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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
 SAN JOSE DIVISION

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE; LEAGUE OF
 WOMEN VOTERS; BLACK ALLIANCE FOR
 JUST IMMIGRATION; HARRIS COUNTY,
 TEXAS; KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON;
 CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA;
 CITY OF SALINAS, CALIFORNIA; CITY OF
 SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA; RODNEY ELLIS;
 ADRIAN GARCIA; THE NATIONAL
 ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
 OF COLORED PEOPLE; CITY OF CHICAGO,
 ILLINOIS; COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES,
 CALIFORNIA; NAVAJO NATION; and GILA
 RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CASE NO. 20-cv-5799-LHK

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT
 FOR DECLARATORY AND
 INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

1
2 WILBUR L. ROSS, JR., in his official capacity
3 as Secretary of Commerce; U.S. DEPARTMENT
4 OF COMMERCE; STEVEN DILLINGHAM, in
his official capacity as Director of the U.S.
Census Bureau; and U.S. CENSUS BUREAU,

5 Defendants.
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INTRODUCTION

1. This lawsuit challenges the unconstitutional and illegal decision by Secretary of Commerce Wilbur Ross, and Census Bureau (the “Bureau”) Director Steven Dillingham, to sacrifice the accuracy of the 2020 Census by forcing the Census Bureau to compress eight and a half months of vital data-collection and data-processing into four and a half months, against the judgment of the Bureau’s staff and in the midst of a once-in-a-century pandemic.

2. The Census Bureau’s staff spent most of the past decade developing a final operational plan for the 2020 Census that reflected the Bureau’s understanding of the best methods for counting everyone once and in the right place (the “Final Operational Plan”). In April 2020, as the COVID-19 pandemic spread throughout the country, the Census Bureau revised its plan to account for both the difficulties of census-taking during a pandemic and the Bureau’s constitutional and statutory obligation to achieve a fair and accurate count (the “COVID-19 Plan”). To achieve both ends, the Department of Commerce and the Census Bureau delayed the counting process, shifted the timeframe for conducting and completing its data-collection operation, and increased the time for conducting data-processing, while, crucially, preserving the same amount of time for each step of those operations.

3. On August 3, 2020, the Department of Commerce and the Census Bureau suddenly and without explanation reversed course and replaced the Bureau’s COVID-19 Plan with a new one (the “Rush Plan”). The Bureau’s Rush Plan requires the Bureau to complete eight and a half months of data-collection and data-processing in half the time. It ignores the multi-month delay in census data-collection that the COVID-19 pandemic caused. It compels a final date for delivering apportionment data to the President that Bureau officials have repeatedly asserted they cannot meet. And it threatens a massive undercount of the country’s communities of color and the municipalities, cities, counties, and states where they live. Under these circumstances, the Bureau’s new plan to rush the 2020 Census violates, among other things, the federal government’s legal obligations to secure an accurate count and statutory prohibitions on arbitrary, capricious, and pretextual federal government action.

4. The federal government’s attempt to rush the census count poses a grave threat to

1 all the vital functions that rely on census data, from reapportioning the United States House of
2 Representatives and redrawing state and local electoral districts, to equitably distributing over
3 \$1.5 trillion annually in federal funds that support basic needs such as food, health care, and
4 education. Undercounted cities, counties, and municipalities will lose representation in Congress
5 and tens of millions of dollars in funding. And communities of color will lose core political
6 power and vital services. In contrast to these dire stakes, the immediate solution to this problem
7 is simple: set aside and enjoin implementation of the impossibly-shortened Rush Plan, which is
8 based on an unexplained change of position, and allow the Census Bureau to implement the plan
9 that it had designed to fulfill its constitutional duties during the pandemic.

10 5. The COVID-19 pandemic upended all 2020 Census field operations, many of
11 which the Census Bureau designed to enumerate populations that it has long struggled to count,
12 including racial and ethnic minorities, non-English speakers, and undocumented persons. Among
13 the disrupted census operations was the largest, most time-consuming operation undertaken to
14 count the country's hard-to-count communities—the “Non-Response Follow Up” operation.
15 During Non-Response Follow Up, the Bureau sends its employees to knock on the doors of
16 households that have not yet responded to the census and perform other vital data-collecting
17 functions.

18 6. The Bureau's staff responded to the pandemic—and the impossibility of
19 conducting house visits during widespread lockdowns—by making necessary adjustments to the
20 timeline in the Final Operational Plan. This revised operational plan, the COVID-19 Plan issued
21 on April 13, 2020, was intended to ensure that hard-to-count communities would be enumerated
22 and the health and safety of Bureau employees and the public would be protected. This plan
23 adjusted the deadlines of, but did not shorten the time for, critical operations. Under this plan—
24 which experts and census stakeholders alike endorsed as a scientifically sound approach for
25 minimizing the pandemic's potential damage to the accuracy of the count—the Bureau extended
26 its data-collection deadlines to October 31, 2020 and its data-processing deadlines into the
27 second quarter of 2021. Critically, the COVID-19 Plan delayed door-knocking by three months,
28 pushing it from May–July 2020 to August–October 2020. But the COVID-19 Plan

acknowledged that the Bureau must spend the same amount of time—around eleven and a half weeks—on door-knocking, just as it had planned to do before the pandemic. The COVID-19 Plan also incorporated the same methods and techniques contemplated in the Final Operational Plan that the Bureau had spent years developing. Indeed, the only respect in which the COVID-19 Plan altered the amount of time devoted to operations set out in the Final Operational Plan was a requirement that the Bureau spend *more* time than originally planned *processing* the data it collected—that is, performing the necessary work to transform over 100 million individual census forms into high-quality, reliable, and legitimate data. This additional investment in data-processing reflected daunting new challenges the COVID-19 pandemic posed to an accurate count, including massive displacements of people that would introduce problems of duplicate responses, responses without unique census identifiers, and other complex data issues.

7. The Department of Commerce and the Census Bureau also recognized that the impact of COVID-19 had made it impossible to meet certain statutory deadlines for reporting census results to Congress. Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross and Census Bureau Director Steven Dillingham announced that the Bureau was seeking relief from Congress to formally extend two statutory deadlines: first, the deadline for reporting the state-population totals used to calculate the congressional apportionment to the President, which Congress was asked to extend from December 31, 2020 to April 30, 2021; and, second, the deadline for reporting redistricting data to the states, which Congress was asked to extend from March 31, 2021, to July 31, 2021. Commenting on the statutory-deadline extensions, President Trump publicly stated on April 13, 2020, “I don’t know that you even have to ask [Congress]. This is called an act of God. This is called a situation that has to be. They have to give in. I think 120 days isn’t nearly enough.” Hansi Lo Wang, *Trump Officials Ask to Delay Census Data for Voting Districts, House Seats*, NPR (Apr. 13, 2020), <https://www.npr.org/2020/04/13/833546675/trump-officials-ask-to-delay-census-data-for-voting-districts-house-seats>.

8. Recognizing that more time was necessary to complete an accurate census, and consistent with the President’s statement, the Bureau proceeded immediately under its COVID-19 Plan. The Bureau delayed its door-knocking operation to late summer, with the declared

1 intention of completing it by October 31, 2020. And recognizing that a successful census is
2 dependent on all levels of government working together, the Bureau publicized this plan to the
3 public, as well as to government and non-profit partners involved in the years-long and multi-
4 million-dollar public education campaign to ensure public trust and encourage public
5 participation in the census.

6 9. Throughout the summer, Bureau officials repeatedly stated that the pandemic had
7 rendered it impossible for the Bureau to complete a reasonably accurate count by December 31,
8 2020. But to comply with its constitutional obligations, the Bureau continued collecting data on
9 the timelines set in the COVID-19 Plan, which itself extended the Bureau's data-processing
10 timelines into 2021.

11 10. On August 3, 2020—in the face of a pandemic that has only grown worse and in
12 disregard of the Census Bureau's constitutional and statutory duties to conduct an actual
13 enumeration of the entire population—Secretary Ross and Director Dillingham abruptly
14 abandoned the COVID-19 Plan. Without explanation, they announced the new Rush Plan for the
15 2020 Census, including shortening the Bureau's data-collection operation by one month to
16 September 30, 2020, and requiring the Bureau to process and report the apportionment data to
17 President Trump by December 31, 2020. The Rush Plan cuts a crucial four weeks from the data-
18 collection operation. And it disregards the Bureau's own prior conclusions that such rushed
19 processing renders it impossible to fulfil its constitutional obligation to ensure reasonable quality
20 and accuracy of 2020 Census data.

21 11. Defendants' decision to abandon the COVID-19 Plan in favor of the Rush Plan
22 does not satisfy the Supreme Court's clear command that any decision relating to the census bear
23 a "reasonable relationship" to producing an accurate count. *See Wisconsin v. City of N.Y.*, 517
24 U.S. 1, 20 (1996). As demonstrated by Defendants' own prior statements, the challenged decision
25 cannot be justified by any legitimate interest in conducting an accurate census, and in fact will
26 introduce several inaccuracies in the count, chief among them major undercounts of communities
27 of color.

28 12. The reason for this abrupt change of position is not apparent on the face of the

1 press release announcing the Rush Plan or any other subsequently issued statements or
 2 publications from the federal government. The Bureau has refused requests from Congress and at
 3 least one Plaintiff in this action to provide one.

4 13. The announcement of the Rush Plan did reference two developments that
 5 occurred between the adoption of the COVID-19 Plan and the announcement of the Bureau's
 6 intent to adopt the Rush Plan. But neither of these developments can justify Defendants' actions.
 7 First, the announcement refers to the Secretary of Commerce's direction to the Bureau to comply
 8 with the statutory deadline of December 31, 2020 for completing the apportionment count. But
 9 this statutory deadline cannot justify an unconstitutional decision to cut short crucial operations
 10 and fail to satisfy its constitutional obligation. A statutory deadline, particularly one that was set
 11 without a global pandemic in mind, cannot override the federal government's constitutional duty
 12 to accomplish an accurate census; there is "nothing sacred in the due date of the filing [of
 13 apportionment data], especially when the work of the Census Bureau . . . is incomplete." *Carey*
 14 *v. Klutznick*, 637 F. 2d 834, 837 (2d Cir. 1980). Moreover, the Bureau was cognizant of this
 15 deadline even as it designed and implemented the COVID-19 Plan, including delaying crucial
 16 field operations by several months. And Bureau officials have repeatedly made clear that because
 17 of the impediments introduced by COVID-19, together with the multi-month delay, it is *already*
 18 too late to satisfy these pre-COVID-19 deadlines.

19 14. Second, both the text of the Rush Plan announcement and the timing of the
 20 decision suggest that the federal government's motivation for the Rush Plan is to facilitate
 21 another illegal act: suppressing the political power of communities of color by excluding
 22 undocumented people from the final apportionment count. On July 21, 2020—just a few weeks
 23 earlier—President Trump issued a Presidential Order titled "Memorandum Excluding Illegal
 24 Aliens From the Apportionment Base Following the 2020 Census" (the "Apportionment
 25 Exclusion Order")—which expressly stated the President's determination to exclude
 26 undocumented people from the population count used for apportionment. To increase the chance
 27 that the President can fully effectuate the Apportionment Exclusion Order, he must receive the
 28 population totals while he is still in office, and he ordered the Secretary of Commerce to provide

him with 2020 decennial census information by December 31, 2020 to carry out his objective.

15. The President’s Apportionment Exclusion Order (currently being challenged as unconstitutional and unlawful in a number of lawsuits filed in jurisdictions around the country, including in this District) represents only the most recent of Defendants’ serial attempts to manipulate the 2020 Census to suppress the political power of communities of color. These attempts started with a campaign to introduce a historically unprecedented and untested citizenship question onto the 2020 Census questionnaire to advantage—in the words of a deceased Republican redistricting consultant—“Republicans and non-Hispanic whites.” Michael Wines, *Deceased G.O.P. Strategist’s Hard Drives Reveal New Details on the Census Citizenship Question*, N.Y. Times (May 30, 2019), <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/05/30/us/census-citizenship-question-hofeller.html>. Since the Supreme Court blocked the question, Defendants have looked for other means to achieve that same end, including collecting data on citizenship from administrative records and, now, cutting the census short.

16. Plaintiffs are local governments, civil rights and civic organizations, and individuals whose communities will almost certainly be inaccurately represented and underrepresented in the final census count if the administration succeeds in truncating census data-collection and data-processing.

17. Plaintiffs seek declaratory relief affirming that Defendants’ actions violate the Enumeration Clause and the Administrative Procedure Act. Plaintiffs additionally seek to set aside and enjoin implementation of the illegal Rush Plan, thereby permitting the Bureau to implement the preexisting COVID-19 Plan it carefully designed to ensure a complete and accurate count. This relief will allow the Bureau to conduct the 2020 Census on the timeline it has repeatedly asserted is necessary to complete a full, fair, and accurate count.

18. Without such relief, Plaintiffs and the communities they represent will suffer irreparable harm for at least another decade, until the next census is conducted.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

19. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1346(a), and 1361.

20. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) and (e)(1). Defendants are United States officers or agencies sued in their official capacities, a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to this action have occurred or will occur in this district, and one or more Plaintiffs reside in this district.

21. This Court may grant declaratory and injunctive relief under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

22. The proper intradistrict assignment for this action is the San Jose Division, in light of the location of Plaintiffs City of San Jose and members of the League of Women Voters.

PARTIES

I. Plaintiffs

23. The National Urban League (“Urban League”) is a civil-rights organization with over 90 affiliates serving 300 communities in 37 states and the District of Columbia. Founded in 1910, the National Urban League is headquartered in New York City. The mission of the National Urban League is to help African Americans and others in underserved communities achieve their highest human potential and secure economic self-reliance, parity, power, and civil rights.

24. For the 2020 Census, the Urban League has expended substantial resources developing programs designed to encourage self-response and cooperation with Census Bureau offices in historically undercounted communities. Specifically, the organization has engaged in efforts to educate the public about the census through various methods, including virtual town halls, production and distribution of toolkits, workshops for locally based get-out-the-count organizations, and publication and upkeep of a website, www.MakeBlackCount.org, to disseminate critical information about the census. The Urban League has also worked with Census Bureau regional offices to encourage enumerator recruitment, and the organization uses social media to encourage 2020 Census participation.

25. Plaintiff Black Alliance for Just Immigration (“BAJI”) is a nonprofit organization organized and existing under the laws of California, with offices and members across the country, including in Oakland, California, Miami, Florida, Atlanta, Georgia, and New York City.

BAJI collaborates with African Americans and Black immigrants to organize and advocate for equal and just laws in their communities. BAJI campaigns to advance racial justice and provides partner organizations with varied assistance—particularly on immigration policy—and it spends significant resources educating its partner organizations, individuals, and other constituents through presentations, workshops, publications, technical assistance, and trainings. BAJI is a membership organization, and its members either pay dues or volunteer their time to support the organization. Members also actively participate in BAJI’s self-governance and decision-making at the local level.

26. For the 2020 Census, BAJI has worked to ensure non-responsive households in Black and immigrant communities are counted. BAJI has hired additional staff dedicated to engaging local communities on the census, and has engaged in outreach using social media and mailers to bolster self-response. In addition, since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, BAJI staff regularly participate in webinars and virtual events to provide the public more information about the census, with a specific focus on encouraging participation in Black and immigrant communities.

27. The League of Women Voters is a nonprofit civic organization that encourages informed and active participation in government. Founded in 1920, the League of Women Voters is headquartered in Washington, D.C. The League of Women Voters has over 800 state and local affiliates, located in all 50 states and in 764 specific communities, including affiliates with members in San Francisco and Monterey County, California, Detroit, Michigan, Miami, Florida, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and New York City. The League of Women Voters seeks to empower voters and defend democracy. The League of Women Voters has over 65,000 members nationwide, and its members either pay dues or volunteer their time to support the organization.

28. The League of Women Voters has engaged in significant efforts to ensure historically undercounted communities are enumerated during the 2020 Non-Response Follow Up operation. Prior to the outbreak of COVID-19 in the United States, the League of Women Voters and its affiliates participated in public events across the country aimed at providing information about the census to undercounted communities. Since March of this year, the League

1 of Women Voters has shifted to a digital public-education campaign, encouraging education and
2 participation through social media, email listservs, webinars, and blog posts. Affiliates in
3 Kansas, South Carolina and Maine are also participating in state Complete Count Committees
4 that seek to increase awareness of the 2020 Census, improve participation, and coordinate with
5 Census Bureau officials.

6 29. Harris County, Texas is a political subdivision of the State of Texas. With over
7 4.7 million residents, Harris County is the third largest county in the United States. The county's
8 population is over 43% Latino, 20% Black, over 7% Asian, and over 28% non-Hispanic White.
9 During the 2010 Census, 65.1% of households in Harris County self-responded to the census. As
10 of August 14, 2020, 58.3% of households in Harris County had self-responded to the 2020
11 Census. This response rate in Harris County was well below the national response rate on that
12 date, 63.6%.

13 30. For the 2020 Census, officials in Harris County engaged in extensive efforts to
14 encourage participation in the County. County officials formed a Complete Count Committee
15 with city officials in Houston that engaged in public education about the census, and built
16 partnerships with local Census Bureau officials to coordinate outreach efforts. In addition, in
17 2019, the County approved a budget of nearly \$4 million dollars to conduct outreach during the
18 2020 Census. To that end, the County has contracted with vendors to conduct surveys about the
19 opinions and attitudes of non-responsive populations and develop a digital advertising campaign
20 on Facebook and Instagram to encourage 2020 Census participation. And the County receives
21 substantial federal funding tied to census data.

22 31. King County is a political subdivision of the State of Washington. Over 2.2
23 million people live in King County, making it the most populous county in Washington. As of
24 August 14, 2020, 26.1% of households in King County had not responded to the 2020 Census.
25 The county has large populations of historically undercounted communities. For instance,
26 according to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, King County had nearly
27 12,000 residents experiencing homelessness, the third highest total of any locale in the country.
28 The Seattle metro area, which includes King County, is estimated to have 140,000

1 undocumented immigrant residents.

2 32. King County worked in partnership with local cities to provide \$1.17 million to
3 community-based organizations serving historically undercounted communities. Specifically,
4 King County sought to fund organizations that work with communities that are Limited English
5 Proficient. Through this funding, these organizations produced public education materials related
6 to the 2020 Census, and developed campaigns to get-out-the-count. And King County, too,
7 receives substantial federal funding tied to census data.

8 33. The City of Los Angeles, California is a municipal corporation organized and
9 existing under the laws of the State of California, and is a charter city pursuant to Article XI of
10 the California Constitution. The City is home to roughly 4 million people, and is located in the
11 county recognized by the Census Bureau as the hardest to count in the nation. The city's
12 population is a large contributor to the County's hard-to-count status as more than half of the
13 City's residents live in census tracts that are hard to count. As of August 14, 2020, only 53.8% of
14 the City's households had responded to the 2020 Census—well below the statewide average of
15 65.1% and even further below the City's own 2010 self-response rate of 68 percent.

16 34. As a result of its hard-to-count status, Los Angeles has engaged in years of
17 planning and devoted significant resources to developing a strategy for an accurate count,
18 tailored to the unique challenges of the City's population. To fund these efforts, the City has
19 overseen distribution of roughly \$2 million dollars to community-based organizations and the
20 investment of almost \$1.5 million of both City general fund and grant money in its own efforts.
21 And the City of Los Angeles also receives substantial federal funding tied to census data.

22 35. The City of Salinas, California is a political subdivision of the State of California.
23 Salinas is the most populous city in and the government seat of the County of Monterey. The city
24 is home to more than 150,000 people, including 38.5% of the county's "hard-to-count"
25 population. As of August 14, 2020, 57.2% of all households in Salinas have responded to the
26 2020 Census, which is 422nd out of all 482 California cities. The current response rate is 7.9
27 percentage points below California's statewide average for self-responses and more than 10
28 percentage points below Salinas's self-response rate from the 2010 Census.

36. Salinas has dedicated significant resources to funding and staffing its “Census Action Team,” which is composed of city staff and representatives from the County of Monterey’s “Complete Count Committee,” as well as community-based organizations, school districts, and local businesses. The city’s population is more than 75% Latino, and more than 1 in 5 households have limited English-language proficiency. As part of its outreach, the Salinas Census Action Team engages religious and community organizations, such as local food banks, to assist with enumeration efforts in the Latino community and all communities of color as these organizations are able to assist with trust and communication barriers that can make these groups hard to count. The City of Salinas also receives substantial federal funding tied to census data.

37. The City of San Jose is a political subdivision of the State of California. San Jose has over 1 million residents, making it the largest city in Northern California, and the tenth largest city in the United States. San Jose’s population is 32% Latino, and 35% Asian, and nearly 40% of residents are foreign born. As of August 14, 2020, 28% of households in San Jose had not responded to the census. San Jose has large populations of historically undercounted communities. For instance, according to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, in 2019, San Jose had over 6,000 residents experiencing homeless. In addition, the San Jose metro area is estimated to have over 150,000 undocumented immigrant residents.

38. The City of San Jose has engaged in extensive public-education and get-out-the-count efforts during the 2020 Census. San Jose has formed a Complete Count Committee with Santa Clara County, and nearly 90 community-based organizations. The Committee focuses on raising awareness of the census in historically undercounted communities. San Jose also disseminates information about the census to the public through city departments and offices. San Jose also worked closely with the Census Bureau to recruit qualified bilingual enumerators. The City of San Jose receives substantial federal funding tied to census data.

39. Plaintiff Rodney Ellis is the Commissioner for Precinct One on the Harris County Commissioners Court. He is a resident and citizen of Harris County, where he is registered to vote and regularly exercises his right to vote. Commissioner Ellis regularly drives on roads and highways in Harris County.

40. Plaintiff Adrian Garcia is the Commissioner for Precinct Two on the Harris County Commissioners Court. He is a life-long resident and citizen of Harris County, where he is registered to vote and regularly exercises his right to vote. Commissioner Garcia also regularly drives on roads and highways in Harris County.

41. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (“NAACP”) is the nation’s oldest and largest grassroots-based civil rights organization. The NAACP is headquartered in Baltimore, Maryland, and has over 2000 units across the country, including units in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The NAACP’s units are predominantly located in states and metropolitan areas with large Black populations, and NAACP members are more likely than the average resident of the United States to reside in a hard-to-count community. The NAACP has membership and active units in cities like Detroit, Cleveland, and Newark—all places where, as of August 28, the Census Bureau reported a lower than 50 percent self-response rate to the 2020 Census.

42. The NAACP has made considerable efforts—and expended significant resources—to ensure that the 2020 Non-Response Follow Up operation successfully enumerates hard-to-count communities. Prior to the outbreak of COVID-19, the NAACP and its units launched a “Be Counted” campaign to inform NAACP membership and undercounted communities about the 2020 Census. The NAACP and its local units participated in public events around the country; the NAACP hosted townhalls and published materials and posts describing the importance of the census and the historical undercount of Black communities; and NAACP local units assumed leadership roles in a variety of Complete Count Committees. Since COVID-19, the NAACP has transitioned to online educational efforts. To get out the count in the face of COVID-19, the NAACP has published a number of posts and articles, hosted an all-online “Black Census Week,” partnered with CBS and other organizations to create 2020 Census digital “PSAs,” and built new youth programming to make use of social media.

43. The City of Chicago is a municipal corporation and home rule unit organized and existing under the constitution and laws of the State of Illinois. With over 2.7 million residents, Chicago is the third largest city in the United States. Chicago’s population is 30% Black, 29%

1 Latino, over 6.4% Asian, and over 32% non-Hispanic White. During the 2010 Census, 62.4% of
 2 households in Chicago self-responded to the census. As of August 28, 58.1% of households in
 3 Chicago had self-responded to the 2020 Census. This response rate was well below the national
 4 response rate on that date, 64.7%.

5 44. For the 2020 Census, officials in the City of Chicago designated \$2.7 million for
 6 promotion of census participation. Chicago established a complete count committee with
 7 businesses and nonprofits to stimulate participation, provided grants to organizations engaging
 8 with hard-to-count communities, and encouraged responses through public service
 9 announcements on radio, social media, billboards and newspapers. In addition, Chicago is
 10 sending paid staff into communities with low response rates to encourage participation, as well
 11 as engaging in phone banking and texting campaigns. Chicago receives federal funding under
 12 several federal programs that allocate resources based on census-derived information, including
 13 the Community Development Block Grant program, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance
 14 Program, Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act grants and others.

15 45. The County of Los Angeles is a political subdivision of the State of California.
 16 The County of Los Angeles is the largest county in the nation, with more than 10 million
 17 residents. It is also one of the country's most diverse counties, with millions of immigrants
 18 calling it home. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 34.2% of Los Angeles County residents
 19 are foreign-born and 48.6% are of Latino descent. Given a high concentration of hard to count
 20 populations, Los Angeles is among the hardest to count counties in the United States. As of
 21 August 28, 62.2% of households in the County of Los Angeles, had responded to the 2020
 22 Census, well below both the California average self-response rate of 66.9% and the national self-
 23 response rate of 64.7% on that date.

24 46. To ensure a more accurate count in the 2020 Census, the County of Los Angeles
 25 has engaged in significant expenditures. The County of Los Angeles instigated a notice
 26 campaign to all residents informing them of the previous, October 31, 2020, Self-Response
 27 deadline. The County of Los Angeles will need to reprint the materials stating the date, distribute
 28 them to residents, and address any confusion regarding the change in dates, to the extent

possible. The County of Los Angeles also created an extensive outreach and promotional campaign including but not limited to in-store signage at grocery stores and pharmacies, print and digital advertising, and social media editorial calendars and content. The County of Los Angeles developed these plans specifically incorporating the October 31, 2020, Self-Response deadline under the COVID-19 Plan, and would need to revise these campaigns to account for a new, shortened Self-Response deadline, as required under the Rush Plan.

47. The Navajo Nation is the largest Indian Nation in the United States with a reservation spanning 27,000 square miles across the states of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. The 2010 Census recorded a population of 327,726 for the Navajo Nation. During the 2010 Census, 29.4% of households in the Navajo Nation responded to the census. As of August 28, only 18% of households in the Navajo Nation had self-responded to the 2020 Census. Many households in Navajo Nation have limited access to regular mail, and internet. As a result, the primary method for enumerating households in the Navajo Nation is through census field operations.

48. For the 2020 Census, the Navajo Nation sought to ensure that every resident was counted. To that end, the Navajo Nation engaged in outreach efforts such as posting public service announcements on social media, radio, television and in newspapers. The Navajo Nation also worked with advocates to speak at community events, and provide informational flyers during food distribution events, during senior shopping hours at grocery stores, and at checkpoint stops for those entering and leaving the Nation. Outreach was conducted in both English and Diné. The Navajo Nation ultimately depends on accurate census data for a number of essential government functions, including determining the appropriate location for healthcare facilities and services on the reservation, and projecting population needs to assist in determination of water rights claims. In addition, the Navajo Nation federal funding under several programs that allocate resources on the basis of census-derived data, including the Tribal Transportation Program which provides essential resources for maintenance of roads, bridges and airports on reservations.

49. The Gila River Indian Community (“Gila River”) is a sovereign Indian nation composed of members of the Pima and Maricopa Tribes, traditionally known as the Akimel O’otham and Pee-Posh. It is organized and federally recognized pursuant to § 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934, 25 U.S.C. § 5123. The Gila River Indian Reservation, an area of over 372,000 acres, is located in south-central Arizona south of Phoenix. Most of the reservation is rural, and many households are identifiable only by a post office box. Also, many households lack access to high-speed internet. Consequently, in-person interaction with census enumerators is critical to ensuring an accurate census count of the Gila River Community. As of August 28, only 9.5% of households had self-responded to the 2020 Census.

50. The Gila River Community had planned census-response rallies and activities for 2020, as well as a door-to-door effort to make sure all individuals and households on the Reservation are counted. But for the past five months the Community has been under shelter-in-place orders, making most of those efforts impossible. Federal funding for the Community is based largely on census numbers. An undercount will result in significant underfunding of tribal programs, including Indian Health Service Funding, Indian Housing Block Grants, the Tribal Transportation Program, Violence Against Women Programs, Family Violence Prevention and Services Grants (for battered women shelters), Native American Employment and Training programs, Head Start, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, and Special Programs for the Aging – tribal grants.

II. Defendants

51. Defendant Wilbur L. Ross is the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Commerce and is sued in his official capacity. Secretary Ross oversees the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Census Bureau. Congress has delegated the responsibility for carrying out the decennial census to the Secretary of Commerce. 13 U.S.C. § 141(a).

52. Defendant U.S. Department of Commerce is a cabinet agency within the Executive Branch responsible for administering the decennial census.

53. Defendant Steven Dillingham is the Director of the U.S. Census Bureau and is sued in his official capacity.

54. Defendant U.S. Census Bureau is an agency within the Department of Commerce responsible for planning and administering the decennial census. 13 U.S.C. § 2.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

I. Defendants' Constitutional and Statutory Obligations.

55. Under the United States Constitution, the federal government must conduct an “actual Enumeration” of the population once every ten years. U.S. Const. art. I, § 2.

56. The population totals produced by the decennial enumeration are used to apportion congressional representatives to the various states. *Id.* Census figures are also used in state and local redistricting and in the distribution of federal funds to communities across the United States.

57. The Enumeration Clause requires that decisions relating to the census bear a “reasonable relationship” to the constitutional purpose of the enumeration. *Wisconsin*, 517 U.S. at 20.

58. Similarly, the Census Act imposes a mandatory duty on the Secretary of Commerce to “conduct a census that is accurate and that fairly accounts for the crucial representational rights that depend on the census and the apportionment.” *Dep’t of Commerce v. New York*, 139 S. Ct. 2551, 2569 (2019) (citation omitted).

59. Consequently, the Secretary of Commerce and the Census Bureau are constitutionally obligated to make decisions in conducting the census that are reasonably related to achieving a fair and accurate calculation of the population of the United States.

II. The Census Bureau’s Pre-COVID-19 Operational Plans for the 2020 Census.

60. For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau spent the better part of a decade designing operations to fulfill its constitutional and statutory mandate, including: soliciting and incorporating feedback from seasoned experts, advisors, and community groups; testing various

1 features of its data-collection and data-processing operations; and ensuring that its decisions for
2 conducting the census reflected sound, scientifically based judgment.

3 61. To this end, the Bureau created an operational plan to guide its efforts, including
4 its efforts to collect data from census respondents and to process that data into usable forms for
5 constitutionally and statutorily mandated purposes, including reapportionment and redistricting.

6 62. On December 31, 2018, the Bureau promulgated the final version of its
7 operational plan, which the Bureau called “Version 4.0” (hereinafter referred to as the “Final
8 Operational Plan”). See U.S. Census Bureau, Final Operational Plan (Dec. 2018),
9 [https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/program-management/planning-](https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/program-management/planning-docs/2020-oper-plan4.pdf)
10 [docs/2020-oper-plan4.pdf](https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/program-management/planning-docs/2020-oper-plan4.pdf). In the Final Operational Plan, the Census Bureau stated that its goal
11 for the 2020 Census is to “count everyone once, only once, and in the right place.”

12 63. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Office of Management and Budget must
13 review and approve the plans for any federal survey, including the decennial census, to ensure
14 that those surveys meet government standards, minimize respondent burden, and maximize the
15 utility of the collected information. 44 U.S.C. § 3504(c).

16 64. The Office of Management and Budget formally reviewed and approved the
17 Census Bureau’s pre-COVID-19 plans for the decennial census, including the Final Operational
18 Plan.

19 65. The Final Operational Plan includes over 200 pages of detailed and transparent
20 conclusions for achieving the 2020 Census’s objective of an accurate count.

21 66. The Final Operational Plan reflects the conclusions of various experts including
22 survey methodologists, statisticians, demographers, geographers, linguists, and mathematicians.

23 67. The Final Operational Plan states that it “reflects and supports evidence-based
24 decision-making” about the operations necessary to gather and process census responses from
25 every household in the country.

26 68. The Final Operational Plan states that it was “informed through research, testing,
27 and analysis conducted from 2012 through 2018.”
28

69. The Bureau conducted at least fifteen tests between 2012 and December 31, 2018, when it published its Final Operational Plan.

70. Career Bureau staff developed the Final Operational Plan following substantial consultation with outside experts and census stakeholders, including members of the Census Scientific Advisory Committee and the National Advisory Committee.

71. The Census Bureau also produced a series of “detailed operational plans,” which supplement the Final Operational Plan, and provide more parameters for the individual operations that, together, comprise the 2020 Census.

72. The detailed operational plans likewise reflect the conclusions of various subject-matter experts regarding how to complete an accurate count.

73. The Bureau’s Final Operational Plan contains several major categories of operations. Two of those categories are particularly important for purposes of this lawsuit: data-collection and data-processing.

74. “Data-collection” refers to operations through which the Bureau obtains information from and about all the people living in the United States.

75. “Data-processing” refers to operations through which the Bureau fills in any gaps in the personal information that it collects from people, transforms the resulting data into usable forms, checks those results for accuracy and other aspects of data quality, and publishes those results, among other things.

76. The Bureau must thoroughly, fully, and correctly perform both categories of operations—collection and processing—to achieve its stated goal of counting everyone once, only once, and in the right place.

A. Census Data Collection

77. During the census, the Bureau attempts both to determine the number of people in the country and their characteristics, such as their race and ethnicity.

78. Although the Census Bureau planned to deploy many methods during the 2020 Census to collect counts and characteristics from households around the country, the Bureau contemplated, in both the Final Operational Plan, and in the supplemental detailed operational

plans, that three methods would account for the overwhelming majority of census responses: the “Self-Response” method; the “Update Leave” method; and the “Non-Response Follow Up” method. See U.S. Census Bureau, *2020 Census Detailed Operational Plan for: 18. Non-Response Follow Up Operation* (July 15, 2019), https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/program-management/planning-docs/NRFU-detailed-operational-plan_v20.pdf.

79. The Self-Response method was the “primary methodology for the 2020 Census.” Under this method, heads of households would provide their 2020 Census responses directly to the Census Bureau by mailing back a paper census form, filling out a digital form on the Bureau’s online census portal, or calling into telephone hotlines to provide their responses to Bureau employees operating those hotlines.

80. The Update Leave method was the methodology for reaching housing units that could not receive physical mail or did not have verifiable mailing addresses. Under this method, Bureau employees would travel throughout both rural and urban areas, leaving invitations to participate and paper census questionnaires at these housing units, so that the people living in those locations could respond themselves.

81. The Self-Response method and the Update Leave method are crucial for obtaining accurate information about the number of people in the country and their characteristics, because data people report about themselves and the members of their housing units is the highest quality data that the census collects.

82. But for the tens of millions of households that do not report their personal data through the Self-Response or Update Leave method, the Bureau’s next-best source of personal data is data it collects directly from people through the Non-Response Follow Up method.

83. As part of the Non-Response Follow Up method, the Bureau sends its employee enumerators directly to housing units so that they can attempt to speak with a person occupying each unit and obtain information about everyone who should be counted in that unit.

84. The Bureau requires enumerators to record their responses for each household through iPhones that the Bureau specifically contracted and customized for this purpose. The

1 enumerators' iPhones include software designed to lead enumerators consistently and reliably to
2 solicit information from people at their doors. The enumerators' iPhones also include software to
3 ensure that any data collected from housing units remains confidential as it is being transmitted
4 to the Bureau. The limited supply of these customized iPhones places a limit on the number of
5 enumerators that the Bureau can deploy in the field.

6 85. The Bureau's Detailed Operational Plan for Non-Response Follow Up, which
7 supplements the Final Operational Plan, sets out a specific protocol for conducting Non-
8 Response Follow Up.

9 86. Under the Detailed Operational Plan, each housing unit assigned for a visit from
10 an enumerator was eligible for up to six "contact days." A "contact day" could include more than
11 one attempted contact per day.

12 87. The Bureau concluded it could pursue less than six contact days only under
13 certain scenarios.

14 88. One scenario that would allow the Bureau to pursue fewer than six contact days
15 was the existence of high-quality administrative records for the housing unit. The Census Bureau
16 has collected data from federal administrative agencies, such as the Social Security
17 Administration, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Department of Housing and Urban
18 Renewal, among others, as well as data from states, which it uses to provide information about
19 the count and characteristics of non-responsive households.

20 89. If the Bureau had located administrative data from federal and/or state
21 administrative records and concluded that those records contained accurate demographic data for
22 the occupants of a housing unit, the Bureau's enumerators would attempt only one contact with
23 that unit. If—during that contact attempt—the enumerator did not succeed in finding a live
24 person at the unit, then the Bureau would use the information in the administrative records to fill
25 in the census responses for that unit during the data-processing phase of the 2020 Census.

26 90. A second scenario that would allow the Bureau to pursue less than six contact
27 days would arise if the Bureau identified a proxy—a person such as a neighbor or landlord that
28 the enumerator could ask for information about the occupants of the housing unit in question.

1 After a third failed contact attempt, a unit would become eligible for being counted through
2 proxy.

3 91. Proxies can produce many types of data. For instance, proxies are useful for
4 helping the Bureau identify whether a housing unit is vacant—and thus should be marked
5 “vacant” in the Master Address File that the Bureau uses to keep track of the overwhelming
6 majority of housing units that it must enumerate—or non-existent—and thus should be deleted
7 from the Master Address File. For the 2020 Census, the Bureau is planning to use administrative
8 records, such as the United States Postal Service’s directory of non-deliverable addresses, to
9 identify vacant housing, but proxies are generally more accurate for this purpose. Finally, proxies
10 provide vital data for other operations that the Bureau undertakes during its data-processing
11 phase, described further below.

12 92. If the Bureau is unable to enumerate a household after six contact days, in most
13 cases, it will resort to less accurate methods for determining the count and characteristics of the
14 household during its data-processing phase, described below.

15 93. The Bureau performs several other vital operations in addition to door-knocking
16 during the Non-Response Follow Up period, including a series of operations to ensure the quality
17 of the data that it collects in the field.

18 94. During the Non-Response Follow Up process, the Bureau: follows up with people
19 who self-responded to the census online but did not enter their unique census identification
20 number to ensure that they are counted in the right place (a process known as “Field
21 Verification”); and corrects information reported erroneously or omitted from previously
22 submitted census forms (a process known as “Coverage Improvement”).

23 95. In addition, the Bureau re-collects census responses in select instances to ensure
24 that the original submissions were accurate (a process known as “Self-Response Quality
25 Assurance”). This operation protects against enumerators falsifying the information that they
26 provide to the Bureau. Specifically, the Bureau conducts quality control reinterviews of a sample
27 of households. This component is designed to deter and detect cases where enumerators have
28 provided false information about the housing units they are assigned to canvass.

1 96. Quality control reinterviews are part of a broader set of protocols that the Bureau
2 has developed to guard against factors that endanger the accuracy of the count. Non-Response
3 Follow Up is thus important not only for collecting information, but also for ensuring that the
4 information that is collected is accurate. These two components—gathering data and ensuring its
5 accuracy—must both occur for the Bureau to get a fair and accurate count.

6 97. The Bureau anticipated that approximately 60% of housing units nationally would
7 respond to the 2020 Census through Self-Response and Update Leave, potentially making up to
8 40% of housing units targets for Non-Response Follow Up.

9 98. A Non-Response Follow Up universe of 40% of the housing units in the country
10 would have been the largest follow up universe on a percentage basis since at least 1970.

11 99. The Census Bureau did not anticipate that the Non-Response Follow Up universe
12 in 2020 would mirror the demographic makeup of the nation’s population as a whole.

13 100. Instead, the Census Bureau anticipated that the Non-Response Follow Up
14 universe in 2020 would contain a disproportionate number of people who belong to communities
15 that the Bureau calls “hard-to-count.”

16 101. The Final Operational Plan describes hard-to-count populations as including, but
17 not limited to, the following populations: young children; highly mobile persons; racial and
18 ethnic minorities; non-English speakers; low-income persons; persons experiencing
19 homelessness; undocumented immigrants; persons who have distrust in the government; lesbian,
20 gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning/queer (LGBTQ) persons; persons with mental and
21 physical disabilities; and persons who do not live in traditional housing.

22 102. Historically, these populations have had low self-response rates and have, thus,
23 made up disproportionate shares of households that must receive contact days during Non-
24 Response Follow Up.

25 103. Consequently, the Final Operational Plan acknowledges, “[t]he NRFU Operation
26 is entirely about hard-to-count populations.”

27

28

1 104. The Final Operational Plan also acknowledges that hard-to-count populations may
2 require more outreach than the Non-Response Follow Up method would normally provide, and
3 the Bureau designed its Final Operational Plan accordingly.

4 105. The Final Operational Plan states that “[w]hile most cases receive a maximum of
5 six attempts, cases in hard-to-count areas may receive more than six attempts to achieve a
6 consistent response rate for all geographic areas.”

7 106. Accurate data about the size, location, and characteristics of communities of color
8 is necessary to equitably distribute political power through congressional reapportionment and
9 redistricting at the state and local levels, enforce civil-rights laws that affect basic needs like
10 housing and employment, and conduct effective research, including on pressing issues like
11 public health.

12 **B. Census Data-Processing**

13 107. After collection activities are complete, the Census Bureau must process the data.

14 108. Census data-processing cannot begin until census data-collection concludes.

15 109. Census data is unusable for its intended purposes until it has been processed.

16 110. The Census Bureau’s data-processing operations transform tens of millions of
17 census responses into usable products, including the population totals used to reapportion seats in
18 the U.S. House of Representatives and to create electoral districts.

19 111. The Bureau uses its data-processing operations to, among other things, ensure that
20 data received from different data-collection methods are all in a single format allowing them to
21 be processed together.

22 112. The Bureau uses its data-processing operations to “unduplicate responses”—
23 meaning to resolve conflicts of information among multiple forms attributable to the same
24 housing unit.

25 113. The Bureau uses its data-processing operations to determine the final status of a
26 housing unit—such as vacant or inhabited—and determine the total number of people that should
27 be attributed to any apparently inhabited unit that was not counted through Self-Response,
28 Update Leave, or Non-Response Follow Up.

1 114. The Bureau also uses its data-processing operations to ensure that Bureau data
2 products accurately report respondents' characteristics, such as age, race, and ethnicity.

3 115. The Bureau uses administrative records and statistical imputation during the data-
4 processing phase to fill in both missing people and their characteristics. But administrative
5 records—especially low-quality administrative records—and statistical imputation are generally
6 less accurate than self-response data.

7 116. For many households, administrative data provides only low quality information,
8 replete with inaccuracies and incomplete information. This is especially the case for particular
9 communities that are underrepresented in administrative records, including communities of
10 color, immigrants, and low-income families. Use of this low-quality data to fill in missing
11 information for non-responsive households produces less accurate information.

12 117. Imputation involves the Bureau using information from surrounding responsive
13 households to infer the count and characteristics of a non-responsive household. Imputation thus
14 assumes the existence of other data points gathered through other data-collection methods—such
15 as self-response, proxies, and administrative records—and generates more accurate results when
16 it can be triangulated against those data points. The processes that the Bureau uses to collect and
17 process self-response data, proxy data, and administrative records are thus critical and
18 inextricably linked to the Bureau's ability to impute data accurately.

19 118. At various phases of the Bureau's data-processing operations, Census Bureau
20 personnel must review the quality of files in-process before those files can be sent to the
21 subsequent steps in the data-processing operation. These reviews include personnel with subject-
22 matter expertise from several different divisions of the Bureau.

23 119. The Bureau's data-processing operations help ensure that people are not missed,
24 that other people are not counted multiple times, and that people's characteristics are accurately
25 reported. These processes help eliminate or reduce undercounts, among other kinds of data-
26 quality issues.

C. The Final Operational Plan's Original Timeline for the 2020 Census

120. The Bureau's Final Operational Plan called for data-collection to run from January 21, 2020, to July 31, 2020, for a total of more than six months.

121. In that window, the Self Response method was scheduled to run from March 12, 2020 to July 31, 2020, and the Update Leave method was scheduled for March 15, 2020 to April 17, 2020.

122. The Bureau also scheduled several special operations to occur early in its census taking process. The Service-Based Enumeration, which counts people experiencing homelessness, was scheduled for March 30, 2020 to April 1, 2020, and Group Quarters Enumeration, which counts people living in group housing such as nursing homes, was scheduled from April 2, 2020 to June 5, 2020.

123. The Bureau scheduled the Non-Response Follow Up method to run from May 13, 2020 to July 31, 2020, for a total of approximately eleven and a half weeks.

124. The Bureau scheduled up to five months—from July 31, 2020 to December 31, 2020—to process census data for the congressional reapportionment report.

125. The Bureau also scheduled an additional three months—from January 1, 2021 to March 30, 2021—to process census data for redistricting.

126. The Bureau's timelines for implementing the Final Operational Plan reflect the Bureau's scientifically informed understanding of the time necessary to complete its operations and generate an accurate count.

III. The Census Bureau's COVID-19 Plan.

A. COVID-19 Disrupts the 2020 Census

127. On January 21, 2020, the Bureau began 2020 Census data-collection in remote Alaska.

128. On March 10, 2020, the Bureau began to accept self-responses on its website.

129. Shortly thereafter, many parts of the nation rapidly began to shut down due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

1 130. The Census Bureau quickly concluded that it could not continue to engage in
 2 operations safely. On March 18, 2020, the Bureau announced that it would suspend all field
 3 operations for two weeks in order to “help protect the health and safety of the American public.”
 4 Press Release, U.S. Census Bureau, *U.S. Census Bureau Director Steven Dillingham on*
 5 *Operational Updates* (Mar. 18, 2020), [https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-](https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2020/operational-update.html)
 6 [releases/2020/operational-update.html](https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2020/operational-update.html).

7 131. On March 28, 2020, the Bureau announced yet another two-week suspension until
 8 April 15, 2020, as the coronavirus pandemic made it impossible to engage in operations.

9 132. The suspension disrupted several field operations, including Update/Leave
 10 method, the Service Based Enumeration counting people experiencing homelessness, and the
 11 Group Quarters Enumeration counting people living in group housing.

12 133. In addition, the Bureau halted all hiring and training of the hundreds of thousands
 13 of enumerators it needs to conduct Non-Response Follow Up. This included halting any and all
 14 background checks and fingerprinting of enumerators that were conditionally hired at that time.

15 134. The Bureau also decreased office staff at regional centers responsible for
 16 processing mail-in self-response forms and at the Bureau’s call centers.

17 **B. Changes to the Final Operational Plan in the COVID-19 Plan**

18 135. On April 13, 2020, the Bureau issued an adjustment to its Final Operational Plan
 19 to account for the long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The new plan included a shifted
 20 timeline for data-collection and data-processing operations that corresponded with the delays in
 21 operations that the pandemic has caused (the “COVID-19 Plan”).

22 136. Adjustments to plans approved by the Office of Management and Budget under
 23 the Paperwork Reduction Act must be re-submitted for approval. 44 U.S.C. § 3507(h)(3). The
 24 Census Bureau submitted the COVID-19 Plan to the Office of Management and Budget on April
 25 30, 2020. The changes were approved on May 11, 2020.

26 137. The COVID-19 Plan was designed to “[e]nsure a complete and accurate count of
 27 all communities,” “[p]rotect the health and safety of the American public and Census Bureau
 28 employees,” and “[i]mplement guidance from federal, state, and local authorities regarding

COVID-19.” Press Release, U.S. Census Bureau, *2020 Census Operational Adjustments Due to COVID-19 Fact Sheet* (Apr. 27, 2020).

138. The COVID-19 Plan reflected the conclusions of various experts for how best to proceed with completing an accurate count during the current pandemic. These experts include survey methodologists, statisticians, demographers, geographers, linguists, and mathematicians.

139. Under the COVID-19 Plan, the Bureau suspended 2020 Census field operations for several months, including those operations that were designed to ensure a full count of traditionally undercounted communities.

140. The COVID-19 Plan provided that the Bureau would start the nationwide Non-Response Follow Up operation on August 11, 2020, and continue the door-knocking process through October 31, 2020.

141. Thus, the COVID-19 Plan delayed the start of most door-knocking by three months while maintaining the same amount of time spent undertaking the process—approximately eleven and a half weeks—as the Final Operational Plan had required.

142. Under the COVID-19 Plan, the Bureau also delayed the start of other operations that enumerate traditionally undercounted populations, including the enumeration of the country’s homeless population, which the Bureau shifted from March 30, 2020 to September 22, 2020.

143. And the COVID-19 Plan permitted households to submit self-response data to the Bureau until October 31, 2020, extending the deadline under which private persons were able to submit their responses to be counted by more than one month.

144. The Bureau also granted itself one additional month to process data under its COVID-19 Plan, extending the data-processing leg of its operations to nine months given the pandemic. Under this plan, the Bureau would have up to six months to process the data for the apportionment count (between October 31, 2020 and April 30, 2021) and three months to process the data for redistricting (between April 30, 2021 and July 31, 2021).

1 145. The Bureau’s timelines for implementing the COVID-19 Plan reflect a
 2 scientifically informed understanding of the time necessary to appropriately and fully complete
 3 its operations and generate an accurate count.

4 **C. Expert and Stakeholder Response to the COVID-19 Plan**

5 146. The Census Bureau solicited feedback on the COVID-19 Plan from relevant area
 6 experts and interested stakeholders, including state and local governments and national and
 7 community-based non-profit partners.

8 147. For instance, four former Census Bureau Directors—who served under both
 9 Democratic and Republican administrations—issued a statement saying that they had “discussed
 10 these operational and schedule adjustments with senior career leadership at the Census Bureau.”
 11 Press Release, Vincent Barabba et al., *Statement by Former U.S. Census Bureau Directors* (Apr.
 12 14, 2020), [https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6838166-Statement-by-Former-Census-](https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6838166-Statement-by-Former-Census-Bureau-Directors-04.html)
 13 [Bureau-Directors-04.html](https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6838166-Statement-by-Former-Census-Bureau-Directors-04.html).

14 148. These four former Census Bureau Directors further asserted: “Based on (1) our
 15 extensive experience in planning, executing, and often adjusting operations of previous decennial
 16 censuses, and (2) our firm conclusion that the extension of the field operations reflect careful
 17 analysis by the technical, scientific, and operational staff at the Census Bureau, we support the
 18 decision and urge Congress to act in concert with it.” Press Release, Vincent Barabba et al.,
 19 *Statement by Former U.S. Census Bureau Directors* (Apr. 14, 2020),
 20 [https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6838166-Statement-by-Former-Census-Bureau-](https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6838166-Statement-by-Former-Census-Bureau-Directors-04.html)
 21 [Directors-04.html](https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6838166-Statement-by-Former-Census-Bureau-Directors-04.html).

22 149. Prominent civil-rights groups endorsed the COVID-19 Plan. Vanita Gupta,
 23 President and CEO of The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights and The
 24 Leadership Conference Education Fund, stated that her organization “support[ed] the Census
 25 Bureau’s updated timeline.” Press Release, Leadership Conference Education Fund, *Census*
 26 *Timeline Must Protect Health, Ensure Fair Count* (Apr. 13, 2020),
 27 <https://civilrights.org/edfund/2020/04/13/census-timeline-must-protect-health-ensure-fair-count/>.

D. Implementation of the COVID-19 Plan

150. When announcing the COVID-19 Plan, Secretary Ross and Director Dillingham issued a statement indicating that the Bureau requested that Congress extend by 120 days the December 31, 2020 statutory deadline for reporting the state-population totals to the President for purposes of calculating the state apportionments, and extend by 120 days the March 30, 2021 statutory deadline for delivering redistricting data to the states.

151. That same day, President Trump suggested this request was unnecessary, stating:

152. “I don’t know that you even have to ask them. This is called an act of God. This is called a situation that has to be. They have to give in. I think 120 days isn’t nearly enough.”

Hansi Lo Wang, *Trump Officials Ask to Delay Census Data for Voting Districts, House Seats*, NPR (Apr. 13, 2020), <https://www.npr.org/2020/04/13/833546675/trump-officials-ask-to-delay-census-data-for-voting-districts-house-seats>.

153. Indeed, the Census Bureau did not wait for Congress to act before beginning implementation of the COVID-19 Plan. And the Bureau continued implementation of the COVID-19 Plan for over three months through the end of July 2020.

154. For instance, the Census Bureau field operations remained suspended through May 2020.

155. The Bureau only began re-opening a few limited operations, such as the Update Leave method, on a phased basis through mid-June 2020, over two months after the operation was originally planned to occur in the Final Operational Plan.

156. The Bureau did not undertake any Non-Response Follow Up operations in most of the country between May 13, 2020 and July 31, 2020, the timeframe originally set out in the Final Operational Plan.

157. Instead, while the Bureau “soft-launched” door-knocking in select regions of the country in mid-July 2020, the COVID-19 Plan did not call for door-knocking across the country until August 11, 2020, at the earliest.

158. The Bureau ultimately opened six area census offices for Non-Response Follow Up on July 16, 2020, six more on July 23, 2020, thirty-five on July 30, 2020, and forty additional

1 offices on August 6, 2020.

2 159. The remaining 161 stateside offices remained unopened until August 9, 2020,
3 including offices in many states and localities with relatively low response rates such as the
4 entire southeastern United States, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.

5 160. All along the Bureau continually communicated to the public, and to important
6 local partners, including local governments and national and community based non-profit
7 organizations, that self-responses would be accepted until October 31, 2020, and that Non-
8 Response Follow Up would continue until at least that date.

9 161. Census partners, stakeholders, and state and local governments relied on the new
10 deadlines set forth in the COVID-19 Plan to redirect their outreach efforts.

11 162. For example, Plaintiffs Urban League and BAJI, publicized the October 31, 2020
12 deadline, letting their constituents, members and local organizations know that households had
13 until that time to self-respond. Urban League representatives informed coalition partners
14 participating in the Black Census Roundtable of the new deadlines, and spoke of the deadlines on
15 webinars and other public events. Officials at BAJI publicized the deadlines at public events,
16 including webinars in July 2020, and as part of the organization's social media campaign.

17 163. Similarly, officials in City of Los Angeles, Harris County, King County, City of
18 San Jose, and City of Salinas, publicized the new deadline while conducting 2020 Census
19 outreach efforts.

20 164. These public education efforts were significant because they were directed at the
21 general public and at local non-profits that do not primarily work on census issues. The latter
22 often rely on information about the census provided by Plaintiff national non-profits and local
23 governments when communicating with their constituents. Plaintiffs, by disseminating the
24 October 31, 2020 deadline for nearly three months to the public, were largely successful in
25 spreading the understanding that communities had until at least that time to complete the count.

26 165. For example, the City of Los Angeles announced this date on its own social media
27 platforms and in a social media toolkit that it developed for partner organizations. Los Angeles is
28 deeply concerned that residents have already received information about the October 31, 2020

1 self-response date and, as a result, will fail to respond before the newly shortened deadline,
2 especially given the Bureau's own minimal efforts at explanation and outreach around the new
3 deadline.

4 166. Finally, the level of self-response during the 2020 Census, and the ongoing
5 COVID-19 pandemic, provided further evidence for the necessity of continued implementation
6 of the COVID-19 Plan.

7 167. Under its Final Operational Plan, for example, the Census Bureau had planned to
8 spend eleven and a half weeks canvassing a Non-Response Follow Up universe comprised of
9 39.5% of households nationally.

10 168. As of August 9, 2020, the first date of nationwide Non-Response Follow Up, the
11 national self-response rate was 63.2%, meaning that nearly 37% of households nationwide had
12 not yet responded to the census.

13 169. Several cities with large percentages of traditionally undercounted populations,
14 have even lower response rates. For instance, as of August 14, 2020, the response rate in the City
15 of Detroit was 48.9%, Miami was 49.9%, Philadelphia was 52.3%, Los Angeles was 53.8%,
16 Houston was 54.4%, and New York City was 55.6%.

17 170. The United States had 24,156 new coronavirus cases on April 13, 2020, the day
18 the Bureau announced its COVID-19 Plan. On August 3, 2020, the United States had
19 approximately 50,000 new coronavirus cases.

20 171. With COVID-19 limiting the willingness of people to apply for enumerator
21 positions, the areas where the Bureau can safely send enumerators to knock on doors, and the
22 willingness of the public to interact with enumerators, the Non-Response Follow Up operation
23 continues to face far more complications than the Final Operational Plan anticipated.

24 172. Given these conditions of low response rates and increased coronavirus spread,
25 the Bureau can reasonably expect that it will need to engage in a Non-Response Follow Up
26 operation at least as comprehensive and time-consuming as the operation laid out in the Final
27 Operational Plan.

28 173. Due to significant delays in operations resulting from the implementation of the

COVID-19 Plan, the Bureau itself has recognized that it would be impossible to produce fair and accurate apportionment numbers to the President by December 31, 2020.

174. On May 27, 2020, Tim Olson, head of field operations for the 2020 Census, stated during a May 26, 2020 webinar organized by the National Congress of American Indians that, “[w]e have passed the point where we could even meet the current legislative requirement of December 31st. We can’t do that anymore.” Nat’l Conf. of Am. Indians, *2020 Census Webinar: American Indian/Alaska Native*, YouTube (May 26, 2020), <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F6IyJMtDDgY&feature=youtu.be&t=4689>.

175. On July 8, 2020, Al Fontenot, Jr., Associate Director for Decennial Census Programs and a top Census Bureau official, affirmed that the Bureau is “past the window of being able to get” accurate counts to the President by December 31, 2020. U.S. Census Bureau, *Operational Press Briefing – 2020 Census Update* at 21 (July 8, 2020), <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/newsroom/press-kits/2020/news-briefing-program-transcript-july8.pdf>.

IV. The Census Bureau’s New Rush Plan.

A. The Announcement of the Rush Plan

176. On August 3, 2020, at the behest of the Secretary of Commerce, Director Dillingham abruptly and without explanation abandoned the COVID-19 Plan and announced the Rush Plan.

177. The Rush Plan drastically shortens the timelines for multiple operations set out in the COVID-19 Plan.

178. The Rush Plan took the form of a short press release on the Census Bureau’s website. The press release included a statement from Director Dillingham, which did not provide an explanation for Defendants’ decision to suddenly abandon the COVID-19 Plan that the Bureau had adopted and implemented for approximately three and a half months. Nor did it provide any specifics as to why the Bureau no longer believed the timelines called for in the COVID-19 Plan were necessary to ensure an accurate count.

179. The statement noted that the Bureau was taking this action at the direction of the

1 Secretary of Commerce. But the Secretary made no statement explaining his reason for giving
2 this directive.

3 180. The Director's statement was largely silent on specific adjustments the Bureau
4 would need to make in order to reengineer its field operations to meet its new, artificially
5 compressed schedule. The statement included proposals for enumerator "awards" and
6 maximizing enumerators' phone and tablet usage, but it did not provide any details about
7 adjustments to the detailed operations provided in the Final Operational Plan.

8 181. The only adjustments announced under the Rush Plan were severely truncated
9 timelines for conducting data-collection and data-processing operations.

10 182. Under the Rush Plan, data-collection is now set to end on September 30, 2020,
11 one month earlier than contemplated in the Bureau's COVID-19 Plan.

12 183. While the Bureau's pre-COVID-19 Final Operational Plan provided 79 days for
13 the nationwide door-knocking stage of the census, and the COVID-19 Plan provided 81 days, the
14 Rush Plan provides just 52 days of nationwide door-knocking.

15 184. The Rush Plan also cuts post-collection data processing for the apportionment
16 report from up to 6 months as provided in the COVID-19 Plan, and up to 5 months as originally
17 provided in the Final Operational Plan, to less than 3 months.

18 185. The Rush Plan also shortened the time under which households can self-respond,
19 providing that self-responses delivered after September 30, 2020—which previously would have
20 been timely under the October 31, 2020 deadline—will no longer be counted.

21 186. While the Rush Plan requires the Bureau to accelerate its operations to complete
22 the 2020 Census by the same deadline contemplated in the Final Operational Plan, it ignores the
23 multiple-month pause in operations, beginning in mid-March 2020, caused by the initial outbreak
24 of COVID-19 in the United States.

25 187. The decision to rescind the COVID-19 Plan and adopt the Rush Plan was
26 announced without consultation with important stakeholders.

27 188. As noted above, as late as July 8, 2020, senior Bureau officials were still
28 confirming that it was impossible to complete an accurate count by December 31, 2020.

189. In addition, until July 30, 2020, just four days before the Bureau announced its decision to abandon the COVID-19 Plan, the Bureau was informing respondents on its website that it would engage in Non-Response Follow-Up until October 31, 2020 and that non-responsive households would have until that date to self-respond. Those references were deleted from the website on or about July 31, 2020 and were replaced with the shortened timeframe after the August 3, 2020 announcement.

190. An official at the Government Accountability Office confirmed that Bureau officials told his office that they were given “hours rather than days or weeks” to adjust their plans to finish counting by September 2020. Hansi Lo Wang, *‘Not Enough Time’: Census Workers Fear Rushing Count Could Botch Results*, NPR (Aug. 11, 2020), <https://www.npr.org/2020/08/11/901202892/not-enough-time-census-workers-fear-rushing-count-could-botch-results>.

191. While the Census Bureau’s decisions, even during the COVID-19 emergency, have often involved consultations with scientific advisory committees, the Committee on National Statistics in the National Academies of Science, other external experts and local government officials, and the thousands of organizations partnering with the Bureau to conduct crucial outreach to historically undercounted communities, no such consultation was made before the Bureau announced its abandonment of the COVID-19 Plan.

192. Census stakeholders immediately denounced the Rush Plan, including stakeholders who had endorsed the COVID-19 Plan.

193. The same four former Census Bureau Directors who endorsed the COVID-19 Plan issued a statement saying that “our expert opinion is that failing to extend the deadlines to April 30, 2021 will result in seriously incomplete enumerations in many areas across our country.” Press Release, Former Census Bureau Directors, *On the Importance of Extending the 2020 Census Statutory Deadlines to Achieve a Fair and Accurate Enumeration of the United States* (Aug. 4, 2020), <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/7013550-Aug-4-2020-Statement-By-Former-U-S-Census-Bureau.html>.

194. These four former Census Bureau Directors further asserted: “The Census Bureau

will not be able to carry out the NRFU fully and will be forced to take steps such as fewer in-person visits and rely instead on the use of administrative records or statistical techniques on a much larger scale than in previous census. The end result will be under-representation of those persons that NRFU was expected to reach and, at even greater rates for traditionally hard-to-count populations and over-representation of all other populations with potentially extreme differential undercounts.” Press Release, Former Census Bureau Directors, *On the Importance of Extending the 2020 Census Statutory Deadlines to Achieve a Fair and Accurate Enumeration of the United States* (Aug. 4, 2020), <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/7013550-Aug-4-2020-Statement-By-Former-U-S-Census-Bureau.html>.

195. The President of the American Statistical Association, the world’s largest professional organization of statisticians, issued a statement saying “[t]here is no scientific rationale to curtail the data-collection period for this constitutionally mandated activity, and the premature cessation of census enumeration will produce flawed counts.” Letter from Rob Santos, President of the American Statistical Association, to Mitch McConnell, U.S. Senate Majority Leader (Apr. 5, 2020), <https://www.amstat.org/asa/files/pdfs/POL-CensusSenateAugust.pdf>.

196. Nearly 450 nonpartisan philanthropic organizations who “rely on accurate census data to help identify community needs and to prioritize grantmaking” issued a letter to Secretary Ross and Director Dillingham urging the Bureau to revert to its COVID-19 Plan. Letter from U.S. Philanthropy Leaders to Wilbur Ross, Secretary of the U.S. Dep’t of Commerce (Aug. 5, 2020), <https://funderscommittee.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Letter-Philanthropic-Leaders-on-Census-Being-Cut-Short-8-5.pdf>.

197. Prominent civil-rights groups condemned the Rush Plan. Vanita Gupta, President and CEO of The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights and The Leadership Conference Education Fund, stated that “[c]urtailing operations is an obvious ploy to guarantee the Census Bureau won’t be able to finish counting millions of people—especially those hit hardest by the pandemic.” Press Release, Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, *Trump Plans to Sabotage 2020 Census by Cutting Short Operations* (July 31, 2020),

1 [https://civilrights.org/2020/07/31/trump-plans-to-sabotage-2020-census-by-cutting-short-](https://civilrights.org/2020/07/31/trump-plans-to-sabotage-2020-census-by-cutting-short-operations/)
 2 [operations/](https://civilrights.org/2020/07/31/trump-plans-to-sabotage-2020-census-by-cutting-short-operations/).

3 198. And the Census Bureau's own field workers have confirmed the impossibility of
 4 this new timeline, explaining that the Rush Plan means that it will not be an accurate count for
 5 the next 10 years.

6 **B. The Rush Plan Fails to Appropriately Account for Key Factors Affecting the**
 7 **2020 Census**

8 199. The Rush Plan fails to account for several important factors that affect the 2020
 9 Census Non-Response Follow Up operation.

10 200. *First*, the Rush Plan does not adequately account for the large number of
 11 households in the Non-Response Follow Up universe.

12 201. Under the Rush Plan, the Census Bureau must attempt to count approximately the
 13 same number of households during Non-Response Follow Up as it anticipated counting in its
 14 pre-COVID-19 Final Operational Plan, but the Bureau will have four weeks less than provided in
 15 that plan to complete the operation. In other words, the Bureau must now try to complete the
 16 same amount of work in just 65% of the time it had originally scheduled to complete that work.

17 202. Over 37% of households nationwide are non-responsive, and several states have
 18 even higher percentages of households in the Non-Response Follow Up universe, including New
 19 Mexico (46.1%), South Carolina (42.4%), Texas (41.3%), and Georgia (40.8%).

20 203. While soft-launches of Non-Response Follow Up began in select locations in
 21 mid-July 2020, the operation did not begin in any of these states, with large amounts of non-
 22 responsive households, until August 9, 2020.

23 204. Within states, and in particular cities and localities, there are even higher Non-
 24 Response Follow Up workloads. For instance, in Plaintiff Harris County, enumerators must still
 25 visit over 41% of households. In the City of Los Angeles, over 46% of households remain to be
 26 enumerated. The self-response rate in Los Angeles is approximately 14 percentage points below
 27 the final self-response rate the City attained during the 2010 Census. Counting in these
 28 jurisdictions also did not begin until August 9, 2020.

205. Moreover, given the time constraints placed by the Rush Plan, counting will need to be conducted while these jurisdictions, in many places, struggle to control a surge in COVID-19 cases.

206. While the Bureau announced on August 11, 2020 that it is now “training census takers to follow up with households by phone” in light of the pandemic, that change in Non-Response Follow Up operations was not anticipated in the Final Operational Plan. Press Release, U.S. Census Bureau, *Door-to-Door Visits Begin Nationwide for 2020 Census* (Aug. 11, 2020), <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2020/door-to-door-visits-begin-nationwide.html>.

207. Given the traditionally low response rates for phone surveys in the wireless era, following up by phone is unlikely to materially increase response rates.

208. A recent Census Bureau survey running in parallel with the 2020 Census demonstrates the difficulty in obtaining responses via phone or email. This spring, the Bureau began conducting a “Household Pulse Survey” to measure household experiences under the COVID-19 pandemic. This survey solicited participation through emails and text messages. Over the first twelve weeks of this survey, response rates were meager, ranging from 1.3% to 3.8%.

209. *Second*, the Rush Plan does not account for the staffing challenges that the Bureau is currently experiencing, many of which are directly related to the ongoing pandemic.

210. As demonstrated in the soft-launch of Non-Response Follow Up in select locales, the Bureau is already experiencing staffing shortages and retention problems with enumerators.

211. In the midst of the ongoing pandemic, prospective enumerators, many of whom are elderly and at high risk of contracting a severe COVID-19 related illness, are less willing to engage in the required door-to-door canvassing.

212. Indeed, Tim Olson, head of field operations for the 2020 Census, stated at a July 8, 2020 press briefing that “[a]bout a third of our [enumerator] applicants [are] older persons considered high risk of the virus.” U.S. Census Bureau, *Operational Press Briefing – 2020 Census Update* at 21 (July 8, 2020), <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/newsroom/press-kits/2020/news-briefing-program-transcript-july8.pdf>.

213. And Deborah Stempowski, the Census Bureau's Assistant Director for Decennial Programs, noted the Bureau's difficulty retaining enumerators in early August 2020, confirming that potential enumerators were "a little hesitant because of the COVID environment." Mike Schneider, *Census Bureau Drop-Outs Complicate Door-Knocking Efforts*, Associated Press (Aug. 8, 2020), <https://www.usnews.com/news/us/articles/2020-08-08/census-bureau-drop-outs-complicate-door-knocking-efforts>.

214. In testimony before Congress on July 28, 2020, Director Dillingham confirmed that the Bureau believed that "the pandemic is estimated to increase the number of no shows to training sessions, as well as the number of employees who complete training but decline to show up for work." *Id.*

215. According to reports from census-operations staff working in the field, these predictions have come to pass. One census field supervisor working in the mid-Atlantic noted that, given the new rushed timeline and lack of sufficient staff, "[w]e're just sending bodies out regardless of whether they're ready or not." Hansi Lo Wang, *'Not Enough Time': Census Workers Fear Rushing Count Could Botch Results*, NPR (Aug. 11, 2020), <https://www.npr.org/2020/08/11/901202892/not-enough-time-census-workers-fear-rushing-count-could-botch-results>.

216. In addition to enumerator low-count and hesitancy, another source of staffing issues involves delays in processing background checks on enumerator applicants and in enumerator onboarding.

217. A June 2020 GAO report on the 2020 Census delays COVID-19 has caused, and the risks the pandemic has exacerbated, noted that the Bureau "will have to quickly hire and onboard sufficient staff to conduct its operations" to reach adequate staffing levels. U.S. Gov't Accountability Office, *COVID-19 Presents Delays and Risks to Census Count* (June 2020), <https://www.gao.gov/assets/710/707456.pdf>.

218. That same report also noted that, once potential enumerators accept a job offer from the Bureau, the new hires "must wait a minimum of 60 days before they can begin training, a time period during which they must complete fingerprinting and a background check." *Id.*

219. Reports from recently hired enumerators confirm that the Bureau is facing these

1 technical challenges as well, under the compressed timeline. One recent hire in Boulder,
2 Colorado noted that he lost six potential days of door-knocking because he was unable to
3 complete the Bureau's online training module.

4 220. Thus, under the Rush Plan, the Bureau will not be able to hire and train sufficient
5 enumerators.

6 221. Even if it were possible for the Bureau to hire all of the enumerators it will need,
7 the Bureau would also need time and funding to obtain additional equipment for any additional
8 enumerators it hires beyond its initial estimates of equipment. For example, the Bureau would
9 need more of the iPhones discussed above that the Bureau specifically contracted and
10 customized for 2020 Census enumerators.

11 222. With fewer enumerators in the field, in addition to training and equipment issues,
12 the Bureau cannot ensure that non-responsive households receive the requisite number of visits,
13 as contemplated in the Final Operational Plan.

14 223. While the Bureau had a \$2 billion contingency fund prior to the existence of the
15 COVID-19 pandemic, it has already used \$1.5 billion of that fund addressing pandemic-related
16 issues. The remaining \$500 million will be needed to further respond to the pandemic, and, in
17 any event, is nowhere near the \$1 billion that the administration claims that the Bureau would
18 need to conduct adequate Non-Response Follow Up operations under the Rush Plan.

19 224. Thus, instead of providing additional enumerators, the Bureau's Rush Plan will
20 likely result in a smaller number of enumerators shouldering larger-than-planned workloads.
21 Increasing workloads for enumerators over a short period of time can result in errors and
22 inaccuracies in counting but it cannot make up for the time lost to the Rush Plan.

23 225. *Third*, the Rush Plan fails to account for factors relevant to efficient enumeration,
24 such as the time when enumerators visit households.

25 226. For instance, under the Final Operational Plan, enumerators visit households at
26 specific times of day and on specific days of the week, depending on when residents are likely to
27 answer.

28 227. Under the Rush Plan, enumerators will be under pressure to complete their work

1 in a tightly constrained timeframe. As a result, ensuring that non-responsive households receive
2 the requisite number of enumerator visits at the most opportune times for enumeration may
3 become exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. Instead, the Rush Plan increases the likelihood
4 that households will either receive visits at less opportune times, or simply receive fewer visits
5 altogether.

6 228. *Fourth*, the Rush Plan fails to account for the additional crucial operations that
7 enumerators must conduct, as contemplated in the Bureau's final plans for the 2020 Census.
8 Apart from visiting households upwards of six times, enumerators also engage in a host of
9 additional quality control activities.

10 229. As noted above, enumerators are expected to visit the households of persons that
11 self-responded to the census online but did not enter the unique identifier provided on census
12 mailers. This "non-ID processing" is necessary to verify the address information provided by
13 respondents. While this process only requires a single visit to a household, it nevertheless must
14 be completed in the compressed timeline provided for under the Rush Plan.

15 230. Similarly, the Bureau must conduct quality control reinterviews of a sample of
16 households during Non-Response Follow Up. This operation is designed to deter and detect
17 enumerator falsification. Detecting such falsifications will be especially important under the
18 Rush Plan where individual enumerators must shoulder a heavier workload. The use of
19 enumerators to conduct these reinterviews will, under the Rush Plan, place additional strain on
20 the Bureau's already stretched labor resources.

21 231. Cutting any one of these functions will cause errors and inaccuracies to affect the
22 final 2020 Census data. By reversing the COVID-19 Plan and shortening the timeframe for
23 conducting Non-Response Follow Up by a month, the Bureau will likely need to make cuts to
24 one or more of these operations.

25 232. By reducing the amount of time and resources necessary to perform the kinds of
26 quality-control measures that the Bureau originally planned for Non-Response Follow Up, the
27 Rush Plan actively dismantles processes that the Bureau has specifically developed over the
28 course of time as checks against falsified census responses. The Rush Plan thus threatens census

1 accuracy not only by reducing the Bureau's time to *collect* data, but also by reducing the
 2 Bureau's time to ensure that the data it has collected has been collected *properly* and *truthfully*.

3 233. *Fifth*, the Rush Plan fails to account for the other field operations enumerators
 4 will need to conduct at the same time as they attempt to speed through door-knocking operations.

5 234. Under the Final Operational Plan, the Bureau planned to finish specialized
 6 operations for counting people experiencing homelessness, and people living in group housing in
 7 April 2020, before engaging in nationwide door-knocking. After suspending operations due to
 8 COVID-19, the Bureau moved these operations to September 2020, well-before the October 31,
 9 2020 deadline the Bureau set for completing the Non-Response Follow Up operation.

10 235. The new Rush Plan requires the Bureau to conduct these specialized operations at
 11 the same time as it is scrambling to complete Non-Response Follow Up. This will further stretch
 12 the Bureau's limited resources and increase the likelihood of missing information.

13 **C. The Rush Plan Also Fails to Appropriately Account for Factors that Will Affect**
 14 **Post-Collection Data Processing**

15 236. The Rush Plan fails to account for the additional strain on data-processing
 16 operations resulting from the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic.

17 237. Following the outbreak of COVID-19 in the United States in mid-March 2020,
 18 colleges and universities across the country closed, and students moved out of campus and off-
 19 campus housing. Similarly, many residents of cities, especially those living in COVID-19
 20 hotspots, moved to locations where the virus was less prevalent. In a recent study, three percent
 21 of people surveyed reported that they had moved permanently or temporarily as a result of the
 22 pandemic.

23 238. This significant movement of people coincided with Census Day, April 1, 2020,
 24 and will lead to confusion about what residence should be listed on responses.

25 239. It is likely that the Bureau will receive an increased amount of duplicate
 26 responses, which will, in turn, require more time and Bureau resources to review and correct.

27 240. The Rush Plan also fails to account for the Bureau's inability to timely obtain and
 28 process all the administrative-records data crucial for completing an accurate count.

241. The Bureau relies principally on Title 26 data—that is, tax returns that individuals file with the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”)—for the administrative records it uses to fill in missing people and their characteristics.

242. Because this year’s tax filing deadline was July 15, 2020, and the IRS generally requires three months to transfer Title 26 data to the Census Bureau, the Bureau will not possess all the Title 26 data it is planning to use until mid-October 2020, at the earliest. Once the Bureau has possession of that Title 26 data, it will have to undertake a time-consuming round of additional review and processing, further delaying its ability to use the data for its planned purposes. These delays will compel the data-processing phase of 2020 Census operations to proceed more slowly than the Rush Plan contemplates or would allow.

243. Ultimately, the solution to alleviate each of these problems was articulated in the COVID-19 Plan: provide the Bureau’s limited number of enumerators with additional time to conduct the data-collection operations necessary to ensure a complete and accurate census, and provide Bureau staff with additional time to conduct the data-processing operations necessary to ensuring the same. The Rush Plan fails to address these issues or explain why the Bureau's prior conclusions were incorrect..

D. The Rush Plan Does Not Account for Federal Statistical Guidelines

244. In replacing the COVID-19 Plan with the Rush Plan, Defendants departed from federal government statistical standards that promote the accuracy of information collected and disseminated by the agencies.

245. The Bureau’s failure to follow these standards further emphasizes its inability to conduct an adequate count in the time and under the conditions that the Rush Plan provides.

246. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Office of Management and Budget is responsible for coordinating the federal statistical system, including the development and implementation of “Governmentwide policies, principles, standards, and guidelines” “concerning [] statistical collection procedures and methods.” 44 U.S.C. § 3504(e)(3) (A).

247. The Office of Management and Budget is responsible for issuing guidelines that provide “procedural guidance to Federal agencies for ensuring and maximizing the quality,

objectivity, utility and integrity of information (including statistical information) disseminated by Federal agencies.” Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY 2001, Pub. L. No. 106-554, § 515, 114 Stat. 2763 (2000).

248. One such guideline issued by the Office of Management and Budget provides specific standards to agencies like the Census Bureau, in ensuring the quality and utility of federal statistical surveys, such as the decennial census. Office of Mgmt. & Budget, Standards and Guidelines for Statistical Surveys § 2 (2006).

249. Under these standards, agencies are required to develop “realistic timetable[s]” for surveys. *Id.* § 1.2.

250. The Bureau failed to take this basic requirement into account when it decided to implement the Rush Plan. The Rush Plan compresses the timeline for counting operations despite evidence of staffing shortages and heavier workload. The Plan attempts to accomplish a task—speedy delivery of results by December 31, 2020—that the Bureau has already deemed “impossible.”

251. The standards also require agencies, including the Census Bureau, to “[e]ncourage respondents to participate to maximize response rates and improve data quality.” Office of Mgmt. & Budget, Standards and Guidelines for Statistical Surveys § 2.3.2. This standard requires that the Census Bureau “[e]nsure that the data collection period is of adequate and reasonable length.”

252. Again, the Rush Plan does not account for this standard. The Final Operational Plan and the COVID-19 Plan provided for over eleven weeks of Non-Response Follow Up, and up to five and six months, respectively, of post-collection data processing for the apportionment report. The Rush Plan, on the other hand, cuts the time allotted for counting by four weeks, without explaining how it will encourage more efficiency in collecting responses than the plan it reversed.

253. The standards also require the Bureau to plan for “an adequate number of contact attempts” to the respondent and to establish protocols for minimizing enumerator falsification, including “reinterviewing respondents.” Office of Mgmt. & Budget, Standards and Guidelines

1 for Statistical Surveys, Directive No. 2, § 2.3.3.

2 254. With the Rush Plan significantly cutting the time available to conduct Non-
3 Response Follow Up, it is expected that the Bureau will need to cut particular Non-Response
4 Follow Up processes. This includes reducing the number of housing unit visits it earlier deemed
5 necessary to enumerate a non-responsive household, or cutting back on enumerator reinterviews.
6 Either decision will conflict with the Bureau's obligation to abide by federal statistical standards.

7 **E. The Rush Plan Will Produce Low Quality and Inaccurate Data**

8 255. Ultimately, Defendants' decision to rush completion of the 2020 Census will
9 produce a significantly less accurate census than the COVID-19 Plan.

10 256. By cutting down the time allotted for door-knocking, the Rush Plan will result in
11 fewer contact days by enumerators to non-responsive households, and less data collected by
12 enumerators about those households.

13 257. The concerns about inaccuracy resulting from shortening time for Non-Response
14 Follow Up are real and verified. A GAO review of the 2010 Non-Response Follow Up operation
15 determined that local census offices with "higher percentages" of "less complete house-hold
16 data" were more likely to have completed their Non-Response Follow Up in 53 days or less as
17 compared to those offices that took a longer period of time. U.S. Gov't Accountability Office,
18 *2010 Census: Data Collection Operations Were Generally Completed as Planned, but Long-*
19 *Standing Challenges Suggest Need for Fundamental Reforms* (Dec. 2010),
20 <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11193.pdf>.

21 258. As noted above, after the Bureau exhausts attempts to enumerate households
22 through methods that render more accurate results, such as self-response and enumerator
23 interviews, the Bureau turns to less accurate sources of data and statistical methods as a last
24 resort to fill in missing information.

25 259. By curtailing Non-Response Follow Up, the Rush Plan will force the Bureau to
26 resort to less accurate methods of data collection, well before the exhaustion of more accurate
27 methods. Consequently, the Rush Plan will lead to the production of lower-quality information.

28 260. For instance, under the Final Operational Plan, the Bureau would not consider

1 low-quality administrative data before conducting the requisite number of contact days for a
2 particular type of housing unit. By reducing the number of enumerator contact days, the Rush
3 Plan will lead to reliance on these types of lower-quality data sources prior to exhausting the
4 more accurate methods contemplated in the Final Operational Plan. Consequently, the Rush Plan
5 will lead to more inaccuracies in the data.

6 261. Based upon past practices, the Bureau may also use whole-count imputation to
7 calculate missing household data but to an extent and in ways not used previously. Imputation
8 involves the Bureau using information from surrounding responsive households to infer the
9 count and characteristics of a non-responsive household.

10 262. In previous censuses, the Bureau imputed upwards of 2.0% of households left
11 over after exhausting its Non-Response Follow Up efforts. Under the time constraints of the
12 Rush Plan, the Bureau will need to turn to imputation before exhausting its in-person
13 enumeration efforts. One former Census Bureau Director estimates that, under the Rush Plan, the
14 Bureau may end up imputing up to 10% of households.

15 263. Since data produced through the Bureau's current imputation methods are less
16 accurate than data collected from enumerator interviews, Defendants' decision to rush
17 completion of the 2020 Census will result in significantly less accurate total-population data than
18 would have been produced under the COVID-19 Plan. This decline in accuracy will affect both
19 the census's calculations of the total number of people living in the country and the census's
20 recording of the characteristics of those people, and such inaccurate data will not meet the
21 constitutional minimum for conducting the decennial enumeration or satisfy the "strong
22 constitutional interest in accuracy" of the Census. *Utah v. Evans*, 536 U.S. 452, 478 (2002).

23 264. The Rush Plan will likely exacerbate the quality problems associated with
24 imputation by compromising the Bureau's ability to collect the other kinds of data—such as self-
25 responses, proxies, and administrative records—that it requires to impute most accurately. As
26 noted above, imputation does not occur in isolation from the Bureau's other data sources, but in
27 concert with them. With less data drawn from these other sources and less accurate data drawn
28 from these other sources, the quality of the Bureau's imputation will decline.

265. The Rush Plan will also disrupt the post-collection data processing operations, described above. As noted by Secretary Ross and Director Dillingham in mid-April 2020, following Non-Response Follow Up the Bureau engages in “lengthy, thorough and scientifically rigorous” data processing, which is essential to ensuring an accurate census.

266. In announcing the new plan to rush the completion of the 2020 Census, Director Dillingham stated that the Bureau would “streamline” these operations in order to meet the December 31, 2020 deadline.

267. While the Director has not specified what this “streamlining” means for post-collection operations, the bottom line is that the Bureau cannot fully engage in the operations as contemplated in its Final Operational Plan on the shortened timeframe. As a result, the Bureau will have to cut or reduce its efforts to review and process collected data to ensure accuracy.

F. The New “Rush” Plan Will Create Confusion that Plaintiffs Will Be Forced to Spend Time and Money Counteracting

268. The new plan to rush completion of the 2020 Census also creates additional confusion about census operations at a critical moment in the census-taking process.

269. The Census Bureau’s abrupt change will require groups and local governments engaging in Get Out the Count campaigns, including Plaintiff localities and Plaintiff organizations, to expend resources to correct confusion about the last date for counting in the 2020 Census.

270. As noted above, Plaintiff organizations and localities engaged in extensive public information campaigns that publicized the October 31, 2020 deadline.

271. The Rush Plan requires Plaintiffs to expend additional resources in order to update existing public materials, distribute new materials, and engage in more public-facing efforts to educate the public, their constituents, their members and/or constituents, and local organizations that the self-response period for the census ends on September 30, 2020.

272. For instance, in Harris County, officials ordered a mailing to constituents informing them that they had until October 31, 2020 to respond to the census. That order occurred before the August 3, 2020 decision to implement the Rush Plan. In light of the new

1 plan, the officials were forced to order stickers to cover the reference to October 31, 2020 on the
 2 mailer and to dedicate office staff to spend time affixing those stickers and updating the mailer.
 3 Similarly, Plaintiffs the City of Los Angeles, BAJI, and Urban League must update
 4 advertisements on social media to correct previous communications that referenced the October
 5 31, 2020 deadline.

6 273. Apart from correcting misinterpretations arising from earlier statements Plaintiffs
 7 made in reliance on the Bureau's COVID-19 Plan, Plaintiffs must now also engage in more,
 8 unanticipated outreach to educate the public about the Census Bureau's Rush Plan decision. With
 9 one month less of counting, there is now increased urgency for non-responsive households to
 10 self-respond. As a result, Plaintiffs are developing new plans to reach more households and
 11 encourage more census participation.

12 **G. The New "Rush" Plan Will Lead to Undercounting of Minorities**

13 274. The new plan to rush completion of the 2020 Census will exacerbate
 14 undercounting of Black, Latino, and Native American communities.

15 275. As noted above, Non-Response Follow Up, is specifically designed to ensure that
 16 traditionally hard-to-count communities, including Black, Latino, and Native American
 17 communities are fully counted. By cutting Non-Response Follow Up short, the administration is
 18 disrupting the operation most essential to ensuring an accurate count for these communities.

19 276. For the 2020 Census, Black, Latino and Native American populations make up a
 20 disproportionate share of the population in tracts with the lowest self-response rates in the United
 21 States. For instance, as of July 23, 2020, one in five residents living in census tracts with the
 22 lowest self-response rates was Black, and one in four was Hispanic, far larger proportions than
 23 Black and Hispanic shares of the general population.

24 277. Consequently, Black, Latino, and Native American households will make up a
 25 disproportionate share of the Non-Response Follow Up universe.

26 278. Given the challenges of the shortened Non-Response Follow Up timeline, Black,
 27 Latino, and Native American households have a high likelihood of being missed, or inaccurately
 28 enumerated through administrative records and imputation. As noted above, these alternative

1 methods for enumeration will result in lower quality data for these groups.

2 279. The problem, however, is even more serious because it replicates and exacerbates
3 problems the Census Bureau has found in prior censuses and has striven to correct in subsequent
4 censuses. Data from previous censuses shows that Black, Latino, and Native Americans have
5 historically been undercounted. Over-reliance on alternative methods of data to enumerate a
6 disproportionate share of the population in these groups will further exacerbate potential
7 undercounting in these groups during the 2020 Census.

8 280. Accurate data about the size, location, and characteristics of communities of color
9 is necessary to equitably distribute political power through congressional reapportionment and
10 redistricting at the state and local levels, enforce civil-rights laws that affect basic needs like
11 housing and employment, and conduct effective research, including on pressing issues like
12 public health.

13 281. Truncating Non-Response Follow Up will exacerbate undercounts of
14 communities of color in at least two ways: first, by missing members of those communities
15 entirely; or, second, by recording their characteristics incorrectly, such that the census results
16 will not register them as members of communities of color. In either instance, data regarding
17 communities of color will be inaccurate. This inaccuracy then deprives communities of color of
18 federal funding, all the material support that flows from federal funding, the protections of the
19 law, and political power at the federal, state, and local levels.

20 **H. The New Rush Plan Has No Legitimate Justification**

21 282. In announcing the Rush Plan, Defendants provided no express justification.
22 Defendants stated in passing, however, that reporting of apportionment data to the President by
23 December 31, 2020 is required by statute.

24 283. But there is “nothing sacred in the due date of the filing [of apportionment data],
25 especially when the work of the Census Bureau . . . is incomplete.” *Carey v. Klutznick*, 637 F. 2d
26 834, 837 (2d Cir. 1980).

27 284. The Supreme Court thus determined that the government can and should
28 substitute apportionment counts that have already been filed and certified with “newer, more

1 accurate version[s].” *Utah v. Evans*, 536 U.S. 452, 462 (2002).

2 285. Defendants have also recognized that, in the event of a conflict between the two,
3 the constitutional requirement of a fair and accurate enumeration, rather than the statutory
4 deadline, is the controlling legal requirement. With the COVID-19 pandemic threatening the
5 health and safety of communities across the country, Defendants adjusted 2020 Census
6 operations in the COVID-19 Plan, shifting the timeline by several months. Defendants did not
7 wait for Congress to act to implement this plan, recognizing that the Plan was necessary to
8 protect enumerators and respondents, and to ensure an accurate count.

9 286. Because of those delays, as the Bureau itself recognized, it was no longer possible
10 for Defendants to produce data by December 31, 2020 that fulfilled their constitutional and
11 statutory mandate. Specifically, the Bureau could not simultaneously pursue an accurate 2020
12 Census, and speed through completion of census-taking in order to report numbers to the
13 President by the end of the year.

14 287. Several senior officials charged with actually conducting the 2020 Census
15 confirmed the impossibility of this task throughout the summer, including approximately four
16 weeks before Defendants’ abruptly announced their decision to adopt the Rush Plan.

17 288. The statutory deadline at issue is not mandated by the Constitution. Taking the
18 modest additional time necessary to ensure an accurate census, should not prevent a timely
19 reapportionment, as elections for congressional seats impacted by reapportionment will not occur
20 until 2022.

21 289. Ultimately, Defendants cannot sacrifice their mandatory *constitutional* obligation
22 to make decisions reasonably related to producing an accurate count in order to comply with a
23 pro forma *statutory* deadline. Congress clearly could not, for instance, satisfy its constitutional
24 obligations by providing the Census Bureau with a single week in which to conduct the census.
25 Strictly adhering to the December 31, 2020 deadline, as applied in extraordinary circumstances
26 of the ongoing pandemic, would be equally unconstitutional.

27 **I. Implementation of the Apportionment Exclusion Order**

28 290. Defendants have not yet sought to justify their motivation for adopting the Rush

1 Plan, and it cannot be justified on the basis of artificial statutory deadlines. Instead, the timing of
 2 the abandonment suggests that the decision was influenced by a desire to implement the
 3 President’s Executive Memorandum excluding undocumented immigrants from the
 4 apportionment count, thereby undercutting the contribution of communities of color to the
 5 calculations for equal representation for purposes of congressional apportionment
 6 (the “Apportionment Exclusion Order”).

7 291. In late June 2020, the White House took the unprecedented step of adding two
 8 political appointees to Census Bureau staff with unspecified job duties. Neither appointee had an
 9 expertise in statistics, and both had a demonstrated history of partisan activity. These unusual
 10 appointees had previously engaged with the Census Bureau on questions about changing
 11 operations and methodology.

12 292. In mid-July 2020, White House officials reportedly asked congressional
 13 appropriators to include \$1 billion in the next coronavirus stimulus bill for the purpose of
 14 completing the 2020 Census by the December 31, 2020 deadline.

15 293. This abrupt change in policy coincided with and was motivated by the President’s
 16 July 21, 2020 issuance of the unconstitutional Apportionment Exclusion Order declaring that it is
 17 the policy of the United States to remove undocumented persons from the apportionment count,
 18 and requiring the Secretary of Commerce to produce estimates of the number of undocumented
 19 persons in the United States when reporting total population counts to the President. As noted,
 20 the Apportionment Exclusion Order is currently being challenged as unconstitutional and
 21 unlawful in a number of lawsuits filed in jurisdictions around the country, including in this
 22 District.

23 294. Shortening the census timeline increases the likelihood that, regardless of the
 24 outcome of the November 2020 election, this President will have the opportunity to implement
 25 his Apportionment Exclusion Order. Delaying reporting until spring—as the COVID-19 Plan
 26 issued by the Census Bureau and Department of Commerce previously did—leaves open the
 27 possibility that the President will no longer be in office when data is provided, and thus will be
 28 unable to effectuate the Apportionment Exclusion Order.

295. Defendants did not justify their sudden, unexplained reversal of position with any evidence that Bureau officials had been wrong in stating, repeatedly, that it would be impossible to produce accurate counts by December 31, 2020. There is also no evidence that the decision to cut short counting operations was driven by the scientifically based judgment of Bureau personnel or external experts.

296. To the extent that Defendants' are motivated by a desire to implement the President's Apportionment Exclusion Order, that motivation is improper. It bears no reasonable relationship to the achievement of a fair and accurate census, and, under the circumstances currently facing the count, implementing the Apportionment Exclusion Order will undermine that goal.

297. Moreover, that Memorandum is just the latest attempt by the President and Secretary Ross to manipulate the census along racial and ethnic lines. Beginning in 2017, Secretary Ross attempted to add an untested citizenship question to the 2020 Census, claiming that the question was necessary to better enforce the Voting Rights Act. In reality, the administration was seeking block-level citizenship data so states could draw district lines in a manner that would disadvantage Black and Latino communities.

298. Defendant Ross's decision was litigated, and enjoined by three district courts. One of those cases ultimately ended up before the Supreme Court. There the Court found that Defendant Ross's stated Voting Rights Act rationale to support the addition of a citizenship question to the 2020 Census was "contrived" and vacated Defendant Ross's decision. *Dep't of Commerce v. New York*, 139 S. Ct. 2551, 2575-76 (2019).

299. On July 5, 2019, following the Supreme Court's decision, President Trump confirmed the real rationale—and fully justified the Supreme Court's holding that the administration's rationale for this census decision was pretextual—when he stated that the administration sought a citizenship question, not to enforce the Voting Rights Act, but rather "for districting" and "for appropriations." Remarks by President Trump Before Marine One Departure (July 5, 2019), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/remarks-president-trump-marine-one-departure-51/>.

300. Indeed, further evidence that Defendants’ actions were pretextual arose from files of a prominent redistricting strategist, Thomas Hofeller. In 2015, Hofeller prepared a study titled “The Use of Citizen Voting Age Population in Redistricting.” In the study, Hofeller recommended adding a citizenship question to the census so that states could use citizen voting-age population rather than total population to redistrict. This change in the redistricting base, in Hofeller’s words, would be advantageous to “Non-Hispanic Whites” and would undercut the political power of Hispanics.

301. It was later revealed that Hofeller was involved in drafting portions of the memorandum from the Department of Justice to Defendant Commerce seeking addition of a citizenship question on the 2020 Census, including sections relating to the pretextual reason for requesting the question. *See* Ex. 8 to NYIC Pls.’ Mot. for Sanctions at 124-31, *New York v. U.S. Dep’t of Commerce*, No. 1:18-cv-2921-JMF (S.D.N.Y. July 16, 2019), ECF No. 635-1; Defs.’ Opp. to Letter Mot. to Compel at 3, *New York v. U.S. Dep’t of Commerce*, No. 1:18-cv-2921-JMF (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 30, 2018), ECF No. 451.

302. Shortly after the Supreme Court’s decision, President Trump issued an executive order, demanding executive agencies provide the Census Bureau with administrative records sufficient to allow the Bureau to determine “the number of citizens and noncitizens in the country.” Exec. Order No. 13,880, § 1, 84 Fed. Reg. 33,821, 33,821 (July 16, 2019). The Executive Order explicitly states that the reason this data is necessary is to design “legislative districts based on the population of voter-eligible citizens,” instead of total population. *Id.* at 33,823-84.

303. In light of that history, the Apportionment Exclusion Order, and the near-contemporaneous decision to cut counting operations short represent yet another attempt by the administration to manipulate the 2020 Census and potentially undercut the political power of communities of color. Defendants cannot rely on this memorandum as justification to support their decision to undermine the accuracy of the census.

V. Harm to Plaintiffs.

304. Plaintiffs and Plaintiff non-profits’ members and/or constituents reside in locales

1 that will suffer harm as a result of Defendants' decision because that decision is very likely to
 2 cause these locales to be more disproportionately undercounted in the 2020 Census than they
 3 otherwise would have been.

4 305. On August 9, 2020, at the beginning of the Non-Response Follow Up operation,
 5 Plaintiff City of Los Angeles, had a response rate of just 53.1%, which was significantly lower
 6 than the 64.5% statewide response rate in California on that same date.

7 306. The Urban League, League of Women Voters, and BAJI have affiliates,
 8 constituents, and members in major cities across the United States. This includes cities where
 9 response rates were lower than their corresponding statewide response rates on the first day of
 10 Non-Response Follow Up including San Francisco (61.4%) and Monterey (60.5%) as compared
 11 to California (64.5%), Miami (49.6%) as compared to Florida (60.1%), Philadelphia (52%) as
 12 compared to Pennsylvania (65.5%), Detroit (48.7%) as compared to Michigan (68.9%), and New
 13 York City (54.9%) as compared to New York State (58.9%).

14 307. Plaintiffs Ellis and Garcia are residents of Houston, Texas. The response rate in
 15 Houston at the beginning of Non-Response Follow Up was 54%, which was lower than the
 16 statewide response rate for Texas on that date, 58.2%.

17 308. As noted above, Defendants' decision will result in fewer enumerations through
 18 Non-Response Follow Up, increased reliance on low-quality administrative data, and increased
 19 imputation. Consequently, Defendants' decision will result in cities' with higher rates of non-
 20 response (1) having less accurate data; and (2) experiencing higher rates of undercounting.

21 309. Because these cities have a higher proportion of households in the Non-Response
 22 Follow Up universe than their corresponding states, these cities have a substantially higher
 23 likelihood of being undercounted because of Defendants' decision than surrounding communities
 24 in their states. These disproportionate undercounts will cause Plaintiffs to suffer both fiscal and
 25 representational harm.

26 **A. Funding Harms**

27 310. The Rush Plan will result in loss of federal funding for Plaintiffs Harris County,
 28 City of Salinas, and the City of Los Angeles and the communities where members of Plaintiff

1 non-profits reside, including Miami, Detroit, Philadelphia and New York.

2 311. Over 130 programs and 675 billion dollars are allocated to states and localities on
3 the basis of census-derived information. This includes funding to states for federal transportation
4 planning purposes, education, and healthcare.

5 312. Many important federal programs, including Title I Grants under the Every
6 Student Succeeds Act, require states to distribute funds to localities on the basis of census-
7 derived information.

8 313. State Education Agencies must allocate Title I Grants, at least in part, on the
9 number of children aged 5-17 living in poverty in a local education agency's jurisdiction.

10 314. Given that members of Plaintiff non-profits reside in cities that are likely to be
11 more undercounted under the Rush Plan relative to surrounding communities in their states,
12 including San Francisco, Miami, Detroit, Philadelphia, and New York City, Defendants' decision
13 will likely deprive the communities where these members reside of Title I Grant funding they
14 would have otherwise received. Similarly, Defendants' decision places Plaintiffs Ellis and
15 Garcia's community at higher risk of deprivation of Title I Grant funding.

16 315. Several additional federal programs require states to use census-derived
17 information to distribute funds directly to cities and counties, based on their share of a relevant
18 population. For instance, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, the Workforce
19 Innovation and Opportunity Act program, and the Community Services Block Grant Program, all
20 require states to distribute funds to cities and counties, at least in part, on the proportion of a
21 state's low-income residents living in those cities and counties. This data is derived from
22 information collected during the decennial census.

23 316. Both Harris County and the City of Los Angeles receive funds under these
24 programs. Consequently, disproportionate undercounting of Harris County and the City of Los
25 Angeles, as compared to their states, is likely to result in loss of funds under these and similar
26 programs.

27 317. Several federal funding programs provide funding directly to cities and counties
28 based on census-derived information. For instance, the Community Development Block Grant

1 program, and the Emergency Solutions Grant, allocate funding to cities and counties based, at
 2 least in part, on their share of the overall population count relative to other metropolitan areas.

3 318. Of cities with over 500,000 people, the City of Los Angeles had the fourth lowest
 4 response rate in the country, just behind Detroit and Philadelphia. Consequently, Los Angeles
 5 will likely lose Community Development Block Grant funds because of Defendants' decision.

6 319. Similarly, members of Plaintiff non-profits live in major metropolitan areas with
 7 some of the lowest response rates in the country, such as Miami, Detroit and Philadelphia.
 8 Defendants' decision will likely deprive these members' communities of funding under the
 9 Community Development Block Grant program.

10 320. Finally, the allocation of federal transportation including the Surface
 11 Transportation Block Grant Program, and the Metropolitan and Statewide Nonmetropolitan
 12 Transportation Planning Programs are based on the population of urbanized areas in a state
 13 compared to those of other states, as determined by the decennial census.

14 321. Plaintiffs Ellis and Garcia regularly drive on highways and roads in Texas.
 15 Disproportionate undercounting of urbanized areas in Texas during the 2020 Census will result
 16 in reduced transportation funding for Texas under federal transportation programs.

17 **B. Representational Harm**

18 322. Defendants' decision will also likely result in representational harm to individual
 19 Plaintiffs and to the members of Plaintiff organizations.

20 323. Plaintiffs Ellis and Garcia reside in Houston, Texas. In terms of self-response
 21 rates, Texas ranks 39th in the United States. Approximately four million Texas households are in
 22 the Non-Response Follow Up universe, which is more households than any state other than
 23 California.

24 324. Consequently, Defendants' decision will not only cause a substantial undercount
 25 in Texas, but that undercount will likely be disproportionate as compared to other states. Texas
 26 will likely be deprived of its fair share of representation in the next congressional apportionment.

27 325. As a result, Defendants' decision is likely to result in reduction of voting power
 28 and representation for Plaintiffs Ellis and Garcia, because it will likely cause the loss of a seat in

1 Texas, and will result in fewer Representatives spread out over the state of Texas.

2 326. As for Plaintiff City of Los Angeles, at least one study has predicted that, were
3 California to lose a congressional seat because of the final census count, that seat is very likely to
4 come from a district that includes portions of South Los Angeles, thus reducing the city's
5 representational delegation.

6 327. Defendants' decision will also cause Plaintiff Ellis and members of Plaintiff non-
7 profits to experience a loss of intrastate voting power.

8 328. By causing disproportionate undercounting of communities in Houston, Detroit,
9 Philadelphia, and Miami, as compared to their corresponding states, Defendants' decision will
10 result in drawing of district lines that do not accurately represent the population of the state, and
11 disadvantage Plaintiffs Ellis and Garcia, and members of Plaintiff organizations that live in
12 undercounted communities.

13 **C. Inaccurate Data**

14 329. Plaintiff local governments will suffer harm from the adverse impact Defendants'
15 decision will have the accuracy of population counts produced by the Census Bureau. Plaintiff
16 local governments often rely on accurate information collected by the Census Bureau for crucial
17 public planning purposes, including planning for how to respond to emergencies.

18 330. For example, local governments often rely on a Social Vulnerability Index to
19 identify communities that are at high risk during a particular emergency. Government officials
20 rely on this index to determine where to allocate resources before and during emergencies. A
21 Social Vulnerability Index use census data to identify specific populations that may be
22 vulnerable to a particular emergency, including data relating to age, housing density, income
23 status, and race and ethnicity. Inaccurate census data would make disaster planning and
24 emergency response more difficult, and could disrupt important public programs.

25 331. In Harris County, officials used the Center for Disease Control's Social
26 Vulnerability Index to inform decisions about proper distribution of COVID-19 Relief Funds.
27 The funds were allocated to provide relief to Harris County residents most impacted by the
28 global pandemic. That Social Vulnerability Index, which was based on census data, was used to

1 identify census tracts with the most vulnerable residents, and applications from residents from
 2 those tracts were prioritized and given higher chances of acceptance for funds. Without accurate
 3 census data, Harris County would struggle to ensure that crucial relief funds were reaching the
 4 communities most in need of them.

5 332. Similarly, King County relies on accurate census data to inform its public-policy
 6 decision making. For instance, the county uses census data to plan public-transit service, and to
 7 ensure priority populations have transit access, and to site public health clinics.

8 333. The low-quality data and undercounting that Defendants' decision will cause will
 9 also harm Plaintiffs. For instance, undercounting of Black, Latino, Native American, and
 10 immigrant communities will negatively affect the Urban League, League of Women Voters and
 11 BAJI by undermining these organizations' core missions of promoting equal and just laws and
 12 empowering vulnerable communities through building coalitions and initiating campaigns with
 13 African Americans and Black immigrants, and fostering racial, economic, and social equality for
 14 the communities they serve.

15 **D. Expending Additional Resources**

16 334. Plaintiff organizations, the Urban League, the League of Women Voters, and
 17 BAJI, and Plaintiff local governments, City of San Jose, Harris County, King County, City of
 18 Salinas, and City of Los Angeles will need to expend additional resources and divert resources
 19 from planned programs and projects in order to address the adverse consequences of Defendants'
 20 decision to abandon the COVID-19 Plan, and implement the Rush Plan.

21 335. Plaintiffs' planned efforts to ensure the effective enumeration of historically
 22 undercounted communities were based on the understanding that the Census Bureau would
 23 implement the Non-Response Follow Up operation contemplated in the Final Operational Plan
 24 and adjusted in the COVID-19 Plan.

25 336. The abrupt reversal of the COVID-19 Plan, and the implementation of curtailed
 26 Non-Response Follow Up in the Bureau's Rush Plan will adversely affect Plaintiffs' plans.

27 337. Plaintiff organizations and local governments will likely need to adjust plans, and
 28 divert resources from other planned activities and programs in order to ensure the communities

1 they serve are adequately counted. Specifically, Plaintiffs will need to recruit and train staff to
 2 engage in increased and expanded outreach to potential non-responsive households in order to
 3 make up for fewer enumerator visits, or to other aspects of the Non-Response Follow Up
 4 program, such as the reinterview process.

5 338. For instance, Plaintiff BAJI is planning significant adjustments to its 2020 Census
 6 outreach plans in light of Defendants' decision, that include diversion of resources from other
 7 sources, and significant expenditures. In order to engage in effective outreach, BAJI needs
 8 organizing staff dedicated to civic engagement. With Non-Response Follow Up occurring from
 9 August 11, 2020 through October 31, 2020, BAJI anticipated that it could spread its staffing
 10 resources over that timeframe to ensure it was meeting its goals within the organization's budget.
 11 However, on a shorter timeframe, BAJI needs additional staff on a shorter timeframe, which will
 12 require adjusting the organization's budget and priorities for the next several months.

13 339. The adjustment is also challenging for BAJI as the organization caters to
 14 immigrant communities with a variety of language needs. Increasing staffing on a short
 15 timeframe poses significant challenges for the organization, because it must locate staff that can
 16 communicate with the particular community that the organization is targeting for outreach
 17 efforts.

18 **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

19 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

20 **Violation of the Enumeration Clause, and Fourteenth Amendment** 21 **(U.S. Const. art. I, § 2; U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 2)**

22 340. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding
 23 paragraphs.

24 341. Under the Enumeration Clause of the U.S. Constitution, Congress, and, by
 25 delegation, the Secretary of Commerce, must conduct an "actual Enumeration" of the population.
 26 This clause requires that decisions relating to census-taking "bear a reasonable relationship to the
 27 accomplishment of an actual enumeration of the population." *Wisconsin v. City of N.Y.*, 517 U.S.
 28 1, 20 (1996).

342. The COVID-19 pandemic severely disrupted the 2020 Census, resulting in

1 months of suspended operations and significant delays in crucial counting processes. Moreover,
 2 the public-health crisis continues to impact census operations, as the Bureau struggles to retain
 3 enumerators and engage in door-knocking in communities experiencing surges of the virus.

4 343. To navigate this emergency, the Bureau took necessary action to adjust its
 5 operational timelines in the COVID-19 Plan while seeking to maintain the operations and
 6 processes included in the Final Operational Plan that had been designed to help ensure a
 7 complete and accurate count.

8 344. Abruptly and without explanation, on August 3, 2020, Defendants abandoned the
 9 COVID-19 Plan and implemented the Rush Plan. The Rush Plan does not “bear a reasonable
 10 relationship to the accomplishment of an actual enumeration of the population.” After delaying
 11 all operations for months, the Bureau and its staff repeatedly recognized that it was impossible to
 12 produce counts consistent with their duties to ensure a full, fair, and accurate count by December
 13 31, 2020. Indeed, current conditions demonstrate that it is infeasible to obtain a fair and accurate
 14 count by the end of the year. Nevertheless, the Defendants abandoned their constitutionally
 15 mandated pursuit of fair and accurate data, in favor of the speed of the Rush Plan, and the
 16 inaccurate data it will produce.

17 345. Under these circumstances, the decision to curtail crucial 2020 Census operations
 18 violates the Enumeration Clause of the United States Constitution.

19 346. These constitutional violations have caused, are causing, and will continue to
 20 cause harm to Plaintiffs as alleged above, and there is a substantial likelihood that the requested
 21 relief will redress this harm.

22 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
 23 **Violation of Administrative Procedure Act—Arbitrary and Capricious**
 24 **(5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A))**

25 347. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding
 26 paragraphs.

27 348. The APA, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2), provides that a court shall hold unlawful and set
 28 aside agency action found to be arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in
 accordance with law. The Rush Plan is final agency action because it marks the consummation

1 of the agency's decision-making process, and it is one by which rights or obligations have been
 2 determined, or from which legal consequences will flow. *Bennett v. Spear*, 520 U.S. 154, 177-78
 3 (1997).

4 349. In determining whether an action violates the APA, courts consider whether the
 5 agency examined relevant data and articulated a satisfactory explanation for its decision,
 6 including formulating a rational connection between the facts found and the choice made. *Motor*
 7 *Vehicle Mfrs. Ass'n of U.S., Inc. v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983).
 8 Where an agency wishes to depart from an earlier decision, it must acknowledge that change and
 9 any reliance interests its previous actions engendered. *See Perez v. Mortg. Bankers Ass'n*, 575
 10 U.S. 92, 105-06 (2015).

11 350. The Bureau spent several years developing its Final Operational Plan for the 2020
 12 Census. That plan carefully determined the required length of each operation, including the
 13 appropriate length for data-collection and data-processing. It also included details about the
 14 implementation of the various operations.

15 351. The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted census operations, and the Bureau responded
 16 by adjusting its operations in its COVID-19 Plan. That plan involved retaining the details and the
 17 length of time of various operations laid out in the Final Operational Plan, but shifting the
 18 timeline for counting several months into the future to account for both the necessity of those
 19 operations and the public-health emergency.

20 352. The Bureau began implementing the plan, and critical operations were suspended
 21 and delayed through the summer. Bureau officials publicly and expressly recognized that it was
 22 no longer possible to comply with the December 31, 2020 deadline if the Bureau intended to
 23 fulfill its constitutional and statutory obligation of producing reasonably accurate population
 24 counts.

25 353. Without explanation and without citing any evidence, Defendants suddenly
 26 changed their position and issued a new plan with shortened timelines. Among other things, that
 27 change conclusively changed the legal rights and obligations of private households, who now
 28 have substantially less time to respond if they wish to be counted in the 2020 Census. Defendants

1 have provided no evidence to support rescinding the COVID-19 Plan, have failed to
 2 acknowledge or explain their departure from their previous conclusions as to the length of time
 3 necessary for an accurate census, and have cited no evidence that they could obtain accurate
 4 counts on the shortened timeframe. Defendants' unexplained and unjustifiable reversal is
 5 precisely the sort of arbitrary and capricious agency action that the Administrative Procedure Act
 6 forbids.

7 354. Defendants' decision also fails to account for several factors relevant to the
 8 decision, including the multiple-month long suspension in operations and delay of crucial census
 9 operations, the staffing shortages facing the Bureau, the meticulously designed and tested
 10 technical requirements for effective enumeration included in the Bureau's Final Operational
 11 Plan, and the various quality-control measures the Bureau must engage in to ensure that its
 12 reported data is accurate.

13 355. Consequently, Defendants' action is arbitrary and capricious.

14 356. This unlawful action has caused, is causing, and will continue to cause harm to
 15 Plaintiffs as alleged above, and there is a substantial likelihood that the requested relief will
 16 redress this harm.

17 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
 18 **Violation of Administrative Procedure Act—Pretext**
(5 U.S.C. § 706)

19 357. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding
 20 paragraphs.

21 358. Under the Administrative Procedure Act, agencies are required to disclose the
 22 “genuine justification[] for important decisions.” *Dep’t of Commerce*, 139 S. Ct. at 2569, 2575-
 23 76. Courts will not accept “contrived reasons” provided by agencies as that would defeat the
 24 purpose of judicial review. *Id.* at 2576. Moreover, agencies cannot simply avoid providing
 25 reasoning for their decision-making altogether.

26 359. Defendants have decided to cut crucial operations in order to produce 2020
 27 Census population results to the President by December 31, 2020. In announcing that decision,
 28 Defendants provided no legitimate justification for abandoning the COVID-19 Plan and

1 implementing the Rush Plan.

2 360. Any attempt by the Defendants to rely on the reporting deadline provided under
3 the Census Act as justification for their decision is mere pretext. 13 U.S.C § 141(b).

4 361. For months, Defendants implemented the COVID-19 Plan, the timeline for which
5 necessarily assumed the statutory deadlines could not defeat the constitutional duty to conduct an
6 accurate enumeration, as applied to the extraordinary circumstances at hand. Defendants made
7 significant adjustments, including months-long delays of census operations, on the assumption
8 that the Bureau could and would conduct a full and robust count through the end of October 31,
9 2020. Since mid-April 2020, Defendants have expressly and publicly recognized that the Bureau
10 could not provide a complete and accurate count by December 31, 2020. And President Trump
11 maintained that the statutory deadlines need not be followed.

12 362. Defendants' reversal of position on the 2020 Census timeline appears driven by
13 Defendants' efforts to ensure implementation of the President's unconstitutional Apportionment
14 Exclusion Order, which attempts to exclude undocumented persons from the apportionment
15 count and continues a long-running pattern of racially discriminatory and improperly politically
16 motivated conduct of the 2020 Census.

17 363. In light of these considerations, Defendants' purported justification is pretextual
18 and, thus, arbitrary and capricious under the Administrative Procedure Act.

19 364. Defendants' unlawful action has caused, is causing, and will continue to cause
20 harm to Plaintiffs as alleged above, and there is a substantial likelihood that the requested relief
21 will redress this harm.

22 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

23 365. Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court:

24 366. Declare that Defendants' promulgation of the Rush Plan, and corresponding
25 revocation of the COVID-19 Plan is unconstitutional under the Enumeration Clause, and
26 unlawful under the Administrative Procedure Act.

27 367. Vacate the Rush Plan, thereby reinstating the COVID-19 Plan.

28 368. Enjoin Defendants from implementing the Rush Plan or otherwise unlawfully

interfering with the COVID-19 Plan.

369. Award Plaintiffs costs, expenses, and reasonable attorneys' fees.

370. Award any other relief the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: September 1, 2020

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ATTESTATION

I, Sadik Huseny, am the ECF user whose user ID and password authorized the filing of this document. Under Civil L.R. 5-1(i)(3), I attest that all signatories to this document have concurred in this filing.

Dated: September 1, 2020

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