Data Bank."

19 U.S.C. §1484(e) provides that "The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the United States International Trade Commission are authorized and directed to establish...an enumeration of articles...comprehending all merchandise imported into the United States and exported from the United States, and shall seek, in conjunction with statistical programs for domestic production and programs for achieving international harmonization of trade statistics, to establish the comparability thereof with such enumeration of articles."

19 U.S.C. §2354 provides that "Whenever the [International Trade] Commission begins an investigation...with respect to an industry, the Commission shall immediately notify the Secretary [of Commerce] of such investigation, and the Secretary shall immediately begin a study of:

- (1) the number of firms in the domestic industry producing the like or directly competitive article which have been or are likely to be certified as eligible for adjustment assistance, and
- (2) the extent to which the orderly adjustment of such firms to the import competition may be facilitated through the use of existing programs."

19 U.S.C. §2393 provides that "The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor shall establish and maintain a program to monitor imports of articles into the United States which will reflect changes in the volume of such imports, the relation of such imports to changes in domestic production, changes in employment within domestic industries producing articles like or directly competitive with such imports, and the extent to which such changes in production and employment are concentrated in specific geographic regions of the United States."

44 U.S.C. §1343 provides that "In addition to the usual number of the Statistical Abstract of the United States, twelve thousand copies shall be printed: three thousand for the Senate, six thousand for the House of Representatives, and three thousand for distribution by the Secretary of Commerce."

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

Page No.		2013 Actual	2014 Enacted		2015 Base		2015 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Amount
CEN-92	2014 Enacted							Positions	Budget Authority	Direct Obligations
	less: Unobligated Balances from prior years							3,131	\$692,000	4,688 \$694,227
	plus: 2015 Adjustments to base							0	6,207	0 (2,227) 6,207
	2015 Base Request							3,131	698,207	4,688 698,207
	less: 2015 Inflationary Adjustment								(2,806)	(2,806)
	plus (or less): 2015 Program Changes							897	266,476	1,007 266,476
	2015 Estimate							4,028	961,877	5,695 961,877
Comparison by activity/subactivity with subtotals by activity										
Economic statistics programs:										
CEN-95	Economic census	Pos./BA	708 \$131,384	730 \$114,000	730 \$116,233	641 \$119,323	641 \$119,323	641	(89)	\$3,090
		FTE/Obl.	818 132,230	655 114,310	655 116,233	642 119,323	642 119,323	642	(13)	3,090
CEN-96	Census of governments	Pos./BA	76 10,636	80 9,400	80 9,583	68 9,093	68 9,093	68	(12)	(490)
		FTE/Obl.	73 10,462	66 9,577	66 9,583	61 9,093	61 9,093	61	(5)	(490)
	Subtotal	Pos./BA	784 142,020	810 123,400	810 125,816	709 128,416	709 128,416	709	(101)	2,600
		FTE/Obl.	891 142,692	721 123,887	721 125,816	703 128,416	703 128,416	703	(18)	2,600
Demographic statistics programs:										
CEN-117	Intercensal demographic estimates	Pos./BA	57 9,389	66 9,926	66 10,127	66 9,926	66 9,926	66	0	(201)
		FTE/Obl.	57 9,226	62 10,156	62 10,127	62 9,926	62 9,926	62	0	(201)
CEN-118	2010 Decennial census program	Pos./BA	1,194 274,153	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	2,399 284,870	0 513	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0
CEN-119	2020 Decennial census program	Pos./BA	485 94,412	1,863 463,287	1,863 465,192	2,731 689,000	2,731 689,000	2,731	868	223,808
		FTE/Obl.	480 98,421	3,519 463,306	3,519 465,192	4,437 689,000	4,437 689,000	4,437	918	223,808
	Subtotal	Pos./BA	1,736 377,954	1,929 473,213	1,929 475,319	2,797 698,926	2,797 698,926	2,797	868	223,607
		FTE/Obl.	2,936 392,517	3,581 473,975	3,581 475,319	4,499 698,926	4,499 698,926	4,499	918	223,607

Comparison by activity/subactivity with subtotals by activity	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		2015 Base		2015 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
CEN-162 Demographic surveys sample redesign	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	54 55	\$9,148 9,795	63 56	\$9,602 10,161	63 56	\$9,791 9,791	\$9,602 9,602	0 0	(\$189) (\$189)
CEN-168 Geographic support	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	313 317	61,434 68,377	329 330	55,613 55,650	329 330	56,752 56,752	60,000 60,000	45 42	3,248 3,248
CEN-177 Data processing systems	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	0 0	30,172 30,006	0 0	30,172 30,554	0 0	30,529 30,529	64,933 64,933	85 65	34,404 34,404
TOTALS	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	2,887 4,199	620,728 643,387	3,131 4,688	692,000 694,227	3,131 4,688	698,207 698,207	961,877 961,877	897 1,007	263,670 263,670
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries			(8,071)		0		0	0		0
Unobligated balance, start of year			(12,558)		(2,227)		0	0		0
Unobligated balance, expiring			0		0		0	0		0
Unobligated balance, end of year			2,255		0		0	0		0
Refund			(5,211)		0		0	0		0
Unobligated balance, rescinded			926		0		0	0		0
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Rescission			13,476		0		0	0		0
Sequestration			32,750		0		0	0		0
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts			(18,000)		0		0	0		0
Transfer to other accounts			1,000		1,000		0	1,551		1,551
Subtotal, Appropriation	Pos.	2,887	649,954	3,131	693,000	3,131	698,207	963,428	897	265,221

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

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Base	2015 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Total Obligations	\$643,387	\$694,227	\$698,207	\$961,877	\$263,670
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Non-federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Recoveries	(8,071)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(12,558)	(2,227)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	2,255	0	0	0	0
Refund	(5,211)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, rescinded	926	0	0	0	0
Discretionary Budget Authority	620,728	692,000	698,207	961,877	263,670
Rescission	13,476	0	0	0	0
Sequestration	32,750	0	0	0	0
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts	(18,000)	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts	1,000	1,000	0	1,551	1,551
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	649,954	693,000	698,207	963,428	265,221

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
JUSTIFICATION OF ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	FTE	Amount
<u>Adjustment:</u>		
In FY 2014, base resources were re-aligned among line items within the program, to reflect a revised method of budgeting for certain program management costs. These costs had been previously distributed to each line item and project within the program, but now may only be planned within one or more line items. There is no net impact to the program's budget request.....	0	0
<u>Other Changes:</u>		
<u>Pay raise</u>	0	\$2,732
Full-year cost of FY 2014 pay raise and related costs:		
Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2014.....		1.0%
Total cost in FY 2015 of the FY 2014 pay raise.....		2,793,333
Less amount funded in FY 2014.....		(2,095,000)
Total, adjustment for FY 2014 pay raise.....		698,333
 FY 2015 pay raise and related costs:		
Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2015.....		1.0%
Total cost in FY 2015 of the FY 2015 pay raise		2,034,000
Payment to Working Capital Fund.....		0
Total, adjustment for FY 2015 pay raise.....		2,034,000
 <u>Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)</u>	0	(440)
The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by CSRS will decrease from 7.4% in FY 2014 to 4.1% in FY 2015. The agency contribution rate will remain 7.0% in FY 2015.		
This will result in a decrease of: (\$440,018)		
Regular employees:		
2015 \$190,484,000 x 4.1% x 7.0%.....		546,689
2014 \$190,484,000 x 7.4% x 7.0%.....		986,707
Total, Adjustments to base.....		(440,018)

<u>Other Changes:</u>		FTE	Amount
<u>Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)</u>		0	\$3,123
The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by FERS will increase to 95.9% in FY 2015. The agency contribution rate will remain the same at 11.9% in FY 2015.			
This will result in an increase of: \$3,122,795			
Regular employees:			
2015	\$190,484,000 x 95.9% x 13.2%.....		24,112,989
2014	\$190,484,000 x 92.6% x 11.9%.....		20,990,194
Total, Adjustments to base.....			<u>3,122,795</u>
<u>Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)</u>		0	(108)
The estimated agency contribution rate for the Thrift Savings Plan will decrease from 4.1% in FY 2014 to 3.9% in FY 2015. FERS participation rates will increase from 92.6% in FY 2014 to 95.9% in FY 2015.			
This will result in a decrease of: (\$107,624)			
Regular employees:			
2015	\$190,484,000 x 95.9% x 3.9%.....		7,124,292
2014	\$190,484,000 x 92.6% x 4.1%.....		<u>7,231,916</u>
Total, Adjustments to base.....			<u>(107,624)</u>
<u>Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)</u>		0	437
The percentage of payroll covered by FERS increased from 92.6% in FY 2014 to 95.9% in FY 2015. The overall percentage of salaries covered by OASDI will increase to 98.6% in FY 2015 from 98.5% in FY 2014. The OASDI tax rate will remain 6.2% in FY 2015.			
This will result in an increase of: \$ 437,430			
Regular employees:			
2015	\$190,484,000 x 95.9% x 98.6% x 6.2%.....		11,167,237
2014	\$190,484,000 x 92.6% x 98.5% x 6.2%.....		<u>10,772,026</u>
Subtotal.....			<u>395,211</u>
Other salaries:			
2015	\$20,349,000 x 95.9% x 98.6% x 6.2%.....		1,192,972
2014	\$20,349,000 x 92.6% x 98.5% x 6.2%.....		<u>1,150,753</u>
Subtotal.....			<u>42,219</u>
Total, Adjustments to base.....			<u>437,430</u>

	FTE	Amount
<u>Other Changes:</u>		
<u>Health Insurance</u>	0	\$638
Effective January 2015, the Census Bureau's contribution to Federal employee's health insurance premiums will increase by 3.8%. Applied against the FY 2014 estimate of \$16,777,000 the increase will be \$637,526.		
<u>Employees' Compensation Fund</u>		(2,043)
The decrease of \$2,043,000 will meet the Census Bureau's obligations to the Employee Compensation Fund for FY 2015. The Census Bureau will reimburse the Department of Labor pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 8147.		
<u>Rental Payments to GSA</u>	0	452
GSA rates are projected to increase 1.6% over the FY 2014 estimate of \$28,252,000 for currently occupied space. This results in an increase of \$452,032.		
<u>GPO Printing</u>	0	50
GPO has provided an estimated rate increase of 1.4%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2014 estimate of \$3,590,000 to arrive at an increase of \$50,260.		
<u>General Pricing Level Adjustment</u>	0	1,366
This request applies OMB economic assumptions of 1.4% for FY 2015 where the prices that the Government pays are established through the market system. Factors are applied to sub-object classes that result in the following adjustments to base:		
Transportation of things.....		9,030
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (excluding postage).....		33,922
Rental payment to others.....		504
Other services.....		1,172,136
Supplies and materials.....		39,648
Equipment.....		110,390
Subtotal, other changes	0	6,207
Subtotal, Adjustments to base.....	0	6,207
Total, Adjustments to base.....	0	6,207

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Economic statistics programs
Subactivity: Economic census

Line Item	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		2015 Base		2015 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Direction										
Pos./BA	26	\$8,896	23	\$5,142	23	\$5,232	46	\$7,175	23	\$1,943
FTE/Obl.	25	5,833	22	5,142	22	5,232	45	7,175	23	1,943
Content determination and design										
Pos./BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FTE/Obl.	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mail list development and mailout										
Pos./BA	95	20,967	44	7,210	44	7,362	13	2,162	(31)	(5,200)
FTE/Obl.	105	19,711	40	7,210	40	7,362	15	2,162	(25)	(5,200)
Collection and processing										
Pos./BA	560	96,128	510	73,820	510	75,271	193	34,451	(317)	(40,820)
FTE/Obl.	661	99,564	409	74,130	409	75,271	208	34,451	(201)	(40,820)
Publication and dissemination										
Pos./BA	27	5,393	153	27,828	153	28,368	389	75,535	236	47,167
FTE/Obl.	27	7,079	184	27,828	184	28,368	374	75,535	190	47,167
Total										
Pos./BA	708	131,384	730	114,000	730	116,233	641	119,323	(89)	3,090
FTE/Obl.	818	132,230	655	114,310	655	116,233	642	119,323	(13)	3,090
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries		(759)								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(397)		(310)						
Unobligated balance, expiring										
Unobligated balance, end of year		363								
Refund		(53)								
Unobligated balance, rescinded										
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Rescission		2,867								
Sequestration		6,979								
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts		(188)								
Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation										
Pos.	708	141,042	730	114,000	730	116,233	641	119,323	(89)	3,090

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Economic statistics programs
Subactivity: Census of governments

Line Item	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		2015 Base		2015 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base		
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount			
Direction	Pos./BA	8	\$1,214	10	\$1,699	10	\$1,729	8	\$1,053	(2)	(\$676)
	FTE/Obl.	7	1,198	9	1,699	9	1,729	5	1,053	(4)	(676)
Content determination and design	Pos./BA	1	198	0	0	0	0	28	3,618	28	3,618
	FTE/Obl.	1	176	0	0	0	0	27	3,618	27	3,618
Mail list development and mailout	Pos./BA	3	420	5	339	5	344	19	2,475	14	2,131
	FTE/Obl.	3	465	3	339	3	344	17	2,475	14	2,131
Collection and processing	Pos./BA	51	7,493	50	5,115	50	5,224	10	1,455	(40)	(3,769)
	FTE/Obl.	50	7,310	42	5,292	42	5,224	9	1,455	(33)	(3,769)
Publication and dissemination	Pos./BA	13	1,311	15	2,247	15	2,286	3	492	(12)	(1,794)
	FTE/Obl.	12	1,313	12	2,247	12	2,286	3	492	(9)	(1,794)
Total	Pos./BA	76	10,636	80	9,400	80	9,583	68	9,093	(12)	(490)
	FTE/Obl.	73	10,462	66	9,577	66	9,583	61	9,093	(5)	(490)
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries			(11)								
Unobligated balance, start of year			(3)		(177)						
Unobligated balance, expiring											
Unobligated balance, end of year			188								
Refund											
Unobligated balance, rescinded											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission			237								
Sequestration			577								
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts			(27)								
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	76	11,423	80	9,400	80	9,583	68	9,093	(12)	(490)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses and Programs

BUDGET PROGRAM: Economic Statistics Programs

For FY 2015, Census Bureau requests an increase of \$2,600,000 and a decrease of 18 FTE from the FY 2015 base for a total of \$128,416,000 and 703 FTE for Economic Statistics Programs.

BASE JUSTIFICATION:

Economic Statistics Programs Overview

The Census Bureau's mission is to serve as the leading source of quality data about the nation's people and economy. The Economic Statistics Programs activity furthers this mission by providing key benchmark measures about the U.S. economy and governments.

The Economic Statistics Program (\$128.4 million and 703 FTE) budget is organized into two sub-programs:

- The Economic Census sub-program (\$119.3 million and 642 FTE) is organized into five line items representing major program components: Direction, Content Determination and Design, Mail List Development and Mailout, Collection and Processing, and Publication and Dissemination.
- The Census of Governments sub-program (\$9.1 million and 61 FTE) is organized into five line items representing major program components: Direction, Content Determination and Design, Mail List Development and Mailout, Collection and Processing, and Publication and Dissemination.

The Economic Statistics Programs support the Department of Commerce's Data goal to "Improve government, business, and community decisions and knowledge by transforming Department data capabilities and supporting a data-enabled economy." They specifically support objective 4.2 to "Improve data-based services, decision-making, and data sharing within the Department and with other parts of the federal government."

Furthermore, the Economic Statistics Programs will expand outreach to key industry and business stakeholders. E.g., Build upon success of economic census contracts that convened small and medium-sized enterprises with greater emphasis on business needs.

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS-TO-BASE:

The Census Bureau requests a net increase of \$2.4 million to fund adjustments to the economic statistics programs activities.

SUB-PROGRAM: Economic Census

Fiscal Year 2015 is the sixth year of the six-year 2012 Economic Census funding cycle and the first year of the planning cycle for the 2017 Economic Census. The focus of activity for FY 2015 is publication, release, and dissemination of the 2012 Economic Census products scheduled for release. Planning will begin on the 2017 Economic Census.

The economic census represents the primary source of facts about the structure and function of the U.S. economy, providing essential information to government and business to help guide sound decisions. It furnishes an important part of the framework for composite measures, such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) input-output analyses and National Income and Product Accounts that provide important information about market sectors, such as manufacturing. The National Accounts and practically all major government economic statistical series are directly or indirectly dependent on the economic census. Statistics, analyses, and economic research produced by BEA, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Federal Reserve Board, Department of Energy, and the Census Bureau are all dependent on the economic census results. The economic census not only provides BEA with vital source data for the National Accounts, it also provides weights and benchmarks for indices of industrial production, productivity, and prices. Moreover, the census furnishes benchmarks and sampling lists for the Census Bureau's current economic programs and for many data series at other federal agencies.

Business enterprises, trade associations, banks, investors, economic development agencies, research groups, educational institutions, and unions use data from the census for the purpose of planning expansion programs, selecting locations for new establishments, forecasting sales trends, determining market potential, forecasting sales and advertising performance, and performing other analyses. For example, the data are used to decide where to locate a plant, where to build a shopping center, or figure out what the market demand is for a product. In forecasting and planning, economic census results are the primary source of information about the changing structure of the U.S. economy. The census identifies industries and geographic areas that are experiencing rapid growth, as well as those that are declining. The information is also used to revise the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and to update the Business Register.

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2015:

1. Economic Census (+ \$5,323,000, - 13 FTE):

The FY 2015 funding is critical to completing publication release and dissemination of the 2012 Economic Census products, specifically the Industry Series and the Geographic Area Series (GAS) reports. Additionally, formal planning will begin for the 2017 Economic Census. The reduction in FTE primarily represents a reduction in hours worked by National Processing Center staff on this project. Remaining FTE reductions will be accomplished through a combination of attrition, and not filling current vacancies.

Direction (\$7,175,000 and 45 FTE) Direction includes planning and support activities required to conduct the census. Specific activities include providing overall direction and coordination of census planning, design, collection, processing, and dissemination operations. This includes development and monitoring of the program plan, quality plan, and risk plan. In FY 2015, the focus will be on completing plans and coordinating activities associated with data analysis, publication, and dissemination activities for the 2012 Economic Census, as well as planning for the 2017 Economic Census.

Content Determination and Design (\$0 and 0 FTE) In FY 2015 no funds are allocated to this activity.

Mail List Development and Mailout (\$2,162,000 and 15 FTE) Activities include assembling and preparing the census mail list for over 29 million business locations. Specific activities include sample selection and mailout specifications and procedures, correspondence specifications and procedures, procurements and processing of administrative records, programming activities, and labeling and assembly of mail packages. Postage costs are included in this line item. In FY 2015, funds cover processing of administrative records and development of systems in preparation for mailouts beginning in 2017.

Collection and Processing (\$34,451,000 and 208 FTE) Includes all collection and clerical operations conducted in Jeffersonville, Indiana at the Census Bureau National Processing Center. Activities include check-in of forms, batching, scanning, and key from image/optical character recognition/optical mark recognition data, customer support associated with handling incoming telephone calls and correspondence, re-mailing of forms and telephone follow-ups to delinquent businesses, computer edits of reported data, and the correction of erroneous data. This line item also includes the development, testing, and maintenance of processing systems and computer programs that support data collection and processing, including an electronic reporting infrastructure to support the electronic reporting option offered to over 3.1 million businesses. In FY 2015, activities will focus on summary review of the data the remainder of Industry Series and Geographic Area Series Reports. Computer systems will provide the analysts tools for the summary review of millions of data cells, correction of the data to prepare for the publication and dissemination stages, and intensive computer runs and analysts' review to ensure the confidentiality of individual companies.

Publication and Dissemination (\$75,535,000 and 374 FTE) Activities include all operations related to data tabulations, final table review of tabulated census data, the development of census products, review of disclosure avoidance patterns, and the dissemination of census results. More than 1,700 census products will be developed and delivered in electronic media supported by metadata, which describes the data to users, and support tools that let users access information across subject-related topics. Products will profile industries, geographic areas, and special subjects. In FY 2015, the activities will focus on final table and electronic review, release and dissemination of 2012 Economic Census Industry Series Reports; Geographic Area Series Reports; Puerto Rico and the Island Areas Reports; and the first four of nine Survey of Business Owners Reports. In addition to the release of these reports, design and development work for the Special Subject reports will be completed. Lastly, the development and completion of the 2017 Economic Census Program Management Plan will occur in FY 2015.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits – Cost Benefit Analysis

The economic census provides detailed data by industry and geographic area that are essential to both government and businesses to make sound decisions. It provides key data that are required to produce measures of GDP and the BEA's input-output analyses. The economic census also provides business enterprises, trade associations, banks, investors, economic development agencies, research groups, educational institutions, and unions data needed to plan expansion programs, select locations for new establishments, forecast sales trends, determine market potential, and perform other analyses.

The 2012 Economic Census will provide new products that are essential to understanding the modern economy. A new Enterprise Statistics series will better profile the American economy in areas related to globalization, research and development, innovation, and entrepreneurship. New product items will be collected for manufacturing industries to measure "green" products.

Expanded products in manufacturing will also provide some of the critical product detail lost due to cancellation of the Current Industrial Reports.

Revisions are being made to the NAICS to primarily address changes and measurement issues associated with the manufacturing sector of the economy.

Base Resources Assessment

Base Resource Amount: \$116,233,000	Base FTE: 655
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The economic census provides the Nation with comprehensive, detailed, and authoritative facts about the structure of the U.S. economy. Every five years, the economic census profiles the U.S. economy from the national to the local level. It provides official measures of output for industries and geographic areas. Economic policy makers in federal, state, and local governments use economic census data to project trends, guide economic development, and assess the impact of economic policy. The data help build the foundation for GDP and other indicators of economic performance.

Title 13 U.S.C. §131 requires the censuses of manufactures, mineral industries, construction industries, retail and wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, and other businesses every five years, covering the years ending in “2” and “7.” The 2012 Economic Census will collect data on over 29 million establishments. The Census Bureau will minimize respondent burden by sending questionnaires to fewer than 20 percent of these establishments. Administrative records are used to obtain information for the remaining establishments, which include smaller businesses. For the 2012 Economic Census, all respondents have an opportunity to report electronically. Data will be disseminated through the American FactFinder.

The economic census also includes several related programs that provide statistics on the characteristics of businesses, business expenses, and other items of national interest. The economic census includes the census of the island areas (Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) and surveys of businesses owned by women and minorities. The results of the census will be summarized and presented for various classifications, such as kind-of-business, geographic locations at various levels of aggregation, sales size, employment size, legal form of organization, and degree of specialization.

The 2012 Economic Census consists of eight core program components and several related data collections. The core components are separately tailored for each major domestic business sector, provide comprehensive and detailed information on the structure of the U.S. non-farm economy, and are the cornerstone of our nation’s economic statistics programs. The related data collections are more specialized and provide supplementary information on businesses owned by women, minorities, supplementary information on expenditures and

expenses for non-goods producing businesses, transportation information on the movement of goods, and periodic census information on the economies of Puerto Rico and island areas.

In addition to expanded and improved internet reporting the Census Bureau is continuing to make other infrastructure improvements that result in more efficient data collection and reduced costs. Efficiencies realized have resulted in a significant decrease in the growth of the 2012 Economic Census budget compared to prior cycles.

Schedule and Milestones:

Fiscal Year 2015

- Complete Industry Series releases for 100 percent of covered NAICS industries by December 31, 2014.
- Complete the Geographic Area Series by September 30, 2015.
- Complete the 2017 Economic Census Program Management Plan by June 30, 2015.
- Complete 100 percent of the data releases for the 2012 Economic Census of Puerto Rico and the Island Areas by September 30, 2015 (three months earlier than in the previous economic census).

Fiscal Year 2016

- Complete 100 percent of the data releases for the 2012 SBO by December 30, 2015 (six months earlier than in the previous survey cycle).
- Complete comprehensive internal review of 2012 Economic Census content, reporting methods, data processing, data products, and dissemination methods

Fiscal Year 2017

- Mail and process the 2017 Economic Census classification survey.
- Complete development of all 2017 questionnaires including electronic reporting instruments.
- Deploy 2017 Business Help Site for respondents

Fiscal Year 2018

- Complete census mail-out by December 31, 2017.
- Achieve more electronic response compared to FY 2013

Fiscal Year 2019

- Begin tabulation and macro-data analysis by October 31, 2018.
- Release the Advance Report by December, 2018
- Complete Industry Series releases for 70 percent of covered NAICS industries by September 30, 2019

Deliverables:

The Economic Census supports the economic foundations of the United States by producing benchmark measures of the economy. It accomplishes this by providing more than 1,700 census products delivered in electronic media supported by metadata and support tools that let users access information across subject-related topics. Products profile industries, geographic areas, and specific subjects.

A key innovation was the development of a direct Internet reporting option for single-location companies in the economic census. The electronic reporting software used in 2007 required all companies to download and install the software. This worked well for large companies that filed multiple reports. For 2012, a new system was developed that allowed single unit businesses to report in a web-based software package that would better meet their needs. For 2007, while 55 percent of the multiunit establishments reported electronically, only 3 percent of the single-location companies

used the software. In 2012, multiunit establishments reported electronically 73 percent of the time while single units achieved a rate of 39 percent.

Risk Assessment:

Fiscal Year 2015 is a critical year in the life cycle of the Economic Census. Review, release and dissemination of 2012 Economic Census Industry Series Reports; Geographic Area Series Reports; and Puerto Rico and the Island Areas Reports is completed in FY 2015, and the design and development work for the Special Subject reports occurs. The economic census is the primary source of facts about the structure and functioning of the U.S. economy. It provides comprehensive, detailed, high-quality, and authoritative statistics that are critical for meeting the needs of government, businesses, and the American public. The program's data products inform policies and programs that promote business vitality, job creation, and sustainable economic growth. If the Economic Census is not funded at the requested program level, the Census Bureau will not be able to meet its performance objective of providing critical benchmark measures of nation's economy. Without these benchmarks, composite measures such as GDP and National Income and Product Accounts produced by the BEA would be impacted significantly. In addition, the reduction in quality of current economic statistics produced between economic census cycles would be significant. Without this critical data, Government policy makers and the private sector would not be able to target opportunities for growth that supports increasing jobs, which is a top priority of the Secretary of Commerce.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

The Economic Statistics Programs support the Department of Commerce's Data goal to "Improve government, business, and community decisions and knowledge by transforming Department data capabilities and supporting a data-enabled economy." They specifically support objective 4.2 to "Improve data-based services, decision-making, and data sharing within the Department and with other parts of the federal government."

Performance Measure:	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target
With Change	1) Begin tabulation and macro data analysis for the 2012 Economic Census by October 31, 2013. 2) Release the 2012 Economic Census Advance Report in March 2014. 3) Complete Industry Series releases for 70% of the NAICS industries covered by August 2014.	1) Complete Industry Series releases for 100% of the NAICS industries covered by December 2014. 2) Complete Geographic Series releases for 100% of the areas covered by September 2015. 3) Prepare a detailed project plan for all phases of the 2017 Economic Census by June 2015.	1) Finalize report form content for 2017 Economic Census core programs. 2) Complete forms design for 60% of the 2017 Economic Census core program's report forms.	1) Complete commercial printing of the 2017 Economic Census report forms by September 2017. 2) Complete mailing and processing of the classification forms in preparation for the Economic Census mailing by September 30, 2017.	1) Complete the mailout of questionnaires for the 2017 Economic Census by December 31, 2017. 2) Achieve more electronic responses compared to the 2012 Economic Census.	1) Begin tabulation and macro data analysis for the 2017 Economic Census by October 31, 2018. 2) Release the 2017 Economic Census Advance Report in December 2019. 3) Complete Industry Series releases for 70% of the NAICS industries covered by August 2019.

(Continued from previous page)	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target
Without Change	1) Begin tabulation and macro data analysis for the 2012 Economic Census by October 31, 2013. 2) Release the 2012 Economic Census Advance Report in March 2014. 3) Complete Industry Series releases for 70% of the NAICS industries covered by August 2014 covered by August 2014.	1) Complete Industry Series releases for 100% of the NAICS industries covered by December 2014. 2) Complete Geographic Series releases for 100% of the areas covered by September 2015. 3) Prepare a detailed project plan for all phases of the 2017 Economic Census by June 2015.	1) Finalize report form content for 2017 Economic Census core programs. 2) Complete forms design for 60% of the 2017 Economic Census core program's report forms.	1) Complete commercial printing of the 2017 Economic Census report forms by September 2017. 2) Complete mailing and processing of the classification forms in preparation for the Economic Census mailing by September 30, 2017.	1) Complete the mailout of questionnaires for the 2017 Economic Census by December 31, 2017. 2) Achieve more electronic responses compared to the 2012 Economic Census.	1) Begin tabulation and macro data analysis for the 2017 Economic Census by October 31, 2018. 2) Release the 2017 Economic Census Advance Report in March 2019. 3) Complete Industry Series releases for 70% of the NAICS industries covered by September 2019.
Description: This supports the Census Bureau's performance measure that, "Economic, Government, and Decennial Censuses, including the American Community Survey, meet targets for quality, cost, and delivery schedule."						

2. Inflationary Adjustment: The Economic Census program requests a decrease of \$2.2 million and 0 FTE for a total request of \$119,323,000 and 642 FTE to meet the cross-cutting program reductions necessary to offset increased funding requirements for adjustments-to-base (ATBs). These cross-cutting reductions will be captured by managing on-going administrative savings, managing the backfilling of vacated positions due to attrition, and carefully monitoring all travel and training.

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Economic statistics programs

Sub-program: Economic census

Program Change: Economic census

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	-2	\$120,429	-\$240,858
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	-4	113,346	-453,384
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-2	85,703	-171,406
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-05	-3	34,415	-103,245
Subtotal			-11		-968,893
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			-6		-324,215
Subtotal			-17		-1,293,108
Less Lapse	0%		0		0
Total Full-time permanent:			-17		-1,293,108
2015 Pay Adjustment	1.049%				0
Total			-17		-1,293,108
Personnel Data			Number		
Full-time Equivalent Employment					
Full-time permanent			-17		
Other than full-time permanent			4		
Total			-13		
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent			-89		
Other than full-time permanent			14		
Total			-75		

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Economic statistics programs
Sub-program: Economic census
Program Change: Economic census

Object Class		FY 2015 Increase	FY 2015 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	-\$1,293	\$50,529
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	271	2,707
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-131	716
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	-1,153	53,952
12	Civilian personnel benefits	2	18,018
13	Benefits for former personnel	-259	41
21	Travel and transportation of persons	-83	900
22	Transportation of things	-2	34
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	-1,476	6,084
23.2	Rental Payments to others	44	44
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	-1,084	1,222
24	Printing and reproduction	-23	103
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	7,386	16,081
25.2	Other services	1,127	3,756
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	-3,893	4,338
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	540	2,014
25.5	Research and development contracts	-913	54
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	5,635	10,915
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-20	31
26	Supplies and materials	-69	957
31	Equipment	-436	779
32	Lands and structures	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0
99	Total obligations	5,323	119,323

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Economic statistics programs
Sub-program: Economic census
Program Change: Inflationary adjustment

Object Class		FY 2015 Decrease	FY 2015 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	-\$568	\$50,529
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-35	2,707
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0	716
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	-603	53,952
12	Civilian personnel benefits	-1,162	18,018
13	Benefits for former personnel	0	41
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0	900
22	Transportation of things	0	34
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	-120	6,084
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0	44
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	-11	1,222
24	Printing and reproduction	-4	103
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-122	16,081
25.2	Other services	-40	3,756
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	-31	4,338
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	-21	2,014
25.5	Research and development contracts	-14	54
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-74	10,915
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-1	31
26	Supplies and materials	-14	957
31	Equipment	-16	779
32	Lands and structures	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0
99	Total obligations	-2,233	119,323

SUB-PROGRAM: Census of Governments

Since 1957, the census of governments has been compiled every 5 years in conjunction with the economic census. Funding for the census of governments is cyclical in nature due to the fact that Title 13, Section 161 authorizes a quinquennial census. Therefore, a decrease of funds from FY 2014 to FY 2015 reflects the startup of the 2017 Census of Governments when activities are focused less on completing data processing, developing data products, and disseminating information from the census, and more on the direction and planning of the 2017 Census of Governments.

The census of governments is related to the current government statistics program. The census of governments is conducted every five years (years ending in '2' and '7'), whereas the government statistics programs are conducted in the intervening years when a sample of state and local governments is used to collect data.

The census of governments is a long-standing program, and as such, various survey methods and approaches have been employed over time. Based on lessons learned, the 2012 Census of Governments utilized the best mix of survey methods and administrative record practices to conduct an accurate census. Historically, the census of governments programs have utilized field enumeration for data collection methods. Lessons learned have demonstrated that the use of administrative records and central collection methods among the states is the most cost effective way to collect the data. As such, the Census Bureau has taken strides to improve these methods and techniques, which will be employed in the 2017 Census of Governments. These methods will be used to the greatest extent possible in lieu of field data collection to reduce the reporting burden of governments as well as to reduce costs.

The complex and ever-changing state and local government universe is a major economic force, totaling about 12 percent of the GDP and 15 percent of the civilian labor force population. The census of governments represents the primary source of facts about the structure and function of the public sector of the U.S. economy. It provides essential information to Congress and federal agencies, such as the Departments of Education, Justice, Housing and Urban Development, and Health and Human Services, for planning and evaluating programs involving intergovernmental relationships. The census contributes an important element for constructing composite national economic measures, such as the GDP quantifying economic output, the BEA's input-output tables that measure market sectors, and the Federal Reserve Board's Flow of Funds accounts that provide time-series data of financial flows in the economy. Without these state and local government economic statistics, important benchmarking and comparative analyses of state and local governments cannot be done. Many different groups of analysts—including, most prominently, the state and local governments themselves, public interest groups, the academic community, and the policy research community—make extensive use of the data.

In 2007, the Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) issued a “clean-slate” report on the state of government statistics. The report identified Census Bureau data on state and local governments as the only comprehensive source on the fiscal welfare of state and local governments. In the report, CNSTAT charged the Census Bureau to improve, build, and enhance its programs. The report laid out 21 strategic recommendations for improving data on governments. Over the 2012 Census of Governments cycle, the Census Bureau has taken strides in addressing the recommendations and making needed improvements to its programs and will continue these critical efforts for the 2017 Census of Governments.

Following the CNSTAT's recommendations, the Census Bureau engaged data users and stakeholders through workshops and conferences to discuss improvements to the census of governments and related programs. The outcome of the workshops was improvements in content, methodology, and data products for the 2012 Census of Governments. Additional workshops focused on making further improvements for the 2017 Census of Governments will be conducted. Further strides are being made to modernize and reengineer the infrastructure and processing systems used to collect and disseminate the data. The proposed FY 2015 activities allow the Census Bureau to continue these efforts.

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2015:

1. Census of Governments (- \$307,000, - 5 FTE):

Fiscal Year 2015 is the first year in the five-year cycle of the 2017 Census of Governments. The reduction in FTE primarily represents a reduction in hours worked by National Processing Center staff on this project. Remaining FTE reductions will be accomplished through a combination of attrition, and not filling current vacancies.

Direction (\$1,053,000 and 5 FTE) Direction includes overall planning, design, and support activities. Activities in FY 2015 will focus on overall coordination of activities through a project management plan.

Content Determination/Design (\$3,618,000 and 27 FTE) Activities include evaluation of the data content for each component of the census and the coordination of these data needs with data providers and data users. For FY 2015 these activities include outreach to state and local government officials and data users regarding program content, initial work and research into survey design options, and initial design of collection instruments.

Mail List Development and Mail-out (\$2,475,000 and 17 FTE) The primary activity for FY 2015 will be ongoing research into state government legislation, searching for appropriate secondary sources that contain information on newly created governments and government types, and discussions with state experts. This work is vital to maintaining an updated universe to provide the framework for all intercensal surveys and to establish the universe for each component of the 2017 Census of Governments. Activities will also include continuing efforts to migrate surveys into the Governments Master Address File (GMAF).

Collection and Processing (\$1,455,000 and 9 FTE) This activity includes all data collection and processing operations for each of the census of governments traditional mail canvass survey operations, expanding Internet data collection options, field and office enumeration and compilation activities, and electronic data collection. In FY 2015, activities include completing data collection and processing efforts for the 2012 Census of Governments: Finance component and efforts to modernize and reengineer the infrastructure and processing systems used to collect and process the data. Processing procedures used for the 2012 Census of Governments will be evaluated to inform improvements for the 2017 Census of Governments.

Publication and Dissemination (\$492,000 and 3 FTE) This activity includes all operations related to the final review of data for public release, tabulation, and publication of census findings and dissemination of information to data users. As a result of current year budget cuts, the final dissemination of the 2012 Census of Governments: Finance component was pushed into FY 2015. Activities during FY 2015 will include disseminating data tables and summary publications in the finance component.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits – Cost Benefit Analysis

The census of governments provides economic information used to develop the state and local government portion of the GDP, which accounts for about 12 percent of the total. This Census covers approximately 90,000 state and local government units and sub-agencies and collects data on more than 19 million state and local government employees, 15 percent of the U.S. civilian workforce. Detailed information on approximately \$3.0 trillion in public pension system assets, one of the largest pools of funding for market investments, is collected, disseminated, and published.

The 2017 Census of Governments consists of three components: government organization, public employment, and government finances. Fiscal Year 2015 funding is requested for activities necessary in these three components. For the government organization component, funding is requested primarily to conduct ongoing research into state government legislation, searching for appropriate secondary sources that contain information on newly created governments and government types, and discussions with state experts. Additionally, outreach to state and local government officials and data users regarding program content will be conducted. In the employment component, funds will be used to conduct outreach to state and local government officials and data users regarding program content, and perform initial work and research into survey design options. In the finance component, funds will be used to complete processing and dissemination of the 2012 Census of Governments and conduct outreach to state and local government officials and data users regarding program content.

The 2017 Census of Governments will demonstrate efficiencies in both data collection procedures and editing methods. The 2017 Census of Governments will have expanded use of state level electronic data collection. Additionally, improvements to macro and micro edit methods will maximize editing efficiency and lead to savings in cost and time. These operational efficiencies allow staff to devote necessary time to developing analytic reports and data dissemination interfaces.

Base Resources Assessment

Base Resource Amount: \$9,583,000	Base FTE: 66
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The goals of the census of governments are to identify the scope and nature of the nation's state and local government sector; provide authoritative benchmark figures in the areas of public finance and public employment; classify local government organization, powers and activities; and measure federal, state, and local fiscal relationships. The census of governments is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly classified data on the economic activities of state and local governments.

The census of governments programs are divided into three components: organization, employment, and finance.

- The Organization component establishes the universe of state and local government entities and identifies the disparate nature of intergovernmental relationships within each state-area. It is within this component that the definition, structure, and number of governmental entities are determined.
- The Employment component provides data on the number of full-time and part-time employees with corresponding full-time and part-time pay by governmental function.
- The Finance component data describes government revenues and expenditures, and quantifies debt and asset characteristics. The Finance data consist of various deliverables on taxes, assets of public pension systems, and comprehensive statistics

on state and local government finances. These data cover revenues by type, expenditures by character and function, indebtedness by term, and cash and securities holdings.

Schedule and Milestones:

FY 2015

The census of governments will:

- Complete the finance component processing and dissemination
- Conduct lessons learned on the 2012 Census of Governments
- Complete an evaluation of the content, processing, and dissemination of the 2012 Census of Governments
- Complete the 2017 Census of Governments project plan

FY 2016

The census of governments will:

- Complete a review of program components and content with data users
- Finalize report form content for the 2017 Census of Governments
- Complete development of the organization component questionnaires for the 2017 Census of Governments

FY 2017

The census of governments will:

- Mail and collect data for the 2016 Government Units Survey
- Complete development of the employment and finance component questionnaires for the 2017 Census of Governments
- Mail the 2017 Census of Governments: Employment Component survey
- Prepare for the mail-out of the 2017 Census of Governments: Finance Component surveys

FY 2018

The census of governments will:

- Evaluate the universe frame from the Governments Master Address File
- Prepare and deliver data files for the BEA for the employment component
- Mail the 2017 Census of Governments: Finance Component surveys

FY 2019

The census of governments will:

- Complete the employment component processing and dissemination
- Complete processing of central collections, compilations, editing, and research of secondary sources for nonrespondents for the finance component
- Release data on retirement systems from the finance component
- Release data on school district finances from the finance component
- Prepare and deliver data files for the BEA for the finance component

Deliverables:

Key objectives of the FY 2015 work include a 2017 Census of Governments project plan; conducting workshops and conferences with key stakeholders to discuss improvements to the census of governments and related programs; and preparing and delivering data products from the finance component.

Risk Assessment:

Fiscal 2015 is the first year of the Census of Governments life cycle. If the Census of Governments is not funded at the requested level, key planning activities, such as completion of a 2017 Census of Governments project plan and research into improvements necessary to maintain data relevance and timeliness, including content determination discussions with stakeholders and data users, may be delayed. These delays could potentially result in further delays to data collection and dissemination activities in the future. As these data are critical inputs into important economic measures, including GDP and the National Income and Product Accounts produced by BEA, and the Flow of Funds Accounts released by the Federal Reserve Board, the delays will have an impact on the quality of key statistics driving fiscal policy.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

The Economic Statistics Programs support the Department of Commerce's Data goal to "Improve government, business, and community decisions and knowledge by transforming Department data capabilities and supporting a data-enabled economy." They specifically support objective 4.2 to "Improve data-based services, decision-making, and data sharing within the Department and with other parts of the federal government."

Performance Goal: Measure 1	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target
With Change	1) Release 2012 Census of Governments Organization Component by March 2014. 2) Release Census of Governments Employment Component by May 2014.	1) Complete an evaluation of the content, processing, and dissemination components of the 2012 Census of Governments. 2) Prepare a detailed project plan for all components of the 2017 Census of Governments.	1) Finalize report form content for the 2017 Census of Governments. 2) Complete forms design for the organization component for the 2017 Census of Governments.	1) Mail Census of Governments Organization Component survey forms by November 2016. 2) Mail Census of Governments Employment Component survey forms by March 2017.	1) Mail Census of Governments Finance Component survey forms by January 2018. 2) Release Census of Governments preliminary counts of local governments by March 2018.	1) Release 2012 Census of Governments Organization Component by March 2019. 2) Release Census of Governments Employment Component by May 2019.

	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target
Without Change	1) Release 2012 Census of Governments Organization Component by March 2014. 2) Release Census of Governments Employment Component by May 2014.	1) Complete an evaluation of the content, processing, and dissemination components of the 2012 Census of Governments. 2) Prepare a detailed project plan for all components of the 2017 Census of Governments.	1) Finalize report form content for the 2017 Census of Governments. 2) Complete forms design for the organization component for the 2017 Census of Governments.	1) Mail Census of Governments Organization Component survey forms by November 2016. 2) Mail Census of Governments Employment Component survey forms by March 2017.	1) Mail Census of Governments Finance Component survey forms by January 2018. 2) Release Census of Government s preliminary counts of local governments by March 2018.	1) Release 2012 Census of Governments Organization Component by March 2019. 2) Release Census of Governments Employment Component by May 2019.
Description: This supports the Census Bureau's performance measure that, "Economic, Government, and Decennial Censuses, including the American Community Survey, meet targets for quality, cost, and delivery schedule."						

2. Inflationary Adjustment: The Census of Governments program requests a decrease of \$0.2 million and 0 FTE for a total request of \$9,093,000 and 61 FTE to meet the cross-cutting program reductions necessary to offset increased funding requirements for adjustments-to-base (ATBs). These cross-cutting reductions will be captured by managing on-going administrative savings, managing the backfilling of vacated positions due to attrition, and carefully monitoring all travel and training.

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Economic statistics programs

Sub-program: Census of governments

Program Change: Census of governments

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-1	\$88,224	-\$88,224
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-11	-1	75,710	-75,710
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-9	-1	62,573	-62,573
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-9	-1	60,836	-60,836
Subtotal			-4		-287,343
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			-1		-66,892
Subtotal			-5		-354,235
Less Lapse	0%		0		0
Total Full-time permanent:			-5		-354,235
2015 Payraise	1.049%				0
Subtotal			-5		-354,235
Personnel Data			Number		
Full-time Equivalent Employment					
Full-time permanent			-5		
Other than full-time permanent			0		
Total			-5		
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent			-12		
Other than full-time permanent			1		
Total			-11		

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Economic statistics programs

Sub-program: Census of governments

Program Change: Census of governments

Object Class		FY 2015 Decrease	FY 2015 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	-\$354	\$4,839
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	2	77
11.5	Other personnel compensation	23	107
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	-329	5,023
12	Civilian personnel benefits	55	1,618
13	Benefits for former personnel	-25	2
21	Travel and transportation of persons	7	156
22	Transportation of things	0	4
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	-37	567
23.2	Rental Payments to others	6	6
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	9	114
24	Printing and reproduction	-17	33
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	314	594
25.2	Other services	41	268
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	-231	389
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	-20	100
25.5	Research and development contracts	-69	5
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	26	129
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-1	4
26	Supplies and materials	12	61
31	Equipment	-48	20
32	Lands and structures	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0
99	Total obligations	-307	9,093

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Economic statistics programs

Sub-program: Census of governments

Program Change: Inflationary adjustment

Object Class		FY 2015 Decrease	FY 2015 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	-\$53	\$4,839
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-1	77
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0	107
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	-54	5,023
12	Civilian personnel benefits	-105	1,618
13	Benefits for former personnel	0	2
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0	156
22	Transportation of things	0	4
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	-10	567
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0	6
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0	114
24	Printing and reproduction	0	33
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-5	594
25.2	Other services	-3	268
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0	389
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	-2	100
25.5	Research and development contracts	-1	5
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-1	129
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0	4
26	Supplies and materials	-1	61
31	Equipment	-1	20
32	Lands and structures	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0
99	Total obligations	-183	9,093

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
Subactivity: Intercensal demographic estimates

Line Item	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		2015 Base		2015 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Intercensal demographic estimates										
Pos./BA	57	\$9,389	66	\$9,926	66	\$10,127	66	\$9,926	0	(\$201)
FTE/Obl.	57	9,226	62	10,156	62	\$10,127	62	\$9,926	0	(201)
Total	57	9,389	66	9,926	66	10,127	66	9,926	0	(201)
FTE/Obl.	57	9,226	62	10,156	62	10,127	62	9,926	0	(201)
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries		(27)								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(58)		(230)						
Unobligated balance, expiring										
Unobligated balance, end of year		248								
Refund										
Unobligated balance, rescinded										
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Rescission		209								
Sequestration		509								
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts		(24)								
Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation	57	10,083	66	9,926	66	10,127	66	9,926	0	(201)
Pos.										

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
Subactivity: 2010 Decennial census program

Line Item	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		2015 Base		2015 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
2010 Decennial census program										
Pos./BA	1,194	\$274,153	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
FTE/Obl.	2,399	284,870	0	513	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total										
Pos./BA	1,194	274,153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FTE/Obl.	2,399	284,870	0	513	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries		(6,076)								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(745)		(513)						
Unobligated balance, expiring										
Unobligated balance, end of year		(4,822)								
Refund		926								
Unobligated balance, rescinded										
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Rescission		6,163								
Sequestration		14,983								
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts		(705)								
Transfer to other accounts		370								
Appropriation										
Pos.	1,194	294,964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
Subactivity: 2020 Decennial census program

Line Item	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		2015 Base		2015 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
2020 Census										
Pos./BA	485	\$94,412	840	\$232,687	840	\$230,767	1,680	\$443,187	840	\$212,420
FTE/Obl.	480	98,421	840	232,706	840	230,767	1,641	443,187	801	212,420
American Community Survey										
Pos./BA	0	0	1,023	230,600	1,023	234,425	1,051	245,813	28	11,388
FTE/Obl.	0	0	2,679	230,600	2,679	234,425	2,796	245,813	117	11,388
Total										
Pos./BA	485	94,412	1,863	463,287	1,863	465,192	2,731	689,000	868	223,808
FTE/Obl.	480	98,421	3,519	463,306	3,519	465,192	4,437	689,000	918	223,808
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries		(691)								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(3,441)		(19)						
Unobligated balance, expiring										
Unobligated balance, end of year		123								
Refund										
Unobligated balance, rescinded										
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Rescission		1,753								
Sequestration		4,236								
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts		(16,802)						1,551		
Transfer to other accounts		630		1,000						
Appropriation										
Pos.	485	84,229	1,863	464,287	1,863	465,192	2,731	690,551	868	223,808

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses and Programs

BUDGET PROGRAM: Demographic Statistics Programs

For FY 2015, the Census Bureau requests an increase of \$223,607,000 and 918 FTE from the FY 2015 base for a total of \$698,926,000 and 4,499 FTE for Demographic Statistics Programs.

BASE JUSTIFICATION:

Demographic Statistics Programs Overview

The Census Bureau's mission is to serve as the leading source of quality data about the Nation's people and economy. The Demographic Statistics Programs activity furthers this mission by providing key benchmark measures about the U.S. population.

The Demographic Statistics Programs (\$698.9 million and 4,499 FTE) budget is organized into two subactivities under the Periodic Censuses and Programs account.

- The Intercensal Demographic estimates subactivity (\$9.9 million and 62 FTE) consists of one line item by the same name.
- The 2020 Decennial Census Program subactivity (\$689.0 million and 4,437 FTE) contains the ACS and the 2020 Census.

The Demographic Statistics Programs support the Department of Commerce's Data goal to "Improve government, business, and community decisions and knowledge by transforming Department data capabilities and supporting a data-enabled economy." They specifically support objective 4.2 to "Improve data-based services, decision-making, and data sharing within the Department and with other parts of the Federal Government" and 4.3 to "Foster the private sector's development of new data-based businesses, products and services."

Both the Administration and the Congress have an interest in learning whether Federal policies and programs are succeeding or failing – for example, whether participants are getting and retaining jobs, and whether those who find jobs are earning good wages. Access to data on employment outcomes is critical to effectively analyzing policy and program results, and the current methods for gathering these data (surveys and separate agreements with states) are inefficient, time consuming, and increasingly cost prohibitive. The Budget proposes to narrowly expand access to the National Directory of New Hires Database to assess the effectiveness of federal policies and programs in achieving positive labor market outcomes and to provide demographic or economic statistics, including for the Census 2020 program. This proposal enables the Census Bureau access to these data in time to incorporate the data in its efforts to reduce the need to conduct in-person follow up interviews with non-responding households. This proposal would also allow several agencies a more reliable and affordable way obtain data essential for research, evaluation, and statistical purposes while maintaining necessary security, privacy, and confidentiality standards.

Furthermore, the Demographic Statistics Programs will help conduct a more efficient 2020 Census by researching, testing, and developing a new design of the 2020 Census that maximizes the use of technology and other tools to reduce the cost while maintaining quality. Implications of alternate roles and uses of the ACS program infrastructure will be evaluated within the broader Federal statistical system and a comprehensive review of ACS carried out with the intent of reducing respondent burden.

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS-TO-BASE (ATBs):

The Census Bureau requests a net increase of \$0.2 million to fund adjustments to base for the demographic statistics programs activities.

SUB-PROGRAM: Intercensal Demographic Estimates

The Intercensal Demographic Estimates program assists elected officials and government program managers in allocating hundreds of billions of dollars each year by giving them updated estimates of the United States population for the country, states, counties, cities, and townships. Through this legislatively required program, policymakers and program managers are able to better understand their population's size, as well as its basic characteristics such as age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin; and estimates of the number of housing units, in the years between the decennial censuses. Since the United States population grows and changes between decennial censuses – and governments base many of their funding decisions on the size and basic characteristics of the population – effective and efficient government requires these updated estimates.

Title 13, Section 181 of the U.S. Code requires the Census Bureau to produce annual data on the population size and certain population characteristics (age, race, ethnicity, and sex) for the Nation, states, counties, and local units of government with a population of 50,000 or more. This law also requires the Census Bureau to produce biennial estimates of total population for all local units of general-purpose government, regardless of their size. Further, the law specifies the use of such estimates by Federal agencies when allocating Federal benefits to states, counties, and local units of government when they are based on population size.

Among the Federal programs that use these intercensal estimates to allocate funds are the Department of Health and Human Services' Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid), Social Service Block Grants/Entitlement Grants Program, and State Children's Health Insurance Program; the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant Program; and the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration – Workforce Investment Act Dislocated Workers Program. Hundreds of billions of dollars in Federal funds are distributed to states and other areas based in some part on intercensal estimates. The Congressional Budget Office uses the intercensal estimates throughout their reports and analysis.

These estimates of the geographic distribution of the population are also used for making decisions about state and local government services, planning utility services, redefining metropolitan areas, and locating retail outlets and manufacturing establishments. Federal time-series that are produced on a per capita basis, such as per capita income, births per capita, and cancer incidence rates per capita, also rely on these estimates for their denominators. The intercensal population estimates are used as the controls for all household surveys conducted by the Census Bureau. These surveys have a major impact on the accuracy of the country's key measures such as unemployment, inflation, income, poverty, and health insurance coverage. Intercensal estimates are essential to controlling variability in the surveys that provide these measures.

The Census Bureau is responsible for developing and implementing the technical methods that produce the estimates. Recent experience in the acquisition, processing, and integration of the various administrative and survey data related to international migration have led to improvements in the accuracy and reliability of the national population estimates. To produce

the sub-national estimates, population-modeling techniques are applied to a wide variety of administrative data, which must be processed and integrated.

The Census Bureau's Intercensal Demographic Estimates Program has a cooperative program with the states, the Federal State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates (FSCPE). The Census Bureau established this partnership with the states in 1967 to foster cooperation in the annual production of population and housing estimates for states, counties, and subcounty areas. State members of the FSCPE provide input data for their respective state's estimates and review the results prior to public release of the data. The state representatives also provide advice and guidance on technical issues involved in the production of estimates. This cooperative and collaborative process is essential in making the population estimates a reliable and useful indicator of how the United States changes between censuses.

The Census Bureau's Intercensal Demographic Estimates Program also works with external researchers on evaluations of the population estimates methodology. In 2008, the program conducted a large research effort to evaluate the administrative records method, which is used to produce the population estimates at the national, state, and county level, against a series of alternative methods. This involved research internal to the Census Bureau and also external experts. The administrative records method performed well when compared to alternative methods. The Census Bureau conducted another large research project to evaluate the population estimates against the 2010 Census results. This effort involved internal and external researchers. The Census Bureau examined the administrative records method and the housing unit method. External researchers examined alternative methodologies for producing population estimates (e.g., the ratio correlation method, the housing unit method, etc.). In March 2012, the Census Bureau hosted a conference at which we shared the results of both the internal and external research on population estimates. The results of both the internal and external research documented the accuracy of the administrative records method when compared to the alternative methods. The general conclusion of the research was that the administrative records method is the best method to use for producing population estimates at the county, state, and national level. The use of administrative records is also cost efficient. It utilizes data that are collected by other government agencies (e.g., births, deaths, etc.) in the estimation process.

There are several metrics that are used to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of the program. The first of these is the yearly release of the population estimates. Under Title 26, population totals for the Nation and states must be released by December 31 of the estimates' year. The program has met this deadline each year of this decade. Under Title 2, state estimates for the population aged 18 and over must be released to the Federal Election Committee the first week of January after the estimates' year. This deadline has been met each year since 2006.

In addition, the Intercensal Demographic Estimates program releases on an annual basis population estimates by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin for the Nation, states, and counties. It releases population totals for sub-county areas and metro areas as well as population estimates by age and sex for Puerto Rico and the municipios. The program also provides estimates of housing units for states and counties. The goal is to release these estimates within 15 months of the estimate dates. The program has met this goal each year since 2006. For the Vintage 2012 estimates, all of the products were released by June 30, 2013.

Another metric used to measure the performance of the program is the delivery of survey controls. The population estimates are used as survey controls for all major surveys including the Current Population Survey which produces the official unemployment and poverty rates.

The population estimates are delivered each month to this survey for use as controls. The program has met each of these monthly deadlines since 2006. The program also delivers population and housing units to the ACS each year in May. This deadline has been met since 2006.

In addition to the above releases and deliverables, the program delivers population estimates to over 350 internal and external customers. The majority of the external customers consist of other Federal agencies, state agencies, and researchers.

PROGRAM CHANGES:

Inflationary Adjustment: The Census Bureau requests a decrease of \$201,000 and 0 FTE for a total request of \$9,926,000 and 62 FTE to meet the cross-cutting program reductions necessary to offset increased funding requirements for adjustments-to-base (ATBs). These cross-cutting reductions will be captured by managing on-going administrative savings, managing the backfilling of vacated positions due to attrition, and carefully monitoring all travel and training.

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Demographic statistics program
Sub-program: Intercensal demographic estimates
Program Change: Inflationary adjustment

Object Class		FY 2015 Decrease	FY 2015 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	-\$54	\$5,267
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-3	218
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0	77
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	-57	5,562
12	Civilian personnel benefits	-119	1,767
13	Benefits for former personnel	0	46
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0	198
22	Transportation of things	0	9
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	-13	808
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0	126
24	Printing and reproduction	0	12
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-2	198
25.2	Other services	-2	170
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0	472
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	-2	166
25.5	Research and development contracts	-1	49
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-4	256
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0	9
26	Supplies and materials	-1	66
31	Equipment	0	12
32	Lands and structures	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0
99	Total obligations	-201	9,926

SUB-PROGRAM: 2020 Decennial Census Program

The decennial census has been conducted since the birth of the Nation. It provides the official population counts for determining the allocation to states of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and for determining how the districts are defined for those seats. The Census Bureau also provides state level data necessary for each state to determine congressional, state, and local legislative boundaries. The provision of these data is mandated in the U.S. Constitution, Title 13 of the U.S. Code, and P.L. 94-171.

The decennial census program, including ACS, provides comprehensive and useful demographic information about all people living in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the associated Island Areas. The program also provides data for small geographic areas and small population groups that Federal agencies need to implement legally mandated programs. Over \$430 billion in Federal funding is allocated annually using information from the decennial census program.

PROGRAM CHANGES:

1. 2020 Census (\$212,420,000, 801 FTE):

Fiscal Year 2015 is the fourth year of funding for research, early planning, development and testing for the 2020 Census. The FY 2015 budget request builds on the three years of early research and testing completed in FY 2012 – 2014. Fiscal Year 2015 is the first year of a four-year phase (FY2015 – FY 2018) focused on completing all research and testing while also beginning operational design, development, and system testing for the actual 2020 Census.

Fiscal Year 2015 is a critical year for the Census Bureau in the attempt to incorporate innovations into the 2020 Decennial Census design that will significantly contain costs while producing high quality data. Preliminary estimates of potential savings from such innovations are described on pp. CEN-127 - CEN-131, below. Due to funding constraints in FY 2013, the Census Bureau delayed or canceled field tests needed to provide the evidence necessary to evaluate the extent to which new and innovative methodologies are feasible, and to understand their potential impact on data quality. Consequently, the research and testing work in FY 2015 is the last chance to prove in design changes that can fundamentally change the way the 2020 Census is conducted.

For the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau opened and staffed over 500 management offices. The staff in these offices processed the case assignments and managed the work of over 750,000 employees who conducted address list development operations across the country and then conducted interviews with households that did not respond to the census. This field staff and infrastructure accounted for a large percentage of the 2010 Census costs. The research and development efforts for the 2020 Census are focused on addressing cost drivers so as to -potentially save billions of dollars in costs by dramatically reducing this staff and infrastructure. The Census Bureau also intends to significantly improve field staff productivity, streamline the management of staff in the field, and improve the efficiency of the myriad IT systems needed for the Census. Finally, by addressing the program management and systems engineering shortcomings experienced in the prior decade the Bureau can avoid the increased costs seen in the 2010 Census.

Operational research and development efforts include:

- Automating and integrating field operations on handheld devices in order to streamline decentralized management processes, so that we are less reliant on brick and mortar offices;
- Improving the management of staff in the field, so that we use data to maximize their productivity by planning their routes, determining the sequence of phone calls and interviews, and dynamically managing their case assignments;
- Exploring the best ways to leverage the internet to increase self response and decrease the amount of in person follow-up;
- Using data already provided to the government to enumerate many households that do not respond to the census thereby reducing the number of interviews we have to conduct; and,
- Developing methods for focusing address list development activities on areas experiencing change so that we only canvas a small portion of the country rather than walking nearly every street to check every address, as we have done in the past.

As discussed on pp. CEN-127 - CEN-131, below, these and other design changes we are researching have the potential to reduce the cost of the 2020 Census by over \$5 billion compared to repeating the 2010 Census design and methods. Relatively small field tests in FY 2014 will provide evidence for the implementation of components of these innovations. In FY 2015, Census plans to conduct large integration testing to prove that the systems and operations in each area function in tandem with each other without diminishing data quality. The Census Bureau needs a field environment to ensure that census workers are equipped with devices (or transmit census applications to their own devices in a “bring your own device” approach), and then manage their work to increase efficiency and improve productivity. The Census Bureau also needs to test the systems and procedures for applying information already provided to the government to households that do not respond to the Census (rather than sending staff to conduct interviews with them). The Census Bureau needs to do this to prove in the feasibility of this operation and better understand potential trade-offs in data quality. The Census Bureau will begin to finalize our approaches to leveraging the Internet to increase self response through the use of e-mail, allowing for voluntary pre-registration, and other innovations that could make it easier for people to respond to the Census. The Census Bureau also will learn how to effectively apply new methods for providing telephone support, for both incoming calls from respondents and staff, and for calling households ourselves to conduct interviews. This will represent a new challenge for us because trends indicate that the capacity for a centralized telephone “call center” approach in the year 2020 may be insufficient to support the volume of telephone calls we anticipate that we will experience in the census. Therefore, the Census Bureau must develop and test a hybrid or decentralized approach. These are just a few of the key components of the 2020 Census that we must test and develop in FY 2015.

Another key focus of our work in FY 2015, will be continued research to nail down requirements for the multiple systems that will be in place for the 2020 Census. Internal systems will be leveraged for the Census, but in many cases they will have to be modified or dramatically scaled up to support a Census environment. For example, the Internet system must absorb as many as 8 million hits a day during peak Census operations. The Census Bureau will need contractor support for this, and the contracting offices must be in place in FY 2015 to meet Census deadlines. Whether the systems are internal or external, the Census Bureau knows from past experience that clearly defined

requirements are key to containing costs and developing successful and effective solutions. Research and development teams will be defining requirements for over 30 inter-related IT systems needed to conduct the Census.

Finally, research will continue or begin in other areas as well. These include methods for supporting people who predominately speak languages other than English (the Internet presents enormous potential for language support), linking respondents who do not have a census identification to the correct geographic location, new methods for evaluating the Census, and improving the statistical processes that ensure high quality data.

Potential Return on Investment

The Census Bureau will finalize major design decisions by the end of FY 2015, and will then publish a lifecycle cost estimate for the 2020 Census reflecting those major decisions. But to inform decision making prior these major design decisions, the Census Bureau has revised its 2020 Census lifecycle cost estimates. In 2011, the Census Bureau prepared rough order of magnitude (ROM) estimates for the 2020 Census lifecycle cost. In developing the FY 2015 budget request, the Census Bureau revised components of these lifecycle cost estimates. We are now able to provide preliminary revisions of these estimates because we have completed some research on the cost implications of certain alternative design features.

As a result, we now are able to better quantify some of the inputs to the estimates, but because we expect significantly more data to come from planned tests in FY 2014 and FY 2015, and because the research will further mature the design options along with their assumptions, the estimates are presented as ranges to reflect remaining uncertainty in the program. Once key design decisions are made at the end of FY 2015, the Census Bureau will publish overall baselined lifecycle cost estimates for the 2020 Census program that reflect those decisions. Also, we will continue to refine and narrow the ranges around these estimates beyond FY 2015 as we become more certain of the 2020 Census design and the prevailing economic and policy conditions likely to surround that census.

Fiscal Year 2015 is a critical year for conducting research about the feasibility and likely cost savings of design changes that can fundamentally change the way the 2020 Census is conducted so as to significantly contain its costs while still producing high quality data. The funding requested for FY 2015 is needed to implement this critical research leading up to key design decisions for the 2020 Census that must be made by the end of FY 2015. Estimates developed to date suggest that these innovations can reduce the lifecycle cost of the 2020 Census by up to \$5.1 billion while maintaining the ability to produce high quality data. Without this funding and research, we cannot realize the potential savings for the 2020 Census program. FY 2015 also is the year we will begin development of key systems and operations to support the 2020 Census. Without sufficient FY 2015 funding for these efforts, our implementation efforts—and thus the 2020 Census itself—are at risk of operational failure.

In constructing these revised cost estimates, we used final actual data from the 2010 Census, and data from the 2020 Census research conducted to date, wherever possible to develop our input parameters. In areas where critical research results are still pending, we relied on subject matter experts at the Census Bureau. We then used sensitivity analysis to provide ranges of uncertainty around these cost estimates. The Census Bureau uses the Monte Carlo simulation method, which is considered a common and recommended practice by both the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and the International Cost Estimation and Analysis Association (ICEAA). For the chart and table below, we used a common practice of presenting Monte Carlo outputs at the 80th percentile

level, which translates to an 80% probability that funding at this level will be adequate to conduct the census.

The information below presents a range of estimated lifecycle cost savings for each of nine categories. Each category represents a census program area where we are researching design changes focused on cost savings for the 2020 Census. The categories are defined below, along with estimated ranges of cost savings for each based on 50% and 80% probabilities of adequate funding.

- **Targeted Address Canvassing** – In the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau mounted a substantial operation late in the decade to update the Master Address File (MAF) and the associated mapping system we call TIGER. During address canvassing, field staff walked almost every street in the Nation to ensure that we captured every housing unit in the correct geography. This was one of the more expensive components of the census. For the 2020 Census, we believe updating the MAF/TIGER system continually throughout the decade, and other research, will enable us to reduce overall costs by allowing us to target this updating to a subset of areas that are experiencing change. *[Estimated savings range from \$990 million to \$1,530 million]*.
- **Field Reengineering Related to Address Canvassing** – For the 2010 Census, we had to open 150 temporary census offices, and hire over 155,000 temporary workers to conduct the address canvassing operation. Depending on our ability to target this work for the 2020 Census, we can consider several models, ranging from the most expensive (with large number of local census offices supporting a large staff of interviewers) to the least expensive (with a relatively small number of field offices supporting a limited field staff). *[Estimated savings range from \$50 million to \$590 million]*.
- **Optimizing Self Response** – Traditional procedures that offer the public opportunities to provide us with their data, followed by in person interviews with households that do not respond to the census, are inefficient, and this field work has been the most expensive component of past censuses. Efforts to control costs must include significant innovations in the ways we ask the public to respond to the census in the first place. We have to research and then implement response options for the census that reflect the communications environment in which people will live in 2020. These include using mail, telephone, internet, face-to-face interviews, and other electronic response options that may emerge, to ensure that diverse subgroups of the population, including those that speak languages other than English, have every opportunity to submit their information in any easy and cost effective way. *[Estimated savings range from \$550 million to \$1,090 million]*.
- **Using Administrative Records to Remove Vacants from Non-Response Follow-Up (NRFU) Workload** – Using information already provided to the government to avoid making personal field visits to discover vacant units for which no questionnaire was, or could be, returned. *[Estimated savings range from \$810 million to \$1,090 million]*.
- **Field Reengineering Related to NRFU Training, Supervisory Ratios** – Given the number of temporary workers hired for previous censuses, changing how we conduct nonresponse followup training, and changing how we organize the supervisory structure for field operations, offer potential sources of major savings. *[Estimated savings range from \$550 million to \$980 million]*.
- **Field Reengineering Related to NRFU Automation/No Paper** – Again, given the number of temporary workers needed to make personal visits to non-responding addresses, significant cost

savings can be realized through increased efficiency of our field staff by using automation, case routing, and other techniques. *[Estimated savings range from \$960 million to \$1,340 million].*

- **Field Reengineering Related to Local Census Office Space and Staff** – By automating payroll, recruiting, and other HR functions so as to reduce the need for paper forms and data entry, we can reduce the number of office staff and the size of our temporary census offices. *[Estimated savings range from \$480 million to \$850 million].*
- **NRFU Reengineering Related to Admin Records, Adaptive Design** – Using information already provided to the government (e.g., administrative records), and making our field procedures and workload management more dynamic and real-time, we can reduced costs by increasing enumerator productivity. *[Estimated savings range from \$650 million to \$920 million].*
- **Eliminating Coverage Follow-Up and Vacant Delete operations using Administrative Records** – Again, through the use of field automation, and using information already provided to the government, we may be able to avoid the expensive data collection components of these operations. *[Estimated savings range from \$120 million to \$370 million].*

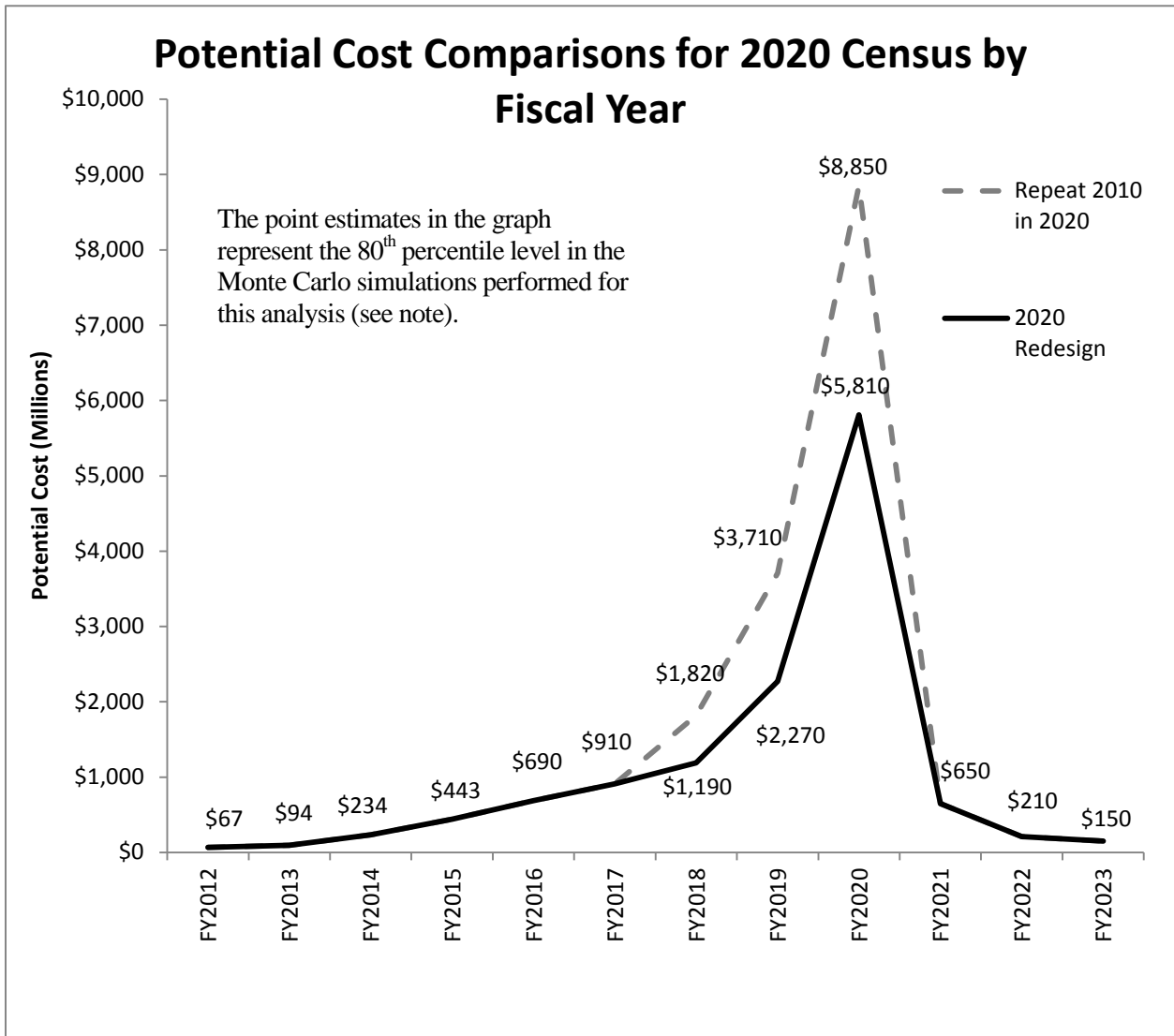
The savings above show the ranges of savings for each category, in successive order, building on the impact of the previous categories. Because of this interdependency, these savings ranges need to be viewed as connected efforts and not a list of options; one cannot simply segregate or eliminate a category to come to a different savings estimate.

Table 1 – 2020 Decennial Census Potential Cost Savings by Fiscal Year

	Potential Cost of Repeating the 2010 Census Design in 2020 (80% Monte Carlo Estimate)	Potential Cost of the 2020 Census after Design Changes (80% Monte Carlo Estimate)	Potential Cost Savings
Total	\$17,830 million	\$12,720 million	-\$5,110 million
FY 2012 (enacted)	\$66.6 million	\$66.6 million	
FY 2013 (enacted)	\$94.2 million	\$94.2 million	
FY 2014 (enacted)	\$233.7 million	\$233.7 million	
FY 2015 (President's request)	\$443.2 million	\$443.2 million	
FY 2016	\$690 million	\$690 million	
FY 2017	\$910 million	\$910 million	
FY 2018	\$1,820 million	\$1,190 million	-\$630 million
FY 2019	\$3,710 million	\$2,270 million	-\$1,440 million
FY 2020	\$8,850 million	\$5,810 million	-\$3,040 million
FY 2021	\$650 million	\$650 million	
FY 2022	\$210 million	\$210 million	
FY 2023	\$150 million	\$150 million	

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. These numbers are model-driven, and the 2020 Redesign estimates for FY 2016 through FY 2023 are based on current assumptions and projections, and are subject to change.

Chart 1



Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. These numbers are model-driven, and the 2020 Redesign estimates for FY 2016 through FY 2023 are based on current assumptions and projections, and are subject to change. For the chart above, the point estimates represent the 80th percentile level in the Monte Carlo simulations performed for this analysis. This represents the estimated value that will equal or exceed the true cost with 80 percent certainty. The differences between the two numbers reflect the savings at that 80 percent certainty level.

FY 2015 Key Program Activities

The FY 2015 key program activities continue building a strong foundation for managing, designing, developing, and testing new decennial census systems and methods. Consequently, the 2020 Census program management, systems engineering, research, development and testing efforts in FY 2015 center on:

- Establishing tools and processes to improve program management. In this regard, we will:
 - Strengthen the integration of budget, schedule and requirements by establishing the tools and processes to implement earned value management and bolster integrated program control;
 - Build performance measures and reporting dashboards to manage the program transparently (internally and externally); and
 - Enhance risk management processes to provide “off-ramps” and contingencies for the Program.
- Investing in the management tools and processes to undergird the 2020 Census. A key initiative, building on 2010 Census lessons learned, includes a more focused effort on systems engineering and integration. To that end, we will:
 - Strengthen architectural tools and process to engineer our systems and avoid duplication,
 - Establish more robust requirements processes, and
 - Build focused and iterative testing to mitigate risk of system failures.
- Using an iterative and agile testing approach, supporting and executing field tests intended to quickly assess critical components of the research agenda;
- Developing estimated workloads and operational timelines for data collection and capture (internet, phone, paper, etc.) to inform sizing decisions about the needed architecture and infrastructure to support the workloads;
- Developing estimated workloads and operational timelines for field operations to inform decisions regarding the “brick and mortar” presence the 2020 Census has across the Nation;
- Designing, developing, and testing 2020 Census IT solutions, architecture, and infrastructure that will leverage and support enterprise solutions;
- Conducting qualitative tests for evaluating the impacts of different modes on questionnaire design, technical interfaces, and human reaction, culminating in a proposed set of 2020 Census contact strategies and modes for self-response;
- Testing the coverage and quality of using administrative records for obtaining information from nonresponding households, which could significantly reduce the cost of field operations and free up resources to focus on hard-to-count populations, culminating in the proposed 2020 Census strategy for administrative records usage in Nonresponse Followup ;
- Prototyping components of the integrated IT infrastructure, field automation, and workload management applications;

- Refining the Master Address File (MAF) error model to support assessing approaches to independently measure error in the MAF in support of the a 2020 Address Canvassing operation focused only on geographic areas experiencing change; and,
- Reusing existing systems to support field tests.

FY 2015 Project-Related Activities

The FY 2015 project-related activities will build on the previous years of the 2020 Census Research and Testing phase and embody the proof of concept work leading to preliminary design decisions that relate to the potential cost savings discussed on pages CEN-127 - CEN-131, above. During FY 2012, plans were developed and teams laid the groundwork for answering key research questions. In FY 2013, teams focused on refining the methodology and approaches for conducting research on various topics (e.g., use of administrative records to reduce field work; and the ability to identify geographic areas requiring address list updating). In FY 2014, we will conduct field tests to help narrow address frame, enumeration, and infrastructure options. In FY 2015, we plan to conduct large integration testing to prove that the systems and operations function in tandem with each other without diminishing data quality. The results will inform the following preliminary design decisions by the end of FY 2015:

- 2020 Census contact strategy and modes for self-response;
- 2020 Census strategy for administrative records usage for nonresponse followup;
- 2020 Census strategy for defining the field staffing structure and local census office management structure;
- 2020 Census strategy for managing field work more efficiently; and
- 2020 Census preliminary operational design.

As a result of these preliminary design decisions, we plan to prepare for the award of acquisitions that will begin in FY 2016. In order to ensure that we have sufficient expertise, we are leveraging existing contracts, such as the Census Bureau's existing Research and Development contract. Through this, we can reach a number of strong technical and research-oriented experts to support research and testing projects during this early planning phase. Further, the 2020 Census program will be included in an overall bureau-wide acquisition strategy for IT goods and services.

Specific areas of focus are listed below:

Census Frame Priorities (complimenting and augmenting the geographic support program)

- Refining the prototype, continuing analysis, and testing a MAF error model for use in understanding the ongoing quality of the MAF;
- Independently measuring MAF quality, including the identification of quality thresholds that will inform decisions regarding at what point Address Canvassing becomes necessary;
- Conducting focus groups with governments to obtain insight on what changes in the statutorily mandated Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) program are warranted, especially given the potential for a geographically pinpointed address canvassing operation, and developing the 2020 LUCA implementation plans;
- Researching and testing new MAF extract rules and plans for standardizing MAF definitions across programs, and assessing the impact on data quality and coverage; and,

- Examining current MAF business rules and analyzing how changes to the business rules support improved data quality and coverage.
- Designing and planning of the geographic programs associated with the 2020 Census;
- Refining and testing the use of automated applications for address list updating; and
- Designing and planning the 2020 Census Address Canvassing operation in an environment where only geographic areas identified as undergoing change will be included.

Enumeration Priorities

- Refining and testing electronic self-response strategies, such as a standard Internet option and smart phone and email responses;
- Refining and testing the use of automated applications for field data collection, such as enumeration;
- Developing capabilities that leverage existing and emerging technology to increase the efficiency of field data collection activities, such as route planning;
- Refining and testing the feasibility of tailoring response modes by demographics and geography;
- Refining the strategies around the use of administrative records to support and augment response;
- Leveraging an automated environment to streamline the management of field staff;
- Refining the use of adaptive design strategies, a method of managing survey and census work to conduct data collection faster and cheaper with at least comparable data quality;
- Refining and testing the methodology and solutions around how to link a physical address to a response received without a unique identifier;
- Researching and developing methods for enumerating persons in group quarters;
- Designing public use forms for decennial data collection such as paper questionnaires, letters to respondents, and other printed and electronic materials;
- Planning and early development activities for 2020 Census advertising and partnership; and,
- Researching ways to improve coverage in the 2020 Census with regard to topics such as people with multiple residences, people missed in enumeration operations (such as children), and the identification and resolution of people or housing units that are duplicated in the census.

Infrastructure Priorities

- Developing and testing bureau-wide systems solutions for integrated data collection and processing;
- Developing and testing integrated information technology solutions;
- Developing and testing the reengineering of the process timeline from notification, through capture, processing, and response database development; and
- Continuing research to enhance administrative records databases.

Proposed Plans and Deliverables by Investment Area

To organize the research, design, development, and testing work, we identified eight investment areas. The activities in these investment areas will be linked through a defined 2020 Census Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) so that for any given fiscal year it is clear what work is being done at what cost and where acquisitions are in their life cycles. The following is a description of the work and major deliverables in FY 2015 by investment area. Work in all these investment areas supports the key research that must be conducted in FY 2015, leading up to key design decisions for the 2020 Census that must be made by the end of FY 2015. As discussed on pp. CEN-127 - CEN-131, above, those decision will be key to our ability to realize potential savings of more than \$5 billion for the 2020 Census program compared to repeating the operations and methods used for the 2010 Census.

Program management (\$33,275,000 and 133 FTE) Funding supports overall management for the planning of the 2020 Census. Specifically, funding covers the significant task of refining and implementing strategic and program management processes. Program process areas include risk, change, issues, performance, schedule, sourcing, governance, communications, human capital management, and budget management. It also supports development and oversight of the program's Research and Testing Plan and numerous program execution products, including acquisitions. Further, this funding supports interactions with oversight activities by the Government Accountability Office, the Office of the Inspector General, the Office of Management and Budget, and others and working with and supporting the Census Bureau, including the advisory committees. Key deliverables include:

- The FY 2016 Business Plan;
- The FY 2015 Operating Plans;
- Timely, accurate and consistent information that is targeted and relevant to each audience/stakeholder's communication needs;
- Metrics against which the program can be monitored and evaluated with regard to whether the work is on track and the strategic 2020 program and project goals are met;
- Integrated performance measurement baseline for applicable areas of the program, which includes cost, schedule, scope, and quality objectives/requirements and the corresponding risks (threats and opportunities) linked via the work breakdown structure;
- A human capital management plan that aligns with the strategic human capital initiatives of the Census Bureau and the Office of Personnel Management's guidelines for human capital planning;
- Support for the 2020 program in the planning, analysis, and decision making needed for in-house versus outsourced solutions;
- Development of processes to identify risks, analyze risks, develop mitigation and contingency plans, mitigate risks, assess the effectiveness of mitigation activities, and periodically reassess risk exposure;
- Continuing the development of a fully integrated schedule with resource based activities that cover the entire life cycle of the 2020 Program;
- Strengthening the development and application of trade off methodologies that allow us to examine the impact of design alternatives on the cost of the 2020 Census and the impact on data quality; and
- Implementing Portfolio Management, including Strategic Performance Management, to better align accomplishments against the 2020 program's strategic goals and objectives and implement on-going tracking of quantifiable performance metrics.

Systems engineering and integration (\$31,404,000 and 78 FTE) Funding supports the implementation of a consistent systems engineering process for each development effort. It includes the implementation of a systems engineering process to integrate the components of systems, operations, and application development efforts into an enabling operational infrastructure. Key activities include: establishing and maintaining the 2020 Census program initial physical and logical architecture and design – leveraging the Census Bureau’s enterprise architecture to ensure that component systems designs are consistent with mandated standards and that they are designed to inter-operate as required. Activities also support a requirements development and management process to assure that operational requirements (and constraints) are fully understood and translated into technical requirements, and evolving operational and systems concepts of operation; conducting analyses of alternatives to identify preferred options, taking into account expected costs and benefits. Finally, activities cover leveraging a modular open system design to allow for necessary evolution of requirements and expected technology refresh opportunities; establishing a technical integration process to assure that separately developed components can and do operate cooperatively, consistent with the concept of operations; and establishing a systems engineering and integration function in support of the decennial census planning office. Key deliverables include:

- Refinement and implementation of an engineering strategy that enables individual projects to design, develop, and implement specific solutions that are optimized at the appropriate level to ensure efficient and effective operation of the 2020 Census within the Census Bureau Enterprise. This includes ensuring that all system-to-system life-cycle processes conform to accepted and enterprise standards according to the Chief Information Officer (CIO), and the development of processes for ensuring that the integrity/quality of data is managed across the program;
- A 2020 Census Program architecture that is aligned with the bureau-wide enterprise architecture managed by the CIO and Chief Technology Officer (CTO). This includes developing what-if scenarios to model and simulate 2020 design and development options based on 2010 Census key business processes, modeling conceptual data and system artifacts, as well as solution architectures. This includes developing the preliminary Enterprise Architecture and requirements for the 2020 Census to ensure well-defined requirements gathering and documenting process;
- Refined processes and management approaches to ensure that requirements and designs are fully understood, baselined, and tracked, and leading and managing the implementation of requirements engineering processes;
- Alignment of required Systems Engineering and Integration (SE&I) resources with program and project needs in order to provide a comprehensive resource plan. This includes ensuring SE&I processes are successfully integrated, tested, and verified to produce an integrated result; the establishment of a common set of technical management standards and processes to ensure consistency throughout the 2020 Census life-cycle; and the provision and implementation of a coordination strategy for the 2020 Census using Census Bureau Enterprise Architecture (EA) and IT Management Services;
- Implementation of a security and privacy assurance strategy that enables individual projects to design, develop, and implement specific Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) compliant solutions that are optimized at the appropriate level to ensure secure operation of the 2020 Census within the Census Bureau enterprise; and
- Developing an acquisition planning structure to strengthen the process of standing up a contracting office and letting key contracts.

Census frame (\$47,008,000 and 172 FTE) Funding for the 2020 Census Frame projects, together with the Geographic Support Systems Initiative, will ensure that the decennial census' needs with regard to the MAF quality are well understood, adequately measured, and that deficiencies are addressed. Funding supports developing a comprehensive error model for the MAF to be used to measure quality needed for the decennial census; conducting independent MAF quality assessments, which are intended to ensure that quality measures are being met; and implementing a Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) improvement project for increasing the utility and efficiency of LUCA, especially in an address canvassing environment where only geographic areas undergoing change are included. All projects are crucial for ensuring that the 2020 Census begins with a high quality MAF, which is the single biggest predictor of a quality census. Key deliverables include:

- The provision of ongoing development and refinement of a statistical model to identify geographic areas with coverage concerns, and efforts to support and complement the work of the Geographic Support Systems initiative, which includes decisions on the geographic areas that will/will not be canvassed as part of the 2020 Address Canvassing operation;
- The operational design and business process model for the 2020 LUCA program including the operational timeline, partnership participation options, partnership software, materials, training, and the LUCA Appeals process;
- A comparison and contrast of MAF data extraction rules based on the unique user requirements for all Census Bureau programs. This includes exploring the incorporation of new methodology into decision criteria for address validity, and developing, testing and assessing new extract rules;
- An assessment of current MAF/TIGER business rules that considers modifications to the business rules accounting for new types of address sources and the influences that modified business rules have on coverage and data quality;
- The operational design and business process models for geographic programs including the Boundary and Annexation Survey, Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP), Tribal Statistical Areas Program (TSAP), Count Question Resolution (CQR), Count Review, and Basic Collection Unit, and the development of operational timelines, operational inputs, operational outputs, partner communications, and other materials;
- The operational design and business process model for the implementation of the 2020 Address Canvassing operation (including operational timeline, operational inputs, outputs, field procedures, and training) in alignment with 2020 design decisions;
- Support for the development of an application usable on commercially available devices that allows the user to review and update an address list, collect Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates, and update map features;
- The provision of data processing and field test planning, coordination, and logistical support for testing in support of Frame Investment Area Projects; and
- Frame activities involved with conducting a contact frame and non-ID processing test. This test will allow us to develop alternative methods for contacting households, and to attach addresses to responses that do not have a census identification code ensuring they are placed in the right geographic location or counted at all (a costly, field-based operation in prior censuses).

Enumeration (\$153,085,000 and 660FTE) Funding supports expanding, automating, tailoring, and increasing the efficiencies and methods of response. It includes projects that attempt to reduce paper, make it easier to be counted, and that tailor response modes to geographic or demographic groups. With multiple automated self-response options available, such as Internet response, we can engender higher self-response, resulting in decreased cost and increased quality (since self-response is typically of better quality than enumerator-completed response). This investment area also includes examining mechanisms for using data and automation to streamline field operations for enumerating households.

In this investment area, projects cluster into several areas: (1) workload management, including the development of automated systems that will bring efficiencies to management of field operations, such as a Multimode Operational Control System that provides dynamic case workload assignments to different contact and data collection modes, and implements adaptive survey design.; (2) optimizing self-response, which includes investigating new electronic modes (such as internet response), new contact modes (such as text messaging and email addresses); (3) investigating alternative approaches and methodologies to field response follow-up, including alternative contacts (such as cell phone and email),; and (4) automating the field infrastructure, in which we investigate how to design and implement efficient field automation. Key deliverables include:

- Support for activities to make field operations more efficient through enhanced use of technology, improvements to data quality during field operations through enhanced use of technology, and explorations of the feasibility of commercially-available hardware-independent solutions;
- Support for the planning, development, and implementation of an application used by field staff to enumerate nonresponders;
- Strategies for reducing nonresponse contacts, including tailoring strategies by demography/geography, utilizing alternative contact modes, and tailoring contact frequency. This includes efforts to explore candidate options for enumerating various hard-to-count populations;
- Support for development of systems to implement dynamic case management and route planning;
- Strategies that optimize self-response methods/modes and time frames for notifying, reminding, and following up with respondents. This includes extensive use of the internet, and the exploration of other contact frames that are proven to be cost-beneficial without reducing quality;
- Plans for an integrated and consolidated systems for response processing, universe control, cost and progress, reinterview, data capture, and the operations control systems into one integrated management architecture so as to optimize efficiency, consistency, tracking and reporting of workloads;
- The development and testing of the most effective way to provide the Nation's diverse communities with the opportunity to respond to the 2020 Census in languages other than English, and manage integration and coordination of the decennial language requirements across program areas;
- Strategies for implementing methods to link respondent or enumerator provided addresses to an existing MAF record, and as needed, assign it to the correct physical location and derive the associated geographic codes. This includes designing and implementing a method to consistently and accurately verify the existence and location of Non ID cases which do not match to a living quarters in the Census master address list;

- Plans for developing and testing questionnaire content, including an integrated plan for content development and testing covering all aspects of the 2020 Census form and related public use forms;
- Support for the preparation and award of an advertising contract and the development of a marketing and partnership strategy for the 2020 Census. This includes the development of the audience segmentation model, and preparation for the maintenance of an external web site;
- Support for the planning, development, and implementation of a partnership program for the 2020 Census. Activities include consultation with stakeholders to elicit a wide range of options and strategies for ensuring an effective partnership program in support of public participation in the 2020 Census;
- Definition, development, and implementation of paper data capture capabilities, interfaces, etc. to support the timeline and scale of the 2020 Census;
- Definition, development, and implementation of internet response capabilities, interfaces, etc. to support the timeline and scale of the 2020 Census;
- Definition, development, and implementation of operator assisted and automated telephone data collection and questionnaire assistance capabilities, interfaces, etc. to support the timeline and scale of the 2020 Census;
- Definition, development, and implementation of capabilities, interfaces, etc. to support the identification of the universe for each census operation and maintain control of the enumeration process according to the 2020 Census timeline and scale;
- Definition and development of the operational implementation requirements for conducting the 2020 Census of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. This includes performing liaison activities with the Island Area governments and ensure integration with planning for stateside, where appropriate;
- Definition and development of the operational implementation requirements for conducting the 2020 Census in Puerto Rico. This includes performing liaison activities with the Puerto Rican government to ensure integration with the planning for stateside;
- Planning development and testing of methods for enumerating persons in group quarters. This includes investigation of administrative records as a means of enumeration and pursuit of internet as a response option. Additionally, this will involve revisiting group quarters definitions/classifications, developing methodologies for updating the inventory of group quarters, developing application and system requirements, and consulting with experts and national/local stakeholders on issues of definitions/classifications, inventory maintenance, and enumeration;
- Support for the research and implementation of coverage improvement procedures to address the unduplication of the persons and housing units that are counted multiple times in the census;
- Providing field planning, coordination, and logistical support for testing in support of Enumeration Investment Area Projects;
- Conducting integration testing to prove that the systems and operations in each area function in tandem with each other without diminishing data quality; and
- Field activities involved with conducting a contact frame and non-ID processing test. This test will allow us to develop alternative methods for contacting households, and to attach addresses to responses that do not have a census identification code ensuring they are placed in the right geographic location or counted at all (a costly, field-based operation in prior censuses).

Response processing (\$15,098,000 and 42 FTE) Funding supports continued explorations to improve coding, editing, and imputation of missing count and response items. During FY 2015, we will continue to test options to improve the efficiency and integration of these three related processes and to test new options for conducting item and count imputation. Key deliverables include:

- Approaches for the implementation and testing of coding, editing, and imputation methods, timing, and data sources;
- Support for overall coordination, modification, and integration of the headquarters processing environment and approaches to software development/modification to reengineer systems used for processing response information and implement "best practice" approaches; and
- Definition of requirements, development and testing of applications/systems to create a common interface the with Multitmode Operational Control System (MOCS)¹. This includes developing a combined system interface for the MOCS, as well as identifying systems, sub-systems, and components, which can be combined for ACS and 2020 without disruption to either program.

Data products (\$16,625,000 and 56 FTE) Funding supports the determination of data product needs (content, media, etc.), ongoing maintenance and support for a data access and dissemination system, and planning for production processes. Key deliverables include:

- The continued deployment, enhancement, and maintenance of a system such as the American Fact Finder that disseminates Census data products; and
- Support for Census planning, consultation, and partnership with the individual state redistricting offices, and within the National Council of State legislatures, as we plan for the 2020 Census PL 94-171 data products.

Evaluative programs (\$12,658,000 and 50 FTE) Funding supports the definition and design of programs, applications, and systems to assess the quality and completeness of the 2020 Census. Key deliverables include:

- Definition, development, and implementation of a Demographic Analysis (DA) program that optimally utilizes available and new data sources. Considers the uses of administrative records to enhance the DA program and incorporates new data sources once validated;
- Support for the design and development of the 2020 Census Coverage Measurement (CCM) program. Activities include assessing improvements that could be implemented, assessing the extent to which CCM operations should be automated, and assessing the impact that a new 2020 design will have on the 2020 CCM approach; and
- Support for early efforts to look beyond 2020 towards how the 2030 Census could be implemented. This includes supporting the design of experiments around the potential design of the 2030 Census that can be conducted as we test 2020 methodology and/or implement the 2020 Census to ensure we collect data to inform decisions about potential 2030 Census designs.

Infrastructure (\$134,034,000 and 450 FTE) Funding supports developing, improving, consolidating, streamlining, and integrating IT and field infrastructures. Projects supporting this include:

¹ The Multimode Operational Control System (MOCS) is a component of the Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing Initiative (CEDCaP). The MOCS is "executor" and operational brain that controls data collection. This enterprise solution will make dynamic case workload assignments to different contact and data collection modes, enabling Adaptive Survey Design capabilities.

- Researching and examining improved matching techniques assessing applicability for various decennial census applications;
- Researching and enhancing administrative records data sources looking at quality, coverage, and timeliness of data;
- Researching and testing alternative contact frames (such as email) for both self- and nonresponse;
- Testing the use of administrative records to reduce nonresponse operations as well as using administrative records to supplement nonresponse data;
- Studying privacy and confidentiality concerns; Researching and testing the utilization of technology (such as Global Positioning System coordinates) to improve quality control;
- Researching and gathering data on alternative training techniques, including computer-based training; expanding on the Integrated Logistics Management Study – investigating process improvements associated with large-scale deployment of equipment, materials, and personnel, as is the case with a decennial census; and,
- Standing up a Local Census Office (LCO) test bed that provides an environment through which we can model LCO functions and applications for process improvement and early prototype development and testing.

If Bureau-wide, streamlined, and integrated approaches are adopted, there will be fewer and more compatible systems, hence decreasing costs, increasing quality, and having transferable systems and methods. Further, should the field infrastructure and logistics model be streamlined, significant cost and time savings will occur. Key deliverables include:

- Support for the development, coordination, and testing of quality control activities across projects; manage quality control integration; and develop reporting systems and software;
- Support for the continued assessment of existing and new administrative records sources by demography and geography;
- Support for the ongoing assessment of current public perceptions about the decennial census, internet response, use of administrative records, and other such issues;
- Support for the design, development, and implementation of matching techniques (both existing and emerging) to identify optimal methods for address and person matching;
- Support the design and implementation of alternative contact information to connect with respondents;
- Support the ongoing research to assess the coverage of administrative records for nonresponding units and to develop a methodology for the use of administrative records to reduce the nonresponding universe;
- Support the development and implementation of new training approaches (including expanded use of automated techniques) to improve the efficiency of training field staff so as to obtain quality data at lower costs;
- Support the planning and implementation of requirements for the hierarchy of field offices, staffing, space and equipment;
- Support the planning and implementation of requirements, procedures and training for Regional Census Center (RCC) and Local Census Office (LCO) management for the 2020 Census;
- Support the ongoing efforts to define, develop and implement a virtual office computing environment and the ongoing support of the field office environment and infrastructure that

can be used as a test bed throughout the 2020 Census planning, development, and testing phases;

- Support the implementation and testing of a Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) approach to conducting the 2020 field operations, including the investigation of the technical and policy side of a BYOD strategy, and the monitoring of how other government and/or private organizations have deployed BYOD strategies;
- Support for the development of processes, methods, and systems for providing centralized software testing, release, and repository of all versions of software used in support of research and field tests;
- Support for the development of requirements, development, implementation, and testing of a web-based interface that the public can use to respond to the Census and to tell the Census Bureau how they want to be contacted and how they want to respond to the 2020 Census , and to learn the status of their response, and/or to request assistance;
- Support for the planning, development, testing, and implementation of an innovative and comprehensive recruiting strategy to attract sufficient numbers of applicants with the skills needed to conduct Census operations efficiently and effectively;
- Support for the planning, development, implementation, and testing of requirements for a personnel and payroll system that will allow us to recruit, hire, and pay staff working on the 2020 Census;
- Support for the planning and implementation of an integrated logistics management system for managing inventory and shipment of forms, equipment, supplies, etc. to census field offices; and
- Field test planning, coordination, and logistical support for testing in support of Infrastructure Investment Area Projects. Support includes activities such as specification and creation of input/output files, training materials, and field procedures to enable the conduct of the test. This includes support for activities necessary to establish local census offices, as appropriate.

Linkages with Other Initiatives/Programs

The 2020 Census program will take advantage of related work across the Census Bureau. Therefore, we have identified specific relationships and interactions, not only between and among program projects, but also with other initiatives/programs, particularly with the expansion of the Geographic Support System Initiative and the Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing Initiative. The following is a summary of the interdependencies.

- Supplemental and complementary research is included in the Geographic Support program. To ensure no duplication of effort, clear project-by-project delineation will be decided to guide which activities belong in the Geographic Support program and which are required for 2020 Census. Specifically, 2020 Census frame-related projects are focused on developing independent, customer-focused methods for understanding error in the MAF, measuring MAF quality over the decade, improving LUCA, understanding MAF/TIGER updating business rules, developing MAF extract requirements, defining and developing geographic programs, and planning the 2020 Census Address Canvassing operation. Results will flow in both directions between the Geographic Support program and 2020 Census research projects;
- Integration of the design and development of the 2020 Census data collection and processing requirements with efforts to design and develop an enterprise data collection and processing system;
- Integration of appropriate testing into the ACS Methods Panel infrastructure;

- Exploration of opportunities for bureau-wide architecture and IT solutions, with the Chief Information Officer as the systems overseer for enterprise IT solutions; and
- Integration of key components of the field infrastructure into all planning.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits

The multiyear integrated program for planning, testing, and developing the constitutionally mandated decennial census begins with developing and solidifying the research and testing infrastructure in FY 2012 and continues through FY 2015. The vision is an efficient and quality census supported by corporate systems, methods, and infrastructure. The expected results of the approaches for the 2020 Census are described below. And, as described on pp. CEN-127 - CEN-131, the likely savings from these new approaches could save over \$5 billion compared to the approaches used for the 2010 Census. These are not exhaustive but are meant to highlight areas where approaches for the 2020 Census specifically strive to overcome some of the problems encountered in the 2010 Census. Further, we describe the potential program return on investment.

- **Establishing early program integration and common vision setting, and aligning major program control points.**
 - *2020 Approach:* Development of the strategic plan early in the life cycle to guide subsequent plans and work. A full life cycle, integrated schedule, including a WBS, will link budgets, work, acquisitions, and testing.
 - *2010 Approach:* Program management plans were not an early priority, resulting in the need to finalize these plans late in the cycle in response to crisis. Schedule information was not always linked to the budget, resulting in the lack of an integrated view of the full life cycle with schedules and budgets out of alignment.
- **Estimated costs better aligned with actual costs.**
 - *2020 Approach:* Use of a budget approach that incorporates successive approximation techniques for reduced uncertainty, and allowing for alternative cost estimates in FY 2013 and greater precision the closer we get to FY 2020.
 - *2010 Approach:* In 2000, the Census Bureau had to develop a full life cycle budget for the 2010 Census before work on the actual design for 2010 had even begun. This resulted in a misalignment between budget and schedule, causing us to repeat some issues that occurred during Census 2000.
- **Reduced contract risk and solutions to better meet actual program needs.**
 - *2020 Approach:* Adoption of an overall 2020 Census acquisition strategy for external contractor support that is fully integrated with the Department of Commerce's acquisition guidelines. This strategy will include sourcing process criteria to enforce and document in-house/out-source and build/buy decisions.
 - *2010 Approach:* Use of multiple acquisition strategies, resulting in late or incomplete acquisitions and misalignment of budgeted costs to contractor proposals, causing early re-scoping.

- **Fewer and less severe risk events.**
 - *2020 Approach:* Initiation of risk management at the beginning of the planning cycle allowing early risk mitigation in the decennial census research and testing cycle.
 - *2010 Approach:* No formal mechanism to manage risk until the production phase of the program. This means during the R&D phase, risks sometimes escalated to issues.
- **Better metrics for determining how the program is progressing across numerous projects.**
 - *2020 Approach:* Define a Performance Management Plan, which includes Earned Value Management, for all projects in the program to illustrate how a project's performance measures are related to its specific problems, goals, and objectives.
 - *2010 Approach:* Performance Management was not systematically used, resulting in approaches being designed on an ad hoc basis to communicate how each project in the program was progressing. Earned Value Management was used mainly for major contracts.
- **Increased efficiency, reduced costs, higher quality, and reduced data collection timeline and/or lower differential undercount.**
 - *Self-Response Options*
 - *2020 Approach:* Investigation of a wide array of electronic self-response options; also researching and testing of response modes that can be tailored by demographics and geography.
 - *2010 Approach:* Initially investigated the use of an Internet option but dropped plans based on IT security concerns and cost-benefit analysis. Implemented targeted replacement mailings and a bilingual form.
 - *Nonresponse Options*
 - *2020 Approach:* Research and testing automated data collection instruments, use of alternative modes of data collection, testing the use of administrative records in various nonresponse applications, and the use of more efficient strategies for traditional nonresponse follow-up, including reduced number of contacts and alternative contact modes (e.g., email).
 - *2010 Approach:* Initially planned the use of handheld computers for Nonresponse Follow-up but dropped those plans due to major contract management issues. As a contingency, used a traditional paper-based, labor-intensive, and expensive nonresponse approach (involving up to six contacts).

- *Headquarters and Field Automation*
 - *2020 Approach:* Research and testing an integrated data collection and processing systems and automation of field operations, including a prototype for a bureau-wide listing and enumeration device and a standard operational control system that can be used for other surveys (not just the short-form census).
 - *2010 Approach:* As contingencies to the Field Data Collection Automation contract, the 2010 Census ended up using separate operational control systems, two listing devices, and no automated enumeration devices, resulting in additional expense, higher risk due to the decision to go back to paper coming late in the program, and potentially higher error rates.
- *IT Infrastructure*
 - *2020 Approach:* Research and test the feasibility of a common IT infrastructure (i.e., hardware, software, telecommunications, operating system) for decennial and demographic programs.
 - *2010 Approach:* One-of-a-kind systems were developed solely for the 2010 Census that became somewhat obsolete at the end of the census.
- *Administrative Records*
 - *2020 Approach:* Conduct research to pursue various uses of administrative records to increase the efficiency of the 2020 Census, while maintaining quality. In addition, the Census Bureau will expand research capabilities by creating a Record Linkage Research team. This team will investigate linkage algorithms, data cleaning techniques, parameter setting, data processing techniques for large files, and data quality measures for both input files and matched output.
 - *2010 Approach:* Use of the administrative records database (including tax record data) in highly restricted and limited applications.

Risk Assessment

Innovations and improvements are necessary to control the cost of undertaking the 2020 Census. However, it is equally imperative that the 2020 Census produces high quality data. The 2020 research agenda enables the Census Bureau to achieve these twin goals by providing the technical evaluation of alternative census designs, including examining major aspects of completing a decennial census and performing analyses of proposed methods for improving coverage, data quality, timeliness, and cost effectiveness. Our research agenda is very aggressive with the goal of refining/deciding on key preliminary design decision(s) by the end of FY 2015. Continued investment in this initiative is critical to achieving that goal. In fact, it is unlikely we can achieve the potential savings described on pp. CEN-127 - CEN-131 unless we receive funding in FY 2015 to conduct the critical research about the design changes that could produce these savings.

Stakeholders demand a very high quality and accurate 2020 Census that is conducted at a cost that is less per housing unit than the 2010 Census adjusted for inflation. To achieve this goal, research

and testing for alternative 2020 census designs must be conducted now in order to select and begin to implement a 2020 Census design. If the research and testing of the 2020 Census design alternatives is not funded at the requested level, then the Census Bureau may decide on a preliminary design decision(s) that results in substantially lower coverage than the 2010 Census baseline design, resulting in our inability to meet quality goals and/or the implementation of a less cost-efficient design. This would significantly impact the Census Bureau's ability to achieve this high priority goal and the expectations of Congress.

2020 Census Program: Outcomes of a Successfully Redesigned Decennial Census

The new design for the 2020 Census will produce the Nation's population counts needed to meet the Constitutional mandate of producing counts once each decade for apportioning the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the states.

The Census Bureau's objective is to develop a preliminary design(s) based on solid research aimed at achieving the goal of conducting the 2020 Census at a lower cost than the 2010 Census (per housing unit on an inflation-adjusted basis) while maintaining high quality results. As mentioned above (pp. CEN-127 - CEN-131), we have the potential to conduct a quality census in 2020 at a cost savings of over \$5 billion compared to repeating 2010 Census methods.

In addition, data collected from the 2020 Decennial Census and the ACS will improve the Nation's ability to:

- Determine the boundaries of congressional, state, and local legislative districts;
- Allocate Federal funds for state, local, and tribal governments (estimated to be over \$430 billion annually²);
- Monitor and evaluate Federal legislation;
- Develop plans for roads, schools, hospitals, and community and job training centers;
- Conduct business research; and
- Support Federal, state, tribal, and local government responses to emergency situations.

² See <http://www.census.gov/prod/2009pubs/govsrr2009-1.pdf> and <http://www.brookings.edu/research/reports/2010/07/26-ac-s-reamer>

2. American Community Survey (\$11,388,000, 117 FTE):

In FY 2015, the American Community Survey's budget increases from \$234.4 million to \$245.8 million. We will use the \$11.4 million increase to reduce current and emerging program risk by (1) strengthening production activities with the program, (2) conducting research focused on reduced respondent burden and increased program efficiency, and (3) improving program technology.

Production

Due to budget constraints, ACS production has had to operate at a suboptimal level. Therefore, we will restore our production operations back to an acceptable level.

- **Restoring 12-month Interviewing:** Due to the shutdown in October 2013, ACS lost one month of data collection. This resulted in a decrease in sample size, adversely affecting the quality of data for small areas and communities. Therefore, in Fiscal Year 2015, additional funds are needed to resume our 12 months of interviewing.
- **Restoring the Failed Edit Follow-up (FEFU) Operation:** FEFU is a critical data quality improvement operation that collects data that was left incomplete by respondents. Downscaling the FEFU operation in FY2013 and FY2014 has increased missing data rates for mail and Internet respondents, which has reduced data quality. Based on an analysis of 15 key questions, the average missing data rate was 5.5 percent prior to the FEFU cut. After the FEFU cut was implemented, the average missing data rate for the 15 key questions increased to 8.5 percent. In order to improve data quality, FEFU will be restored.

Research

We will conduct research aimed at reducing respondent burden and increasing program efficiency. Therefore, three high priority research projects for FY15 include: ensuring the relevance and statutory strength of questionnaire content; addressing respondent burden and perceived intrusiveness by changing our data collection procedures; and testing adaptive design methods that have the potential of increasing productivity of our workforce.

- **Ensuring Questionnaire Content Relevance and Statutory Strength:** In FY2014, the Congress asked the Census Bureau to conduct a comprehensive review of all ACS survey questions to ensure that they contain only those necessary to support the needs of the Federal Government and the American people. Without sufficient funding to support this multi-faceted project, we will not be able to ensure minimizing respondent burden by only asking those questions that are necessary.
- **Innovating Data Collection Procedures:** Congress has raised concerns about the ACS' data collection procedures. In response, we began examining approaches to reduce respondent burden and perceived intrusiveness. Without funding to fully understand the impacts of changing data collection procedures, we will not be able to guarantee maintaining high quality data while reducing respondent burden and perceived intrusiveness.
- **Introducing Adaptive Design Methods:** Adaptive design methods have a strong potential to result in cost savings and improvements in operational efficiencies. The ACS program will play a major role in early operationalization of these methods at the Census Bureau by implementing aspects of Adaptive Design in early 2016. Without sufficient funding in 2015 to research adaptive design techniques, operational delays will occur potentially leading to delays in program efficiency and an inability to minimize respondent burden. Without early

implementation in the ACS, we jeopardize the implementation of robust adaptive design methods in the 2020 Census where there is the potential for major cost savings.

Technical Program Improvement

In 2015, we will implement much needed systems engineering improvements to the ACS by:

- Reducing system development risk by ensuring system integration and comprehensive testing;
- Modernizing our web-based application to meet emerging needs;
- Enhancing our data product production processes and outputs to meet stakeholder expectations; and,
- Providing new data dissemination mechanisms that are focused on the needs of our data users.

Without investing in technological advancements, we cannot ensure the continuing ability to effectively process and tabulate the 11 billion program estimates. If our data products do not stay relevant with respect to the information we provide and the dissemination methods, then the ACS will not be able to keep up with changing data trends and needs of the data user community.

Linages with other programs

The ACS Program will take advantage of and participate in related work across the Census Bureau. The following is a summary of these.

- **System Integration:**
 - The ACS is participating in, and in fact, is critical to the Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (CEDCaP) initiative, as being part of the Baseline 1 implementation.
 - The ACS is participating in the development of the Corporate Listing and Mapping Solution, focused on developing a common application for address and map updating across all surveys and censuses.
- **Research:**
 - Integration of appropriate ACS research and testing into the 2020 Census research and testing in relation to Internet implementation, messaging, content and contract strategy methodology.
 - Potential use of Administrative Records data for the American Community Survey to help reduce respondent burden.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits

The ACS releases over 11 billion estimates each year. This is a tremendous amount of information used by Federal and non-Federal data users. ACS results in conjunction with other Census data are used to distribute more than \$400 billion of Federal dollars each year. State, Tribal and local governments use ACS estimates to inform a variety of planning decisions, including where to build new schools and hospitals, and where to focus public transportation efforts. Business and non-profit organizations use ACS estimates to determine where to locate and to predict the types of products or services that may be needed in a given geographic area.

Some examples include:

- **Federal, state, local, and tribal governments:** Federal Government agencies use ACS estimates to inform public policy, distribute funds, and assess programs. For example, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs uses ACS estimates to evaluate the need for health care, education, and employment programs for those who have served in the military, and the U.S. Department of Education uses ACS estimates to develop adult education and literacy programs. Information from the ACS is critical for state, local, and tribal policymakers and planners as well.
- **Business:** Business use ACS estimates to determine where to locate and to predict the types of products and services needed in a given geographic area. For example, Target uses ACS data to differentiate between urban vs. suburban stores and shoppers, so they can in turn adjust the size and types of products (e.g., furniture and clothes) in different stores.
- **Nongovernmental organizations:** ACS estimates are freely available to the public and are routinely used by researchers, non-profit organizations, and community groups to design further business ventures, and to apply for funding in the form of grants and donations for community projects.
- **American Indians and Alaska Natives:** ACS estimates are used by tribal planners and administrators, as well as national organizations serving American Indians and Alaska Natives to plan for future economic development, housing needs, and access to health and educational services for American Indians and Alaska Natives.
- **Emergency Planners:** Emergency Planners use ACS estimates to find local statistics critical to emergency planning, preparedness and recovery efforts. When severe weather threatens or a natural disaster has occurred, ACS estimates provide important characteristics about the displaced population and the characteristics of housing that may be damaged or destroyed.

Potential Return on Investment

The ACS is a unique national asset, providing a service that no other program, public or private, provides. It is the only sources of small-area and small-population statistics on a wide range of important housing, social, economic, and demographic characteristics for all communities in the country. As such, there are two key ways having an ACS provides a return on investment.

- **For the Census Bureau:** Utilizing the ACS as a test bed for the 2020 Census, allows the Census Bureau to leverage existing infrastructure and resources at a lower cost than building these for 2020, which provides overall efficiency and optimization.
- **For the American public:** Having an ACS provides the nation with critical information to make important data driven decisions for much needed programs, services, and infrastructure to enhance the lives of those living in the United States of America. At a fundamental level, the ACS provides current and consistent information for everyone.

Risk Assessment

Having an ACS Program helps reduce the risk of the 2020 Census. Not having an ACS, could put at risk one of the critical cornerstones of this country---the apportionment of the US House of Representatives and redistricting endeavor. Specifically, the following are key examples of risk reduction:

- Without the ACS, the 2020 Census would require a long-form questionnaire. The ACS simplifies the 2020 Census, streamlining it to data collection and processing of the short form questions only.
- Additionally, the cost of the 2020 Census would increase significantly every decade over and beyond the cost of implementing a steady state ACS program.
- The ACS provides important information to the planners of the 2020 Census, helping to make the 2020 Census more efficient. This includes such things as where language assistance will be needed and where the 2020 Census can count on high self-response via the internet.
- The ACS provides the American public with current, local information every year to inform economic decisions versus using out of date information in the decision-making process.

Base Resources Assessment

Base Resource Amount: \$465,192,000	Base FTE: 3,519
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Line Item: 2020 Census

The Census Bureau has initiated an aggressive and innovative research agenda for the 2020 Census program, supporting fundamental changes to program, business, operational, and technical processes to meet its vision and strategic goals, respectively:

Vision: An efficient and quality census that counts people once, only once, and in the right place.

Goals:

- A complete and accurate census
- Embraced and valued results
- An efficient census
- A well-managed census

Without substantial and bold innovation, the costs of conducting the 2020 Census may become prohibitive. The Census Bureau must make fundamental changes to the design, implementation, and management of the decennial census if it is to meet its goals for the 2020 Census. External stakeholders and experts have provided numerous reports and recommendations over the past decade asking for stronger program management and systems engineering approaches, as well as urging us to consider more automation and considering new listing and enumeration methods. Further, we have volumes of internal research and evaluations over the decades, which also support rethinking the decennial census. The objective of the initiative is to provide sufficient information to make preliminary census decisions by the end of FY 2015. Consequently, we have accelerated into the FY 2012-FY 2015 time period research and testing necessary to develop a preliminary design for key components – rather than stretching much of it out over the FY 2012-FY 2018 period. This decision was taken in reaction to lessons learned from previous, more decentralized, decennial research and testing approaches, which resulted in the key design decisions not being made until late in the decade.

Without substantive changes to methods and developmental approaches, in addition to cost increases, the census may not meet the required quality goals. The cost of the 2010 Census represents a 38 percent increase in the cost per housing unit over Census 2000 costs, which in turn was a 76 percent increase over 1990 Census costs. Figure 1 shows the increasing cost per housing unit from 1970 through 2010.

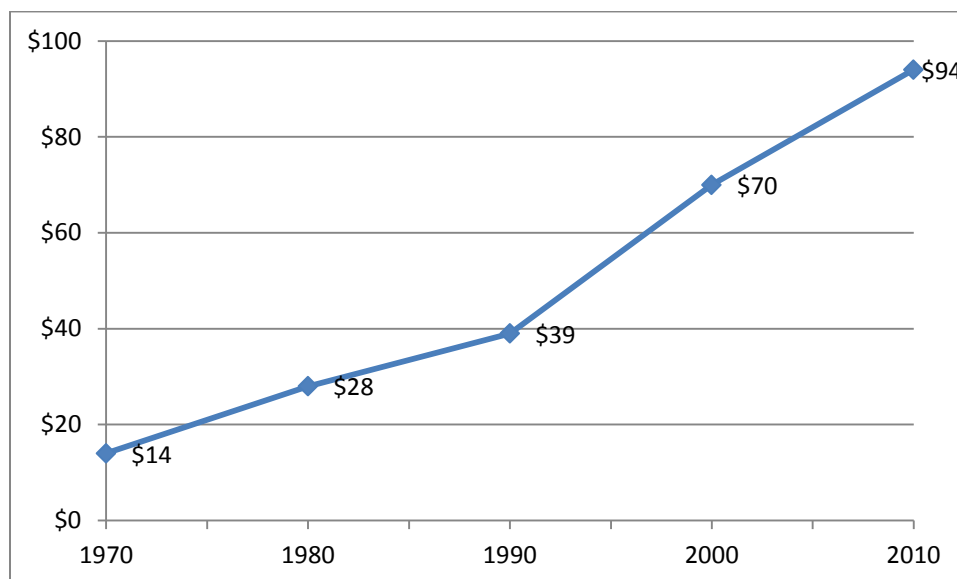


Figure 1: Cost per Housing Unit by Census Year, 1970 - 2010 (2010 dollars)

Source: Bureau of the Census. **Note:** Includes the costs for the Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing Enhancement Program and American Community Survey.

The Census Bureau analyzed costs over the 2010 Census life cycle to determine when the greatest costs occurred. Most of the costs over the 12-year life cycle occurred in FY 2009 and FY 2010. A major cost in FY 2009 was the field costs associated with address canvassing (address list updating and map improvements). Most of the costs contributing to the peak in FY 2010 were for data collection. This included the costs of follow-up, including costs to hire field office staff and enumerators, and supporting infrastructure. These costs resulted, in part, from labor-intensive field operations for nonresponse follow-up and paper-based data collection. Also significant was the cost of initial response, including several field operations and an IT infrastructure to support all operations, both supported in large part by major contracts and Headquarters staff.

Given the 40-year history of large cost increases coupled with an increasingly complex demographic and technological environment, we need a new approach if we are to contain costs. The 2020 Census planning approach is to (1) research new methods likely to affect costs early enough to inform timely design decisions, (2) incorporate strong risk and program management and comprehensive and centralized systems engineering, and (3) design a solution that is robust, resilient, and flexible enough to respond to as-yet-unknown further social and technological changes, to the greatest extent possible. Major components of the 2020 Census design will be developed, tested, and proven prior to execution of the 2020 Census. With early planning and the time to prove in our systems, the 2020 Census will meet the demands of the American public for more convenient participation options, innovative data collection modes, and efficient data processing.

Beginning early in the 2020 Census planning process, key groups were consulted and their priorities have been reflected in our strategic plans and strategies. The following is a list of the key stakeholders and their respective roles in planning the 2020 Census.

Key 2020 Census Stakeholder Groups

Key 2020 Census Stakeholder Groups	Area of Interest
The American People	A Representative and Accurate Census
Department of Commerce	Oversight and Administration
Office of Management and Budget	Oversight and Reporting
Government Accountability Office	Auditing and Reporting
Congress	Oversight and Funding
National Advisory Committee	Advisory
Census Scientific Advisory Committee	Advisory
National, State, and Local Partners	Advisory
National Academy of Sciences	Consulting

Line Item: American Community Survey

The Census Bureau has supported a steady state American Community Survey (ACS) Program. However, as changes occur in the nation, the ACS must adapt to technological innovations, methodological changes, including representing the trends for new products and information by data users, and the changing demands of the country.

Given the rapid demographic changes experienced in recent years and the strong expectation that such changes will continue and accelerate, the once-a-decade data collection approach of a decennial census was no longer acceptable for producing much of the data required by the Federal Government, states, municipalities, tribal governments, and businesses. To meet the needs and expectations of the Nation, the Census Bureau developed the ACS.

The ACS, sent monthly to a small percentage of the population, collects detailed information on the characteristics of population and housing on an ongoing basis. These data previously were collected only in census years on the decennial census long form. The ACS collects data from households and group quarters in all counties throughout the U.S. (including the fifty states, District of Columbia, and all municipios in Puerto Rico) and continues to be the only Census Bureau population-based survey that collects information in many of these counties. The ACS is also the only source of data for small geographic areas and small populations. ACS data enables Federal agencies, state governments, tribal officials, and local customers to make decisions based on current information, rather than on data collected nine or more years ago. In addition, the ACS provides the business community with the information they need to determine where to place their businesses and what type of products and services to provide communities. The Census Bureau releases the estimates from the ACS program each year, based on the previous year's data collection.

Full implementation of the ACS eliminated the need for a long form as part of the 2010 Census resulting in substantially reducing the complexity and cost of the 2010 Census. Collecting long-

form data during the decade through the ACS has had a profound effect on the census design plan. As demonstrated during the 2010 Census, the collection of long-form data through the ACS relieved a substantial burden and complexity to the Decennial Census operations. Implementing the ACS means that the Decennial Census can focus on its constitutional mandate to accurately count the population to apportion the House of Representatives. The ACS remains a test bed for the Decennial Census and provides support in determining appropriate approaches for the 2020 design. The ACS—supported by a complete and accurate address system—has simplified the census design, resulting in improvements in both coverage and data quality, while providing current data on detailed population, social, economic, and housing characteristics.

Schedule & Milestones:

Program Area	FY 14	FY 15
Strategic Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the Strategic Plan • Update Business Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the Strategic Plan • Update Business Plan
Program Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the Program Management Plan (PMP) • Baseline additional supporting plans for the PMP • Update schedule and budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the PMP • Baseline additional supporting plans for the PMP • Update schedule and budget
Systems Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the Systems Engineering Management Plan (SEMP) • Develop logical and physical architecture • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the SEMP • Select the preliminary IT design
Research and Testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement study plans for research and test projects • Continue analyses • Complete qualitative tests • Refine methods for research and testing projects • Produce preliminary reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete analyses for research and test projects • Select methods • Produce final reports • Begin planning, design, and development of 2020 Census.
Field Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct tests and experiments • Prepare field test plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce results • Conduct tests and experiments and produce results

Deliverables:

FY 2014 Analyze, test, and refine candidate methods	FY 2015 Analyze, test, select methods, and document results
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New methods are tested	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Methods are further tested and other new methods are tested
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prototypes for testing are matured and tested	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prototypes leading to 2020 production requirements are selected
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Candidate methods are refined	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Methods to test operational functionality are selected
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research and testing results are fully integrated and documented	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research and testing results are fully integrated and documented
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Candidate set of architectural design alternatives are determined	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preliminary architectural design is selected
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Program management capabilities are mature enough to move to the Operational Development and Systems Testing phase
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Systems development and testing approach is decided

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

The Demographic Statistics Programs support the Department of Commerce's Data goal to "Improve government, business, and community decisions and knowledge by transforming Department data capabilities and supporting a data-enabled economy." They specifically support objective 4.2 to "Improve data-based services, decision-making, and data sharing within the Department and with other parts of the Federal Government" and 4.3 to "Foster the private sector's development of new data-based businesses, products and services."

Performance Goal:	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
With Change	<p>1) Candidate MAF quality measurement and improvement approaches were documented and refined. Test plans were developed.</p> <p>2) Candidate approaches for automating, tailoring, and increasing the efficiencies of response were refined and test plans were developed.</p> <p>3) Candidate approaches for integrating, expanding, and optimizing field and IT infrastructure were documented and test plans were developed.</p>	<p>1) Conduct a field test to validate the MAF quality measurement and improvement approaches. Analyze results, refine the statistical models, and document results.</p> <p>2) Conduct a field test designed to understand the impact of multiple self-response contact strategies and modes, multiple nonresponse contact strategies and modes, methodologies to reduce the nonresponse followup workload, and adaptive design techniques. Analyze results and refine strategies.</p> <p>3) Develop plans for a FY 2015 integration test of the refined self-response and nonresponse contact strategies and modes.</p>	<p>1) Conduct the 2015 Integration test of refined self-response and nonresponse contact strategies and modes. Analyze and document results.</p> <p>2) Approaches are selected for measuring and improving MAF quality.</p> <p>3) Approaches are selected for automating, tailoring, and increasing the efficiencies of response.</p> <p>4) Approaches are selected for integrating, expanding, and optimizing field and IT infrastructure.</p> <p>5) Initiate the planning, design, and development of select 2020 Census operations.</p>

Performance Goal:	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
Without Change	Without the requested increase, we would not be able to continue a 2020 Census early planning effort in FY 2014.	Without the requested increase, we will not be able to continue a 2020 Census early planning effort in FY 2015.	Without the requested increase, we will not be able to complete the necessary testing to arrive at a preliminary design for the 2020 Census. Without the evidence needed to support key innovations aimed at achieving our cost and quality goals, we will resort to proven, but more expensive methods of conducting the 2020 Census. Innovative approaches to conducting the 2020 Census to achieve our cost goals may be abandoned.
Description: Make preliminary design decisions based on high-quality information derived from individual product performance measures and key decision points.			

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Budget Program: Demographic statistics programs
Sub-program: 2020 Decennial census program
Program Change: 2020 Census

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Program Manager	Suitland, MD	GS-15	6	\$124,995	\$749,970
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-15	6	124,995	749,970
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-15	5	124,995	624,975
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-15	11	124,995	1,374,945
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	33	106,263	3,506,679
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-14	10	106,263	1,062,630
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-14	22	106,263	2,337,786
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-14	26	106,263	2,762,838
Program Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	23	106,263	2,444,049
Program Manager	Suitland, MD	GS-13	43	89,924	3,866,732
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	20	89,924	1,798,480
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	27	89,924	2,427,948
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	21	89,924	1,888,404
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	47	89,924	4,226,428
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	9	89,924	809,316
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	20	75,621	1,512,420
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-12	35	75,621	2,646,735
Program Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	15	75,621	1,134,315
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	13	75,621	983,073
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-12	17	75,621	1,285,557
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	3	75,621	226,863
Program Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-11	4	63,091	252,364
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-09	1	52,146	52,146
Program Specialist	Jeffersonville, IN	GS-09	32	47,923	1,533,536
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-09	2	52,146	104,292
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-07	22	42,631	937,882
Administrative Assistant	Suitland, MD	GS-07	28	42,631	1,193,668
Statistical Assistant	Suitland, MD	GS-07	5	42,631	213,155
Secretary	Suitland, MD	GS-06	10	38,363	383,630
Administrative Assistant	Suitland, MD	GS-05	43	34,415	1,479,845
Secretary	Suitland, MD	GS-05	6	34,415	206,490
Subtotal			565		44,777,121
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			275		20,095,000
Subtotal			840		64,872,121
Less Lapse	17%		-142		-10,989,337
Total Full-time permanent:			698		53,882,784
2015 Pay Adjustment	1.049%				565,230
TOTAL			698		54,448,014

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL
(continued)

Budget Program: Demographic statistics programs
Sub-program: 2020 Decennial census program
Program Change: 2020 Census

<u>Personnel Data</u>	<u>Number</u>
Full-time Equivalent Employment	
Full-time permanent	698
Other than full-time permanent	103
Total	801
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	840
Other than full-time permanent	436
Total	1,276

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Budget Program: Demographic statistics programs

Sub-program: 2020 Decennial Census program

Program Change: American community survey

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-14	3	\$106,263	\$318,789
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	6	89,924	539,544
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	2	75,621	151,242
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	3	75,621	226,863
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-11	2	63,091	126,182
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-09	2	52,146	104,292
Subtotal			18		1,466,912
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			10		883,555
Subtotal			28		2,350,467
Less Lapse	25%		-7		-587,617
Total Full-time permanent:			21		1,762,850
2015 Pay Adjustment	1.049%				18,492
Total			21		1,781,342
Personnel Data			Number		
Full-time Equivalent Employment					
Full-time permanent			21		
Other than full-time permanent			96		
Total			117		
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent			28		
Other than full-time permanent			0		
Total			28		

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Demographic statistics programs

Sub-program: 2020 Decennial census program

Program Change: 2020 Census

Object Class		FY 2015 Increase	FY 2015 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$54,448	\$124,870
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	5,566	7,525
11.5	Other personnel compensation	4,693	5,829
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	64,707	138,224
12	Civilian personnel benefits	21,339	49,080
13	Benefits for former personnel	-38	411
21	Travel and transportation of persons	3,573	5,026
22	Transportation of things	75	149
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	3,129	13,493
23.2	Rental payments to others	-1,169	171
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	929	6,447
24	Printing and reproduction	265	831
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	86,088	96,078
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	-198	47,868
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	2,673	14,088
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	371	4,638
25.5	Research and development contracts	-1,331	4,316
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	32,746	53,410
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	3	122
26	Supplies and materials	1,159	1,710
31	Equipment	-1,901	7,125
32	Lands and structures	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0
99	Total obligations	212,420	443,187

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Demographic statistics programs
Sub-program: 2020 Decennial census program
Program Change: American community survey

Object Class		FY 2015 Increase	FY 2015 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$1,781	\$68,689
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	4,756	50,862
11.5	Other personnel compensation	8	1,432
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	6,545	120,983
12	Civilian personnel benefits	679	33,850
13	Benefits for former personnel	29	673
21	Travel and transportation of persons	1,035	16,097
22	Transportation of things	31	590
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	79	13,985
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	656	12,069
24	Printing and reproduction	102	3,407
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	389	8,253
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	658	6,731
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	900	11,877
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	19	3,669
25.5	Research and development contracts	3	760
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	230	6,325
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	19	307
26	Supplies and materials	12	684
31	Equipment	2	5,553
32	Lands and structures	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0
99	Total obligations	11,388	245,813

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Demographic surveys sample redesign
Subactivity: Demographic surveys sample redesign

Line Item	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		2015 Base		2015 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Demographic surveys sample redesign										
Pos./BA	54	\$9,148	63	\$9,602	63	\$9,791	63	\$9,602	0	(\$189)
FTE/Obl.	55	9,795	56	10,161	56	9,791	56	9,602	0	(189)
Total	54	9,148	63	9,602	63	9,791	63	9,602	0	(189)
FTE/Obl.	55	9,795	56	10,161	56	9,791	56	9,602	0	(189)
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries		(5)								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,081)		(559)						
Unobligated balance, expiring										
Unobligated balance, end of year		571								
Refund		(132)								
Unobligated balance, rescinded										
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Rescission		204								
Sequestration		496								
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts		(23)								
Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation	54	9,825	63	9,602	63	9,791	63	9,602	0	(189)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses and Programs**BUDGET PROGRAM: Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign**

For FY 2015, the Census Bureau requests a decrease of \$189,000 and 0 FTE from the FY 2015 base for a total of \$9,602,000 and 56 FTE for Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign.

BASE JUSTIFICATION:**Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign Overview**

The Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign (DSSR) program budget is organized into one sub-program with the same name under the Periodic Censuses and Programs account. This sub-program contains one line item with the same name (\$9.6 million and 56 FTE).

Program Gap Assessment:

An alternative sampling frame system for the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and other similar surveys not conducted under Title 13 Section 9 are at risk. The NHIS and similar surveys require data, such as addresses and survey responses that the Census Bureau cannot release because of Title 13 Section 9 confidentiality restrictions.

This is a high priority for the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), which created the NHIS in 1957 under the National Health Survey Act. The Census Bureau has conducted the NHIS by building a sampling frame through independent address listing, which was not restricted by Title 13 Section 9. However, because of research done through the DSSR program, the other DSSR surveys will use the Master Address File (MAF) as their sampling frame, which increases flexibility and simplicity and may reduce costs with no impact on quality. The NCHS cannot afford to continue the address listing system and therefore needs an alternative sampling frame for the NHIS.

It is also a priority to the demographic surveys program at the Census Bureau because an alternative frame system could increase the number of reimbursable surveys conducted by the Census Bureau. There are currently almost 9,000 active Office of Management and Budget control numbers, each of which represents approval for a Federal agency to collect data from the public. Many of these are not demographic surveys. But considering that the Census Bureau demographic surveys program currently conducts about 30 surveys, there are many Federal demographic surveys that could benefit from the experience and ability of the Census Bureau if a high quality sampling frame existed that was not limited by Title 13 Section 9.

Short-term benefits would allow for research and development of an alternative sampling frame system that was not limited by Title 13 Section 9. The immediate customer of such a system would be the NHIS, which requires implementation of such a system no later than FY 2018 (and possibly earlier, depending on the availability and quality of reserve sample). Specifically, an alternative frame system would consist of address coverage improvement research and operations, sample design, information technology systems, and field procedures and training unique to the alternative frame.

In the long-term, the alternative sampling frame system could be adapted for additional demographic surveys that have requirements not compatible with the confidentiality restrictions of Title 13 Section 9. These surveys and their data users would gain the benefits of having the Census Bureau conduct the survey, including the experience, expertise, technology, and field infrastructure.

By closing the gap, the DSSR program would be able to select sample for the NHIS and develop the processes and procedures needed to collect data of high quality. This would satisfy the National Health Survey Act of 1956, the mandate that created the NHIS.

In addition, an alternative frame system not restricted by Title 13 Section 9 would help to satisfy the legislative mandates for future surveys that come to the Census Bureau because of the alternative frame.

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS-TO-BASE:

The Census Bureau requests a net increase of \$0.2 million to fund adjustments to the demographic surveys sample redesign program.

SUB-PROGRAM: Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign

The Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program is essential to maintain the relevance, accuracy, and quality of major federal surveys of families and households by providing improved sampling methodologies, sample designs, and automated data processing systems. Only by selecting new, updated samples for the major household surveys – based on the most recent information about the population – will the Congress and the public be able to maintain confidence in critical socioeconomic indicators such as the monthly unemployment rate, the monthly consumer price index and annual measures of health insurance coverage and fair market rent, which are vital to the effective management of the United States' economy and government programs. The Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program takes updated information on the location and characteristics of the American population and uses that up-to-date snapshot to select representative samples of the population. These new, representative samples then become the basis for major household surveys sponsored by federal agencies until the next sample redesign.

Traditionally, following each decennial census, the Census Bureau works with other agencies to perform a redesign of the following major demographic surveys:

- Current Population Survey, sponsored jointly by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Consumer Expenditure Survey – Quarterly and Diary, sponsored by the BLS
- Survey of Income and Program Participation, sponsored by the Census Bureau
- National Crime Victimization Survey, sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics
- American Housing Survey, sponsored by the Department of Housing and Urban Development
- State Children's Health Insurance Program Survey, jointly sponsored by the Census Bureau and the BLS
- National Health Interview Survey, sponsored by the National Center for Health Statistics

Future sample redesigns will not be locked into a once-a-decade cycle because of the continued availability of updated MAF and American Community Survey (ACS) data. We will have the flexibility to produce up-to-date, efficient samples for the federal household surveys when needed.

The long history and broad application of these surveys demonstrate their value to sponsoring agencies, policy makers, academia, and other data users. The surveys produce statistically valid data and estimates that can be linked to a long historical record, which permits a unique depth of research. Yet these surveys are not entrenched and inflexible. The surveys continue to evolve based on changes in the population, subject matter, legal mandates, data uses, budgets, survey methods, technology, and other requirements.

The overarching goals of the redesign are to check that survey requirements continue to be met, to incorporate new or changing requirements, and to assess and improve statistical methods and operational processes in the ongoing survey programs. These goals are met through the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program, a comprehensive and integrated program of evaluation, research, development, and implementation. The redesign surveys generally use similar methods and processes; therefore, significant resources are saved by integrating their redesign into one program rather than seven separate programs.

Funding supports the redesign research and development activities common to all surveys. The program is funded by an annual congressional appropriation and by reimbursable agreements that are specifically for redesign work. The sponsoring agencies have separate reimbursable agreements with the Census Bureau to fund annual survey production work, such as listing, interviewing, and processing.

The surveys within the scope of the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program play important roles in the Federal government and beyond. Their importance contrasts with their size, each survey having a sample size that is a small fraction of the annual sample size of the ACS. The survey results help to guide policy decisions, evaluate program effectiveness, and provide timely indicators of the socio-economic well-being of the population, among many other uses. There is a large community of stakeholders that depend on the Census Bureau and the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program to build a solid foundation for the demographic surveys. The strength of that foundation depends primarily on three key building blocks: the sampling frame, statistical methodology, and operational implementation.

One of the program's goals is to determine if the surveys could use the existing MAF as their sampling frame in place of the complicated and costly four-frame system of previous redesigns. To assess and evaluate this use of the MAF, the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program sponsored the Frame Assessment for Current Household Surveys (FACHS) research and evaluation program. The key to the value of the FACHS program was a \$2 million field test in which a statistically valid sample of census blocks was listed. This test yielded a "gold standard" address list that enabled highly accurate and detailed measurement of MAF coverage. The field test was the largest known nationally representative listing operation conducted in non-census years, and proved highly valuable not only for the FACHS evaluations but also for decennial and ACS programs.

The FACHS evaluations examined many different aspects of a MAF-based sampling frame, including address coverage overall and for many sub-universes, such as new construction and rural areas. The FACHS also assessed the impact of MAF coverage issues on key survey estimates, such as the unemployment rate and consumer expenditures. The results of the FACHS evaluations have helped to identify areas of concern by the sponsors and to guide research into potential solutions to those concerns. The research and development of solutions to sampling frame coverage issues is a key part of the foundation of the surveys in the 2010 Redesign.

The statistical methodology research in the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program involves designing and selecting the addresses to interview in each survey while meeting various survey requirements on quality or cost. For example, the Current Population Survey selects its sample to meet specific quality measures on state estimates of the unemployment rate. In general, the goals of the statistical research projects are to identify the statistical methods that would be the most effective or efficient at meeting survey requirements, and then to implement the chosen methods and select the samples for the 2010 Redesign surveys.

Redesign operational implementation involves research and development of processes, systems, and procedures needed to interview the addresses selected for the surveys. The key factors in implementation are efficiency and flexibility. The focus of much operational research is on the analysis of existing processes to determine if they are cost-effective. Because redesigns occur infrequently, it is important that operations are efficient and flexible because the sponsor agencies pay for the costs of those operations every year once the redesigned surveys begin interviewing. If the sponsors perceive that the redesigned operations are not cost-effective and those operations cannot be readily changed, they may take their reimbursable work to one of the many competitors of the Census Bureau in the field of survey research and management.

Fiscal Years 2010 through 2014 were the most important years in the current redesign, called the 2010 Redesign because of the heavy reliance on 2010 Census data. Earlier years were spent largely on closing out the previous redesign, planning the 2010 redesign, and conducting the FACHS field test and evaluations. Nearly all of the sample design research for the 2010 redesign was carried out in FY 2010 through FY 2012. And nearly all of the operational research, development and implementation occurred from FY 2010 to FY 2014, when the newly redesigned surveys began field interviewing. After the initial round of field interviewing for each survey, the 2010 Redesign will be generally complete and planning will begin for the next redesign.

Upcoming years are also key to the transition of redesign from a program tied to the decennial cycle to an ongoing program that facilitates continuous improvement in the statistical methods or operational processes of the surveys. Because of the infrequency of past redesigns, the redesign often incorporated a large number of changes in the sample design or operations. Because there were so many changes, it was often difficult or impossible to evaluate the effectiveness of any single change on the survey. It was also difficult to make methodological or operational changes between redesigns. A continuous and flexible redesign program will enable more measured, incremental and frequent changes, which can be especially valuable when unforeseen changes occur, such as budget cuts, natural disasters, or legislative mandates.

PROGRAM CHANGES:

Inflationary Adjustment The Census Bureau requests a decrease of \$189,000 and 0 FTE for a total request of \$9,602,000 and 56 FTE to meet the cross-cutting program reductions necessary to offset increased funding requirements for adjustments-to-base. These cross-cutting reductions will be captured by managing on-going administrative savings, managing the backfilling of vacated positions due to attrition, and carefully monitoring all travel and training.

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Demographic surveys sample redesign
Sub-program: Demographic surveys sample redesign
Program Change: Inflationary adjustment

Object Class		FY 2015 Decrease	FY 2015 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	-\$50	\$4,914
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-3	208
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0	68
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	-53	5,190
12	Civilian personnel benefits	-107	1,633
13	Benefits for former personnel	0	45
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0	129
22	Transportation of things	0	12
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	-10	627
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0	106
24	Printing and reproduction	-1	99
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-6	392
25.2	Other services	-2	202
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0	423
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	-1	107
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	23
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-7	479
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0	7
26	Supplies and materials	-1	67
31	Equipment	-1	61
32	Lands and structures	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0
99	Total obligations	-189	9,602

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Geographic support
Subactivity: Geographic support

Line Item	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		2015 Base		2015 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Geographic support										
	Pos./BA	\$61,434	329	\$55,613	329	\$56,752	374	\$60,000	45	\$3,248
	FTE/Obl.	68,377	330	55,650	330	56,752	372	60,000	42	3,248
Total										
	Pos./BA	61,434	329	55,613	329	56,752	374	60,000	45	3,248
	FTE/Obl.	68,377	330	55,650	330	56,752	372	60,000	42	3,248
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries		(33)								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(6,792)		(37)						
Unobligated balance, expiring										
Unobligated balance, end of year		-117								
Refund		(1)								
Unobligated balance, rescinded										
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Rescission		1,370								
Sequestration		3,333								
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts		(155)								
Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation										
	Pos.	65,982	329	55,613	329	56,752	374	60,000	45	3,248

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses and Programs

BUDGET PROGRAM: Geographic Support

For FY 2015, the Census Bureau requests an increase of \$3,248,000 and 42 FTE from the FY 2015 base for a total of \$60,000,000 and 372 FTE for Geographic Support.

BASE JUSTIFICATION:

Geographic Support Overview

The Geographic Support (GSS) budget is organized into one budget program with the same name under the Periodic Censuses and Programs account. This budget program contains one sub-program with the same name (\$60.0 million and 372 FTE).

This program supports the Department of Commerce's Data goal to "Improve government, business, and community decisions and knowledge by transforming Department data capabilities and supporting a data-enabled economy." It specifically supports objective 4.2 to "Improve data-based services, decision-making, and data sharing within the Department and with other parts the federal government."

Furthermore, GSS will implement the Geographic Support System Initiative to ensure that continuous updates throughout the decade allow the Census Bureau to reduce 2020 Census costs by conducting address listing only in specified areas, because the quality of addresses in the MAF is sufficient to meet the needs of the census.

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS-TO-BASE (ATBs):

The Census Bureau requests an increase of \$1.1 million to fund adjustments to the Geographic Support program.

SUB-PROGRAM: Geographic Support

The objective of the Geographic Support sub-program is to provide address lists, address and geographic reference files, geospatial products, and associated processing systems needed to meet the geographic requirements of all Census Bureau programs.

To support this goal, the Census Bureau has developed an integrated GSS. One of the major components of this system is the MAF/TIGER System. The MAF/TIGER System maintains geographic coverage and improves the quality and efficiency of collecting and processing geographic data with a precise digital approach that takes advantage of state-of-the-art commercial off-the-shelf products and geographic information system (GIS) software technology products. The MAF/TIGER System is updated regularly and requires large volumes of information from many external sources, including state, local, and tribal governments and the U.S. Postal Service, to maintain a current and complete inventory of postal and location addresses, streets, address ranges, current geographic boundaries, and other map information.

Further, the GSS supports improved address coverage, continual updating of positionally accurate road and other related spatial data, and enhanced quality measures of ongoing geographic programs. By focusing on activities that improve the MAF (addresses) while maintaining and

enhancing the spatial infrastructure that makes census and survey work possible, this GSS Initiative (GSS-I) effort represents the next phase of geographic support after the MAF/TIGER Enhancement Program of the last decade.

For many years, stakeholders have urged the Census Bureau to initiate a comprehensive and ongoing program to improve and maintain address and geographic data. The Congress, OMB, the GAO, tribal, state, county, and local governments, and academia expressed their concerns with the absence of continuous updates.

The GSS is also critical in enabling the Census Bureau to carry out the activities described in Section 8 of OMB Circular A-16 (Coordination of Geographic Information and Related Spatial Data Activities). This mandates that agencies provide technology and services necessary to support and maintain the National Spatial Data Infrastructure. The OMB has designated the Census Bureau as the Federal agency with the lead responsibility for cultural and demographic statistics and governmental unit boundaries. This effort allows the Census Bureau to address the challenges associated with boundaries, names, and numeric codes of geographic entities used to report Census Bureau statistical data.

Technical geospatial capabilities and geographic products are essential to meeting the core needs of the 2020 Census, the ACS, the economic census, the current demographic statistics program, and the intercensal demographic estimates program.

The GSS manages activities that maintain the master list of addresses and housing units, known as the MAF. Continuous updating of the MAF in conjunction with the U.S. Postal Service and data provided by state, local, and tribal partners, as required by Executive Order 12906 and P.L. 103-430, is the most cost-effective and quality-assured method for providing a spatially accurate housing unit address list for use by Census Bureau surveys and the 2020 Census.

MAF/TIGER database (MTDB) update operations include new and changed addresses, boundaries, features, feature names, zip codes, and address ranges in the TIGER database. The updated geographic information is then used in the assignment of a correct census block code for each residential address through a process known as "geocoding".

In some cases, new addresses provided by the U.S. Postal Service cannot be geocoded. In these cases, additional information is required and clerical processes are used to research and resolve ungeocoded addresses to maximize the number of residential addresses with their accurate spatial location. This operation currently is the most efficient and cost-effective method of updating the MAF/TIGER database and providing geocoded residential addresses required for processing and tabulating census and household survey data.

The GSS supports Geodata.gov, a web-based portal that serves as a public gateway for improving access to geospatial information and data under the Geospatial One-Stop E-Government initiative. The Geodata.gov portal is designed to facilitate communication and sharing of geographic data and resources to enhance government efficiency and improve citizen services. Geospatial One-Stop is one of 24 E-Government initiatives sponsored by OMB. Geospatial One-Stop makes it easier, faster, and less expensive for all levels of government and the public to find and access geospatial information. The GSS program establishes and distributes the geographic component for the multi-agency Geospatial One-Stop project and the government's Data.gov website.

The GSS program also supports the Geographic Line of Business, which is sponsored by the Federal Geographic Data Committee. The Census Bureau chairs the Subcommittee for Cultural and Demographic Statistics and is the lead Federal agency for governmental unit boundary data. Because of the need to continually update the road network to support censuses and surveys, the Census Bureau's TIGER data is the freely and publicly accessible de facto road transportation database for the Federal government.

The program funds the maintenance of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) geographic area codes for states, counties, metropolitan and micropolitan areas, and other geographic areas. The GSS also funds cooperative geographic code maintenance efforts with the United States Geological Survey (USGS), which is the ANSI maintenance authority for place and minor civil division geographic codes.

Historically, the GSS funds the BAS which will not occur in FY2014. Reinstatement of the BAS will allow collection of boundary data and legal status information from all levels of functioning governments, including correct names, legal and boundary descriptions to determine the inventory of legally defined entities that includes counties, minor civil divisions (towns, townships, etc.), incorporated places, and federally recognized American Indian reservations, and off-reservation trust lands.

The BAS has been conducted for over 40 years and is currently the only source of a nationally consistent inventory of governments, their legal status, and their boundary configuration. In accordance with OMB Circular A-16, the BAS supports the Census Bureau's spatial data steward responsibilities for the Federal Geographic Data Committee and the Geospatial Platform by updating the inventory and boundaries of governmental units. In addition, the BAS is the source of up-to-date information on boundaries, geographic codes, and names for the USGS Geographic Names Information System and The National Map.

Other programs within the Census Bureau have relied on the BAS information to provide a record for reporting the results of the decennial and economic censuses, the ACS, and to support the Population Estimates Program. Maintaining correct boundaries and boundary-to-feature relationships through the BAS helps ensure that the appropriate population is assigned to each entity.

Finally, the program supports quality assurance operations for geographic support products. To assure high quality census and household survey results, the Census Bureau employs statistically sound techniques to evaluate the quality of the processes used to build, update, and enhance the MAF/TIGER database. This includes continuous development of and adherence to geographic standards and criteria for statistical areas to support data dissemination. In addition, the Census Bureau performs quality assurance processes before releasing geographic products for use by the public and the various censuses and household surveys to ensure that these products meet completeness and accuracy.

The Community Address Updating System (CAUS) provides limited updates to the MTDB in areas specifically identified where existing GSS processes are insufficient. Funding will support research of an aerial selection methodology for updates along with fieldwork to maintain the MTDB for non-urban communities in the U.S. These are areas where updates from the U.S. Postal Service Delivery Sequence File (DSF) do not provide sufficient coverage and thus benefit from the use of trained field representatives to add, update, or delete non-city style addresses in the MTDB. The goal is for each housing unit in the Nation to be accurately represented by one and only one record on the MTDB.

Continuous updating of the MTDB throughout the decade will allow increased efficiency of the Census Bureau field staff through the availability of more accurate maps and improved address coverage. This program improves the positional accuracy, halts the degradation of attributes of geographic data, and captures new street growth to ensure data currency. The financial impact of these activities are offset by the possibility of conducting only a selective address canvassing operation in FY 2019 and avoiding a full spatial data accuracy improvement program in preparation for the next decennial census. Planned assessments of address quality will track the success of improvements to the MTDB and determine the feasibility and magnitude of a selective address canvassing operation. These tasks will adhere to defined legal requirements and support the Census Bureau's statistical programs, Federal agency geospatial data responsibilities, and the commitment of high quality geographic products to the public.

PROGRAM CHANGES:

Restoration of the Boundary and Annexation Survey (\$3,248,000, 42 FTE):

During FY 2015, to meet our responsibilities under OMB Circular A-16, the Census Bureau will have to double our efforts to accommodate two years of legal boundary changes as the result of the suspension of the BAS in 2014. The workload planned for FY 2015 and the approximately 1,800 governments, which did not have their boundary changes updated and correctly represented within the MTDB due to the hiatus, shall be included in the potential survey universe.

Under OMB Circular A-16, the Census Bureau has the responsibility to oversee the development, implementation and maintenance of the Governmental units, and Administrative and Statistical Boundaries theme for the National Spatial Data Infrastructure. To meet this mandate the Census Bureau contacts each of the 40,000 governments annually for governments to submit boundary changes. Accurate boundaries are critical for the allocation of statistical data collected in censuses and surveys, including the annual ACS. On average, we receive updates from approximately 1,800 governments each year that include 40,000 boundary changes.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits

Program Change: Restoration of the Boundary and Annexation Survey

Absence of the FY 2014 annual BAS affected approximately 1,800 governments, which will not have their boundary changes updated and correctly represented within the MTDB. For this number of governments, approximately 40,000 boundary changes will not be included. To meet our responsibilities under Executive Order 12906 and OMB Circular A-16, the Census Bureau will need to accommodate two years of legal boundary changes in FY 2015.

Base Resources Assessment

Base Resource Amount: \$56,752	Base FTE: 330
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The GSS provides address lists, address and geographic reference files, geocoding services, maps, and processing systems to meet geographic requirements of all Census Bureau programs and operations. The GSS includes the integrated MTDB - MAF inventory of addresses and the TIGER inventory of streets and other map feature information. Historically, the GSS also included the annual BAS. The base GSS supports the collection of boundaries required to support estimates in

demographic and economic areas (covering approximately 25 percent of functioning governments). The Decennial Census traditionally provides resources to collect the boundaries for the other 30,000 governments.

Work to improve addresses includes the CAUS, which supports the GSS through fieldwork limited to targeted blocks that provide indicators of the challenges of rural addresses. Addresses collected through CAUS additionally will support the ACS

Along with the ongoing efforts of the GSS- I to provide an up-to-date address list and increase the efficiency of field staff working on ongoing surveys; the Initiative will determine the feasibility for the Census Bureau to pursue a targeted address canvassing operation (as opposed to a full, or 100 percent, address canvassing operation) in support of the 2020 Census. This will lead to cost avoidance during 2019 address canvassing operations.

Risk from Budget Changes:

Program Change: Restoration of the Boundary and Annexation Survey

The BAS is the only current source of a nationally consistent inventory of governments, their legal status, and their boundaries. In accordance with OMB Circular A-16, the BAS supports the Census Bureau's spatial data steward responsibilities for the Federal Geographic Data Committee and the Geospatial One-Stop by updating the inventory and boundaries of governmental units. In addition, the BAS is the source of up-to-date information on boundaries, geographic codes, and names for the USGS Geographic Names Information System and The National Map.

Under OMB Circular A-16, the Census Bureau has the responsibility to oversee the development, implementation and maintenance of the Governmental Units, and Administrative and Statistical Boundaries theme for the National Spatial Data Infrastructure. To meet this mandate the Census Bureau contacts each of the 40,000 governments annually for governments to submit boundary changes. Accurate boundaries are critical for the allocation of statistical data collected in censuses and surveys, including the annual ACS.

Schedule and Milestones:

Base Program

- Deliver a final report outlining the feasibility of a selective address canvassing by December 2014.
- Continue to receive and process partner-supplied address and spatial updates in FY 2015 through FY 2019.
- Continue to assess the quality of data in the MTDB in FY 2015 through FY 2019.
- Continue to identify blocks that will require address canvassing in FY 2015 through FY 2019.
- Identify available commercial address lists in FY 2015 through FY 2019.
- Develop and implement methods for updating Puerto Rico address and spatial data by FY 2016.
- Develop and implement methods for updating Group Quarters data by FY 2016.

Program Change: Restoration of the Boundary and Annexation Survey

- Restore staffing and infrastructure for the BAS to enable data collection in FY 2015

Deliverables:

Base Program

- A recommendation as to the feasibility of a selective address canvassing will be documented in a formal report. The report will be based on a comprehensive assessment of the quality of the data in the MTDB.
- Continuous improvements to the MTDB through the receipt, tracking, evaluation, and integration of address and spatial data updates from tribal, state, and local governments.
- A methodology for acquiring, evaluating, and updating geospatial data from Puerto Rico will be developed and implemented.
- A methodology for identifying and updating Group Quarters data will be developed and implemented.

Program Change: Restoration of the Boundary and Annexation Survey

- Successfully meet BAS response rate goal of 85 percent

Performance Goals and Measurement Data

This program supports the Department of Commerce's Data goal to "Improve government, business, and community decisions and knowledge by transforming Department data capabilities and supporting a data-enabled economy." It specifically supports objective 4.2 to "Improve data-based services, decision-making, and data sharing within the Department and with other parts the federal government."

Performance Goal: Measure 1	FY 2013 Est.	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target
With Change	The BAS will meet or exceed an 85% response rate.	N/A – BAS cancelled for this Fiscal year	The BAS will meet or exceed an 85% response rate.	The BAS will meet or exceed an 85% response rate.	The BAS will meet or exceed an 85% response rate.	The BAS will meet or exceed an 85% response rate.	The BAS will meet or exceed an 85% response rate.
Without Change	N/A	N/A	The BAS will not occur	The BAS will not occur	The BAS will not occur	The BAS will not occur	The BAS will not occur
Description: OMB Circular A-16 and the Federal Geographic Data Committee designate the Census Bureau as the federal agency responsible for the Governmental Units and Statistical, and Administrative Boundaries data theme of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI). The implementation of the BAS is the Census Bureau's principle mechanism for fulfilling this responsibility under the NSDI.							

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Geographic Support
Sub-program: Geographic Support
Program Change: Restoration of the Boundary and Annexation Survey

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	1	\$89,924	\$89,924
Geographer	Suitland, MD	GS-13	2	89,924	179,848
Geographer	Suitland, MD	GS-12	4	75,621	302,484
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	1	75,621	75,621
Statistical Assistant	Jeffersonville, IN	GS-07	26	37,179	966,654
Program Manager	Suitland, MD	GS-04	1	30,761	30,761
Subtotal			35		1,645,292
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			10		694,211
Subtotal			45		2,339,503
Less Lapse	9%		-4		-210,555
Total Full-time permanent:			41		2,128,948
2015 Pay Adjustment	1.049%				22,333
Subtotal			41		2,151,281
Personnel Data			Number		
Full-time Equivalent Employment					
Full-time permanent			41		
Other than full-time permanent			1		
Total			42		
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent			45		
Other than full-time permanent			1		
Total			46		

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Geographic Support
Sub-program: Geographic Support
Program Change: Restoration of the Boundary and Annexation Survey

11.1	Full-time permanent	\$2,151	\$30,532
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	39	768
11.5	Other personnel compensation	36	474
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	2,226	31,774
12	Civilian personnel benefits	183	10,109
13	Benefits for former personnel	7	163
21	Travel and transportation of persons	48	520
22	Transportation of things	12	46
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	185	3,268
23.2	Rental Payments to others	2	39
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	71	616
24	Printing and reproduction	4	47
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	30	2,595
25.2	Other services	76	940
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	137	2,677
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	64	1,084
25.5	Research and development contracts	134	704
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	50	4,075
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	2	42
26	Supplies and materials	17	233
31	Equipment	0	1,068
32	Lands and structures	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0
99	Total obligations	3,248	60,000

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Data processing systems
Subactivity: Data processing systems

Line Item	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Base	2015 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Data processing systems					
Pos./BA	0	\$30,172	0	\$30,172	85
FTE/Obl.	0	30,006	0	30,554	65
					\$34,404
Total					
Pos./BA	0	30,172	0	30,172	85
FTE/Obl.	0	30,006	0	30,554	65
					\$34,404
Adjustments to Obligations:					
Recoveries	(469)				
Unobligated balance, start of year	(41)			(382)	
Unobligated balance, expiring					
Unobligated balance, end of year	879				
Refund	(203)				
Unobligated balance, rescinded					
Adjustments to Budget Authority:					
Rescission	673				
Sequestration	1,637				
Financing from transfers:					
Transfer from other accounts	(76)				
Transfer to other accounts					
Appropriation					
Pos.	32,406	30,172	30,529	64,933	34,404

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses and Programs

BUDGET PROGRAM: Data Processing Systems

For FY 2015, the Census Bureau requests an increase of \$34,404,000 and 65 FTE to the FY 2015 base for a total of \$64,933,000 and 65 FTE for Data Processing Systems.

BASE JUSTIFICATION:

Data Processing Systems Overview

The Data Processing Systems budget is organized into one sub-program with the same name under the Periodic Censuses and Programs account. That sub-program consists of one line item with the same name (\$64.9 million and 65 FTE).

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS-TO-BASE:

The Census Bureau requests a net increase of \$0.4 million to fund adjustments to the data processing systems program.

SUB-PROGRAM: Data Processing Systems

The objective of the Data Processing Systems line item is to provide day-to-day information technology support for all program areas of the Census Bureau.

The data processing systems program manages hardware and software supporting the Census Bureau's enterprise needs. Economies of scale are achieved through centralized information technology contracts and services in accordance with the Department of Commerce guidelines and a comprehensive information technology plan.

The Census Bureau-wide information technology responsibilities include all voice and data telecommunications services, management of the general-purpose computing facility, management of the wide area network, support for local area networks, network security and continuity of operations support, and management of several bureau-wide software licenses. These enterprise software licenses ensure a standard open-systems development environment supporting distributed processing platforms.

This program will continue to provide automated systems and technology support for the decennial census and other Census Bureau programs.

PROGRAM CHANGES:

1. Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (\$27,463,000, 65 FTE):

In the past, it was common practice at the Census Bureau to develop new and unique data collection and processing systems for each survey or census. We built multiple similar systems tailored to the organizations within our enterprise rather than providing functional capabilities that met requirements *across* the enterprise. With this initiative, the Census Bureau Chief Information Officer will work hand-in-hand with the 2020 Census Directorate to bring an enterprise approach to data collection and processing. We can no longer build systems that serve a single project - be it a small survey or a Decennial Census.

This initiative reflects a new organization of both work and data around functional capabilities and the basic process steps common to all surveys and censuses. Taken together, we refer to these common steps as the Survey Lifecycle. With the Survey Lifecycle as an organizing principle, this initiative will transform the way we work, using standard shared services wherever possible. Data collection is the activity in the lifecycle that costs the most. We are starting with data collection as the critical process that will ultimately lead to more streamlined data dissemination. This means that in the future, whether any given operation produces economic, demographic, governmental, or decennial census information, data collection and processing will take place within a standardized context, based on shared services and applications that support not only our internal data requirements, but also those of all of our data users.

Specifically, this initiative supports computer hardware, software, and system development lifecycle costs for common enterprise-wide solutions for the following data collection and processing functions:

- Centralized Development and Testing Environment
- Service Oriented Architecture (i.e., common infrastructure and efficient system interfaces to allow IT applications to communicate without the need for costly system re-writes
- Centralized Operational Analysis and Control and Adaptive Survey Design capability
- Survey Interview Operational Control
- Dashboard for Monitoring Survey Cost, Progress, and Quality
- Enterprise Paradata Repository

As stated above, this initiative works in concert with the 2020 Census Program that has requested funding for hardware, software, and system development lifecycle costs for common enterprise solutions for the following additional critical data collection and processing functions:

- Questionnaire Design
- Internet Data Collection
- Data Capture from Paper
- Address Listing and Mapping
- Survey Response Processing

Under this initiative, we will halt the creation of program-specific systems and put in place a solution that will be mature and proven well in advance of the 2020 Census. A holistic investment, it both precedes and outlasts the 2020 Decennial Census moving in the direction of a permanent enterprise

data collection and processing environment at an estimated cost lower than the cost of 2010 Census systems alone.

This approach not only decreases costs relative to the previous approach of developing unique systems for the different organizations within the enterprise, it also decreases risk. For example, the planned enterprise solutions for Internet Data Collection and Survey Interview Operational Control will be tested and used in production in the American Community Survey and other demographic surveys starting in FY 2016. This gives us the opportunity to work out problems and enhance both functionality and scalability well in advance of the 2020 Census.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits – Cost Benefit Analysis

There are currently six unique systems at the U.S. Census Bureau for managing survey samples during data collection operations; twenty unique systems to manage the different modes of data collection, data capture, and field control; and five major unique survey and census data processing systems. In the preparation and execution of the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau spent over \$1 billion to build and deploy only four of the nearly thirty systems mentioned above. After the 2010 Census, those four systems were retired.

In the Enterprise Data Collection and Processing initiative, we are creating an integrated and standardized system of systems that offers shared data collection and processing services across the enterprise. We will consolidate costs by retiring unique, survey-specific systems and redundant capabilities and bring a significant portion of the Census Bureau's total IT expenditures under a single, integrated and centrally managed program.

As stated above, we will halt the creation of program-specific systems and puts in place a solution that will be mature and proven for the 2020 Census. This solution will both precede and outlast the 2020 Decennial Census moving in the direction of a permanent enterprise data collection and processing environment at an estimated cost lower than the cost of 2010 Census systems alone. As noted earlier, the CEDCaP initiative works in concert with the 2020 program increase, which funds several of the systems that, combined, move the Census Bureau toward common enterprise solutions for data collection and processing functions. The potential cost savings cited for the 2020 Census in that program narrative assume the CEDCaP initiative is fully funded.

Base Resources Assessment

Base Resource Amount: \$30,529,000	Base FTE: 0
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This initiative significantly changes the nature of the Data Processing Systems appropriation enabling a common shared services and data approach for the enterprise. Prior to this initiative, the more limited role of this appropriation was to support management of hardware and software, voice and data telecommunications services, management of the general-purpose computing facility, management of the wide area network, Management of the local area networks, network security and continuity of operations, and management of several bureau-wide software licenses. As stated above, this new initiative provides the structure for the Census Bureau Chief Information Officer to work collaboratively with the 2020 Census Directorate to bring an enterprise approach to data

collection and processing. It reinforces the Census Bureau's efforts to organize both work and data around functional capabilities and the basic process steps common to all surveys and censuses.

Funding for this new initiative in FY 2015 is critical in order to ensure that the enterprise shared systems are developed and tested in production in advance of the 2020 Census.

Risk Assessment:

This initiative is tightly aligned with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Information Technology Reform and consolidation strategies. It provides a common shared platform for data collection and processing that is a key element in avoiding or mitigating significant risks to Census Bureau Operations. Managing the survey lifecycle using software systems that are not fully integrated can result in survey errors and cost inefficiencies (Thalji and Hill 2013 Journal of Official Statistics). Further, decentralized systems with multiple cyber-security plans are more difficult to secure than centrally-managed systems under a single security plan. This initiative mitigates risk in three areas: data accuracy, cyber security, and cost efficiency. Additionally, by providing shared services used across the enterprise, it strengthens the Census Bureau's portfolio management approach.

This initiative will expose all key system interfaces as services, following a service-based architecture. We will move from isolated, unique data collection systems that complicate interoperability, to a common data collection and control system that uses standard metadata across the organization, increasing our internal efficiency and making data more accessible, discoverable, and usable for the taxpayer.

Not taking this approach will perpetuate the development and maintenance of redundant survey-specific systems, some of which will be highly expensive and used only once during the Decennial Census.

Schedule and Milestones:

Fiscal Year 2015

- Centralized Development and Testing Environment complete
- All Systems Integrations Test for Baseline 1 of the Centralized Operational Analysis and Control and Adaptive Design capability Complete
- Service Oriented Architecture Implemented in Production

Fiscal Year 2016

- Baseline 1 the Centralized Operational Analysis and Control and Adaptive Design capability Ready for Production
- Enterprise Paradata Repository in development

Fiscal Year 2017

- All Systems Integrations Test for Baseline 2 of the Centralized Operational Analysis and Control and Adaptive Design capability Complete
- Dashboard for Monitoring Survey Cost, Progress, and Quality implemented
- Survey Interview Operational Control Systems Production and Interfaces Complete

Fiscal Year 2018

- Baseline 2 of the Centralized Operational Analysis and Control and Adaptive Design capability Ready for 2020 Census Testing
- Survey Interview Operational Control Systems Production and Interfaces in production in the American Community Survey and for 2020 testing

Fiscal Year 2019

- Economic Pilot Test Complete
- Systems Integrations Test for Iteration 3 of the Centralized Operational Analysis and Control and Adaptive Design capability

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

Performance Measure:	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target
With Change	1) Centralized Development and Testing Environment completed 2) All Systems Integrations Test for Baseline 1 of the Centralized Operational Analysis and Control and Adaptive Design capability Completed 3) Service Oriented Architecture Implemented in Production	1) Baseline 1 of the Centralized Operational Analysis and Control and Adaptive Design capability in Production for the ACS 2) Enterprise Paradata Repository in development	1) Systems Integration Test for Baseline 2 of the Centralized Operational Analysis and Control and Adaptive Design capability Complete 2) Dashboard for Monitoring Survey Cost, Progress, and Quality implemented 3) Survey Interview Operational Control Systems Production and Interfaces Complete	1) Baseline 2 of the Centralized Operational Analysis and Control and Adaptive Design capability Ready for 2020 Census testing 2) Survey Interview Operational Control Systems Production and Interfaces in production in the American Community Survey and for 2020 testing	1) Economic Pilot Test Complete 2) Systems Integration Test for Iteration 3 of the Centralized Operational Analysis and Control and Adaptive Design capability implemented

Continued from previous page:	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target
Without Change	1)Decentralized and duplicative development and testing environments requested across the enterprise 2) limited development of adaptive survey design capabilities 3) No support for the Enterprise Service Bus that is a key component of a Service Oriented Architecture	1) Continued use of non-enterprise out-dated legacy systems for the ACS and moving into 2020 Census development 2) No enterprise paradata repository	1) Anticipate large single-system expenditure for development of the 2020 Census Operational control capabilities 2)Dashboard capability developed for 2020 alone	Anticipate high-cost single-use systems for 2020 Census	Continued siloed approach to Economic and Demographic system development in preparation for 2022 Econominc Census and ongoing Current Surveys

2. Data Processing Systems (\$6,940,000, 0 FTE):

The Census Bureau requests an increase of \$6.9 million and 0 FTE to the DPS to increase the support for the Bureau's Network Infrastructure contracts and financial systems. Of this increase, \$2.2 million will help with delays in responses to telephone and infrastructure support, which are critical to the day-to-day operations. This funding will also increase our ability to troubleshoot and perform maintenance of the Census Bureau-wide voice and data telecommunications network. The remaining \$4.7 million is funding for the Business Application Solutions implementation project and to ensure that the Bureau's financial system is properly aligned with the Department of Commerce.

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Data processing systems
Sub-program: Data processing systems
Program Change: Census enterprise data collection and processing

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
I.T. Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-15	4	\$124,995	\$499,980
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-15	1	124,995	124,995
Program Manager	Suitland, MD	GS-15	1	124,995	124,995
Computer Scientist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	1	106,263	106,263
Economist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	2	106,263	212,526
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-14	1	106,263	106,263
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-14	1	106,263	106,263
Computer Scientist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	4	106,263	425,052
I.T. Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	6	106,263	637,578
Program Manager	Suitland, MD	GS-13	1	89,924	89,924
Economist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	4	89,924	359,696
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-13	2	89,924	179,848
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	4	89,924	359,696
Computer Scientist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	4	89,924	359,696
I.T. Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	7	89,924	629,468
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-12	2	75,621	151,242
Computer Scientist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	2	75,621	151,242
I.T. Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	7	75,621	529,347
Subtotal			54		5,154,074
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			31		2,356,230
Subtotal			85		7,510,304
Less Lapse	25%		-21		-1,877,576
Total Full-time permanent:			64		5,632,728
2015 Pay Adjustment	1.049%				59,087
Subtotal			64		5,691,815
Personnel Data			Number		
Full-time Equivalent Employment					
Full-time permanent			64		
Other than full-time permanent			1		
Total			65		
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent			85		
Other than full-time permanent			1		
Total			86		

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Data processing systems
Sub-program: Data processing systems
Program Change: Census enterprise data collection and processing

Object Class		FY 2015 Increase	FY 2015 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$5,692	\$5,692
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	58	58
11.5	Other personnel compensation	48	48
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	5,798	5,798
12	Civilian personnel benefits	1,864	1,864
13	Benefits for former personnel	4	4
21	Travel and transportation of persons	168	168
22	Transportation of things	5	5
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	639	639
23.2	Rental Payments to others	8	8
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	7,724	7,759
24	Printing and reproduction	11	11
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	4,623	9,604
25.2	Other services	661	999
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	664	5,371
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	178	178
25.5	Research and development contracts	11	75
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	4,267	30,851
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	6	6
26	Supplies and materials	52	813
31	Equipment	780	780
32	Lands and structures	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0
99	Total obligations	27,463	64,933

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Data processing systems
Sub-program: Data processing systems
Program Change: Data processing systems

Object Class		FY 2015 Increase	FY 2015 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$0	\$5,692
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	58
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0	48
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0	5,798
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0	1,864
13	Benefits for former personnel	0	4
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0	168
22	Transportation of things	0	5
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0	639
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0	8
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0	7,759
24	Printing and reproduction	0	11
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	9,604
25.2	Other services	0	999
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0	5,371
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0	178
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	75
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	6,941	30,851
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0	6
26	Supplies and materials	0	813
31	Equipment	0	780
32	Lands and structures	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0
99	Total obligations	6,941	64,933

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Object Class	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Base	2015 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation	\$238,118	\$231,920	\$233,632	\$295,332	\$61,700
11.1 Full-time permanent	44,377	51,249	51,773	62,423	10,650
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	7,683	4,074	4,074	8,751	4,677
11.5 Other personnel compensation	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	290,178	287,243	289,479	366,506	77,027
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	85,967	93,175	95,278	117,194	21,916
13 Benefits for former personnel	2,327	1,667	1,667	1,385	(282)
21 Travel and transportation of persons	14,398	18,507	18,446	23,194	4,748
22 Transportation of things	951	719	728	849	121
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	26,391	36,653	37,105	39,471	2,366
23.2 Rental payments to others	3,773	1,376	1,377	268	(1,109)
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges	26,717	20,131	20,165	28,459	8,294
24 Printing and reproduction	3,098	4,156	4,206	4,543	337
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	69,542	35,649	35,120	68,986	33,866
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	13,755	59,167	58,578	126,488	67,910
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	21,697	39,342	39,416	39,635	219
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	4,784	10,790	10,880	11,956	1,076
25.5 Research & development contracts	180	8,132	8,167	5,986	(2,181)
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	64,201	56,693	56,631	106,440	49,809
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	224	514	520	528	8
26 Supplies and materials	3,191	3,385	3,423	4,589	1,166
31 Equipment	12,012	16,928	17,021	15,400	(1,621)
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	1	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
92 Contingency fund	0	0	0	0	0
99 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	643,387	694,227	698,207	961,877	263,670
Prior year recoveries	(8,071)	(2,227)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(12,558)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	2,255	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, rescinded	926	0	0	0	0
Refund	(5,211)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	620,728	692,000	698,207	961,877	263,670
Rescission	13,476	0	0	0	0
Sequestration	32,750	0	0	0	0
Transfers from Other Accounts	(18,000)	0	0	0	0
Transfers to Other Accounts	1,000	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, Appropriation	649,954	692,000	698,207	961,877	263,670

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Base	2015 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
<u>Personnel financed from direct obligations</u>					
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	2,672	2,918	2,918	3,720	802
Other than full-time permanent	1,527	1,770	1,770	1,975	205
Total	4,199	4,688	4,688	5,695	1,007
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	2,887	3,131	3,131	4,028	897
Other than full-time permanent	2,843	2,602	2,602	3,055	453
Total	5,730	5,733	5,733	7,083	1,350

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
Appropriation Language and Code Citations:

1. For necessary expenses to collect and publish statistics for periodic censuses and programs provided for by law, \$961,877,000 to remain available until September 30, 2016, provided that from amounts provided herein, funds may be used for promotion, outreach, and marketing activities.

13 U.S.C. §§4, 6, 12, 61-63, 81, 91, 181, 182, 301-307, 401; 15 U.S.C. §§1516, 4901 et seq.; 19 U.S.C. §§1484(e), 2354, 2393.

13 U.S.C. §4 authorizes the Secretary to "perform the functions and duties imposed upon him by this title," or he may delegate any of them "to such officers and employees of the Department of Commerce as he may designate."

13 U.S.C. §§6, 12, 61-63, 81, 91, 182, 301-307 provide for (1) acquisition of information from other organizations, public and private; (2) conducting joint statistical projects with nonprofit organizations or agencies; (3) conducting mechanical and electronic developmental work as needed; (4) collection and publication of statistics on fats and oils; (5) collection and publication of statistics relating to the domestic apparel and textile industries; (6) collection and publication of quarterly financial statistics of business operations; (7) conducting current surveys on statistical subjects covered by periodic censuses; and (8) compilation and publication of information on imports, exports, and mode of transportation.

13 U.S.C. §181 provides that "The Secretary...shall annually produce and publish for each state, county, and local unit of general purpose government which has a population of fifty thousand or more, current data on total population and population characteristics and...shall biennially produce and publish for other local units of general purpose government current data on total population."

13 U.S.C. §401 provides that "The Bureau of the Census shall exchange with the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce information collected under this title, and under the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act, that pertains to any business enterprise that is operating in the United States, if the Secretary of Commerce determines such information is appropriate to augment and improve the quality of data collected under the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act."

15 U.S.C. §1516 provides that "The Secretary of Commerce shall have control of the work of gathering and distributing statistical information naturally relating to the subjects

confided to his department...He shall also have authority to call upon other departments of the government for statistical data and results obtained by them; and he may collate, arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise."

15 U.S.C. §4901 et seq. provides that "The Secretary [of Commerce] shall establish the [National Trade] Data Bank. The Secretary shall manage the Data Bank."

19 U.S.C. §1484(e) provides that "The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the United States International Trade Commission are authorized and directed to establish...an enumeration of articles...comprehending all merchandise imported into the United States and exported from the United States, and shall seek, in conjunction with statistical programs for domestic production and programs for achieving international harmonization of trade statistics, to establish the comparability thereof with such enumeration of articles."

19 U.S.C. §2354 provides that "Whenever the [International Trade] Commission begins an investigation...with respect to an industry, the Commission shall immediately notify the Secretary [of Commerce] of such investigation, and the Secretary shall immediately begin a study of:

- (1) the number of firms in the domestic industry producing the like or directly competitive article which have been or are likely to be certified as eligible for adjustment assistance, and
- (2) the extent to which the orderly adjustment of such firms to the import competition may be facilitated through the use of existing programs."

19 U.S.C. §2393 provides that "The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor shall establish and maintain a program to monitor imports of articles into the United States which will reflect changes in the volume of such imports, the relation of such imports to changes in domestic production, changes in employment within domestic industries producing articles like or directly competitive with such imports, and the extent to which such changes in production and employment are concentrated in specific geographic regions of the United States."

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Working Capital Fund
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	FTE	Direct Obligations
2014 Enacted	3,093	\$739,536
less: Obligated from prior years	0	0
less: Unobligated balance, start of year	0	0
plus: 2015 Adjustments to base	416	1,283
less: Prior year recoveries	0	0
2015 Base Request	3,509	740,819
Plus (or less): 2015 Program Changes	0	0
2015 Estimate	3,509	740,819

Comparison by activity/subactivity	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		2015 Base		2015 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base		
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount			
Current surveys and statistics											
Current economic statistics	FTE/Obl.	342	\$190,761	298	\$173,717	330	\$150,475	330	\$150,475	0	\$0
Current demographic statistics	FTE/Obl.	3,039	365,010	2,653	343,923	3,138	346,675	3,138	346,675	0	0
Decennial census	FTE/Obl.	0	220,526	0	207,736	8	240,688	8	240,688	0	0
Other	FTE/Obl.	163	15,926	142	14,160	33	2,981	33	2,981	0	0
TOTALS	FTE/Obl.	3,544	792,223	3,093	739,536	3,509	740,819	3,509	740,819	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries			(14,966)		(10,000)		(10,000)		(10,000)	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year			(260,485)		(198,364)		(184,561)		(184,561)	0	0
Unobligated balance, transferred			18,000		0		0		0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring			0		0		0		0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year			198,364		184,561		184,561		184,561	0	0
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts			0		0		0		0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts			0		0		0		0	0	0
Total	FTE/Collections	3,544	733,136	3,093	715,733	3,509	730,819	3,509	730,819	0	0

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Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Working Capital Fund
SUMMARY OF REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate
<u>Federal Agencies</u>			
Agency for International Development	\$7,019	\$11,214	\$5,675
Department of Agriculture	10,700	7,102	3,046
Department of Commerce	4,833	2,135	2,543
Department of Defense	771	704	875
Department of Education	19,645	20,949	18,948
Department of Energy	852	673	1,464
Department of Health and Human Services	68,532	82,464	58,869
Department of Housing and Urban Development	59,743	19,392	64,308
Department of Justice	29,523	32,245	33,964
Department of Labor	97,163	99,763	90,233
Department of Transportation	4,628	3,514	2,402
Department of Treasury	2,544	310	251
National Science Foundation	14,713	8,531	13,813
Department of Veterans Affairs	9	-	-
Other Federal agencies	7,105	8,200	12,390
Miscellaneous reimbursable services	6,434	1,235	1,899
Subtotal Federal Agencies	334,214	298,431	310,680
Non-Federal (Special Statistical Work)	5,572	10,120	4,306
TOTAL	339,786	308,551	314,986

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Working Capital Fund
SUMMARY OF FINANCING - REIMBURSABLE
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Base	2015 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Total Obligation	\$339,785	\$308,551	\$314,986	\$314,986	\$0
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	(287,283)	(285,322)	(310,680)	(310,680)	0
Non-Federal sources	(5,572)	(10,120)	(4,306)	(4,306)	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Recoveries	(1,314)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(243,286)	(197,670)	(184,561)	(184,561)	0
Unobligated balance transferred	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	197,670	184,561	184,561	184,561	0
Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Working Capital Fund
SUMMARY OF FINANCING - APPROPRIATED
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Base	2015 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Total Obligation	\$452,437	\$430,985	\$425,833	\$425,833	\$0
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Other	(440,280)	(420,291)	(415,833)	(415,833)	0
Recoveries					
Unobligated balance, start of year	(13,652)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	0
Unobligated balance transferred	(17,199)	(694)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	18,000	0	0	0	0
Unobligated Balance, rescission	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	694	0	0	0	0
Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0

*Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Working Capital Fund
PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION*

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Working Capital Fund

BUDGET ACTIVITY: Working Capital Fund

The FY 2015 request is for \$740.8 million, an increase of \$1.3 million from FY 2014. The request includes \$315 million in obligations from funding provided by other Federal agencies and other customers for reimbursable work that the Census Bureau performs on their behalf. The request includes 3,509 FTE in support of this reimbursable work for outside customers.

BASE JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 2015:

Working Capital Fund Overview

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) was created by the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997 (P.L. 104-208). The Working Capital Fund supports Department of Commerce and Census Bureau goals related to increasing scientific understanding and supports informed decision-making in the public and private sectors by providing current and benchmark measures of the Nation's economy, society, and institutions.

Significant Adjustments-to-Base (ATBs):

The adjustments to base for the Working Capital Fund are not inflationary adjustments. Rather they reflect the cyclical nature of reimbursable work agreements that are managed by the fund.

SUBACTIVITY: Working Capital Fund

The Working Capital Fund is a revolving fund that supports a large reimbursable survey line of business performed for other Federal agencies. The Census Bureau is able to capitalize on its nationwide field infrastructure to conduct this work more efficiently and effectively than other agencies are able to do on their own. These reimbursable surveys include some of the most important surveys conducted by the Federal Government including the Current Population Survey, the Consumer Expenditure Survey, the National Crime Victimization Survey, the National Health Interview Survey, and the American Housing Survey, to name a few. A table breaking out FY 2015 estimated reimbursable obligations is shown below.

Census leadership is taking a direct role in providing a formal structure to better serve the needs of our customers. We are aggressively implementing policies to achieve greater transparency and better communicate how the WCF serves our corporate needs, as recommended by both the Congress and GAO. The Census Bureau has developed a formal governance structure and put in place performance measures to quantify our progress.

The WCF supports centralized enterprise-wide services, such as Information and Cyber Security, to both appropriated and reimbursable programs. We must constantly assess the security of all information systems that support the Census Bureau. This is essential to our core mission because our work depends on protecting respondent data. Other services include human capital support,

financial and budget support, and much of the processing infrastructure that supports surveys, censuses, and programs. Positioning the Census Bureau to respond effectively to a more challenging future is an organizational priority, and key components of change initiatives include WCF funding. For example, we are investing in survey analytic capabilities to improve the quality of data we collect and enable informed decisions to reduce costs during the data collection process. The Census Bureau's programs and projects, whether funded by appropriated funds or other funds, pay their own share of the centralized services received through the Working Capital Fund; there is full recovery of the cost of providing the service, paid by those who actually use or benefit from the service.

The entire budgeted unobligated balance at the end of each fiscal year is from funding provided by outside reimbursable customers to conduct the work that they requested.

FY 2015 Estimated Reimbursable Obligations
(\$ in millions)

Current Population Survey	\$ 53.0
Consumer Expenditure Survey	28.7
National Crime Victimization Survey	30.4
National Health Interview Survey	25.4
Medical Expenditures Panel Survey	9.9
American Housing Survey	54.5
National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey	13.7
National Center for Education Statistics Poverty Statistics	4.0
Surveys of College Graduates	9.6
Telephone Point of Purchase Survey	3.8
Housing Sales Survey	3.4
Other Reimbursable Work	78.6
Total Reimbursable Obligations	\$ 315.0

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

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Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

JUSTIFICATION OF PROPOSED LANGUAGE CHANGES

1. Hereafter, amounts provided by this Act or by any future appropriations Act, or amounts provided by any prior appropriations Act that remain available for obligation, for necessary expenses of the programs of the Economics and Statistics Administration of the Department of Commerce, including amounts provided for programs of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the U.S. Census Bureau, shall be available for expenses of cooperative agreements with appropriate entities, including any federal, state, or local governmental unit, international organization, institution of higher education, or commercial or nonprofit organization, to aid and promote statistical, research and methodology activities which further the purposes for which such amounts have been made available.

The Census Bureau requests the authority to use cooperative agreements in support of its program activities. Cooperative Agreements provide flexibility that traditional contracts and interagency agreements are unable to provide, by promoting collaboration and partnerships across governmental and non-governmental organizations. Cooperative agreement authority will enable our subject matter experts in survey methodology, survey measurement, geography, etc. to engage with leading experts in technical areas (e.g., advanced computational programming, data analytics, satellite imagery) or social science or econometrics. The ability to improve current processes through innovation, led by research and development, would not only enhance overall efficiency of operations but also save significant taxpayer dollars and preserve the Bureaus' ability to remain on the cutting edge of statistical science. This is expertise that we cannot currently access through our current authorities will further our ability to achieve mission goals, spur innovation in lasting ways and promote more cost efficient ways of doing business.

At the core of a cooperative agreement is a collaborative partnership between the Federal Government and a state, private, or non-governmental entity. Through similar partnerships, achieved by cooperative agreements, sister agencies within the Department of Commerce have realized significant, substantial and lasting benefits not only to their individual missions but to their agencies as a whole. For example, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has established cooperative institutes with academic and non-profit research institutions to further its strategic goals, improve processes, and achieve the highest levels of performance. With statutory cooperative agreement authority, NOAA can enter into long-term collaborative partnerships that allow the promotion and support of research, education, training, and outreach aligned with NOAA's mission in a way that exceeds its internal capabilities.

The benefits derived from NOAA's cooperative agreements would be similarly applicable to the Census Bureau's missions and capabilities. Specifically, there are two types of cooperative agreements that would be of immediate and beneficial use to the Census Bureau's current operations. First, there are Research Support Agreements (RSAs) which are agreements between an agency and state cooperative institutions, colleges, or universities to carry out statistical research, extension, or teaching activities of mutual interest between them. Second, there are Specific Cooperative Agreements (SCAs) which are agreements between an agency and another party that describe in detail a jointly planned and executed research program or project of mutual interest between them where both parties contribute resources. Below are two examples of important and valuable operations at Census Bureau that could benefit substantially from the ability to enter into these types of cooperative agreements.

Support for Census Bureau Research Objectives. Research Support Agreements (RSA) would enable Census to invest in education, training, outreach and research to drive innovation and produce statistics needed for program evaluation and policy analysis. In an era of reduced budgets and declining respondent cooperation, the Bureau needs to explore new methods to provide accurate and timely statistics. Research bridging multiple disciplines is essential: modern statistics requires skills from computer science, data science, economics, sociology, demography, as well as statistics. To access experts across these fields, Census needs to engage academics. RSAs allow the acquisition of goods and services, including personal services, which provide mutual benefit to the parties. Cooperative agreement authority would permit engagement with the faculty and resources at a university in ways, meeting mission needs where our limited contractual vehicles fail.

The 2020 Census Research and Testing Program is exploring the use of administrative records data to reduce costs and respondent burden while maintaining data quality. Federal administrative data are obtained from many agencies including those in the Departments of the Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, and Health and Human Services. Census is pursuing data from State program agencies, especially for food security and welfare programs. Other federal agencies and research consortia are also interested in social and economic measurement involving these data. Cooperative Agreement Authority would enable Census to engage with Health and Human Services, leveraging Census' record linkage infrastructure and program-specific expertise from HHS. A Specific Cooperative Agreement would define a jointly planned and executed research program or project of mutual interest.

In addition, we believe that the best option for the 2020 Census Program to authenticate respondents who cannot provide an identification number could be solved by using the NIST National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace (NSTIC) authentication. Census is currently constrained from full testing and participation in the NSTIC authentication work because we cannot enter a cooperative agreement with the set of federal and private entities involved.

Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System. The Census Bureau created the TIGER system, with assistance from the United States Geological Survey, in order to have a navigable map of the United States. Census Bureau program operators are consistently evaluating and improving their processes to ensure its accuracy and efficiency. There are a number of potential opportunities to improve TIGER with the assistance of private companies with relevant geographic information systems expertise, but it is difficult to enter into any kind of contractual relationship with them given our goals.

Traditional Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR)-type procurement contracts require an exchange of value for goods or services. Inherent in this approach, the contractor must meet a requirement or produce a deliverable in exchange for payment. However, in this case, the Bureau and the private company would share a mutual objective of improving their internal processes and ultimately their efficiency and data quality. In doing so, it would be more beneficial to establish a framework for engagement, in the form of a cooperative agreement, rather than attempt to force the terms of a traditional federal contract onto the relationship.

In conclusion, there are many types of collaborative relationships that are not supported by contracts derived from the FAR. Not every activity that the Bureau conducts centers on exchanging appropriated money for specific goods and services. These other activities still serve an important and continuing need to fulfill the duties of the agencies and serve the public at large. For example, ensuring the continuity of effective operations, engendering the skills necessary for the next generation of the workforce, and developing new, better ways to achieve the missions provide value that is often difficult to quantify as specific deliverables. The lack of cooperative agreement authority means that there is a potential wellspring of untapped and underutilized benefits that may be derived by spurring innovation through research and development and cooperative partnerships.

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
CONSULTING AND RELATED SERVICES
(Direct obligations in thousands)

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Estimate
Management and professional support svcs.	\$36,628	\$39,578	\$65,908
Studies, analysis and evaluations	23,187	13,666	13,830
Engineering and technical services	25,232	2,111	8,853
TOTAL	\$85,047	\$55,355	\$88,591

Notes: The principal uses of advisory and assistance services are to make the data collected by the Census Bureau more useful to the user community. Includes Mandatory funding.

Department of Commerce
U. S. Census Bureau

PERIODICALS, PAMPHLETS, AND AUDIOVISUAL PRODUCTS
(Obligations in thousands)

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate
Periodicals	\$2,370	\$2,204	\$2,133
Pamphlets	\$1,782	\$1,657	\$1,603
Audiovisuals	\$674	\$629	\$671
TOTAL	\$4,826	\$4,490	\$4,407

Periodicals: In addition to the decennial Census of Population and Housing (conducted every 10 years in years ending in zero), and the Economic Census (conducted every 5 years in years ending in 2 and 7), and the American Community Survey (annual), the US Census Bureau, on average, conducts 150 surveys annually that may ultimately result in 1,000 reports. These reports are distributed in print and available online to data users of all types, ranging from other government agencies to businesses, social service providers, researchers, libraries, and others. Many of these reports are recurring and parts of a series of reports issued on a regular basis.

Pamphlets: In an effort to promote the two major censuses noted above and the American Community Survey, the Census Bureau produces a variety of promotional materials designed to generate interest in higher response rates to these efforts. All the various forms, booklets and training materials need to conduct the decennial census are needed in huge quantities. The agency also produces externally-focused materials related to reinforcing its mission and goals of providing valuable, accurate, quality data; recruitment of new staff; policies (such as responding to FOIA requests or advice on how reporters can work more effectively with the Census Bureau) and other issues and topics of interest. The Census Bureau also prints and publish for the public, Complete Count Committee Guides for Tribal Leaders, local leaders, and national leaders.

Audiovisuals: This category includes both in-house and contracted costs for printing artwork and photographic slides and transparencies for presentations. This category also includes the production of promotional and media-use video, a daily radio program, posters and graphics, photography, and other multimedia products online and on disc. It also includes advertising and other promotional activities for Census Bureau surveys and program areas.

Department of Commerce
U. S. Census Bureau

AVERAGE GRADE AND SALARY

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate
Direct:			
Average ES Salary	\$163,535	\$163,535	\$165,170
Average GS/GM Grade	11	11	11
Average GS/GM Salary	\$84,435	\$84,435	\$85,279