U.S. Census Bureau's Budget
Fiscal Year 2017

As Presented to Congress
February 2016

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

United States™ Census Bureau

Exhibit 1

Department of Commerce

U.S. Census Bureau
BUDGET ESTIMATES, FISCAL YEAR 2017
CONGRESSIONAL SUBMISSION

Table of Contents

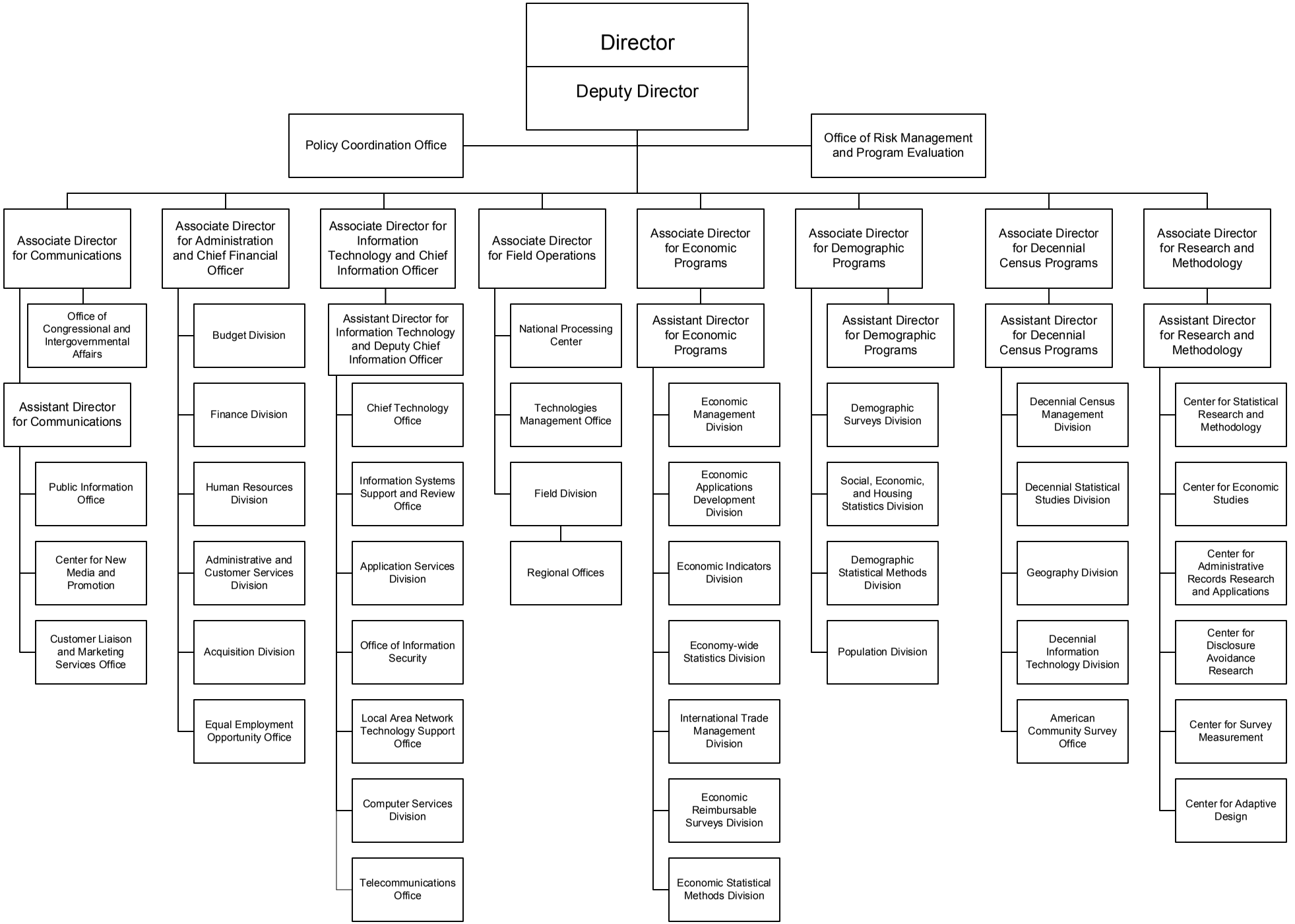
Exhibit Number	Exhibit	Page Number
2	Organization Chart	CEN - 1
3	Executive Summary	CEN - 3
	Current Surveys & Programs	
5	Summary of Resource Requirements (Discretionary)	CEN - 15
5	Summary of Resource Requirements (Mandatory)	CEN - 16
7	Summary of Financing	CEN - 17
9	Justification of Adjustments to Base	CEN - 18
	Current Surveys and Statistics	
10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	CEN - 23
12-15	Program Justification	
	Current Economic Statistics	CEN - 25
	Current Demographic Statistics	CEN - 45
	Survey of Program Dynamics	
10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	CEN - 51
12-15	Program Justification	CEN - 52
	State Children's Health Insurance Program	
10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	CEN - 53
12-15	Program Justification	CEN - 54
	Current Surveys & Programs Summary Exhibits	
16	Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Discretionary)	CEN - 55
16	Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Mandatory)	CEN - 57
33	Appropriation Language and Code Citations	CEN - 59
	Periodic Censuses & Programs	
5	Summary of Resource Requirements (Discretionary)	CEN - 61
7	Summary of Financing	CEN - 63
9	Justification of Adjustments to Base	CEN - 64

Exhibit Number	Exhibit	Page Number
	Periodic Economic Statistics	
10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	CEN - 69
12-15	Program Justification	
	Economic Census	CEN - 71
	Census of Governments	CEN - 79
	Decennial Census	
10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	CEN - 87
12-15	Program Justification	
	2020 Census	CEN - 90
	American Community Survey	CEN - 114
	Geographic Support	
10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	CEN - 123
12-15	Program Justification	CEN - 124
	Enterprise Data Collection and Dissemination Systems	
10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	CEN - 133
12-15	Program Justification	CEN - 134
	Intercensal Demographic Estimates	
10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	CEN - 143
	Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign	
10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	CEN - 144
	Data Processing Systems	
10	Program and Performance: Direct Obligations	CEN - 145
	Periodic Censuses & Programs Summary Exhibits	
16	Summary of Requirements by Object Class	CEN - 147
33	Appropriation Language and Code Citations	CEN - 149
	Working Capital Fund	
5	Summary of Resource Requirements	CEN - 151
6	Summary of Reimbursable Obligations	CEN - 153
7A	Summary of financing – Reimbursable	CEN - 154
7B	Summary of Financing – Appropriated	CEN - 155
12-15	Program Justification	CEN - 156
	Bureau Exhibits	
34	Consulting and Related Services	CEN - 161
35	Periodicals, Pamphlets, and Audiovisual Products	CEN - 162
36	Average Grade and Salary	CEN - 163
	Annual Performance Plan	
3A	Summary of Goals, Objectives and Performance Measures	CEN - 165

DOO pending

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

Exhibit 2



CEN - 1

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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 Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 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 the highest standards of accuracy amongst all population groups. 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 reduce the population of non-responding households; and using sophisticated operational control systems to determine the routing and frequency by which Census employees conduct 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 approximately $5.2 billion compared to repeating the 2010 design in the 2020 Census.

Budget and Financial Management

Discretionary Domestic Spending: The Census Bureau requests appropriations for domestic discretionary spending totaling $1.6 billion, including a $2.6 million transfer to the Department of Commerce, Office of Inspector General.

Mandatory Domestic Spending: The Census Bureau expects to receive a total of $30.0 million in mandatory budget authority in FY 2017 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 $336.6 million in reimbursable funding from other Federal and non-Federal organizations to perform work for those entities.

Noteworthy Accomplishments

2020 Census: In FY 2015, the Census Bureau released the 2020 Census Operational plan containing design decisions for a Reengineered 2020 Census that has the potential to save approximately $5.2 billion compared with repeating the 2010 Census design in the 2020 Census. The release of this plan represents the culmination of a robust research and testing program conducted earlier this decade on innovations that enable the Census Bureau to contain costs, while maintaining the highest standards of accuracy amongst all population groups. Building on research and testing conducted from 2012 to 2014, the Census Bureau

conducted three field tests, including an Address Validation Test, an Optimizing Self Response test, and a 2015 Census test, which informed design decisions detailed in the Operational Plan. In addition, the 2015 National Content Test began in August 2015 and will continue into early FY 2016. Using proof of concept and prototype systems, these tests demonstrated that innovations intended to address major cost-drivers of the census were feasible.

Economic Census and Census of Governments: Economic Census data are the primary source of facts about the structure and functioning of the US economy and its products inform policies and programs that promote business vitality, job creation, and sustainable economic growth. They also set the benchmarks for measures of Gross Domestic Product and other economic indicators that move markets and drive investment. The 2012 Economic Census produced numerous releases, including the dissemination of the Industry Series that ran from May 2014 through February 2015 and in which 538 Industry Reports were issued. These reports covered the economic activity for more than 1,000 industries and are important for policy, economic development, new business growth, and research by the academic community. Additionally, in 2015, 882 Geographic Area Series reports, providing detailed industry statistics by geographic area, were issued. In all, data collected from the 2012 Economic Census has resulted in more than 1,500 data products. As of December 2015, approximately 96% of the data products have been released. All remaining products will be released by September 2016. In addition, the demand-based hierarchical structure of the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) was finalized, thus expanding the code structures for wholesale trade, retail trade, and manufacturing.

To make the 2012 Census of Governments more efficient, the Economic Directorate focused on a number of initiatives around data collection and processing. As we move forward toward the 2017 Census of Governments, we will continue our Modernization and Reengineering efforts with a focus on moving toward 100% electronic data collection through Internet-push strategies.

Geographic Support: In support of the Reengineered Address Canvassing operation for the 2020 Census, which is expected to save $900 million, 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% of blocks were identified stable, the program is building a national implementation of the project, under the name In-Office Address Canvassing. The use of such imagery is informing decisions about areas of the country where in-field address canvassing operations need to occur.

Economic Statistics: Greater access to new economic data will increase our understanding of the dynamics of innovation in the U.S. economy. The Census Bureau is implementing enhancements to its Longitudinal Business Database that will enable the database to provide more information about business innovation and entrepreneurship to the public. In addition, the Census Bureau will be conducting a new annual survey – *the Annual Survey of Entrepreneurs* – and will collect information on business openings and closings, startups, job creation, job destruction by firm size, age, industry, and location throughout the United States, and other characteristics of businesses and business owners. The first release of the data is expected by September 2016.

CEDCaP: The Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (CEDCaP) program was formally launched. This program will provide new, enterprise wide capabilities for collection and processing of survey and census data, replacing duplicative, single use systems currently in place. It is a key component enabling the reengineered 2020 Census. The program finalized the first product release supporting updated technology, including providing a new address listing application that allows field enumerators to determine and mark a spot on a map for a housing unit and list the address information. It also began work on capabilities planned for use in the 2016 Test for the 2020 Census, as well as in support of a reengineered 2017 Economic Census. The Census Bureau also engaged with Carnegie Melon's System Engineering Institute to evaluate the CEDCaP program's process for analyzing and assessing build versus buy decisions and to perform an independent assessment of those decisions for a set of CEDCaP capabilities. The CEDCaP program developed and implemented program management and technical documentation, completing critical program management reviews with the Department of Commerce.

FY 2017 Program Changes

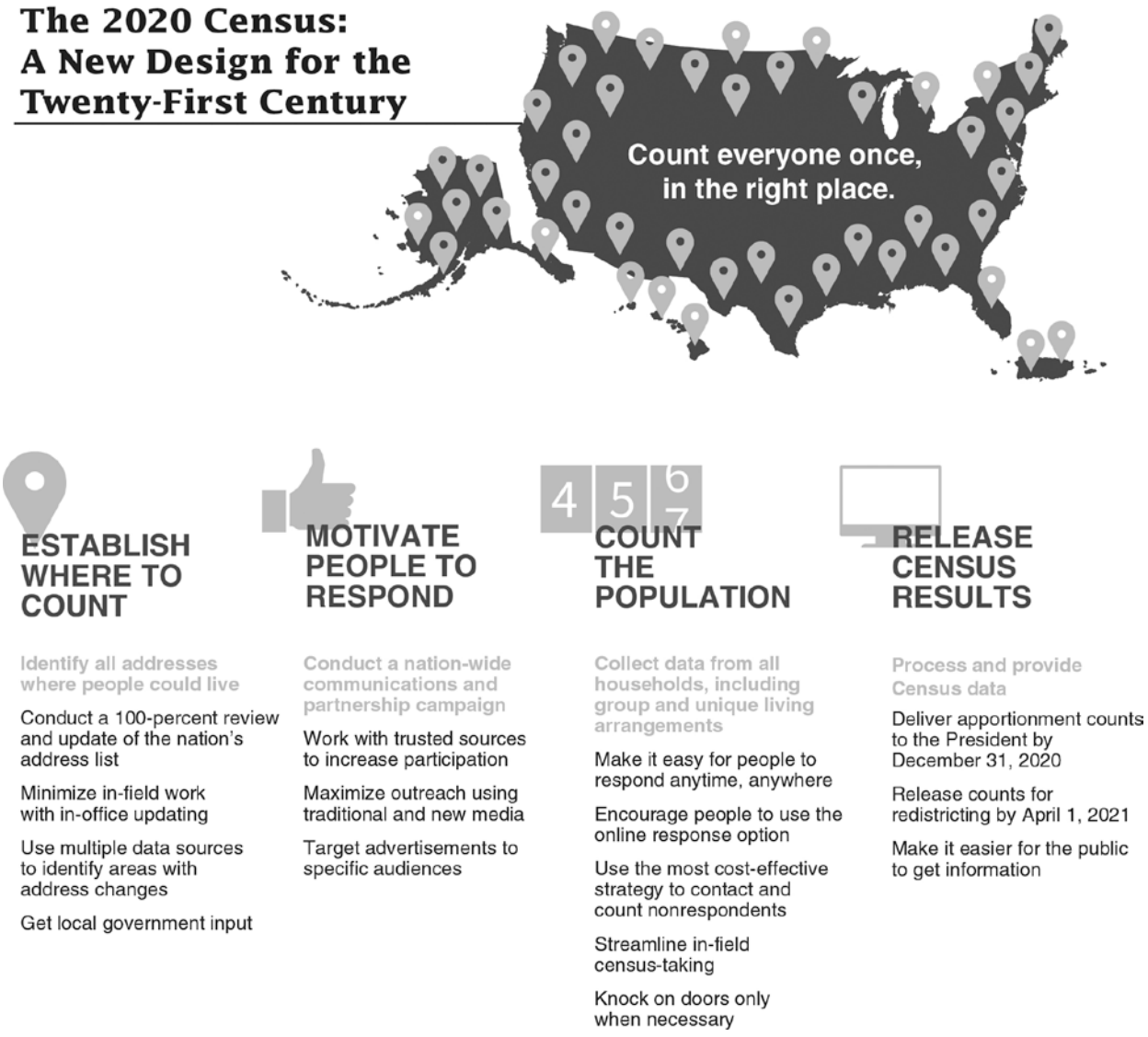
The requested funding reflects the resources needed to drive innovations and implement program enhancements, and cyclical changes in operational requirements between FY 2016 and FY 2017 for the Census Bureau's Programs.

- 2020 Census (Base Funding $596.2 million and 1,618 FTE; Program Change $182.1 million and 662 FTE): In 2015, the Census Bureau released the 2020 Census Operational Plan, which details decisions supporting a redesigned 2020 Census that has the potential to save approximately $5.2 billion compared to repeating the 2010 design in the 2020 Census. The Operational Plan represents the roadmap to a 2020 Census designed for the 21st Century - a census that is the most automated, modern, and dynamic decennial census in history. This represents the culmination of a research and testing program that set out to design a census that costs less per housing unit than the 2010 Census (when adjusted for inflation) while maintaining the highest standards of accuracy amongst all population groups. The Census Bureau identified cost drivers and developed new enumeration methods to reduce those costs including:
    - improved address validation to avoid walking every street in the nation;
    - making responding to the 2020 Census more convenient through the internet;
    - making better use of existing government and commercial information to reduce the need to follow-up with non-responding housing units; and
    - making our field operations more efficient through the use of technology and innovative methods to track cases and route census takers.

    Having identified the major cost drivers of the census and developed new, innovative methodologies to reengineer census operations, the Census Bureau now turns to implementing the Operational Plan. In FY 2017, the Census bureau will continue its focus on field-testing a suite of integrated operations that ensure our address list is up to date, encourage households to respond to the census, and follow up with nonresponding households. These tests include the systems - including the development of supporting infrastructure - to collect and process data for over 120 million housing units and more than 330 million people during the 2020 Census. Development of these interoperable production systems must be largely completed in FY 2017 to be ready for an end-to-end test in 2018. The Census Bureau must finalize methodologies associated with the four key design areas and most of the 34 census operations in preparation for the 2018 test. We will also begin the

earliest operations for the 2020 Census in FY 2017, acquiring space for six regional census centers and beginning the Local Update of Census Addresses operation. Finally, the Census Bureau must, as mandated in Title 13, deliver the 2020 Census topics to Congress by April 1, 2017.

Successfully executing a decennial census requires the proper integration of multiple IT systems (supporting hiring of temporary personnel, headquarters operations, and in-field operations) with operational plans, methods, and procedures. If any of these elements fail or if they do not integrate properly, operations could be disrupted, costs could rise, data could be lost, or the data quality could be compromised. Without the appropriate preparation, and the requested appropriations supporting these activities, the Census Bureau will be unable to mitigate the risk associated with the sweeping design changes planned for the 2020 Census. 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.



- Enterprise Data Collection and Dissemination Systems (EDCaDS) (Base Funding $83.2 257 FTE; Program Change $8.9 million and 14 FTE): Fiscal Year 2017 is the third 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 censuses and surveys. Funded jointly by the Enterprise Data Collection and Dissemination Systems and the 2020 Decennial Census programs, CEDCaP 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. In FY 2017, CEDCaP will deliver into production several capabilities, including enhanced automatic case assignment, real-time field activity monitoring, an electronic correspondence portal to help respondents, and completely refreshed internet and mobile data collection that will support one or both of the 2017 Economic Census and the 2017 Census Test.

- Economic Census and Census of Governments (Base Funding $134.4 million and 655 FTE; Program Change $5.1 million and 44 FTE): The Economic Census is the cornerstone of the United States' system of economic statistics. Its data products provide the foundation for other key measures of economic performance. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the National Income and Product Accounts, and practically all major federal government economic statistical series are directly or indirectly dependent on the economic census. Moreover, the census furnishes benchmarks and sampling lists for the Census Bureau's current economic programs and provide critical updates to the Census Bureau's Business Register. Fiscal Year 2017 is the third year of the six-year 2017 Economic Census funding cycle. The focus of activity for FY 2017 includes the continuation of planning for the 2017 Economic Census; and the completion of 2017 Economic Census data collection instruments, respondent tools, mail files, and tracking system. The FY 2017 request supports the four elements of an efficient Economic Census including moving to 100% Internet response, reducing the burden for businesses, automating operations to increase productivity, and improve data products to reflect our ever-changing U.S. economy.

Covering over 90,000 state and local government units and sub-agencies, the Census of Governments is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly classified data on the economic activities of state and local governments that are used, in part, in providing information to Congress and Federal agencies for the planning and evaluation of intergovernmental programs. The use of administrative records and central collection methods among the states is the most cost effective way to collect the data. In the 2017 Census of Governments, the Census Bureau has taken strides to improve its methods and techniques so that costs are minimized, field data collection is lessened to the greatest extent possible, and the reporting burden of governments is reduced. Additionally, the 2017 Census of Governments will have expanded the use of state level electronic data collection. Operational efficiencies such as these will allow staff to devote time to developing analytic reports and data dissemination interfaces.

- Geographic Support (Base Funding $61.5 million and 286 FTE; Program Change $23.2 million and 88 FTE): The Geographic Support program maintains the address, feature, and boundary data that underpin the Census Bureau geographic products and ensure that geographic data in the censuses and surveys are up to date. 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 request builds on early successes of Partnerships with State and local governments 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. The FY 2017 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.

- American Community Survey (Base Funding $243.4 million and 2479 FTE; Program Change $7.6 million and 67 FTE): The data that the American Community Survey (ACS) collects are critical for communities nationwide – it is the only source of data on employment, education, income and housing costs, veterans, and a host of other topics for rural areas and small populations. Businesses, including such well-known companies as Target, JC Penney, Best Buy, General Motors, Google, and Walgreens, use ACS data for everything from marketing to choosing franchise locations to deciding what products to put on store shelves. Because ACS data are available free of charge to the entire business community, the program helps lower barriers for new business and promotes economic growth. First responders and law enforcement agencies use ACS data during natural disasters and emergencies to assess impacts and prioritize recovery efforts. The requested $7.6 million increase for the ACS will reduce current and emerging program risk by (1) enhancing the respondent experience, (2) conducting research on reducing respondent burden, and (3) increasing communications with stakeholders.

- Accelerating and Improving the Quality of Economic Indicators Statistics ($3.3 million and 22 FTE): The increasing complexity and dynamic structure of the U.S. economy make it increasingly important that policy makers, business leaders, and "Main Street America"

have the most accurate and timely economic information possible. The Census Bureau, jointly with the Bureau of Economic Analysis, is proposing a multifaceted initiative that will increase the accuracy and timeliness of a substantial number of key economic indicators leading to a more precise measure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) earlier. If implemented, the elements of this proposal have far-reaching implications for informing business and policy decisions. The result will be a full suite of enhanced macroeconomic indicators, delivered to our end users more quickly and with more precision, to drive decisions on investment, economic growth, and job creation.

- Modernizing Economic Statistics ($8.4 million and 46 FTE): The world that the Census Bureau is measuring continues to change rapidly, even as expectations continue to grow from decision makers and stakeholders who depend on us for timely, accurate information about our economy. Our customers need more frequent data with more detail and greater geographic granularity. This initiative will enable the Census Bureau to leverage and accelerate path-breaking methodological work underway in the newly formed Center to pilot several specific program enhancements using big data. We will expand fundamental methodological research on constructing economic estimates from non-survey data and continue to identify and evaluate additional potential alternative data sources to augment or replace direct collection and measurement through surveys, and research and develop advanced statistical methods to integrate big data with survey data and official statistics, including Gross Domestic Product.

Budget Process Reform Proposal: Proposed Adjustment to the Discretionary Spending Limits for Decennial Census

The Census Bureau is committed to working with the Congress toward a 2020 Census that:

- Keeps pace with significant technological advancements since the last decennial census;
- Maintains focus on the core mission to count everyone in the U.S. once, and only once; and
- Keeps costs at or below the per-household cost of the 2010 decennial census, adjusted for inflation, allowing for lifecycle cost savings of at least $5.2 billion relative to the costs of repeating 2010 methodologies.

To meet those goals, the Budget proposes to amend BBEDCA to allow an adjustment to the discretionary spending limits for the cyclical increase in decennial census operations. An adjustment to the caps would:

- Provide the Census Bureau the funding certainty to confidently invest in cost saving technology that will lower the life cycle cost of the 2020 Census and future decennial censuses;
- Avoid either a large emergency appropriation for a predictable funding need in 2020 or unnecessary trade-offs in other discretionary programs as Census needs squeeze out other spending;
- Comply with the 2020 Census operational plan provided to Congress in October 2015 for the rest of the cycle;
- In future decades, when applicable, provide sufficient funding to implement and test innovations early enough to allow for successful implementation with lower risk of cost overrun or degradation of data accuracy; and
- Avoid inefficient and possibly wasteful spending due to a 'starvation/gluttony' cycle, which would be caused by cutting other programs in order to afford peak decennial

census funding under the discretionary caps in 2020, followed by $5.5 billion in 'surplus' funds to spread around in 2021.

The discretionary spending limits enacted in the Budget Control Act of 2011 and put into place through 2021 did not incorporate an increase for the cyclical decennial census spending that occurs in the second half of every decade. Without adequate funding in the decade's middle years, the Census Bureau is less able to test and implement cost-saving innovations; the result is an increase in any potential costs that might occur in later years from operational failures due to lack of sufficient testing. Adequate funding in the later years of the decade is imperative, where shortfalls would destroy the quality, accuracy, and efficiency of the 2020 Census. This predictable and cyclical spike in decennial census funding should not crowd out baseline levels of ongoing domestic discretionary budget priorities. Nor should the cyclical spikes be considered part of the baseline domestic discretionary spending. In 2000, when discretionary caps were last in place and decennial census funding competed with other programs, the Congress provided emergency funding to avoid both of these problems.

A discretionary cap adjustment for the decennial census establishes a permanent and cyclical adjustment that would accommodate prudent, cost efficient spending and reduce total lifecycle costs in any decade in which caps are in law. It establishes a funding base sufficient to cover the early research years of the decade, and a cap adjustment that allows additional funding during the years of significant implementation, scale-up, and operationalization in the second half of the decade. Using this method, base spending levels for the decennial census for each year's cap adjustment will be established using the appropriation received in Year 5 (i.e., 2015) of the decade, adjusted for inflation measured by the CPI-U. The size of the cap adjustments will be determined early in Year 5 of the decade when the Census Bureau releases its initial operational plan and funding needs for each year of the next six years of the cycle as was done in 2015. The size of each year's cap adjustment, starting in Year 6, will be derived from this estimate less the base spending for that year. This structure will provide the Census Bureau an incentive to innovate and keep costs down while providing funding certainty to allow for a low risk and high quality decennial census. It allows for the execution of multi-year plans from a lifecycle rather than annual perspective, which will bring down life-cycle costs. A cyclical cap adjustment also allows Congressional appropriators funding flexibility late in the decade without having to sacrifice key priorities or a streamlined, effective, and cost efficient decennial census.

Since the opportunity has passed to enact the cap adjustment at the ideal point in 2016 when the major costs for implementing and refining technology and methods for the decennial census begin, the proposal assumes for this decade that the cap adjustment would begin no later than 2018, as costs begin to rise to their peak levels. Enacting and utilizing the adjustment as early as Year 6 of future applicable decades would allow the Census Bureau even greater cost certainty in the critical testing and implementation years prior to the final end-to-end test of all systems and process interoperability in Year 8 of each decade. Doing so will strengthen the quality and efficiency and significantly reduce the risk of cost overruns of future decennial censuses, without burdening the rest of the domestic priorities.

This proposal is not included as an adjustment to the proposed 2017 Budget caps at this time in order to present its merits first, but the adjoining table shows how the discretionary cap adjustments would be structured using the parameters delineated above for the 2020 Census using the decennial census cost baseline submitted to the Congress in October 2015. The first cap adjustment estimate is $548 million in 2018, in addition to $365 million in base funding (the inflation-adjusted pre-operational funding need), to meet the anticipated total funding need of $912 million. This shifts some cyclical funding that was funded in the base in 2016 and 2017 to the cap adjustment, as these amounts would have been funded through this mechanism in those years if it had been enacted then. The cap adjustment expands to its peak level of $5.8 billion in 2020, representing the magnitude of other core discretionary program spending enabled by this proposal, totaling $8.2 billion. To illustrate the amount of spending that would be displaced without a cap adjustment, in 2020, this adjustment would represent nearly 50 percent of the growth in the nondefense discretionary caps from 2019 to 2020. While total discretionary spending would rise, paired with a full regular appropriation in 2017 this more stable and predictable funding mechanism for 2018-2021 would also support the full realization of $5.2 billion in lifecycle cost savings for the 2020 Census relative to repeating 2010 methods.

Size of potential cap adjustment for 2020 Census ($ in millions)

	Start in 2018 (Base: 2015)[1]			
FY	2020 Census Funding Needs	Base Spending	Size of cap adjustment:	Adjustment as % of non-def. disc. cap growth
2012	67	67	-	
2013	94	94	-	
2014	233	233	-	
2015	345	345	-	
2016	600	600	-	
2017	781	781	-	0.0%
2018	912	365	548	5.0%
2019	2,054	373	1,682	13.0%
2020	6,154	381	5,772	48.0%
2021	650	390	260	2.0%
Total	11,891	3,629	8,262	

[1] If this cap adjustment is employed in future applicable decades, the adjustment would begin in Year 6 rather than in Year 8, as shown above for the 2020 Census.

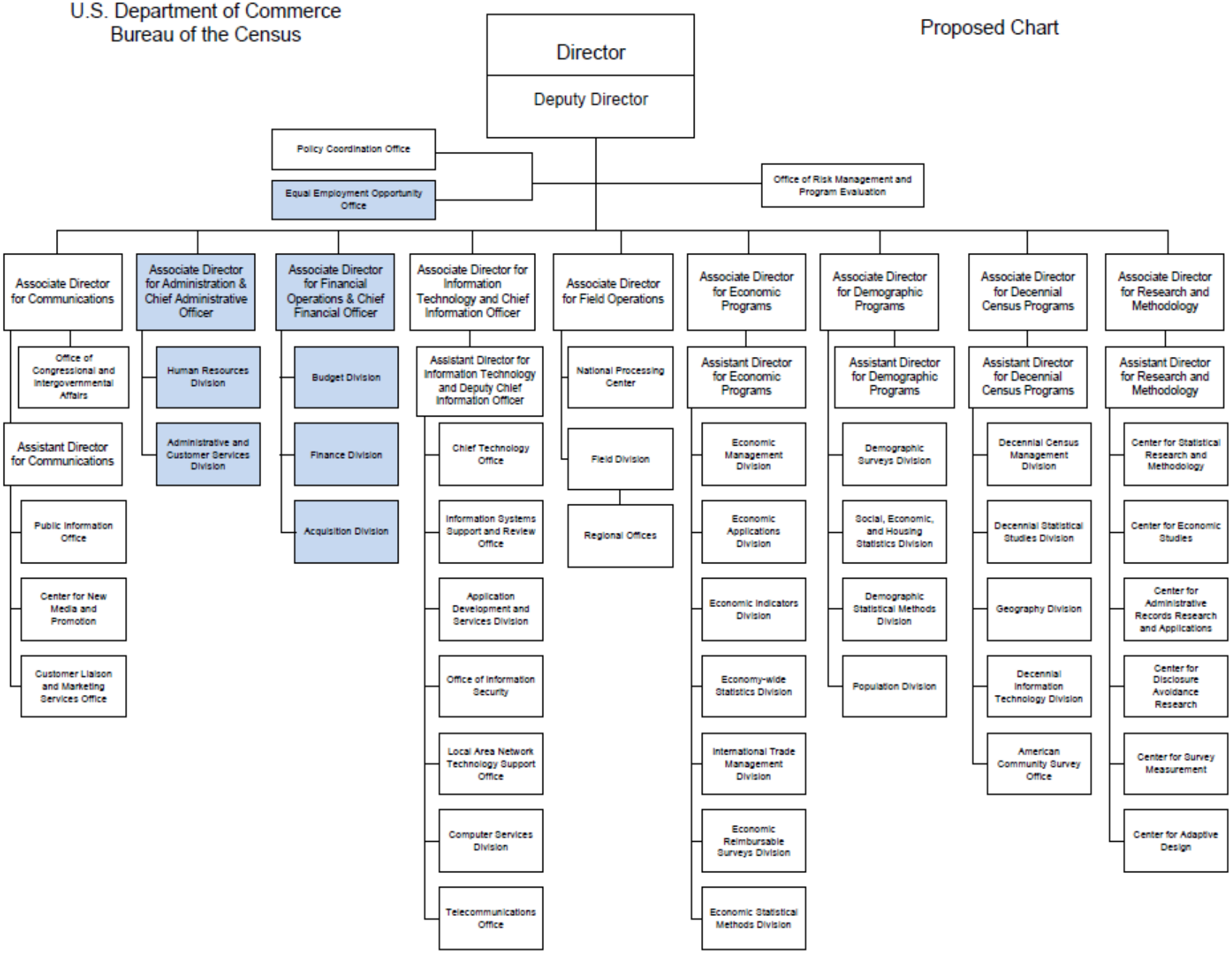
The Census Bureau will send Administration authorizing language that would amend BBEDCA to create the decennial census cap adjustment to the U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, as well as the Committees on appropriations and Commerce, Justice, and Science appropriations subcommittees in the coming weeks. In hopes of enactment in 2016, the Census Bureau stands ready to provide technical assistance in working with the Budget Committees and other entities to fully understand this proposal.

Proposal for Reorganization

The Census Bureau proposes a reorganization of its administrative operations to enhance efficiency in leadership and operations. This proposal realigns the Human Resources, Facilities Management, and Personnel Security from the current Associate Director for Administration and Chief Financial Officer into a new directorate under the leadership of a new Associate Director for Administration. The acquisitions, budget, and financial management functions would remain under the leadership of the Chief Financial Officer. Additionally, the proposal realigns the Equal Opportunity Office (EEO) from the office of the Associate Director for Administration and Chief Financial Officer to the Office of the Director. Realigning the EEO to report to the Office of the Director will bring the Census Bureau into alignment with 29 CFR 1614.102(b)(4), which requires that the EEO Director be under the immediate supervision of the agency head. An organizational chart, illustrating the realigned organization, appears on the following page.

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

Proposed Chart



The Fiscal Year 2017 budget request reflects the resources needed for the U.S. Census Bureau to support the Department of Commerce's Environment and Data goals. The U.S. Census Bureau currently supports the following Department of Commerce Strategic Objectives: (3.2) Build a Weather-Ready Nation, which includes trainings and enhancements to the Census Bureau's OnTheMap for Emergency Management website; and (4.3) Create a data-driven government, which includes milestones met in increasing the cost efficiency of 2020 Decennial Census; milestones met in developing census information technology (IT) enterprise to enhance collection, processing, and dissemination of data; percentage of key data products for Census Bureau programs released on time to support effective decision- making of policymakers, businesses, and the public; and percentage of key activities for cyclical census programs completed on time to support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses and the public.

SUMMARY OF RESOURCES

The following summary provides a comparison between the FY 2016 Enacted and the FY 2017 Estimate
(Budget Authority in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted		FY 2017 Estimate		Difference	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current Surveys & Programs	1,838	270,000	1,604	285,287	-234	15,287
Periodic Censuses & Programs	5,421	1,098,449	6,170	1,345,739	749	247,290
Total Discretionary Budget Authority	7,259	1,368,449	7,774	1,631,026	515	262,577
Mandatory Appropriations	315	28,640	315	30,000	0	1,360
Total Budget Authority	7,574	1,397,089	8,089	1,661,026	515	263,937
Working Capital Fund[1]	3,006	267,699	3,603	336,597	597	68,898
Total Available	10,580	1,664,788	11,692	1,997,623	1,112	332,835

[1]Reflects estimated level of reimbursable work for Census Bureau services to other government agencies and other customers.
*FTE estimates are impacted by a realignment of overhead charges among PPAs for FY 2017 .

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
	2016 Enacted	1,755	$270,000	1,838	$270,000
CEN - 18	plus: 2017 Adjustments to base	(234)	2,867	(302)	2,867
	2017 Base Request	1,521	272,867	1,536	272,867
	plus (or less): 2017 Program Changes	88	12,420	68	12,420
	2017 Estimate	1,609	285,287	1,604	285,287

	Comparison by activity/subactivity		2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		2017 Base		2017 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Current Surveys and Statistics		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
CEN - 23	Current economic statistics	Pos./BA	966	$187,293	1,288	$184,209	1,108	$183,035	1,196	$194,721	88	$11,686
		FTE/Obl.	942	185,993	1,224	184,209	1,099	183,035	1,167	194,721	68	11,686
CEN - 24	Current demographic statistics	Pos./BA	349	88,149	467	85,791	413	89,832	413	90,566	0	734
		FTE/Obl.	551	88,054	614	85,791	437	89,832	437	90,566	0	734
	TOTALS	Pos./BA	1,315	275,442	1,755	270,000	1,521	272,867	1,609	285,287	88	12,420
		FTE/Obl.	1,493	274,047	1,838	270,000	1,536	272,867	1,604	285,287	68	12,420
	Adjustments to Obligations:											
	Recoveries			0		0		0		0		0
	Unobligated balance, start of year			0		0		0		0		0
	Unobligated balance, expiring			1,395		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			2,600		0		0		0		0
	Transfer to other accounts			0		0		0		0		0
	Subtotal, Appropriation	Pos.	1,315	272,842	1,838	270,000	1,536	272,867	1,604	285,287	88	12,420

*FTE estimates are impacted by a realignment of overhead charges among PPAs for FY 2017 .

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

Page No.		Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Direct Obligations
	2016 Enacted	102	$28,640	315	$28,640
	plus: 2017 Adjustments to base	0	0	0	0
	2017 Base Request	102	28,640	315	28,640
	plus (or less): 2017 Program Changes	0	0	0	0
	2017 Enacted	102	28,640	315	28,640

Comparison by activity/subactivity

			2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		2017 Base		2017 Enacted		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
			Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
CEN - 51	Survey of program dynamics	Pos./BA	63	$9,270	59	$10,000	59	$10,000	59	$10,000	0	$0
		FTE/Obl.	52	9,022	61	10,000	61	10,000	61	10,000	0	0
CEN - 53	State children's health insurance program	Pos./BA	34	18,540	43	18,640	43	20,000	43	20,000	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	119	18,540	254	18,640	254	20,000	254	20,000	0	0
	TOTALS	Pos./BA	97	27,810	102	28,640	102	30,000	102	30,000	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	171	27,562	315	28,640	315	30,000	315	30,000	0	0
	Adjustments to Obligations:											
	Recoveries			0		0		0		0		0
	Unobligated balance, start of year			0				0		0		0
	Unobligated balance, expiring			248		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			2,190		1,360		0		0		0
	Financing from transfers:											
	Transfers from other accounts			10,000		10,000		10,000		10,000		0
	Transfers to other accounts			0		0		0		0		0
	Subtotal, Appropriation	Pos.	97	20,000	102	20,000	102	20,000	102	20,000	0	0

Exhibit 7

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

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Base	2017 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Total Obligations	$301,609	$298,640	$302,867	$315,287	$12,420
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Mandatory funds	(27,810)	(28,640)	(30,000)	(30,000)	0
Recoveries	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	1,643	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	0	0	0	0	0
Refund	0	0	0	0	0
Discretionary Budget Authority	275,442	270,000	272,867	285,287	12,420
Rescission	0	0	0	0	0
Sequestration	0	0	0	0	0
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts	2,600	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	272,842	270,000	272,867	285,287	12,420

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
Base realignment for Census Bureau Working Capital Fund rate restructure	(302)	($916)
Other Changes:		
Payraise	0	2,825

Full-year cost of FY 2016 pay raise and related costs:

Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2016	1.300%
Total cost in FY 2017 of the FY 2016 pay raise	2,163,000
Less amount funded in FY 2016	(1,623,000)
Total, adjustment for FY 2016 pay raise	540,000

FY 2017 pay raise and related costs:

Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2017	1.600%
Total cost in FY 2017 of the FY 2017 pay raise	2,285,000
Payment to Working Capital Fund	0
Total, adjustment for FY 2017 pay raise	2,285,000

Two less compensable days	0	(1,420)

The decreased cost of two less compensable days in FY 2017 compared to FY 2016 is calculated by dividing the FY 2016 estimated personnel compensation and benefits by 260 days and multiplying by the two less days.

FY 2016 estimated personnel compensation	152,750,000
FY 2016 estimated benefits	33,632,000
	186,382,000
Number of compensable days in FY 2016	262
Decrease in compensable days	(2)
Cost decrease of two compensable days	(1,419,764)

Other Changes:	FTE	Amount
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)	0	($114)

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by CSRS will decrease from 2.9% in FY 2016 to 1.8% in FY 2017. The agency contribution rate will remain 7.0% in FY 2017.
This will result in a decrease of: (114,252)

Regular employees:	
2017 $148,380,000 x 1.8% x 7.0%	186,959
2016 $148,380,000 x 2.9% x 7.0%	301,211
Total, adjustment-to-base	(114,252)

Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)	0	549

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by FERS will increase to 98.2% in FY 2017. The agency contribution rate will remain 13.7% in FY 2017.
This will result in an increase of: 548,858

Regular employees:	
2017 $148,380,000 x 98.2% x 13.7%	19,962,155
2016 $148,380,000 x 95.5% x 13.7%	19,413,297
Total, adjustment-to-base	548,858

Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)	0	444

The estimated agency contribution rate for the Thrift Savings Plan will increase from 3.8% in FY 2016 to 4.0% in FY 2017. FERS participation rates will increase from 95.5% in FY 2016 to 98.2% in FY 2017.
This will result in an increase of: $443,656

Regular employees:	
2017 $148,380,000 x 98.2% x 4.0%	5,828,366
2016 $148,380,000 x 95.5% x 3.8%	5,384,710
Total, adjustment-to-base	443,656

Other Changes:	FTE	Amount
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)	0	$281

The percentage of payroll covered by FERS increased from 95.5% in FY 2016 to 98.2% in FY 2017. The overall percentage of salaries covered by OASDI will increase to 99.006% in FY 2017 from 98.7% in FY 2016. The OASDI tax rate will remain 6.2% in FY 2017.

This will result in an increase of: $280,878

Regular employees:	
2017 $148,380,000 x 98.2% x 99.006% x 6.2%	8,944,170
2016 $148,380,000 x 95.5% x 98.7% x 6.2%	8,671,367
Subtotal	272,803
Other salaries:	
2017 $4,392,000 x 98.2% x 99.006% x 6.2%	264,745
2016 $4,392,000 x 95.5% x 98.7% x 6.2%	256,670
Subtotal	8,075
Total, adjustment-to-base	280,878

Health Insurance	0	173

Effective January 2017, the Census Bureau's contribution to Federal employee's health insurance premiums will increase by 2.84%. Applied against the FY 2016 estimate of $6,080,000 the increase will be $172,672.

Employees Compensation Fund	0	(154)

The decrease of $154,000 will meet the Census Bureau's obligations to the Employee Compensation Fund for FY 2017. The Census Bureau will reimburse the Department of Labor pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 8147.

Per Diem	0	10

The General Services Administration per diem rates changed effective October 1, 2015. This resulted in an increase of 1.08%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2016 estimate of $893,000 to arrive at an increase of $9,644.

Mileage	0	44

The mileage reimbursement rate for privately-owned automobiles increased by 2.68%. This resulted in an increase of $44,408.

Other Changes:	FTE	Amount
Rental Payments to GSA	0	$321
GSA rates are projected to increase 3.0% over the FY 2016 estimate of $10,708,000 for currently occupied space. This results in an increase of $321,240.		
Postage Rate Increase	0	23
A postage rate increase of 1.966% for domestic shipping was applied to the FY 2016 estimate of $1,181,000. This resulted in an increase of $23,218.		
GPO Printing	0	7
GPO has provided an estimated rate increase of 1.8%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2016 estimate of $411,000 to arrive at an increase of $7,398.		
National Archives and Records Administration	0	(406)
Storage and maintenance costs of records at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) were decreased by $406,183.		
Working Capital Fund	0	1,083
An increase of $1,083,000 is required to meet inflationary costs within the Departmental Working Capital Fund.		
Commerce Business System	0	(619)
The cost of Census Bureau participation in the Department-wide Commerce Business System (CBS) was decreased by $619,000.		
General Pricing Level Adjustment	0	736
This request applies OMB economic assumptions of 1.8% for FY 2017 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		4,554
Rental payments to others		10,908
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (excluding postage)		21,114
Other Services		640,242
Supplies and materials		20,862
Equipment		39,312
Subtotal, other changes	0	3,783
Subtotal, adjustments to base	0	2,867
Total, adjustments to base	0	2,867

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

		2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		2017 Base		2017 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Business statistics	Pos./BA	217	$42,588	368	$42,588	306	$44,037	306	$44,037	0	$0
	FTE/Obl.	210	35,470	329	42,588	284	44,037	284	44,037	0	0
Construction statistics	Pos./BA	84	12,735	91	12,735	103	16,758	103	16,758	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	102	15,212	115	12,735	154	16,758	154	16,758	0	0
Manufacturing statistics	Pos./BA	117	19,192	202	19,192	187	21,285	187	21,285	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	108	19,194	157	19,192	143	21,285	143	21,285	0	0
General economic statistics	Pos./BA	311	65,971	325	62,887	230	52,284	318	63,970	88	11,686
	FTE/Obl.	302	70,566	338	62,887	250	52,284	318	63,970	68	11,686
Foreign trade statistics	Pos./BA	166	34,802	201	34,802	184	34,912	184	34,912	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	154	34,501	200	34,802	185	34,912	185	34,912	0	0
Government statistics	Pos./BA	71	12,005	101	12,005	98	13,759	98	13,759	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	66	11,050	85	12,005	83	13,759	83	13,759	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	966	187,293	1,288	184,209	1,108	183,035	1,196	194,721	88	11,686
	FTE/Obl.	942	185,993	1,224	184,209	1,099	183,035	1,167	194,721	68	11,686
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring			1,300								
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.	966	187,293	1,288	184,209	1,108	183,035	1,196	194,721	88	11,686

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

		2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		2017 Base		2017 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Household surveys	Pos./BA	219	$59,163	271	$56,600	241	$57,034	241	$57,768	0	$734
	FTE/Obl.	418	59,167	435	56,600	278	57,034	278	57,768	0	734
Population and housing analyses	Pos./BA	44	9,528	67	9,391	53	10,382	53	10,382	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	50	9,429	61	9,391	48	10,382	48	10,382	0	0
Intercensal demographic estimates	Pos./BA	47	9,958	66	10,100	67	11,920	67	11,920	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	44	9,958	62	10,100	63	11,920	63	11,920	0	0
Demographic surveys sample redesign	Pos./BA	39	9,500	63	9,700	52	10,496	52	10,496	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	39	9,500	56	9,700	48	10,496	48	10,496	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	349	88,149	467	85,791	413	89,832	413	90,566	0	734
	FTE/Obl.	551	88,054	614	85,791	437	89,832	437	90,566	0	734
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring			95								
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission											
Sequestration											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts			2,600								
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	551	85,549	614	85,791	437	89,832	437	90,566	0	734

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Current Surveys & Programs

BUDGET PROGRAM: Current Surveys and Statistics

For FY 2017, the Census Bureau requests a net program change of $12,420,000 and 68 FTE from the FY 2017 base, for a total of $285,287,000 and 1,604 FTE for Current Surveys and Statistics.

BASE JUSTIFICATION:

Current Surveys and Statistics Overview

The Current Surveys and Statistics ($285.3 million and 1,604 FTE) budget is organized into two subactivities under the Current Surveys & Programs account.

- The Current Economic Statistics subactivity ($194.7 million and 1,167 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 ($90.6 million and 437 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 are critical to achieving the Department of Commerce's Environment and Data goals. Specifically, they support Strategic Objective's 3.2 to "Build a Weather Ready Nation" and 4.3 to "Create a data-driven government."

These programs provide critical information about the structure and function of the U.S. economy that is absolutely crucial for policy makers and businesses. The data they provide are integral to the formation of key economic indicators, such as the GDP.

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS-TO-BASE:

The Census Bureau requests a net increase of $2.9 million to fund adjustments to current programs for Current Surveys and Statistics activities. The FY 2017 adjustments to base for the Current Surveys and Statistics programs also include a realignment of base resources resulting from the rationalization of the rate structure of the Census Bureau's Working Capital Fund. Please see the Working Capital Fund narrative justification for details.

SUB-PROGRAM: Current Economic Statistics

The Current Economic Statistics sub-program provides 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 sub-program includes the full array of operations and services associated with large-scale data collection, including:

- Preparation of the sample and survey materials
- Collection of the data
- Data processing and estimation

- Production and quality control of monthly, quarterly, and annual data products
- Data dissemination of tabulations 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 business population, and comparisons of projected costs and actual expenditures

Business Statistics
The business statistics programs – which include the Current Retail, Wholesale, and Service Trade Reports – measure the economic activity of the distribution and service trade sectors in the United States. These 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.

The monthly, quarterly and annual principal economic performance indicators that these data provide are closely followed and widely used by policymakers, businesses, and other organizations that track 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. In addition, the business statistics are important inputs to the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) estimation of GDP, and to the Federal Reserve Board and Council of Economic Advisers for the formulation of monetary and fiscal policies and analysis of economic policies.

Additional information about these programs can be found at:

- Retail Trade: www.census.gov/econ/retail.html
- Wholesale Trade: www.census.gov/econ/wholesale.html
- Services: www.census.gov/econ/services.html

Construction Statistics
The construction statistics programs – including Building Permits, Housing Starts, and Construction Put In Place Data – provide national performance indicators for the construction sector of the economy. 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. They 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 cover activities such as residential building permit authorizations, housing starts, characteristics and prices of new housing, and value of construction put in place. They supplement the data collected in the economic census.

Additional information about these programs can be found at http://www.census.gov/econ/construction.html.

Manufacturing Statistics
The manufacturing statistics programs measure the overall performance of the U.S. manufacturing sector, as well as the investment behavior of all U.S. businesses. The program also measures annual capital expenditures for structures, equipment, information and communication technology, and computer software by U.S. businesses. The performance of the manufacturing sector is a critical economic benchmark because it supplies the export markets, which are increasingly important to the

overall health of our nation's economy. These programs provide monthly, quarterly, and annual data that are vital to policymakers in both the public and private sectors for analyzing 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.

- Additional information about these programs can be found at www.census.gov/econ/manufacturing.html.
- http://www.census.gov/econ/aces
- http://www.census.gov/econ/ict

General Economic Statistics

The general economic statistics programs are essential to understanding the changing economic structure of the United States. In addition, the business register 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. The business register 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. It maintains information about company affiliation and organizational structure, and serves as a consolidated source for name, address, and other contact information needed for cost-effective data collection methods. Finally, it supports census and survey processing operations. By providing consistent industrial, geographic and size classifications, it supports the construction of efficient, representative samples and enumeration lists.

Industry and commodity classification - Accurate and timely industrial classifications are essential to providing high-quality estimates for industrial statistics. They serve as the foundation for all sample work of economic programs, and ensure a quality mail frame for the Economic Census. 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. It coordinates and supports the continued maintenance and revision of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) structure, which provides a consistent industry classification system for the U.S., Canada, and Mexico every five years. The program is also responsible for the continued development of the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS), which will enable product-tracking data from the economic census that are integrated across industries.

Economic studies - This program provides for the Center for Economic Studies (CES) to research economic issues; evaluate economic, decennial, and demographic data programs; and develop new and improved economic measures. The CES also develops and maintains the Federal Statistical Research Data Centers (FSRDC) where qualified researchers can access restricted-use micro data from a variety of federal agencies for statistical purposes. Research results from CES and the FSRDCs 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 CES also works to improve the utility of Federal data for studying business behavior. One such initiative 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 precursors of larger, publicly

traded companies. Another innovative program is the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) program, which leverages existing data sources to create new information about the economy. Through data sharing agreements with state and other Federal agencies, the program produces two public-use data products that highlight businesses and workers by characteristics and geography: the Quarterly Workforce Indicators and OnTheMap.These tools are essential for local area users and those involved in disaster recovery activities.

Quarterly financial report - This program is a principal economic indicator that provides quarterly statistics on corporate financial conditions, including sales, profits, assets, liabilities, and stockholders' equity. It also 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 industries. 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 also are 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 quarterly measures of retail e-commerce sales and detailed annual measures of e-commerce activity for manufacturing, wholesalers, selected service industries, and retail trade.

Additional information about these programs can be found at:

- NAICS: www.census.gov/eos/www/naics
- NAPCS: www.census.gov/eos/www/napcs/index.html
- LEHD: http://lehd.did.census.gov
- Quarterly Financial Reports: www.census.gov/econ/qfr
- E-Business: www.census.gov/econ/estats

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 is a principal economic indicator that is essential to understanding the health of our economy, as well as our economic relationships with the rest of the world.

Additional information about these programs can be found at www.census.gov/foreign-trade.

Government Statistics

The government statistics programs provide statistical information on revenues, expenditures, debt, and financial assets for state and local governments. They also provide data in the areas of state and local government financial activity and public employment and payroll. These 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.

Additional information about these programs can be found at www.census.gov/govs.

FY 2016 and 2017 Budget Authority by Major Activity (in millions)

Major Activity	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Estimate
Business statistics	$42,588	$44,037
Construction statistics	12,735	16,758
Manufacturing statistics	19,192	21,285
General economic statistics	62,887	63,970
Foreign trade statistics	34,802	34,912
Government statistics	12,005	13,759
Fiscal Year Totals	**184,209**	**194,721**

*Totals may not add due to rounding

PROGRAM CHANGES:

1. **Accelerating and improving the quality of economic indicators joint proposal with Bureau of Economic Analysis (+$3,328,000/+22 FTE)**

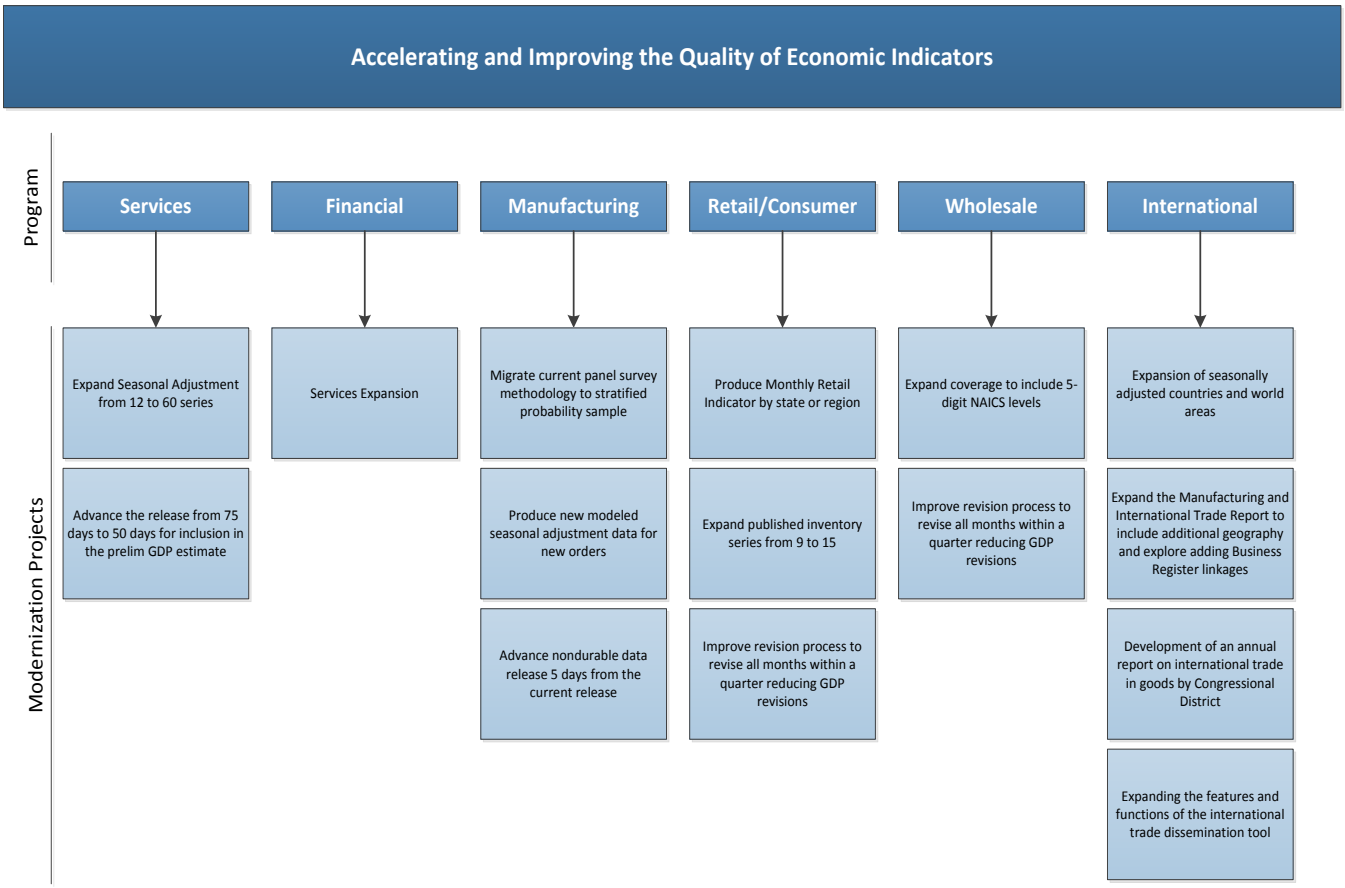
   The increasing complexity and dynamic structure of the U.S. economy make it increasingly important that policy makers, business leaders, and main street America have the most accurate and timely economic information possible. Addressing measurement challenges in the post recovery era, continues to be a mission critical priority for both the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and the Census Bureau.

   As such, the two bureaus jointly propose a multifaceted initiative that will increase the **accuracy** and **timeliness** of a substantial number of key economic indicators – many of which have not been modified for years – cumulatively leading to a more precise measure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Census and BEA lead the global community in survey data collection, analysis, and macroeconomic measurement. If implemented collectively, the elements of this proposal have far-reaching implications for informing business and policy decisions. Businesses and governments use our key economic indicators to guide policy and investment decisions that affect the well-being of American businesses and households from Wall Street to Main Street.

   This proposal builds upon recent efforts that are already translating into significant improvements to GDP. Through a collaborative pilot effort, Census and BEA have created an accelerated "flash" estimate of trade, enabling the incorporation of trade data into BEA's advanced estimate of GDP, improving the reliability of this estimate and reducing revisions.

   Based on the success of our collaboration on trade data, we propose to seize additional opportunities to accelerate key indicators, improve their timeliness and accuracy, and accelerate their incorporation into GDP. The result will be a full suite of enhanced macroeconomic indicators, delivered to our end users more quickly and with more precision, to drive decisions on investment, economic growth, and job creation.

   The Current Economic Statistics program is critical to achieving the Department of Commerce's Data goal. Specifically, it supports Strategic Objective 4.3 to "Create a data-driven government."



Proposed Actions

The Census Bureau and BEA propose to improve timeliness, accuracy and scope of economic indictors for the 21st century. We will accelerate the release of key indicators; expand coverage to better measure key sectors of the economy; accelerate the incorporation of data into GDP estimates, thereby reducing revisions; expand the trade reports; improve data value by seasonally adjusting more industries; and improve a panel survey with modern statistical practices.

The Census Bureau's economic indicators program provides the essential data building blocks for aggregate economic measures such as GDP, Gross Domestic Income, corporate profits, GDP by industry and regional variations. In many cases, revisions to GDP are the result of the incorporation of newly released Census data, which then replace trend extrapolation and proxy measures used by BEA for the early estimates of GDP. As a combined effort, the proposed changes will deliver more precise data faster, better informing business decision-making, as well as enabling BEA to incorporate these building blocks earlier. American households, businesses and state and local governments rely on these statistics to guide millions of financial decisions each year. Through this initiative, BEA and Census will greatly improve GDP, the key measure of economic performance, as well as other important real-time indicators of the US economy.

Following are program-by-program descriptions of our proposed improvements, their benefit to data users, and their impact on improving the precision of GDP estimates.

Quarterly Services Survey (QSS) ($403,250/3 FTE)

What is this survey about?

The Quarterly Services Survey is a principal economic indicator series that produces, for selected service industries, quarterly estimates of total operating revenue and the percentage of revenue by class of customer (government, business, consumers, and individuals). The survey also produces estimates of total operating expenses from tax-exempt firms in industries that have a large not-for-profit component. In addition, for hospital services, the survey estimates the number of inpatient days and discharges. This is the only source of service indicator series, and are closely followed and widely used by policy makers in the public and private sectors such as the Centers for Medicaid and Medicare and the Altarum Institute who use this data to calculate National Health Expenditures projection and build a Health Sector Trend report respectively.

What improvements are proposed?

- Census will expand seasonal adjustment from 12 to 60 North American Industry Classification series (NAICS), including health care and financial services. Seasonal adjustment allows the user to observe changes based on economic activity rather than seasonal activity such as holidays. Seasonal adjustment also produces data in which the values of neighboring quarters are easier to compare. Many data users prefer seasonally adjusted data because they want to see those characteristics that seasonal movements tend to mask, especially changes in the direction of the series.
- Census will advance the release from 75 days to 50 days after the end of each quarter, providing users with this important information closer to the end of the observed quarter. In turn, this will enable BEA to incorporate QSS data into the second (60 days after end of quarter) estimate of GDP, rather than the third. The accelerated QSS data will reduce BEA's need for extrapolation or proxy data, instead providing actual data on consumer spending patterns for the service sector, which will reduce revisions between the second and third estimates of GDP. Additionally, this acceleration is one component of several that will enable BEA to accelerate the quarterly GDP by Industry series by 30 days, providing more real-time insight into the contributions of each industry sector to economic growth.

Quarterly Financial Report (QFR) ($537,666/4 FTE)

What is this survey about?

The Quarterly Financial Report Program publishes aggregate statistics on the financial results and position of U.S. corporations. Based upon a sample survey, the QFR presents estimated statements of income and retained (profits not distributed to shareholders) earnings , balance sheets, and related financial and operating ratios for manufacturing corporations with assets of $250,000 and over, and corporations in mining, wholesale trade, retail trade, and selected service industries. The statistical data are classified by industry and by asset size. This indicator is an important snapshot of the breadth of corporate America.

What improvements are proposed?

- Census will expand coverage of the QFR to include the Real Estate, Health Care, Accommodations and Food Services, and Administrative/Waste Management sectors, increasing QFR's coverage the economy from 36.5 percent to 60.8 percent of GDP.
- BEA utilizes QFR data for measures of GDP, Corporate Profits and Gross Domestic Income (GDI), each of which will benefit from enhanced precision by including these additional sectors in the QFR sample. The expanded coverage will more closely align the source data BEA uses to measure production from company earnings (GDI) versus production from expenditures (GDP). The statistical discrepancy between GDP and GDI measures was among the most hotly debating data issues during the Great Recession, and many economists believe this discrepancy influenced policy-makers' views of the economy at the time.
- The expanded scope of QFR is another essential component to the acceleration of BEA's GDP-by-Industry series by 30 days.

Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) ($537,666/4 FTE)

What is this survey about?

The Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) provides broad-based monthly statistical data on current economic conditions and indications of future production commitments in the manufacturing sector. Data are compiled and published for shipments, new orders, order backlog (unfilled orders), and inventories for the entire manufacturing sector, covering 89 industry categories.

What improvements are proposed?

- Census will migrate the current panel survey methodology to a stratified probability sample survey methodology. This change will allow us to compute the measure of error for our estimates, and allow for a better representation of the manufacturing sector within the U.S. economy.
- Census will combine the durable and non-durable releases to produce one comprehensive report, releasing the nondurable data up to 5 days earlier than the current schedule.
- Census will improve methodology for producing estimates of the new orders. The benefit will be better quality of both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted new order estimates.
- This new accelerated comprehensive report will enable BEA to incorporate inventory data into the "advanced" estimate (30 days following quarter) of GDP, eliminating one of the initial data gaps responsible for a notable portion of revisions.

Monthly Retail Trade Survey (MRTS) ($806,501/5 FTE)

What is this survey about?

The MRTS provides measures of consumer spending at retail and food service establishments. This is one of the most widely used and anticipated economic indicators. The survey has been conducted monthly since 1951, and is used in conjunction with the Advance Monthly Retail Trade Survey (MARTS).

What improvements are proposed?

- Census will produce a monthly Retail Trade Indicator containing data for specific geographic areas within the U.S. (i.e. produce state or regional retail sales data). Declining retail survey response rates call for swift action to support this critical measurement of the U.S. economy. The use of alternative data sources to supplemental survey responses would improve the current retail trade measurement and lead to development of state or regional measures of retail sales. This information would be particularly useful in assessing regional impacts of natural events (hurricanes, floods, etc…), stimulus or employment activity, and new economic activity such as the recent petroleum expansion.
- Census will expand the published inventory series from 9 to 15.
- Census will improve the revision process to revise all months within a quarter.
- BEA will then in turn be able to incorporate this expanded detail into measures of Personal Consumption Expenditures, or consumer spending, enabling a more detailed read on a monthly basis of overall consumption, which comprises nearly 70 percent of all economic activity. Further, new regional dimensions of retail trade would provide key new source data to allow BEA to expand the detail offered in Personal Consumption Expenditures by State.

Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey (MWTS) ($537,666/4 FTE)

What is this survey about?

The Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey (MWTS) is conducted to provide an up to date indication of sales and inventories trends of U.S. Merchant Wholesalers. The MWTS provides the only monthly economic indicator estimates of sales and end-of-month inventories for wholesale distributors. Because imports are a component of the wholesale trade, this survey's measure of current economic activity is essential to an objective assessment of the need for, and impact of, a wide range of policy decisions, including international trade policies. The MWTS has been conducted monthly since 1936.

What improvements are proposed?

- Census will improve the revision process to revise all months within a quarter.
- Census will expand coverage to include detailed North American Industry Classification levels – such as expanding the level of detail from the current Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies Wholesalers to providing estimates for (1) Construction and Mining Equipment, (2) Farm and Garden Machinery, and (3) Industrial Machinery separately.
- BEA will then have detailed data in time to incorporate the advance wholesale inventory data into the "advanced" estimate of GDP, replacing extrapolations and proxy data for the third month of the measurement quarter, leading to a reduction in revisions to GDP. This new detail will also improve BEA's GDP-by-Industry series, providing important new detail regarding wholesale inventories.

International Trade Indicator Programs (ITIP) ($505,251/2 FTE)

What is this report about?

Census and the BEA jointly produce the U.S. International Trade in Goods & Services Report, which provide timely statistics of exports and imports goods and services moving out of and into the United States. Census collects the goods statistics, while BEA estimates trade in services.

Within the report are seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted statistics, as well as inflation-adjusted data. The report includes export and import information on all segments of industry, both monthly and annually. The report provides timely information on what countries the U.S. trades with at a surplus or deficit, along with more detail on trade in Advanced Technology, Petroleum, and Automobiles.

What improvements are proposed?

- Census will expand the Manufacturing and International Trade Report (MITR) to include additional state-level accounts of data that is currently only available at the national level. This will provide information that supports the administration's plan to increase exports. By providing additional data such as manufacturing and international trade by state, data users will be able to make more informed economic decisions. In addition, adding geographic data allows private and public organizations to prioritize resources for those areas.
- Census will develop an annual report on international trade in goods by Congressional district to provide additional small area data. This initiative will allow the public and private sector new insight into economic activity in smaller geographical areas. It will also assist the Federal Government in determining if exporting efforts within Congressional districts have been successful.
- Census and BEA will expand the number of countries and world areas (European Union, OPEC, NAFTA, etc.) for which seasonally adjusted data are available from 12 to 27. This will provide a view of actual changes of the bilateral trading patterns, rather than changes due to seasonal impacts.
- Census will expand the features and functions of USA Trade Online, the international trade dissemination tool. These enhancements will allow the Census Bureau to be the most comprehensive source for official international trade data for the public and private sectors. It should also reduce the need for redundant federal websites that disseminate trade data.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits

BEA, the primary data user, will incorporate these improvements into estimates of GDP, providing policy makers, businesses, and other data users with higher quality, more timely measures of the U.S. economy.

The initiative builds upon these ongoing fiscal year 2015 and 2016 projects				
Services	**Financial**	**Manufacturing**	**Retail and Wholesale Trade**	**International**
Developing a Total Services Indicator to provide an overarching performance measure of the U.S. Services Economy.	Working towards releasing the Retail Financial Report 5 business days earlier to release one comprehensive financial report.	Conducting a coverage study to assess the current respondent group representation to the universe of U.S. manufacturers.	Developing advance Inventory Estimates with the goal of producing an advanced inventory public release.	In conjunction with BEA and Statistic Canada, completed research and development of an advanced trade report, scheduled to be released in July 2015.

Schedule of Milestones and Deliverables

Milestone	Date
Produce Monthly Retail Indicator by State or Region	9/30/2017
Expand International Trade Dissemination Tool	9/30/2017
Release Service Data 25 days in Advance of Current Schedule	12/30/2017
Publish New Financial Service Data	3/31/2018
Publish Manufacturing Advance Full Release	5/30/2018
Publish Additional Retail Inventory levels	5/31/2018
Publish International Trade by Congressional District	10/1/2018
Expand International Seasonally Adjusted Countries	3/1/2019
Publish detailed Wholesale Industries	3/31/2019
Release Services Seasonally Adjusted Data	6/30/2019
Publish Manufacturing Data with Modernized Methodology	5/30/2020
Expand the Manufacturing and International Trade Report	12/1//2020

Performance Goals and Measurement Data

The Current Economic Statistics program is critical to achieving the Department of Commerce's Data goal. Specifically, it supports Strategic Objective 4.3 to "Create a data-driven government."

Performance Measure:	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target
With Increase	1. Expansion of International Trade Tool 2. Advance the Release of service data by 25 days	1. Publish New Financial Service Data 2. Publish Manufacturing Advance Full Release 3. Publish additional Wholesale Industries 4. Produce Monthly Retail Indicator by State or Region	1. Release Services Seasonally Adjusted Data 2. Publish International Trade by Congressional District 3. Expansion of International Seasonally Adjusted Countries	1. Publish Manufacturing data with Modernized Methodology 2. Expansion of Manufacturing and International Trade Report	1. Complete all initiative efforts and transition to operations and maintenance 2. Meet all indicator deadlines with initiative goals incorporated
Without Increase	Without funding this work could not be undertaken	Without funding this work could not be undertaken	Without funding this work could not be undertaken	Without funding this work could not be undertaken	Without funding this work could not be undertaken

Overview of Major Activities and Resources

Activity	Assumptions	Cost
(1) Quarterly Services Survey	• Access to key databases will be available • Industry series will be ready to seasonally adjust • Quality of data will be acceptable to release early data	• 3 FTE Grade 7-12
(2) Quarterly Financial Report	• Files from IRS will contain the industries needed to sample from	• 4 FTE Grade 7-12
(3) Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders	• Quality of data will be acceptable to release the non-durable data early • Probability-based sample will continue or link the time series	• 4 FTE Grade 7-12

(4) Monthly Retail Trade Survey	• Quality of data will be acceptable to release early • Quality of data will be acceptable to expand industries • Big Data Research is completed and supports the use for Official Statistics by geography	• 5 FTE Grade 7- 12
(5) Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey	• Quality of data will be acceptable to release early • Quality of data will be acceptable to expand industries	• 4 FTE Grade 7-13
(6) International Trade Indicator Programs	• Methodology research on linking manufacturing trade data successful • Current ASM estimates will be used • Canada provides required identifiers for Congressional District trade • Assuming seasonality identified in selected countries	• 2 FTE Grades 7-12

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY PERSONNEL DETAIL
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: **Current surveys and statistics**
Sub-program: **Current economic statistics**
Program Change: **Accelerating and improving the quality of economic indicators**

Title:		Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Mathmatical Statistician	Suitland, MD	12	6	$77,490	$464,940
Statistician	Suitland, MD	12	14	77,490	1,084,860
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	12	3	77,490	232,470
Subtotal			23		1,782,270
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			6		444,862
Subtotal			29		2,227,132
Less lapse	25%		(7)		(556,783)
Total full-time permanent			22		1,670,349
2017 Payraise	1.60%				26,726
Total full-time permanent			22		1,697,075

Personnel Data	Number
Full-Time Equivalent Employment:	
Full-time permanent	22
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	22
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	29
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	29

Exhibit 15

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: **Current surveys and statistics**
Sub-program: **Current economic statistics**
Program Change: **Accelerating and improving the quality of economic indicators**

	Object Class	FY 2017 Increase	FY 2017 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	$1,697	$93,275
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	10	3,569
11.5	Other personnel compensation	20	1,160
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	1,727	98,004
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	794	45,546
13	Benefits for former personnel	4	257
21	Travel and transportation of persons	5	1,653
22	Transportation of things	0	50
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	47	8,653
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	25
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	28	2,795
24	Printing and reproduction	0	132
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	41	7,200
25.2	Other services	276	7,883
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	111	10,621
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0	1,080
25.5	Research and development contracts	2	272
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	190	7,083
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0	32
26	Supplies and materials	9	862
31	Equipment	94	2,573
32	Lands and structures	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0
99	Total obligations	3,328	194,721

2. Modernizing Economic Statistics (+$8,358,000/+46 FTE)

The world that the Census Bureau is measuring continues to change rapidly, even as expectations continue to grow from decision makers and stakeholders who depend on us for timely, accurate information about our economy. Our customers need more frequent data with more detail and greater geographic granularity. However, our traditional methods of collecting and compiling data constrain our ability to meet these customer demands. Our timeliness is constrained by the length of the survey cycle. The detail and granularity of the data are both limited by the length of the survey instrument. We also must carefully balance the user demands for more detail and the burden this creates on our respondents. Fortunately, we also have opportunities that we can and must take advantage of including the explosive growth of publicly available information and rapidly maturing technology. Given we are now beginning to experience declining survey participation rates, the time is right to explore how we can harness the potential of "big data" to minimize the constraints of the traditional survey cycle to answer of customers demands without increasing the burden on our respondents.

The Census Bureau is making large-scale, strategic changes to address these challenges. One of our major transformational strategies is to fully leverage administrative records and other external data sources, including "big data" (non-traditional, non-survey data), to supplement and possibly supplant direct data collection, support new data products, and expand existing data products. Using external data will help the reduce data collection costs, redundancies, and respondent burden and improve data quality.

The Census Bureau recently launched the Big Data Center to begin developing practical innovations that harness big data to create more timely and relevant economic and social measurements. This initiative will enable the Census Bureau to leverage and accelerate path-breaking methodological work underway the newly formed Center to pilot several specific program enhancements using big data. One pilot program will focus on incorporating big data into the measurement of monthly retail sales, with the specific goal of providing monthly retail sales estimates for large cities in addition to the national total. This pilot builds on work in progress that explores the use of retail scanner data suppliers and credit card transaction data. We will expand fundamental methodological research on constructing economic estimates from non-survey data and continue to identify and evaluate additional potential alternative data sources to augment or replace direct collection and measurement of through surveys, and research and develop advanced statistical methods to integrate big data with survey data and official statistics, including Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The Current Economic Statistics program is critical to achieving the Department of Commerce's Data goal. Specifically, it supports Strategic Objective 4.3 to "Create a data-driven government."

Proposed Actions:

We will conduct research on the application of big data techniques and develop policies and techniques for disseminating new products that incorporate big data into official statistics. The work will emphasize incorporating big data into the measurement of monthly retail sales to supplement low survey response, reduce respondent burden, and expand production, with the goal of providing monthly retail sales estimates for large cities. It will also focus on incorporating big data into BEA's estimates of consumer spending. We will begin a multi-year effort to redesign its Business Register to leverage the use of multiple sources of administrative data in the production of official statistics.

As the pilot programs gain traction, we will continue to research and implement the methodological, computational, infrastructure, legal, and policy enhancements that are needed to transition from

survey-centric economic statistics to statistics based on blended data from organic sources. Census and BEA will work toward incorporating alternative source data to improve and expand economic statistics produced for all sectors of the economy. The re-engineering of the Census Bureau's Business Register will be fully implemented with the 2022 Economic Census.

The intended outcome of this initiative are more timely and more detailed economic statistics through the incorporation of alternative data sources.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits

The increasing complexity and changing structure of the U.S. economy make it increasingly important that policy makers, business leaders, and the American public have the most accurate and timely economic information possible. We can modernize economic data collection for the retail trade sector by capitalizing on the wide variety of data streams that are available. This will improve the quality, accuracy, and level of geographic detail in retail trade statistics, while reducing respondent burden. This work will pave the way for a complete overhaul of economic data collection across all business sectors.

Schedule and Milestones

Milestone	Date
Assess potential alternative data sources for retail trade	6/30/2016
Develop research results for incorporating alternative source data	9/30/2016
Reproduce historic data using alternative source data and new methods	3/31/2017
Develop seasonal models for geographic-area retail statistics	6/31/2017
Modify production processes	9/30/2017
Complete dual processing using both new and old methodology	11/30/2017
Develop methods for providing microdata and disclosure avoidance methods for user-defined geographies	1/31/2018
Publish retail trade estimates for large cities using new methods	2/28/2018

Deliverable	Date
Report on alternative source data for retail sales	7/31/2016
Implementation plan	9/30/2016
Data product with geographic estimates	2/28/2018

Performance Goals and Measurement Data

The Current Economic Statistics program is critical to achieving the Department of Commerce's Data goal. Specifically, it supports Strategic Objective 4.3 to "Create a data-driven government."

Performance Measure:	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target
With Increase	First release of monthly retail trade estimates for large cities	First release of expanded national consumer spending measures	First release of regional consumer spending measures	Production of all new releases introduced in FY17 and FY18 continues	Production of all new releases introduced in FY17 and FY18 continues
Without Increase	Without funding this work could not be undertaken	Without funding this work could not be undertaken	Without funding this work could not be undertaken	Without funding this work could not be undertaken	Without funding this work could not be undertaken

Overview of Major Activities and Resources

Activity	Assumptions	Cost
Conduct research on big data sources, methods, procedures	• Relevant data sources are available for acquisition	• 35 FTEs, $3.4 million • Researchers: $0.4 million • IT hardware and software: $0.2 million • Data purchases: $2.0 million • Other objects: $0.1 million ***Total: $6.1***
Implementation of new data sources into retail data products	• Big Data sources prove to support the use for official statistics by geography • Methodology research on implementing big data into official statistics is successful • Quality of estimates will be acceptable for release	• 4 FTEs, $0.9 million ***Total: $0.9 million***
Business Register infrastructure re-engineering to absorb and process alternative source data	• Alternative source data is successfully obtained	• 7 FTEs, $1.4 million ***Total: $1.4 million***

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY PERSONNEL DETAIL
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: **Current surveys and statistics**
Sub-program: **Current economic statistics**
Program Change: **Modernizing economic statistics**

Title:		Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Operations Research Analyst	Suitland, MD	15	1	$128,082	$128,082
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	15	1	128,082	128,082
Computer Engineer	Suitland, MD	15	1	128,082	128,082
Mathmatical Statistician	Suitland, MD	14	3	108,887	326,661
Computer Engineer	Suitland, MD	14	2	108,887	217,774
Economist	Suitland, MD	13	2	92,145	184,290
Management and Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	13	3	92,145	276,435
Operations Research Analyst	Suitland, MD	13	1	92,145	92,145
Mathmatical Statistician	Suitland, MD	13	3	92,145	276,435
Statistician	Suitland, MD	13	4	92,145	368,580
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	13	2	92,145	184,290
Management and Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	12	1	77,490	77,490
Mathmatical Statistician	Suitland, MD	12	5	77,490	387,450
Statistician	Suitland, MD	12	5	77,490	387,450
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	12	1	77,490	77,490
Economist	Suitland, MD	11	2	64,650	129,300
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	7	2	47,262	94,524
Subtotal			39		3,464,560
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			21		1,540,740
Subtotal			60		5,005,300
Less lapse	25%		(15)		(1,251,325)
Total full-time permanent			45		3,753,975
2017 Payraise	1.60%				60,064
Total full-time permanent			45		3,814,039

Personnel Data	Number
Full-Time Equivalent Employment:	
Full-time permanent	45
Other than full-time permanent	1
Total	46
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	59
Other than full-time permanent	1
Total	60

Exhibit 15

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: **Current surveys and statistics**
Sub-program: **Current economic statistics**
Program Change: **Modernizing economic statistics**

	Object Class	FY 2017 Increase	FY 2017 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	$3,814	$93,275
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	34	3,569
11.5	Other personnel compensation	42	1,160
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	3,890	98,004
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	1,759	45,546
13	Benefits for former personnel	13	257
21	Travel and transportation of persons	77	1,653
22	Transportation of things	0	50
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	160	8,653
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	25
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	90	2,795
24	Printing and reproduction	2	132
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	178	7,200
25.2	Other services	1,175	7,883
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	494	10,621
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	1	1,080
25.5	Research and development contracts	5	272
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	226	7,083
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0	32
26	Supplies and materials	35	862
31	Equipment	253	2,573
32	Lands and structures	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0
99	Total obligations	8,358	194,721

SUB-PROGRAM: Current Demographic Statistics

Current Demographic Statistics (CDS) provides elected officials, government managers, and the public with the reliable social and economic data, and updated estimates of the United States' population, needed to make effective policy and program decisions. These data are the primary source of accurate and timely information decision-makers depend on to make informed and cost-effective decisions. 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 this information.

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. They 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.

They also provide updated estimates of the United States population for the country, states, counties, cities, and townships allowing policymakers and program managers 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.

Household Surveys Line Item

The household surveys line item funds two major surveys: the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), the development and production of a Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), the Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD).

The CPS is a monthly survey of about 58,000 households that has been conducted by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for more than 50 years, with the BLS providing about two thirds of the total funding for the program. 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. 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.

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 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 childcare, wealth, program eligibility, child support, utilization and cost of health care, disability, school enrollment, taxes, and annual income.

The SPM uses new data and methodologies to obtain an improved understanding of the economic well-being of American families and of how federal policies affect those living in poverty. This measure complements, and is released alongside, the official poverty measure.

Population and Housing Analyses Line Item

The Population and Housing Analyses line item funds 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 two major components:
- Population Characteristics
- Housing Statistics

Population characteristics The Population Characteristics program produces a wide variety of population analyses, tables, 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. 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.

Housing statistics This program conducts the Housing Vacancy Survey (HVS), 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. 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.

Additional information about these programs can be found at the following websites:

- Population characteristics: http://www.census.gov/prod/www/population.html
- Housing statistics: http://www.census.gov/housing/

Intercensal Demographic Estimates

The Census Bureau proposes to combine the Population Projections program, also funded in this PPA, with the Intercensal Demographic Estimates program, which is transferred to the Current Demographic Statistics from the Periodic Censuses and Programs appropriation in the FY 2016 budget request. The combined program, which retains the name Intercensal Demographic Estimates, has two major components:

- Population Estimates
- Population Projections

The population 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.

Hundreds of billions of dollars in Federal funds are distributed to states and other areas based in some part on intercensal estimates. 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. 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 population projections program provides information on 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.

Additional information about these programs can be found at the following websites:

- Population estimates: http://www.census.gov/popest/
- Population projections: http://www.census.gov/population/projections/

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. 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.

FY 2016 and 2017 Budget Authority by Major Activity (in millions)

Major Activity	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Estimate
Household surveys	$55,600	$57,768
Population and housing analyses	9,391	10,382
Intercensal demographic estimates	10,100	11,920
Demographic surveys sample redesign	9,700	10,496
Fiscal Year Totals	**85,791**	**90,566**

*Totals may not add due to rounding

PROGRAM CHANGES:

1. Assessment of the Health Insurance Questions on the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (+$734,000/+0 FTE)

After more than a decade of research and testing, the Census Bureau redesigned questions on health insurance coverage the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) in 2014. This new set of questions expands the scope of the health insurance coverage, improves question understanding and lessens respondent burden, and provides a strong new baseline for measuring health insurance coverage.

In 2015 and 2016, as directed by Congress, the Census Bureau is fielding both the redesigned health insurance questions in the Current Population, as well as the traditional (pre-2014) questions in a parallel survey in order to help clarify the differences in health insurance measurement by these two sets of questions.

In 2015, the Census Bureau compared estimates from the two sets of survey questions and presented preliminary research findings at the Federal Conference on Statistical Methodology. This included a straight-forward comparison of the two sets of questions for 2014 data year and a difference-in-difference approach using American Community Survey estimates of health insurance coverage to project the estimate for the 2013 data year comparable to the traditional questions approach.

Continuing this research with the soon-to-be-collected 2016 estimates, the Census Bureau plans to use the $734K funding to compare the data collected with both sets of questions over the last two years. This research will investigate differences in the estimates for both sets of questions and the degree to which differences are attributable to the changes to the wording of the questions rather than differences in coverage. Administrative records, where appropriate, will be used to help identify the strengths and weaknesses of the health insurance coverage questions.

Exhibit 15

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: **Current surveys and statistics**
Sub-program: **Current demographic statistics**
Program Change: **Assessment of the health insurance questions on the annual social and economic supplement**

	Object Class	FY 2017 Increase	FY 2017 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0	$35,012
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	7,223
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0	480
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0	42,715
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	0	17,515
13	Benefits for former personnel	0	109
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0	3,582
22	Transportation of things	0	170
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0	3,705
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	41
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	0	1,176
24	Printing and reproduction	0	169
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	3,193
25.2	Other services	734	5,767
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	0	4,956
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0	676
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	934
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	4,215
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0	330
26	Supplies and materials	0	348
31	Equipment	0	965
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	734	90,566

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

		2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		2017 Base		2017 Enacted		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Survey of program dynamics	Pos./BA	63	$9,270	59	$10,000	59	$10,000	59	$10,000	0	$0
	FTE/Obl.	52	9,022	61	10,000	61	10,000	61	10,000	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	63	9,270	59	10,000	59	10,000	59	10,000	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	52	9,022	61	10,000	61	10,000	61	10,000	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring			248								
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission											
Sequestration			730								
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts			10,000		10,000		10,000		10,000		
Transfer to other accounts										0	0
Appropriation	Pos.	63	0	59	0	59	0	59	0	0	0

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Current Surveys and Programs - Mandatory

BUDGET PROGRAM: Survey of Program Dynamics

For FY 2017, the Census Bureau requests an increase of $0 and 0 FTE from the FY 2017 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).

The SPD program provides data necessary to determine the impact of welfare provisions of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. 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. Funding is transferred as a general provision of the Department of Health and Human Services (Sec. 218). The FY 2017 request includes this proposal.

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 2017 the Census Bureau plans to use the mandatory funds to continue to support the SIPP sample and to process and disseminate data from 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.

More information about this program can be found at the following website: http://www.census.gov/spd/

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 2017.

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

		2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		2017 Base		2017 Enacted		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
State children's health insurance program	Pos./BA	34	$18,540	43	$18,640	43	$20,000	43	$20,000	0	$0
	FTE/Obl.	119	18,540	254	18,640	254	20,000	254	20,000	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	34	18,540	43	18,640	43	20,000	43	20,000	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	119	18,540	254	18,640	254	20,000	254	20,000	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring											
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission											
Sequestration			1,460		1,360						
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	34	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 2017, the Census Bureau requests an increase of $0 and 0 FTE from the FY 2017 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 by 42 USC 1397ii(b)(1)(4). This budget assumes that the program will be reauthorized through FY 2017.

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. 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. 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.

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 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.

PROGRAM CHANGES:

No program change is requested for FY 2017.

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		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Base	2017 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11	Personnel compensation					
11.1	Full-time permanent	$122,454	$139,509	$122,776	$128,287	5,511
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	13,310	13,241	10,748	10,792	44
11.5	Other personnel compensation	3,163	1,683	1,578	1,640	62
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	138,927	154,433	135,102	140,719	5,617
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	44,276	41,310	60,508	63,061	2,553
13	Benefits for former personnel	456	415	349	366	17
21	Travel and transportation of persons	5,581	5,047	5,153	5,235	82
22	Transportation of things	247	253	220	220	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	12,930	10,708	12,151	12,358	207
23.2	Rental payments to others	87	606	66	66	0
23.3	Communication, utilities, misc. charges	3,844	3,506	3,853	3,971	118
24	Printing and reproduction	259	411	299	301	2
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	11,910	5,356	10,174	10,393	219
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	11,739	14,658	11,465	13,650	2,185
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	15,130	16,296	14,972	15,577	605
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	3,443	2,573	1,755	1,756	1
25.5	Research & development contracts	974	3,911	1,199	1,206	7
25.6	Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	16,952	6,737	10,882	11,298	416
25.8	Subsistence & support of persons	384	437	362	362	0
26	Supplies and materials	3,551	1,159	1,166	1,210	44
31	Equipment	3,357	2,184	3,191	3,538	347
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	274,047	270,000	272,867	285,287	12,420
	Prior year recoveries					
	Unobligated balance, start of year					
	Unobligated balance, expiring	1,395				
	Unobligated balance, end of year					
	Refund					
	Adjustments to Budget Authority:	275,442	270,000	272,867	285,287	12,420
	Rescission					
	Sequestration					
	Financing from transfers:					
	Transfers from other accounts	2,600				
	Transfers to other accounts					
	Subtotal, Appropriation	272,842	270,000	272,867	285,287	12,420

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	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Base	2017 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	1,214	1,527	1,307	1,374	67
Other than full-time permanent	279	311	229	230	1
Total	1,493	1,838	1,536	1,604	68
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	1,315	1,755	1,521	1,609	88
Other than full-time permanent	512	747	636	637	1
Total	1,827	2,502	2,157	2,246	89

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

Object Class		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Base	2017 Enacted	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11	Personnel compensation					
11.1	Full-time permanent	$9,627	$9,160	$9,160	$9,160	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	5,292	7,985	7,985	7,985	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	451	135	135	135	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	15,370	17,280	17,280	17,280	0
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	4,982	4,242	4,242	4,242	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	31	71	71	71	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	1,678	1,575	1,575	1,575	0
22	Transportation of things	103	160	160	160	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	1,119	956	956	956	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	26	3	3	3	0
23.3	Communication, utilities, misc. charges	236	371	371	371	0
24	Printing and reproduction	46	76	76	76	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	506	393	393	393	0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	633	794	794	794	0
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	1,011	474	474	474	0
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	314	886	886	886	0
25.5	Research & development contracts	0	10	10	10	0
25.6	Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	988	985	2,345	2,345	0
25.8	Subsistance & support of persons	66	172	172	172	0
26	Supplies and materials	228	62	62	62	0
31	Equipment	225	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	27,562	28,640	30,000	30,000	0
	Prior year recoveries					
	Unobligated balance, start of year					
	Unobligated balance, expiring	248				
	Unobligated balance, end of year					
	Refund					
	Adjustments to Budget Authority:					
	Rescission					
	Sequestration	2,190	1,360			
	Financing from transfers:					
	Transfers from other accounts	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
	Transfers to other accounts					
	SUBTOTAL, APPROPRIATION	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	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	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Base	2017 Enacted	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	83	96	96	96	0
Other than full-time permanent	88	219	219	219	0
Total	171	315	315	315	0
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	97	102	102	102	0
Other than full-time permanent	165	413	413	413	0
Total	262	515	515	515	0

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

1. For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing, and publishing statistics, provided for by law, $285,287,000, 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. 218.

(a) Contingency fund.—In the case of the Contingency Fund for State Welfare Programs established under section 403(b) of the Social Security Act, the amount appropriated for such section 403(b) shall be $608,000,000 for fiscal year 2018, to remain available until expended.
(b) Census research and welfare research.—Of the amount made available under section 230(b)(1) of division H of Public Law 114–113 for section 403(b) of the Social Security Act for fiscal year 2017—
(1) $15,000,000 is hereby transferred to the Children's Research and Technical Assistance account in the Administration for Children and Families at the Department of Health and Human Services and made available to carry out section 413(h) of the Social Security Act; and
(2) $10,000,000 is hereby transferred 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.

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
	2016 Enacted	2,657	$1,098,449	5,421	$1,116,530
	less: Unobligated Balances from prior years				(18,081)
CEN - 64	plus: 2017 Adjustments to base	289	20,256	(126)	20,256
	2017 Base Request	2,946	1,118,705	5,295	1,118,705
	plus (or less): 2017 Program Changes	93	227,034	875	227,034
	2017 Estimate	3,039	1,345,739	6,170	1,345,739

	Comparison by activity/subactivity with subtotals by activity		2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		2017 Base		2017 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
			Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
	Economic statistics programs:											
CEN - 69	Periodic economic statistics	Pos./BA	472	$ 126,173	705	$ 134,143	707	$ 134,420	713	$ 139,551	6	$ 5,131
		FTE/Obl.	451	124,199	655	136,571	655	134,420	699	139,551	44	5,131
	Demographic statistics programs:											
CEN - 143	Intercensal demographic estimates	Pos./BA	-	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		FTE/Obl.	-	-	-	279	-	-	-	-	-	-
CEN - 87	Decennial census	Pos./BA	1,456	555,388	1,400	829,785	1,841	839,601	1,897	1,029,343	56	189,742
		FTE/Obl.	2,701	550,884	4,150	842,303	4,097	839,601	4,826	1,029,343	729	189,742
CEN - 144	Demographic surveys sample redesign	Pos./BA	-	912	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		FTE/Obl.	-	-	-	1,113	-	-	-	-	-	-
CEN - 123	Geographic support	Pos./BA	237	57,782	304	58,202	131	61,469	162	84,715	31	23,246
		FTE/Obl.	237	57,552	387	59,422	286	61,469	374	84,715	88	23,246
CEN - 145	Data processing systems	Pos./BA	-	523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		FTE/Obl.	-	795	-	523	-	-	-	-	-	-
CEN - 133	Enterprise data collection and dissemination systems	Pos./BA	98	70,001	248	76,319	267	83,215	267	92,130	-	8,915
		FTE/Obl.	92	70,001	229	76,319	257	83,215	271	92,130	14	8,915
	TOTALS	Pos./BA	2,263	811,007	2,657	1,098,449	2,946	1,118,705	3,039	1,345,739	93	227,034
		FTE/Obl.	3,481	803,431	5,421	1,116,530	5,295	1,118,705	6,170	1,345,739	875	227,034
	Adjustments to Obligations:											
	Recoveries			(2,280)		-		-		-		-
	Unobligated balance, start of year			(8,057)		(18,081)		-		-		-
	Unobligated balance, expiring			13		-		-		-		-
	Unobligated balance, end of year			18,081		-		-		-		-
	Refund			(181)		-		-		-		
	Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
	Rescission			-		-		-		-		-
	Sequestration			-		-		-		-		
	Financing from transfers:											
	Transfer from other accounts			-		-		-		-		-
	Transfer to other accounts			4,151		1,551		2,580		2,580		-
	Subtotal, Appropriation	Pos.	2,263	815,158	2,657	1,100,000	2,946	1,121,285	3,039	1,348,319	93	227,034

*FTE estimates are impacted by a realignment of overhead charges among PPAs for FY 2017 .

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

Exhibit 7

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Base	2017 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Total Obligations	$803,431	$1,116,530	$1,118,705	$1,345,739	$227,034
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Non-federal sources	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	(2,280)	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance, start of year	(8,057)	(18,081)	-	-	-
Unobligated balance, expiring	13	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance, end of year	18,081	-	-	-	-
Refund	(181)	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance, rescinded					
Discretionary Budget Authority	811,007	1,098,449	1,118,705	1,345,739	227,034
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	4,151	1,551	2,580	2,580	0
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	815,158	1,100,000	1,121,285	1,348,319	227,034

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
Base realignment for Census Bureau Working Capital Fund rate restructure	(134)	$916
Other Changes:		
Pay raise	0	6,304

Full-year cost of FY 2016 pay raise and related costs:

Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2016	1.300%
Total cost in FY 2017 of the FY 2016 pay raise	3,511,000
Less amount funded in FY 2016	(2,360,000)
Total, adjustment for FY 2016 pay raise	1,151,000

FY 2017 pay raise and related costs:

Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2017	1.600%
Total cost in FY 2017 of the FY 2017 pay raise	5,153,000
Payment to Working Capital Fund	0
Total, adjustment for FY 2017 pay raise	5,153,000

Full-year cost in 2017 of positions financed for part-year in 2016	8	958

An increase of $958,133 is required to fund the full-year costs in FY 2017 of positions financed for part-year in FY 2016
The computation is as follows:

Annual salary of new positions in FY 2016	48	4,858,108
Plus: FY 2016 pay raise of 1.300%		63,155
Less Lapse	(2)	(246,063)
Full-year cost of personnel compensation	46	4,675,200
Less personnel compensation in FY 2016	(38)	(3,937,010)
Subtotal, personnel compensation	8	738,190
Adjustment for FY 2017 pay raise for 3/4 of year		8,858
Amount required for personnel compensation		747,048
Benefits		211,085
Total, adjustment-to-base	8	958,133

Other Changes:	FTE	Amount
Two less compensable days	0	($3,248)

The decreased cost of two less compensable days in FY 2017 compared to FY 2016 is calculated by dividing the FY 2016 estimated personnel compensation and benefits by 262 days and multiplying by the two less days.

FY 2016 estimated personnel compensation	346,802,000
FY 2016 estimated benefits	79,165,000
	425,967,000
Number of compensable days in FY 2016	262
Decrease in compensable days	(2)
Cost decrease of two compensable days	(3,248,156)

Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)	0	(246)

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by CSRS will decrease from 2.9% in FY 2016 to 1.8% in FY 2017.
The agency contribution rate will remain 7.0% in FY 2017.
This will result in a decrease of: ($246,386)

Regular employees:	
2017 $319,983,000 x 1.8% x 7.0%	403,179
2016 $319,983,000 x 2.9% x 7.0%	649,565
Total, adjustment-to-base	(246,386)

Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)	0	1,184

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by FERS will increase to 98.2% in FY 2017. The agency contribution rate will remain 13.7% in FY 2017.
This will result in an increase of: $1,183,617

Regular employees:	
2017 $319,983,000 x 98.2% x 13.7%	43,048,593
2016 $319,983,000 x 95.5% x 13.7%	41,864,976
Total, adjustment-to-base	1,183,617

Other Changes:	FTE	Amount
Thrift Savings Plan (TSP).....	0	$957

The estimated agency contribution rate for the Thrift Savings Plan will increase from 3.8% in FY 2016 to 4.0% in FY 2017. FERS participation rates will increase from 95.5% in FY 2016 to 98.2% in FY 2017.
This will result in an increase of: $956,749

Regular employees:	
2017 $319,983,000 x 98.2% x 4.0%.....	12,568,932
2016 $319,983,000 x 95.5% x 3.8%.....	11,612,183
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	956,749

Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA).....	0	638

The percentage of payroll covered by FERS increased from 95.5% in FY 2016 to 98.2% in FY 2017. The overall percentage of salaries covered by OASDI will increase to 99.006% in FY 2017 from 98.7% in FY 2016. The OASDI tax rate will remain 6.2% in FY 2017.
This will result in an increase of: $ 637,701

Regular employees:	
2017 $319,983,000 x 98.2% x 99.006% x 6.2%.....	19,288,195
2016 $319,983,000 x 95.5% x 98.7% x 6.2%.....	18,699,893
Subtotal.....	588,302
Other salaries:	
2017 $26,869,000 x 98.2% x 99.006% x 6.2%.....	1,619,631
2016 $26,869,000 x 95.5% x 98.7% x 6.2%.....	1,570,232
Subtotal.....	49,399
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	637,701

Health Insurance.....	0	531

Effective January 2017, the Census Bureau's contribution to Federal employee's health insurance premiums will increase by 2.84%. Applied against the FY 2016 estimate of $18,680,000 the increase will be $530,512.

Other Changes:	FTE	Amount
Employees' Compensation Fund		($385)
The decrease of $385,000 will meet the Census Bureau's obligations to the Employee Compensation Fund for FY 2017. The Census Bureau will reimburse the Department of Labor pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 8147.		
Per Diem	0	31
The General Services Administration per diem rates changed effective October 1, 2015. This resulted in a 1.08% increase. This percentage was applied to the FY 2016 estimate of $2,840,000 to arrive at an increase of $30,672.		
Mileage	0	472
The mileage reimbursement rate for privately-owned automobiles increased by 2.68%. This resulted in an increase of $471,734.		
Rental Payments to GSA	0	891
GSA rates are projected to increase 3.0% over the FY 2016 estimate of $29,693,000 for currently occupied space. This results in an increase of $890,790.		
Postage Rate Increase	0	290
Effective January 26, 2014, the U.S. Postal Service implemented a rate increase of 1.966% for domestic shipping. This resulted in an increase of $289,847.		
GPO Printing	0	95
GPO has provided an estimated rate increase of 1.8%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2016 estimate of $5,275,000 to arrive at an increase of $94,950.		
Working Capital Fund	0	1,473
The amount of $1,473,000 to fund inflationary costs within the Departmental Working Capital Fund.		
General Pricing Level Adjustment	0	9,395
This request applies OMB economic assumptions of 1.8% for FY 2017 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		19,548
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (excluding postage)		109,692
Rental payment to others		22,248
Other services		8,698,320
Supplies and materials		61,218
Equipment		484,866
Subtotal, other changes	8	19,340
Subtotal, adjustments to base	(126)	20,256
Total, adjustments to base	(126)	20,256

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

		2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		2017 Base		2017 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Economic census	Pos./BA	439	$117,096	642	$125,246	643	$125,557	669	$127,262	26	$1,705
	FTE/Obl.	419	115,396	599	127,387	598	125,557	641	127,262	43	1,705
Census of governments	Pos./BA	33	9,077	63	8,897	64	8,863	44	12,289	(20)	3,426
	FTE/Obl.	32	8,803	56	9,184	57	8,863	58	12,289	1	3,426
Total	Pos./BA	472	126,173	705	134,143	707	134,420	713	139,551	6	5,131
	FTE/Obl.	451	124,199	655	136,571	655	134,420	699	139,551	44	5,131
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries			(27)								
Unobligated balance, start of year			(427)		(2,428)						
Unobligated balance, expiring											
Unobligated balance, end of year			2,428								
Refund											
Unobligated balance, rescinded											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission											
Sequestration											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	472	126,173	705	134,143	707	134,420	713	139,551	6	5,131

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses & Programs

BUDGET PROGRAM: Economic Statistics Programs

For FY 2017, Census Bureau requests an increase of $5,131,000 and 44 FTE from the FY 2017 base for a total of $139,551,000 and 699 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 data it provides are critical to understanding the structure and function of the nation's economy.

The Economic Statistics Program ($139.6 million and 699 FTE) budget is organized into one sub-program:

- The Periodic Economic Statistics sub-program is organized into two line items, the Economic Census ($127.3 million and 641 FTE), and the Census of Governments ($12.3 million and 58 FTE).

The Economic Statistics programs are critical to achieving the Department of Commerce's Data goal. Specifically, they support Strategic Objective 4.3 to "Create a data-driven government."

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 by moving to 100% Internet reporting. This will reduce respondent burden, automate operations, and improve data products.

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS-TO-BASE:

The Census Bureau requests a net increase of $0.3 million to fund adjustments to the economic statistics programs activities. The FY 2017 adjustments to base for the economic statistics programs also includes a realignment of base resources resulting from the rationalization of the rate structure of the Census Bureau's Working Capital Fund. Please see the Working Capital Fund narrative justification for details.

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

The economic census is the cornerstone of the United States' system of economic statistics. Its data products provide the foundation for other key measures of economic performance – the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the National Income and Product Accounts, and practically all major federal government economic statistical series are directly or indirectly dependent on the economic census. Moreover, the census furnishes benchmarks and sampling lists for the Census Bureau's current economic programs and provide critical updates to the business register.

Before each Economic Census, the Census Bureau consults a variety of experts, both within and outside the federal government. The principal sources of advice to the agency over the long term are its public advisory committees and key federal data users. Specific industry associations and companies are consulted on particular points, such as the content of a questionnaire. The Census Scientific Advisory Committee provides scientific and technical expertise to address Census Bureau program needs and objectives. The committee meets twice a year to advise the Bureau on a wide range of issues affecting its programs. The Census Bureau works closely with the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) to ensure its programs meet BEA's needs for constructing the national accounts. The Census Bureau also works with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to assist in their efforts, particularly for constructing producer price indexes.

The 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 and provide comprehensive, detailed information on the structure of the U.S. non-farm economy. The related programs are more specialized and provide supplementary information, such as characteristics of businesses and business owners, expenditures and expenses for non-goods producing businesses, transportation information on the movement of goods, and other items of national interest. These related programs include: (1) Census of the Island Areas (Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands), (2) Survey of Business Owners, and (3) Commodity Flow Survey. As we began planning for the 2017 Economic Census, the Census Bureau acknowledges the dynamic nature of the U.S. economy are recognizes the programs used to measure it must keep pace. To accomplish this, the Census Bureau identified four elements of an efficient and relevant Economic Census: moving to 100% Internet response, reducing the burden for businesses, automating operations to increase productivity, and improving data products to reflect the dynamic U.S. economy.

The Economic Census includes the following major activities:

- Direction: Includes planning and preparatory activities associated with conducting a reengineered 2017 Economic Census featuring all-electronic response.
- 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.
- Mail list development and mailout: Activities include assembling and preparing the census mail list for over 29 million business locations.
- Collection and processing: Includes all collection and clerical operations conducted in Jeffersonville, Indiana at the Census Bureau National Processing Center.

- Publication and dissemination: 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.

FY 2016 and 2017 Budget Authority by Major Activity (in millions)

Major Activity	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Estimate
Direction	9,013	30,176
Content determination and design	43,334	3,811
Mail list development	0	1,455
Collection and processing	47,861	83,188
Publication and dissemination	25,038	8,632
Fiscal Year Totals	**$125,246**	**$127,262**

*Totals may not add due to rounding

PROGRAM CHANGES:

1. Economic Census (+$1,705,000 / +43 FTE):

Fiscal Year 2017 represents the third year of the six-year 2017 Economic Census cycle. Through strategic investment in the economic census now, we will be able to realize significant savings throughout the rest of the cycle. Historically, the costs of the economic census have increased from cycle to cycle; by implementing automation now, not only will we realize cost efficiencies in the future, we will also improve our ability to measure our dynamic economy.

FY 2017 Key Program Activities

The focus of activity for FY 2017 is around implementation and testing the Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (CEDCaP) for data collection and processing, and the Unified Tracking System (UTS) for response tracking for the 2017 Economic Census. Major activities include a test of a method to obtain more detailed NAICS codes for selected establishments in the Business Register as well as testing the collection and processing system. All sectors of the economy will be covered in this test. In addition, this test will ensure we are prepared to use administrative records to enumerate the Construction sector using similar methodology as is done for all other economic sectors. (This covers an increase from 130,000 sample cases to over 600,000 single units for the Construction Sector).

CEDCaP eliminates the need to build economic census-specific systems for data collection. We plan to use several CEDaP systems, including the new Census Metadata Repository (COMET), the new eCorrespondence help site, the Centurion electronic reporting instrument, and the Unified Tracking System (UTS). While we used some CEDCaP-like functions in prior censuses, for 2017 we must invest in migrating to the new corporate systems. For example, migrating from the Economic Metadata Repository to COMET, a key component of CEDCaP, will require adjustments to existing systems and processes specific to the economic census so that they work with CEDCaP systems. In addition, investing in an electronic-only mode of collection 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 requires extensive cognitive research with businesses, prototyping of business

scenarios, and developing requirements and specifications activities. Additional 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, UTS, and e-Correspondence systems being developed as part of the CEDCaP initiative will contribute to an efficient 2017 Economic Census.

Activities relating to the four elements of an efficient economic census for FY 2017 are identified below:

- **Move to 100% Internet Reporting**
  - Census test with letter only mailings, no paper forms
  - Test electronic collection instrument functionality

- **Reducing the Burden for Businesses**
  - Increase data quality by using existing administrative records for businesses
  - Census test to implement the use of administrative records for Construction Sector

- **Automate Operations to Increase Productivity**
  - Test enterprise solution systems for data collection and processing (CEDCAP) and it's integration with the enterprise data dissemination system (CEDSCI)
  - Test business help site (eCorrespondence) for respondents
  - Test response tracking system (UTS)

- **Improve Data Products to Reflect Our Dynamic U.S. Economy**
  - Finalize and test content to ensure it reflects the changes in the economy
  - Test the expansion of NAPCS to all sectors to highlight the demand-side of the economy
  - Update NAICS to improve classification of the supply-side of the economy

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits

The economic census is the cornerstone of our nation's economic statistics programs. It 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.

The economic census 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.

In addition to its value across the government, the economic census provides detailed data by industry and geographic area that are essential to the private sector. The economic census provides businesses, trade associations, banks, investors, economic development agencies, research groups, educational institutions, and unions data to plan expansion programs, select locations for new establishments, forecast sales trends, determine market potential, and perform other analyses.

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 and provide new products that are essential to understanding the modern economy. Necessary revisions will be made to the NAICS, primarily to address changes and measurement issues associated with the economy. The results of the census are 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.

In order to minimize respondent burden, in 2017 the Census Bureau will offer expanded electronic reporting for businesses to file response data and all respondents will be asked to report electronically. Administrative records are used to obtain information for the remaining establishments, which include smaller businesses.

In addition to expanded and improved Internet reporting, the Census Bureau continues to make other infrastructure improvements that result in more efficient data collection and reduced costs. The efficiencies realized so far have resulted in containment of the projected growth of the 2017 Economic Census budget, compared to prior cycles.

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 1,600 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 system that allowed single unit businesses to report in a web-based software package that would better meet their needs. As a result, in 2012 single units reported electronically a rate of 39 percent, compared to only 3 percent in 2007. Multi-unit establishments reported electronically 73 percent of the time. For the 2017 economic census, we expect even more businesses to file electronically.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data

The Economic Statistics programs are critical to achieving the Department of Commerce's Data goal. Specifically, they support Strategic Objective 4.3 to "Create a data-driven government."

Performance Measure:	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target
With Change	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 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.	1) Finalize electronic collection instrument content for 2022 Economic Census core programs. 2) Complete electronic collection metadata for 60% of the 2022 Economic Census core programs.

(Continued from previous page)	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target
Without Change	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) Completion of the Centurion electronic collection instruments by September 30, 2017 could be delayed.	1) Complete the mailout of 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 of the 2017 Economic Census Advance Report in December 2019 could be delayed. 3) Completion of the Industry Series releases for 70% of the NAICS industries covered by August 2019 could be delayed.	1) Completion of the Industry Series releases for 100% of the NAICS industries covered by December 2019 could be delayed. 2) Completion of the Geographic Series releases for 100% of the areas covered by September 2020 could be delayed. 3) Prepare a detailed project plan for all phases of the 2022 Economic Census by June 2020.	1) Finalize electronic collection instrument content for 2022 Economic Census core programs. 2) Complete electronic collection metadata for 60% of the 2022 Economic Census core programs.

Exhibit 14

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY PERSONNEL

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

Title:		Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	13	1	$104,434	$104,434
Mathmatical Statistician	Suitland, MD	13	2	95,217	190,434
Statistician	Suitland, MD	12	8	90,404	723,232
Statistician	Suitland, MD	12	7	82,656	578,592
Statistician	Suitland, MD	12	5	80,073	400,365
Subtotal			23		1,997,057
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			3		213,150
Subtotal			26		2,210,207
Less lapse	10%		(3)		(221,021)
Total full-time permanent			23		1,989,186
2017 Payraise	1.60%				31,827
Total full-time permanent			23		2,021,013

Personnel Data	Number
Full-Time Equivalent Employment:	
Full-time permanent	23
Other than full-time permanent	20
Total	43
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	26
Other than full-time permanent	30
Total	56

Exhibit 15

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

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

	Object Class	FY 2017 Increase	FY 2017 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	$2,021	$46,452
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	1,183	1,621
11.5	Other personnel compensation	92	570
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	3,296	48,643
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	7,607	22,449
13	Benefits for former personnel	36	155
21	Travel and transportation of persons	(366)	888
22	Transportation of things	(7)	6
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	1,550	5,209
23.2	Rental payments to others	(2)	2
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	499	1,296
24	Printing and reproduction	517	559
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	21,503	23,634
25.2	Other services	(17,008)	6,179
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	(1,672)	4,587
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	(1,173)	31
25.5	Research and development contracts	(11)	67
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	(13,879)	11,292
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	(29)	5
26	Supplies and materials	(276)	413
31	Equipment	1,120	1,847
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	1,705	127,262

Census of Governments

Line Item: Census of Governments

The state and local government universe is complex, dynamic – and a major economic force, totaling about 12 percent of the GDP and 15 percent of the civilian labor force population. Since 1957, the census of governments has served as 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 is an important element in 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 is not possible. In addition, many different groups of analysts — including, most prominently, the state and local governments themselves, as well as public interest groups, academia, and the policy research community — make extensive use of the data.

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

- The *organization* component establishes the universe of state and local government entities, and then identifies the disparate nature of intergovernmental relationships within each state-area. Within this component, 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.

To maintain the relevancy of the census of governments, the Census Bureau has engaged many external groups, including the Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT). In 2007, this group 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, and 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. We 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 changes in content, methodology, and data products for the 2012 Census of Governments. Additional workshops will be conducted with a focus on making further improvements for the 2017 Census of Governments. We continue to modernize and reengineer the infrastructure and processing

systems used to collect and disseminate the data. The proposed FY 2017 activities allow the Census Bureau to continue these efforts.

FY 2016 and 2017 Budget Authority by Major Activity (in millions)

Major Activity	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Estimate
Direction	2,202	2,946
Content determination and design	1,728	2,216
Mail list development	1,943	1,058
Collection and processing	2,789	5,294
Publication and dissemination	235	775
Fiscal Year Totals	**$8,897**	**$12,289**

*Totals may not add due to rounding

PROGRAM CHANGE:

1. Census of Governments (+$3,426,000 / +1 FTE):

FY 2017 Key Program Activities

Fiscal Year 2017 funding is requested to continue the planning, design, and support activities necessary for these three main components: organization, employment, and finances.

- For the organization component, funding is requested primarily to:
  - Modernize and reengineer the infrastructure and processing systems used to collect and process data
  - Complete the development of the questionnaires
  - Key preparation activities for the mailout and collection of data for the 2017 Census of Governments: Organization component
  - 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
  - Begin data collection and processing
- In the employment component, funds will be used to:
  - Modernize and reengineer the infrastructure and processing systems used to collect and process data
  - Conduct outreach to state and local government officials and data users regarding program content and to finalize report form content
  - Establish central collection agreements with various state governments to consolidate data collection efforts for all governmental units within that state to a single point of contact
  - Begin data collection and processing
- In the finance component, funds will be used to:
  - Modernize and reengineer the infrastructure and processing systems used to collect and process data
  - Conduct outreach to state and local government officials and data users regarding program content and to finalize report form content

- Establish central collection agreements with various state governments to consolidate data collection efforts for all governmental units within that state to a single point of contact
- Conduct key preparation activities for the data collection process, and begin data collection

In addition, FY 2017 funding will support the formulation of the release of the primary counts for the 2017 Census of Governments, as well as planning for future releases.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits

This census of governments 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. It also collects detailed information on approximately $3.3 trillion in public pension system assets, one of the largest pools of funding for market investments. 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 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 the methods and techniques 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. In addition, the 2017 Census of Governments will have expanded use of state level electronic data collection. Finally, 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.

Deliverables

Deliverables of the FY 2017 work include:

- Mailout of both the 2017 Census of Government: Organization component and the 2017 Census of Governments: Employment component
- Final report forms for the 2017 Census of Government: Finance component
- New processing system for the 2017 Census of Governments Employment component

Performance Goals and Measurement Data

The Economic Statistics programs are critical to achieving the Department of Commerce's Data goal. Specifically, they support Strategic Objective 4.3 to "Create a data-driven government."

Performance Measure:	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target
With Change	1) Finalize report form content for the 2017 Census of Governments: all components. 2) Complete forms design for the 2017 Census of Governments: Organization component.	1) Mail 2017 Census of Governments: Organization component survey forms by November 2016. 2) Mail 2017 Census of Governments: Employment component survey forms by March 2017.	1) Mail 2017 Census of Governments: Finance component survey forms by January 2018. 2) Release 2017 Census of Governments: Organization component preliminary counts of local governments by March 2018.	1) Release 2017 Census of Governments: Organization component data by March 2019. 2) Release 2017 Census of Governments: Employment component data by May 2019.	1) Release 2017 Census of Governments: Finance component 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 the 2022 Census of Governments: all components.	1) Finalize report form content for the 2022 Census of Governments: all components. 2) Complete forms design for the 2022 Census of Governments: Organization component.

Performance Measure: (Continued)	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target
Without Change	1) Finalize report form content for the 2017 Census of Governments : all components. 2) Complete forms design for the 2017 Census of Governments : Organization component.	1) Mailing of 2017 Census of Governments: Organization component survey forms will be delayed. 2) Mailing of Census of Governments: Employment component survey forms will be delayed.	1) Mailing of 2017 Census of Governments: Finance component survey forms will be delayed. 2) Release of the 2017 Census Governments: Organization component preliminary counts of local governments will be delayed.	1) Release of 2017 Census of Governments: Organization component data will be delayed. 2) Release of 2017 Census of Governments: Employment component data will be delayed.	1) Release of 2017 Census of Governments: Finance component data will be delayed. 2) Completion of the evaluation of the content, processing, and dissemination components of the 2017 Census of Governments will be delayed. 3) Preparation of a detailed project plan for the 2022 Census of Governments; all components will be delayed.	1) Finalize report form content for the 2022 Census of Governments: all components. 2) Complete forms design for the 2022 Census of Governments: Organization component.

Exhibit 14

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY PERSONNEL

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

Title:		Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	12	(1)	$85,238	($85,238)
Subtotal			(1)		(85,238)
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			0		0
Subtotal			(1)		(85,238)
Less lapse	0%		0		0
Total full-time permanent			(1)		(85,238)
2017 Payraise	0.00%				0
					0
Total full-time permanent			(1)		(85,238)

Personnel Data	Number
Full-Time Equivalent Employment:	
Full-time permanent	(1)
Other than full-time permanent	2
Total	1
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	(20)
Other than full-time permanent	6
Total	(14)

Exhibit 15

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

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

	Object Class	FY 2017 Increase	FY 2017 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	($85)	$4,766
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	112	176
11.5	Other personnel compensation	9	59
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	36	5,001
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	589	2,261
13	Benefits for former personnel	3	16
21	Travel and transportation of persons	(32)	89
22	Transportation of things	1	1
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	52	464
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	1
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	123	227
24	Printing and reproduction	(24)	10
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	1,691	2,164
25.2	Other services	229	597
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	(21)	442
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	(92)	9
25.5	Research and development contracts	2	6
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	732	817
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	(3)	1
26	Supplies and materials	(3)	37
31	Equipment	143	146
32	Lands and structures	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0
99	Total obligations	3,426	12,289

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

		2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		2017 Base		2017 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
2020 Census	Pos./BA	718	$323,841	700	$598,886	1,161	$596,160	1,161	$778,290	0	$182,130
	FTE/Obl.	809	323,286	1,745	607,450	1,618	596,160	2,280	778,290	662	182,130
American Community Survey	Pos./BA	738	231,547	700	230,899	680	243,441	736	251,053	56	7,612
	FTE/Obl.	1,892	227,598	2,405	234,853	2,479	243,441	2,546	251,053	67	7,612
Total	Pos./BA	1,456	555,388	1,400	829,785	1,841	839,601	1,897	1,029,343	56	189,742
	FTE/Obl.	2,701	550,884	4,150	842,303	4,097	839,601	4,826	1,029,343	729	189,742
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries			(1,677)								
Unobligated balance, start of year			(6,168)		(12,518)						
Unobligated balance, expiring			12								
Unobligated balance, end of year			12,518								
Refund			(181)								
Unobligated balance, rescinded											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission											
Sequestration											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts			1,551		1,551		2,580		2,580		
Appropriation	Pos.	1,456	556,939	1,400	831,336	1,841	842,181	1,897	1,031,923	56	189,742

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses and Programs

BUDGET PROGRAM: Demographic Statistics Programs

For FY 2017, the Census Bureau requests an increase of $189,742,000 and 729 FTE from the FY 2017 base for a total of $1,029,343,000 and 4,826 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 ($1,029.3 million and 4,826 FTE) budget is organized into one sub-activity under the Periodic Censuses and Programs account.

- The Decennial Census sub-program is organized into two line items, the 2020 Census ($778.3 million and 2,280 FTE), and the American Community Survey (ACS) ($251.1 million and 2,546 FTE).

The Demographic Statistics Programs are critical to achieving the Department of Commerce's Data goal. Specifically, they support Strategic Objective 4.3 to "Create a data-driven 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 cost while maintaining quality. Implementation and alternate roles and uses of the ACS program infrastructure will be evaluated within the broader Federal statistical system and a comprehensive review of ACS carried out to reduce respondent burden and address concerns.

Access to the National Directory of New Hires Database

The Census Bureau is working with the appropriate committees to narrowly expand access to the National Directory of New Hires Database (NDNH). 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.

The Census Bureau is pursuing two key cost-saving strategies related to nonresponse: 1) using government records to identify vacant units and remove them from the non-response follow-up universe and 2) using government records as an alternative to visiting the homes of non-respondents. To maximize cost savings and maintain data quality, we would like access to additional components of the 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 NDNH. The 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 $1.4 billion in savings.

Expanded access to the NDNH 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 $9.8 million and -53 FTE to fund adjustments to base for the demographic statistics programs activities in FY 2017. The FY 2017 adjustments to base for the demographic statistics programs also includes a realignment of base resources resulting from the rationalization of the rate structure of the Census Bureau's Working Capital Fund. Please see the Working Capital Fund narrative justification for details.

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 Public Law (P.L.) 94-171.

The Decennial Census and the ACS 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 (+$182,130,000 / +662 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 Non-Response Follow-Up (NRFU) workload, and the use of technology to reduce the time spent on tasks traditionally conducted by people during field operations. The primary 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, allowing realized savings to focus additional visits in areas that have been traditionally hard-to-enumerate; 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 approximately $5.2 billion compared to repeating the 2010 design in the 2020 Census.

Since 2012, the Census Bureau has been studying cost-saving design innovations. As outlined in the 2020 Census Operational Plan and 2020 Census Research and Testing Management Plan – findings and metrics from these tests have led to significant decisions and have helped shape the design of the 2020 Census. In 2015, the Census Bureau conducted the 2015 Optimizing Self-Response Test in the Savannah, GA area to test operations related to self-response. In Maricopa County, AZ operations related to Nonresponse Followup were tested. During the 2016 Census Test, Self-Response and Nonresponse Followup operations are combined into a single test and operations and systems are integrated. Specific self-response objectives of the 2016 Census Test include providing non-English support for respondents with limited English proficiency – both in terms of our contact strategies and response options; forming partnerships and conducting outreach efforts to reach historically hard-to-count populations; refining Real Time Non-ID Processing methods; and testing new non-Roman character languages (Chinese and Korean) in all response modes. The Census Bureau will also deploy internet self-response systems in a Census Bureau provisioned Cloud for the first time, and deploy and use for the first time in production CEDCaP components for Multi-mode Operational Control System and Control and Response Data System. Specific Nonresponse Followup objectives include finalizing the strategy for using administrative records in support of Nonresponse Followup; testing multiple ratios of enumerators to supervisors (20:1 and 30:1); implementing enhanced procedures for conducting interviews; and continuing to refine the use of technology and automation to reengineer field operations. The 2016 Census Test is providing an opportunity to try the production use of IT systems in multiple geographic areas, for multiple operations, as part of one test, for the first time.

Now the Census Bureau is turning its focus to operationalizing the design to ensure the conduct of an accurate census in 2020.

FY 2017 Budget Request

By the end of 2016, the Census Bureau will have identified the major cost drivers of the decennial census and developed new, innovative methodologies to reengineer census operations. A series of increasingly complex operational tests are being implemented between FY 2012 and FY 2016 to study those methodologies and chart the path toward the 2020 Census. Prototype IT systems and procedures are being tested, refined, and used to guide the development of enterprise IT systems and procedures.

In FY 2017, the Census Bureau must focus on field-testing a suite of integrated operations and systems, including development of the supporting infrastructure to collect and process data for over 140 million housing units and over 330 million people during the 2020 Census. The Census Bureau must finalize methodologies associated with the four key design areas and most of the 34 census operations in preparation for an end-to-end test in 2018. Significant in this fiscal year is the requirement to deliver the 2020 Census topics to Congress by April 1, 2017. Title 13 of the U.S. Code outlines that topics/subjects of the Census must be submitted to Congress not later than three years before the census and questions must be submitted not later than two years before the Census (P.L.5-141).

One of the first activities planned as part of this effort is the 2016 Address Canvassing Test (occurring in early FY 2017). This nationwide test will implement procedures for both in-office and in-field address canvassing. A concentrated portion of the address canvassing work will occur in one large metropolitan area, two tribal areas, and a contiguous area within Puerto Rico. The 2016 Address Canvassing Test must ensure the address quality and housing unit coverage that will be required to support a successful 2020 Census. It must also demonstrate the feasibility of collecting address and spatial data on devices that range from laptops to smartphones running multiple operating systems.

Another significant activity planned for FY2017 is the 2017 Census Test, designed with an April 1, 2017 Census Day, to mirror key dates and milestones of the 2020 Census. This field test will test for the first time the update of address listings and enumeration during one field operation, the Update Enumerate operation, while using the NRFU methodology. This field test will ensure that we have adequate infrastructure to support our data collection, processing, and dissemination needs Development of these interoperable production systems must be largely completed in FY 2017 to be ready for an end-to-end test in 2018. If the Census Bureau does not receive the funding requested for operational design, implementation, and systems development and testing in FY 2017, it will not be able to implement a properly planned end-to-end test in 2018. While the test universe will be a small percentage of the 2020 universe, operations and systems for the test still need to provide most of the basic functions that will be implemented for the 2020 Census. Funding in FY 2017 is critical to ensure readiness for the 2018 End-to-End Test, which is the Census Bureau's last opportunity to test and refine operations before 2020.

Executing a decennial census requires the proper integration of multiple IT systems (supporting hiring of temporary personnel, headquarters operations, and in-field operations) with operational plans, methods, and procedures in order to be successful. If any of these elements fail or if they do not integrate properly, operations could be disrupted, costs could rise, data could be lost, or the data quality could be compromised. Without the appropriate preparation, and the requested appropriations supporting these activities, 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.

The text that follows describes the work being conducted in FY 2017 for each of the four major cost-saving innovations, the work on 2020 Census operations, and the conduct of 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 determine where change is taking place and implement a plan for capturing that change. Our goal is to maintain our address list more efficiently, eliminating the need to conduct costly in-field canvassing for every area of the country but ensuring every area in the country is covered either through in-office or in-field canvassing. The Census Bureau will use a combination of methods to accomplish this, including addresses obtained from the United States Postal Service (USPS), local governments, commercial databases, and other private sector resources. We will use satellite imagery to detect where change is occurring. Where the address updates cannot be obtained, or in areas that are undergoing rapid change, we will conduct in-field address canvassing. These design changes have the potential to save the Census Bureau an estimated $0.9 billion.

In FY 2016, the decennial program is preparing for the 2016 Address Canvassing Test (the fieldwork begins in September 2016). Preparation will focus on the implementation of Address Canvassing, including the processes used to implement both the in-office and in-field work, and the expansion of Listing and Mapping Application (LiMA) platforms to include smartphones. We will conduct in-office address canvassing, including a block-by-block imagery review in the areas selected for the 2016 Address Canvassing Test. We will develop address matching and updating software for Puerto Rico and make the first in-office updates to the MAF/TIGER System for Puerto Rico since 2010, using data from the USPS.

In FY 2017, the Census Bureau will conduct the 2016 Address Canvassing Test for the 2020 Census. The test includes the use of the Census Bureau's LiMA, part of the CEDCaP system, to validate the Census Bureau's address and spatial database and collect new address updates.

In FY 2017, we will conduct the 2017 Puerto Rico Test which will update the MAF/TIGER System with the results from fieldwork in Puerto Rico, for the first time since 2010.

In FY 2017, the Census Bureau will continue the MAF Coverage Study (begun in FY 2016). The study selects a statistically-valid sample of blocks to inform the quality and coverage of the MAF, serves as quality control for in-office canvassing, informs the statistical modeling efforts, updates the MAF, and tests new field procedures. This study will validate and measure the effectiveness of the in-office Address Canvassing methods planned for the 2020 Census. Without this study, the reengineered Address Canvassing Operation for the 2020 Census is put at significant risk due to increased cost resulting from exceeding the projected workload for in-field Address Canvassing or introducing errors to the in-field workload. The MAF Coverage Study provides the overall audit for the Address Canvassing Operation.

In support of the end-to-end test in 2018, the Address Canvassing operation will be further refined and validated using lessons learned from the 2016 Address Canvassing Test. We will prepare for the introduction of CEDCaP systems that were not in place for earlier tests, expand and enhance those systems already in use, and expand and enhance the systems using cloud technologies.

Key deliverables for FY 2017:

- Conduct in-office address canvassing using administrative records, third-party data, and satellite imagery to detect change in the landscape
- Conduct in-field canvassing using LiMA, a system to perform address canvassing
- Expand the use of MOJO, a CEDCaP system, to help manage the address canvassing workload distributed to field staff, as the mobile control system for LiMA
- Conduct in-office canvassing for Update Enumerate (UE) areas in the 2017 Census Test
- Conduct in-office canvassing in the National Processing Center (NPC) (validate and update); the in-office canvassing will review every block in the nation at least once prior to 2019 and will review the blocks in the 2018 end-to-end test during FY 2017
- Conduct the MAF Coverage Study

This is the Census Bureau's last opportunity to get the reengineered Address Canvassing Operation right. Without this work, the Census Bureau will not be prepared for the 2018 End-to-End test, our last chance to ensure that operations and systems work and work together before the 2020 Census.

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, minimizing the need to conduct expensive in-person follow up with those households. The Census Bureau plans to incorporate the use of technology as well as a communications campaign to engage and encourage the use of the Internet as the primary response mode. The campaign will provide information to government agencies, host events at community, recreation, and faith-based organizations, and publicize the tests through radio advertising and social media. Additionally we will allow 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 an estimated $400 million.

In FY 2016, the Census Bureau will conduct a 2016 Census Test for the 2020 Census. This test is focused on optimizing self-response, including how people respond using the Internet (with or without a unique Census Bureau provided identification code), mobile computing devices, telephone assistance, and paper questionnaires. Testing also includes how best to use targeted communications and partnerships to promote language support options and to reach historically hard-to-count populations. Additionally, this test supports continued refinement of methods to process responses in real time submitted without a unique Census-provided identification code (Non-ID processing) and methods to detect data falsification and fraud. Finally, the Census Bureau will test its systems' abilities to handle the large number of simultaneous responses via the Internet.

The Census Bureau will also support questionnaire assistance efforts with its own staff, and award the contract to support the remaining tests and the 2020 Census. The questionnaire assistance solution will be tested to ensure that it meets Census Bureau requirements and provides the estimates for call volumes, peak call times, and cost per case for the 2020 Census.

In FY 2017, the Census Bureau will expand its self-response efforts to promote language support for hard-to-count and historically-undercounted populations. Part of the 2017 Census Test will be conducted in an urban site with representative groups of Limited English Proficient and difficult to enumerate populations. Language support for the Update Enumerate operation will be provided. The program is planning to perform testing for Internet Self-Response and Real-Time Non-ID Processing using cloud services for the 2017 Census Test. Based on the current plan and schedule, the Census Bureau is on track to provide language support for enumeration vehicles (Internet, paper and CQA)

for the 2017 Census Test. However, funding delays or shortages may require more limited language support in the 2017 Census Test. If we are unable to test Internet self-response or real-time Non-ID processing in the 2017 Census Test then the Census Bureau will not be able to test and learn about the dynamic scalability, availability, and security aspects of provisioning systems in a Cloud infrastructure, and about the architecture, design, usability and ease of response aspects and characteristics of the Internet self-response and Real Time Non-ID Processing systems. Language support and Real-Time Non-ID Processing are critical elements of the Census Bureau's optimizing self-response efforts. If the Census Bureau cannot make responding via the Internet the first option for most, then the 2020 Census will not meet its goals.

During FY 2016, the Census Bureau begins preparatory work for the 2020 Communications and Partnership Program. This program designs the communications and partnership plan for the 2020 Census. This includes preparation for the maintenance of an external 2020 Census website. A large focus of developing the partnership program includes 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. We continue tribal consultations in FY 2016 with the 566 federally-recognized tribes. Finally, the program provides plans to test the impact of different communications methods to support self-response.

In FY 2017, we will begin planning the 2020 Census Communications and Partnership Programs. We will build a partnership database in 2017 and begin planning all components of the 2020 Census Integrated Communications Campaign, including the strategy during the end-to-end test in 2018. One major component includes development of the audience segmentation model and the advertising campaign The Census Bureau is on track to award the Integrated Communications Contract this year (a year earlier than for the 2010 Census), however, developing the overall campaign plan and research to develop a robust audience segmentation model requires significant time and resources. Time and resources that may mean less contractor support for the 2018 End-to-End Test in order to ensure readiness for the 2020 Census.

The Census Bureau will deliver the initial printing plan for 2020 materials and lease space to house the data capture activities for paper submissions. In addition, we will expand the existing infrastructure for hardware, software, and licensing related to self-response. As outlined in Title 13 of the U.S. Code, the Census Bureau is required to deliver the census topics to Congress no later than three years before the Census and the questions to Congress not later than two years from the Census. A change to topics or questions would have significant cost and schedule impacts on all English and Non-English questionnaires, the questionnaire vehicles (paper, Internet, CQA), translation, and printing. If the Census Bureau cannot expand the infrastructure, it will be unable to learn about the scalability, availability, and security aspects of these activities.

Key deliverables for FY 2017:

- Deliver 2020 Census topics to Congress by April 1, 2017
- Support Internet and telephone response in multiple languages. Encourage self-response with hard-to-count and historically-undercounted populations
- Plan the 2020 Communications and Partnership Programs and determining how best to test those programs during the 2018 end-to-end test

The Census Bureau's inability to implement any of the activities outlined for 2017 due to insufficient appropriations, would jeopardize its ability to go into the 2018 Census End-to-End Test with planned systems and operations integration, increasing risk to the overall 2020 Census Program with potential schedule and budget overruns.

Using Administrative Records
The goal of this innovation area 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 enumerate the NRFU workload, and provide additional response options for group quarters. The Census Bureau plans to use data from internal and external sources, such as the 2010 Census, the 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 Directory of New Hires and the Supplemental Nutrition and Assistance Program (SNAP) files. These design changes have the potential to save the Census Bureau an estimated $1.4 billion.

In FY 2016, the Census Bureau will conduct the 2016 Census Test for the 2020 Census. This test focuses on NRFU and proved-in the methodologies related to using administrative records for the 2020 Census. The test will use the likely end-to-end flow of administrative record data through the Census Bureau's data matching, processing, and tabulation systems. The testing in FY 2016 focuses on data completeness and quality as related to race, Hispanic origin, and housing tenure, when using administrative records for the 2020 Census.

The flow of administrative records will be analyzed from start to finish, including the integration of operations and systems to ensure a smooth flow through file acquisition and onto the decennial collection, processing, tabulation, and dissemination processes.

Key deliverables FY 2017:

- Define, develop, and implement 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
- Continue 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 non-responding 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 implement an operational control system that intelligently automates tasks and makes decisions that were previously made by people during field operations (e.g., case assignments, number of contact attempts). We expect this to minimize 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 nearly 500 local census offices. The agency hired over 500,000 enumerators to conduct NRFU 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 an estimated $2.5 billion.

In FY 2016, the Census Bureau will conduct the 2016 Census Test for the 2020 Census. This test focuses on the management of the NRFU 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. It also features a

dashboard for tracking staff progress, an online system for training, the use of paradata and Global Positioning System (GPS) points collected during interviews, and hand-held data collection devices through device-as-a-service contracts.

In FY 2017, the Census Bureau will conduct the 2017 Census Test. The test will focus on the integration of operations and systems, in particular, the integration with CEDCaP systems. Examples of functionalities within those systems include: standardization of input requirements across multiple modes of data collection; listing and mapping of field data collection activities; a web-based framework for the design, delivery, and execution of the decennial census (Internet response); comprehensive data capture solutions for paper-based data collection operations; an application used by field interviewers to collect census data from non- mailout areas in the Update Enumerate operation as part of the interview process; operational control across multiple modes to conduct dynamic case assignments; collection of paradata from various mode-level applications to provide a business intelligence function and serve as an enterprise paradata repository.

This layering of significant field operational changes makes FY 2017 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 IT systems.

Significant in FY 2017 is the beginning of the acquisition, leasing, and build-out processes related to acquiring regional census centers in preparation for the 2020 Census. Office space will be identified and lease agreements will be negotiated. Both the physical and IT infrastructure will be designed and built, including the floor plans, furniture, hardware, software, and security systems. Fiscal year 2017 marks the beginning of significant implementation/production for the 2020 Census. Delays in the acquisition, leasing, or build-out processes for regional census centers or building out the infrastructure for those offices will have major impacts on the Census Bureau's ability to ready for the 2020 Census. The space leasing process itself is very long and arduous, so compressing the timeline to get space leased adds significant risk that we would not have office locations identified and open in time for operations to begin.

Key deliverables for FY 2017:

- Begin the process of acquiring space for six regional census centers
- Conduct a 2017 Census Test that focuses on reengineering field operations in support of the Update Enumeration operation using NRFU methodology.
- Conduct integration testing to prove that the systems and operations in each area function in tandem with each other without diminishing data quality
- Reengineer field management structures to streamline supervisory structures and reduce costly face-to-face meetings between supervisors and enumerators
- Design, develop, and test the 2020 Census IT solutions, architecture, and infrastructure that will leverage and support enterprise solutions
- Develop the systems to make field operations more efficient, including an enhanced operational control system, automated enumeration instruments , dynamic case management, route planning, and address listing capabilities
- Automate and integrate field operations in order to streamline decentralized management processes
- Support field control systems in conjunction with the in-person questionnaire instrument

- Test the consolidated Update Enumerate field operation, combining Update Enumerate and Update Leave, two separate operations in the past

As the Census Bureau readies for the 2018 End-to-End Test and ultimately the 2020 Census, it is focusing its efforts in 2017 on operations, systems, and new concepts – or the integration of them - that have not been tested. Delays in or insufficient appropriations in FY 2017 could result in the Census Bureau not being ready for the End-to-End Test, which is our last opportunity to ensure that reengineered census operations and systems work and work together before the 2020 Census.

Quality Control
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. The Census Bureau will continue to build out quality control processes.

The Census Bureau has been unable to test quality control operations thus far this decade. These operations must be tested in FY 2017 so that they are ready in the 2018 End-to-End test and for the 2020 Census. If this work is not conducted, the program may not be able to implement these quality control operations that support and monitor the reengineered methods developed for other census operations.

2020 Census Operations and Projects
In FY 2017, the Census Bureau must focus on areas beyond the four key design decisions that are critical to conducting and managing the 2020 Census including activities below. Without the requested increase, the Census Bureau will not be able to complete the necessary testing for these activities as preparations are made for the 2018 End-to-End Test and the 2020 Census. These activities have not been tested earlier in this decade, and FY 2017 is the last opportunity to test them before the 2018 End-to-End test.

- The proposed 2020 Update Enumerate operation combines the methodologies of 2010 Update/Leave, 2010 Update Enumerate and 2010 Remote Update Enumerate. In the past, these operations occurred in areas where housing units did not receive mail through a city-style (house number/street name) address, where mail was received only at a Post Office Box, where high concentrations of seasonally-vacant housing units exist, in communities along the United States-Mexican border (i.e., colonias), and in select American Indian Reservations (two of the 2017 Census Test sites will include tribal lands). The Update Enumerate enumerator updates the address list and map, and attempts to conduct an interview for each housing unit. If no one is home, the enumerator leaves a notice-of-visit form inviting a respondent for each household to go online with an ID to complete the questionnaire. The Census Bureau will field-test this redesigned operation for the first time in the 2017 Census Test using an integrated set of tools (i.e., listing application and enumeration application on a single device).
- 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. It also includes developing software to update (match and geocode) the addresses in the MAF/TIGER System. In FY17, we will conduct a Census Test in Puerto Rico. We are testing implementation of operational design, Internet self-response, development/improvement of Puerto Rico address maintenance in the MAF/TIGER System, and Puerto Rico address support and capabilities within all instruments and systems.
- The delineation of statistical areas will begin in FY 2017. The Participant Statistical Areas

Program preparation will begin, including partner sign-up, and beginning the partner review (including collaboration with the Regional Planning Agencies). Program preparation for the Geographic Area Reconciliation Project (GARP) will also get underway to integrate all area geographies and to eliminate inconsistencies in the geographic boundaries. The GARP is critical to successful final block creation and geocoding addresses to the correct geographies.

- Tabulation block criteria research and program preparation will begin in FY 2017. Staff will develop criteria and guidelines, prepare Federal Register Notices, and conduct pre-program resolution of known geographic problems before asking participants in programs to review their areas for the 2020 Census. Staff will also begin to develop criteria for a preliminary Type of Enumeration Area delineation.
- The Island Areas Integration and Internal Controls project defines and develops the operational implementation requirements for conducting the 2020 Census of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. In FY 2017, the Census Bureau will maintain the Island Areas MAF that was created in FY 2016, and continue efforts to update the Island Areas' spatial data in the MAF/TIGER system. We will begin contract negotiations with the governments of the Island Areas and award IT contracts for equipment and services. We will decide the data processing systems to use for editing and tabulating the Island Areas' data, and begin building or modifying the systems based on Island Areas' requirements.
- The Overseas Enumeration project initiates the planning, design, and development of the business process model for the overseas enumeration. In FY 2017, the Census Bureau will continue to investigate methods for enumerating 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).

- The Block Boundary Suggestion Project, whose timing is now coordinated with the annual Boundary and Annexation Survey, starts in FY 2016. FY 2017 will focus on working with state government officials to verify the tabulation blocks they submitted as part of the project.
- In FY 2017, the Census Bureau's Redistricting Data Office will publish language determinations for voting rights tabulations based on data from the American Community Survey and in accordance with Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act.

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 MAF/TIGER System. In FY 2016, LUCA will complete much of the necessary preparation - designing partner materials, control systems, development of the software provided to partners, and receiving clearance from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

- In FY 2017, the Census Bureau will communicate with government officials and begin the registration process.
- The advance notice mailing will take place early in calendar year 2017 and the invitation letters/participant registration will take place in the summer of 2017.
- The mail out of LUCA materials will begin in September 2017.
- Preparation for the receipt of LUCA submissions (all of which will arrive in FY 2018) will also take place in FY 2017.
- The Census Bureau will train a unit in the NPC to conduct in-office validation of LUCA submissions and LUCA validations.

By law, the Census Bureau must implement these programs as part of the 2020 Census.

Infrastructure Support to the Decennial Program

During FY 2017, IT is planning to perform testing for Internet Self-Response and Real-Time Non-ID Processing using cloud services to support projected volume, capacity, and performance requirements. FY 2017 research will identify and assess cloud-based options to satisfy these requirements, taking security and privacy considerations into consideration. Cloud services are under consideration to support 2020 Census capabilities for e-correspondence, help desk, and performance testing.

Cloud activities will focus on cloud suitability, technical feasibility, and performing integration and scalability testing. We will procure multiple cloud service providers and ensure adequate security and privacy protections, which can meet our service-level requirements. We will conduct alternatives of analysis to determine scaling requirements for systems needed to support the 2020 Census. We need FY 2017 funding to secure the right mix of cloud infrastructure so we can ensure that systems are ready for the 2018 end-to-end test.

If the Census Bureau is unable to test Internet self-response or real-time Non-ID processing in 2017, it will not be able to test and learn about the dynamic scalability, availability, and security aspects of provisioning systems in a Cloud infrastructure.

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 FY 2017 testing and the 2020 Census. The objective is to test that the specified system capabilities are verified by ensuring that the system is developed according to specifications. To help ensure comprehensive testing, multiple levels of testing are conducted. As test levels progress from one to the next, they become increasingly imitative of the production environments. The environment for conducting the tests also moves from the development environment (for unit testing) into arenas appropriate for testing the entire solution. Types of testing include:
    - System Segment Testing – managed and performed by providers who are responsible for a particular system segment. This testing phase ensures that all components within the segment integrate properly.
    - Beta Testing – managed and performed by a testing team independent of the development team. It provides independent validation of systems and ensures that delivered systems provide the required functionality.
    - System Integration Testing – consists of testing to the boundaries of the system where the software system interfaces with and verifies communication to external groups or software.
    - Performance Testing – ensures that peak loads will not interrupt internal system data integrity or delay schedules.
    - Production Testing – performed in support of a live test of census operations in advance of the actual census effort.
    - Security Testing – performs all external data transmission interfaces by a secure, asynchronous method employing product services procedures and connectivity.

- 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 IT 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 "purchased solution" contract to support Census Questionnaire Assistance for the 2018 end-to-end test and the 2020 Census that we plan to award in FY 2016. In FY 2017, the contractor will complete all preparations to support the end-to-end test in 2018. Census Questionnaire Assistance support will be provided for the 2017 Census Test.
- The decennial program needs to plan for worker's compensation claims from injured workers during FY 2017 testing and to provide funding for other related compensation claims.

Table 1: FY 2017 Request by Major Operational Grouping

Major Operational Group	FY 2017 Major Activity	FY 2017 Change (+/-)	FY 2017 Request
Reengineering Address Canvassing	Address Canvassing Test – conducted to inform decisions about a reengineered address canvassing. Includes processes to implement both the in-office and in-field work, and the use of the Listing and Mapping Application (LiMA), part of the CEDCaP enterprise system, to validate the Census Bureau's MAF/TIGER System and collect new address updates. We will expand the LiMA to operate on smartphones. We will also update the MAF/TIGER System with the results from fieldwork in Puerto Rico, for the first time since 2010.		
	We will determine where change is taking place and implement a plan for capturing that change. Our goal is to maintain our address list more efficiently, eliminating the need to conduct costly in-field canvassing for every area of the country but ensuring every area is covered either through in-office or in-field canvassing. The in-office and in-field address canvassing operations include the use of imagery, administrative records, and third party data (i.e. commercial data) review. Where the address updates cannot be obtained, or in areas we believe are undergoing rapid change, we will conduct in-field address canvassing.		
	We will continue the MAF Coverage Study (begun in FY 2016) as our primary method of measuring and assessing the quality of the MAF.		
Reengineering Address Canvassing		**+ $1.3 M**	**$19.3 M**
Optimizing Self Response	Design of the 2020 Census questionnaire and associated content, accounting for multi-modes such as an Internet application and paper form.		
	Non-ID Processing allows respondents to answer the census without a unique identification code. The system matches their address to the census frame and provides an interface for the respondent to identify the census block in which they live.		
	We will begin planning the 2020 Census Communications and Partnership Programs. We will build a partnership database in 2017 and begin planning all components of the 2020 Census Integrated Communications Campaign, including the strategy for testing during the end-to-end test in 2018. We will expand our self-response efforts to promote language support for hard-to-count and historically-undercounted populations. Part of the 2017 Census Test will be conducted in an urban site with representative groups of Limited English Proficiency and difficult to enumerate populations. To encourage self-response, the test will use multiple language communication and outreach efforts, and offer online response options for languages beyond English and Spanish		
	Expanding our self response efforts to promote language support for hard-to-count and historically-undercounted populations.		
	Census Questionnaire Assistance (telephony) provides telephone assistance to respondents, including the ability to communicate with a census operator on-line (i.e. web chat). The "purchased solution" contractor will complete all preparations to support the 2018 Census End-to-End Test		
Optimizing Self Response		**+ $35.5 M**	**$70.0 M**

Major Operational Group	FY 2017 Major Activity	FY 2017 Change (+/-)	FY 2017 Request
Utilizing Administrative Records	The flow of administrative records for reducing the NRFU workload will be analyzed from start to finish, including the integration of operations and systems to ensure a smooth flow through file acquisition and onto the decennial collection, processing, tabulation, and dissemination processes.		
Utilizing Administrative Records		**- $13.6 M**	**$1.2 M**
Reengineering Field Operations	Automating field activities including the development of the applications used to conduct NRFU and UE (COMPASS) and to manage the NRFU workload (MOJO) (i.e. training, case assignments, control systems, routing and navigation, payroll.)		
	Closeout and assessment of tests conducted in FY 2016 . This test was an opportunity to refine methods and get input from field staff to improve our processes prior to larger tests in the field. Closeout and analysis of results of the 2016 Census Test focuses on refining the efficiency of large operations, including self-response, Non-ID, communications, and NRFU. The 2017 Test planned with a census day of April 1, 2017, is an opportunity to develop 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. The test of the newly automated Update Enumeration operation will include a listing and mapping capability as well as an enumeration capability on a single device. We will deploy and integrate various CEDCaP systems, including LiMA, MOCS, MOJO, Mobile Case Management, as well as COMPASS for use on a smartphone.		
	2018 Census End-to-End Test - designing a critical testing of all systems and operations that mimic 2020 timing.		
	Development of the field office infrastructure (operational control centers) and systems related to recruiting, hiring, training, paying, and providing support to employees. Includes signing of leases for Regional Census Centers and streamlining supervisory structures to reduce costly face-to-face meetings between enumerators and supervisors.		
	Development of the field office infrastructure (operational control centers) and systems related to recruiting, hiring, training, paying, and providing support to employees. Includes signing of leases for Regional Census Centers and streamlining supervisory structures to reduce costly face-to-face meetings between enumerators and supervisors.		
	Automating and integrating field operations on handheld devices in order to streamline decentralized management processes. Continued research into the development of device-as-a-service option for providing hand-held devices to field staff.		
	Designing, developing, and testing the 2020 Census IT solutions, architecture, and infrastructure that will leverage and support enterprise solutions (CEDCaP).		
Reengineering Field Operations		**+ $135.4 M**	**$431.6 M**

Major Operational Group	FY 2017 Major Activity	FY 2017 Change (+/-)	FY 2017 Request
2020 Census Operations	Planning, defining, development and testing of census operations in Puerto Rico.		
	Planning, defining, and developing of census operations in the Island Areas. We will begin building or modifying the data processing systems to use for editing and tabulating the Island Areas' data.		
	Planning, and development of operations to enumerate group quarters and special populations such as prisoners, college students, and the military. Includes study of using administrative records, electronic submissions, in-person, or internet self-response.		
	Planning, development, design and processing of the results from various geographic programs. – such as Boundary and Annexation Survey, Participant Statistical Areas Program, and Tribal Statistical Areas Program.		
2020 Census Operations		**+ $3.5 M**	**$40.9 M**
Coverage and Quality	Analyzing the results of the quality control programs in the 2016 Census Test, and implementing improved quality control processes for the FY 2017 tests and the 2018 End-to-End Test		
	Planning and design of the 2020 Census Evaluations Program.		
	Research and planning operations in preparation for the 2030 Census.		
Coverage and Quality		**+ $7.3 M**	**$33.5M**
Programs Required by Law	Implementation of 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). The verification phase of the Block Boundary Suggestion Program will take place in FY 2017. We will publish language determinations for voting rights tabulations based on data from the ACS and in accordance with Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act.		
	Implementation of the Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) (P.S. 103-430) program. We will send invitations to tribal, state, and local governments to review the Census Bureau's address list and provide updates to participate in LUCA. We will also mailout LUCA materials and prepare for receipt of LUCA submissions.		
Programs Required by Law		**- $24.1 M**	**$25.8 M**
Program Management	The Program Management staff manages the planning, development, and implementation of formal program management processes for the 2020 Census research and testing program in support of the 2020 Census. Building a strong program management foundation is critical to containing costs and ensuring the success of the program. Funding constraints earlier in the decade prevented us from building the staff needed to accomplish this, so this needs to be a priority.		
Program Management		**- $23.0 M**	**$36.6 M**

Major Operational Group	FY 2017 Major Activity	FY 2017 Change (+/-)	FY 2017 Request
Systems Engineering	The 2017 Census Test will focus on the integration of operations and systems, in particular, the integration with CEDCaP systems. Each subsequent test allows for further development of systems that are moving from the prototype phase to the production phase. During FY 2017, IT is planning to perform testing for Internet Self-Response and Real-Time Non-ID Processing using cloud services to support projected volume, capacity, and performance requirements. Cloud services are under consideration to support 2020 Census capabilities for e-correspondence, help desk, and performance testing.		
Systems Engineering		**+ $20.6 M**	**$64.3 M**
Management and Administrative Services	This includes costs of headquarters space and security, cash awards, travel, training, and supplies for staff.		
Management and Administrative Services		**- $1.3 M**	**$12.9 M**
Program Reserve	Contingency		
	IT Contingency		
Program Reserve		**+ $9.9 M**	**$9.9 M**
IT Support, IT Security, Acquisitions Management, Worker's Compensation	Funding provides the costs of worker's compensation claims from injured workers during the conduct of office and field activities for the tests in FY 2017. This also includes payments made as a result of EEO complaints.		
	Funding provides for the 2020 Census share of corporate requirements for the IT Directorate for the IT Reinvestment.		
	Funding provides for the 2020 Census share of Bureau Unallocated Funds.		
IT Support, IT Security, Acquisitions Mgmt, Worker's Compensation		**+ $27.9 M**	**$32.3 M**
Fiscal Year Totals		**+ $179.4 M**	**$778.29 M**

**Totals may not add due to rounding*
***Totals reflect the DOC WCF program change*
****Includes adjustments to base*

Table 2: FY 2017 Request by Major Activity

Major Activity	FY 2017 Major Activity	FY 2017 Change (+/-)	FY 2017 Request
Program Management	The Program Management staff manages the planning, development, and implementation of formal program management processes for the 2020 Census research and testing program in support of the 2020 Census. Building a strong program management foundation is critical to containing costs and ensuring the success of the program. Funding constraints earlier in the decade prevented us from building the staff needed to accomplish this, so this needs to be a priority in the next couple of years.		
	Funding provides the costs of worker's compensation claims from injured workers during the conduct of office and field activities for the tests in FY 2017. This also includes payments made as a result of EEO complaints.		
	This includes costs of headquarters space and security, cash awards, travel, training, and supplies for staff.		
Program Management		**- $20.8 M**	**$38.8 M**
Census/Survey Engineering	The 2017 Census Test will focus on the integration of operations and systems, in particular, the integration with CEDCaP systems. Each subsequent test allows for further development of systems that are moving from the prototype phase to the production phase. During FY 2017, IT is planning to perform testing for Internet Self-Response and Real-Time Non-ID Processing using cloud services to support projected volume, capacity, and performance requirements. Cloud services are under consideration to support 2020 Census capabilities for e-correspondence, help desk, and performance testing.		
	Designing, developing, and testing the 2020 Census IT solutions, architecture, and infrastructure that will leverage and support enterprise solutions (CEDCaP).		
	Design of the 2020 Census questionnaire and associated content, accounting for multi-modes such as an Internet application and paper form.		
	Expanding our self-response efforts to promote language support for hard- to-count and historically-undercounted populations.		
Census/Survey Engine		**+ $25.6 M**	**$75.5 M**
Frame	Implementation of a reengineered address canvassing. Includes processes to implement both the in-office and in-field work, and the use of the Listing and Mapping Application (LiMA), part of the CEDCaP enterprise system, to validate the Census Bureau's MAF/TIGER System and collect new address updates. We will expand the LiMA to operate on smartphones. We will update the MAF/TIGER System with the results from fieldwork in Puerto Rico, for the first time since 2010.		
	Implementation of the Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) (P.L. 103-430) program. We will send invitations to tribal, state, and local governments to review the Census Bureau's address list and provide updates to participate in LUCA. We will also mail out LUCA materials and prepare for receipt of LUCA submissions.		
	Planning, development, design and processing of the results from various geographic programs. – such as Boundary and Annexation Survey, Participant Statistical Areas Program, and Tribal Statistical Areas Program.		
Frame		**+ $2.5 M**	**$59.9 M**

Major Activity	FY 2017 Major Activity	FY 2017 Change (+/-)	FY 2017 Request
Response Data	Non-ID Processing allows respondents to answer the census without a unique identification code. The system matches their address to the census frame and provides an interface for the respondent to identify the census block in which they live.		
	Census Questionnaire Assistance (telephony) provides telephone assistance to respondents, including the ability to communicate with a census operator on-line (i.e. web chat). The "purchased solution" contractor will complete all preparations to support the 2018 End-to-End Test.		
	Automating field activities including the development of the applications used to conduct NRFU and UE (COMPASS) and to manage the NRFU workload (MOJO) (i.e. training, case assignments, control systems, routing and navigation, payroll.)		
	Development of the business operations and requirements that support NRFU and other field operations.		
	Automating and integrating field operations on handheld devices in order to streamline decentralized management processes. Continued research into the development of device-as-a-service option for providing hand-held devices to field staff.		
	We will begin planning the 2020 Census Communications and Partnership Programs. We will build a partnership database in 2017 and begin planning all components of the 2020 Census Integrated Communications Campaign, including the strategy for testing during the end-to-end test in 2018. We will expand our self-response efforts to promote language support for hard-to- count and historically-undercounted populations. Part of the 2017 Census Test will be conducted in an urban site with representative groups of Limited English Proficiency and difficult to enumerate populations. To encourage self-response, the test will use multiple language communication and outreach efforts, and offer online response options for languages beyond English and Spanish.		
	Analyzing the results of the quality control programs in the 2016 Census Test, and implementing improved quality control processes for the FY 2017 tests and the 2018 Census End-to-End Test.		
	Planning, development and testing of operations to enumerate group quarters and special populations such as prisoners, college students, and the military. Includes study of using administrative records, electronic submissions, in-person, or internet self-response.		
Response Data		**+ $10.4 M**	**$102.4 M**
Published Data	Implementation of 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). The verification phase of the Block Boundary Suggestion Program will take place in FY 2017. We will publish language determinations for voting rights tabulations based on data from the ACS and in accordance with Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act.		
	Funding provides for the 2020 Census share of corporate requirements for data dissemination.		
Published Data		**- $29.5 M**	**$19.8 M**

Major Activity	FY 2017 Major Activity	FY 2017 Change (+/-)	FY 2017 Request
Test and Evaluation	Address Canvassing Test – conducted to inform decisions about a reengineered address canvassing. Includes processes to implement both the in-office and in-field work. and the use of the Listing and Mapping Application (LiMA), part of the CEDCaP enterprise system, to validate the Census Bureau's MAF/TIGER System and collect new address update.		
	The 2017 Test planned with a census day of April 1, 2017, is an opportunity to develop 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. The test of the newly automated Update Enumeration operation will include a listing and mapping capability as well as an enumeration capability on a single device. We will deploy and integrate various CEDCaP systems, including LiMA, MOCS, MOJO, Mobile Case Management, as well as COMPASS for use on a smartphone.		
	2018 Census End-to-End Test - designing a critical testing of all systems and operations that mimic 2020 timing.		
	Closeout and assessment of tests conducted in FY 2016. This test was an opportunity to refine methods and get input from field staff to improve our processes prior to larger tests in the field. Closeout and analysis of results of the 2016 Census Test focuses on refining the efficiency of large operations, including self-response, Non-ID, communications, and NRFU.		
	Planning, defining, and developing of census operations in the Island Areas. We will begin building or modifying the data processing systems to use for editing and tabulating the Island Areas' data.		
	Planning and design of the 2020 Census Evaluations Program		
	Research and planning operations in preparation for the 2030 Census		
Test and Evaluation		**+ $12.5 M**	**$177.7 M**
Infrastructure	Development of the field office infrastructure (operational control centers) and systems related to recruiting, hiring, training, paying, and providing support to employees. Includes signing of leases for Regional Census Centers and streamlining supervisory structures to reduce costly face-to-face meetings between enumerators and supervisors.		
	Funding provides for the 2020 Census share of corporate requirements for the IT Directorate for the IT Reinvestment.		
	The flow of administrative records for reducing the NRFU workload will be analyzed from start to finish, including the integration of operations and systems to ensure a smooth flow through file acquisition and onto the decennial collection, processing, tabulation, and dissemination processes.		
Infrastructure		**$178.6M**	**$304.2M**
Fiscal Year Totals (*may not add due to rounding)		**$179.4 M**	**$778.3M**

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 and the CEDCaP systems. The following is a summary of the interdependencies.

- The CEDCaP program, jointly funded in the 2020 Census and the Enterprise Data Collection and Dissemination Systems (EDCaDS) budgets provides the enterprise data collection and processing systems that underpin the 2020 Census. Of the total $104 million request for CEDCaP in FY 2017, $57.5 million is funded in the 2020 Census Budget, and $46.5 million is funded in the EDCaDS budget.
- The 2020 Census program is doing work on dissemination that will eventually benefit enterprise-wide dissemination efforts being developed through the Center for Enterprise Dissemination Services and Consumer Information program. For more information please see the narrative justification for the Enterprise Data Collection and Dissemination Systems Program
- Supplemental and complementary research is included in the Geographic Support System program. To ensure no duplication of effort, clear project-by-project delineation is established to guide those activities that belong in the Geographic Support System 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, high-quality, and 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 has the potential to be approximately $5.2 billion compared to repeating the approaches used for the 2010 Census.

The Census Bureau must continue to build-out the operations and systems that underpin a census that will be the most automated, dynamic, and modern census in history. The program must also being early operations for the 2020 Census itself – including acquiring space for the

regional census centers and beginning the Local Update of Census Operations in FY 2017. The funding requested for FY 2017 is funding for development and operations. The Census Bureau's inability to implement any of the activities outlined for 2017 due to insufficient appropriations, would jeopardize its ability to go into the 2018 Census End-to-End Test with planned systems and operations integration, increasing risk to the overall 2020 Census Program with potential schedule and budget overruns.

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 (at all points in the decennial lifecycle from data collection to processing and through publication). Sweeping design changes and the layering of significant field operational changes makes FY 2017 testing and development 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 Address Canvassing Test and 2017 Census Test will inform the systems development for both operations and IT infrastructure to support the end-to-end test of operations and systems in 2018. The areas of focus for FY 2017 testing are the expanded use of administrative records, further testing of cloud services to meet service-level requirements, the expanded leveraging and supporting of enterprise solutions (i.e. CEDCaP), and the expanded testing of reengineered field operations including the integration of a new field operation (Update Enumerate). The end-to-end test in 2018 will be the Census Bureau's last chance to uncover issues prior to the 2020 Census.

For those reasons, investments are required in FY 2017 to ensure that operations and systems required for the 2020 Census continue to develop as scheduled. These investments began in FY 2015 and must continue to increase in FY 2017. Significant operational work also is underway that must continue unabated in FY 2017. 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 estimates that conducting a 2020 Census that includes the four major cost-saving innovations detailed in the 2020 Census Operational Plan released in FY 2015 has the potential to avoid approximately $5.2 billion as compared with the cost of repeating the 2010 design in the 2020 Census.

Reengineering Address Canvassing will save approximately $0.9 billion. During the 2010 Census, over 150,000 listers were hired to travel more than 4 million miles to identify every housing unit. To support this effort in the 2010 Census, 151 early Local Census Offices were opened. For the 2020 Census, approximately 80,000 listers and about 30 Area Census Offices will support this operation.

Optimizing Self-Response will save approximately $0.4 billion. During the 2010 Census, people only had the option to respond by mail before enumerators came to visit them. For the 2020 Census, people will have three ways to respond prior to an in-person follow-up visit - the Internet, telephone, or paper questionnaire.

Utilizing Administrative Records and Third-Party Data will save approximately $1.4 billion. During

the 2010 Census, 48 million housing units did not return a questionnaire and consequently received an in-person visit. Fourteen million of those addresses were vacant, and 5 million addresses were deleted because they did not meet the Census Bureau's housing unit definition. The remaining 29 million housing units were occupied and were enumerated. For the 2020 Census, administrative records and third-party data will be used to identify vacant units and remove them from the NRFU workload. Additionally, administrative records and third-party data will be used to enumerate approximately 16.5 percent of the housing units that do not respond after one in-person visit.

Reengineering Field Operations will save approximately $2.5 billion. During the 2010 Census, 12 Regional Census Centers and 494 Local Census Offices supported over 600,000 field staff. In 2020, 6 Regional Census Centers and about 250 Area Census Offices will support approximately 300,000 field staff. The ratio of enumerators to supervisors will increase from eight in the 2010 Census, to 15 enumerators for each supervisor in 2020. Finally, operations such as recruiting, testing, training, and payroll, the majority of which were paper-based for the 2010 Census, will be automated for the 2020 Census.

These sweeping design changes will make the 2020 Census the most automated, modern, and dynamic decennial census in United States history

Table 3: 2020 Census Potential Cost Avoidance by Fiscal Year at 80th Percentile Monte Carlo Level

	Potential Cost of Repeating the 2010 Census Design in 2020 (80th percentile Monte Carlo Estimate)	Potential Cost of the 2020 Census after Design Changes (80th percentile Monte Carlo Estimate)	Potential Cost Avoidance
Total	$17,470.7 million	$12,312.4 million	-$5,161.3 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 (President's request)	$662.5 million	$662.5 million	
FY 2017 est.	$910.0 million	$778.3 million	-$131.7 million
FY 2018 est.	$1,790.0 million	$912.4 million	-$877.6 million
FY 2019 est.	$3,700.0 million	$2,054.4 million	-$1,645.6 million
FY 2020 est.	$8,660.0 million	$6,153.6 million	-$2,506.4 million
FY 2021 est.	$650.0 million	$650.0 million	
FY 2022 est.	$210.0 million	$210.0 million	
FY 2023 est.	$150.0 million	$150.0 million	

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. These numbers are model-driven, and the 2020 Census redesign estimates for FY 2017 through FY 2023 are based on current assumptions and projections, and are subject to change. Only FY 2018 through FY 2020 are based on Monte Carlo simulations.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data

The Demographic Statistics Programs are critical to achieving the Department of Commerce's Data goal. Specifically, they support Strategic Objective 4.3 to "Create a data-driven government."

Performance Measure:	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
With Change	1) Conducted 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 were selected for measuring and improving MAF quality. 3) Preliminary estimates of 2020 self-response and Internet response were established. 4) Approaches were selected for integrating, expanding, and optimizing field and IT infrastructure. 5) Initiated 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	1) Conduct an address canvassing test using a reengineered approach to determine which blocks can be updated in-office or in-field. 2) Conduct a test of group quarters universe updating, validation, and enumeration options. 3) Conduct a test in Puerto Rico to test MAF updating software and the reengineered address canvassing change detection process. 4) Conduct a test of the UE operation which combines several 2010 operations 5) Conduct the registration of LUCA participants and the mailout of materials to governments.

Continued from previous page.	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Without Change	1) Conducted 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 were selected for measuring and improving MAF quality. 3) Preliminary estimates of 2020 self-response and Internet response were established. 4) Approaches were selected for integrating, expanding, and optimizing field and IT infrastructure. 5) Initiated 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	1) Without the requested increase, we will not be able to complete the necessary testing to prepare for an end-to-end test in 2018, our final test prior to 2020 production. A number of operations included in the two tests in FY 2017 have not been conducted in earlier tests. 2) We also need to begin production for multiple early 2020 operations, some of which are required by law. Without the requested funding, this work will be completed less efficiently, increasing costs not only in FY 2017 but in upcoming years too.

EXHIBIT 15

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

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

	Object Class	FY 2017 Increase	FY 2017 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0	$113,888
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	26,786	56,938
11.5	Other personnel compensation	342	2,207
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	27,128	173,033
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	43,711	83,743
13	Benefits for former personnel	42	416
21	Travel and transportation of persons	(33)	4,840
22	Transportation of things	195	304
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	10,717	23,105
23.2	Rental payments to others	(756)	402
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	3,211	9,810
24	Printing and reproduction	(1,255)	223
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	230,086	256,379
25.2	Other services	(164,777)	75,399
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts	(11,359)	15,941
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	(1,985)	1,067
25.5	Research and development contracts	(1,415)	13,721
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	(26,909)	33,198
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	(114)	131
26	Supplies and materials	(83)	1,395
31	Equipment	75,726	85,183
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	182,130	778,290

Line Item: American Community Survey:

For FY 2017, the Census Bureau requests an increase of $7,612,000 and 67 FTE from the FY 2017 base for a total of $251,053,000 and 2,546 FTE for the American Community Survey.

BASE JUSTIFICATION:

The American Community Survey (ACS) furthers the Census Bureau's mission to serve as the leading source of quality data about the Nation's people and economy by providing current demographic, social, economic, and housing information about all America's communities, from the largest cities to the small rural communities. Through these efforts, the ACS supports the Department of Commerce's Strategic Goal 4.3 to "Create a data-driven government."

The ACS is sent monthly to a small percentage of the population, with approximately 3.5 million households per year being included in the survey. However, the entire country benefits from the wealth of information provided from this survey of over 11 billion estimates each year for more than 40 topics covering social, demographic, housing, and economic variables. The data that the ACS collects are critical for communities nationwide – it is the only source of many of these topics for rural areas and small populations. Businesses, including such well-known companies as Target, JC Penney, Best Buy, General Motors, Google, and Walgreens, use ACS data for everything from marketing to choosing franchise locations to deciding what products to put on store shelves. Because ACS data are available free of charge to the entire business community, the program helps lower barriers for new business and promotes economic growth. First responders and law enforcement agencies use ACS data during natural disasters and emergencies to assess impacts and prioritize recovery efforts – for example, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) used ACS data for Hurricane Sandy Relief Efforts. State and local economic development offices use ACS data to attract businesses, make decisions, and manage growth.

The Federal Government also uses data from ACS to maximize the efficiency of the services it delivers. In addition to the example of FEMA's use of ACS data cited above, the Department of Education uses ACS estimates to develop adult education and literacy programs. The 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. The Departments of Justice and Labor, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, use ACS estimates to enforce employment discrimination laws.

These are just a few examples of the innumerable uses of this national resource. Data as rich and comprehensive as the ACS do not exist anywhere else. These data come at a cost, which the Census Bureau recognizes and attempts to mitigate – namely the investment of time we ask of respondents complete the ACS questionnaire.

In an effort to respond to concerns expressed by respondents and the Congress, the ACS implemented the following measures to research and address these concerns:

- The ACS implemented an intensive review of the content of the survey in order to understand which federal programs use the information collected by each question on the survey, the justification for each question, and to assess how the Census Bureau might reduce respondent burden. This rigorous process provided unprecedented insights into the benefits and costs of the ACS. Based on this analysis, the majority of survey questions were found to be highly beneficial with low burden to respondents, which is the ideal survey question state. Overall, the Content Review has provided the

foundation for this type of analysis and has established the baseline for future reviews and areas requiring additional analysis. Specifically, two ACS questions have been removed and plans are in place to further study methods to reduce respondent burden such as using matrix sampling and subsampling and through the use of administrative records.

- The ACS is looking at utilizing records from other government agencies, in an effort to remove questions from the survey particularly those relating to income and household finances.
- The ACS is testing language on the survey materials that may cause concern such as reminding people that their responses are required by law.
- The ACS is testing an approach to reduce the number of times a respondent is contacted via phone by a call center interviewer or visited in person by a field representative, while retaining the survey's high response rates.

The Census Bureau is committed to making data driven decisions. This commitment is of particular importance to decisions that involve implementing new and innovative methods for data collection and processing, such as adaptive survey design, because data users must have confidence that new approaches will maintain data quality as well as comparability of estimates over time.

These measures can significantly reduce the length and the perceived intrusiveness of the ACS. The ACS is also engaging external experts to assess the operational and statistical issues associated with this work, so that we can continue producing the vital statistics our country needs to keep our government, our businesses, and our communities strong and well informed.

In addition to addressing the respondent burden and perceived intrusiveness issues, the ACS is helping advance two key components of the Census Bureau's innovation agenda – the Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (CEDCaP), which seeks to transform the way we collect and process data, and the Center for Enterprise Dissemination Services and Consumer Innovation, which will modernize the way that we provide data to the public.

However, as changes occur in the nation, the ACS also adapts to technological innovations, methodological changes, including representing the trends for new products and information by data users, and the changing demands of the country.

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. A few examples include:

- The ACS implementation of the Internet data collection mode has informed the 2020 Census design and implementation of an Internet option.
- Results of the ACS 2016 Content Test on race and Hispanic origin for the non-response modes will inform content decisions for the 2020 Census.
- ACS data were used in determining site locations for the 2020 Census testing program.

Major Components of the ACS:

The collection of ACS data from 3.5 million households per year is a massive logistical undertaking, covering everything from the initial mailing of forms to households and the processing of mail and Internet responses, to collection of data from non-responding households over the telephone and through personal interviewing, to processing and releasing the data in ways that make this valuable data available to users and protects the confidentiality of our respondents. The table below includes the major steps in the ACS survey lifecycle and the costs of each.

Product Releases

Major ACS products are released each year, covering the previous calendar year. These include data on all ACS subjects released for all communities each year.

- For population areas 65,000 and greater, we release data collected the previous year in September.
- For all geographic areas, regardless of population size, we release data based on an aggregation of data collected over the previous 5 years in December.

We release annually over 11 billion estimates each year through multiple formats including:

- ACS 1-Year (2015) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File – October 2016
- ACS 5-Year (2011-2015) Data - December 2016
- ACS 5-Year (2011-2015) PUMS File – January 2017
- ACS 1-Year (2016) Data – September 2017

Key American Community Survey Program Stakeholder Groups

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

FY 2016 and 2017 Budget Authority by Major Activity (in millions)

Major Activity	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Estimate
Initial Mail Collection	$36.0	$37.1
Telephone Nonresponse Follow-Up	22.1	29.3
Personal Visit Nonresponse Follow-Up	98.6	100.2
Puerto Rico	2.4	2.7
Group Quarters	14.2	15.5
IT Infrastructure	9.7	5.3
Data Processing, Weighting & Review	5.5	8.3
Data Dissemination	17.6	21.8
Partnership & Outreach	4.8	8.0
Project Management	5.3	9.7
Methods Panel	13.8	13.2
General Research	0.9	0.0
Fiscal Year Totals	**$230.9 million**	**$251.1 million**

*Totals may not add due to rounding

PROGRAM CHANGES:

American Community Survey (+$7,612,000 / +67 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 $7.6 million increase for the American Community Survey will reduce current and emerging program risk by (1) enhancing the respondent experience, (2) conducting research on reducing respondent burden, and (3) increasing communications with stakeholders .

Enhancing the Respondent Experience

The FY 2017 increase proposes to develop and permanently restore several ACS operations focused on the ensuring a productive and smooth respondent experience. These include:

- **Field Representative Refresher Training ($3.4 million 34 FTE):** 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 on good relationships with our respondents because they supply the vital data we need to

meet our mission. However, this training has not been conducted on an annual basis 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) ($1.5 million 28 FTE):** 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.

- **Contact Center Representative Refresher Training ($1.0 million 5 FTE):** Building on best practices with our field representatives, the ACS would develop and conduct refresher training of the contact center 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 contact center staff on new concepts, and share or clarify field procedures. Refresher training improves data quality by reducing non-sampling errors. Refresher training also emphasizes to contact center 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. Due to the lack of refresher training in our contact centers, the ACS has experienced increased risk of reductions in data quality, delays in the schedule, increases in cost, and increases in respondent complaints.

Research on Reduced Respondent Burden

The FY 2017 Budget includes $1.1 million to conduct new research aimed at reducing respondent burden and increasing program efficiency. This funding supports two high-priority research projects in FY 2017 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 examined approaches to reduce respondent burden and perceived intrusiveness. The FY 2017 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 phases 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 2017 budget contains funding to continue this research.

Increased Communications with Stakeholders

The FY 2017 budget contains $0.6 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 another ACS Data User Conference.

Exhibit 14

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY PERSONNEL
(Dollars in thousands)

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

Title:		Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	14	1	$108,887	$108,887
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	13	4	92,145	368,580
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	12	7	77,490	542,430
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	12	14	77,490	1,084,860
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	11	10	64,650	646,500
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	11	2	64,650	129,300
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	9	12	55,215	662,580
Subtotal			50		3,543,137
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			6		594,886
Subtotal			56		4,138,023
Less lapse	25%		(14)		(1,034,506)
Total full-time permanent			42		3,103,517
2017 Payraise	1.60%				49,656
Total full-time permanent			42		3,153,173

Personnel Data	Number
Full-Time Equivalent Employment:	
Full-time permanent	42
Other than full-time permanent	25
Total	67
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	56
Other than full-time permanent	33
Total	89

Exhibit 15

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

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

	Object Class	FY 2017 Increase	FY 2017 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	$3,153	$65,519
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	760	43,735
11.5	Other personnel compensation	6	1,284
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	3,919	110,538
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	1,038	35,611
13	Benefits for former personnel	50	323
21	Travel and transportation of persons	3	19,200
22	Transportation of things	0	800
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	57	6,265
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	129
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	6	14,875
24	Printing and reproduction	0	3,176
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	36	8,699
25.2	Other services	1,708	16,139
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	762	10,219
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	6	1,419
25.5	Research and development contracts	3	674
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	24	18,219
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0	305
26	Supplies and materials	0	793
31	Equipment	0	3,669
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	7,612	251,053

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

Line Item		2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		2017 Base		2017 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Geographic support	Pos./BA	237	$57,782	304	$58,202	131	$61,469	162	$84,715	31	$23,246
	FTE/Obl.	237	57,552	387	59,422	286	61,469	374	84,715	88	23,246
Total	Pos./BA	237	57,782	304	58,202	131	61,469	162	84,715	31	23,246
	FTE/Obl.	237	57,552	387	59,422	286	61,469	374	84,715	88	23,246
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries			(14)								
Unobligated balance, start of year			(976)		(1,220)						
Unobligated balance, expiring			0								
Unobligated balance, end of year			1,220								
Refund											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission											
Sequestration											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	237	57,782	304	58,202	131	61,469	162	84,715	31	23,246

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses and Programs

BUDGET PROGRAM: Geographic Support System

For FY 2017, the Census Bureau requests an increase of $23,246,000 and 88 FTE from the FY 2017 base for a total of $84,715,000 and 374 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 ($84.7 million and 374 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. This allows for the communication of new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social and environmental systems, and is critical to achieving the Department of Commerce's Data goal. Specifically, it supports Strategic Objective 4.3 to "Create a data-driven government."

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS-TO-BASE (ATBs):

The Census Bureau requests an increase of $3.3 million to fund adjustments to the Geographic Support program. The FY 2017 adjustments to base for the Geographic Support System program also includes a realignment of base resources resulting from the rationalization of the rate structure of the Census Bureau's Working Capital Fund. Please see the Working Capital Fund narrative justification for details.

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 (+$23,246,000 / +88 FTE):

The Census Bureau requests an increase of $23.2 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 2017 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 2017 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 2017 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 began on a small scale in FY 2016 and will ramp-up in FY 2017. These updates will also involve the evaluation and use of Puerto Rico DSF, partner file acquisition, and implementation of CAUS assignments. 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 is critical to achieving the Department of Commerce's Data goal. Specifically, it supports Strategic Objective 4.3 to "Create a data-driven government" by closing critical gaps in the Census Bureau's ability to maintain a continuously updated address list throughout the decade.

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. (FY2017, Q1)
- Conduct research and identify additional source data such as commercial data for MTDB address or feature updates. (FY2017, Q2)
- Create CAUS block assignments. (FY2017, Q2)
- Hire and train CAUS field staff. (FY2017, 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. (FY2017, Q2)
- Begin research into GQs; provide an analysis of available source data. (FY2017, Q2)
- Begin research into change detection methods (FY 2017, Q2)
- Begin use of PR DSF for MTDB Puerto Rico address updates. (FY2017, Q3)
- Acquire source data for MTDB GQ updates. (FY2017, Q3)
- Complete FY2016 CAUS fieldwork. (FY2017, Q4)
- Complete research into the use of administrative records; provide a comprehensive plan of administrative record use based on research. (FY2017,Q4)
- Begin use of source data for MTDB GQ updates. (FY2017, Q4)

Deliverables:

- Deliver CAUS block assignments to FLD. (FY2017, Q2)
- Hire and train CAUS field staff. (FY2017, Q1 & 2)
- FLD delivery of all 10,000 FY 2016 CAUS blocks to GEO. (begin FY2017 Q2, complete FY2017 Q4)
- Complete a report of analysis of Puerto Rico addresses and a plan for accommodating special requirements. (FY2017, Q2)
- Complete a recommendation on change detection options (FY2017, Q4)
- Complete a report containing an analysis of available GQ source data. (FY2017, Q2)

- Use the PR DSF to update addresses in 8 Puerto Rico municipios. (FY2017, Q4)

The Geographic Support System is critical to achieving the Department of Commerce's Data goal. Specifically, it supports Strategic Objective 4.3 to "Create a data-driven government."

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 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.
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.

Exhibit 14

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL
(Dollars in thousands)

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

Title:		Grade	Number of	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	14	3	108,887	326,661
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	13	6	92,145	552,870
Geographer	Suitland, MD	13	2	92,145	184,290
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	12	3	77,490	232,470
Geographer	Suitland, MD	12	2	77,490	154,980
Geographer	Suitland, MD	7	1	49,509	49,509
Subtotal			17		1,500,780
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			14		1,064,561
Subtotal			31		2,565,341
Less lapse	20%		(6)		(513,068)
Total full-time permanent			25		2,052,273
2017 Pay raise	1.60%				32,836
Total full-time permanent			25		2,085,109

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

Exhibit 15

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

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

	Object Class	FY 2017 Increase	FY 2017 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	$2,085	$17,157
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	2,715	7,600
11.5	Other personnel compensation	36	264
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	4,836	25,021
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	1,327	9,859
13	Benefits for former personnel	12	85
21	Travel and transportation of persons	330	816
22	Transportation of things	71	106
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	584	3,675
23.2	Rental payments to others	45	55
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	534	2,070
24	Printing and reproduction	10	25
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	10,427	26,145
25.2	Other services	218	3,065
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from gov't acct	681	2,845
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	61	502
25.5	Research and development contracts	10	51
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,087	7,636
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	11	61
26	Supplies and materials	245	433
31	Equipment	1,757	2,265
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	23,246	84,715

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

		2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		2017 Base		2017 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	98	$70,001	248	$76,319	267	$83,215	267	$92,130	0	$8,915
	FTE/Obl.	92	70,001	229	76,319	257	83,215	271	92,130	14	8,915
Total	Pos./BA	98	70,001	248	76,319	267	83,215	267	92,130	0	8,915
	FTE/Obl.	92	70,001	229	76,319	257	83,215	271	92,130	14	8,915
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.	98	70,001	248	76,319	267	83,215	267	92,130	0	8,915

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses and Programs

BUDGET PROGRAM: Enterprise Data Collection and Dissemination Systems

For FY 2017, the Census Bureau requests an increase of $8,915,000 and 14 FTE to the FY 2017 base for a total of $92,130,000 and 271 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 ($92.1 million and 271 FTE).

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS-TO-BASE:

The Census Bureau requests a net increase of $6.9 million to fund adjustments to the EDCaDS program. The FY 2017 adjustments to base for the Enterprise Data Collection and Dissemination Systems program also includes a realignment of base resources resulting from the rationalization of the rate structure of the Census Bureau's Working Capital Fund. Please see the Working Capital Fund narrative justification for details.

SUB-PROGRAM: Enterprise Data Collection and Dissemination Systems

The objective of the EDCaDS sub-activity 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.

EDCaDS is critical to achieving the Department of Commerce's Data goal. Specifically, it supports Strategic Objective 4.3 to "Create a data-driven government."

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.

The EDCaDS subactivity funds the Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing Systems (CEDCaP), Center for Enterprise Dissemination Services and Consumer Information (CEDSCI), the Decennial Applicant Personnel and Payroll System (DAPPS), the system portion of the Census Hiring and Employment Check (CHEC) system, and the Administrative Records Clearinghouse.

Major Components of the Enterprise Data Collection and Dissemination Systems program:

Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing Systems

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 retire 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. 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.

Center for Enterprise Dissemination Services and Consumer Information

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.

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. To manage this effort, we have formed a new, collaborative Center for Enterprise Dissemination Services and Consumer Information (CEDSCI) with representation from multiple directorates. CEDSCI will set a course to reuse, re-engineer, and redeploy Census Bureau legacy dissemination systems into an integrated, shared-services platform. Program areas will deliver content to a single system that will deliver services for our customers that include mapping, visualizations, and data mash-ups enabled across all our data sets, beginning with the 2016 release of the ACS, 2017 Econ Census, and 2020 Decennial data sets.

Decennial Applicant Personnel and Payroll System

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 system

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. Fingerprints or other identifying information are sent electronically to the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Office of Personnel Management. Once results are received, results are reviewed and additional inquiries are conducted to determine the applicant's suitability for employment at the Census Bureau.

Administrative Records Clearinghouse

The Census Bureau's Administrative Records Clearinghouse enables the strategic reuse of administrative data collected by government programs. This can provide powerful new insights and enable evidence-based decision making for program administrators and policy makers. The Clearinghouse 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.

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2017:

1. **Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing System ($8,915,000, 14 FTE):**

There is redundancy among core survey tools at the Census Bureau. There are six unique systems for managing survey samples, 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.

With CEDCaP, we are creating an integrated and standardized suite of systems that offers shared data collection and processing services across the enterprise. These will not be one-time-use systems. We will consolidate costs by retiring unique, survey-specific systems and redundant capabilities.

This enterprise solution will be mature and proven for the 2020 Census, becoming a permanent enterprise data collection and processing environment at an estimated cost lower than the cost of 2010 Census systems alone. CEDCaP 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 full funding of the CEDCaP initiative.

Proposed Actions:

Fiscal Year 2017 is the third year of the CEDCaP initiative. Timing and delivery of the CEDCaP components are sequenced to ensure readiness for use by the 2020 Census, with associated savings as a result.

CEDCaP 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 2017, the Census Bureau will complete CEDCaP Baseline 3, delivering several systems that support the 2017 Economic Census and the Company Organizational Survey/Annual Survey of Manufactures (COS/ASM). The Bureau will also complete Baseline 4 in support of the Decennial FY 2017 Test. System-specific deliverables in FY 2017 include:

- **The API-Infrastructure** is a key foundational component of CEDCaP. This is the infrastructure that allows each of the new systems to communicate to one another in a standardized and agreed upon language.

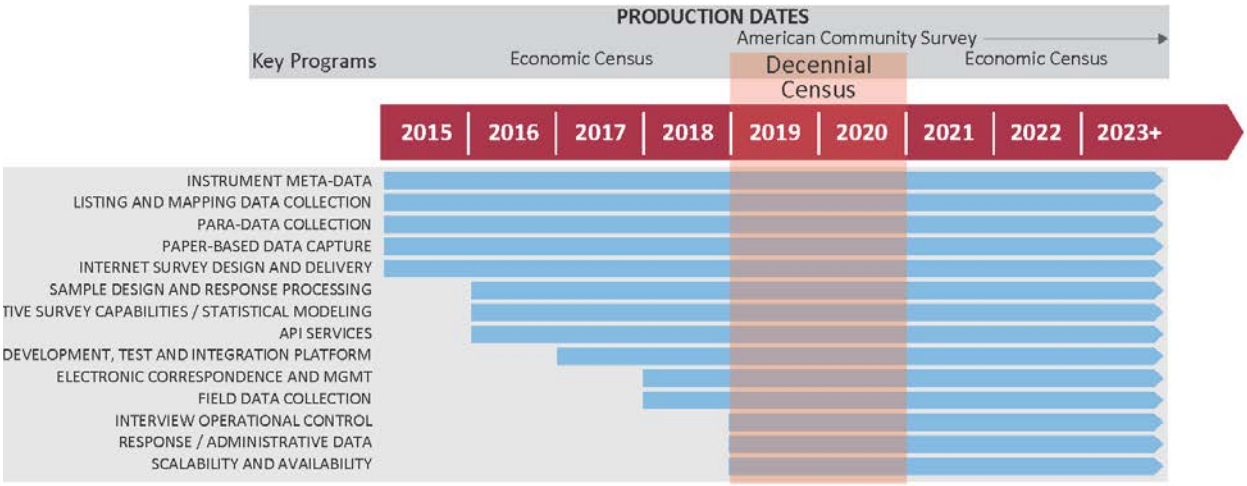
- **Multimode Operational Control System (MOCS)** is the system that determines the best way to contact an individual respondent, whether by a traditional mailed paper form or by an internet invitation. For households that don't respond, MOCS determines the most promising contact mode (e.g., phone or personal visit) that would result in a successful interview. The system also keeps track of case completion status. In FY 2017, MOCS will be used for the 2017 Economic Census and Decennial 2017 Test.

- **eCorrespondence** modernizes the Business Help Site (used for the Economic Census), adding new interactive capabilities that enable business respondents to create user accounts, set survey response mode preferences, check filing status, view FAQs and communicate with the Census help desk via secure message and chat. In FY 2017, eCorrespondence electronic relationship management capabilities will be available to all Census Bureau programs.

- **Content Metadata (COMET)** is the system that survey "owners" use to design their surveys. It includes a repository of questions and common terminology for use by all surveys and censuses. In FY 2017, COMET will bring metadata capabilities and pre-registration functionality to all Census Bureau programs.

- **The Unified Tracking System (UTS)** collects statistical data on costs and other survey performance, known as "paradata." For example, UTS captures data on the length of time it takes respondents to complete a survey online, by telephone, or through an in-person interview, information that is vital to managing and improving surveys. UTS can also manage cost in progress reporting. In FY 2017, the UTS common paradata repository and the cost in progress reporting will be available, as well as an interface to MOCS for business-related respondents.

All other CEDCaP projects will continue development in FY 2017, in line with the enterprise system development lifecycle (eSDLC). The eSDLC is sequenced to ensure readiness for use in the 2020 Decennial Census and the ACS 2019 Data Year.



Schedule and Milestones:

Fiscal Year 2017

- MOCS capabilities will be released into the production environment providing functionality needed for the Econ 2017 Census and Decennial 2017 Test
- API-Infrastructure services for interfaces between systems, increasing flexibility to consume and provide information across the enterprise
- eCorrespondence electronic relationship management capabilities will be available to the Enterprise.
- Metadata capabilities and pre-registration functionality will be available to the Enterprise through COMET
- A common paradata repository and cost in progress reporting will be available through UTS; additionally and interface4 to MOCS will be developed and available to the Enterprise.

Fiscal Year 2018

- Capabilities in place for ACS Data Year 2019
- Deliver the 2020 Decennial Performance Testing
- Capabilities in Place for the Decennial 2019 Operational Test

Fiscal Year 2019

Complete Baseline 7 and 8, which is the American Community Survey: Data Year 19 and 2019 Decennial Operational Test. Milestones include:

- The enterprise operational control system is leveraged to control workload management across modes
- eCorrepondence electronic relationship management capabilities are utilized to support data collection activities
- Survey design capabilities are leveraged within COMET and utilized throughout the survey
- A common paradata repository and cost and progress reporting is available through UTS
- Sample and Response Processing capabilities from CaRDS

- Field Operational Control sub-systems MOJO and Phone Case Management (PCM) are leveraged to conduct field data collection activities

Fiscal Year 2020

- All systems ready for 2020 Census

Fiscal Year 2021

- Further development of capabilities for the 2022 Economic Census

Performance Goals and Measurement Data

EDCaDS is critical to achieving the Department of Commerce's Data goal. Specifically, it supports Strategic Objective 4.3 to "Create a data-driven government."

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.

Performance Measure:	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 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 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) 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 the Centralized Operational Analysis and Control and Adaptive Design capability implemented	1) Further development of capabilities for the 2022 Economic Census

Continued from previous page:	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target
Without Change	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	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

Linkages with Other Initiatives/Programs

The CEDCaP program, jointly funded in the 2020 Census and the Enterprise Data Collection and Dissemination Systems (EDCaDS) budgets provides the enterprise data collection and processing systems that underpin the 2020 Census. Of the total $104 million request for CEDCaP in FY 2017, $57.5 million is funded in the 2020 Census Budget, and $46.5 million is funded in the EDCaDS budget.

Exhibit 15

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 systems

	Object Class	FY 2017 Increase	FY 2017 Total Program
11	Personnel compensation		
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0	$22,443
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	692	1,397
11.5	Other personnel compensation	(10)	182
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	682	24,022
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	3,086	11,022
13	Benefits for former personnel	27	102
21	Travel and transportation of persons	74	413
22	Transportation of things	(2)	7
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	211	1,273
23.2	Rental payments to others	(73)	5
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	(263)	711
24	Printing and reproduction	(13)	18
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	7,994	15,805
25.2	Other services	(240)	18,460
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	(568)	2,770
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	(165)	51
25.5	Research and development contracts	(1,490)	70
25.6	Medical care	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,017	11,078
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	(23)	7
26	Supplies and materials	90	235
31	Equipment	(1,429)	6,081
32	Lands and structures	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0
99	Total obligations	8,915	92,130

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

		2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		2017 Base		2017 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Intercensal demographic estimates	Pos./BA	0	$228	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
	FTE/Obl.	0	0	0	279	0	$0	0	$0	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	0	228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	0	0	279	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year			(51)		(279)						
Unobligated balance, expiring											
Unobligated balance, end of year			279								
Refund											
Unobligated balance, rescinded											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission											
Sequestration											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	0	228	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

		2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		2017 Base		2017 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Demographic surveys sample redesign	Pos./BA	0	$912	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
	FTE/Obl.	0	0	0	1,113	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	0	912	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	0	0	1,113	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries			(2)								
Unobligated balance, start of year			(200)		(1,113)						
Unobligated balance, expiring			1								
Unobligated balance, end of year			1,113								
Refund											
Unobligated balance, rescinded											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission											
Sequestration											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	0	912	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: Data processing systems
Subactivity: Data processing systems

		2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		2017 Base		2017 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Data processing systems	Pos./BA	0	$523	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
	FTE/Obl.	0	795	0	523	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	0	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	795	0	523	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries			(560)								
Unobligated balance, start of year			(235)		(523)						
Unobligated balance, expiring											
Unobligated balance, end of year			523								
Refund											
Unobligated balance, rescinded											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission											
Sequestration											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts			2,600								
Appropriation	Pos.	0	3,123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

Object Class		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Base	2017 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11	Personnel compensation					
11.1	Full-time permanent	$221,834	$237,712	$263,051	$270,225	$7,174
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	51,311	109,090	79,219	111,467	32,248
11.5	Other personnel compensation	6,862	4,242	4,091	4,566	475
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	280,007	351,044	346,361	386,258	39,897
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	93,753	102,874	107,587	164,945	57,358
13	Benefits for former personnel	1,048	1,364	927	1,097	170
21	Travel and transportation of persons	19,127	29,246	26,270	26,246	(24)
22	Transportation of things	884	1,086	966	1,224	258
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	26,989	29,693	26,820	39,991	13,171
23.2	Rental payments to others	268	1,236	1,380	594	(786)
23.3	Communication, utilities, misc. charges	28,617	22,920	24,879	28,989	4,110
24	Printing and reproduction	4,256	5,275	4,776	4,011	(765)
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	146,708	67,017	61,089	332,826	271,737
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	40,021	269,337	299,709	119,839	(179,870)
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	29,035	48,486	48,981	36,804	(12,177)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	8,792	6,684	6,427	3,079	(3,348)
25.5	Research & development contracts	420	16,892	17,490	14,589	(2,901)
25.6	Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	100,676	132,160	119,168	82,240	(36,928)
25.8	Subsistence & support of persons	386	878	668	510	(158)
26	Supplies and materials	11,164	3,401	3,333	3,306	(27)
31	Equipment	11,280	26,937	21,874	99,191	77,317
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	803,431	1,116,530	1,118,705	1,345,739	227,034
	Prior year recoveries	(2,280)	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, start of year	(8,057)	(18,081)	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, expiring	13	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, end of year	18,081	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, rescinded	0	0	0	0	0
	Refund	(181)	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	811,007	1,098,449	1,118,705	1,345,739	227,034
	Rescission	0	0	0	0	0
	Sequestration					
	Transfers from Other Accounts	0	0	0	0	0
	Transfers to Other Accounts	4,151	1,551	2,580	2,580	0
	TOTAL, Appropriation	815,158	1,100,000	1,121,285	1,348,319	227,034

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

Exhibit 16

Personnel financed from direct obligations	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Base	2017 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	2,087	3,085	3,365	3,455	90
Other than full-time permanent	1,394	2,336	1,930	2,715	785
Total	3,481	5,421	5,295	6,170	875
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	2,263	2,657	2,946	3,039	93
Other than full-time permanent	2,502	2,836	2,339	3,128	789
Total	4,765	5,493	5,285	6,167	882

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, $1,348,319 to remain available until September 30, 2018, provided that from amounts provided herein, funds may be used for promotion, outreach, and marketing activities: Provided further, That within the amounts appropriated, $2,580,000 shall be transferred to the "Office of Inspector General" account for activities associated with carrying out investigations and audits related to the Bureau of the Census

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
2016 Enacted	3,006	$720,000
less: Obligated from prior years	0	0
less: Unobligated balance, start of year	0	0
plus: 2017 Adjustments to base	597	134,000
less: Prior year recoveries	.	0
2017 Base Request	3,603	854,000
Plus (or less): 2017 Program Changes	0	0
2017 Estimate	3,603	854,000

Comparison by activity/subactivity		2015 Enacted		2016 Estimate		2017 Base		2017 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Current economic statistics	FTE/Obl.	489	$172,929	373	$141,747	339	$178,498	339	178,498	0	$0
Current demographic statistics	FTE/Obl.	3,082	$289,052	2,510	$300,420	3,223	$379,968	3,223	379,968	0	0
Decennial census	FTE/Obl.	5	$260,709	15	$268,196	8	$292,348	8	292,348	0	0
Other	FTE/Obl.	292	$34,574	108	$9,637	34	$3,186	34	3,186	0	0
TOTALS	FTE/Obl.	3,868	757,264	3,006	720,000	3,603	854,000	3,603	854,000	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries			(14,094)		(15,000)		(15,000)		(15,000)	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year			(218,113)		(225,989)		(240,999)	0	(240,999)	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			225,989		240,999		256,608	0	256,608	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	3,868	751,046	3,006	720,010	3,603	854,609	3,603	854,609	0	0

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Exhibit 6

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

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate
Federal Agencies			
Agency for International Development	5,967	$7,225	$6,164
Department of Agriculture	3,788	3,010	7,663
Department of Commerce	3,388	1,954	1,950
Department of Defense	1,011	927	841
Department of Education	16,489	22,837	17,729
Department of Energy	1,284	974	1,021
Department of Health and Human Services	65,558	52,968	65,092
Department of Housing and Urban Development	55,535	20,831	62,349
Department of Justice	32,932	35,801	38,482
Department of Labor	88,113	88,649	85,783
Department of Transportation	3,312	4,181	5,515
Department of Treasury	196	755	582
National Science Foundation	9,507	7,767	14,232
Other Federal agencies	9,761	12,501	8,516
Miscellaneous reimbursable services	9,079	2,303	13,640
Subtotal Federal Agencies	305,920	262,683	329,559
Non-Federal (Special Statistical Work)	10,288	5,016	7,038
TOTAL	316,208	267,699	336,597

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

Exhibit 7A

	2015 Enacted	2016 Estimate	2017 Base	2017 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Total Obligation	$316,208	$267,699	$336,597	$336,597	$0
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	($300,910)	(262,052)	(344,559)	(344,559)	0
Non-Federal sources	($17,737)	(20,647)	(7,038)	(7,038)	0
Other		0	0	0	0
Recoveries	($4,430)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	($217,755)	(224,624)	(239,624)	(239,624)	0
Unobligated balance transferred	$0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	$0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	$224,624	239,624	254,624	254,624	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

	2015 Enacted	2016 Estimate	2017 Base	2017 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Total Obligation	441,056	$452,301	$517,403	$517,403	$0
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	-			0	0
Non-Federal sources	-			0	0
Other	(432,399)	(437,311)	(503,012)	(503,012)	0
Recoveries	(9,664)	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(358)	(1,365)	(1,375)	(1,375)	0
Unobligated balance transferred	-	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	-	0	0	0	0
Unobligated Balance, recsission	1,365	1,375	1,984	1,984	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	0	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

For FY 2017, the Census Bureau request for Working Capital Fund is $854.0 million, of which $336.6 million is from funding provided by Federal agencies and other customers for reimbursable work that the Census Bureau performs on their behalf. It includes 3,603 FTE in support of this reimbursable work.

Program Overview:
The Working Capital Fund (WCF) was created by the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997 (P.L. 104-208). The WCF fund is critical to achieving the Department of Commerce's Operational Excellence goal. Specifically, it supports Strategic Objective 5.2 to support a service-oriented culture that responds to the needs of external and internal customers.

As a revolving account, the fund supports centralized enterprise-wide services and a large reimbursable survey line of business conducted mostly for other Federal agencies. The entire budgeted unobligated balance at the end of each fiscal year is derived from funding provided by outside reimbursable customers to conduct requested work.

In FY 2016, the WCF is implementing a simplified rate structure for the collection of bureau overhead (BOH) (supporting executive direction, management, and financial and administrative, communications, research, and other functions) and the collection of information technology (IT) services and infrastructure costs (supporting IT operations and infrastructure, including the former Data Processing Systems program). The simplified rate structure adds predictability and stability to the appropriated programs' contribution to the WCF, and allows the Census Bureau to implement firm cost constraints over the fund. The size of the WCF is constrained by the amounts planned in the budget requests, adjusted proportionately to align to enacted appropriations.

Due to the restructuring implemented in the FY 2017 request, some programs will experience an increased overhead cost, while other programs will experience a decrease in their overhead costs, when compared to overheads in the overhead planned under the previous structure. In the FY 2017 request, these differences are incorporated as a zero-sum adjustment to base. The table below details the movement of budget authority among projects, programs, and activities by this adjustment to base.

FY 2017 WCF Rate Restructure (dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2017 Estimate w/ Old Rate Structure	FY 2017 Estimate w/ New Rate Structure	Change
Current Economic Statistics	$198,487	$194,721	($3,766)
Current Demographic Statistics	87,716	90,566	2,850
Total, Current Surveys & Programs	**286,203**	**285,287**	**(916)**
Economic Census	129,180	127,262	(1,918)
Census of Governments	12,473	12,289	(184)
2020 Census	791,034	778,290	(12,744)
American Community Survey	242,252	251,053	8,801
Geographic Support	82,403	84,715	2,312
Enterprise Data Collection & Dissemination Systems	87,481	92,130	4,649
Total, Periodic Censuses & Programs	**1,344,823**	**1,345,739**	**916**
Total, Census Bureau	**$1,631,026**	**$1,631,026**	**$0**

Centralized Enterprise-Wide Services The WCF conducts enterprise-wide services that support both appropriated and reimbursable programs. (The portion attributable to the reimbursable customers is included in the Exhibit 7A.) These services cover a wide range of critical administrative, management, and technical activities that are necessary for the successful performance of all mission programs. They are key components of change initiatives that will position the Census Bureau to respond effectively to a more challenging future. All programs and projects, whether funded by appropriated funds or reimbursable sources, pay predetermined shares of the centralized services to ensure full recovery of the cost, based on actual usage and beneficiary.

The key centralized services of the WCF are described below:

Executive Direction: Provides leadership to the Census Bureau and engage staff to perform complex technical functions.

Financial and Administrative Services: Directs all centralized financial and administrative services, and develop agency-wide financial policies and guidance.

Communications and Outreach Services: Manages the Census Bureau's overall communications program. Advises on all Congressional matters, and coordinate with other governmental stakeholders. Develops integrated communications and campaigns and explore new ways of communicating through social media and other evolving channels.

Information Technology services: Provides enterprise IT services and capabilities and ensure they are innovative, responsive, and trusted.

The table below details the breakout of charges to each program for the former Data Processing Systems (DPS) Program. These charges are incorporated into new rate for IT services, described above.

DPS Breakout of Charges by Program (dollars in thousands)	
Current Economic Statistics	$6,759
Current Demographic Statistics	2,242
Total, Current Surveys & Programs	**9,001**
Economic Census	4,211
Census of Governments	411
2020 Census	10,752
American Community Survey	7,440
Geographic Support	2,724
Enterprise Data Collection & Dissemination Systems	2,931
Total, Periodic Censuses & Programs	**28,469**
Total, Census Bureau	**$37,470**

Research and Methodology services: Conducts individual and collaborative research projects with internationally recognized experts that focus on issues important to the Census Bureau and the broader federal statistical community.

Field Infrastructure Support: Provides administrative, logistical, and infrastructure support necessary to carry out operations of the National Processing Center (NPC), located in Jeffersonville, Indiana. Develops and maintain computer applications for data collection operations, telecommunication applications, and systems needed to support regional office and telephone center operations. Provides management and support of the field data collection program at the six regional field offices, including data dissemination and customer outreach.

Division Management and Support: Determines centralized division level costs that are identifiable and unique to each organization division, including division management and administrative salaries, building rent, and IT infrastructure.

Shared Program Services: Activities are charged to the WCF as a mechanism to allow parties receiving benefits from a single activity to share the cost. Costs are distributed to the

appropriated or reimbursable projects that fund these activities. An example is the Current Population Survey, which collects data on behalf of appropriated and reimbursable programs. Because of the nature of the survey work in that program, interviewers are not able to break out their time between the components of funding.

Reimbursable Survey Line of Business

The Census Bureau's reimbursable business takes advantage of a nationwide field infrastructure, which allows work to be conducted more efficiently and effectively than other agencies are able to do on their own.

The 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 2017 estimated reimbursable obligations is presented below.

FY 2017 Estimated Reimbursable Obligations
($ in millions)

Current Population Survey (Bureau of Labor Statistics)	$52.9
Consumer Expenditure Survey (Bureau of Labor Statistics)	27.5
National Crime Victimization Survey (Bureau of Justice Statistics)	38.5
National Health Interview Survey (National Center for Health Statistics)	27.9
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)	50.6
National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (National Center for Health Statistics)	10.3
National Center for Education Statistics Poverty Statistics (National Center for Education Statistics)	4.0
Telephone Point of Purchase Survey (Bureau of Labor Statistics)	3.9
Housing Sales Survey (Department for Housing and Urban Development)	3.5
Other Reimbursable Work (Various)	107.60
Total Reimbursable Obligations	**$336.6**

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

Exhibit 34

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Estimate
Management and professional support svcs.	$82,841	$41,942	$284,039
Studies, analysis and evaluations	20,505	24,906	15,919
Engineering and technical services	55,504	5,918	43,654
TOTAL	$158,850	$72,766	$343,612

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

Department of Commerce
U. S. Census Bureau

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

	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Estimate
Periodicals	$2,457	$2,628	$2,675
Pamphlets	$2,976	$3,129	$3,185
Audiovisuals	$2,087	$2,361	$2,403
TOTAL	$7,520	$8,118	$8,264

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

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

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

Exhibit 36

Department of Commerce
U. S. Census Bureau

AVERAGE GRADE AND SALARY

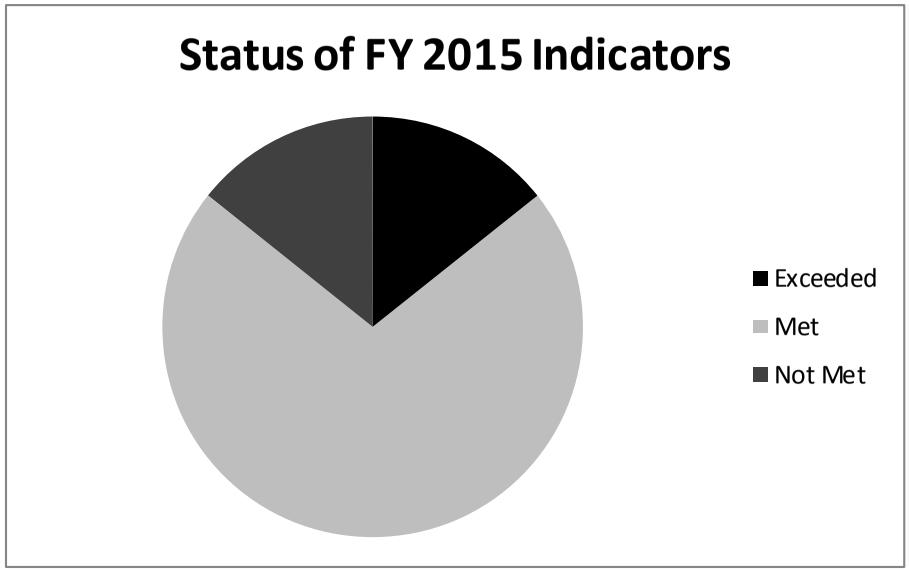
	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Estimate
Direct:			
Average ES Salary	$165,170	$167,317	$169,994
Average GS/GM Grade	11	11	11
Average GS/GM Salary	$85,279	$86,388	$87,770

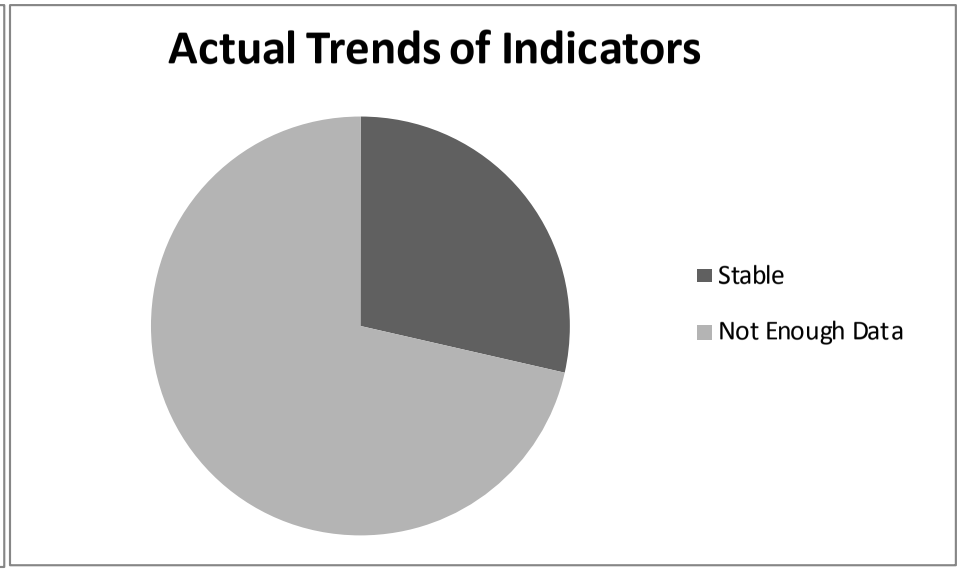
THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

FY 2017 Performance Planning and FY 2015 Reporting Backup

US Census Bureau

Performance Indicator Information





Summary of Performance

- One indicator (14.3%) was exceeded, five indicators were met (71.4%), and one indicator (14.3%) was not met.
- Two indicators had trends (three years or more of data) of which 100% were stable.

Status is based on the following standard:

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

Summary of Indicator Performance

Recurring:

Objective 3.2: Build a Weather-Ready Nation.

Indicator	Target	Actual	Status	Trend
Number of trainings available 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 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	Met	Not enough data

Objective 4.3: Create a data-driven government

Indicator	Target	Actual	Status	Trend
Milestones met in increasing the cost efficiency of 2020 Decennial Census.	Preliminary design for key components of the 2020 Census to achieve cost and quality goals	Completed preliminary design for key components of the 2020 Census to achieve cost and quality goals	Met	Not enough data
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 products • Economics • Geographics • Demographics	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) 87% of other key products • Economics • Geographics • Demographics	Met	Stable
Percentage of key activities for cyclical census programs completed on time to support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses and the public.	90%	100%	Exceeded	Stable

Non-Recurring:

Objective 2.3: Catalyze innovation ecosystems.

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) three improvements to LEHD data and data tools	1) no data dissemination tool 2) more than three improvements to LEHD data and data tools	Not met	Not enough data

Prior Objective 4.3: Create a data-driven government.

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

Prior Objective 4.3: Create a data-driven government.

Indicator	Target	Actual	Status	Trend
Percentage of milestones met for business assistance analysis.	100%	100%	Met	Not enough data

Detailed Indicator Plans and Performance

Strategic Goal 3	ENVIRONMENT: Help Communities and businesses prepare for and prosper in a changing environment							
Objective #3.2	Build a Weather-Ready Nation							
Indicator	Number of trainings available and enhancements to the Census Bureau's *OnTheMap for Emergency Management* website.							
Category	Supporting (Strategic Plan)							
Type	Outcome							
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.							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target					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	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					1) two webinars or training showing emergency and city planners how to navigate OTM-EM 2) two enhancement 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		
Status	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Met	Met		
Trend	Not enough data							
Explanation (if not met in FY 2015)	Not Applicable							

Actions to be taken / Future Plans	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data and status reports
Adjustments to targets	None
Notes	None
Information Gaps	None

Strategic Goal 4	DATA: Maximize the positive impacts of Commerce data on society							
Objective #4.3	Create a data-driven government							
Indicator	Milestones met in increasing the cost efficiency of 2020 Decennial Census							
Category	Key							
Type	Outcome							
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.							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target					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 testing of self-response strategies. 2) Conduct one field test: (field staff management and operations control). 3) Prove in approach to field management processes and systems. 4) Conduct research and testing for selecting approaches for supporting non-English languages for the 2020 Census 5) Conduct feasibility test of field operations 6) Conduct testing of Group Quarters design	1) Conduct two field tests: (canvassing methods and field operations) 2) Build a partnership database in FY 2017 and begin planning of 2020 Census Integrated Communications
Actual					Two field tests that will inform	Completed Preliminary		

					cost and quality goals for the 2020 Census	design for key components of the 2020 Census to achieve cost and quality goals		
Status					Met	Met		
Trend	Not enough data							
Explanation (if not met in FY 2015)	Not Applicable							
Actions to be taken / Future Plans	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data and status reports							
Adjustments to targets	None							
Notes	None							
Information Gaps	None							

Strategic Goal 4	Maximize the positive impacts of Commerce data on society							
Objective #4.3	Create a data-driven government							
Indicator	Milestones met in developing Census information technology (IT) enterprise to enhance collection, processing, and dissemination of data							
Category	Key							
Type	Outcome							
Description	The Census Bureau has initiated two enterprise programs focused on establishing shared services, minimizing redundancy, lowering complexity, and identifying cost savings for data collection, processing, and dissemination.							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target								1) Release CEDCaP capabilities for the 2017 Economic Census 2) Release CEDCaP capabilities for the 2017 Census Test (Decennial) 3) Release CEDCaP capabilities for the 2018 Address Canvassing End-to-End Test (Decennial)
Actual								
Status								
Trend	Not enough data							
Explanation (if not met in FY 2015)	Not Applicable							
Actions to be taken / Future Plans	New indicator for FY 2017							
Adjustments to targets	None							
Notes	New indicator for FY 2017							
Information Gaps	None							

Strategic Goal 4	DATA: Maximize the positive impacts of Commerce data on society							
Objective #4.3	Create a data-driven government							
Indicator	Percentage of key data products for Census Bureau programs released on time to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.							
Category	Supporting (Non-Strategic Plan)							
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.							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) At least 90% of other key products	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) At least 90% of other key products	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) At least 90% of other key products	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) At least 90% of other key products	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) 90% of other key products	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) 90% of other key products • Economics • Geographics • Demographics	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) 90% of other key products • Economics • Geographics • Demographics	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) 90% of other key products • Economics • Geographics • Demographics
Actual	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) At least 90% of other key products	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) At least 90% of other key products	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) At least 90% of other key products	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) At least 90% of other key products	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) 86% of other key products	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) 87% of other key products • Economics • Geographics • Demographics		
Status	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met		
Trend	Stable							
Explanation (if not met in FY 2015)	Target: Release of the ASM by 2/25/2015. Target not met: Released on 2/27/2015. The delay was due to technical requirements of releasing ASM in American FactFinder. The AFF release dates for the last week of February were 2/24/15 and 2/27/15, how ever there was a 'Large Deployment' (which is usually Decennial or POP) scheduled for 2/24/15. Therefore, ASM was released on 2/27/15. Target: Release the Profile of U.S. Importing and Exporting Companies (2012 - 2013) by 4/2/2015. Target not met: Released on 4/7/2015. The reason for the delay in this annual report was due to a request from another government agency (USTR) to ESA asking for us to release later to coincide with a report they were releasing showing similar data to come out the same time. We agreed to delay.							
Actions to be taken / Future Plans	None							
Adjustments to targets	None							
Notes	1. Previous indicator, monthly export statistics released on time, is now reported under this indicator under Target 1 (100% of Economic Indicators) 2. Four of out 30 “other key surveys” that comprise this measure missed at least one data release milestone. However, the 87% performance result falls within the “met range” since the result is within 10% of the 90% target for this measure.							
Information Gaps	None							

Strategic Goal 4	DATA: Maximize the positive impacts of Commerce data on society							
Objective #4.3	Create a data-driven government							
Indicator	Percentage of key activities for cyclical census programs completed on time to support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses and the public.							
Category	Supporting (Non-Strategic Plan)							
Type	Outcome							
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.							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target	At least 90%	At least 90%	At least 90%	At least 90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Actual	At least 90%	At least 90%	At least 90%	At least 90%	90%	100%		
Status	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Exceeded		
Trend	Stable							
Explanation (if not met in FY 2015)	Not Applicable							
Actions to be taken / Future Plans	None							
Adjustments to targets	None							
Notes	None							
Information Gaps	None							

Non-Recurring Indicators

Strategic Goal 2	INNOVATION: "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."					
Objective #2.3	Catalyze innovation ecosystems					
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	Describe the indicator including how the indicator reflects the bureau's program.					
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Target					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
Actual					1) one data dissemination tool 2) one improvement to LEHD data and data tools	1) no data dissemination tool 2) more than three improvements to LEHD data and data tools
Status					Not Met	Not Met
Trend	Not enough data					
Explanation (if not met in FY 2015)	Beta web application still in development, but not ready for release (new target Q3 FY 2016).					
Notes	Census is deleting this indicator to more closely match the Department of Commerce's new Strategic Plan. Census will continue providing this critical data on an ongoing basis.					

Strategic Goal 4	DATA: Maximize the positive impacts of Commerce data on society.					
Objective #4.3	Create a data-driven government.					
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 service will guide users to interoperable data sets with built-in intelligence to make data easier to access, use, download, and combine.					
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Target					100%	100%
Actual					100%	100%
Status					Met	Met
Trend	Not enough data					
Explanation (if not met in FY 2015)	Not Applicable					
Notes	Census is deleting this indicator to more closely match the Department of Commerce's new Strategic Plan. Census will continue providing this critical data on an ongoing basis through FY 2016, when the project is scheduled to end.					

Strategic Goal 4	DATA: Maximize the positive impacts of Commerce data on society.					
Objective #4.3	Create a data-driven government.					
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.					
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Target					100%	100%
Actual					100%	100%
Status					Met	Met
Trend	Not enough data					
Explanation (if not met in FY 2015)	Not Applicable					
Notes	Census is deleting this indicator because this project is set to be completed in FY 2015.					

Resource Requirements Table

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actuals	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Base	Increase / Decrease	FY 2017 Request
Objective 3.2: Build a Weather-Ready Nation.										
Current Surveys and Programs	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0.4
Periodic Censuses and Programs										
Subtotal Funding	**-**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0**	**0.4**
Direct	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0.4
Reimbursable										
Total	**-**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0**	**0.4**
Subtotal FTE	-	5	5	6	2	1	1	1	0	1

Objective 4.3: Create a data-driven government.										
Current Surveys and Programs	311.7	308.3	307.9	286.4	302.8	301.2	298.2	302.5	12.4	314.9
Periodic Censuses and Programs	5,892.5	945.3	673.3	622.3	665.5	803.4	1116.5	1118.7	227.0	1345.7
Reimbursable	233.9	293.0	312.6	339.8	283.3	316.2	267.7	336.6	0	336.6
Subtotal Funding										
Direct	6204.2	1253.6	981.2	908.7	968.3	1104.6	1414.7	1421.2	239.4	1660.6
Reimbursable	233.9	293.0	312.6	339.8	283.3	316.2	267.7	336.6	0	336.6
Total	**6438.1**	**1546.6**	**1293.8**	**1248.5**	**1251.6**	**1420.8**	**1682.4**	**1757.8**	**239.4**	**1997.2**
Subtotal FTE	93,604	10,956	9,550	9,696	8,777	9,012	10,579	10,748	943	11,691

Total Funding										
Direct	6,204.2	1,253.9	981.5	909.0	968.9	1105.0	1415.1	1421.6	239.4	1661.00
Reimbursable	233.9	293.0	312.6	339.8	283.3	316.2	267.7	336.6	0	336.6
Total	**6,438.1**	**1,546.9**	**1,294.1**	**1,248.8**	**1,252.2**	**1421.2**	**1682.8**	**1758.2**	**239.4**	**1997.6**
Total FTE	93,604	10,961	9,555	9,702	8,779	9,013	10,580	10,749	943	11,692

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK