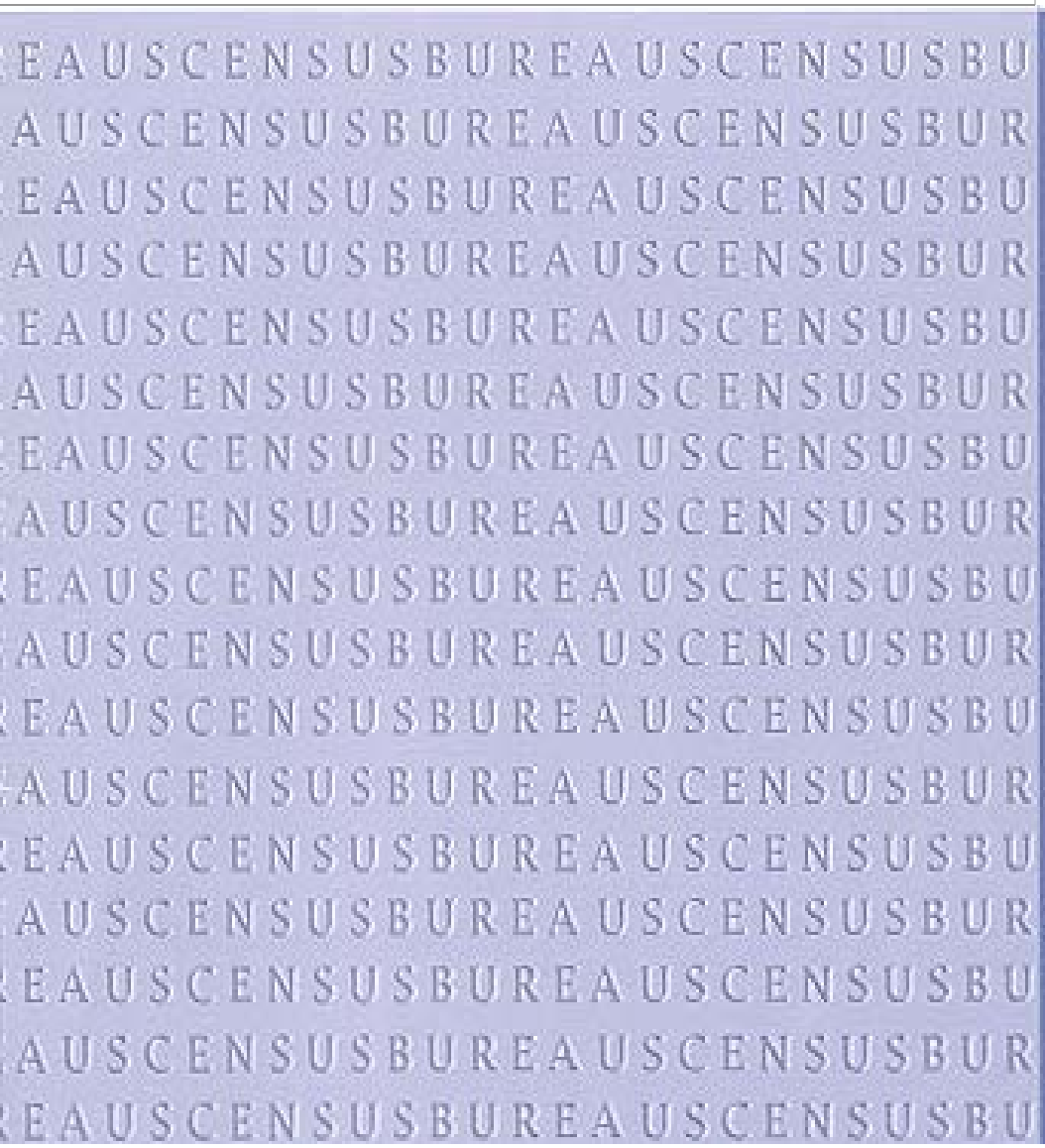
U.S. Census Bureau's
Budget Estimates

As Presented to Congress
February 2015

Fiscal Year 2016



USCENSUSBUREAU
Helping You Make Informed Decisions

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Exhibit 1

Department of Commerce

U.S. Census Bureau
BUDGET ESTIMATES, FISCAL YEAR 2016
CONGRESSIONAL SUBMISSION

Table of Contents

Exhibit Number	Exhibit	Page Number
2	Organization Chart	CEN - 1
3	Executive Summary	CEN - 3
18/19	Activity/Subactivity Change Crosswalk - CY/FY	CEN - 15
	Current Surveys & Programs	
5	Summary of Resource Requirements (Discretionary)	CEN - 17
5	Summary of Resource Requirements (Mandatory)	CEN - 18
7	Summary of Financing	CEN - 19
9	Justification of Adjustments to Base	CEN - 20
	Current Surveys and Statistics	
10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	CEN - 24
12-15	Program Justification	
	Current Economic Statistics	CEN - 26
	Current Demographic Statistics	CEN - 36
	Survey of Program Dynamics	
10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	CEN - 44
12-15	Program Justification	CEN - 45
	State Children's Health Insurance Program	
10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	CEN - 46
12-15	Program Justification	CEN - 47
	Current Surveys & Programs Summary Exhibits	
16	Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Discretionary)	CEN - 49
16	Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Mandatory)	CEN - 51
33	Appropriation Language and Code Citations	CEN - 53
	Periodic Censuses & Programs	
5	Summary of Resource Requirements (Discretionary)	CEN - 55
7	Summary of Financing	CEN - 57
9	Justification of Adjustments to Base	CEN - 58

Exhibit Number	Exhibit	Page Number
	Periodic Economic Statistics	
10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	CEN - 62
12-15	Program Justification	
	Economic Census	CEN - 63
	Census of Governments	CEN - 75
	Decennial Census	
10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	CEN - 83
12-15	Program Justification	
	2020 Census	CEN - 84
	American Community Survey	CEN - 104
	Geographic Support	
10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	CEN - 111
12-15	Program Justification	CEN - 112
	Enterprise Data Collection and Dissemination Systems	
10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	CEN - 120
12-15	Program Justification	
	Administrative Records Clearinghouse	CEN - 123
	Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing System (CEDCaP)	CEN - 127
	Intercensal Demographic Estimates	
10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	CEN - 137
	Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign	
10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	CEN - 138
	Periodic Censuses & Programs Summary Exhibits	
16	Summary of Requirements by Object Class	CEN - 139
33	Appropriation Language and Code Citations	CEN - 141
	Working Capital Fund	
5	Summary of Resource Requirements	CEN - 143
6	Summary of Reimbursable Obligations	CEN - 145
7A	Summary of financing – Reimbursable	CEN - 146
7B	Summary of Financing – Appropriated	CEN - 147
12-15	Program Justification	CEN - 148
	Bureau Exhibits	
32	Justification of Proposed Language Changes	CEN - 151
34	Consulting and Related Services	CEN - 155
35	Periodicals, Pamphlets, and Audiovisual Products	CEN - 156
36	Average Grade and Salary	CEN - 157
	Annual Performance Plan	
3A	Summary of Goals, Objectives and Performance Measures	CEN - 159

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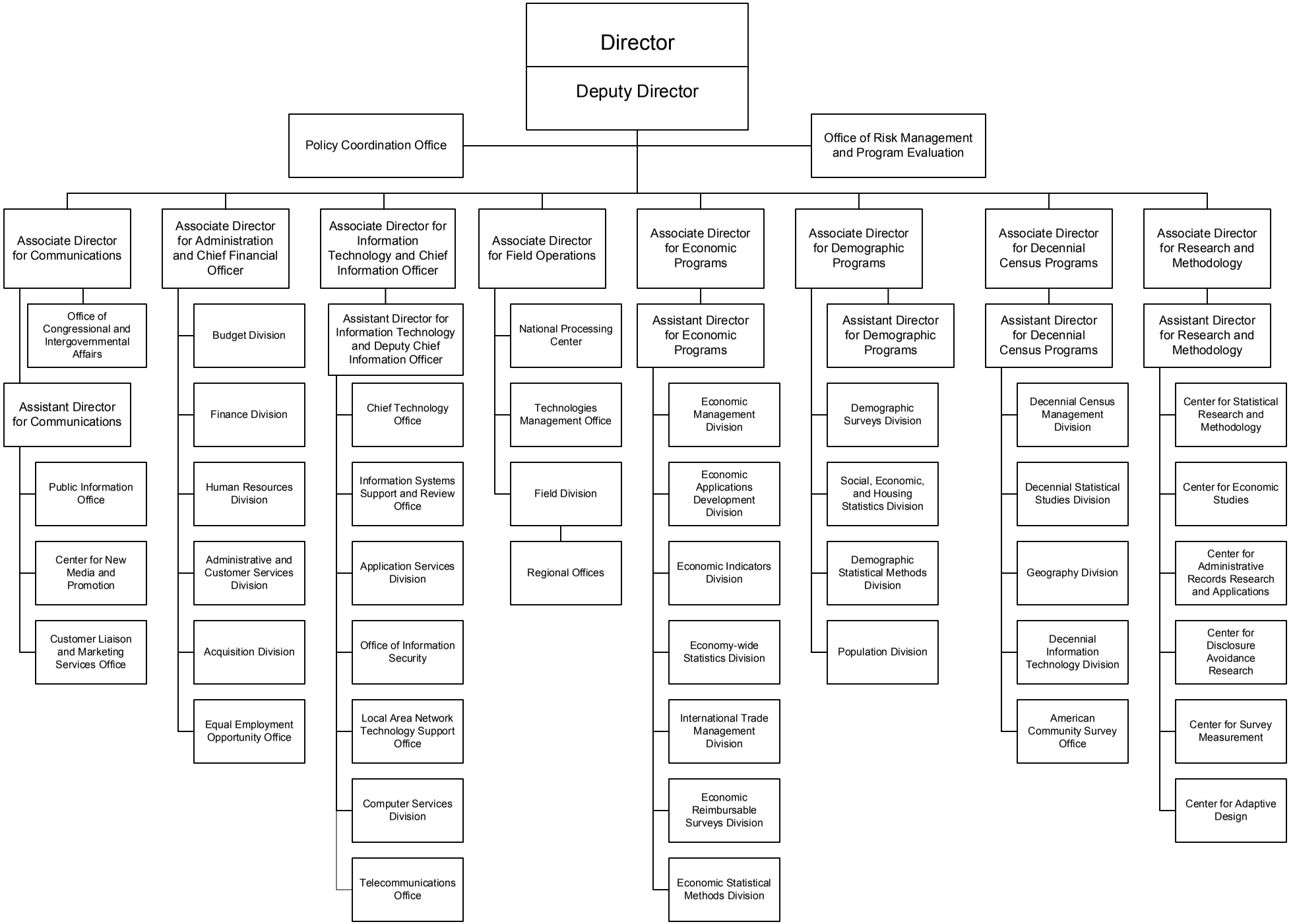
U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

Exhibit 2



CEN - 1

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US Census Bureau
Executive Summary

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.

One of the key initiatives in the FY 2016 budget is the 2020 Census. The 2020 Census is designed to cost less per housing unit than the 2010 Census (when adjusted for inflation), while continuing to maintain high quality. The Census Bureau plans to achieve this by conducting the most automated, modern, and dynamic decennial census in history. The 2020 Census includes sweeping design changes in four key areas, including new methodologies to conduct address canvassing, innovative ways of optimizing self-response, the use of administrative records to reduce the nonresponse follow up workload, and the use of technology to replace tasks traditionally conducted by humans during field operations. Said otherwise, the goal is to achieve dramatic cost savings by: adding new addresses to the Census Bureau's address frame using geographic information systems and aerial imagery instead of sending Census employees to walk and physically check 11 million census blocks; encouraging the population to respond to the 2020 Census using the Internet; using data the public has already provided to the government to enumerate the most difficult to reach households; and using sophisticated operational control systems to send Census employees to follow up with non-responding housing units and to track daily progress. The Census Bureau estimates that conducting a 2020 Census that includes these major cost-saving innovations has the potential to save more than $5 billion compared to repeating the 2010 design in the 2020 Census.

In keeping with the Federal Digital Strategy, the Census Bureau has set a goal to unlock the potential of our data and products to better meet the needs of our users. This budget request includes funding across the enterprise that would create new products enabling users such as businesses, policy makers, and the American public to make better data-driven decisions based on credible statistics, easy-to-use tools, and standardized data elements. Broad dissemination of our economic, demographic, and housing data, and the analysis that comes with those releases, fuels the world's largest economy; helps local planners project future needs for public services; measures and helps assess the performance of government programs; and empowers individuals to innovate, create jobs, and launch new enterprises. Keeping pace with increasing customer demands driven by technological innovation is important to our mission of disseminating data that helps measure our county's progress, maintains oversight of government, and enables innovation that strengthens our economy. To accomplish these goals, the Census Bureau has embarked upon a multiyear, innovative effort to transform and expand the dissemination of Census content. It empowers data users to find, to access, to connect, and to use data in ways that better their lives and communities, and it stimulates economic invention and growth. Such a comprehensive transformation requires leadership and insight to achieve an efficient yet impactful outcome. The changes touch nearly every office and branch across headquarters and in the regions. To manage this effort, we are forming a new, collaborative Center of Dissemination Services and Consumer Innovation (CEDSCI) with representation from multiple directorates.

Almost all Federal agencies could make greater use of their own or other agencies' administrative data to make evidence-based decisions. Many agencies hold data that would be useful to other agencies, other levels of government, or outside researchers for these same purposes. At the same time, not all agencies have the technological infrastructure or the expertise needed to utilize, share, or link data themselves, nor does it make sense to fully duplicate these capacities at every agency.

Federal statistical agencies already play a lead role in bringing together data from multiple sources, protecting privacy and confidentiality and ensuring data security, using data to create a wide variety of statistical products, and providing secure access to researchers inside and outside of government to conduct a broad array of policy- and program-relevant analyses. The Census Bureau in particular already has much of the infrastructure and capacity needed to serve as a leader for this often highly technical work.

The Budget requests $10 million in additional funding for the Census Bureau to build on its existing strengths and start developing a more comprehensive infrastructure for linking, sharing, and analyzing key datasets. These funds would allow the Census Bureau to accelerate the process of acquiring and processing additional data sets, expand and improve infrastructure for processing and linking data and to improve the infrastructure for providing data to non-Census researchers.

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 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 of the federal government (4.2); and Foster the private sector's development of new data-based businesses, products and services (4.3).

Budget and Financial Management

Discretionary Domestic Spending: The Census Bureau requests appropriations for domestic discretionary spending totaling $1,500.0 million, as well as a transfer to the Department of Commerce Office of Inspector General of $1.6 million.

Mandatory Domestic Spending: The Census Bureau expects to receive a total of $30.0 million in mandatory budget authority in FY 2016 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 $267.7 million in reimbursable funding from other Federal and non-Federal organizations to perform work for those entities.

Noteworthy Accomplishments:

2020 Census:
Important research and testing conducted from FY 2012 through FY 2015 has and will continue to contribute to the design of the 2020 Census. For example, the 2014 Census Test demonstrated that mailing introductory materials to respondents and encouraging them to respond via the Internet ("Internet push") is a successful strategy for driving response to the Internet. Three 2015 field tests, including an Address Validation Test, an Optimizing Self-Response Test, and a 2015 Census Test – plus a Human in the Loop Simulation Exercise – will inform design decisions that the Census Bureau will make by the end of FY 2015. Using proof-of-concept and prototype systems, these tests will demonstrate that automating field operations is feasible, including managing the case load with a sophisticated operational control system, collecting address and spatial data on an electronic tablet, communicating with enumerators using smartphone messaging and texts, and using an enumeration instrument "app" to collect data from non-respondents on a smartphone. These design decisions will be enshrined in the 2020 Census Operational Plan, which will be completed at the end of FY 2015. The Operational Plan will contain the concept of operations for the 2020 Census, supporting documentation (e.g., a description of the 34 census operations, IT capabilities, and cost estimates), and tools to support communications with internal and external stakeholders.

Economic Census:
In November 2013, tabulation and macro data analysis for the 2012 Economic Census began. The first product from the 2012 Economic Census, the Advance Report, which provides national level data on the nation's economy, was released March 26, 2014. Releases began in May 2014 for the 2012 Economic Census Industry Series reports. As of September 30, 2014, 406 of the anticipated 538 Industry Reports (covering 954 NAICS industries) were issued. This exceeded the target. Releases for the 2012 Economic Census will continue in FY 2015. In addition, the demand-based hierarchical structure of the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) was finalized. This work greatly expands the usefulness of product statistics for market analysis, business planning, and demand oriented studies. A check-in rate of 73.2 percent for the SBO employer component was achieved, with electronic response accounting for 90 percent of total responses. Lessons learned from the 2012 SBO will be applied as we move to 100 percent electronic reporting in the 2017 Economic Census.

Geographic Support:
The program conducted a pilot project to test new methodologies for updating the Master Address File (MAF) using in-office imagery coupled with comparison and data analysis techniques to identify areas in which the residential housing units are stable, and areas in which residential housing unit change is occurring. Based on the positive results of the pilot project, in which 82 percent of blocks were identified stable, the program is building a national implementation of the project, under the rebranded name TIGER and MAF Assessment and Classification (TRMAC). The use of such imagery has the potential to inform decisions about areas of the country where in-field address canvassing operations need to occur and the FY 2016 request supports continued research in this area.

Economic Statistics:
The Census Bureau is implementing enhancements to its 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.

FY 2016 Program Changes

The requested funding reflects the resources needed to drive innovations and implement program enhancements, and cyclical changes in operational requirements between FY 2015 and FY 2016 for the Census Bureau's Programs.

- 2020 Census (Base Funding 1,180 FTE and $345.7 million; Program Change 732 FTE and $316.8 million): The Reengineered 2020 Census includes sweeping design changes, including new methodologies to conduct in-field address canvassing, innovative ways of optimizing self-response, the use of administrative records to reduce the non-response follow up workload, and the use of technology to replace tasks previously accomplished manually. We currently estimate that these design changes could save $5 billion from the cost of repeating the 2010 Census design and methods.

  The FY 2016 budget request supports implementation of major 2020 Census design decisions that will be made by the end of FY 2015. Funding supports the development of production systems and operational implementation needed to conduct a successful Census in 2020. Development of interoperable production systems must be largely completed in FY 2016 and FY 2017 to be ready for a 2018 Operational Readiness Test. If the Census Bureau does not receive the funding requested for operational design, implementation, and systems development and testing in FY 2016, it will not be able to implement a properly planned 2018 Operational Readiness Test. Without the appropriate preparation, the Census Bureau will be unable to mitigate the risk associated with the significant design changes planned for the 2020 Census, especially those related to using technology to reengineer field operations. In order to minimize the risk, the Census Bureau will have to institute a more conservative approach to the Census that would erode forecasted savings.

  Work in FY 2016 supports the production implementation of the major design innovations that the Census Bureau expects for the 2020 Census. Work will begin in earnest to put the plans for reengineering the 2020 Census into action by building these operations and systems – in tandem – and testing and refining them using lessons learned along the way. The Census Bureau will continue to refine the design of the reengineered 2020 Census, as well as implement some early 2020 operations and legally mandated programs that must begin in FY 2016.

  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. Each subsequent test allows for further development of systems that are moving from the prototype phase to the production phase. These tests serve to reduce overall risk through continual design and development of the business capabilities and technical requirements necessary to integrate 2020 Census operations with enterprise-wide CEDCaP systems.

  For these reasons, investments are required in FY 2016 to ensure that operations and systems required for the 2020 Census continue to develop as scheduled. If this work is not funded at the requested level, work will be curtailed in some areas, and scaled back in others, placing the census at risk and driving up costs. This would significantly impact the Census Bureau's ability to achieve this high priority goal and the expectations of Congress.

Invest Now for a Cost-Effective 2020 Census

Innovation Leads to Greater Fiscal Responsibility

The U.S. Census Bureau is at a critical juncture. Continued investment in research and development will produce an accurate and cost-effective 2020 Census.

What Is a Census?

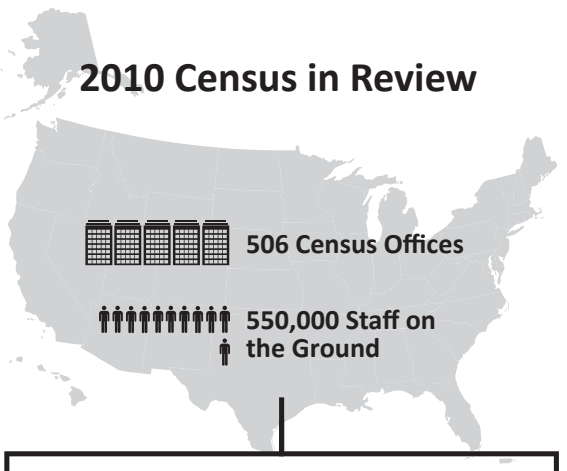
Q: What goes into conducting a census?

A: As mandated by the U.S. Constitution, America gets one chance each decade to count its population. The next census in 2020 will require counting an increasingly diverse and growing population of around 330 million people in more than 140 million housing units. To get an accurate count, the Census Bureau must build an accurate address list of every housing unit, maximize self-response to the census, and follow-up with those who do not respond. It is the largest mobilization and operation conducted in the United States and requires years of research, planning, testing and development of methods and infrastructure to ensure an accurate and complete count.

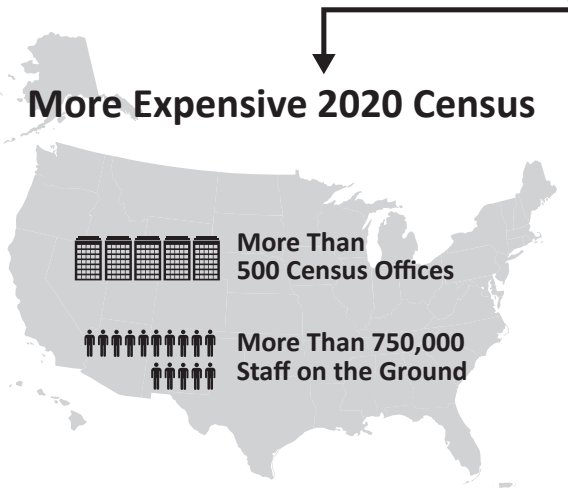
Q: What is the Census Bureau doing differently?

A: The Census Bureau is researching and developing innovative and efficient methods to increase the response rates, decrease the number of door-to-door interviews, raise workforce productivity, and streamline operations without sacrificing the accuracy of the census. These changes have the potential to save taxpayer money (compared to the cost of repeating 2010 methods in 2020), maintain accuracy and reduce the burden on respondents.

2010 Census in Review

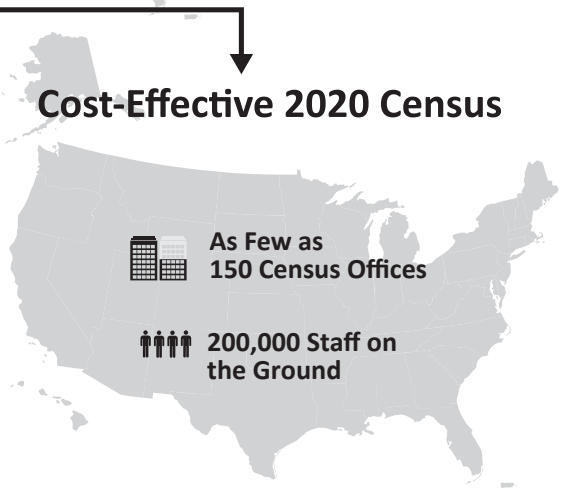


More Expensive 2020 Census



Increased Follow-Up Workload

Cost-Effective 2020 Census



Reduced Follow-Up Workload

Elements of a Cost-Effective Census

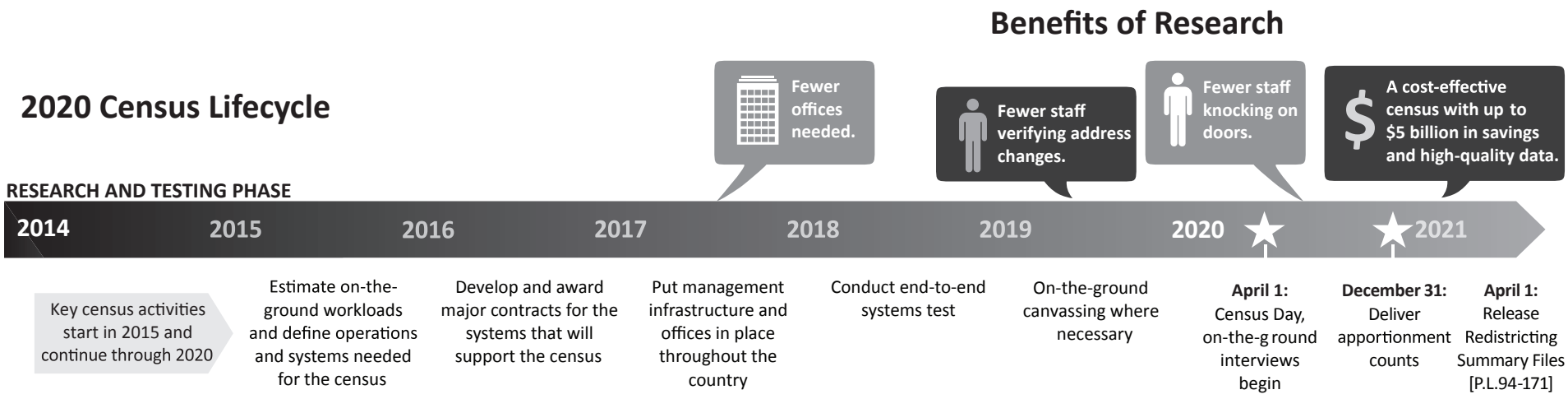
1. **Use the Internet** to increase self-response.
2. **Use information people have already given the government** to answer Census questions and reduce follow-up workload.
3. **Automate operations** to increase productivity and reduce staff and offices.
4. **Update existing maps and addresses** to reflect changes rather than walking every block in every neighborhood in America.

Fewer Staff
Fewer Offices
+ Less Burden
Up to $5 Billion in Savings

Why Now?

America gets one chance each decade to count its population accurately. The Census Bureau must start making major decisions next year about the methods it will use to get the job done in 2020. Without funding to research and develop systems and operations in FY15, the risks and costs will be much higher. Investing now will save billions of dollars later.

2020 Census Lifecycle



Four Elements of a Cost-Effective Census

1 Increasing Self-Response With the Internet

What are we talking about?
- Giving people more options to respond to the census, so we do not have to knock on their doors.

What are we researching and developing?
- Testing ideas to measure how much we can increase self-response. Finalizing estimates to know how large to build response collection systems.
- Researching new techniques such as e-mail, text, social media, and leveraging the Internet to give the respondent options.
- Testing language support.

What are the intended outcomes?
- Encourage self-response via Internet (Internet is cheaper than paper).
- Fewer offices to manage staff.
- Fewer staff knocking on doors.
- More response options.
- More attention on hard-to-count populations.

2 Using Information People Have Already Given the Government to Answer the Census Questions

What are we talking about?
- Using government data instead of conducting in-person interviews, so we can reduce the number of knocking on doors.

What are we researching and developing?
- Using existing government data (HUD, VA, HHS, SSA, IRS) to reduce the number of in-person follow-up interviews.
- Learning how to apply the data in a Census environment.
- Assessing the quality of the resulting data.

What are the intended outcomes?
- Supplement 2020 Census self-responses with other existing governmental data.
- More convenient, less burdensome.
- Conduct fewer interviews—making fewer phone calls and knocking on fewer doors.
- More resources to focus on areas with hard-to-count populations.

Fewer Staff
Fewer Offices
+ Less Burden
More Savings

3 Innovation and Automation in Workforce Management

What are we talking about?
- Using technology, data, and GPS to collect interviews efficiently.

What are we researching and developing?
- Streamlining data collection using smart phones and tablets to lower costs.
- Managing through technology, not brick-and-mortar offices.
- Automating logistics to increase workforce efficiency.

What are the intended outcomes?
- Fewer census offices.
- Fewer staff.
- Increased productivity.
- Leveraging off-the-shelf technology.
- More staff redirected to hard-to-count populations.

4 Updating Existing Maps and Address Lists

What are we talking about?
- An accurate address list is the cornerstone of a high-quality census. In the past, we have walked every street in every block to get every housing unit. In 2020, we want to visit and check only areas of change.

What are we researching and developing?
- Identifying the neighborhoods with significant change, usually about 20 percent of all addresses change between decades.
- Using alternative sources of information, including tribal, state, and local governments.

What are the intended outcomes?
- Ensure we have an accurate address list.
- Fewer staff walking through America's neighborhoods to check addresses.
- Stronger partnerships with tribal, state, and local governments.

United States Census Bureau
U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

- Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (Base Funding 65 FTE and $39.9 million; Program Change 39 FTE and $7.4 million): Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 is the second year of the Census Enterprise Collection and Processing (CEDCaP) initiative that will deliver an integrated and standardized system of systems. CEDCaP will enable shared data collection and processing across all operations. This initiative will save costs by retiring unique, survey-specific systems and redundant capabilities and bring a much greater portion of the Census Bureau's total IT expenditures under a single, integrated and centrally managed program. We will also halt the creation of program- specific systems and put in place an enterprise solution that will be mature and proven for the 2020 Census, reducing cost and risk that arise from building large scale, unique systems for that operation.

  In Fiscal Year 2016, the Census Bureau will deliver several systems into production in support of the of the 2020 Census programs. In addition, the Control and Adaptive Design capability will be ready for production, and the Enterprise Paradata Repository will be in development. All other CEDCaP projects will continue to follow the enterprise system development lifecycle (eSDLC) and develop functionality to address the next major release, which is specific to capability needs of the 2017 Economic Census. The CEDCaP program will continue development and testing efforts for all other systems within its scope.

- Administrative Records Clearinghouse (45 FTE and $10.0 million): The strategic reuse of administrative data collected by government programs can provide powerful new insights and evidence for sound decision-making to program administrators and policy makers. The FY 2016 request includes a proposal to create an Administrative Records Clearinghouse that will expedite the acquisition of federal and federally-sponsored administrative data sources, improve data documentation and linkage techniques, and leverage and extend existing systems for governance, privacy protection, and secure access to these data. These activities will create an infrastructure that permits timely and high quality program evaluation via the Census Bureau's Research Data Centers (RDCs) and potentially via other secure protocols approved by agencies contributing source data. The resulting data resources will promote the Federal Statistical System's mission of providing quality, unbiased data to support reasoned, disciplined decisions. Funding also supports the cost of administering a potential commission of experts responsible for making recommendations about data inventory, data infrastructure, outcomes measurement protocols, data linkages, legal and administrative barriers, data sharing, funding, researcher access, confidentiality, privacy, and strategies to increase program effectiveness.

- Geographic Support (Base Funding 330 FTE and $59.7 million; Program Change 88 FTE and $21.4 million): The Census Bureau requests an increase of $21.4 million for the Geographic Support program. The request builds on early successes of the Geographic Support Systems Initiative (GSS- I) such as acquiring address and road data from government partners. It will also increase capacity to evaluate, process, and ingest the data into the MAF/TIGER System. At the base funding level, the workload outstrips capacity. Based on lessons learned from early research and initial production activities, the request supports continued work on applying quality indicators that will lead to a current address list for use in the 2020 Census as well as the ACS and current surveys. The quality and coverage of the current address list supports a reengineered approach to address canvassing for the 2020 Census. Under this new methodology, all addresses will be

canvassed through a combination of in-office and in-field techniques. Knowing the quality of each address aids in identifying specific areas where addresses are deficient and that will require in-field address canvassing. Conversely, areas with acceptable address quality will avoid costly fieldwork in validating the address list for the 2020 Census. Information acquired as part of this request contributes to the estimated cost savings that will be achieved by the 2020 Census through the use of a Reengineered Address Canvassing Operation that uses geographic information systems and aerial imagery instead of sending Census employees to walk and physically check 11 million census blocks.

- American Community Survey (Base Funding 2,394 FTE and $241.6 million; Program Change 227 FTE and $15.2 million): The ACS releases over 11 billion estimates each year. This tremendous amount of information is used by Federal and non-Federal data users. Data from the ACS, 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 emergency planning and 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.

  The FY 2016 request includes an increase of $15.2 million for the American Community Survey 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, including continuing research as part of the ACS Content Review that could result in reducing the number of questions through both the use of alternative data sources, and rewording of the questions aimed at reducing the level of respondent difficulty in answering the questions, and (3) improving external communication activities.

- Economic Census (Base Funding 613 FTE and $122.1 million; Program Change -13 FTE and $12.8 million): 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. Fiscal Year 2016 is the second year of the six-year 2017 Economic Census funding cycle. The focus of activity for FY 2016 is the completion of publication and dissemination of the 2012 Survey of Business Owners products; the continuation of planning for the 2017 Economic Census; and the completion of 2017 Economic Census content, reporting methods, data processing, data products, and dissemination methods. As part of the bureau's focus on innovation, the Census Bureau plans to conduct a 2017 Economic Census that controls the life cycle cost of the operation through the use of 100 percent electronic response methods, as well as leveraging the CEDCaP technologies, thus allowing the program to improve the quality and usefulness of Economic Census data by incorporating the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) into the 2017 Census.

- Census of Governments (Base Funding 61 FTE and $9.2 million; Program Change -5 FTE and -$0.3 million): 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 2015 to FY 2016 reflects the lower field workload associated with startup activities 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, planning, and preparation of the 2017 Census of Governments.

- Current Economic Statistics (Base Funding 1,203 FTE and $189.9 million; Program Change 21 FTE and $1.7 million): An increase of $1.7 million is requested to restore the Information and Communications Technology Survey, which was suspended in FY 2015. 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 ICTS collects data on two categories of expenses (purchases; and operating leases and rental payments), and communication technology equipment and software.

  The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics and industry analysts use ICT data to evaluate future productivity and economic growth prospects. In addition, the survey provides improved source data for the investment component of gross domestic product, estimates of capital stock and capital flow, and permits the reconciliation of important differences between reported production and consumption of technology. Finally, industry analysts and businesses use the ICT data for market analysis, economic forecasting, product development, and business planning.

- Current Demographic Statistics (Base Funding 620 FTE and $88.0 million; Program Change -6 FTE and -$1.7 million): This decrease reflects the completion of data collection for questions covering topics related to health insurance that were historically part of the Annual Social and Economic Supplement of the Current Population Survey in FY 2015. Data were collected for these additional questions to provide a comparison between the previously asked questions on these topics and a revised set of questions for which data are currently being collected.

Proposed Restructuring of the Census Bureau's Budget.
The FY 2016 request contains a proposal to restructure the Census Bureau's budget. The primary focus of the new structure is to redefine the Salaries and Expense account to the Current Surveys and Programs account, realign PPA's from the Periodic Census fund to the Current Surveys and Programs account and to establish a PPA for the Enterprise Data Collections and Processing Systems. This structure more closely aligns the appropriations accounts with the Census Bureau's programmatic structure. Particularly with the Demographic programs, this new structure would place programs that are now conducted on an annual (as opposed to a cyclical) basis into the Current Surveys account. In addition, base funding previously within the Data Processing Systems (DPS) PPA, which supports enterprise information technology (IT) infrastructure required for daily Census Bureau operations, will be consolidated within the centralized IT budget in the Working Capital Fund and apportioned to each program based on current overhead charges for those services This

restructuring is budget neutral in terms of aggregate discretionary funding, but the totals for the two accounts would change.

In summary, the Census Bureau believes that this proposal better aligns programmatic activities, simplifies the appropriations structure, leads to greater transparency in the Census Bureau's budget, and will lead to improved execution of resources. Exhibits 18 and 19, included with this submission, contain crosswalks between the old and new PPA structure. The Census Bureau's FY 2016 Budget Submission is presented in the proposed new structure.

Proposal for Reorganization

The Census Bureau proposes a reorganization of one of its component units. This proposal will abolish the Technologies Management Office (TMO), a division within the Census Bureau's Field Directorate, and distribute the TMO staff, budget, and functions to existing divisions within the Census Bureau's Information Technology Directorate (ITD). The purpose of the re-organization is to realign the IT functions under the Associate Director for Field Operations (ADFO) into the Information Technology Directorate. This realignment consolidates like functions under a single organization where significant operational efficiencies, better oversight, and standardization can be realized.

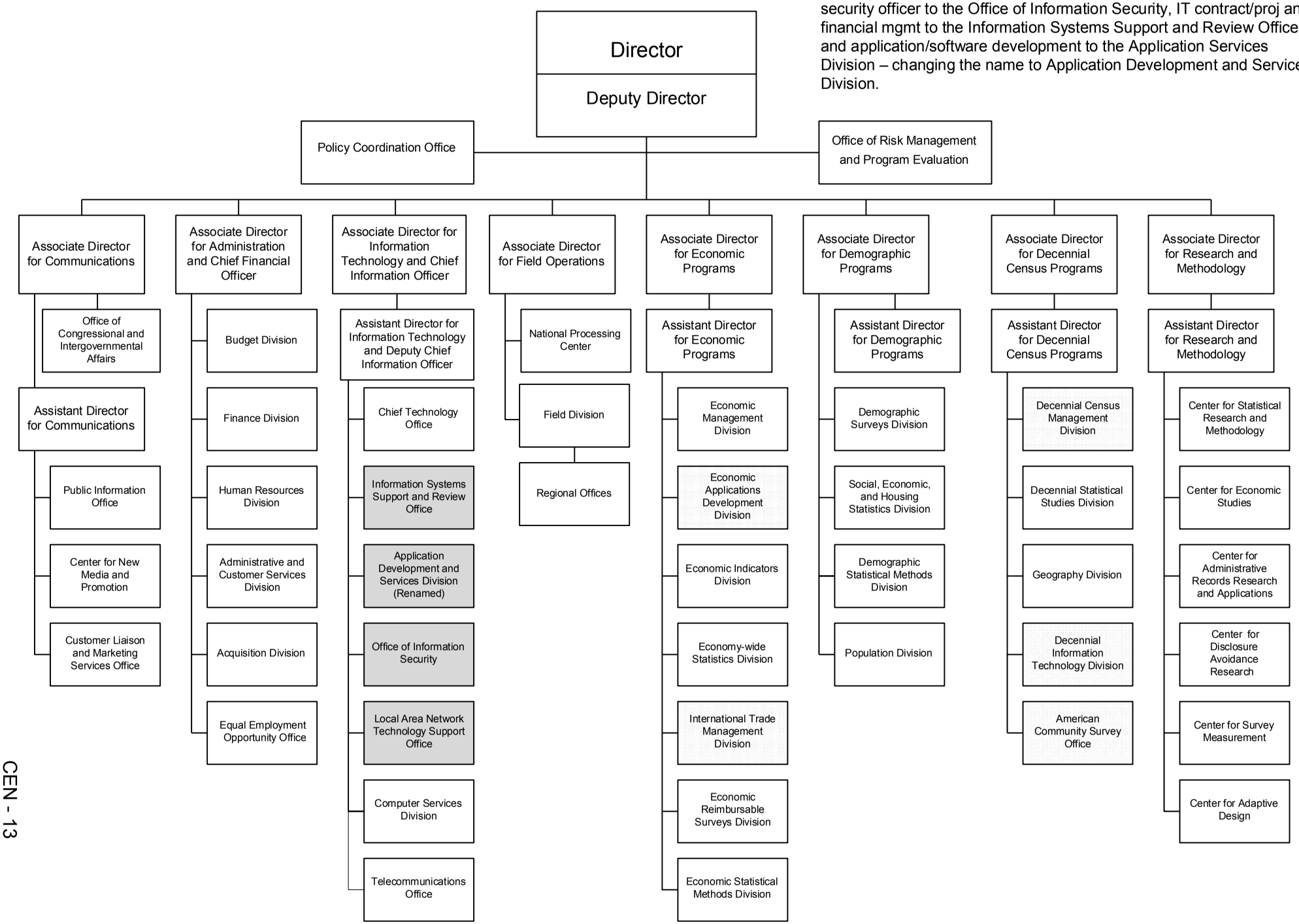
The proposed re-organization also aligns application development areas (the data collection systems of CEDCaP) under one organization structure. This is a resource neutral proposal; that is, no new management positions will be created despite the addition of significant new development efforts.

Overall, the realignment of the TMO within the ITD affects five divisions. The table below summarizes the realignment. This realignment will be staff and funding neutral. The organization chart on the next page shows the realigned structure in the context of the Census Bureau organization.

Current Organization	**Inheriting Organization**
Technologies Management Office (TMO)	The Information Technology Directorate (ITD) -- Application Services Division (ASD) -- LAN Technology & Support Office (LTSO) -- Office of Information Security (OIS) -- Information Systems and Review Office (ISSRO)

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

The Technologies Management Office, formerly under the Associate Director for Field Operations, is proposed to be abolished, and functions and staff merged into the IT Directorate – customer helpdesk and hardware support to the LAN Technology Support Office, info system security officer to the Office of Information Security, IT contract/proj and financial mgmt to the Information Systems Support and Review Office, and application/software development to the Application Services Division – changing the name to Application Development and Services Division.



SUMMARY OF RESOURCES

The following summary provides a comparison between the FY 2015 Enacted and the FY 2016 Budget[1]

(Budget Authority in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted		FY 2016 Estimate		Difference	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current Surveys & Programs	1,818	268,642	1,838	277,873	20	9,231
Periodic Censuses & Programs	4,706	817,807	5,836	1,220,550	1,130	402,743
Total Discretionary Budget Authority	6,524	1,086,449	7,674	1,498,423	1,150	411,974
Mandatory Appropriations	315	27,810	315	30,000	0	2,190
Total Budget Authority	6,839	1,114,259	7,989	1,528,423	1,150	414,164
Working Capital Fund[2]	3,415	331,694	2,997	267,699	-418	-63,995
Total Available	10,254	1,445,953	10,986	1,796,122	732	350,169

[1]FY 2015 and FY 2016 estimates reflect budget restructuring proposed in FY 2016.

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

Department of Commerce
U. S. Census Bureau
ACTIVITY/SUBACTIVITY CHANGE CROSSWALK
Part 1 - 2015 Structure
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity/Subactivity	FY 2014 Direct Obligations	FY 2015 Direct Obligations	FY 2016 Direct Obligations	Proposed Changes
Salaries & Expenses				Retitled Current Surveys and Programs (CS&P)
Current economic statistics	178,702	182,000	189,426	No changes
Current demographic statistics	70,523	63,400	64,649	Transfer Intercensal demographic estimates and Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign from PPAs in PC&P
Survey development and data services	2,136	2,600	2,600	Terminate and the funding is split evenly between Current Economic Statistics, Current Demographic Statistics, and the American Community Survey
Subtotal, Salaries & Expenses	**251,361**	**248,000**	**256,675**	
Periodic Censuses & Programs				
Economic census	113,787	114,429	129,679	Line item in the Periodic Economic Programs
Census of governments	9,536	9,011	8,897	Line item in the Periodic Economic Programs
Intercensal demographic estimates	10,268	9,900	10,187	Transfer to Current demographic statistics
2020 Decennial census program	459,076	581,807	919,286	Retitle to Decennial Census Program
Demographic surveys sample redesign	9,908	9,813	9,869	Transfer to Current demographic statistics
Geographic support	55,194	56,613	78,472	No changes
Data processing systems	30,296	64,933	85,358	Abolished. New PPA titled, "Enterprise data collection and dissemination systems" established in its place.
Subtotal, Periodic Censuses & Programs	**688,065**	**846,506**	**1,241,748**	
Total, Direct Obligations	**939,426**	**1,094,506**	**1,498,423**	

Exhibit 19

Department of Commerce
U. S. Census Bureau
ACTIVITY/SUBACTIVITY CHANGE CROSSWALK
Part 2 - 2016 Structure
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity/Subactivity	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Current Surveys and Programs:			
Current Economic Statistics	$180,221	$184,209	$191,635
Current Demographic Statistics	93,072	84,433	86,238
Subtotal, Current Surveys and Programs	**273,293**	**268,642**	**277,873**
Periodic Censuses & Programs:			
Periodic Economic Programs	129,235	128,686	143,822
Intercensal Demographic Estimates	314		
Periodic Demographic Programs	458,365	581,869	919,348
Demographic Sample Surveys Redesign	407	213	
Geographic Support	56,813	59,202	81,061
Enterprise Data Collection & Dissemination Systems	20,999	55,894	76,319
Subtotal, Periodic Censuses & Programs	**666,133**	**825,864**	**1,220,550**
Total Direct Obligations	**939,426**	**1,094,506**	**1,498,423**

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

Exhibit 5

Page No.		Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Direct Obligations
	2015 Enacted	1,734	$268,642	1,818	$268,642
CEN-20	plus: 2016 Adjustments to base	0	9,231	5	9,231
	less: Prior year recoveries				
	2016 Base Request	1,734	277,873	1,823	277,873
	plus (or less): 2016 Program Changes	21	0	15	0
	2016 Estimate	1,755	277,873	1,838	277,873

	Comparison by activity/subactivity		2014 Actual		2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Current Surveys and Statistics		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
CEN-24	Current economic statistics	Pos./BA	1,172	$180,478	1,267	$184,209	1,267	$189,908	1,288	$191,635	21	$1,727
		FTE/Obl.	1,214	180,221	1,198	184,209	1,203	189,908	1,224	191,635	21	1,727
CEN-25	Current demographic statistics	Pos./BA	414	93,454	467	84,433	467	87,965	467	86,238	0	(1,727)
		FTE/Obl.	744	93,072	620	84,433	620	87,965	614	86,238	(6)	(1,727)
	TOTALS	Pos./BA	1,586	273,932	1,734	268,642	1,734	277,873	1,755	277,873	21	0
		FTE/Obl.	1,958	273,293	1,818	268,642	1,823	277,873	1,838	277,873	15	0
	Adjustments to Obligations:											
	Recoveries			0		0		0		0		0
	Unobligated balance, start of year			0		0		0		0		0
	Unobligated balance, expiring			639		0		0		0		0
	Unobligated balance, end of year			0		0		0		0		0
	Refund			0		0		0		0		0
	Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
	Rescission			0		0		0		0		0
	Sequestration			0		0		0		0		0
	Financing from transfers:											
	Transfer from other accounts			0		0		0		0		0
	Transfer to other accounts			0		0		0		0		0
	Subtotal, Appropriation	Pos.	1,586	273,932	1,734	268,642	1,734	277,873	1,755	277,873	21	0

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

Exhibit 5

Page No.		Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Direct Obligations
	2015 Enacted	102	$27,810	315	$27,810
	plus: 2016 Adjustments to base	0	2,190	0	2,190
	2016 Base Request	102	30,000	315	30,000
	plus (or less): 2016 Program Changes	0	0	0	0
	2016 Enacted	102	30,000	315	30,000

Comparison by activity/subactivity

			2014 Actual		2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Enacted		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
			Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
CEN-44	Survey of program dynamics	Pos./BA	55	$9,280	59	$9,270	59	$10,000	59	$10,000	0	$0
		FTE/Obl.	55	9,107	61	9,270	61	10,000	61	10,000	0	0
CEN-46	State children's health insurance program	Pos./BA	56	18,560	43	18,540	43	20,000	43	20,000	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	184	20,357	254	18,540	254	20,000	254	20,000	0	0
	TOTALS	Pos./BA	111	27,840	102	27,810	102	30,000	102	30,000	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	239	29,464	315	27,810	315	30,000	315	30,000	0	0
	Adjustments to Obligations:											
	Recoveries			0		0		0		0		0
	Unobligated balance, start of year			(1,797)				0		0		0
	Unobligated balance, expiring			173		0		0		0		0
	Unobligated balance, end of year			0		0		0		0		0
	Refund			0		0		0		0		0
	Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
	Rescission			0		0		0		0		0
	Sequestration			2,160		2,190		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.	111	30,000	102	30,000	102	30,000	102	30,000	0	0

Exhibit 7

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

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Base	2016 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Total Obligations	$302,757	$296,452	$307,873	$307,873	$0
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Mandatory funds	(27,840)	(27,810)	(30,000)	(30,000)	0
Recoveries	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(1,797)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	812	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	0	0	0	0	0
Refund	0	0	0	0	0
Discretionary Budget Authority	273,932	268,642	277,873	277,873	0
Rescission	0	0	0	0	0
Sequestration	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	273,932	268,642	277,873	277,873	0

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

Exhibit 9

Adjustments:	FTE	Amount
Other Changes:		
Payraise	0	$2,045

Full-year cost of FY 2015 pay raise and related costs:

Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2015	1.000%
Total cost in FY 2016 of the FY 2015 pay raise	1,667,000
Less amount funded in FY 2015	(1,245,000)
Total, adjustment for FY 2015 pay raise	422,000

FY 2016 pay raise and related costs:

Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2016	1.300%
Total cost in FY 2016 of the FY 2016 pay raise	1,623,000
Payment to Working Capital Fund	0
Total, adjustment for FY 2016 pay raise	1,623,000

Full-year cost in 2016 of positions financed for part-year in 2015	5	490

An increase of $490,009 is required to fund the full-year costs in 2016 of positions financed for part-year in 2015.
The computation is as follows:

Annual salary of new positions in FY 2015	23	1,866,048
Plus: FY 2015 pay raise of 1.000%		18,660
Less Lapse	(1)	(94,235)
Full-year cost of personnel compensation	22	1,790,473
Less personnel compensation in FY 2015	(17)	(1,414,217)
Subtotal, personnel compensation	5	376,256
Adjustment for FY 2016 pay raise for 3/4 of year		3,669
Amount required for personnel compensation		379,925
Benefits		109,912
Total, adjustment-to-base	5	489,837

Other Changes:	FTE	Amount
One more compensable day	0	$628

The increased cost of one more compensable day in FY 2016 compared to FY 2015 is calculated by dividing the FY 2015 estimated personnel compensation and benefits by 261 days and multiplying by the one more day.

FY 2015 estimated personnel compensation	133,970,000
FY 2015 estimated benefits	29,976,000
	163,946,000
Number of compensable days in FY 2015	261
Increase in compensable days	1
Cost decrease of one compensable day	628,146

Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)	0	(245)

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by CSRS will decrease from 5.6% in FY 2015 to 2.9% in FY 2016. The agency contribution rate will remain 7.0% in FY 2016.
This will result in a decrease of: (244,944)

Regular employees:	
2016 $129,600,000 x 2.9% x 7.0%	263,088
2015 $129,600,000 x 5.6% x 7.0%	508,032
Total, adjustment-to-base	(244,944)

Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)	0	1,091

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by FERS will increase to 97.1% in FY 2016. The agency contribution rate will increase from 13.2% in FY 2015 to 13.7% in FY 2016.
This will result in an increase of: 1,091,102

Regular employees:	
2016 $129,600,000 x 97.1% x 13.7%	17,240,299
2015 $129,600,000 x 94.4% x 13.2%	16,149,197
Total, adjustment-to-base	1,091,102

Other Changes:	FTE	Amount
Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)	0	$11

The estimated agency contribution rate for the Thrift Savings Plan will decrease from 3.9% in FY 2015 to 3.8% in FY 2016. FERS participation rates will increase from 94.4% in FY 2015 to 97.1% in FY 2016.
This will result in a decrease of: $10,627

Regular employees:	
2016 $129,600,000 x 97.1% x 3.8%	4,781,981
2015 $129,600,000 x 94.4% x 3.9%	4,771,354
Total, adjustment-to-base	10,627

Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)	0	230

The percentage of payroll covered by FERS increased from 94.4% in FY 2015 to 97.1% in FY 2016. The overall percentage of salaries covered by OASDI will increase to 98.7% in FY 2016 from 98.6% in FY 2015. The OASDI tax rate will remain 6.2% in FY 2016.
This will result in an increase of: $229,813

Regular employees:	
2016 $129,600,000 x 97.1% x 98.7% x 6.2%	7,700,751
2015 $129,600,000 x 94.4% x 98.6% x 6.2%	7,479,036
Subtotal	221,715

Other salaries:	
2016 $4,734,000 x 97.1% x 98.7% x 6.2%	281,291
2015 $4,734,000 x 94.4% x 98.6% x 6.2%	273,193
Subtotal	8,098
Total, adjustment-to-base	229,813

Health Insurance	0	423

Effective January 2016, the Census Bureau's contribution to Federal employee's health insurance premiums will increase by 3.58%. Applied against the FY 2015 estimate of $11,817,000 the increase will be $423,049.

Expansion of Federal Employee Health Benefit (FEHB) Eligibility	0	1,420

Expansion of FEHB coverage to certain temporary, seasonal, and/or intermittent employees who are identified as full-time employees.

Employees Compensation Fund	0	(243)

The decrease of $243,000 will meet the Census Bureau's obligations to the Employee Compensation Fund for FY 2016. The Census Bureau will reimburse the Department of Labor pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 8147.

Per Diem	0	33

The General Services Administration per diem rates changed effective October 1, 2014. This resulted in an increase of 3.6%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2015 estimate of $926,000 to arrive at an increase of $33,336.

Mileage	0	(36)

The mileage reimbursement rate for privately-owned automobiles decreased to 56 cents effective January 1, 2014. This resulted in a decrease of $36,348.

Other Changes:	FTE	Amount
Rental Payments to GSA	0	$167
GSA rates are projected to increase 1.5% over the FY 2015 estimate of $11,156,000 for currently occupied space. This results in an increase of $167,340.		
Postage Rate Increase	0	71
Effective January 26, 2014, the U.S. Postal Service implemented a rate increase of 5.3% for domestic shipping over the FY 2015 estimate of $1,331,000. This resulted in an increase of $70,543.		
GPO Printing	0	10
GPO has provided an estimated rate increase of 1.6%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2015 estimate of $630,000 to arrive at an increase of $10,080.		
National Archives and Records Administration	0	(8)
Storage and maintenance costs of records at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) were decreased by $8,165.		
Working Capital Fund	0	2,072
The amount of $2,072,000 to fund inflationary costs within the Departmental Working Capital Fund.		
Commerce Business System	0	158
The cost of Census Bureau participation in the Department-wide Commerce Business System (CBS) was increased by $158,000.		
General Pricing Level Adjustment	0	914
This request applies OMB economic assumptions of 1.6% for FY 2016 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	7,584	
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (excluding postage)	25,504	
Other Services	813,456	
Supplies and materials	29,136	
Equipment	37,840	
Subtotal, other changes	5	9,231
Subtotal, adjustments to base	5	9,231
Total, adjustments to base	5	9,231

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

Exhibit 10

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Current economic statistics

Line Item		2014 Actual		2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Business statistics	Pos./BA	288	$42,588	368	$42,588	368	$43,863	368	$43,863	0	$0
	FTE/Obl.	298	42,588	329	42,588	329	43,863	329	43,863	0	0
Construction statistics	Pos./BA	90	12,735	91	12,735	91	13,118	91	13,118	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	112	12,735	115	12,735	115	13,118	115	13,118	0	0
Manufacturing statistics	Pos./BA	155	20,919	181	19,192	181	19,774	202	21,501	21	1,727
	FTE/Obl.	156	20,919	136	19,192	136	19,774	157	21,501	21	1,727
General economic statistics	Pos./BA	342	57,429	325	62,887	325	65,103	325	65,103	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	350	57,197	333	62,887	338	65,103	338	65,103	0	0
Foreign trade statistics	Pos./BA	207	34,802	201	34,802	201	35,700	201	35,700	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	207	34,777	200	34,802	200	35,700	200	35,700	0	0
Government statistics	Pos./BA	90	12,005	101	12,005	101	12,350	101	12,350	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	91	12,005	85	12,005	85	12,350	85	12,350	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	1,172	180,478	1,267	184,209	1,267	189,908	1,288	191,635	21	1,727
	FTE/Obl.	1,214	180,221	1,198	184,209	1,203	189,908	1,224	191,635	21	1,727
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring			257								
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.	1,172	180,478	1,267	184,209	1,267	189,908	1,288	191,635	21	1,727

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

Exhibit 10

Activity: Current surveys and statistics

Subactivity: Current demographic statistics

		2014 Actual		2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Household surveys	Pos./BA	244	$63,851	271	$55,618	271	$58,327	271	$56,600	0	($1,727)
	FTE/Obl.	568	63,469	441	55,618	441	58,327	435	56,600	(6)	(1,727)
Population and housing analyses	Pos./BA	52	9,386	67	9,315	67	9,582	67	9,582	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	58	9,386	61	9,315	61	9,582	61	9,582	0	0
Intercensal demographic estimates	Pos./BA	63	10,274	66	9,900	66	10,187	66	10,187	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	63	10,274	62	9,900	62	10,187	62	10,187	0	0
Demographic surveys sample redesign	Pos./BA	55	9,943	63	9,600	63	9,869	63	9,869	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	55	9,943	56	9,600	56	9,869	56	9,869	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	414	93,454	467	84,433	467	87,965	467	86,238	0	(1,727)
	FTE/Obl.	744	93,072	620	84,433	620	87,965	614	86,238	(6)	(1,727)
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring			382								
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.	414	93,454	467	84,433	467	87,965	467	86,238	0	(1,727)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Current Surveys & Programs

BUDGET PROGRAM: Current Surveys and Statistics

For FY 2016, the Census Bureau requests a net program change of $0 and 15 FTE from the FY 2016 base for a total of $277,873,000 and 1,838 FTE for Current Surveys and Statistics.

BASE JUSTIFICATION:

Current Surveys and Statistics Overview

The Current Surveys and Statistics ($277.9 million and 1,838 FTE) budget is organized into two subactivities under the Current Surveys & Programs account.

- The Current Economic Statistics subactivity ($191.6 million and 1,224 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 ($86.2 million and 614 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 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); Improve data based services, decision-making and data sharing within the Department and with other parts of the Federal Government (4.2); and Collaborate with the business community to provide more timely, accurate, and relevant data products and services for customers (4.3).

Furthermore, the Census Bureau will partner with other agencies and use outreach efforts focused on increasing the number of new small and medium size exporting companies in the U.S.; expand and enhance the Local Employment Dynamics program's data integration and measurement methods to provide more insight into innovation and entrepreneurial activity; increase awareness and utility of the OntheMap for Emergency Management (OTM-EM) tool through the use of webinars and trainings for emergency and city planners and enhancements to the data; work with ITA and MBDA to improve the operation of some of their programs and the methods used to evaluate the value of these programs; and expand outreach to key industry and business stakeholders.

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS-TO-BASE:

The Census Bureau requests a net increase of $9.2 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 industry profiles for every sector of the U.S. economy. The current economic statistics program supports the Department of Commerce Strategic Plan's Science and Information goal of generating and communicating new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social, and environmental systems. This supports objective 14, to "enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services."

Business Statistics

The business statistics programs measure the economic activity of the distribution and service trade sectors in the United States. These data provide principal economic performance indicators on an annual, quarterly and monthly basis. The business statistics programs are 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 more timely updates from the economic census for these sectors. These data include the principal economic indicator series, which are closely followed and widely used by policymakers, businesses, and other organizations that closely follow 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.

The business statistics are important inputs to the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) estimation of GDO, and to the Federal Reserve Board and Council of Economic Advisers for the formulation of monetary and fiscal policies and analysis of economic policies.

Business Statistics includes the following activities:

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 advance monthly retail program is a principal economic indicator. 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.

Current wholesale trade reports - This program provides monthly and annual estimates of wholesale sales, inventories, inventory/sales ratios, purchases, e-commerce sales, Electronic Data Interchange sales, inventories held outside the United States, operating expenses, and commissions received (agents and brokers only). The monthly wholesale trade program is a principal economic indicator, and covers merchant wholesalers (except manufacturers' sales branches and offices). The annual wholesale trade program covers merchant wholesalers, as well as manufacturers' sales offices and branches, electronic markets, agents, and brokers.

Current service trade reports - This program provides quarterly and annual estimates of service industries revenue, purchased services, e-commerce sales, and export revenue. The quarterly service trade program is a economic indicator, and covers key information, telecommunications, and technology-sensitive industries and other industries sensitive to changes in the business cycle. The

annual service trade program includes all service sectors, comprising many of the fastest growing divisions of the economy. Services dominate the U.S. economy and these data 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. And, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services use the health data in developing the annual estimates of National Health Expenditures.

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, necessary to redistribute respondent burden, minimize sampling error and ensure accurate representation of firms in the samples.

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. 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. 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.

Construction Statistics includes the following activities:

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, and selected metropolitan areas, counties, and individual places. The monthly series data are a component of the index of leading economic indicators. 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.

Building permit data are used to estimate housing starts and new home sales data, and improve samples for the Survey of Construction and the Current Population Survey. 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. This program is a principal economic indicator. 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. Additionally, 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, and is a principal economic indicator. Construction put in place data are provided to the BEA for direct input to the national income and product accounts. 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 manufacturing sector 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 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. Surveys on manufacturing capacity utilization and energy use are conducted on a cost reimbursable basis for other federal agencies.

Manufacturing Statistics includes the following activities:

Annual survey of manufactures - This program provides annual estimates of employment, payroll, fringe benefits, cost of materials, capital expenditures, fuels consumed, shipments, e-commerce sales, and inventories by stage of fabrication at the national level for selected industry groups and product classes, and selected data at the state level. The BEA, the BLS, the Federal Reserve Board, the International Trade Administration and manufacturing and non-manufacturing firms are all users of the data.

Industrial indicators and business investment - This program provides monthly estimates on the dollar volume of shipments, new and unfilled orders, and total inventories; annual estimates of investment in new and used buildings and other structures, machinery, and equipment; and capitalized and non-capitalized spending for information and communication technology equipment and computer software. The monthly **Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders (**M3 is designated as an economic indicator. The BEA uses the data as a component of GDP estimates, and, the Federal Reserve Board, the Conference Board, and the Council of Economic Advisers use these data to assess business cycles and indicators of change.

The Annual Capital Expenditures Survey (ACES) covers capital investments of private nonfarm businesses with employees and business without employees in the United States. Program data are supplemented on a 5-year cycle with detail on investment by types of structures and types of equipment for companies with employees. The Information and Communication Technology Survey (ICTS) covers private non-farm businesses with employees. Investment is a key component to the BEA in the production of GDP, to the Federal Reserve Board for indicators of investment, and to the Council of Economic Advisors.

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 provide the infrastructure for the current and periodic economic programs that produce national statistical profiles of all sectors of the economy.

General Economic Statistics includes the following activities:

Business register - This program 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 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 business register (BR) comprises more than 31 million active establishments, and 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. The Census Bureau supplements these administrative data with results from the economic census, the annual Company Organization Survey (COS), the Annual Survey of Manufacturers (ASM), and other current surveys, which 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 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 by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Island Areas, and counties. These data are used by Federal agencies, including the BEA. However, the heaviest use is by private businesses and organizations and by local governments. The annual Non-employers Statistics (NES) report is based on BR tabulations and provides revenue data for sole proprietorships, partnerships and corporations without paid employees. 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.

Industry and commodity classification - This program ensures that Census Bureau industry and classification 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, and every five years, revisions are incorporated into statistical programs throughout the Census Bureau.

This program coordinates and supports the continued maintenance and revision of the NAICS structure every five years. Accurate and timely industrial classifications are essential to structuring efficient samples that provide high-quality estimates for industrial statistics, and serve as the foundation for all sample work of economic programs, as well as ensuring a quality mail frame for the Economic Census.. The program is also responsible for the continued development of the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS), including the development subcommittees, documenting results of cooperative North American product development decisions and maintaining a repository of United States products.

Economic studies - This program provides for the Center for Economic Studies (CES) 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. The program has produced research with direct relevance to numerous existing Census Bureau programs, identified new economic measures, contributed to developing measurement approaches in evolving areas of the economy, and supported the classification of historical economic census data to a NAICS basis.

The CES undertakes 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 allows users to track business dynamics in detailed industries.

The Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) program 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, that highlight businesses and workers by characteristics and geography. These tools are essential for local area users and those involved in disaster recovery activities.

Quarterly financial report - This program provides quarterly statistics on corporate financial conditions, including sales, profits, assets, liabilities and stockholders' equity. The Quarterly Financial Report (QFR) program is a principal economic indicator, provides industry and asset size data for small, medium, and large manufacturing corporations in the mining, wholesale trade, retail trade, information, and professional and technical). The 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 – This program provides for quarterly measures of retail e-commerce sales and detailed annual measures of e-commerce activity for manufacturing, wholesalers, selected service industries, and retail trade. The extraordinary growth of the Internet has changed the way businesses communicate, seek and access information, purchase and sell goods, and interact.

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 data are a principal economic indicator, compiled from information filed with U.S. Customs and Border Protection for shipments valued over $2,000, except for selected commodities valued over $250. Shipments valued under these levels are developed for individual countries through a statistical estimation procedure. Export statistics also include data on U.S. exports provided by Statistics Canada under a program of import data exchange between U.S. and Canadian statistical agencies. Foreign trade data are essential to understanding our economy, as well as our economic relationships with the rest of the world.

Foreign Trade Statistics includes the following activities:

Import statistics - This program provides monthly and cumulative import statistics that 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. 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. Other users of import statistics 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 provides monthly and cumulative export statistics that summarize merchandise exports for the commodity classifications using the Schedule B, by country of destination and by customs district of exportation. Schedule B, based on the Harmonized System, 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. 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. Other users of these statistics 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 for trade monitoring 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.

Government Statistics

The government statistics programs provide statistical information on revenues, expenditures, debt, and financial assets for 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.

Government Statistics includes the following activities:

Surveys of government finance operations - This program provides quarterly and annual statistics on the various aspects of state and local government financial activity; quarterly surveys on state and local government tax revenues, and on the finances of selected public pension systems; and annual surveys on the entire range of state and local government financial activity, including information on general statistics on revenues, expenditures, indebtedness, cash and securities, and public pension systems with defined benefit plans. 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). 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 - This program provides annual statistics on Federal, state, and local governments employees, their pay and hours for the month of March of a given year. This program provides the annual update of government employment and payroll data by level of government and function, and is the only intercensal source of public employment and pay roll 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:

Restoration of the information and communications technology survey ($1,727,000, 21 FTE):

This increase restores the Information and Communications Technology Survey, which was suspended in FY 2015 to provide for a supplemental data collection for the Current Population Survey (see page CEN – 68). 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 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 Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics and industry analysts use ICT data to evaluate future productivity and economic growth prospects. In addition, the survey provides improved source data for the investment component of gross domestic product, estimates of capital stock and capital flow, and permits the reconciliation of important differences between reported production and consumption of technology. Finally, industry analysts and businesses use the ICT data for market analysis, economic forecasting, product development, and business planning.

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: **Current surveys and statistics**
Sub-program: **Current economic statistics**
Program Change: **Restoration of information and communications technology survey**

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	1	$90,823	$90,823
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	2	76,378	152,756
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-11	6	63,722	382,332
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-9	4	57,360	229,440
Program Assistant	Suitland, MD	GS-7	2	39,179	78,358
Statistical Assistant	Suitland, MD	GS-5	2	34,759	69,518
Subtotal			17		1,003,227
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			4		315,120
Subtotal			21		1,318,347
Less Lapse	0%		0		0
Total Full-time permanent:			21		1,318,347
2015 Pay Adjustment	1.300%				17,139
Subtotal			21		1,335,486

Personnel Data	Number
Full-time Equivalent Employment	
Full-time permanent	21
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	21
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	21
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	21

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: **Current surveys and statistics**
Sub-program: **Current economic statistics**
Program Change: **Restoration of information and communications technology survey**

	Object Class	FY 2016 Increase	FY 2016 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	$1,335	$91,395
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	15	3,519
11.5	Other personnel compensation	5	1,565
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	1,355	96,479
12	Civilian personnel benefits	347	31,987
13	Benefits for former personnel	0	833
21	Travel and transportation of persons	8	2,627
22	Transportation of things	0	133
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0	6,813
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0	5
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	12	3,050
24	Printing and reproduction	0	277
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	17,688
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	5	3,546
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0	9,896
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0	2,089
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	2,200
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	10,330
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0	129
26	Supplies and materials	0	1,341
31	Equipment	0	2,212
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	1,727	191,635

SUB-PROGRAM: Current Demographic Statistics

The objective of the Current Demographic Statistics sub-program is 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, population and housing analyses, intercensal demographic estimates and demographic surveys sample redesign.

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 four 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 mandatory 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% and the sample for the ASEC by about 25%. 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 there will be 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.

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.

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.

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 February 2014, a new panel of the SIPP began collecting data with the new data collection instrument that integrates an Event History Calendar to facilitate our transition from thrice yearly to annual interviewing. During FY 2016, we will process and release data from the second interview (Wave 2) of the respondents in the 2014 Panel, and will collect data from the third interview (Wave 3) of the 2014 SIPP Panel respondents. We will continue refining the reengineered data processing system through FY 2015 and into FY 2016, significant improvements may lead to follow-up releases of Wave 1 data files. The initial Wave 1 release is planned as a preliminary version of the edited file. The data collected by the 2014 SIPP Wave 1 interview cover calendar year 2013. The Wave 2 reference period covers calendar year 2014, and Wave 3 interviewing will collect information about calendar year 2015. 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, and extend into FY 2016 as we begin to be able to evaluate the implementation of locating procedures and longitudinal data characteristics. 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, 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.

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.

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.

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 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.

Upcoming years are 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:

Current Population Survey (-$1,727,000, -6 FTE):

This decrease reflects the completion of data collection for questions covering topics related to health insurance that were historically part of the Annual Social and Economic Supplement of the Current Population Survey in FY 2015. Data were collected for these additional questions to provide a comparison between the previously asked questions on these topic and a revised set of questions for which data are currently being collected.

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: **Current surveys and statistics**
Sub-program: **Current demographic statistics**
Program Change: **Current Population Survey**

	Object Class	FY 2016 Decrease	FY 2016 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0	$32,942
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-376	9,628
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-7	390
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	-383	42,960
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-229	14,993
13	Benefits for former personnel	-6	379
21	Travel and transportation of persons	-92	3,038
22	Transportation of things	-11	338
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	-51	4,459
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	3
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	-25	1,076
24	Printing and reproduction	-6	357
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-18	2,548
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	-561	3,425
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	-122	5,534
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	-26	1,023
25.5	Research and development contracts	-48	773
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-130	4,450
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-8	193
26	Supplies and materials	-7	502
31	Equipment	-4	187
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	-1,727	86,238

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

Exhibit 10

Activity: Survey of program dynamics

		2014 Actual		2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Enacted		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Survey of program dynamics	Pos./BA	55	$9,280	59	$9,270	59	$10,000	59	$10,000	0	$0
	FTE/Obl.	55	9,107	61	9,270	61	10,000	61	10,000	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	55	9,280	59	9,270	59	10,000	59	10,000	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	55	9,107	61	9,270	61	10,000	61	10,000	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring			173								
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission											
Sequestration			720		730						
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	55	10,000	59	10,000	59	10,000	59	10,000	0	0

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Current Surveys and Programs - Mandatory

BUDGET PROGRAM: Survey of Program Dynamics

For FY 2016, the Census Bureau requests an increase of $0 and 0 FTE from the FY 2016 base for a total of $10,000,000 and 61 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 Current Surveys and Programs account. This sub-program contains one line item with the same name ($10.0 million and 61 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). In 2015, the program is supported by a transfer of funding from the Contingency Fund for State Welfare Programs established under Section 403(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603(b). This transfer is re-proposed in 2016 as a general provision of the Department of Health and Human Services (section 220).

The goal of SPD is to provide policymakers with relevant, accurate, timely, and cost-effective socio-economic 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. 104-193).

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 2016 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:

As noted above, a transfer from the Contingency Fund for State Welfare Programs established under Section 403(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603(b) is proposed as a general provision of the Department of Health and Human Services (section 220) to provide $10 million to this program in FY 2016.

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

Exhibit 10

Activity: State children's health insurance program

Line Item		2014 Actual		2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Enacted		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
State children's health insurance program	Pos./BA	56	$18,560	43	$18,540	43	$20,000	43	$20,000	0	$0
	FTE/Obl.	184	20,357	254	18,540	254	$20,000	254	$20,000	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	56	18,560	43	18,540	43	20,000	43	20,000	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	184	20,357	254	18,540	254	20,000	254	20,000	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year			(1,797)								
Unobligated balance, expiring											
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission											
Sequestration			1,440		1,460						
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	56	20,000	43	20,000	43	20,000	43	20,000	0	0

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Current Surveys and Programs - Mandatory

BUDGET PROGRAM: State Children's Health Insurance Program

For FY 2016, the Census Bureau requests an increase of $0 and 0 FTE from the FY 2016 base for a total of $20,000,000 and 254 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 Current Surveys and Programs account. This sub-program contains one line item with the same name ($20.0 million and 254 FTE). The funds for SCHIP were authorized until September 30, 2015 by 42 USC 1397ii(b)(1)(4). This budget assumes that the program will be reauthorized through FY 2016.

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 a 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 2016.

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

Object Class		2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Base	2016 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11	Personnel compensation					
11.1	Full-time permanent	$126,093	$120,676	$123,002	$124,337	1,335
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	15,076	13,292	13,508	13,147	(361)
11.5	Other personnel compensation	3,208	1,957	1,957	1,955	(2)
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	144,377	135,925	138,467	139,439	972
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	43,840	43,554	46,862	46,980	118
13	Benefits for former personnel	645	1,218	1,218	1,212	(6)
21	Travel and transportation of persons	5,381	5,752	5,749	5,665	(84)
22	Transportation of things	227	474	482	471	(11)
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	12,049	11,156	11,323	11,272	(51)
23.2	Rental payments to others	642	8	8	8	0
23.3	Communication, utilities, misc. charges	3,624	4,042	4,139	4,126	(13)
24	Printing and reproduction	258	630	640	634	(6)
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	10,102	19,935	20,254	20,236	(18)
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	8,570	7,409	7,527	6,971	(556)
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	12,367	13,290	15,552	15,430	(122)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	4,093	3,088	3,138	3,112	(26)
25.5	Research & development contracts	847	2,974	3,021	2,973	(48)
25.6	Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	22,961	14,675	14,910	14,780	(130)
25.8	Subsistence & support of persons	335	326	330	322	(8)
26	Supplies and materials	1,074	1,821	1,850	1,843	(7)
31	Equipment	1,901	2,365	2,403	2,399	(4)
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	273,293	268,642	277,873	277,873	0
	Prior year recoveries	0				
	Unobligated balance, start of year					
	Unobligated balance, expiring					
	Unobligated balance, end of year					
	Refund					
	TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	273,293	268,642	277,873	277,873	0
	Rescission					
	Sequestration					
	TOTAL, Appropriation	273,293	268,642	277,873	277,873	0

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Current Surveys and Programs - Discretionary BA
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS

Exhibit 16

Personnel financed from direct obligations	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Base	2016 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	1,532	1,501	1,506	1,527	21
Other than full-time permanent	426	317	317	311	(6)
Total	1,958	1,818	1,823	1,838	15
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	1,586	1,734	1,734	1,755	21
Other than full-time permanent	800	759	759	747	(12)
Total	2,386	2,493	2,493	2,502	9

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

Exhibit 16

Object Class		2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Base	2016 Enacted	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11	Personnel compensation					
11.1	Full-time permanent	$10,333	$9,160	$9,160	$9,160	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	5,262	7,985	7,985	7,985	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	551	135	135	135	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	16,146	17,280	17,280	17,280	0
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	4,878	4,242	4,242	4,242	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	58	71	71	71	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	1,706	1,575	1,575	1,575	0
22	Transportation of things	104	160	160	160	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	938	956	956	956	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	274	3	3	3	0
23.3	Communication, utilities, misc. charges	348	371	371	371	0
24	Printing and reproduction	52	76	76	76	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	612	393	393	393	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	1,352	794	794	794	0
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	990	474	474	474	0
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	375	156	886	886	0
25.5	Research & development contracts	1	10	10	10	0
25.6	Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	1,321	885	2,345	2,345	0
25.8	Subsistance & support of persons	50	172	172	172	0
26	Supplies and materials	101	62	62	62	0
31	Equipment	158	130	130	130	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	29,464	27,810	30,000	30,000	0
	Prior year recoveries					
	Unobligated balance, start of year	(1,797)				
	Unobligated balance, expiring	173				
	Unobligated balance, end of year					
	Refund					
	TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	27,840	27,810	30,000	30,000	0
	Rescission					
	Sequestration	2,160	2,190			
	TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	0

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Current Surveys and Programs - Mandatory BA
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS

Exhibit 16

Personnel financed from direct obligations	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Base	2016 Enacted	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	108	96	96	96	0
Other than full-time permanent	131	219	219	219	0
Total	239	315	315	315	0
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	111	102	102	102	0
Other than full-time permanent	247	413	413	413	0
Total	358	515	515	515	0

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Current Surveys and Statistics
Appropriation Language and Code Citations:

1. For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing, and publishing statistics, provided for by law, $277,873,000, 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.”

[Included in appropriations language for the Department of Health and Human Services]
Sec. 220. (a) The amount appropriated for the Contingency Fund for State Welfare Programs established under section 403(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603(b)) shall be $608,000,000 for fiscal year 2017.
(b) Of the amount made available by Public Law 113-235 for section 403(b) for fiscal year 2016—

$15,000,000 is hereby transferred to the Children’s Research and Technical Assistance account in the Administration for Children and Families of the Department of Health and Human Services and made available to carry out section 413(h) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 613(h)) ; and

$10,000,000 is hereby transferred to the Current Surveys and Programs account in the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce and made available to the Bureau of the Census to conduct activities using the Survey of Income and Program Participation to obtain information to enable interested parties to evaluate the impact of the amendments made by title I of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-193).

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

Exhibit 5

Page No.		Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Direct Obligations
	2015 Enacted	2,613	$817,807	4,706	$825,864
	less: Unobligated Balances from prior years				(8,057)
CEN-58	plus: 2016 Adjustments to base	0	19,497	17	19,497
	2016 Base Request	2,613	837,304	4,723	837,304
	plus (or less): 2016 Program Changes	229	383,246	1,113	383,246
	2016 Estimate	2,842	1,220,550	5,836	1,220,550

	Comparison by activity/subactivity with subtotals by activity		2014 Actual		2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
			Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
	Economic statistics programs:											
CEN-62	Periodic economic statistics	Pos./BA	651	$ 129,312	680	$ 128,246	680	$ 131,345	705	$ 143,822	25	$ 12,477
		FTE/Obl.	683	129,235	674	128,686	674	131,345	656	143,822	(18)	12,477
	Demographic statistics programs:											
CEN-137	Intercensal demographic estimates	Pos./BA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		FTE/Obl.	-	314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CEN-83	Decennial census	Pos./BA	1,586	462,452	1,449	575,465	1,449	587,318	1,529	919,348	80	332,030
		FTE/Obl.	3,061	458,365	3,574	581,869	3,574	587,318	4,533	919,348	959	332,030
CEN-138	Demographic surveys sample redesign	Pos./BA	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		FTE/Obl.	-	407	-	213	-	-	-	-	-	-
CEN-111	Geographic support	Pos./BA	338	57,232	329	58,202	329	59,674	360	81,061	31	21,387
		FTE/Obl.	351	56,813	330	59,202	330	59,674	418	81,061	88	21,387
CEN-120	Enterprise data collection and dissemination systems	Pos./BA	45	20,999	155	55,894	155	58,967	248	76,319	93	17,352
		FTE/Obl.	41	20,999	128	55,894	145	58,967	229	76,319	84	17,352
	TOTALS	Pos./BA	2,620	670,068	2,613	817,807	2,613	837,304	2,842	1,220,550	229	383,246
		FTE/Obl.	4,136	666,133	4,706	825,864	4,723	837,304	5,836	1,220,550	1,113	383,246
	Adjustments to Obligations:											
	Recoveries			(1,863)		-		-		-		-
	Unobligated balance, start of year			(2,228)		(8,057)		-		-		-
	Unobligated balance, expiring			794		-		-		-		-
	Unobligated balance, end of year			8,057		-		-		-		-
	Refund			(825)		-		-		-		
	Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
	Rescission			-		-		-		-		-
	Sequestration			-		-		-		-		
	Financing from transfers:											
	Transfer from other accounts			-		-		-		-		-
	Transfer to other accounts			1,000		1,551		1,551		1,551		-
	Subtotal, Appropriation	Pos.	2,620	671,068	2,613	819,358	2,613	838,855	2,842	1,222,101	229	383,246

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

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Base	2016 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Total Obligations	$666,133	$825,864	$837,304	$1,220,550	$383,246
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Non-federal sources	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	(1,863)	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance, start of year	(2,228)	(8,057)	-	-	-
Unobligated balance, expiring	794	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance, end of year	8,057	-	-	-	-
Refund	(825)	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance, rescinded	-	-	-	-	-
Discretionary Budget Authority	670,068	817,807	837,304	1,220,550	383,246
Rescission	0	0	0	0	0
Sequestration	0	0	0	0	0
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts	1,000	1,551	1,551	1,551	0
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	671,068	819,358	838,855	1,222,101	383,246

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

Exhibit 9

Adjustment:	FTE	Amount
Other Changes:		
Pay raise	0	$2,978

Full-year cost of FY 2015 pay raise and related costs:

Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2015	1.000%
Total cost in FY 2016 of the FY 2015 pay raise	2,652,000
Less amount funded in FY 2015	(2,034,000)
Total, adjustment for FY 2015 pay raise	618,000

FY 2016 pay raise and related costs:

Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2016	1.300%
Total cost in FY 2016 of the FY 2016 pay raise	2,360,000
Payment to Working Capital Fund	0
Total, adjustment for FY 2016 pay raise	2,360,000

Full-year cost in 2016 of positions financed for part-year in 2015	17	1,971

An increase of $1,971,451 is required to fund the full-year costs in FY 2016 of positions financed for part-year in FY 2015
The computation is as follows:

Annual salary of new positions in FY 2015	85	7,510,304
Plus: FY 2015 pay raise of 1.000%		75,103
Less Lapse	(4)	(379,270)
Full-year cost of personnel compensation	81	7,206,137
Less personnel compensation in FY 2015	(64)	(5,691,815)
Subtotal, personnel compensation	17	1,514,322
Adjustment for FY 2016 pay raise for 3/4 of year		14,765
Amount required for personnel compensation		1,529,087
Benefits		442,364
Total, adjustment-to-base	17	1,971,451

Other Changes:	FTE	Amount
One more compensable day	0	$931

The increased cost of one more compensable day in FY 2016 compared to FY 2015 is calculated by dividing the FY 2015 estimated personnel compensation and benefits by 261 days and multiplying by the one more day.

FY 2015 estimated personnel compensation	197,652,000
FY 2015 estimated benefits	45,374,000
	243,026,000
Number of compensable days in FY 2015	261
Increase in compensable days	1
Cost increase of one compensable day	931,134

Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)	0	(323)

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by CSRS will decrease from 5.6% in FY 2015 to 2.9% in FY 2016. The agency contribution rate will remain 7.0% in FY 2016.
This will result in a decrease of: ($322,880)

Regular employees:	
2016 $170,836,000 x 2.9% x 7.0%	346,797
2015 $170,836,000 x 5.6% x 7.0%	669,677
Total, adjustment-to-base	(322,880)

Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)	0	1,438

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by FERS will increase to 97.1% in FY 2016. The agency contribution rate will increase from 13.2% in FY 2015 to 13.7% in FY 2016.
This will result in an increase of: $1,438,269

Regular employees:	
2016 $170,836,000 x 97.1% x 13.7%	22,725,801
2015 $170,836,000 x 94.4% x 13.2%	21,287,532
Total, adjustment-to-base	1,438,269

Other Changes:	FTE	Amount
Thrift Savings Plan (TSP).....	0	$14

The estimated agency contribution rate for the Thrift Savings Plan will decrease from 3.9% in FY 2015 to 3.8% in FY 2016. FERS participation rates will increase from 94.4% in FY 2015 to 97.1% in FY 2016.
This will result in a decrease of: $14,009

Regular employees:	
2016 $170,836,000 x 97.1% x 3.8%.....	6,303,507
2015 $170,836,000 x 94.4% x 3.9%.....	6,289,498
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	14,009

Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA).....	0	338

The percentage of payroll covered by FERS increased from 94.4% in FY 2015 to 97.1% in FY 2016. The overall percentage of salaries covered by OASDI will increase to 98.7% in FY 2016 from 98.6% in FY 2015. The OASDI tax rate will remain 6.2% in FY 2016.
This will result in an increase of: $ 338,255

Regular employees:	
2016 $170,836,000 x 97.1% x 98.7% x 6.2%.....	10,150,968
2015 $170,836,000 x 94.4% x 98.6% x 6.2%.....	9,858,708
Subtotal.....	292,260
Other salaries:	
2016 $26,886,000 x 97.1% x 98.7% x 6.2%.....	1,597,549
2015 $26,886,000 x 94.4% x 98.6% x 6.2%.....	1,551,554
Subtotal.....	45,995
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	338,255

Health Insurance.....	0	453

Effective January 2016, the Census Bureau's contribution to Federal employee's health insurance premiums will increase by 3.58%. Applied against the FY 2015 estimate of $12,654,000 the increase will be $453,013.

Expansion of Federal Employee Health Benefit (FEHB) Eligibility.....	0	6,457

Expansion of FEHB coverage to certain temporary, seasonal, and/or intermittent employees who are identified as full-time employees.

Employees' Compensation Fund.....	(688)

The decrease of $688,522 will meet the Census Bureau's obligations to the Employee Compensation Fund for FY 2013. The Census Bureau will reimburse the Department of Labor pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 8147.

Other Changes:	FTE	Amount
Per Diem	0	$101

The General Services Administration per diem rates changed effective October 1, 2013. This resulted in a 3.6% increase. This percentage was applied to the FY 2015 estimate of $2,792,000 to arrive at an increase of $100,512.

Mileage	0	(307)

The mileage reimbursement rate for privately-owned automobiles decreased to 56 cents effective January 1, 2014. This resulted in a decrease of $307,108.

Rental Payments to GSA	0	293

GSA rates are projected to increase 1.5% over the FY 2015 estimate of $19,511,000 for currently occupied space. This results in an increase of $292,665.

Postage Rate Increase	0	576

Effective January 26, 2014, the U.S. Postal Service implemented a rate increase of 5.3% for domestic shipping. This resulted in an increase of $575,580.

GPO Printing	0	63

GPO has provided an estimated rate increase of 1.6%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2015 estimate of $3,939,000 to arrive at an increase of $63,024.

Working Capital Fund	0	3,036

The amount of $3,036,000 to fund inflationary costs within the Departmental Working Capital Fund.

General Pricing Level Adjustment	0	2,166

This request applies OMB economic assumptions of 1.6% for FY 2016 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:

Transporation of things	15,792
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (excluding postage)	184,880
Rental payment to others	2,288
Other services	1,848,448
Supplies and materials	39,600
Equipment	74,752

Subtotal, other changes	17	$19,497
Subtotal, adjustments to base	17	19,497
Total, adjustments to base	17	19,497

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

Exhibit 10

Activity: Economic statistics programs
Subactivity: Periodic economic statistics

		2014 Actual		2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Economic census	Pos./BA	596	$119,912	612	$119,246	612	$122,130	642	$134,925	30	$12,795
	FTE/Obl.	628	119,699	613	119,675	613	122,130	600	134,925	(13)	12,795
Census of governments	Pos./BA	55	9,400	68	9,000	68	9,215	63	8,897	(5)	(318)
	FTE/Obl.	55	9,536	61	9,011	61	9,215	56	8,897	(5)	(318)
Total	Pos./BA	651	129,312	680	128,246	680	131,345	705	143,822	25	12,477
	FTE/Obl.	683	129,235	674	128,686	674	131,345	656	143,822	(18)	12,477
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries			(227)								
Unobligated balance, start of year			(488)		(440)						
Unobligated balance, expiring			354								
Unobligated balance, end of year			440								
Refund			(2)								
Unobligated balance, rescinded											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission											
Sequestration											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	651	129,312	680	128,246	680	131,345	705	143,822	25	12,477

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses and Programs

BUDGET PROGRAM: Economic Statistics Programs

For FY 2016, Census Bureau requests an increase of $12,477,000 and a decrease of 18 FTE from the FY 2016 base for a total of $143,822,000 and 656 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 ($143.8 million and 656 FTE) budget is organized into one sub-program:

- The Periodic Economic Statistics sub-program ($143.8 million and 656 FTE) is organized into two line items, the Economic Census and the Census of Governments.

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 4.3 to "Collaborate with the business community to provide more timely, accurate, and relevant data products and services that are fueled by these efforts."

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

The Economic Statistics Program will continue to investigate opportunities to re-engineer the Economic Census processing systems by improving program efficiencies and reducing cycle costs, including a focus on the use of electronic reporting as a means of filing response data.

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS-TO-BASE:

The Census Bureau requests a net increase of $3.1 million to fund adjustments to the economic statistics programs activities.

SUB-PROGRAM: Periodic Economic Programs

The Periodic Economic Program subactivity contains the Census Bureau's major quinquennial censuses, the Economic Census and the Census of Governments. Together, these censuses cover nearly all of the Gross Domestic Product and provide baseline data for the Census Bureau's Current Economic Statistics Programs.

Line Item: Economic Census

Fiscal Year 2016 is the second year of the six-year 2017 Economic Census funding cycle. The focus of activity for FY 2016 is the completion of publication and dissemination of the 2012 Survey of Business Owners products; the continuation of planning for the 2017 Economic Census; and the completion of 2017 Economic Census content, reporting methods, data processing, data products, and dissemination methods.

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.

FY 2016 Key Program Activities

Fiscal Year 2016 represents the second year of the 2017 Economic Census cycle but is actually the first year of major activity for the 2017 census. Activity switches away from the data processing activities for the 2012 Census to the completion of the final data releases of Survey of Business Owners data and, more significantly, planning and content determination for the 2017 Economic Census. We also have to update systems used for collection and processing of the data to further build on the successes over the last two census cycles in keeping total cycle cost-growth as low as possible through switching from paper to an electronic-only response infrastructure. We must plan operations, build relationships with respondent stakeholders, and design systems early in the cycle to save money on intensive data collection operations. The Economic Census is in the portion of its cycle where these activities are taking place early in the cycle, in preparation for the data collection operations in FY 2018. The data collection component of the 2017 Economic Census will cost less than these same components cost in the 2012 Economic Census, a savings of approximately $12-15 million in FY 2018.

The use of Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (CEDCaP) keeps us from having to build Economic Census-specific systems for data collection. While we used some CEDCap-like functions in prior censuses, for 2017 we must invest in migrating to the new corporate systems. For example, we will be migrating from the Economic Metadata Repository to the new Census Metadata Repository (COMET), a key component of CEDCaP, which will require adjustments to existing systems and processes specific to the Economic Census so that they work with CEDCaP systems. As noted above, the Economic Census is investing in an electronic-only mode of collection, which will require designing the Centurion system, another CEDCaP component, to accommodate the nation's largest companies with spreadsheet reporting, as well as a user-friendly self-response instrument to accommodate small business reporting needs. This involves doing extensive cognitive research with businesses, lots of prototyping of business scenarios, and development of requirements and specifications activities of which occur outside of the CEDCaP funding and are the responsibility of each of the programs. The complexity comes from the fact that the requirements need to account for 1,000 different industries and 8,000 possible product lines, as well as the new North American Product Classification System (NAPCS). In the end, the use of the Centurion, COMET and e-Correspondence systems being developed as part of the CEDCaP initiative will contribute to the $12-15 million in savings in FY 2018, as noted above.

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2016:

1. **Economic Census (+$12,795,000, -13 FTE):**

The FY 2016 funding is critical to the completion of publication and dissemination of the 2012 Survey of Business Owners products; the continuation of planning for the 2017 Economic Census; and the completion of 2017 Economic Census content, reporting methods, data processing, data products, and dissemination methods.

While salaries decrease slightly from FY 2015, the vast majority of this decrease is associated with temporary staff needed for processing and dissemination of data in FY 2015 – activities that are largely complete by FY 2016. Over 80% of the staff decrease is associated with other than full time permanent staff working on these activities. The decrease in temporary staff is more than offset by increases in requirements for contract support to assist with systems development needed for FY 2016 as we prepare for the 2017 census. These activities cover the adjustment to post-collection (non-CEDCap) systems to accommodate changes for the North American Product Classification System, as well as other changes to replace outdated software and develop better tools for the analysts. Page CEN-127 has additional information on the CEDCaP initiative.

Direction ($9,708,000 and 33 FTE, +$2,376,000 and -12 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, schedule, quality plan, and risk plan. In FY 2016, the focus will be on completing planning for the 2017 Economic Census, and investigating opportunities to re-engineer the Economic Census processing systems by improving program efficiencies and reducing cycle costs, including a focus on the use of electronic reporting as a means of filing response data. Initial planning to identify improvement opportunities and high-level requirements was conducted in FY 2015 and scope and priorities for Census improvements were identified. For FY 2016, efforts to plan implementation of these improvements throughout the census life cycle fully began. This included developing detailed schedules of the components of the census. Specific activities include preliminary research for options for electronic reporting instruments for both single units and multi-units. In addition, a major initiative for the 2017 Census is the production of an economy-wide NAPCS-based product lines system. Planning is

required in FY16 for developing collection strategies, including researching business recordkeeping practices and collection options in collection instruments.

Content Determination and Design ($46,684,000 and 263 FTE, +$46,684,000 and +263 FTE) Content determination and design includes a review of census program components and content, including the Survey of Business Owners and other census-related surveys, with business and government analysts, data providers, and other data users, as well as the design of electronic collection instruments. In FY 2016, we will develop the 2017 Economic Census content in close cooperation with industry and government analysts, respondents, and other key data users. We will further develop a system for companies to report using a variety of techniques, including an expanded use of electronic reporting. Further, we will develop an economy-wide NAPCS-based product lines collection system for implementation on electronic instruments. In combination with new electronic reporting capabilities, we will develop targeted industry-by-industry content that will allow us to collect major product lines data as well as obtain secondary product revenue for producing overall product lines totals. Additional efforts will focus on innovative, new inquiries that will help to measure our changing economy. A key part of 2017 content determination involves review of published 2012 Census data. Most census data are released by the end of calendar year 2015, with all released by June 2016. This labor-intensive review helps to identify trends and new developments that aid in updating content for 2017.

Mail List Development and Mailout ($0 and 0 FTE, -$2,208,000 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. No funds are allocated to this activity In FY 2016. These activities will be conducted in FY 2017.

Collection and Processing ($51,561,000 and 237 FTE, +$18,968,000 and +37 FTE). Includes all collection and clerical operations conducted in Jeffersonville, Indiana at the Census Bureau National Processing Center. Activities include check-in of electronic responses and capturing responses, 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 all businesses. While many systems used in the 2012 Census may be usable, the move to electronic collection, standardizing processing and economy-wide NAPCS product lines collection requires major changes. In FY 2016, activities will focus on the design of overall processing systems and related computer programs needed for data collection and response data processing. This includes activities for the use CEDCaP systems for storing content metadata (CoMET) and producing instruments working in the Centurion platform. In addition, activities include developing user-friendly support tools such as an Internet help site and customer-assistance phone systems to assist respondents reporting in the census. This planning, development, and implementation work, based on the identified high level improvements, is critical to the census to ensure collection and processing systems must be production ready in FY 2017. Because of the extensive software development activities for producing two completely new electronic instruments using the new CEDCaP platforms being developed simultaneously, along with other essential IT improvements, significant IT contractor support is needed to provide expertise that

current staff do not have. Additional contact support is needed to plan response improvement, such as media strategies to encourage both large and small companies to report in the census. We will also begin procuring the necessary hardware and equipment needed to support 2017 census processing activities at the National Processing Center.

Publication and Dissemination ($26,972,000 and 67 FTE, -$53,025,000 and -286 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 2016, the resources with this line item decrease significantly, reflecting the completion of the 2012 Economic Census core programs, completion of the 2012 Survey of Business Owners product releases, and the shift to the initial design of the 2017 Economic Census products. All 2012 Census publication releases will be completed in FY 2016. A major focus for the 2017 Census is in the development of the capability for the first time to publish economy-wide product lines data based on the complete NAPCS system. In addition, planning efforts will address opportunities to develop other economy-wide products as well as innovative ways to leverage both new and legacy data inquiries to provide the public with a better picture of the nation's economy. In addition, a new dissemination system (CEDSCI) is planned to replace the American FactFinder system in FY 2016. Planning efforts to migrate historic census data, and for releasing published 2017 Census data to the new system, must begin.

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 2017 Economic Census will continue to provide new products that are essential to understanding the modern economy. And, necessary revisions will be made to the NAICS to primarily address changes and measurement issues associated with the economy.

FY 2016 is the first year for major activities for planning the 2017 Economic Census. While high-level planning efforts started in FY 2015, FY 2016 is especially critical to the success of the census. All census collection content must be finalized in this year. OMB Packages are developed and submitted for approval. Content metadata is entered into COMET in this period. Along with the content, electronic instruments are researched, developed, and tested in an iterative manner, with a complete, fully functional available early in FY 2017. Collection strategies (mailout, follow-up, response improvement, and customer assistance) are all initiated in order to prepare for the 2017 Census mailout.

Base Resources Assessment

Base Resource Amount: $122,130,000	Base FTE: 613

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 2017 Economic Census will collect data on over 29 million establishments. The Census Bureau will minimize respondent burden by offering an expanded use of electronic reporting businesses to file response data. Administrative records are used to obtain information for the remaining establishments, which include smaller businesses. For the 2017 Economic Census, all respondents will be encouraged to report electronically.

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 2017 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 projected growth of the 2017 Economic Census budget compared to prior cycles.

Schedule and Milestones:

Fiscal Year 2016

- Complete 100% 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

Fiscal Year 2020

- Complete Industry Series releases for 100 percent of covered NAICS industries by December 31, 2019.
- Complete the Geographic Area Series by September 30, 2020.
- Complete the 2022 Economic Census Program Management Plan by June 30, 2020.
- Complete 100 percent of the data releases for the 2017 Economic Census of Puerto Rico and the Island Areas by September 30, 2020.

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 for the 2012 Economic Census was a new system that allowed single unit businesses to report in a web-based software package that would better meet their needs. In 2012, multiunit establishments reported electronically 73 percent of the time while single units achieved a rate of 39 percent compared to only 3 percent in 2007. For the 2017 Economic Census we expect even more businesses to file electronically.

Risk Assessment:

Fiscal Year 2016 is a critical year in the life cycle of the 2017 Economic Census. Content determination and design, collection and processing, and publication and dissemination are the primary activities conducted. 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:

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." They specifically support objective 4.3 to "Collaborate with the business community to provide more timely, accurate, and relevant data products and services that are fueled by these efforts."

Performance Measure:	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target
With Change	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 electronic collection instrument content for 2017 Economic Census core programs. 2) Complete electronic collection metadata for 60% of the 2017 Economic Census core programs.	1) Complete design of the 2017 Economic Census electronic collection instruments by September 2017. 2) Complete mailing and processing of the classification electronic collection instruments in preparation for the Economic Census mailing by September 30, 2017. 3) Complete Centurion electronic collection instruments by September 30, 2017.	1) Complete the mailout of question-naires 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.	1) Complete Industry Series releases for 100% of the NAICS industries covered by December 2019. 2) Complete Geographic Series releases for 100% of the areas covered by September 2020. 3) Prepare a detailed project plan for all phases of the 2022 Economic Census by June 2020.

(Continued from previous page)	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target
Without Change	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 electronic collection instrument content for 2017 Economic Census core programs. 2) Complete electronic collection metadata for 60% of the 2017 Economic Census core programs.	1) Complete design of the 2017 Economic Census electronic collection instruments by September 2017. 2) Complete mailing and processing of the classification electronic collection instruments in preparation for the Economic Census mailing by September 30, 2017. 3) Complete Centurion electronic collection instruments by September 30, 2017.	1) Complete the mailout of question-naires 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.	1) Complete Industry Series releases for 100% of the NAICS industries covered by December 2019. 2) Complete Geographic Series releases for 100% of the areas covered by September 2020. 3) Prepare a detailed project plan for all phases of the 2022 Economic Census by June 2020.
Description: This supports the Census Bureau's performance measure to "complete key activities for cyclical census programs on time to support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the public."						

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

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

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	7	$105,960	$741,720
Mathmatical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	7	99,905	$699,335
Mathmatical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	7	81,471	570,297
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	3	84,017	252,051
Mathmatical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-09	3	54,423	163,269
Subtotal			27		2,426,672
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			3		174,632
Subtotal			30		2,601,304
Less Lapse	23%		-7		-598,300
Total Full-time permanent:			23		2,003,004
2016 Pay Adjustment	1.300%				26,039
Total			23		2,029,043

Personnel Data	**Number**
Full-time Equivalent Employment	
Full-time permanent	23
Other than full-time permanent	-36
Total	-13
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	30
Other than full-time permanent	-44
Total	-14

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: **Economic statistics programs**
Sub-program: **Periodic economic statistics**
Program Change: **Economic census**

	Object Class	FY 2016 Increase	FY 2016 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	$2,029	$49,819
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-2,105	632
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-118	551
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	-194	51,002
12	Civilian personnel benefits	-653	17,086
13	Benefits for former personnel	105	143
21	Travel and transportation of persons	483	1,363
22	Transportation of things	-21	13
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	-1,833	4,215
23.2	Rental Payments to others	-39	3
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	-316	901
24	Printing and reproduction	-16	87
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-7,062	4,220
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	20,707	24,531
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	453	6,724
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	-820	1,191
25.5	Research and development contracts	13	86
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,996	21,352
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	4	34
26	Supplies and materials	-474	725
31	Equipment	462	1,249
32	Lands and structures		0
33	Investments and loans		0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions		0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities		0
43	Interest and dividends		0
44	Refunds		0
99	Total obligations	12,795	134,925

Line Item: 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 2015 to FY 2016 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, planning, and preparation 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 2017 Census of Governments will utilize 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 made 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 2016 activities allow the Census Bureau to continue these efforts.

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2016:

1. **Census of Governments (- $318,000, - 5 FTE):**

Fiscal Year 2016 is the second year in the five-year cycle of the 2017 Census of Governments.

Direction ($2,202,000 and 11 FTE, +$1,125,000 and +6 FTE) Direction includes overall planning, design, and support activities. Activities in FY 2016 will focus on overall coordination of activities through a project management plan.

Content Determination/Design ($1,728,000 and 13 FTE, -$1,883,000 and -14 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 2016 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 ($1,943,000 and 12 FTE, -$585,000 and -5 FTE*)* The primary activity for FY 2016 will be key preparation activities for the mailout of the 2016 Government Units Survey of the organization component and 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 ($2,789,000 and 18 FTE, +$1,295,000 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 2016, activities include efforts to modernize and reengineer the infrastructure and processing systems used to collect and process the data and key preparation activities for the collection of data for the 2016 Government Units Survey of the organization component. For the 2017 Census of Governments, we have committed to developing and implementing a modern and unified data processing system. In order to achieve that, we must transition the remaining portions of the data processing into the new data processing system by the end of FY 2016 (one portion has been migrated, leaving three portions to be migrated in FY 2016). As well, we will be preparing for the 2016 Governments Units Survey which is also done quinquennially to update the frame that supports the Census of Governments.

Publication and Dissemination ($235,000 and 2 FTE, -$270,000 and -1 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. Activities during FY 2016 will include outreach to state and local government officials and data users regarding data products and dissemination for the 2017 Census of Governments.

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 over 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 2016 funding is requested for activities necessary for these three components. For the government organization component, funding is requested primarily for completion of the development of the questionnaires, key preparation activities for the mailout and collection of data for the 2016 Government Units Survey of the organization component, and 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. In the employment component, funds will be used to conduct outreach to state and local government officials and data users regarding program content and to finalize report form content. In the finance component, funds will be used to conduct outreach to state and local government officials and data users regarding program content and to finalize report form 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 will allow staff to devote necessary time to developing analytic reports and data dissemination interfaces.

Base Resources Assessment

Base Resource Amount: $9,215,000	**Base FTE: 61**

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 2016
- 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
- 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 survey
- Prepare for the mail-out of the 2017 Census of Governments: Finance surveys

FY 2018
- 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 surveys

FY 2019
- 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

FY 2020
- Complete the finance component processing and dissemination
- Conduct lessons learned on the 2017 Census of Governments
- Complete an evaluation of the content, processing, and dissemination of the 2017 Census of Governments
- Complete the 2022 Census of Governments project plan

Deliverables: Key objectives of the FY 2016 work include a review of program components and content based on workshops and conferences with key stakeholders to discuss improvements to the census of governments and related programs; finalization of report form content for the 2017 Census of Governments; and key preparation activities for the mailout and collection of data for the 2016 Government Units Survey of the organization component.

Risk Assessment:

Fiscal 2016 is the second year of the Census of Governments life cycle. If the Census of Governments is not funded at the requested level, key planning activities, review of program components and content, research into improvements necessary to maintain data relevance and timeliness, including content determination discussions with stakeholders and data users, and key preparation activities for the mailout and collection of data for the 2016 Government Units Survey of the organization component 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:

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." They specifically support objective 4.3 to "Collaborate with the business community to provide more timely, accurate, and relevant data products and services that are fueled by these efforts."

Performance Measure:	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target
With Change	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 survey forms by November 2016. 2) Mail Census of Governments Employment: survey forms by March 2017.	1) Mail Census of Governments: Finance 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 data by March 2019. 2) Release Census of Governments: Employment data by May 2019.	1) Release Census of Governments: Finance data by April 2020. 2) Complete an evaluation of the content, processing, and dissemination components of the 2017 Census of Governments. 3) Prepare a detailed project plan for all components of the 2022 Census of Governments.

Performance Measure: (Continued)	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target
Without Change	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 survey forms by November 2016. 2) Mail Census of Governments: Employment survey forms by March 2017.	1) Mail Census of Governments: Finance 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 data by March 2019. 2) Release Census of Governments: Employment data by May 2019.	1) Release Census of Governments: Finance data by April 2020. 2) Complete an evaluation of the content, processing, and dissemination components of the 2017 Census of Governments. 3) Prepare a detailed project plan for all components of the 2022 Census of Governments.
Description: This supports the Census Bureau's performance measure to "complete key activities for cyclical census programs on time to support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the public."						

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Budget Program: **Economic statistics programs**
Sub-program: **Periodic economic statistics**
Program Change: **Census of governments**

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Clerk	Jeffersonville, IN	GS-05	-4	$31,944	-$127,776
Subtotal			-4		-127,776
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			-1		-47,885
Subtotal			-5		-175,661
Less Lapse	0%		0		0
Total Full-time permanent:			-5		-175,661
2015 Pay Adjustment	1.000%				-1,757
2016 Pay Adjustment	0.0%				0
Total			-5		-177,418

Personnel Data	Number
Full-time Equivalent Employment	
Full-time permanent	-5
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	-5
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	-5
Other than full-time permanent	-1
Total	-6

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: **Economic statistics programs**
Sub-program: **Periodic economic statistics**
Program Change: **Census of governments**

	Object Class	FY 2016 Decrease	FY 2016 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	-$177	$4,739
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-15	63
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-57	50
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	-249	4,852
12	Civilian personnel benefits	-68	1,623
13	Benefits for former personnel	11	13
21	Travel and transportation of persons	-35	121
22	Transportation of things	-4	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	-170	406
23.2	Rental Payments to others	-5	1
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	-15	99
24	Printing and reproduction	0	33
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-21	565
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	158	390
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	50	460
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	-3	99
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	5
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	66	177
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0	4
26	Supplies and materials	-24	38
31	Equipment	-9	11
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	-318	8,897

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

Exhibit 10

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
Subactivity: Decennial census

		2014 Actual		2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
2020 Census	Pos./BA	642	$228,916	767	$344,566	767	$345,733	767	$662,550	0	$316,817
	FTE/Obl.	756	223,870	1,180	350,762	1,180	345,733	1,912	662,550	732	316,817
American Community Survey	Pos./BA	944	233,536	682	230,899	682	241,585	762	256,798	80	15,213
	FTE/Obl.	2,305	234,495	2,394	231,107	2,394	241,585	2,621	256,798	227	15,213
Total	Pos./BA	1,586	462,452	1,449	575,465	1,449	587,318	1,529	919,348	80	332,030
	FTE/Obl.	3,061	458,365	3,574	581,869	3,574	587,318	4,533	919,348	959	332,030
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries			(854)								
Unobligated balance, start of year			(914)		(6,404)						
Unobligated balance, expiring			273								
Unobligated balance, end of year			6,404								
Refund			(822)								
Unobligated balance, rescinded											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission											
Sequestration											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts			1,000		1,551		1,551		1,551		
Appropriation	Pos.	1,586	463,452	1,449	577,016	1,449	588,869	1,529	920,899	80	332,030

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses and Programs

BUDGET PROGRAM: Demographic Statistics Programs

For FY 2016, the Census Bureau requests an increase of $332,030,000 and 959 FTE from the FY 2016 base for a total of $919,348,000 and 4,533 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 ($919.3 million and 4,533 FTE) budget is organized into one subactivity under the Periodic Censuses and Programs account.

- The Decennial Census sub-activity is organized into two line items, the American Community Survey (ACS) ($256.8 million and 2,621 FTE) and the 2020 Census ($662.6 million and 1,912 FTE).

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."

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 American Community Survey (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.

Access to the National Directory of New Hires Database

The Budget proposes to narrowly expand access to the National Directory of New Hires Database. 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.

The Census Bureau is researching two key cost-saving strategies related to nonresponse: 1) using government records as an alternative to visiting the homes of non-respondents and 2) using government records to identify vacant units and remove them from the non-response follow-up universe.

To maximize cost savings and maintain data quality, we would like access to additional components of the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH). While the Census Bureau has agreements with each of the states to acquire the Unemployment Insurance of the NDNH, these state-level agreements were written for the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics program and do not permit other uses, including the decennial census.

Achieving these savings requires an extremely accurate set of administrative records. For example, record data used in the decennial to fill in missing data for a non-responding household must be composite, as the Census Bureau cannot depend on any single record source for a particular housing unit. One of the most important sources of cross-validation is the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH). NDNH is a national database of wage and employment information used for child support enforcement by the Department of Health and Human Services that not only includes this quarterly wage/unemployment insurance (UI) data, but also includes data on new hires and UI beneficiaries. The NDNH data would corroborate other federal and state datasets, such as federal tax data, making it possible to maximize the use of these data to obtain the savings above. Adding NDNH to our composite of administrative records supports the Census Bureau's estimate of $1.2 billion in savings.

Expanded access to the National Directory of New Hires Database will also enable government agencies 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. 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.

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS-TO-BASE (ATBs):

The Census Bureau requests a net increase of $11.9 million to fund adjustments to base for the demographic statistics programs activities.

SUB-PROGRAM: Decennial Census

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. The Census Bureau also provides block level data necessary for each state to determine congressional, state, and local legislative district 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 and the American Community Survey provide demographic information about the people living in the United States. This information is not only used to determine federal allocations to states and local governments but also is critical to America's economic growth because it is the fundamental building block of data that businesses use (along with their own data) to decide where to locate manufacturing, open their next location, find the right workforce, and chose the products to put on store shelves.

Line Item: 2020 Census

PROGRAM CHANGES:

1. **2020 Census ($316,817,000, 732 FTE):**

The 2020 Census is designed to cost less per housing unit than the 2010 Census (when adjusted for inflation), while continuing to maintain high quality. The Census Bureau plans to achieve this by conducting the most automated, modern, and dynamic decennial census in history. The 2020 Census includes sweeping design changes in four key areas, including new methodologies to conduct address canvassing, innovative ways of optimizing self-response, the use of administrative records to reduce the nonresponse follow up workload, and the use of technology to replace tasks traditionally conducted by humans during field operations. Said otherwise, the goal is to achieve dramatic cost savings by: adding new addresses to the Census Bureau's address frame using geographic information systems and aerial imagery instead of sending Census employees to walk and physically check 11 million census blocks; encouraging the population to respond to the 2020 Census using the Internet; using data the public has already provided to the government to enumerate the most difficult to reach households; and using sophisticated operational control systems to send Census employees to follow up with non-responding housing units and to track daily progress. The Census Bureau estimates that conducting a 2020 Census that includes these major cost-saving innovations has the potential to save more than $5 billion compared to repeating the 2010 design in the 2020 Census.

Begun in 2012, the 2020 Census Research and Testing Program's research on cost-saving design changes will be largely completed by the end of FY 2015. Work in FY 2015 will continue to focus on identifying the best methodologies to support the four key design areas and testing those methodologies in the office and in the field culminating in the completion of the major design decisions in September 2015. Following the finalization of the design decision, the Census Bureau will quickly pivot in FY 2016 to a focus on operational design, development, and systems testing for the actual 2020 Census. The FY 2016 budget also requests funds to complete operational development and testing including activity supporting content, quality, and communications to ensure we are reaching all sectors of our diverse communities.

Important research and testing conducted through FY 2015 defined the major 2020 Census design decisions based on early research and testing activities. For example, the 2014 Census Test demonstrated that mailing introductory material to respondents and encouraging them to respond via the Internet ("Internet push") is a successful strategy. More than fifty-eight percent of the test universe responded via the Intenet. Three FY 2015 field tests, including an Address Validation Test, an Optimizing Self-Response Test, and a 2015 Census Test – plus a Human in the Loop Simulation Exercise – resulted in the provision of significant findings and metrics that contributed to future planning. Using proof of concept and prototype systems, these tests demonstrated that automating field operations is feasible, including managing the case load with a sophisticated operational control system, collecting address and spatial data on an electronic tablet, communicating with enumerators using smart phone messaging and texts, and using an enumeration instrument "app" to collect data from non-respondents on a smartphone.

The FY 2016 budget request builds on that prototype work and allows for the development of production systems and operational implementation needed to conduct a successful census in 2020. Development of interoperable production systems must be largely completed in FY 2016 and FY 2017 to be ready for an 2018 Operational Readiness Test. If the Census Bureau does not

receive the funding requested for operational design, implementation, and systems development and testing in FY 2016, it will not be able to implement a properly planned 2018 Operational Readiness Test. Without the appropriate preparation, the Census Bureau will be unable to mitigate the risk associated with the sweeping design changes planned for the 2020 Census, especially those related to using technology to reengineer field operations. In order to minimize the risk, the Census Bureau will have to institute a more conservative approach to the Census that would erode forecasted savings.

Work in FY 2016 supports the production implementation of the major design innovations that the Census Bureau expects for the 2020 Census. The Census Bureau will continue to refine the design of the reengineered 2020 Census, as well as implement some early 2020 operations and legally mandated programs that must begin in FY 2016. The text that follows describes the work being conducted in FY 2016 for each of the four major cost-saving innovations, as well as the early work on 2020 operations and the conduct of these legally mandated programs.

Reengineering Address Canvassing

The goal of Reengineering Address Canvassing is to eliminate a nationwide in-field address canvassing in 2019. Instead, the Census Bureau is developing innovative methodologies for updating the Master Address File (MAF)/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System throughout the decade. We will cover address and spatial updates of every area of the country. Our goal is to do it more efficiently, eliminating the need to conduct in-field canvassing for every area of the country. The Census Bureau will use a combination of methods, including the use of addresses obtained from the US Postal Service, local governments, satellite imagery, commercial databases, and other private sector resources. Where these updates cannot be obtained, or in areas we believe are undergoing rapid change, we will send people out to update addresses on the ground. Statistical modeling and the analysis of geographic evidence to help determine where in-field address canvassing will occur. These design changes have the potential to save the Census Bureau an estimated $1 billion.

In FY 2015, the Census Bureau conducted the Address Validation Test. This test assessed the performance of the methods and models used to estimate change in the 2020 Census address list and define the address canvassing workloads needed for the operational design decision point in September 2015. The test contained two components. The first, the MAF Model Validation Test, assessed the ability of two sets of statistical models to predict blocks that have experienced address changes that are not captured in the Master Address File (MAF). The second, the Partial Block Canvassing Test, assessed a methodology to detect unrecorded changes in blocks and to identify portions of blocks where change is likely, thus enabling a Partial-Block Canvass that could reduce workloads and cost. Especially significant to the concept of Reengineering Address Canvassing, this test was the first field test to incorporate the use of aerial imagery to detect change in the landscape. In determining the workload, analysts compared the network of streets and addresses within the MAF/TIGER System to aerial photographs, to identify areas with large concentrations of new roads and housing units. Address listers were then sent to those specific areas to validate the changes. The results of these tests informed the development of a critical early operations test to be conducted in FY 2016.

In FY 2016, the decennial program will conduct a 2016 Early Operations Test for the 2020 Census. The focus will be on the implementation of Address Canvassing and the processes used to implement both the in-office and in-field work. The test will include the use of the Census Bureau's Listing and Mapping Application (LIMA), part of the Census Bureau's Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (CEDCaP) system, on a handheld device to validate the Census Bureau's address and spatial database and collect new address and road updates. For the first time as part of

the 2020 Census Research and Testing Program, the Census Bureau will test the processes used to transfer data from the handheld device to the MAF/TIGER System. In addition, the Address Canvassing operation will be further refined and validated for testing in the 2018 Operational Readiness Test for the 2020 Census.

Key deliverables for FY 2016:

- Designing, testing, and implementing new methods to review aerial imagery and other data sources to classify and update geographic areas.
- Designing and planning the 2020 Census Address Canvassing operation in an environment where only geographic areas identified as undergoing change will be included as part of the in-field address canvassing workload.
- Refining the prototype, continuing analysis, and testing statistical models for use in understanding the ongoing quality of the MAF.
- Independently measuring MAF quality, including the identification of quality thresholds that will inform address canvassing decisions.
- Refining development and testing of an application usable on commercially available devices that allows the users to review and update the Census Bureau's address and spatial database, including the collection of Global Positioning System coordinates.

Optimizing Self Response

The goal of Optimizing Self Response is to communicate the importance of the 2020 Census to the United States population and generate the largest possible self-response, eliminating the need to conduct expensive in-person follow up with those households. The Census Bureau plans to incorporate the use of technology and extensive partnership activities, such as advertising via social media, encouraging the use of the Internet as the primary response mode, and allowing respondents to submit a questionnaire without a unique identification code, to encourage and motivate the population to self-respond. These design changes have the potential to save the Census Bureau $548 million.

In FY 2015, the Census Bureau conducted the 2015 Optimizing Self Response Test. The test obtained results needed to answer research questions and inform preliminary design decisions for the 2020 Census. The scope included testing different strategies for contacting respondents and motivating them to self-respond. Various self-response modes were tested, such as Internet, telephone response, and paper. The scope also included using digital micro-targeted advertising methods to increase awareness and engagement, and promoting the option to respond without a unique Census-provided identification code (also known as the "Non-ID" option). Real-time processing of Non-ID cases and optimization of the Internet data collection application for mobile devices was also included. The results of this test informed the development of a critical field operations test in FY 2016.

In FY 2016, the Census Bureau will conduct a 2016 Field Operations Test for the 2020 Census. This test will focus on optimizing self-response, including how people respond using the Internet, mobile computing devices, telephone assistance, and paper questionnaires. For the first time, the Census Bureau will test the use of a cloud-based infrastructure to host its 2016 Field Operations Test questionnaire. The test will determine how best to use targeted communications and partnerships to promote language support options and to reach historically hard-to-count populations. Additionally, this test will continue refining methods to process responses in real time submitted without a unique Census-provided identification code. This Census-provided code has been required in censuses of

the past, but the option to respond to the census without it represents a giant leap in the convenience to the person responding. The test will also determine system performance parameters and measure the systems' abilities to manage a significant number of concurrent users during self-response.

During FY 2016, the Census Bureau will initiate preparatory work for 2020 Census questionnaire assistance efforts. This work is essential in helping the Census Bureau develop new methods for assisting respondents as they complete the questionnaire. For example, trends indicate that the capacity for a centralized telephone "call center" approach in the year 2020 may be insufficient to support the volume of calls anticipated during the 2020 Census. These trends could lead to the development of a hybrid or decentralized questionnaire assistance approach. We will explore whether calls from people with questions about the census can be routed to enumerators in the field, rather than handled in large centrally-located call centers. This work will also include researching the best ways to communicate with respondents in real-time, such as via web chat or direct interaction with a Census Bureau enumerator. Finally, the telephone assistance solution will be tested to ensure that it meets Census Bureau requirements and will provide the estimates for call volumes, peak call times, and cost per case for the 2020 Census.

Also during FY 2016, the Census Bureau will initiate preparatory work for the 2020 Communications and Partnership Program. This program will design the communications and partnership plan for the 2020 Census. One major component includes development of the audience segmentation model and the advertising campaign. Another includes preparation for the maintenance of an external 2020 Census website. A large focus of developing the partnership program will include consultations with external stakeholders to elicit a wide range of options and strategies for gaining their support in communicating the importance of the 2020 Census to the public. Finally, the program will provide plans to test the impact of different communications methods to support self-response.

Key deliverables for FY 2016:

- Conducting a 2016 Field Operations Test that focuses on optimizing self-response.
- Defining, developing, and implementing capabilities for Internet response, paper data capture, questionnaire assistance and data capture, and other 2020 Census Operations related to optimizing self-response.
- Developing strategies that optimize self-response methods and modes for notifying, reminding, and following up with respondents. This includes extensive use of the Internet and tailoring contact strategies and response modes by demographic and geographic characteristics.
- Developing and testing the most effective ways to provide diverse communities with the ability to respond to the 2020 Census in languages other than English.
- Refining and testing the methodologies and solutions around how to link a physical address to a response received without a Census-provided unique identifier (Non-ID), including validation of responses received without an identifier to mitigate fraud and duplication.
- Developing and testing questionnaire content and design.
- Supporting the preparation and execution of a questionnaire assistance effort.
- Defining, developing, and implementing telephone data collection and questionnaire assistance capabilities and interfaces to support the timeline and scale of the 2020 Census.

- Preparation and execution of a communications and partnership program. Defining, developing, and implementing capabilities related to advertising, communicating with the public, and partnering with external stakeholders, in support of the 2020 Census.

Using Administrative Records

The goal of Using Administrative Records is to use administrative record data (e.g., information from federal and state governments) and third-party data (e.g., information from commercial sources) to reduce the Non-Response Follow-Up (NRFU) workload. The Census Bureau plans to use data from internal and external sources, such as the 2010 Census, the United States Postal Service (USPS), and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to identify vacant housing units and those units that do not meet the Census Bureau's definition of a housing unit (deletes). The Census Bureau plans to continue acquiring and testing other files as well, such as the National Database of New Hires (NDNH) and the Supplemental Nutrition and Assistance Program (SNAP). The data sources may also be used to enumerate the population in cases of non-response. These design changes have the potential to save the Census Bureau $1.2 billion.

In FY 2015, the Census Bureau conducted the 2015 Census Test. One major component of this test included the use of administrative records to reduce the nonresponse follow-up workload and manage fieldwork. Specifically, administrative records will be used to identify vacant housing units and enumerate housing units that did not self-respond. Administrative records will also be used to implement an adaptive contact strategy, such as the best time of day to visit a non-responding housing unit and the most appropriate number of visits. The results of this test will inform the development of a critical field operations test in FY 2016.

In FY 2016, the Census Bureau will conduct the 2016 Field Operations Test for the 2020 Census. This test will focus on non-response follow up and will further develop the methodologies related to using administrative records. This test will determine the end-to-end flow of administrative record data through the Census Bureau's data matching, processing, and tabulation systems. This testing in FY 2016 is critical to reducing the risks associated with completeness and data quality when using administrative records for the 2020 Census.

Key deliverables FY 2016:

- Conducting a 2016 Field Operations Test that focuses on utilizing administrative records and third-party data to reduce the nonresponse follow up workload.
- Refining systems and procedures for using administrative records and third-party data to identify vacant housing units and enumerate households that do not respond to the 2020 Census.
- Defining, developing, and implementing capabilities and interfaces to support administrative record and third-party production activities, such as data processing, tabulation, and dissemination, as well as matching methods and editing and imputation methods.
- Continuing research and testing of various administrative record and third-party data sources to determine their fitness for use in the 2020 Census, including testing the coverage and quality of the records for obtaining information from nonresponding housing units.

Reengineering Field Operations

The goal of Reengineering Field Operations is to use technology to efficiently and effectively manage the 2020 Census fieldwork, and as a result, reduce the staffing, infrastructure, and brick and mortar footprint required for the 2020 Census. The Census Bureau plans to develop an operational control system that intelligently automates tasks and makes decisions that were previously made by humans

during field operations (e.g., case assignments, number of contact attempts). We expect this to eliminate the need for the massive infrastructure of the past. In support of the 2010 Census field operations, the Census Bureau established 12 regional census centers, 3 paper processing centers (for capture of data from the paper questionnaires), and over 400 local census offices. The agency hired over 500,000 enumerators to conduct nonresponse follow up activities. Modernization associated with the 2020 Census includes a streamlined approach to implementing and managing field operations through a new field structure, including field staff roles, work schedules, and staffing ratios. These design changes have the potential to save the Census Bureau $2.3 billion.

In FY 2015, the Census Bureau conducted a Human in the Loop Simulation and the 2015 Census Test. The Human in the Loop Simulation focused on studying the functionality of the operational control system used to manage the nonresponse follow up workload. This simulation exercise occurred in the Census Bureau's Center for Adaptive Technology and helped to prove-in staffing ratios, assignment optimization, and staff-interaction strategies. It also demonstrated that not all testing must be conducted in the field. The 2015 Census Test assessed the feasibility of fully utilizing a field operations management system that leveraged automation and available real-time data. The scope of the test included a Bring Your Own Device option for enumerators, use of automated training for enumerators and managers, and the use of a reengineered approach to case management. The Test also allowed for examination of how regional offices can manage local office operations in an automated environment, the extent to which enumerator and manager interactions can occur without daily face-to-face meetings, and revised field staffing ratios. The results of this Test informed the development of a critical field operations test in FY 2016.

In FY 2016, the Census Bureau will conduct the 2016 Field Operations Test for the 2020 Census. This test will focus on the management of the nonresponse follow up operation. Specifically, the test will operationalize further enhancements to the operational control system used to manage the workload and make assignments. The test will study a management structure that uses a ratio of fewer supervisors to field staff and depends upon instant communication through handheld devices. The test will employ the use of automated applications for field recruiting and administration, such as an online job application and web-based applicant, personnel, and payroll management.

This layering of significant field operational changes makes FY 2016 testing critical to the Census Bureau's ability to reduce operational risk and to optimize the implementation of the changes for the 2020 Census. Each subsequent test allows for further development of systems that are moving from the prototype phase to the production phase. These tests serve to reduce overall risk through continual design and development of the business capabilities and technical requirements necessary to integrate 2020 Census operations with enterprise-wide CEDCaP systems.

Key deliverables for FY 2016:

- Conducting a 2016 Field Operations Test that focuses on reengineering field operations in support of the nonresponse follow up operation.
- Designing, developing, and testing the 2020 Census IT solutions, architecture, and infrastructure that will leverage and support enterprise solutions.
- Developing the systems to make field operations more efficient, including an enhanced operational control system, automated enumeration instruments residing on handheld computers, dynamic case management, route planning, and address listing capabilities.
- Automating and integrating field operations on handheld devices in order to streamline decentralized management processes.

- Conducting integration testing to prove that the systems and operations in each area function in tandem with each other without diminishing data quality.
- Reengineering field management structures to streamline supervisory structures and reduce costly face-to-face meetings between supervisors and enumerators.

Quality Control and Coverage Improvement
Quality Control for the decennial program supports the development, coordination, and testing of quality control activities across projects, including the management of quality control integration. FY 2016 will focus on reengineering quality control. For the first time, the Census Bureau will use paradata collected during the enumeration interview, such as time and length of interview, and GPS points, to conduct quality control and to take immediate corrective action when necessary. In FY 2016, the Census Bureau will establish a preliminary strategy for quality control of 2020 Census field operations.

The Census Bureau will also focus on coverage improvement efforts in FY 2016 to help reduce under coverage and over coverage in the census. This includes research accounting for persons missed from the normal enumeration operations (e.g., young children) and the identification and resolution of duplication in the census (e.g., persons with multiple residences). It includes the definition of residence rules for topics such as prisoners, snowbirds, and other population groups who may require special approaches to enumeration.

2020 Census Operations and Projects
In FY 2016, the Census Bureau must also focus on areas beyond the four key design decisions, that are critical to conducting and managing the 2020 Census including:

- The Group Quarters Planning and Development project plans, develops, and tests methods for enumerating persons within group quarters, such as prisons, dormitories, nursing homes, and homeless shelters. In FY 2016 this will include continuing to investigate the use of administrative records as a means of enumeration; pursuit of the Internet as a response option for group quarters; revisiting group quarters definitions/classifications; and developing methodologies for updating the inventory and enumerating group quarters, especially in a Reengineered Address Canvassing environment.
- The Puerto Rico Planning and Development project defines and develops the operational implementation requirements for conducting the 2020 Census in Puerto Rico. In FY 2016, this work includes partnering with the Puerto Rican government and ensuring integration with the planning for stateside operations.
- The Island Areas Planning and Development project defines and develops the operational implementation requirements for conducting the 2020 Census of American Samoa, the Commonwealth or the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. In FY 2016, the Census Bureau will continue efforts to build the Island Areas Master Address File.
- The Overseas Enumeration project initiates the planning, design, and development of the business process model for the overseas enumeration. In FY 2016, the Census Bureau will finalize the approach for enumerating overseas military personnel and their dependents. Work will continue to investigate methods for enumerating other federally affiliated overseas populations.

Programs Required by Law

The Census Redistricting Data Program plans, designs, and develops the 2020 Census P.L. 94-171 geographic and data products by consulting with internal and external stakeholders, such as state redistricting officials and members of the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). In FY 2016, the project will focus on Phase 1, the Block Boundary Suggestion Project.

The Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) Program (P.L. 103-430) will allow tribal, state, and local government officials to review the Census Bureau's address list and suggest adds, deletes, and/or changes to the Master Address File (MAF) that will be used in the 2020 Census. This program will be implemented and systems will be in production to collect the data in FY 2016 and FY 2017.

Infrastructure Support to the Decennial Program

Infrastructure support is needed throughout the lifecycle of the 2020 Census planning, development, testing and production. The decennial program will provide funding for the following infrastructure projects and services:

- The IT Security, Maintenance and System Testing project supports the development of processes, methods, and systems for providing centralized software testing, release, and repository for all versions of software used in support of the FY16 testing and the 2020 Census.

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- The Service Desk project defines requirements for the development of a complete support solution of an IT Help Desk to support 2020 Census activities.

- The decennial program funds the 2020 Census share of corporate requirements for the Information Technology Directorate.

- The Enterprise Development Environment project is for IT development and testing for an enterprise solution for system integration and testing that would include 2020 Census requirements.

- The decennial program needs to plan for workmen's compensation claims from injured workers during FY 16 testing and to provide funding for other related compensation claims.

Table 1: FY 2016 Request by Major Operational Grouping

Major Operational Group	Major Activity	FY 2016 Increase	FY 2016 Request
Reengineering Address Canvassing	· Work to inform decisions about a reengineered address canvassing, including the potential use of statistical modeling and partial block canvassing · Measuring and assessing the quality of the Master Address File · Planning and design of the in-office and in-field address canvassing operations · The Listing and Mapping Instrument (LIMA) supports the collection of address, road, and GPS data during field operations (address canvassing, update/enumerate)		
Reengineering Address Canvassing		**$13.5million**	**$23.5 million**
Optimizing Self Response	· Activity designed to inform decisions related to the content of the census questionnaire and usability testing · Activity designed to inform decisions related to use of the Internet as the primary mechanism to answer the census and the ability to process responses that are submitted without a unique census identification code · Non-ID Processing allows respondents to answer the census without a unique identification code. The system validates the respondent and matches (Matching Process Improvement) their address to the census frame · Design of the 2020 Census questionnaire and associated content – accounting for multi-modes such as an Internet application and paper form · Developing, testing, and integration of iCADE – Integrated Capture and Data Entry to ensure the capture of data from paper questionnaires · Planning and development of the optimizing self response strategy, including development of an email contact frame, media relations, the language program, and the partnership program · Researching most effective ways to communicate about privacy, confidentiality, and the security of the data that respondents provide · Questionnaire Assistance (telephony) provides telephone assistance to respondents, including the ability to communicate with a census operator on the telephone, on-line (i.e. web chat), etc.		
Optimizing Self Response		**$53.7 million**	**$88.1 million**

Utilizing Administrative Records	· Improving the coverage of housing units and special populations · Planning and design of the use of administrative records in reducing the non-response follow up workload – including the analysis of multiple administrative and third-party sources to determine fitness for use in identifying vacant and occupied units and for enumerating the population		
Utilizing Administrative Records		**$7.8 million**	**$10.1 million**
Reengineering Field Operations	· Automating field activities include the development of the applications used to conduct non-response follow up (COMPASS) and to manage the non-response follow up workload (MOJO) (i.e., training, case assignments, control systems, routing and navigation, payroll) · Work designed to inform decisions about reengineering field operations, including the use of technology to automate tasks typically performed by humans, such as training, case management, routing and navigation, and payroll. · Work to inform decision related to the use of administrative records in reducing the non-response follow up workload · 2016 Census Tests - The SIMEX Test planned in early Fiscal Year 2016 is an opportunity to refine methods and get input from field staff to improve our processes prior to larger tests in the field. The Field Operations Test focusses on refining the efficiency of large operations, including Self-response, Non-ID, Communications, and NRFU. · Development of the business operations and requirements that support non response follow up · Development of the field office infrastructure (operational control centers) and systems related to recruiting, hiring, training, paying, and providing support to employees · Support of enterprise-wide systems (CEDCAP)		
Reengineering Field Operations		**$89.8 million**	**$210.5 million**
2020 Census Operations	· Planning and design of census operations in Puerto Rico · Planning and design of census operations in the Island Areas · Planning and design of operations to enumerate special populations such as prisoners, college students, and the military · Planning and design of the geographic programs – Boundary and Annexation Survey, Participant Statistical Areas Program, Tribal Statistical Areas Program, Count Review, Count Question Resolution		
2020 Census Operations		**$15.5 million**	**$25.1 million**
Coverage and Quality	· Planning and design of operations that support quality control and reporting within the reengineered 2020 Census · Planning and design of the 2020 Census Evaluations Program · Studies of alternative and improved Census Coverage Measurement (CCM) methods		
Coverage and Quality		**$15.3 million**	**$19.7 million**
Programs Required by Law	· Planning for the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program – allows state government officials to submit congressional, state legislative, and voting district boundaries to the Census Bureau in support of data tabulation (P.L. 94-171) · Planning for the Local Update of Census Addresses (P.L. 103-430 – allows tribal, state, and local governments to review the Census Bureau's address list and suggest adds, deletes, and/or changes		
Programs Required by Law		**4.3 million**	**$13.2 million**

Program Management	Program Management		
Program Management		**$0.6 million**	**$20.1 million**
Systems Engineering	Systems Engineering		
Systems Engineering		**$10.8 million**	**$14.5 million**
Management and Administrative Services	Management and Administrative Services		
Management and Administrative Services		**$48.8 million**	**$82.4 million**
Program Reserve	Management Reserve/Contingency		
Program Reserve		**$32.9 million**	**$65.3 million**
IT Support, IT Security, Acquisitions Management, Worker's Compensation, Data Access and Dissemination System	IT Support, IT Security, Acquisitions Management, Worker's Compensation, Data Access and Dissemination System		
IT Support, IT Security, Acquisitions Management, Worker's Compensation, Data Access and Dissemination System		**$23.9 million**	**$90.1 million**
Fiscal Year Totals		**$316.9 million**	**$662.5 million**

*Totals may not add due to rounding

Table 2: FY 2016 Request by Investment Area

Investment Area	FY 2016 Increase	FY 2016 Request
Program Management	$9.8 million	$39.5 million
Systems Engineering & Integration	$25.0 million	$45.4 million
Census Frame	$38.0 million	$69.2 million
Enumeration	$96.2 million	$246.0 million
Response Processing	$10.9 million	$23.2 million
Data Products	$10.1 million	$11.6 million
Evaluative Programs	$10.7 million	$12.7 million
Infrastructure	$116.0 million	$215.0 million
Fiscal Year Totals	**$316.9 million**	**$662.5 million**

*Totals may not add due to rounding

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 established to guide those activities that belong in the Geographic Support program and those that 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;
- Integration of key components of the field infrastructure into all planning; and
- Supplemental and complementary research is included in the Center for Administrative Records and Research Applications (CARRA). To ensure no duplication of effort, clear project-by-project delineation will guide which activities belong in CARRA and which are required for the 2020 Census.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits

We will conduct an efficient, quality, inclusive census supported by enterprise systems, methods, and infrastructure. The expected results of the approaches for the 2020 Census are described below – the likely savings from these new approaches hast the potential to be more than $5 billion compared to repeating the approaches used for the 2010 Census.

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. Sweeping design changes and the layering of significant field operational changes makes FY 2016 testing critical to the Census Bureau's ability to reduce operational risk and to optimize the implementation of the changes for the 2020 Census. Each subsequent test allows for further development of systems that are moving from the prototype phase to the production phase. These tests serve to reduce overall risk through continual design and development of the business capabilities and technical requirements necessary to integrate 2020 Census operations with enterprise-wide CEDCaP systems.

Said otherwise, findings from the 2016 Field Operations Test and the 2016 Early Operations Test will inform the development of a 2017 Early Operations Test. The 2017 Test will determine how one operation affects another, and ensure integration between operations and systems. Findings from the 2017 Early Operations Test will inform the development of the 2018 Operational Readiness Test, an end-to-end test of operations and systems. The 2018 Test will be the Census Bureau's last chance to make adjustments prior to the 2020 Census.

For those reasons, investments are required in FY 2016 to ensure that operations and systems required for the 2020 Census continue to develop as scheduled. These investments began in FY 2015 and must increase significantly in FY 2016. Significant operational work also is underway which must continue unabated in FY 2016. If this work is not funded at the requested level, work will be curtailed in some areas, and scaled back in others, placing the 2020 Census at risk and driving up costs. This would significantly impact the Census Bureau's ability to achieve this high priority goal and the expectations of Congress.

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 analysis of tests conducted 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.

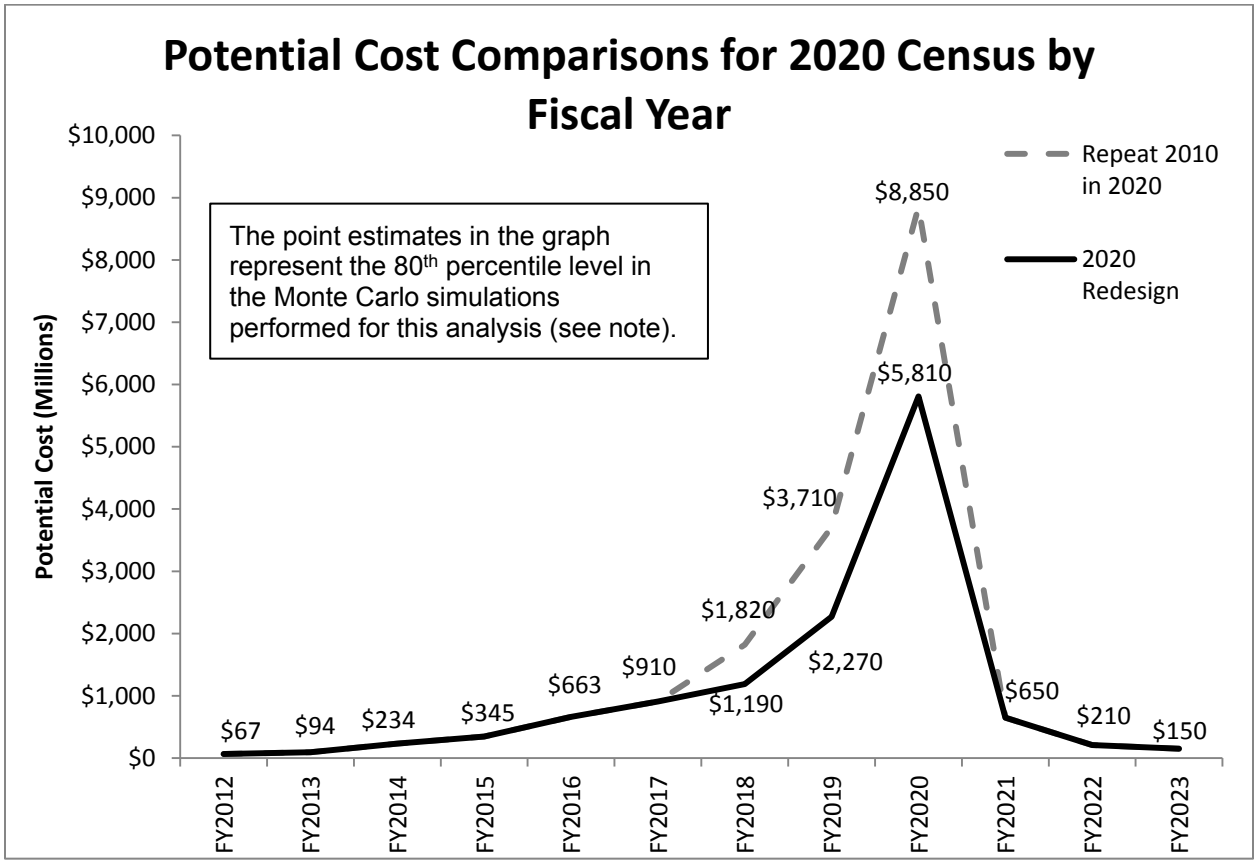
In constructing these revised cost estimates, we used final actual data from the 2010 Census, and data from the 2020 Census research conducted to date, wherever possible to develop our input parameters. In areas where critical research results are still pending, we relied on subject matter experts at 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 percent probability that funding at this level will be adequate to conduct the census.

Table 3 – 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	$17,701 million	$12,591 million	-$5,110. million
FY 2012 (enacted)	$66.6 million	$66.6 million	
FY 2013 (enacted)	$94.1 million	$94.1 million	
FY 2014 (enacted)	$232.7 million	$232.7 million	
FY 2015 (enacted)	$344.8 million	$344.8 million	
FY 2016 (request)	$662.5 million	$662.5 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 2017 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.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

Performance Measure:	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target
With Change	1) Conduct a field test to validate the MAF quality measurement and improvement approaches. Analyze results, refine the statistical models, and document results. 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 follow-up workload, and adaptive design techniques. Analyze results and refine strategies. 3) Develop plans for a FY 2015 integration test of the refined self-response and nonresponse contact strategies and modes.	1) Conduct testing of refined self-response and nonresponse contact strategies and modes, and testing of questionnaire content for the 2020 Census. Analyze and document results. 2) Approaches are selected for measuring and improving MAF quality. 3) Preliminary estimates of 2020 self-response and internet response are established. 4) Approaches are selected for integrating, expanding, and optimizing field and IT infrastructure. 5) Initiate the planning, design, and development of select 2020 Census operations.	1) Conduct additional testing of self-response contact strategies, focusing on optimizing timing of contacts and support for non-English-speaking populations 2) Conduct a field test to further examine the reengineered approach to field staff management, and the associated operations control system that was piloted in FY 2015 testing. 3) Approach to field management processes and systems is proven in. 4) Approaches are selected for supporting non-English languages for the 2020 Census 5) Conduct feasibility test(s) of consolidation of field operations 6) Conduct testing of Group Quarters operational design

Continued from previous page.	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target
Without Change	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.	Without the requested increase, we will not be able to complete the necessary testing to refine and implement the design for the 2020 Census. Without the evidence needed to incorporate new methods and innovations into our design, we will resort to obsolete and more costly methods and our ability to meet our cost goals will be jeopardized. We also need to begin building major systems and infrastructures in FY 2016. Without requested funding, this work will have to be delayed to FY 2017, adding significant risk and cost to the overall 2020 Census program.
Description: Make and implement major design decisions based on high-quality information derived from individual product performance measures and key decision points.			

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

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

	Object Class	FY 2016 Increase	FY 2016 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent		$85,082
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	$68,446	73,915
11.5	Other personnel compensation	963	2,102
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	69,409	161,099
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	8,959	43,003
13	Benefits for former personnel	(485)	439
21	Travel and transportation of persons	2,530	5,305
22	Transportation of things	(5)	140
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	3,615	14,201
23.2	Rental payments to others	924	1,177
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	(388)	7,490
24	Printing and reproduction	(6,310)	1,477
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	21,338	45,184
25.2	Other services from other non-Federal sources	154,724	244,077
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	11,468	28,586
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	889	3,164
25.5	Research and development contracts	13,678	15,878
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	37,149	73,178
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	201	260
26	Supplies and materials	457	1,631
31	Equipment	(1,336)	16,261
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	316,817	662,550

Line Item: American Community Survey

Base Program

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 and methodological changes. The ACS must respond to demands by data users for new products and information that reflect the dynamic economy and population of the country.

The ACS, replaced the once-a-decade data collection once known as the decennial census long form. It was designed to meet the needs of the Federal Government, states, municipalities, tribal governments, and businesses for current data about rapid demographic changes in the United States. The ACS is sent monthly to a small percentage of the population. It collects detailed information on the characteristics of population and housing on an ongoing basis. 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, tribal officials, state governments, 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, which helps generate job growth in these communities.

For fiscal year 2016, the ACS Program will continue the survey life cycle of planning and implementing operations to release the estimates from the ACS each year, based on the previous year's data collection. Due to declining response rates in demographic surveys, the ACS is committed to continuing to expand communication efforts to better reach and educate respondents, data users, the public, and other target audiences. In addition, we are conducting a comprehensive content review of all topics and questions on the American Community Survey. The goal is to ensure that information collected by the ACS to administer federal programs also minimizes burden on the American public. This undertaking will occur in stages with the initial focus on topics with a known degree of difficulty associated with collecting the information from respondents. Potentially, this effort could lead to changes to the 2016 ACS questionnaire content.

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.

PROGRAM CHANGES:

American Community Survey ($15,213,000, 227 FTE):

The ACS releases over 11 billion estimates each year. This is a tremendous amount of information used by Federal and non-Federal data users. Data from the ACS, 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 emergency planning and 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.

The requested $15.2 million increase for the American Community Survey will 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 external communication activities.

Production
The FY 2016 increase proposes to restore several ACS operations focused on the quality of ACS data, thus ensuring data quality, respondent cooperation, and data user satisfaction. These include:

- **Failed Edit Follow-up (FEFU) Operation ($4.5 million):** FEFU is an important data quality improvement operation that collects data that was left incomplete by respondents. Eliminating the FEFU operation in FY 2013, FY 2014 and FY 2015 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.

- **Field Representative Refresher Training ($2.1 million):** ACS conducts refresher training of the FR staff annually in order to provide additional classroom instruction to reinforce respecting the respondent when establishing contact and interacting with the respondent, clarify and reinforce difficult survey concepts, train the FRs on new concepts, and share or clarify field procedures. Refresher training improves data quality by reducing non-sampling errors. Refresher training also emphasizes to field staff the importance of good relationship management techniques with the American public. The Census Bureau depends of good relationships with our respondents because they supply to vital data we need to meet our mission. However, this training has not been conducted since FY 2012. Without this training, the ACS has experienced increased risk of reductions in data quality, delays in the schedule, increases in cost, and increases in respondent complaints.

- **General Performance Reviews (GPRs) ($1.7 million):** Each year, Census Bureau Regional Office supervisors are required to conduct GPRs of FRs. These reviews provide FRs the opportunity to receive immediate and direct feedback from their supervisor on their performance. This helps to clarify and reinforce survey interviewing techniques, correct the inaccurate implementation of field procedures, observe the FR's interactions with respondents, and reinforce the needs to interact with respondents in a respectful manner. The reviews also improve data quality by reducing data quality errors. Continued failure to conduct these reviews, which have been deferred due to resource constraints,

increases the risk of reductions in data quality, delays in the schedule, increases in cost, and increases in respondent complaints.

Data Products

Restoration of ACS Data Products ($1.5 million): Each year, the ACS releases a wide range of data products widely used by policymakers, Federal, state and local governments, businesses and the public to make decisions on allocation of taxpayer-funds, the location of businesses and the placement of products, emergency management plans, and a host of other matters. Resource constraints have led to the cancellation of data products for areas with populations between 20 and 60 thousand based on 3-year rolling averages of ACS data (known as the "3-Year Data" Product). They have also resulted in delays in the release of the 1- and 5- year Public Use Macro Sample (PUMS) data files and canceled the release of the 5-year Comparison Profile data product and the Spanish Translation of the 1- and 5-year Puerto Rico data products.

The Census Bureau proposes to terminate permanently the "3-Year Data" Product. The Census Bureau intended to produce this data product for a few years when the ACS was a new survey. Now that the ACS has collected data for nearly a decade, this product can be discontinued without serious impacts on the availability of the estimates for these communities.

The ACS would like to restore the timely release of the other essential products in FY2016. The continued absence of these data products will impact the availability of data – especially for Puerto Rico – to public and private sector decision makers.

Research on Reduced Respondent Burden, Enhanced Data Products, and Greater Operational Efficiency

The FY 2016 Budget includes $2.4 million to conduct new research aimed at reducing respondent burden and increasing program efficiency. This funding supports three high-priority research projects in FY 2016 to help achieve these goals:

- **Innovative Data Collection Procedures:** In response to communications from constituents, the Congress has raised concerns about ACS data collection procedures. The Census Bureau has begun examining approaches to reduce respondent burden and perceived intrusiveness. The FY 2016 budget proposes additional research to understand the impacts of changing data collection procedures, so that the ACS maintains high quality data while reducing respondent burden and perceived intrusiveness.

- **Questionnaire Content:** In FY2014, the Congress directed 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. While the initial phase of that work is completed, there is additional work on the questionnaire content that could result in reducing the number of questions through both the use of alternative data sources, and rewording of the questions aimed at reducing the level of respondent difficulty in answering the questions. The FY 2016 budget contains funding to continue this research.

- **Monthly Estimates:** Since the ACS conducts data collection operations monthly, there is an opportunity for the program to produce national and state level estimates every month. This is especially important in situations where conditions for certain characteristics change rapidly at the national or state level. In these cases, a "before and after" measure would be useful in understanding the impact of these changes. However, the ACS is not currently designed to

produce estimates on a monthly basis. There are operational and statistical challenges in producing monthly estimates that the Census Bureau needs to overcome in order to make this possible and this proposed research will help the Census Bureau fully understand and addresses these challenges, so that the release of monthly estimates could be proposed in the future.

Communication

The FY 2016 budget contains $3.0 million to expand communications, outreach and partnership efforts with stakeholders. These efforts are aimed at increasing customer satisfaction with the survey, decreasing respondent complaints, and increasing the program's value to stakeholders. This will be accomplished by:

- Developing new and modifying existing educational materials to support our outreach efforts with the Congress, the business community, state, local and tribal governments, and the respondents.
- Assessing the impact of modified questionnaire mail package design features and messaging on improving self-response rates.
- Planning and implementing an ACS 2017 Data User Conference.

Linkages with other programs

The ACS Program will take advantage of and participate in related work across the Census Bureau in the following ways:

- **System Integration:**
  - The ACS is a key participant in Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (CEDCaP) initiative.
  - The ACS is participating in the development of the Listing and Mapping Instrument (LIMA), focused on developing a common application for address and map updating across all surveys and censuses.

- **Research:**
  - The ACS is working with the 2020 Census to integrate, where appropriate, ACS research and testing into the 2020 Census program in the areas of Internet implementation, messaging, content and contact strategy methodology.
  - The ACS is also exploring the potential use of Administrative Records data to help reduce respondent burden.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits

The rich data that the ACS releases each year provide tremendous benefits to both public and private sector organizations. Examples of the utility of ACS data to a wide range of stakeholders 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.

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY PERSONNEL

(Dollars in thousands)

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

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-14	10	$107,325	$1,073,250
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-13	10	90,823	908,230
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	10	76,378	763,780
Mathmaticial Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	5	76,378	381,890
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-11	11	63,722	700,942
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-09	24	52,688	1,264,512
Subtotal			70		5,092,604
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			10		869,200
Subtotal			80		5,961,804
Less Lapse	25%		-20		-1,490,451
Total Full-time permanent:			60		4,471,353
2016 Pay Adjustment	1.300%				58,128
Total			60		4,529,481

Personnel Data	**Number**
Full-time Equivalent Employment	
Full-time permanent	60
Other than full-time permanent	167
Total	227
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	80
Other than full-time permanent	120
Total	200

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

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

	Object Class	FY 2016 Increase	FY 2016 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	$4,529	$68,771
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	4,743	44,999
11.5	Other personnel compensation	12	1,187
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	9,284	114,957
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	1,512	36,020
13	Benefits for former personnel	73	681
21	Travel and transportation of persons	10	22,100
22	Transportation of things	0	919
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	110	8,944
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	46
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	18	14,460
24	Printing and reproduction	1	3,807
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	405	12,155
25.2	Other services from other non-Federal sources	2,570	11,410
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	1,140	12,515
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	18	1,471
25.5	Research and development contracts	5	232
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	54	13,587
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0	549
26	Supplies and materials	11	890
31	Equipment	2	2,055
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	15,213	256,798

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

Exhibit 10

Activity: Geographic support
Subactivity: Geographic support

		2014 Actual		2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Geographic support	Pos./BA	338	$57,232	329	$58,202	329	$59,674	360	$81,061	31	$21,387
	FTE/Obl.	351	56,813	330	59,202	330	59,674	418	81,061	88	21,387
Total	Pos./BA	338	57,232	329	58,202	329	59,674	360	81,061	31	21,387
	FTE/Obl.	351	56,813	330	59,202	330	59,674	418	81,061	88	21,387
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries			(651)								
Unobligated balance, start of year			(37)		(1,000)						
Unobligated balance, expiring			107								
Unobligated balance, end of year			1,000								
Refund											
Unobligated balance, rescinded											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission											
Sequestration											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	338	57,232	329	58,202	329	59,674	360	81,061	31	21,387

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses and Programs

BUDGET PROGRAM: Geographic Support System

For FY 2016, the Census Bureau requests an increase of $21,387,000 and 88 FTE from the FY 2016 base for a total of $81,061,000 and 418 FTE for Geographic Support.

BASE JUSTIFICATION:

The Geographic Support System (GSS) budget is organized into one budget program with the same name under the Periodic Censuses and Program account. This budget program contains one sub-program with the same name ($81.1 million and 418 FTE.)

The GSS Program provides the address lists, geospatial data products, and processing systems that support the geographic requirements of all Census Bureau programs, as well as local governments and businesses that use Census Bureau Geographic data, advancing the Department of Commerce's Science and Information goal of generating and communicating new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social and environmental systems, and supports Objective 1.4 to: *Improve understanding of the U.S. economy, society and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted and accurate data, standards and services enabling entities to make informed decisions.*

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS-TO-BASE (ATBs):

The Census Bureau requests an increase of $1.5 million to fund adjustments to the Geographic Support program.

SUB-PROGRAM: Geographic Support

The GSS program provides the address lists, maps, and address and geographic reference files needed to meet the geographic requirements of all Census Bureau programs (including the economic census, the current demographic statistics program, the intercensal demographic estimates program, the ACS, and the 2020 Census). The GSS maintains the Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) System, an integrated IT system consisting of a processing environment (hardware and software), the MAF/TIGER database (MTDB) that contains address, feature, and boundary data, and the processes necessary to update, maintain, and create all geographic products. These products are vital to data users, including governmental organizations, businesses, and the public who use Census Bureau data produced at all geographic levels to make resource allocation and investment decisions. The Geographic Support program provides the geographic foundation for nearly every economic, and social data product produced by the Census Bureau.

The GSS Initiative (GSS-I), formulated in 2011, augments the GSS program through the continuous update of the address list and the road network. The established GSS-I Partnership Program solicits partner provided address and road data, incorporates automated methods for updating existing data with the newly acquired data, and introduced a method to quantitatively evaluate the data. The work demonstrates the ability to maintain the quality of address and geospatial data required to support a reengineered, rather than full, address canvassing operation for the 2020 Census and supports the annual update needs of the American

Community Survey (ACS). The GSS-I will complete the update of addresses throughout the nation by the end of FY 2017 using multiple sources of data.

Field data collection programs continue to offer unique benefits to the quality of the Census Bureau's address data. The Community Address Update System (CAUS), now a component of the GSS-I, is a field operation conducted in rural areas in blocks that have a high percentage of non-city style addresses that lack available partner files. CAUS data collection allows the Census Bureau to target specific areas, serves as quality assurance for partner files, is used to evaluate newly proposed techniques of data collection, and offers the immediate impact of improving coverage for the ACS and current surveys.

Legal geographic area boundaries are updated through the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS). 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. Programs within the Census Bureau rely 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. In FY 2015, the Census Bureau is reengineering the BAS to reduce costs by converting to an all-electronic format for submissions of boundary changes from local governments. Tribal governments will still have the ability to submit updates via traditional paper methods. Maintaining correct boundaries and boundary-to-feature relationships through the BAS helps ensure that the population is correctly allocated to each jurisdiction. The population is located on the map of the United States using an important MAF/TIGER process known as "geocoding". Geocoding is the ability to assign a correct census block code for each residential address. Major improvements continue to be made to the antiquated geocoding processes and now include a geocoding application that both internal and external customers can use to obtain geographic information based on their addresses.

The GSS program enables the Census Bureau to provide technology and services necessary to support and maintain the National Spatial Data Infrastructure, as mandated in Section 8 of OMB Circular A-16 (Coordination of Geographic Information and Related Spatial Data Activities). The OMB has designated the Census Bureau as the Federal agency with the lead responsibility for governmental units; and administrative and statistical boundaries. The GSS program supports the Geospatial Line of Business, which is sponsored by the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC). In accordance with OMB Circular A-16, the Census Bureau's spatial data steward responsibilities for the FGDC and the Geospatial Platform include updating the inventory and boundaries of governmental units (acquired through the BAS which additionally is the source of up-to-date information on boundaries, geographic codes, and names for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Geographic Names Information System and The National Map.) 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 USGS, which is the ANSI maintenance authority for place and minor civil division geographic codes.

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 GSS program establishes and distributes the geographic component for the multi-agency Geospatial One-Stop project and the government's Data.gov website.

PROGRAM CHANGES:

Geographic Support System Initiative Increase ($21,387,000, 88 FTE):

The Census Bureau requests an increase of $21.387 million for the Geographic Support program. The request builds on early successes of the GSS-I such as acquiring address and road data from government partners. It will also increase the capacity to evaluate, process, and ingest the data into the MAF/TIGER System. At the base funding level, the workload outstrips capacity. Based on lessons learned from early research and initial production activities, the request supports further work on assessing the address list for the reengineered address canvassing operation for the 2020 Census as well as the ACS and current surveys. The FY 2016 request supports fieldwork to improve address list in rural areas, research and evaluation of incorporating address information from commercial and governmental sources into the Census Bureau's database; updates to information on Group Quarters addresses; improvements to the address list in Puerto Rico; and research on advanced techniques, like the use of imagery, to detect areas of address change so that the Census Bureau's address updating operations are targeted to yield maximum return on investment. Knowing the quality of each address aids in identifying specific areas where addresses are deficient and that will require in field address canvassing. Conversely, areas with acceptable address quality will avoid costly fieldwork in validating the address list for the 2020 Census. Information acquired as part of this request contributes to the 2020 Census design decisions and informs plans for the field operations infrastructure.

Increased capacity to process geographic updates from state and local partners
The FY 2016 request supports research and development efforts and increases production capacity; specifically, processes to analyze and resolve quality issues existing in partner-supplied files will be improved and the ability to mine the quality data from partner-supplied files increased. The partnership program will enhance support to partners currently lacking data of sufficient quality by offering additional data quality improvement tools.

Improving address coverage in rural areas
The CAUS field operation will expand to cover 10,000 blocks per year (from the current 1,500) in FY 2016 to improve address coverage in rural areas and to support resolution of limited data inconsistencies that remain after acquiring partner files.

Providing the 2020 Census with an up-to-date address list to support reengineered address canvassing
Essential research and evaluation of commercial data and administrative records will determine the benefits of using these records to provide address information to fill in gaps in coverage. Alternate source data that could serve as sources for data deficiencies or for use in areas entirely lacking partner files will be identified.

Currently, the Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File (DSF), a primary source of address information, and most partner-supplied files fail to differentiate among various types of housing units. For a successful 2020 Census, it is necessary to know which housing units contain group quarters (GQs), places where unrelated adults live. Therefore, maintaining the universe of GQs often requires a focused effort. This increase will support research and development into characteristics of GQs and the potential sources that can provide this information.

Updates to the MAF/TIGER System for Puerto Rico will be initiated, including evaluation and use of the Puerto Rico DSF, partner file acquisition, and implementation of CAUS fieldwork. All

of these efforts are required to reduce address canvassing in Puerto Rico prior to the 2020 Census.

Research on incorporating imagery into existing programs as well as introducing new programs reliant upon imagery as source data will continue. A review of the state of technology by independent experts conducted for the Census Bureau earlier in the decade identified imagery as the most cost effective and viable source for monitoring change, particularly of roads--though advances in monitoring change in the universe of housing units was noted as promising. Use of automated feature extraction from imagery, if innovation in this area is sufficiently advanced, will be considered. The ability to successfully extract roads from imagery would alleviate the need for extensive road collection in the field, as field staff could simply identify areas of growth as candidates for in-house attention rather than conduct a time-consuming road collection. The importance of imagery for in-house determinations for targeting 2020 census field operations will also be researched. This has the potential to produce savings in the reengineered address canvassing operation for the 2020 Census by ensuring that costly fieldwork to update addresses is targeted to areas of rapid change.

The GSS program increase aligns the continued work of the GSS-I with 2020 Census decision-making milestones and supports the 2020 Census goals. The GSS-I as a part of the Geographic Support program further 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." Specifically, the Department's Objective 4.2 to "Improve data-based services, decision-making, and data sharing within the Department and with other parts of the Federal Government."

This initiative supports the Department's Strategic Plan 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" by closing critical gaps in the Census Bureau's ability to maintain a continuously updated address list throughout the decade.

Furthermore, the GSS-I supports the Census Bureau's Strategic Plan Objective 1.6, to "Meet geo-spatial and frame-related requirements of all Census Bureau programs." This will help ensure that statistical programs' frame-related quality measure are achieved in a cost efficient way.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits

This increase will fund vital work in support of conducting a reengineered address canvassing operation for the 2020 Census. Tasks supported by this increase include increased capacity to process address files received from partners, increased research into the use of administrative records and commercial data, research into improving Puerto Rico addresses and GQs, increased CAUS fieldwork, and investigation of more automated change detection technologies and expanded use of imagery. An increase in the amount of CAUS block fieldwork improves the coverage in rural areas and assists in resolving identified gaps that remain following partner file updates. Additional research funding allows for the determination of the feasibility of using administrative files for address updates and supplements potential source data for improving addresses throughout the country. Commercial data potentially supplements other source data for improving addresses throughout the country. Research into Puerto Rico address characteristics and the Puerto Rico DSF allow the Census Bureau to better understand and automate Puerto Rico address updating. Group Quarters research and subsequent update

ensures quality and coverage of GQ populations in the 2020 Census. These improvements to the quality and completeness are integral to the Census Bureau's plans to conduct a reengineered address canvassing operation for the 2020 Census.

Significant cost savings and efficiencies will result from the reduction of the number of blocks included in the address canvassing universe, which will decrease the amount of fieldwork necessary in preparation for the 2020 Census. An improved sampling frame in the U.S. yields quality benefits all of Census' household surveys and the surveys we conduct on behalf of our customers on a reimbursable basis. More units that have unique characteristics have an increased chance of selection.

Schedule and Milestones:

- Identify CAUS block selection criteria. (FY2016, Q1)
- Conduct research and identify additional source data such as commercial data for MTDB address or feature updates. (FY2016, Q2)
- Create CAUS block assignments. (FY2016, Q2)
- Hire and train CAUS field staff. (FY2016, Q2)
- Begin research into Puerto Rico addresses; provide an analysis of the unique characteristics of Puerto Rico addresses and a plan for accommodating these characteristics. (FY2016, Q2)
- Begin research into GQs; provide an analysis of available source data. (FY2016, Q2)
- Begin research into change detection methods (FY 2016, Q2)
- Begin use of PR DSF for MTDB Puerto Rico address updates. (FY2016, Q3)
- Acquire source data for MTDB GQ updates. (FY2016, Q3)
- Complete FY2016 CAUS fieldwork. (FY2016, Q4)
- Complete research into the use of administrative records; provide a comprehensive plan of administrative record use based on research. (FY2016,Q4)
- Begin use of source data for MTDB GQ updates. (FY2016, Q4)

Deliverables:

- Deliver CAUS block assignments to FLD. (FY2016, Q2)
- Hire and train CAUS field staff. (FY2016, Q1 & 2)
- FLD delivery of all 10,000 FY 2016 CAUS blocks to GEO. (begin FY2016 Q2, complete FY2016 Q4)
- Complete a report of analysis of Puerto Rico addresses and a plan for accommodating special requirements. (FY2016, Q2)
- Complete a recommendation on change detection options (FY2016, Q4)
- Complete a report containing an analysis of available GQ source data. (FY2016, Q2)
- Use the PR DSF to update addresses in 8 Puerto Rico municipios. (FY2016, Q4)

Performance Goals and Measurement Data

Performance Measure 1: (CAUS)	FY 2014 Est.	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target
With Change	Assign 1,500 eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 1,500 eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 10,000 eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 10,000 eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 10,000 eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 10,000 eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 10,000 eligible blocks for field work.
Without Change	Assign 1,500 eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 1,500 eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 1,500 eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 1,500 eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 1,500 eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 1,500 eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 1,500 eligible blocks for field work.

Description:
The Community Address Update System (CAUS) aims to incorporate changes to addresses in non-urban communities in the U.S. These areas are excluded from automated updates from postal files and require the use of trained field representatives to add, update or delete non-city style addresses in the Master Address File. Assignment lists are determined through review of gross growth indicators and targeting high growth areas. It is not a GPRA measure.

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Geographic support
Sub-program: Geographic support
Program Change: Geography support systems initiative

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Mathmatical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-14	3	107,325	$321,975
Mathmatical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	4	90,823	363,292
Geographer	Suitland, MD	GS-13	2	90,823	181,646
Mathmatical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	5	76,378	381,890
Geographer	Suitland, MD	GS-12	3	76,378	229,134
Clerk	Suitland, MD	GS-05	1	34,759	34,759
Subtotal			18		1,512,696
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			13		1,059,928
Subtotal			31		2,572,624
Less Lapse	20%		-6		-514,525
Total Full-time permanent:			25		2,058,099
2016 Pay Adjustment	1.300%				26,755
Total			25		2,084,854

Personnel Data	**Number**
Full-time Equivalent Employment	
Full-time permanent	25
Other than full-time permanent	63
Total	88
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	31
Other than full-time permanent	140
Total	171

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Geographic support
Sub-program: Geographic support
Program Change: Geography support systems initiative

	Object Class	FY 2016 Increase	FY 2016 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	$2,085	$30,631
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	2,715	3,447
11.5	Other personnel compensation	36	474
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	4,836	34,552
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	1,327	11,266
13	Benefits for former personnel	12	168
21	Travel and transportation of persons	330	802
22	Transportation of things	71	106
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	584	3,664
23.2	Rental payments to others	45	82
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	534	1,084
24	Printing and reproduction	10	53
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	10,427	13,348
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	218	1,107
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from gov't a	681	3,641
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	61	1,083
25.5	Research and development contracts	10	585
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	228	6,127
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	11	51
26	Supplies and materials	245	513
31	Equipment	1,757	2,829
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	21,387	81,061

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

Exhibit 10

Activity: Enterprise data collection and dissemination systems
Subactivity: Enterprise data collection and dissemination systems

		2014 Actual		2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Enterprise data collection and dissemination systems	Pos./BA	45	$20,999	155	$55,894	155	$58,967	248	$76,319	93	$17,352
	FTE/Obl.	41	20,999	128	55,894	145	58,967	229	76,319	84	17,352
Total	Pos./BA	45	20,999	155	55,894	155	58,967	248	76,319	93	17,352
	FTE/Obl.	41	20,999	128	55,894	145	58,967	229	76,319	84	17,352
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring											
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
Unobligated balance, rescinded											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission											
Sequestration											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.		20,999		55,894		58,967		76,319		17,352

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses and Programs

BUDGET PROGRAM: Enterprise Data Collection and Dissemination Systems

For FY 2016, the Census Bureau requests an increase of $17,352,000 and 84 FTE to the FY 2016 base for a total of $76,319,000 and 229 FTE for Enterprise Data Collection and Dissemination Systems.

BASE JUSTIFICATION:

Enterprise Data Collection and Dissemination Systems Overview

The Enterprise Data Collection and Dissemination Systems (EDCaDS) 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 ($76.3 million and 229 FTE).

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS-TO-BASE:

The Census Bureau requests a net increase of $3.1 million to fund adjustments to the EDCaDS program.

SUB-PROGRAM: Enterprise Data Collection and Dissemination Systems

The Census Bureau proposes the termination of the Data Processing Systems subactivity and the creation of the EDCaDS subactivity. The Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (CEDCaP) initiative is funded by this new subactivity, as is the Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS), the Decennial Applicant Personnel and Payroll System (DAPPS), and the decennial portion of the Census Hiring and Employment Check (CHEC) system.

The CEDCaP program, begun in FY 2015, creates an integrated and standardized enterprise suite of systems that offers shared data collection and processing services. This new standardized system will enable cost avoidance 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. The CEDCaP will reduce inefficiencies and redundancies by creating an enterprise wide data collection shared service and application that provide the functional capabilities to meet requirements across the Bureau, including the Decennial Census. We expect this initiative to garner savings by preventing the initiation of single-use survey specific systems that are retired upon their completion. We will instead focus our efforts on designing systems and applications that benefit the enterprise; allowing the bureau to implement adaptive design methodology.

The DADS, or the American Fact Finder (AFF) as it is commonly known by users of Census Bureau data, is a major provider of dissemination services that are vital to the mission and strategic goals of the Census Bureau. AFF currently supports seventeen demographic and economic programs including the bureau's largest data-producing programs such as the Decennial Census, the American Community Survey and the Economic Census. The system

serves over 7 million users annually including Congress, federal agencies and departments, state and local governments, businesses, associations, colleges and universities and the public.

The Decennial Applicant, Personnel, and Payroll System (DAPPS) is a fully integrated human resources and payroll system that meets financial and regulatory reporting requirements for temporary decennial field staff. This web-based system supports the recruiting and applicant process, hiring of employees, processing personnel actions, paying decennial field employees, providing reports and outputs, and maintaining historical data; that is, it tracks the careers of temporary decennial field employees from recruitment to background check to payroll.

Census Hiring and Employment Check (CHEC), is a system in which name and fingerprint background checks are performed for applicants to determine their suitability and reliability for Federal work. Arrest records are checked for applicants by sending fingerprints or other identifying information electronically to the FBI through OPM. Once results are received, results are reviewed and additional inquiries are conducted to determine the applicant's suitability for employment at the Census Bureau.

The objective of the EDCaDS program is to provide for large cyclical systems that must be scaled for peak operations for the Decennial Census, the Economic Census, and the Census of Governments. The requirements of these systems both in terms of scale and requirements change with each iteration of the large cyclical programs and the data that they disseminate. However, given long lead times for systems development, as well as the fact that some are needed in advance of peak operations for the programs that they support, funding is often required on a cyclical bases that does not correspond with peak operations in the censuses.

The Census Bureau believes that, with the advent of an enterprise approach to the data collection and processing systems, these systems also should be funded from an enterprise perspective. This would provide a stable source of funding for each system, and relieve the programs mentioned above of the cyclical budgetary pressures associated with their funding. These systems must be maintained throughout the decade. The proposed restructuring consolidates the funding for these systems in the EDCaDS subactivity.

EDCaDS 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." They specifically support 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."

Furthermore, the Census Bureau is leading a Department-wide initiative to make Commerce data easier to access, use, download, and combine through a "Find it-Connect It" service.

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2016:

1. **Administrative Records Clearinghouse for the Evaluation of Federal and Federally-Sponsored Programs ($10,000,000, 45 FTE):**

The strategic reuse of administrative data collected by government programs can provide powerful new insights and enable evidence-based decision making for program administrators and policy makers. This budget proposal will expedite the acquisition of federal and federally-sponsored administrative data sources, improve data documentation and linkage techniques, and leverage and extend existing systems for governance, privacy protection, and secure access to these data. These activities will create an infrastructure that permits timely and high quality program evaluation via the Census Bureau's Research Data Centers (RDCs) and potentially via other secure protocols approved by agencies contributing source data. The resulting data resources will promote the Federal Statistical System's mission of providing quality, unbiased data to support reasoned, disciplined decisions.

Statement of Need

The Federal Government has many programs designed to assist individuals and businesses, and there is a pressing need to evaluate the efficacy of these programs using rigorous scientific methods. The Federal Statistical System plays a key role in promoting access to high-quality data that can be used to make evidence-driven decisions. This proposal addresses the need to expedite the acquisition, standardization, and provision of a wide range of federal and federally-sponsored program data.

For decades, the Census Bureau has been pursuing federal, state, local, and private data sources to improve the quality and cost-effectiveness of its own statistical programs. The Census Bureau has legal authority to acquire data through the Census Act, Title 13 of the United States Code (U.S.C.). This federal law authorizes and directs the Census Bureau to obtain records previously collected by other federal agencies, as well as state, tribal, or local governments, and to use this information instead of conducting direct inquiries whenever possible. In combination with this authority, the Census Bureau also has a specific exemption in the Privacy Act that permits agencies to transfer identifiable records to the Census Bureau.

This initiative leverages four of the Census Bureau's key strengths: an authority to obtain data with identifiable records; a proven track record protecting the confidentiality of the information obtained from census respondents, survey respondents, and administrative records; expertise in creating linkages between data sources; and an existing infrastructure that provides secure access to confidential data for authorized users in the RDC network.

The requested funds will allow the Census Bureau to (1) Accelerate the acquisition and processing of federal and federally-sponsored program data, (2) Expand and improve infrastructure for processing and linking data, (3) Enhance infrastructure for the provision of data, and (4) Administer a Commission on Evidence-Based Policymaking.

(1) Accelerate the acquisition and processing of federal and federally-sponsored program data: While the Census Bureau has the legal authority to request data from any public or private entity, most entities are not compelled to provide data. Staff need to contact agencies, explain

the need and justification for data sharing, legal and security issues, negotiate agreements, arrange funding and technical support, and to maintain relationships and update agreements with existing data providers. Resources are also required to provide some agencies and states with cost recovery of expenses related to extract preparation and delivery. Since several of the most significant social programs are administered at the state level, national-level data analyses will require fifty or more separate acquisitions, each with its own issues and challenges. The Census Bureau has significant and long-standing experience with acquiring federal and state administrative records, including regular acquisitions from more than a dozen federal agencies, Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage data from all states, and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) data from a selection of states.

Funding will support concentrated efforts to obtain new federal and state data sources. Census Bureau leads will work with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to develop a master list of highest-priority files. Datasets will likely include the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Aid for Needy Families (TANF), Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), additional fields from Internal Revenue Service (IRS) forms (e.g., Form W-2, 1099 Forms, and Form 1040), additional data sets from the Social Security Administration (SSA) (e.g., information on persons receiving Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance, Supplemental Security Income, and parent-child information from Form SS-5), additional data from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) (e.g., Low Income Housing Tax Credit data and more information on Federal Housing Administration loan holders), and federal business assistance program data (e.g., administrative records from the Economic Development Administration (EDA) and Small Business Administration (SBA)). To the extent that staff are successful in managing administrative and legislative issues currently limiting access, data sharing will also include: Statewide Longitudinal Data System (SLDS), Head Start, National Directory of New Hires (NDNH), the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), and "Data Synchronization" for Title 26 data.

These acquisitions of new program data are supported by existing data stewardship protections at the Census Bureau. By law, the Census Bureau is obligated to protect the privacy and confidentiality of the data it acquires and has developed a series of robust policies and safeguards. Data can only be used for statistical purposes, and cannot be used for adjudicative, enforcement, or surveillance activities. The Census Bureau cannot release data or information whereby individuals or firms could be identified, and cannot "onward" share identifiable microdata with other organizations. The Census Bureau communicates its practices, engages with privacy stakeholders, and ensures that disclosure avoidance techniques are applied to all work products. Funding will support Census Bureau exploration of the domestic and international data integration and privacy literature, identification and engagement of key stakeholders, and monitoring of public debate on these and related issues. The funding will support internal planning and strategy, the development of policies and procedures concerning data access and use, and plans for communication with Congressional staff, the press, and advisory committees.

(2) Expand and improve infrastructure for processing and linking data: After agreements are signed by both agencies, significant effort is required to obtain program data and prepare it for use. In many states, the data reside in databases and are used only for administrative purposes. These states often have difficulty extracting data for delivery to the Census Bureau. A stable and robust data infrastructure will contain uniformly processed, documented data to observe trends within and across states and over time. For most programs, each state

maintains its own data system and there is no requirement to create standardized data content. The Census Bureau will develop methods or software to improve data harmonization.

Whenever permitted by the providing agency, Census will develop and implement greater automation to document, link, and anonymize the sources. By investing in quality metadata, the files will be ready for by use statisticians, social, and data scientists, to conduct analyses and prepare visualizations. The funding will support the anonymization of data through the addition of person, business, and address linkage keys, specified in corresponding agreements describing how the data may be used. The Census Bureau maintains highly developed data stewardship practices to protect the confidentiality of all entities (persons or businesses) within its data from respondents or from administrative sources.

Expanded infrastructure staff will be responsible for enforcing administrative requirements for data security and mitigating data privacy concerns. All data acquired by the Census Bureau are covered by a System of Records Notice and fall under a Privacy Impact Assessment. We maintain compliance with the terms of existing agreements, including safeguard reviews, and with Paperwork Reduction Act requirements.

Efforts to expand access to data may include working with OMB to propose more global administrative or legislative options to standardize data formats or to incentivize such data standardization. This could use one of several models. For example in the Public Housing Authority, vendors help PHAs code data submitted to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for federal reporting requirements. For Medicaid, the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services offers states technical assistance to standardize their data systems enabling them to comply with Medicaid Statistical Information System reporting requirements.

The first exchange with any party is resource intensive. Activities related to data capture, processing, and provisioning will remain stable, because the flow of data will be ongoing once data exchange commences. This budget proposal assumes that the Census Bureau will establish data exchange relationships with most data providers within the first 36 months.

(3) Enhance infrastructure for the provision of data: The funding enhances data access procedures through two mechanisms. First, it will expedite improvements to governance procedures in the RDC network. Existing processes permit proposal review, production documentation, and project status updates. The RDC proposal review team will support data providing agencies to expedite safe and authorized data access. For agencies with resource intensive review processes (such as the IRS and the SSA), funding will be available for detailed staff to support the review process. The funding also supports hardware and software expansions to provide additional data and additional users. Users will need processing power, data storage space, and software licenses. As they produce output, they will need disclosure avoidance review to ensure that their findings do not violate the disclosure provisions from any data source. Second, the funding will expedite the development of procedures for the Census Bureau to provide linkage services for other agencies or entities. This mechanism will provide for the creation of uniformly processed and linked files for use at the source agency, in the RDC network, or at a secure enclave that the agency designates.

(4) Administer a Commission on Evidence-Based Policymaking: This budget increase will provide for the temporary administration of a Commission of experts responsible for making recommendations about data inventory, data infrastructure, outcomes measurement protocols, data linkages, legal and administrative barriers, data sharing, funding, researcher access, confidentiality, privacy, and strategies to increase program effectiveness. The Commission will

have representatives with expertise in academic research, database management, privacy, and program administration. Federal Statistical System agency heads and OMB will advise and consult with the Commission on their respective areas of expertise and responsibility.

Benefits

The project will permit the evaluation of government programs with evidence-based research. The Census Bureau is the ideal location to conduct this project due to the agency's authority to obtain data, its strong commitment to privacy and confidentiality, its expertise in creating linkages, its infrastructure to securely provide confidential data to authorized RDC users, and its strong commitment to working collaboratively with other Federal statistical agencies.

Outcomes

This project will provide the Federal Government with increased capacity to make data driven decisions about critical programs and provide transparency about program effectiveness to the public.

Schedule and Milestones

Fiscal Year 2016

- Hire necessary staff to accelerate expanding the infrastructure.
- Work with OMB and other stakeholders to identify and acquire highest-priority datasets for inclusion.
- Conduct environmental scan on privacy issues, engage privacy stakeholders.
- Acquire additional hardware for storing and processing data and additional software licenses.
- Enhance data access governance procedures; publish documentation detailing procedures for accessing new restricted microdata files.
- Expedite data processing, production of documentation, and improved linkage keys for highest priority datasets; and make all data available to approved users.
- Initiate and administer Commission on Evidence-Based Policymaking

Fiscal Year 2017 – Fiscal Year 2020

- Maintain in-house expertise on privacy issues, continue to identify and engage stakeholders.
- Create Privacy Advisory Committee.
- Annually coordinate with OMB to review list of highest-priority datasets.
- Annually acquire, process, document, and provision new data files.

- Annually update hardware and software necessary to accommodate new data acquisitions and projects.

- Annually update and publicize information for accessing restricted microdata files.

Deliverables

- Acquire 65-125 new high-priority datasets from other federal and state agencies, conditional on agency agreement. Datasets likely to be included are SNAP (expecting 20-40 state-level datasets), TANF (expecting 20-40 state-level datasets), WIC (expecting 20-40 state-level datasets), National Directory of New Hires (NDNH), SSA parent-child file ("Kidlink"), additional fields from IRS W-2/1099/1040, additional data from HUD, and business-assistance program files from the EDA and SBA. For each of those 65-125 datasets, cost assumes original acquisition and ongoing updates (monthly, quarterly, or annual, depending on the program). Assuming staff are able to overcome current administrative/legislative barriers, other datasets may include SLDS, Head Start, FAFSA, and Data Synchronization.

- Produce research-ready data files, documentation, and linkage keys for file use.

- Provision linked data files within RDC network, back to source agencies, or via other secure protocols approved by the source agencies.

- Prepare technical and administrative infrastructure to support additional 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 enhanced infrastructure and new data files.

- Conduct privacy literature review and environmental scan to assess sensitivity of expanded program evaluation using linked administrative data.

2. <u>Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing System ($7,352,000, 39 FTE):</u>

Proposed Actions:

Fiscal Year 2016 is the second year of the Census Enterprise Collection and Processing (CEDCaP) initiative which will create an integrated and standardized system of systems that will offer shared data collection and processing across all operations. This initiative will consolidate costs by retiring unique, survey-specific systems and redundant capabilities and bring a much greater portion of the Census Bureau's total IT expenditures under a single, integrated and centrally-managed program. We will also halt the creation of program-specific systems and put in place a solution that will be mature and proven for the 2020 Census.

The CEDCaP effort is funded jointly by the Enterprise Data Collection and Dissemination Systems and the 2020 Decennial Census programs. The narrative in this section is inclusive of the entire CEDCaP effort.

In FY 2016, the Census Bureau will complete CEDCaP Baseline 1, delivering several systems into production in support of Decennial FY 2016 Test. System specific deliverables in FY 2016 include:

- The Control and Response Data System (CaRDS) (funded in the Decennial Census PPA) provides sample design, workload determination and post collection response processing. The first two releases will concentrate on ACS and Decennial data, eliminating the need for two separate systems. The program will start by examining the duplicity that currently exists and determine methods of streamlining functions that can be used by both the American Community Survey (ACS) and Decennial programs. In the future, CaRDS will also include other Census Bureau surveys. The initial release of CaRDs will be deployed into the production environment in FY 2016, delivering functionality needed for the Decennial FY 2016 Test.

- The Census Bureau has outlined a vision, commonly known as Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) where application services and data are provided through an application programming interface (API), making them accessible across the enterprise. Toward this effort, the Census Bureau has implemented a set of policies for new system interface designs, which requires a SOA platform/framework on which to build, deploy, scale and manage the Census's shared services. This infrastructure provides the framework on which to build the APIs. In FY 2016, SOA will deliver its release to the production environment providing functionality needed for Decennial FY 2016 Test.

- Multimode Operational Control System (MOCS) is a service-based solution that serves as the primary mechanism for operational control across multiple survey modes. MOCS is the "Executor" and operational brain. It receives augmented frame data and paradata, and executes business-rules-based workflows to determine the appropriate course of action for cases. It then assigns the cases to the specific mode processing systems. In FY 2016, MOCS will deliver its initial release to the production environment providing functionality needed for the Decennial FY 2016 Test.

- Centurion (funded in the Decennial Census PPA) is an existing secure Internet system used for the design, delivery, and execution of surveys, censuses, and other data collection and data exchange efforts. Enhancements under the CEDCaP program will allow the current system to be expanded, allowing more surveys the ability to reach large numbers of potential respondents online. Centurion allows the Census Bureau to collect data more cost effectively and with a higher degree of accuracy as compared to equivalent traditional collection methods. In FY 2016, Centurion will deliver an initial CEDCaP release that provides a new interface using the SOA architecture and will allow access to data from other systems like the Multi-Mode Operational Control System (MOCS).

- The Integrated Computer Assisted Data Entry (iCADE) (funded in the Decennial Census PPA) system is a large-scale, comprehensive data capture solution for paper based data collection operations. It facilitates the batching, scanning, registration, interpretation, quality control measurement, error containment, as well as an exception review process. It also provides scanned digital images of respondent questionnaires in near-real time (i.e. every few hours). Under CEDCaP, several system enhancements and modifications necessary for continued use of iCADE by Census and external customers, will be completed. The primary driver of those enhancements and modifications will be Decennial requirements, leading up to using iCADE for the 2020 Census. In FY 2016, iCADE will release a new interface using

the SOA architecture, allowing access to its data from other systems such as MOCS, Universal Tracking System (UTS) and Content Metadata system (COMET).

- The Unified Tracking System (UTS) is an existing application used by survey managers. UTS provides custom business intelligence reporting to stakeholders using paradata collected from various mode-level applications (paper, Internet, telephone, in-person) to track progress. UTS' back end functionality must be modified to work seamless with the other new and updated CEDCaP systems in order to accurately report of progress and performance in advance of the Decennial FY 2016 Test.

In FY 2016, all other CEDCaP projects will continue to follow the enterprise system development lifecycle (eSDLC) and develop functionality to address the next major release which is specific to capability needs of the 2020 Decennial Census. The CEDCaP program will continue development and testing efforts for all other systems within its scope.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits:

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 similar to those 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.

We will halt the creation of program-specific systems and puts in place an enterprise solution that will be mature and proven for the 2020 Census. This solution will both precede and outlast the 2020 Decennial Census becoming 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 in the 2020 Census narrative assume the CEDCaP initiative is fully funded.

Schedule and Milestones:

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

Fiscal Year 2020

- 2020 Census
- Further development of capabilities for the 2022 Economic Census

Performance Goals and Measurement Data

Performance Measure:	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target
With Change	1) MOCS, iCADE, Centurion, UTS, CaRDS and CoMeT integrated into Decennial FY16 Test environment 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	1) 2020 Census 2) Further develop-ment of capabilities for the 2022 Census

Continued from previous page:	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target
Without Change	1) Continued use of non-enterprise out-dated legacy systems for the Decennial FY 16 Test 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 Economic Census and ongoing Current Surveys	1) Anticipate high-cost single-use systems for 2020 Census 2) Continue siloed approach to Economic and Demo-graphic system development in preparation for 2022 Economic Census and ongoing Current Surveys

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Budget Program: Enterprise data collection and dissemination systems
Sub-program: Enterprise data collection and dissemination systems
Program Change: Administrative records clearinghouse initiative

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-14	2	$107,325	$214,650
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-14	2	107,325	214,650
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	1	107,325	107,325
Economist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	1	107,325	107,325
General Attorney	Suitland, MD	GS-14	2	107,325	214,650
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	6	90,823	544,938
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-13	2	90,823	181,646
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	2	90,823	181,646
Economist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	1	90,823	90,823
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	6	76,378	458,268
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-12	3	76,378	229,134
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	4	76,378	305,512
Computer Scientist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	2	76,378	152,756
Paralegal Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	1	76,378	76,378
Subtotal			35		3,079,701
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			10		797,192
Subtotal			45		3,876,893
Less Lapse	0%		0		0
Total Full-time permanent:			45		3,876,893
2016 Pay Adjustment	1.300%				50,400
Total			45		3,927,293

Personnel Data	**Number**
Full-time Equivalent Employment	
Full-time permanent	45
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	45
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	45
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	45

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Budget Program: Enterprise data collection and dissemination systems
Sub-program: Enterprise data collection and dissemination systems
Program Change: Census enterprise data collection and processing increase

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-15	4	$126,245	$504,980
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-15	4	126,245	504,980
Computer Engineer	Suitland, MD	GS-15	2	126,245	252,490
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	11	107,325	1,180,575
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	6	107,325	643,950
Budget Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-14	1	107,325	107,325
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	2	90,823	181,646
Subtotal			30		3,375,946
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			18		1,482,162
Subtotal			48		4,858,108
Less Lapse	20%		-10		-971,622
Total Full-time permanent:			38		3,886,486
2016 Pay Adjustment	1.300%				50,524
Total			38		3,937,010

Personnel Data	**Number**
Full-time Equivalent Employment	
Full-time permanent	38
Other than full-time permanent	1
Total	39
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	48
Other than full-time permanent	3
Total	51

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: **Enterprise data collection and dissemination systems**
Sub-program: **Enterprise data collection and dissemination systems**
Program Change: **Administrative records clearinghouse initiative**

	Object Class	FY 2016 Increase	FY 2016 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	$3,927	$19,951
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	17	662
11.5	Other personnel compensation	9	173
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	3,953	20,786
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	1,087	6,742
13	Benefits for former personnel	11	60
21	Travel and transportation of persons	21	304
22	Transportation of things	1	8
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	112	860
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	76
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	44	809
24	Printing and reproduction	4	29
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	86	7,031
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	2,759	18,036
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	359	2,856
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	28	207
25.5	Research and development contracts	6	1,526
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	99	8,957
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	3	28
26	Supplies and materials	15	104
31	Equipment	1,412	7,900
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	10,000	76,319

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: **Enterprise data collection and dissemination systems**
Sub-program: **Enterprise data collection and dissemination systems**
Program Change: **Census enterprise data collection and processing increase**

	Object Class	FY 2016 Increase	FY 2016 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	$3,937	$19,951
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	29	662
11.5	Other personnel compensation	96	173
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	4,062	20,786
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	1,397	6,742
13	Benefits for former personnel	29	60
21	Travel and transportation of persons	53	304
22	Transportation of things	1	8
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	(179)	860
23.2	Rental payments to others	68	76
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	(7,195)	809
24	Printing and reproduction	8	29
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	134	7,031
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	(144)	18,036
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	399	2,856
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	(74)	207
25.5	Research and development contracts	1,287	1,526
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,812	8,957
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	13	28
26	Supplies and materials	6	104
31	Equipment	5,675	7,900
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	7,352	76,319

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

Exhibit 10

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
Subactivity: Intercensal demographic estimates

		2014 Actual		2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Intercensal demographic estimates	Pos./BA	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
	FTE/Obl.	0	314	0	0	0	$0	0	$0	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries			(117)								
Unobligated balance, start of year			(230)								
Unobligated balance, expiring			34								
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund			(1)								
Unobligated balance, rescinded											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission											
Sequestration											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	0	0	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)

Exhibit 10

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

		2014 Actual		2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Demographic surveys sample redesign	Pos./BA	0	$73	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
	FTE/Obl.	0	407	0	213	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	407	0	213	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries			(14)								
Unobligated balance, start of year			(559)		(213)						
Unobligated balance, expiring			26								
Unobligated balance, end of year			213								
Refund											
Unobligated balance, rescinded											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission			0								
Sequestration			0								
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts			0								
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Object Class		2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Base	2016 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11	Personnel compensation					
11.1	Full-time permanent	$210,840	$239,483	$242,663	$258,993	$16,330
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	53,320	48,722	49,888	123,718	73,830
11.5	Other personnel compensation	7,305	3,622	3,596	4,537	941
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	271,465	291,827	296,147	387,248	91,101
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	88,531	93,492	102,179	115,740	13,561
13	Benefits for former personnel	1,160	1,749	1,748	1,504	(244)
21	Travel and transportation of persons	16,268	26,856	26,603	29,995	3,392
22	Transportation of things	729	1,132	1,143	1,186	43
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	23,973	30,097	30,051	32,290	2,239
23.2	Rental payments to others	2,601	396	392	1,385	993
23.3	Communication, utilities, misc. charges	16,079	31,450	32,161	24,843	(7,318)
24	Printing and reproduction	3,215	11,726	11,789	5,486	(6,303)
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	74,194	59,704	57,196	82,503	25,307
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	13,629	122,794	118,559	299,551	180,992
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	32,366	37,058	40,232	54,782	14,550
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	8,977	7,136	7,116	7,215	99
25.5	Research & development contracts	123	3,261	3,313	18,312	14,999
25.6	Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	97,073	80,585	81,974	123,378	41,404
25.8	Subsistence & support of persons	172	683	694	926	232
26	Supplies and materials	3,881	3,649	3,665	3,901	236
31	Equipment	11,697	22,269	22,342	30,305	7,963
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
92	Contingency fund	0	0	0	0	0
99	Subtotal, Direct Obligations	666,133	825,864	837,304	1,220,550	383,246
	Prior year recoveries	(1,863)	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, start of year	(2,228)	(8,057)	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, expiring	794	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, end of year	8,057	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, rescinded	0	0	0	0	0
	Refund	(825)	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	670,068	817,807	837,304	1,220,550	383,246
	Rescission	0	0	0	0	0
	Sequestration	0				
	Transfers from Other Accounts	0	0	0	0	0
	Transfers to Other Accounts	1,000	1,551	1,551	1,551	0
	TOTAL, Appropriation	671,068	819,358	838,855	1,222,101	383,246

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

Exhibit 16

Personnel financed from direct obligations	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Base	2016 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	2,535	3,004	3,021	3,207	186
Other than full-time permanent	1,601	1,702	1,702	2,629	927
Total	4,136	4,706	4,723	5,836	1,113
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	2,620	2,613	2,613	2,842	229
Other than full-time permanent	3,021	1,614	1,614	3,239	1,625
Total	5,641	4,227	4,227	6,081	1,854

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, $1,222,101,000 to remain available until September 30, 2017, 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)

Exhibit 5

	FTE	Direct Obligations
2015 Enacted	3,415	$801,130
less: Obligated from prior years	0	0
less: Unobligated balance, start of year	0	0
plus: 2016 Adjustments to base	(418)	(3,437)
less: Prior year recoveries	0	0
2016 Base Request	2,997	797,693
Plus (or less): 2016 Program Changes	0	0
2016 Estimate	2,997	797,693

Comparison by activity/subactivity		2014 Actual		2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Current surveys and statistics											
Current economic statistics	FTE/Obl.	245	$155,872	330	$188,793	282	$175,597	282	$175,597	0	$0
Current demographic statistics	FTE/Obl.	2,072	405,619	2,929	370,846	2,681	320,261	2,681	320,261	0	0
Decennial census	FTE/Obl.	7	145,143	0	226,269	6	299,301	6	299,301	0	0
Other	FTE/Obl.	122	21,536	156	15,222	28	2,534	28	2,534	0	0
TOTALS	FTE/Obl.	2,446	728,170	3,415	801,130	2,997	797,693	2,997	797,693	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries			(11,364)		(13,000)		(10,000)	0	(10,000)	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year			(198,363)		(218,113)		(192,755)	0	(192,755)	0	0
Unobligated balance, transferred			0		0		0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring			0		0		0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year			218,113		192,755		191,226	0	191,226	0	0
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts			0		0		0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts			0		0		0	0	0	0	0
Total	FTE/Collections	2,446	736,556	3,415	762,772	2,997	786,164	2,997	786,164	0	0

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Exhibit 6

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

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Estimate
Federal Agencies			
Agency for International Development	$5,378	$8,685	$7,225
Department of Agriculture	4,056	18,799	3,010
Department of Commerce	2,741	3,417	1,954
Department of Defense	834	805	927
Department of Education	22,598	19,630	22,837
Department of Energy	896	1,614	974
Department of Health and Human Services	67,667	63,650	52,968
Department of Housing and Urban Development	20,934	28,039	20,831
Department of Justice	34,036	43,559	35,801
Department of Labor	83,352	108,668	88,649
Department of Transportation	3,594	4,555	4,181
Department of Treasury	714	43	755
National Science Foundation	7,890	9,923	7,767
Other Federal agencies	8,729	8,668	12,501
Miscellaneous reimbursable services	19,493	4,062	2,303
Subtotal Federal Agencies	282,912	324,117	262,683
Non-Federal (Special Statistical Work)	396	7,577	5,016
TOTAL	283,308	331,694	267,699

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

Exhibit 7A

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Base	2016 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Total Obligation	$283,308	$331,694	$267,699	$267,699	$0
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	(290,532)	(293,466)	(255,523)	(255,523)	0
Non-Federal sources	(12,105)	(12,228)	(10,647)	(10,647)	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Recoveries	(756)	(1,000)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(197,670)	(217,755)	(192,755)	(192,755)	0
Unobligated balance transferred	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	217,755	192,755	191,226	191,226	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)

Exhibit 7B

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Base	2016 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Total Obligation	$444,861	$469,436	$529,994	$529,994	$0
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Other	(433,918)	(457,078)	(519,994)	(519,994)	0
Recoveries	(10,608)	(12,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(693)	(358)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance transferred	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated Balance, recsission					
Unobligated balance, end of year	358	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

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Working Capital Fund

BUDGET ACTIVITY: Working Capital Fund

The FY 2016 request is for $797.7 million, a decrease of $3.4 million from FY 2015. The request includes $267.7 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 2,997 FTE in support of this reimbursable work for outside customers.

BASE JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 2016:

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 2016 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 2016 Estimated Reimbursable Obligations
($ in millions)

Current Population Survey (Bureau of Labor Statistics)	$52.9
Consumer Expenditure Survey (Bureau of Labor Statistics)	26.3
National Crime Victimization Survey (Bureau of Justice Statistics)	32.8
National Health Interview Survey (National Center for Health Statistics)	26.3
Medical Expenditures Panel Survey (Health and Human Services, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality)	9.9
American Housing Survey (Department for Housing and Urban Development)	10.2
National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (National Center for Health Statistics)	8.2
National Center for Education Statistics Poverty Statistics (National Center for Education Statistics)	4.0
Surveys of College Graduates (National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics)	3.6
Telephone Point of Purchase Survey (Bureau of Labor Statistics)	3.7
Housing Sales Survey (Department for Housing and Urban Development)	4.0
Other Reimbursable Work (Various)	85.8
Total Reimbursable Obligations	**$267.7**

*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 Bureaus' 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.

2. SEC. XXX EVALUATION FUNDING FLEXIBILITY PILOT-

(a) This section applies to the statistical-related grant and contracting activities of the:
   1. Census Bureau in the Department of Commerce; and
   2. National Institute of Justice and Bureau of Justice Statistics in the Department of Justice.

(b) Amounts made available under this Act which are either appropriated, allocated, advanced on a reimbursable basis, or transferred to the functions and organizations identified in subsection (a) for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2020. When an office referenced in subsection (a) receives research and evaluation funding from multiple appropriations, such offices may use a single Treasury account for such activities, with funding advanced on a reimbursable basis.

(c) Amounts referenced in subsection (b) that are unexpended at the time of completion of a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement may be deobligated and shall immediately become available and may be reobligated in that fiscal year or the subsequent fiscal year for the research, evaluation, or statistical purposes for which the amounts are made available to that account.

Evaluation Funding Flexibility Pilot. High-quality evaluations and statistical surveys are essential to building evidence about what works. They are also inherently complicated, dynamic activities; they often span many years, and there is uncertainty about the timing and amount of work required to complete specific activities--such as the time and work needed recruit study participants. In some cases the study design may need to be altered part-way through the project in order to better respond to the facts on the ground. The available procurement vehicles lack the flexibility needed to match the dynamic nature of these projects. Additionally, some studies provide high quality information in which many federal agencies are interested, and it is frequently desirable to cosponsor these activities in order to efficiently extend the utility of the data collected. Changes in timing and content can make cosponsorship difficult, since funds are often time-limited.

In order to streamline these procurement processes, improve efficiency, and make better use of existing evaluation resources the Budget proposes to provide the Census Bureau with expanded flexibilities to spend funds over a longer period of time. This request is a part of a larger proposed pilot program which includes HHS's Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation and the Office for Planning, Research and Evaluation in the Administration for Children and Families; The Department of Labor's Chief Evaluation Office and Bureau of Labor Statistics; The Department of Justice's National Institute of Justice and Bureau of Justice Statistics; the Census Bureau; and the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Policy Development & Research. These flexibilities will allow agencies to better target evaluation and statistical funds to reflect changing circumstances on the ground.

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

Exhibit 34

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Estimate
Management and professional support svcs.	$44,175	$62,005	$65,087
Studies, analysis and evaluations	24,463	17,160	26,796
Engineering and technical services	16,270	3,857	11,249
TOTAL	$84,908	$83,022	$103,132

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.

Exhibit 35

Department of Commerce
U. S. Census Bureau

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

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Estimate
Periodicals	$1,162	$2,457	$2,628
Pamphlets	$1,672	$2,976	$3,129
Audiovisuals	$1,593	$2,087	$2,361
TOTAL	$4,427	$7,520	$8,118

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

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.

Exhibit 36

Department of Commerce
U. S. Census Bureau

AVERAGE GRADE AND SALARY

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Estimate
Direct:			
Average ES Salary	$163,535	$165,170	$167,318
Average GS/GM Grade	11	11	11
Average GS/GM Salary	$84,435	$85,279	$86,388

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FY 2016 Annual Performance Plan / FY 2014 Annual Performance Report

US Census Bureau

Table of Contents

Part 1: Agency and Mission Information

Section 1.1: Overview

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, including the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS allows communities to make the best decisions about where they should locate new schools or expand services for the elderly. Because it is available to businesses of all sizes at no cost, it helps players from the largest corporations to the smallest emerging innovators locate their labor force, target their customer base and find new markets.

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.

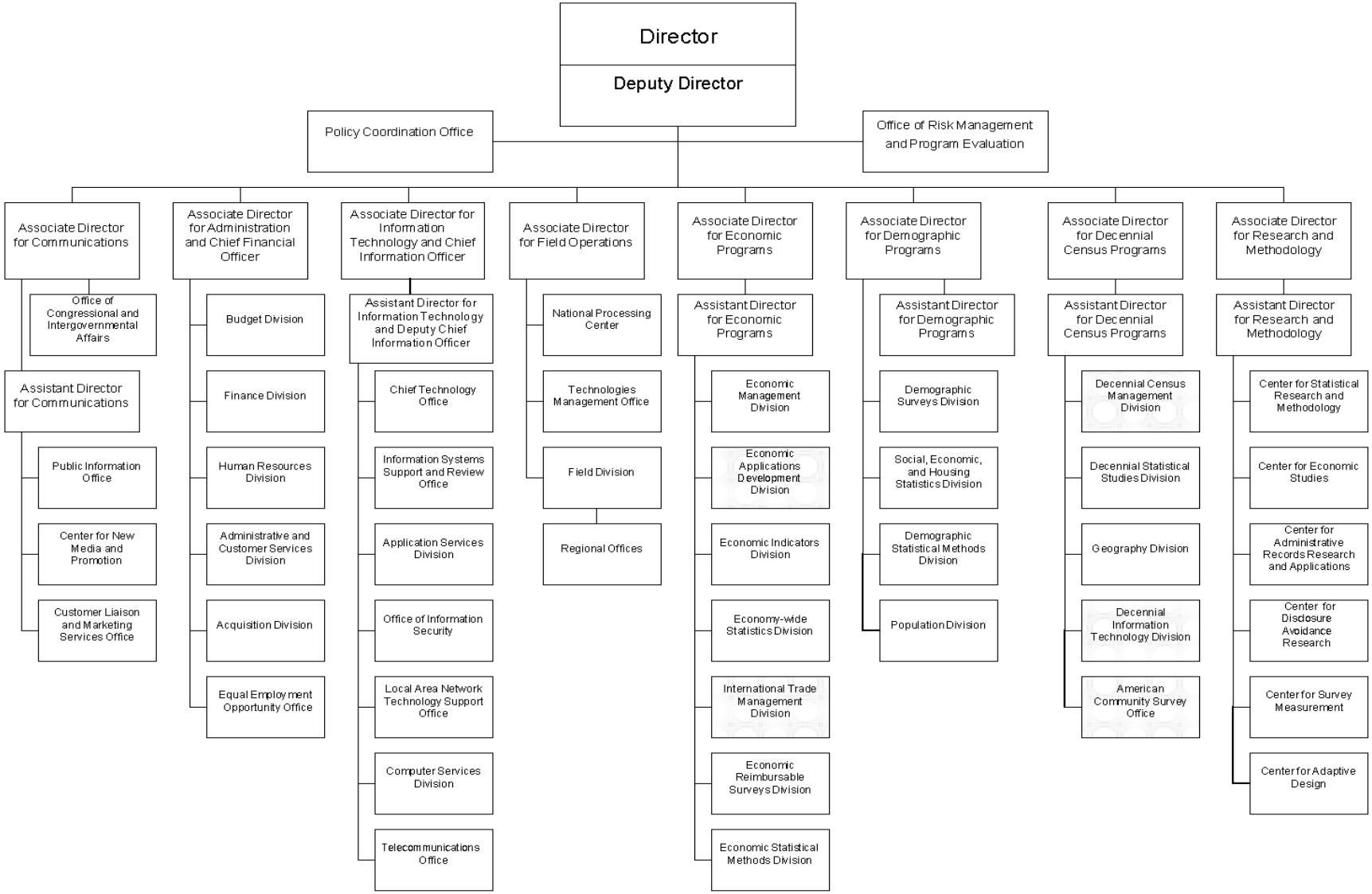
Section 1.2: Mission Statement

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.

Section 1.3: Vision and Values

Our Vision is to be the leading source of high quality, timely, relevant, and cost-effective statistical information supporting the nation's decision-makers.

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census



Part 2: Cross-Agency Priority Goals

The Census Bureau currently does not lead any Cross-Agency Priority Goals.

However, there are several efforts underway that advance the priority goals of customer service, shared services and open data. Examples include:

Customer Service:

American Community Survey Content Review and Respondent Advocate (Ombudsman)

Members of the American public called on to respond to the American Community Survey (ACS) have raised questions and sometimes concerns to the Census Bureau directly and through their Congressional representatives. Some respondents question the content of the survey and the manner in which this and other surveys are conducted by the Census Bureau. In FY 2014, 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.

To respond to these concerns, the Census Bureau is implementing a comprehensive review of ACS question content and is continuing research to improve survey efficiency while reducing respondent burden. The purpose of the content review is to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the usages, justification, and merit of each question on the ACS. The goal is to minimize the reporting burden imposed on a subset of households while providing quality information to federal, state, local, and tribal governments along with business decision-makers. This content review will start by addressing several ACS questions that respondents have the most difficulty understanding why they are asked, but will eventually cover the entire survey. The priority questions for content review cover income, journey to work, disability, and plumbing facilities. Agencies relying on this information will be asked to document the justification for question use; statutory, regulatory, and programmatic uses, the lowest level of geography required; frequency of use; funding formulae and the amount of funding distributed based on the questions; characteristics of the population supported by the question; and alternative data sources to the ACS. The Census Bureau expects to complete this review by March 2015.

Additionally, the Census Bureau established a Respondent Advocate (Ombudsman) position in April 2013 to ensure that respondent concerns are considered throughout the survey life cycle as well as to provide real-time assistance to respondents that have concerns about a Census Bureau survey. The advocate has led efforts to improve the Census Bureau's website for survey respondents, provided direct assistance to hundreds of individuals involved in Census Bureau surveys (always within 24 hours and usually within 4 hours), and met with nearly 400 Congressional offices to explain the role of the ACS and other Census Bureau data collections and the responsibilities and duties of the Respondent Advocate..

Digital Transformation Program

Aligned with the Digital Government Strategy, the Digital Transformation Program focuses on customer-centricity, shared platforms and innovative technologies and solutions to Build a 21st Century platform to better serve the American people.

The goals of the Digital Transformation program are:

1. Increase awareness and access to U.S. Census Bureau statistics
2. Improve customer satisfaction
3. Grow our audience

The components of this transformation program include efforts to:

- Redesign census.gov to improve two major challenges from users – search and navigation. Introduced thematic navigation allowing users to access information and data by topics, which moves away from an organizational structure to a topic centric navigation based on customer expectations and private and public sector best practices.
- Invest in a new Content Management System (CMS). This system allows an improved content dissemination across the site, more secure content and consistency of content and layout across site properties. Content is currently being migrated into the CMS.
- Implement a state of the art search capability. Enabling answers before results, information panels highlighting statistics, and visualizations and table features. This robust search will present statistics such as population, North American Industry Classification System codes, and income and poverty data as search results.
- Implement a multi-channel customer experience management capability. The Customer Engagement Management platform will pull together unstructured customer feedback from diverse sources with customer behavior data, enabling the U.S. Census Bureau to identify the frustrations expressed by our customers, uncover unmet customer needs, and find opportunities to improve the analytics gathering and understanding customer experience. In addition, the U.S. Census Bureau invested on robust analytics and metrics software, including social media monitoring tool to improve its analyses of customer experience. The metrics and insights align with the Digital Transformation program goals and key performance indicators, measuring how goals are being met throughout the program lifecycle.
- Establish an effective integrated communications and promotions effort to promote new products and improve online communications with customers.
- Improve in analytics gathering and understanding customer experience
- Establish an effective communications and promotions effort to promote new products and improve online communications with customers
- Develop and deploy numerous public facing data products including :
    - Three (3) new mobile applications, named America's Economy, dwellr, and Census Pop Quiz.
    - New interactive data tools such as the Population Clock, My Congressional District, and Easy Stats. These tools use latest technologies, U.S. Census Bureau's public and private application programming interface (APIs), and sharing and embedding capabilities allowing for greater access and easier use of data.

Efforts conducted have been research driven and customer focused to ensure successful outcomes and adaptation for customer insights towards its lifecycle. The feedback from customer is gathered, prior to and upon deploying new products and enhancements through analytics, customer engagement management, and stakeholder relations.

In FY 2016, the Census Bureau will implement responsive design for census.gov (allowing the website to operate on multiple devices such as tablets and mobile); search enhancements; continued content migration; and Customer Experience management (CEM). The plan also includes the development of personalized user portal (mycensus.gov) that will allow individual users to customize their experience and data needs on the website. The Census Bureau will continue to build on the importance of having strong web monitoring and analytics tools, web applications and enhancements, and mobile applications development and support. Also providing ongoing support for data visualization initiatives around data releases.

Shared Services: Enterprise IT Shared Services Program Management Office:

In order to harvest further benefits of shared services and align with Memorandum M-10-26, the Census Chief Information Officer (CIO) is establishing an Enterprise IT shared services Program Management Office (PMO) and an Enterprise IT Shared Service (ITSS) Policy. The PMO is facilitating the Bureau's transition to a state where shared services are the norm, rather than the exception. The Census Bureau's Enterprise ITSS policy formally establishes, as a standard practice, the implementation and re-use of Enterprise ITSS across the Census Bureau. Governance by the program and adherence to policy will improve enterprise flexibility and substantial cost savings through:

- Efficient resource allocation allowing business areas to focus on delivering their core mission(s), including reducing the time required to deliver data services and products;
- Streamlined operational efficiencies by centralizing needed operational infrastructure (technology, processes and people) required to deliver, maintain and mature a shared service;
- Improved organizational effectiveness using best practices, proven functionalities, and innovative solutions; and
- Improved cost-efficiencies by reducing costs associated with redundant IT resources.

Enterprise IT Shared Services are selected in accordance with the program's guiding principles that include: Enterprise IT Shared Service identification and prioritization based on business "value," and ROI in support of Survey Lifecycle (SLC) and Mission-Enabling & Support (MES) functions. Candidate Enterprise IT Shared Services are identified by the program and nominations by individuals and organizations.

Internally, the Census Bureau has established several current shared services, including e-mail. In addition, more than 40 other Enterprise IT Shared Services candidates have been identified for potential use within the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau will use the Federal IT Shared Services categories of Commodity, Support, and Mission to categorize the portfolio of services.

While substantial cost savings and other efficiencies are expected from the Enterprise IT Shared Services Program, actual savings will be based on several factors including but not limited to the type of service, and whether there are opportunities to consolidate licenses, consolidate contracts, reduce and repurpose hardware, and better align staff.

The Census Bureau Enterprise IT Shared Services Program has identified success criteria that will measure the desired outcomes and the impact of the program. The five (5) key success criteria are cost savings, efficiency, standardization, consolidation, and customer service.

Open Data and Shared Services: Census Data API:

The U.S. Census Bureau has released an online service that makes key demographic, socio-economic and housing statistics more accessible than ever before. The Census Bureau's public Application Programming Interface (API) allows developers to design Web and mobile apps to explore or learn more about America's changing population and economy. The API lets developers customize Census Bureau statistics into Web or mobile apps that provide users quick and easy access to 42 data sets, with the most recent releases including:

- Economic Indicators Time Series
- 2007 & 2012 Economy-wide Key Statistics
- 2011 & 2012 County Business Patterns
- 2012 Non-Employer Statistics
- 2013 Vintage of Population Estimates
- 2012 Vintage of Population Projections

In addition, the Census Bureau has launched an enterprise effort to transform how it disseminates data and information to the public by streamlining access, enhancing the ability to search, find, and use the data by the public, and optimizing the resources needed to accomplish these tasks.

The Center for Enterprise Dissemination Services and Consumer Innovation (CEDSCI)

The Center for Enterprise Dissemination Services and Consumer Innovation (CEDSCI) is comprised of experts from across the Census Bureau, and their work is based on the core principals of the Federal Digital Strategy:

- Enable the American people and an increasingly mobile workforce to access high-quality digital government information and services anywhere, anytime, on any device
- Ensure that as the government adjusts to this new digital world, we seize the opportunity to procure and manage devices, applications, and data in effective, secure, and affordable ways.
- Unlock the power of government data to spur innovation across our Nation and improve the quality of services for the American people.

The goals of the project include:

- Fostering and maintaining a customer-focused, cost-effective data dissemination environment
- Promoting a set of dissemination tools to meet future dissemination capabilities.
- Adopting a Customer Experience Management (CEM) system that captures customer interactions systematically and provides for dissemination tools, systems, and processes to evolve based on quantitative assessment of changing customer needs and new technological innovations.
- Establishing a standardized central metadata repository across all censuses and surveys, which would enable the Census Bureau to deploy generalized dissemination capabilities.
- Designing shared enabling technologies based on business requirements and needs.

The intended benefits include:

- Cost savings through elimination of duplicate systems and processes
- Spurring greater innovation
- Systematic quality assurance
- Improved customer satisfaction through metadata standardization
- More efficient and effective work environment
- Better utilization of existing tools to meet customer needs
- Greater insights into customer needs
- Increased Census brand awareness and acceptance
- Improved disclosure avoidance

Dissemination as a Shared Service

The Census Bureau will foster and maintain a customer-focused, cost-effective data dissemination environment where:

- Its people view dissemination as a shared service and responsibility; engage in active listening; look for ways to strengthen new ideas; and are innovative and risk-taking.
- Its processes provide continuous information about how effectively this agency is meeting data users' needs.
- Its tools are customer-driven and make data easy to access and use.

- Its information respects confidentiality, and users trust it as a reliable and credible source.

As we modernize and centralize our data collection and processing activities, our dissemination efforts must similarly keep pace with technological innovations and changing expectations from respondents and data users alike. Deploying shared services across our diverse programs and data sets not only provides us with efficiencies, it exposes our innovations to more of the American public on whom we rely to produce the content we return to them. We must demonstrate to the public that the Census Bureau can innovate and adapt, lessen the burden of response, and meet our budgets and deadlines if we are to preserve their trust in our work.

Part 3: Strategic Goals and Objectives

Section 3.1: Corresponding DoC Strategic Goals, and Objectives

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Goal	Objective Number	Objective Name	Leader:
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, 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	Collaborate with the business community to provide more timely, accurate, and relevant data products and services for customers	Mark Doms, Under Secretary, ESA

Section 3.2: Strategies for Objectives

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 (ESA, ITA, MBDA).

Innovation (2.4)

- Capture, coordinate, and analyze U.S. workforce data (ESA[1], OS).

[1]The Economics and Statistics Administration also includes the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Census Bureau.

Environment (3.2)

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

Data (4.1)

- Drive the development of Big Data standards and measurement science (ESA, NIST).
- Establish data interoperability across the Department and expand open data access (ESA, NIST, 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 (BIS, ESA, 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).

Section 3.3: Progress Update for Strategic Objectives

Objective 4.2 – Improve data based services, decision-making, and data sharing within the Department and with other parts of the Federal Government

The 2020 Decennial Census program completed two field tests, the 2013 Census Test and 2014 Census Test. The 2013 Census Test examined the operational feasibility of using administrative records to reduce the Nonresponse Follow-up (NRFU) workload and an adaptive contact strategy to increase NRFU productivity. The 2014 Census Test looked at self-response and nonresponse field components to answer research questions and inform preliminary design decisions for the 2020 Census. Decennial also designed and began work on the Address Validation Test to assess the performance of the methods and models that will help us develop the 2020 Census address list and define the in-field address canvassing workloads needed for the operational design decision point in September 2015.

All the 3-year (2010-2013) and 5-year (2008-2012) American Community Survey (ACS) data and the 1-year 2013 ACS data products were released by the Census Bureau on schedule.

Geography Division acquired 250 additional files from tribal, state, and local government partners as part of the Geographic Support System Initiative Partnership Program and used them to make further improvements to address coverage.

The Geography Division also conducted a pilot project to test the feasibility of using in-office imagery-to-Master Address File (MAF) comparison and data analysis techniques to identify areas in which the residential housing units are stable, and areas in which residential housing unit change is occurring. Based on the positive results of the pilot project, in which 82% of blocks were identified stable (i.e., no change in residential housing units between 2010 imagery and current imagery, and no change in the MAF), GEO is building a national implementation of the project, under the rebranded name TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) and MAF Assessment and Classification (TRMAC).

In November 2013, tabulation and macro data analysis for the 2012 Economic Census began. The first product from the 2012 Economic Census, the Advance Report, which provides national level data on the nation's economy, was released March 26, 2014. Releases began in May 2014 for the 2012 Economic Census Industry Series reports. As of September 30th, 406 of the anticipated 538 Industry Reports (covering 954 NAICS industries) were issued. This exceeded the target to release 30 percent of the Industry Series data products by September 30, 2014. Releases for the 2012 Economic Census will continue in FY 2015. In addition, the demand-based hierarchical structure of the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) was finalized. This work greatly expands the usefulness of product statistics for market analysis, business planning, and demand oriented studies. A check-in rate of 73.2 percent for the SBO employer component was achieved, with electronic response accounting for 90 percent of total responses. Lessons learned from the 2012 SBO will be applied as we move to 100 percent electronic reporting in the 2017 Economic Census.

As of May 22, 2014, 90 percent of the 2012 Census of Governments products were released, ahead of the June 30, 2014 target date. The 2012 Census of Governments: State Government Finances released in January 2014, two months earlier than the metric, and the 2012 Census of Governments: Employment released in March 2014, one month earlier than the metric. The Census Bureau will complete the release of the 2012 Census of Governments by January 2015.

Objective 4.3 – Collaborate with the business community to provide more timely, accurate, and relevant data products and services for consumers.

Target release dates for all 120 non-economic indicator quarterly and annual survey data releases were met or exceeded. In addition, all 120 monthly and quarterly principal economic indicators were released 100 percent of the time as scheduled or as revised due to the October shutdown. In FY14 a prototype Census Open for Business Tool, a desktop/tablet tool aimed at first time business entrepreneurs, was developed. This tool will allow for easy access to Census Bureau data to develop a business plan that can be used to support their loan application and assist in choosing a location for the business.

The Census Bureau met milestones in preparation for the new 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) panel and data for wave 1 were collected from February – June 2014. The Bureau also completed data collection for the 2008 SIPP panel, which resulted in an overall response rate above 60% into the fifth year of the data collection for the 2008 Panel. Data releases through wave 15 are on schedule.

Current Population Survey (CPS) controls were consistently released in time for weighting monthly estimates, which is important because the CPS is the source of the monthly unemployment data for the United States; a leading economic indicator.

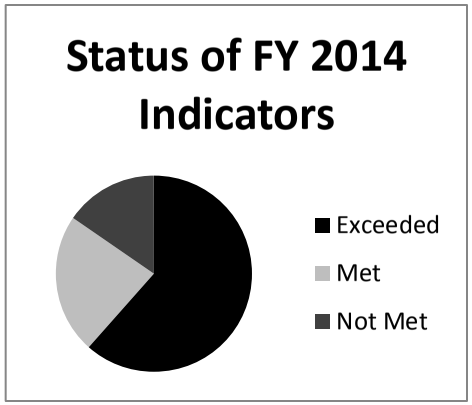
In FY 2014, the Census Bureau developed final experimental race and Hispanic origin questions for paper and electronic modes for the 2015 Decennial Content Test. The Bureau also completed all key milestones for research, testing, and stakeholder outreach associated with improving race and Hispanic origin questions in censuses and surveys.

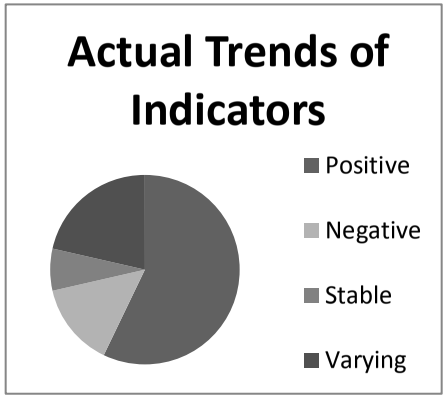
The Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program delivered the first wave of the SIPP Event History Calendar (EHC) cases as well as the first rotation of the 2010 design CPS cases to production ahead of schedule. CPS selected its second annual sample, while the American Housing Survey (AHS), Consumer Expenditures Diary and Quarterly (CED and CEQ), and National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) selected their first.

Section 3.4: *Next Steps*

The U.S. Census Bureau is improving data based services, decision-making, and data sharing with the Department of Commerce and other parts of the Federal Government. Initiatives include conducting a more efficient 2020 Decennial Census by maximizing the use of technology, such as the Geographic Support System Initiative to reduce costs while maintaining a high level of quality. Census also completed several steps toward ensuring the efficiency of the 2020 Decennial Census by performing self-response and non-response follow-up data collection for the 2014 Census trial tests, as well as the systems readiness tests. The Bureau is targeted by FY2015Q4 to issue the 2020 Census operational plan announcing major design decisions.

The U.S. Census Bureau is engaging in an multi-evidence based building strategy that includes use of a Balanced Scorecard, which is a strategic planning and management system used to align business activities to the vision and strategy of the organization; Program Management Reviews, which identify the mission-critical, high-priority programs, which are subject to formal reviews by the Census Bureau's Operating Committee; Workforce Planning, to ensure the Bureau has a workforce competency supply that meets management expectations; 2020 Census reviews, where The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) is providing scientific and research expertise to the 2020 Census Program; and the American Community Survey, where 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.





Part 4 Performance Goals / Indicators

Section 4.1: *Summary of Performance*

Status is based on the following standard:

Exceeded	More than 100 percent of target
Met	90 - 100 percent of target
Not Met	Below 90% of target

An indicator with a positive trend is one in which performance is improving over time while a negative trend is an indicator that has declining performance. A stable trend is one in which the goal is to maintain a standard, and that that is occurring. A varying trend in one in which the data fluctuates too much to indicate a trend. At a minimum, these indicators must have three years of data.

Section 4.2: *Summary of Indicator Performance*

Objective 1.2: Increase U.S. exports by broadening and deepening the U.S. exporter base

Indicator	Target	Actual	Status	Trend
Percentage of monthly export statistics released on schedule	100%	100%	Met	Stable

Objective 2.4: Accelerate the development of industry-led skills strategies that result in a productive workforce for employers and high-quality jobs for workers

Indicator	Target	Actual	Status	Trend
Number of data dissemination tools fueled by public-use Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) data and improvements to LEHD data and data tools.	1) one data dissemination tool 2) two improvements to LEHD data and data tools	1) one data dissemination tool 2) one improvement to LEHD data and data tools	Not Met	Not enough data

Objective 3.2: Improve preparedness, response, and recovery from weather and water events by building a Weather-Ready Nation

Indicator	Target	Actual	Status	Trend
Number of webinars conducted and enhancements to the Census Bureau's OnTheMap for Emergency Management website.	1) two webinars or training showing emergency and city planners how to navigate OTM-EM 2) two enhancements to OTM-EM	1) two webinars or training showing emergency and city planners how to navigate OTM-EM 2) two enhancements to OTM-EM	Met	Not enough data

Objective 4.1: Transform the Department's data capacity to enhance the value, accessibility and usability of Commerce data for government, business and the public.

Indicator	Target	Actual	Status	Trend
Percentage of milestones met for "Find it-Connect it"	100%	100%	Met	Not enough data

Objective 4.2: Improve data-based services, decision-making, and data sharing within the Department and with other parts of the federal government

Indicator	Target	Actual	Status	Trend
Cost efficiency of 2020 decennial census	Two field tests that will inform cost and quality goals for the 2020 Census	Two field tests that will inform cost and quality goals for the 2020 Census	Met	Not enough data
Percentage of milestones met for business assistance analysis	100%	100%	Met	Not enough data
Percentage of key activities for cyclical census programs completed on time to support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses and the public.	90%	86%	Met (Result is within 10% of target)	Stable

Objective 4.3: Collaborate with the business community to provide more timely, accurate, and relevant data products and services for customers

Indicator	Target	Actual	Status	Trend
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) 90% of other key surveys	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) 90% of other key surveys	Met	Stable

Objective 1.2: Increase U.S. exports by broadening and deepening the U.S. exporter base

Indicator	**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 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%		
Status	N/A	N/A	N/A	Met	Met	Met		
Trend	Stable							

Validation and Verification	
Data Source	"Bluebook" Schedule of release dates
Frequency	Monthly
Data Storage	Schedules maintained on Foreign Trade Division Computers and publicly available on the Internet.
Internal Control Procedures	The Census Bureau compares actual release dates with scheduled data. No variation from schedule is permitted.
Data Limitations	None
Actions to be Taken	Continue 100% on-time performance.

Explanation (if not met in FY 2014)	This complex development activity, project required additional refinement because results were not consistent with historical project quality, causing a delay in one of the improvements to LEHD data an tools planned for completion in FY 2014. This is expected to be completed by the first quarter of FY 2015.
Actions to be taken / Future Plans	Based on the experience in FY14, a timeline will be implemented to account for uncertainties in the research and development to allow subsequent projects to be completed on schedule.
Information Gaps	New Indicator for FY 2014

Validation and Verification	
Data Source	Program schedules, plans, and reports
Frequency	Ongoing
Data Storage	Schedules, plans, databases, and the Intranet
Internal Control Procedures	Periodic review, monitor, management control, and comparison of schedules
Data Limitations	None
Actions to be Taken	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data and status reports

Objective 2.4: Accelerate the development of industry-led skills strategies that result in a productive workforce for employers and high-quality jobs for workers

Indicator	**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."							
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1) one data dissemination tool 2) two improvements to LEHD data and data tools	1) one data dissemination tool 2) three improvements to LEHD data and data tools	1) two reviews of user feedback of new dissemination tools 2) Assessment of potential modification of user tools
Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1) one data dissemination tool 2) one improvement to LEHD data and data tools		
Status	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Met		
Trend	Not enough data							

Objective 3.2: Improve preparedness, response, and recovery from weather and water events by building a Weather-Ready Nation

Indicator	**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."							
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1) two webinars or training showing emergency and city planners how to navigate OTM-EM 2) two enhancements to OTM-EM	1) two webinars or training showing emergency and city planners how to navigate OTM-EM 2) two reviews of user feedback on enhancements to OTM-EM	1) two webinars or training showing emergency and city planners how to navigate OTM-EM 2) two reviews of user feedback on enhancements to OTM-EM
Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1) two webinars or training showing emergency and city planners how to navigate OTM-EM 2) two enhancement to OTM-EM		
Status	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Met		
Trend	Not enough data							

Validation and Verification	
Data Source	Program schedules, plans, and reports
Frequency	Ongoing
Data Storage	Schedules, plans, databases, and the Intranet
Internal Control Procedures	Periodic review, monitor, management control, and comparison of schedules
Data Limitations	None
Actions to be Taken	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data and status reports

Objective 4.1: Transform the Department's data capacity to enhance the value, accessibility and usability of Commerce data for government, business and the public.

Indicator	**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 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%
Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%		
Status	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Met		
Trend	Not enough data							

Validation and Verification	
Data Source	Program schedules, plans, and reports
Frequency	Ongoing
Data Storage	Schedules, plans, databases, and the Intranet
Internal Control Procedures	Periodic review, monitor, management control, and comparison of schedules
Data Limitations	None
Actions to be Taken	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data and status reports

Objective 4.2 Improve data-based services, decision-making, and data sharing within the Department and with other parts of the federal government

Indicator	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 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	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	1) Conduct additional testing of self-response contact strategies, focusing on optimizing timing of contacts and support for non-English-speaking populations 2) Conduct a field test to further examine the reengineered approach to field staff management, and the associated operations control system that was piloted in FY 2015 testing. 3) Approach to field management processes and systems is proven in. 4) Approaches are selected for supporting non-English languages for the 2020 Census 5) Conduct feasibility test(s) of consolidation of field operations 6) Conduct testing of Group Quarters operational design
Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Two field tests that will inform cost and quality goals for the 2020 Census		
Status	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Met		
Trend	Not enough data							

Validation and Verification	
Data Source	Program schedules, plans, and reports
Frequency	Ongoing
Data Storage	Schedules, plans, databases, and the Intranet
Internal Control Procedures	Periodic review, monitor, management control, and comparison of schedules
Data Limitations	None
Actions to be Taken	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data and status reports

Indicator	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 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%
Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%		
Status	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Met (see notes)		
Trend	Not enough data							

Notes	Two projects were scheduled to be initiated in FY 2014, with work continuing into FY 2015 - one for the International Trade Administration (ITA) and one for the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA). The ITA project is on schedule. However, the MBDA project was cancelled due to concerns about that agency's legal authorities surrounding the provision of data to the Census Bureau. Because the ITA project is on schedule and the circumstances surrounding the cancellation of the MBDA project, we consider this target to be met for FY 2014.
Information Gaps	New Indicator for FY 2014

Validation and Verification	
Data Source	Program schedules, plans, and reports
Frequency	Ongoing
Data Storage	Schedules, plans, databases, and the Intranet
Internal Control Procedures	Periodic review, monitor, management control, and comparison of schedules
Data Limitations	None
Actions to be Taken	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data and status reports

Indicator	**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."

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	At least 90%	At least 90%	At least 90%	At least 90%	At least 90%	90%	90%	90%
Actual	At least 90%	At least 90%	At least 90%	At least 90%	At least 90%	90%		
Status	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met		
Trend	Stable							

Validation and Verification	
Data Source	Activity schedules kept by each of the cyclical census programs.
Frequency	Ongoing, based on activity schedules.
Data Storage	The Census Bureau program offices maintain activity schedules and performance data.
Internal Control Procedures	The Census Bureau compares actual completion dates with scheduled dates. Performance data are reviewed quarterly.
Data Limitations	None
Actions to be Taken	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data

Objective 4.3: Collaborate with the business community to provide more timely, accurate, and relevant data products and services for customers

Indicator	**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."							
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	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	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) 86% of other key surveys		
Status	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met		
Trend	Stable							
Notes	Two of the 15 "other key surveys" that comprise this measure missed at least one data release milestone. However, the 86% performance result falls within the "met range" since the result is within 10% of the 90% target for this measure.							

Validation and Verification	
Data Source	Actual data releases by Census Bureau programs.
Frequency	The frequency of data releases varies. Release dates are often published in advance.
Data Storage	Data release information is stored in Census Bureau systems & public data.
Internal Control Procedures	Performance data are verified by comparing actual release dates with scheduled release dates. Methodological standards for surveys are publicly reported.
Data Limitations	Data that are released must adhere to Title 13 requirements to protect respondents' confidentiality.
Actions to be Taken	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data

Part 5: Other Indicators

NONE

Part 6: 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 7: Resource Requirements Table

Funding for the Resource Requirements table reflects total direct obligations. Reimbursable obligations are included insofar that amounts can be reasonably be predicted with little variance from year to year, and could reasonably affect the performance of indicators. Funding and FTE appear at the objective level. Do not include IT funding (which is no longer required).

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Base	Increase / Decrease	FY 2016 Request
Objective 1.2: Increase U.S. exports by broadening and deepening the U.S. exporter base.										
Current Surveys and Programs	11.6	12.3	12.0	12.6	11.1	10.2	11.2	11.4	0.0	11.4
Subtotal Funding	**11.6**	**12.3**	**12.0**	**12.6**	**11.1**	**10.2**	**11.2**	**11.4**	**0.0**	**11.4**
Direct	11.6	12.3	12.0	12.6	11.1	10.2	11.2	11.4	0.0	11.4
Reimbursable										
Total	**11.6**	**12.3**	**12.0**	**12.6**	**11.1**	**10.2**	**11.2**	**11.4**	**0.0**	**11.4**
Subtotal FTE	86	86	86	86	86	79	86	86	0	86
Objective 2.4: Accelerate the development of industry-led skills strategies that result in a productive workforce for employers and high-quality jobs for workers.										
Current Surveys and Programs	10.3	12.5	11.0	11.3	10.6	8.1	9.9	9.9	0.0	9.9
Subtotal Funding	**10.3**	**12.5**	**11.0**	**11.3**	**10.6**	**8.1**	**9.9**	**9.9**	**0.0**	**9.9**
Direct	10.3	12.5	11.0	11.3	10.6	8.1	9.9	9.9	0.0	9.9
Reimbursable										
Total	**10.3**	**12.5**	**11.0**	**11.3**	**10.6**	**8.1**	**9.9**	**9.9**	**0.0**	**9.9**
Subtotal FTE	130	171	161	164	181	25	31	31	0	31

Objective 3.2: Improve preparedness, response, and recovery from weather and water events by building a Weather-Ready Nation.										
Current Surveys and Programs	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.3		0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
Periodic Censuses and Programs						0.6				
Subtotal Funding	**-**	**-**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.4**
Direct	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
Reimbursable										
Total	**-**	**-**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.4**
Subtotal FTE			5	5	6	2	1	1	0	1

Objective 4.1: Transform the Department's data capacity to enhance the value, accessibility and usability of Commerce data for government, business and the public.										
Periodic Censuses and Programs	57.1	59.2	19.1	12.2	10.8	21.0	55.9	59.0	17.3	76.3
Subtotal Funding	**57.1**	**59.2**	**19.1**	**12.2**	**10.8**	**21.0**	**55.9**	**59.0**	**17.3**	**76.3**
Direct	57.1	59.2	19.1	12.2	10.8	21.0	55.9	59.0	17.3	76.3
Reimbursable										
Total	**57.1**	**59.2**	**19.1**	**12.2**	**10.8**	**21.0**	**55.9**	**59.0**	**17.3**	**76.3**
Subtotal FTE	182	259	214	144	94	41	128	145	84	229
Objective 4.2: Improve data based services, decision-making and data sharing within the Department and with other parts of the Federal Government.										
Current Surveys and Programs										
Periodic Censuses and Programs	3,007.1	5,833.4	926.2	661.2	611.5	644.4	769.8	778.3	365.9	1,144.2
Subtotal Funding	**3,007.1**	**5,833.4**	**926.2**	**661.2**	**611.5**	**644.4**	**769.8**	**778.3**	**365.9**	**1,144.2**
Direct	3,007.1	5,833.4	926.2	661.2	611.5	644.4	769.8	778.3	365.9	1,144.2
Reimbursable										
Total	**3,007.1**	**5,833.4**	**926.2**	**661.2**	**611.5**	**644.4**	**769.8**	**778.3**	**365.9**	**1,144.2**
Subtotal FTE	22,033	88,956	5,901	4,318	3,997	4,095	4,578	4,578	1,029	5,607

Objective 4.3: Collaborate with the business community to provide more timely, accurate, and relevant data products and services for customers.										
Current Surveys and Programs	264.9	286.9	285.3	283.9	264.7	283.9	275.0	286.2	0.0	286.2
Periodic Censuses and Programs						.7	.2			
Reimbursable	248.4	233.9	293.0	312.6	339.8	283.3	331.7	267.7	0.0	267.7
Subtotal Funding	**513.3**	**520.8**	**578.3**	**596.5**	**604.5**	**567.9**	**606.9**	**553.9**	**0.0**	**553.9**
Direct	264.9	286.9	285.3	283.9	264.7	284.6	275.2	286.2	0.0	286.2
Reimbursable	248.4	233.9	293.0	312.6	339.8	283.3	331.7	267.7	0.0	267.7
Total	**513.3**	**520.8**	**578.3**	**596.5**	**604.5**	**567.9**	**606.9**	**553.9**	**0.0**	**553.9**
Subtotal FTE	4,229	4,132	4,594	4,838	5,338	4,537	5,430	5,017	15	5,032
Total Funding										
Direct	3,351.0	6,204.2	1,253.9	981.5	909.0	968.9	1,122.4	1,145.2	383.2	1,528.4
Reimbursable	248.4	233.9	293.0	312.6	339.8	283.3	331.7	267.7	0.0	267.7
Total	**3,599.4**	**6,438.1**	**1,546.9**	**1,294.1**	**1,248.8**	**1,252.2**	**1,454.0**	**1,412.9**	**383.2**	**1,796.1**
Total FTE	26,660	93,604	10,961	9,555	9,702	8,779	10,254	9,858	1,128	10,986

Part 8: Other Information

Section 8.1: *Major Management Priorities, Challenges, and Risks*

The Census Bureau is implementing new planning, budgeting, research, and testing processes for the 2020 Census. These efforts support innovations under development to drive 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.

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 prioritization critical 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. 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 FY 2016 due to the budgetary impacts of the FY 2013 sequestration.

OIG Management Challenges

Ensuring Timely Design Decision Making

The Census Bureau is approaching critical 2020 Census design decision points that require planning and developing a decennial census in a significantly more constrained budget environment than experienced during the 2010 Census. Soon, the Bureau must rapidly analyze 2020 decennial design alternatives and make key design decisions based on the results of its research and testing phase.

Focusing on Human Capital Management, Timely Research, and Testing Implementation

During the OIG's 2020 Census redesign evaluation, the OIG noted significant schedule slippage in the Bureau's key research and testing programs. If continued, the OIG believes the missed deadlines will translate into an untenable continuation of an already expensive design. The cost (in constant dollars) of counting each housing unit could reach $151, compared with $97 for 2010. Through the OIG's ongoing work on the Bureau's approach to and progress on planning for 2020 decennial census, they have identified three time-sensitive Bureau management priorities:

1. Managing human capital to align with the Bureau's mission and programmatic goals
2. Completing timely research for making evidence-based design decisions
3. Implementing a stable, agile field-testing strategy

Managing human capital - As part of the decennial census planning effort, the Census Bureau is striving to improve the management and culture of the decennial directorate. The Bureau's two-pronged effort entails collaboration between its 2020 Census directorate and Human Resources division to (1) review required skills and competencies and (2) conduct a formal analysis to compare those requisite skills to the skills and capabilities of their current workforce. An objective and informative assessment of the Census Bureau's current workforce is critical to containing 2020 Census costs

Completing timely research - The Bureau's research agenda includes capturing lessons learned from the last decennial census and conducting research and testing projects that emphasize containing costs without diminishing information quality. In addition to the cancellation of 20 of the original 109 studies aimed to measure the Bureau's performance in the 2010 decennial, the OIG found that the Census Programs for Evaluations and Experiments program results were often not implemented as designed to inform the 2020 R&T program. The OIG also found the Census Bureau is experiencing schedule slippage and project delays in its R&T program that affect subsequent research phases and design decision points. The multifaceted and interrelated nature of the research program underscores the necessity of adhering to a schedule to make timely, evidence-based design decisions. Another challenge identified in the OIG's report is to develop a schedule that provides managers and oversight stakeholders with valid, timely, accurate, and auditable performance information on which to base critical decisions. The OIG believes that the Census Bureau alters baselines (i.e., rebaselines), which can conceal delays and give the appearance that schedules are met.

Implementing a stable, agile field-testing strategy - Testing operations in real-life situations is critical to ensuring that research results yield improvements in the decennial census. However, field test plans are in flux: their schedule has been pushed back three times, with an FY 2016 completion date reflecting a year-and-a-half delay. Further, the Census Bureau canceled 13 of 25 scheduled field tests. Frequent schedule changes, testing delays, and cancellations threaten the Bureau's ability to incorporate test results into subsequent research and design decisions. The Bureau cites the major impacts of the Congressional budget cut and sequestration as a cause for the changes in content and timing of its research and testing efforts.

Section 8.2: *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 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 8.3: *Evidence Building*

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 charted 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 submitted their recommendations during their 2014 spring meeting.

Section 8.4: *Hyperlinks*

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

Section 8.5: *Data Validation and Verification*

The FY 2014 Summary of Performance and Finance Information includes in the Secretary's Statement, an assessment of the reliability and completeness of the Department's performance data. The Data Validation and Verification information is shown with each performance indicator in Section 4.3.

Section 8.6: *Lower-Priority Program Activities*

The President's Budget identifies the lower-priority program activities, where applicable, as required under the GPRA Modernization Act, 31 U.S.C. 1115(b)(10). The public can access the volume at: http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget.

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