

MINUTES

REDISTRICTING ADVISORY GROUP

March 10, 1999
Room 529-S—Statehouse

Members Present

Senator Janice Hardenburger, Chairperson
Representative Michael O'Neal, Vice Chairperson
Senator Pat Ranson
Senator Anthony Hensley
Representative John Ballou

Member Absent

Representative Rocky Nichols

Staff Present

Robert Chapman, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Mary Galligan, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Mary Torrence, Revisor of Statutes Office
Graceanna Wood, Committee Secretary

Senator Hardenburger, Chairperson, called the meeting to order at 12:30 p.m. She advised the Committee that the membership of the Republican Governors Association supported the Post-Census Local Review that the Census Bureau has dropped from its plans for 2000. The Bureau is trying to do some of that work prior to rather than after the census by enlisting local officials in the effort to locate all addresses where people live. They are doing that right now. In February, the Governor's Association urged the Bureau to include the Post-Census Local Review mainly because the local officials and state officials are concerned about the accuracy of the census (Attachment 1).

Mary Galligan presented the Committee with a redistricting process progress report. She reviewed the time line from the initial Advisory Group meeting last fall to the end of the 2002 Session (Attachment 2). Legislative activity thus far has largely been focused on the resolution regarding the adjustment of census figures for legislative redistricting. She outlined some major decisions facing the Committee this year in preparation for deciding how to structure any

technology to support the process. Those decisions will shape the RFP that will be issued at the beginning of next year for any outside technical support.

One decision to be made this year is the selection and review process for any contract redistricting support. Purchasing equipment will probably start at the beginning of fiscal year 2001. Work on election and voter registration databases will continue through the 2000 election in order to have those data ready to move to the redistricting system in 2001. That work is in response to the Advisory Group's recommendation last summer. At that time, election and registration data were the only characteristics of the population the Advisory Group wanted to look at when drawing districts.

The second time line goes down to a level of detail in regard to looking at the process during the 2002 Legislative Session (Attachment 2a). The top part of the time line shows what the Secretary of State does to make the adjustment to the data required by the *Constitution*. Beginning in September of 2001, subcommittees will draw proposed plans. They will work from about the first of September to the beginning of session in order to have some plans ready when the Legislature convenes. The redistricting procedure created by the *Kansas Constitution* includes an automatic Supreme Court review and gives the Legislature two tries to get the plans right. Each plan has to go before the Supreme Court for review. On the third try, the Legislature must enact the Court's plan.

Because of the requirements of the *Constitution*, if the Legislature wants to present its first attempt at a plan to the Court in a timely manner (to allow enough time for a second attempt if necessary) the plan would have to be through the legislative process by mid-February 2002. For that reason, the work during the interim of 2001 will be important.

Senator Hensley brought up the fact that in 1992, Kansas congressional reapportionment was rejected by the federal court mainly because there was a total deviation of almost 1 percent, and asked how that was resolved. Ms. Galligan informed Senator Hensley that the federal court imposed the current congressional districts, because the deviation in the legislative plan was too great. In congressional redistricting, the Legislature must achieve as nearly as possible precisely equal district populations.

Chairperson Hardenburger informed the Committee of the NCSL Redistricting Task Force meeting she recently attended in Denver, and a problem that developed in the Republican caucus. In the Republican caucus, the leader of that caucus, Representative Wes Marsh who is currently Legislative Co-Chair of the Task Force as well as acting president of Republican Legislators Association, went through the seminar agenda identifying all the staff people who were presenters as either Democrat or Republican. Most he identified as Democrats. He asked the caucus to ask pointed questions of the staff regarding who they were representing in their presentations. When he came to Mary Galligan's name on the agenda and identified her as a Democrat, Senator Hardenburger said she was appalled. She spoke for herself and for Representative O'Neal, both of whom have served in the Legislature for seven and 15 years, respectively, in saying that they had never seen any partisanship on the part of legislative staff and they think staff has measured up among the top of the nation in terms of being ethical and impartial. The Chairperson referred the Committee to a *Newsweek* article that addressed the partisan politics of redistricting (Attachment 3).

Senator Hardenburger stated that this incident is being shared with the Committee and that they do not want this to impact our state operation. The Chairperson recognized Senator Jones, Legislative Co-Chair of the NCSL Redistricting Task Force, who shared some background and his opinion regarding how Representative Marsh might have reached his conclusion about Kansas' staff.

Senator Hardenburger thanked Senator Jones for sharing that background with the Committee. She stated that regardless of why Representative Marsh holds his misconception, it need not play out in the Kansas delegation or staff. She suggested recommending that the LCC communicate with the parties about the integrity of our staff and respond in kind.

Senator Jones suggested to the Committee that redistricting and reapportionment will probably be the most political exercise this legislative body will be involved in during the next two years. The politics are strictly for the legislators and not the staff.

Senator Hensley informed the Committee that he had been involved with two redistricting processes the past years and at no time in that entire process did Ms. Galligan appear partisan and she handled herself very professionally and was very unbiased with her dealings with all members. He stated that the Legislature is fortunate in this state to have someone with the background and expertise that Ms. Galligan has because we do not have to train someone over and over. This is a long and involved process.

Chairperson Hardenburger asked for a declaration that the Committee endorses Ms. Galligan's role as chief staff resource for redistricting. The Committee reached consensus on that matter.

Mary Galligan informed the Committee about the issue of statistical sampling regarding the 2000 Census. The Supreme Court recently ruled that the Census Bureau cannot use statistical sampling to produce the numbers it submits to the President for apportionment of the seats in Congress. Apportioning the seats in Congress means allocating the 435 congressional seats to the states based upon total state population. The Supreme Court said that under federal law, apportionment must be based on an actual enumeration of the population that does not include results of sampling. That decision did not address a constitutional principle. The Bureau began planning immediately after the 1990 Census to incorporate some statistical sampling results into the census totals prepared after the 2000 Census. The administration's position is that the opinion only addresses the numbers used to apportion Congress, not the numbers used for other purposes. Those other purposes include how congressional and legislative districts are drawn within the states.

Ms. Galligan said that Kansas will neither gain nor lose a congressional seat as a result of the census. It is up to the Legislature to decide how to divide the population within the state equally among those four seats. The Bureau has said that it is going to do the statistical sampling because it recognizes, based on the experience of many years, that there are numbers of people in the population who just do not respond to the census. As a result, there is an undercount. Not everyone gets counted in the actual enumeration. Statistical sampling is intended to compensate for that fact.

The Census Bureau is proposing to survey 350,000 people then use that sample to correct for the undercount. Any overcount also would be corrected in the statistical adjustment.

As a result of the budget act under which the Bureau is operating right now, on April 1, 2001, when the Bureau sends out census results to the states, as it must under federal law for purposes of redistricting, it is going to publish two sets of numbers. One will be the actual enumeration that will have been used to apportion seats in Congress with all the details down to the census block level. The other set of numbers will be those corrected based on the sample to correct for the undercount. The dilemma faced by the Legislature is which of those two sets of numbers to use to draw legislative, congressional, and State Board of Education districts all of which will be drawn during the 2002 Session.

Representative Ballou stated that Kansas has always taken its own census, and he understood the resolution considered earlier this session was an attempt not to take the state census, but the House defeated it. Mary Galligan stated that the last state census was conducted in 1988. In 1992 when legislative districts were last drawn, they were based on the federal census results adjusted to subtract nonresident military personnel and students and to reallocate resident military personnel and students to the places of their permanent address. The districts you represent today are based on federal numbers with those adjustments as required by the *Constitution*.

Chairperson Hardenburger advised the Committee that at this point there might be more than one set of numbers to deal with. First of all, the congressional seats have to be based on the federal enumeration. Mary Torrence advised the Committee when the number of members in Congress is allocated among the states, they have to use the actual enumeration of the population.

Representative O'Neal asked if whether the second set of figures would be available in time to use for redistricting. Mary Galligan stated that the Bureau's plan right now is to make both sets of numbers available to the states at the same time. Right now, the plan is to make them available no sooner than the first of March 2001. The federal statutory deadline is April 1, 2001.

Chairperson Hardenburger informed the Committee of model legislation and a model resolution which the Legislature could pass this session (Attachments 4 and 4a). It is not too late to have them introduced in the Federal and State Affairs Committee. The language of this model legislation would have to be massaged, but the intent would be to identify the numbers we want to use for redistricting.

Representative Ballou asked how close the language of the model bill is to that of the resolution. Chairperson Hardenburger stated that it does not have the meat that the legislation would have.

Senator Ranson stated that what we know of sampling does not help us in Kansas, because we would lose population, but it is hardly germane because about the only thing it is going to be used for is how many congressmen we get within our state. If we do sampling, it may help urban areas and hurt rural areas.

The Committee discussed the change in federal fund allocation among states if sampling had been used in 1990, and the percent change in grant funding by state when population counts are adjusted to compensate for the undercount (Attachments 5 and 6).

Senator Ranson moved to draft model census legislation and ask the Federal and State Affairs Committee to introduce it. The motion was seconded by Representative O'Neal. Motion carried. The Revisor was authorized to make necessary changes to the model bill.

Representative O'Neal moved that the Committee introduce the model resolution. The motion was seconded by Representative Ballou. Motion carried.

The meeting adjourned at 1:30 p.m.

Prepared by Graceanna Wood
Edited by Mary Galligan

Approved by Advisory Group on:

May 26, 1999

(Date)



REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION
NOW AMERICA'S MAJORITY

February 22, 1999

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We, the undersigned membership of the Republican Governors Association, hereby support the provision of Post-Census Local Review during the 2000 Census.

We ask you, Members of Congress, Secretary of Commerce Daley and Bureau of the Census Director Prewitt to do everything in your power to ensure the right of local governments to review and correct the census counts in their area, before these counts are made final and binding for the next decade.

Our communities rely on the decennial census for fair shares: fair shares of political representation, and fair shares of public monies for vital services. As a matter of fairness; as a matter of accuracy; as a matter of courtesy; and as a matter of respect for the ability and responsibility state and local officials have to fully and honestly represent their constituencies, we petition for the right of Post-Census Local Review.

The decennial census is a temporary national effort of lasting local consequence. Our numbers are counted, or not. Our schools are opened, or not. Our emergency services are funded, or not. Our voice is heard in Washington. Or not.

As a matter of fairness, we strongly urge the provision of Post-Census Local Review to local governments in the 2000 Census.

Sincerely,

Don Kirkling, Oklahoma

Michael...

...

Jim Lesinger Wyoming
... New Virginia
Don Saint James

Page 2

Alt. T. Witt.

Bill Kern Kansas

Bob Taft

Dirk Kempthorn

James Johnson

Jet Bus

Ed Schreyer ND

John Rowland

Jim Gilmore
- Virginia

Mike Huckabee

[Signature]

James Lee

Mandana

W. [Signature]

Fike Sanders
Mississippi

[Signature]

John [Signature]

Jim Parcell



REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION
NOW AMERICA'S MAJORITY

UPDATE: Since the initial delivery of this letter to your office on March 2nd, Governor Thompson of Wisconsin has been added as a signatory.

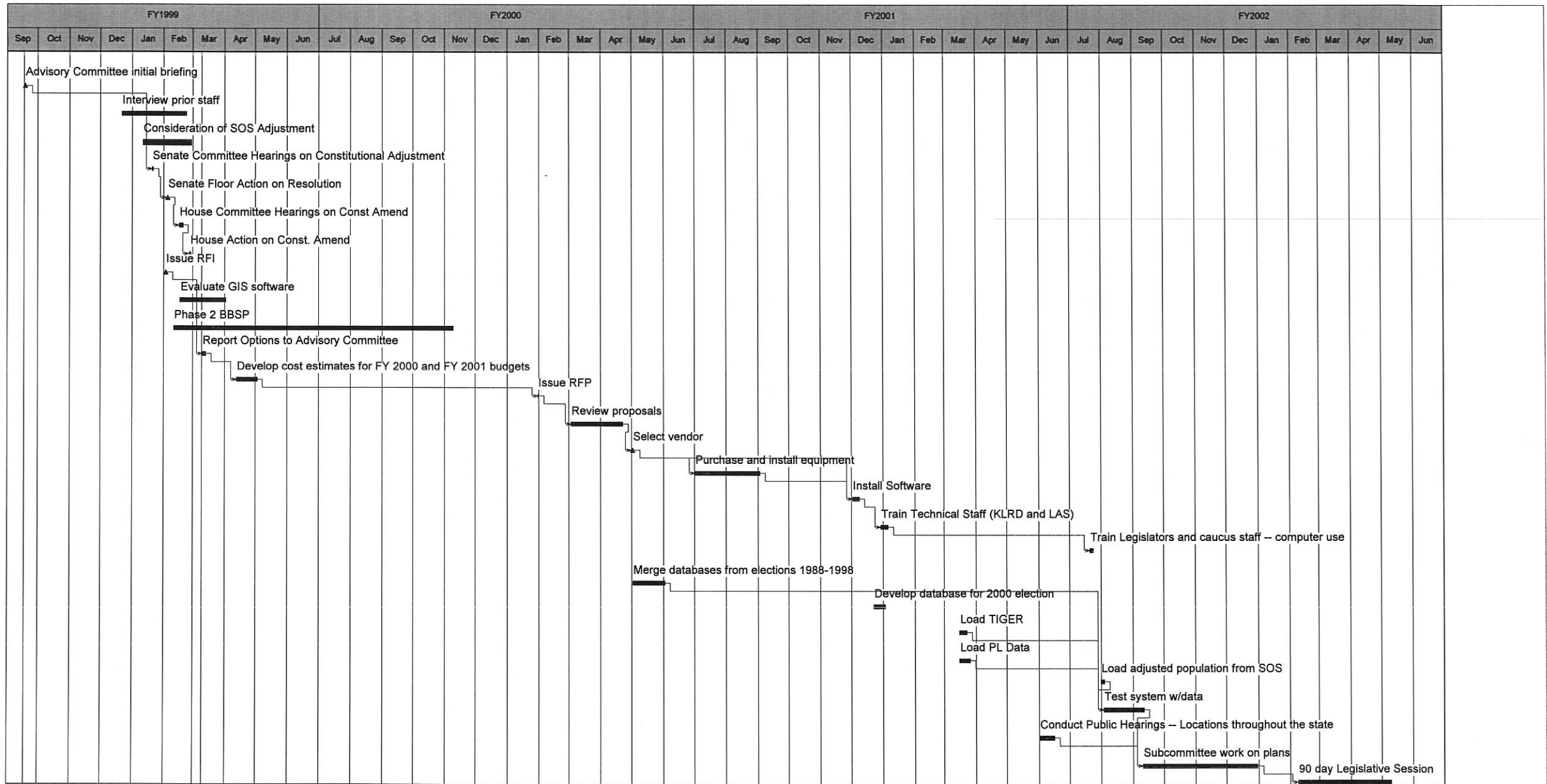
Below is a list of Republican Governors who have signed the attached letter stating their support for the provision of Post-Census Local Review during the 2000 Census.

The Governors who signed this letter are:

Frank Keating (OK)
 Jim Geringer (WY)
 Mike Leavitt (UT)
 Cecil Underwood (WV)
 George W. Bush (TX)
 Don Sundquist (TN)
 Christine T. Whitman (NJ)
 Bill Graves (KS)
 Bob Taft (OH)
 Dirk Kempthorne (ID)
 Gary E. Johnson (NM)
 Jeb Bush (FL)
 Ed Schafer (ND)
 John G. Rowland (CT)
 Jim Gilmore (VA)
 Mike Huckabee (AR)
 Mike Johanns (NE)
 Jane Dee Hull (AZ)
 Marc Racicot (MT)
 William Janklow (SD)
 Kirk Fordice (MS)
 Tommy G. Thompson (WI)
 John Engler (MI)
 Paul Cellucci (MA)

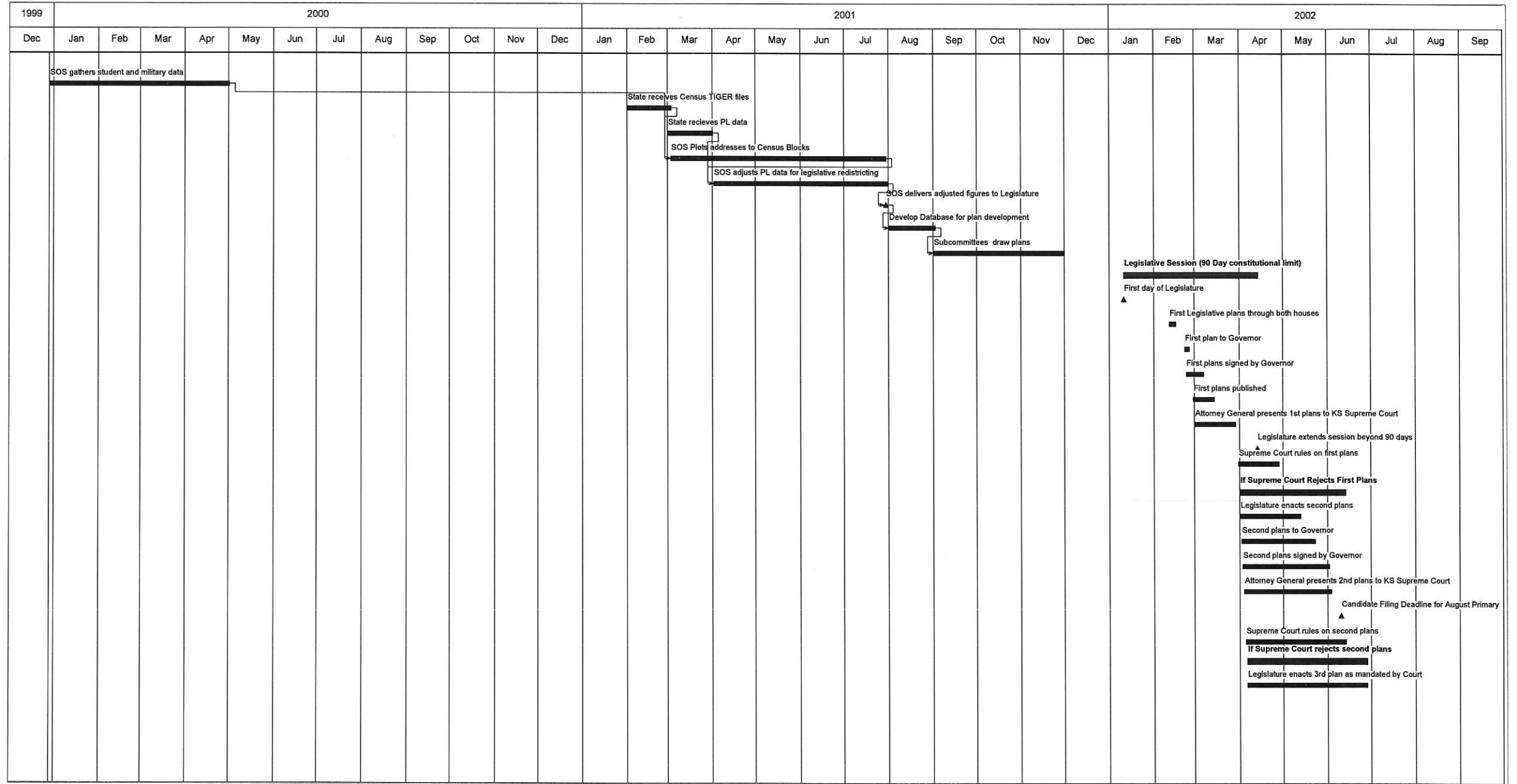
Redistricting

Attachment # 2



Redistricting Process

Attachment 2-a



POLITICS AND THE CENSUS

The White House is flirting with trouble if it issues two sets of population figures

BY ROBERT J. SAMUELSON

EVEN WITHOUT POLITICS, THE CENSUS IS STUPENDOUSLY difficult. Just before April 1 of next year, the Census Bureau will mail about 94 million questionnaires to American households and deliver an additional 22 million by hand in an effort to count everyone in the United States. It will fail—as it always has and always will.

Some people will not return the forms. In 1990, only 65 percent of households did, down from 75 percent in 1980. The falloff is usually laid to many factors: a weariness with all surveys; distrust or fear of government; a scarcity of time; less civic virtue, and confusion of the census forms with junk mail. Hundreds of thousands of door-to-door canvassers will then try to fill in the gaps. They, too, will fail, because some people won't open their doors, some people don't want to be found, some people give bad information and some canvassers make mistakes. What to do?

For the 2000 census, the Clinton administration proposed—for the first time in U.S. history—not to try to count every American directly. Instead, the Census Bureau would stop at 90 percent of households and estimate the last 10 percent by statistical sampling. It was this plan that the Supreme Court last week struck down as illegal. No one should have been surprised, because the law (the Census Act as amended in 1976) is clear. The relevant section explicitly prohibits sampling, "for the determination of population for purposes of apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States ..."

Although the administration was skirting the law, it has enjoyed the public-relations advantage in the feud over the census. The conventional wisdom goes like this. A population "undercount" mostly affects the poor, minorities and the cities where they live. Because congressional seats and federal funds are based on population figures, these groups are shortchanged. Almost all scientific experts think the undercount could be cured by statistical sampling. But congressional Republicans oppose sampling for purely partisan reasons: it would cost them seats.

There's some truth here—and much exaggeration. Start with the undercount. It's fairly small. For 1990, the Census Bureau estimates (and this, too, is inexact) that it missed 1.8 percent of the population. Among blacks the figure was 5.7 percent. Both figures were slightly higher than in 1980 and halted four decades of improvement. Even so, few social and economic statistics achieve the 98 percent accuracy of the overall population figure.

Next, the undercount's effects. They're also modest. In 1996, about \$180 billion—including highway and Medicaid funds—was distributed by formulas that included population. Perhaps that's now \$200 billion. But possible population errors are so tiny that the distribution would barely change. The National Research Council

cites a study that puts the shift at three tenths of 1 percent. On \$200 billion, that's \$600 million.

How about congressional reapportionment? Well, in 1991 the Census Bureau estimated (based on a post-census survey) how much state populations might be adjusted for the undercount. With these numbers, perhaps three states would have gained another House seat (California, Georgia and Montana) and three would have lost (Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin). Normal swings in states' populations—mainly away from the Northeast and Midwest toward the South and West—produce much larger reapportionment changes.

Still, sampling would be desirable if it clearly improved the population counts, and many statisticians think it would. Unfortunately, that's not certain. Sampling is already widely used for parts of the census. One in six households gets the "long" form that asks questions about income, education and housing, among other things. The results from these questions reflect sampling. But all samples have margins of error.

The plan to use sampling to offset an undercount would work something like this: after the census, you do a large sample survey of a cross section of Americans; then you compare each response in the sample



with the same individual's response for the census; some people show up in the sample and not the census; if 2 percent of the sample wasn't captured by the census, that measures the undercount; the results would then be projected nationally. Sounds simple.

It isn't. One obvious question is: if the census missed Joe—or Joe didn't want to be counted—why would the sample survey find him? There is no obvious answer. And ordinary errors may mean that some people caught by the census are reported missing by the sample. For these and other reasons, some experts think that the sample could reduce accuracy.

The trouble now is that the Supreme Court hasn't settled the census dispute. The White House's view of the court's ruling ensures otherwise. The court, says the administration, bars the use of sampling only for the apportioning of congressional seats among states; but the ruling permits sampling-adjusted population data for the "redistricting" of seats within states by legislatures and governors. So the Census Bureau is considering one set of figures for national congressional reapportionment and another (with adjustments) for the states to use for internal redistricting. Naturally, the Republicans say this flouts the court's ruling and are threatening to withhold funds for sampling. What we can expect is more congressional strife and more lawsuits.

Democrats' passion for sampling is no less political than the Republicans' aversion to it. Each party seeks the greatest advantage in crafting districts that favor its candidates. But adhering to sampling after the court's decision would create at least a problem of perceptions: issuing two sets of numbers for uses that are primarily political would look corrupt, even if it weren't. It suggests the customizing of statistics for political ends.

There's no way to count the population exactly. The question is not whether sampling would produce slightly better or worse numbers. This is a close call on which reasonable people can disagree. But until the case for sampling is overwhelming, we ought to stick with the traditional head count. Doing otherwise threatens the integrity of a system that, until now, has enjoyed public confidence.

Redist Adv Grp 3/10/99 #11#3

Model Census Sampling Legislation

1 For purposes of adopting legislative and Congressional district boundaries, the
2 Legislature or any entity that is charged with recommending or adopting
3 Legislative or Congressional district boundaries shall make its recommendations
4 or determinations using population data from the United States Bureau of the
5 Census identical to those from the actual enumeration conducted by the Bureau
6 for the apportionment of the Representatives of the United States House of
7 Representatives in the United States decennial Census and shall not use Census
8 Bureau population counts derived from any other means, including the use of
9 statistical sampling, to add or subtract population by inference.

MODEL RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE PLAN OF THE U.S. CENSUS BUREAU TO USE STATISTICAL SAMPLING IN THE DECENNIAL CENSUS

1999 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF _____

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of _____:

WHEREAS, the U.S. Constitution requires an actual enumeration of the population every ten years, and entrusts Congress with overseeing all aspects of each decennial enumeration;

WHEREAS, the sole constitutional purpose of the decennial census is to apportion the seats in Congress among the several states;

WHEREAS, an accurate and legal decennial census is necessary to properly apportion U.S. House of Representatives seats among the 50 states and to create legislative districts within the states;

WHEREAS, an accurate and legal decennial census is necessary to enable states to comply with the constitutional mandate of drawing state legislative districts within the states;

WHEREAS, Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution, in order to ensure an accurate count, and to minimize the potential for political manipulation, mandates an "actual enumeration" of the population, which requires a physical headcount of the population and prohibits statistical guessing or estimates of the population;

WHEREAS, Title 13, Section 195 of the U.S. Code, consistent with this constitutional mandate, expressly prohibits the use of statistical sampling to enumerate the U.S. population for the purpose of reapportioning the U.S. House of Representatives;

WHEREAS, legislative redistricting conducted by the states is a critical subfunction of the constitutional requirement to apportion representatives among the states

WHEREAS, the United States Supreme Court, in No. 98-404, *Department of Commerce, et al. v. United States House of Representatives, et al.*, together with No. 98-564, *Clinton, President of the United States, et al. v. Glavin, et al.* ruled on January 25, 1999 that the Census Act prohibits the Census Bureau's proposed uses of statistical sampling in calculating the population for purposes of apportionment.

WHEREAS in reaching its findings, the United States Supreme Court found that the use of statistical procedures to adjust census numbers would create a dilution of voting rights for citizens in legislative redistricting, thus violating legal guarantees of 'one-person, one-vote'.

*Redist Adv Grp 3/10/99
Att # 4a*

WHEREAS, consistent with this ruling and the constitutional and legal relationship of legislative redistricting by the states to the apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives, the use of adjusted census data would raise serious questions of vote dilution and violate 'one-person, one-vote' legal protections, thus exposing the State of _____ to protracted litigation over legislative redistricting plans at great cost to the taxpayers of the State of _____, and likely result in a court ruling invalidating any legislative redistricting plan using census numbers that have been determined in whole or in part by the use of random sampling techniques or other statistical methodologies that add or subtract persons to the census counts based solely on statistical inference;

WHEREAS, consistent with this ruling, no person enumerated in the census should ever be deleted from the census enumeration;

WHEREAS, consistent with this ruling, every reasonable and practical effort should be made to obtain the fullest and most accurate count of the population as possible, including appropriate funding for state and local census outreach and education programs; as well as a provision for post census local review;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that (*insert legislative body*) calls on the Bureau of the Census to conduct the 2000 decennial census consistent with the aforementioned United States Supreme Court ruling and constitutional mandate, which require a physical headcount of the population and bars the use of statistical sampling to create, or in any way adjust the count;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that (*insert legislative body*) opposes the use of P.L. 94-171 data for state legislative redistricting based on census numbers that have been determined in whole or in part by the use of statistical inferences derived by means of random sampling techniques or other statistical methodologies that add or subtract persons to the census counts;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that (*insert legislative body*) demands that it receive P.L. 94-171 data for legislative redistricting identical to the census tabulation data used to apportion seats in the U.S. House of Representatives consistent to the aforementioned United States Supreme Court ruling and constitutional mandate, which require a physical headcount of the population and bars the use of statistical sampling to create, or in any way adjust the count;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that (*insert legislative body*) urges Congress, as the branch of government assigned the responsibility of overseeing the decennial enumeration, to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that the 2000 decennial census is conducted fairly and legally; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate, Vice President and the President of the United States.

Redist Adv Grp 3/10/99
Att # 4a-2

Change in Federal Fund Allocation Among States If Sampling Had Been Used in 1990

	Official 1990 Population	Percent of U.S. Populat. Before Adj.	1990 Adjusted Population	Percent of U.S. Populat. After Adj.	Percent Change Gain/Loss	Population Gain/Loss
AL	4,040,587	1.6246%	4,113,119	1.6276%	0.0030%	72,532
AK	550,043	0.2212%	561,255	0.2221%	0.0009%	11,212
AZ	3,665,228	1.4737%	3,754,297	1.4856%	0.0119%	89,069
AR	2,350,725	0.9452%	2,392,291	0.9466%	0.0015%	41,566
CA	29,760,021	11.9658%	30,594,537	12.1064%	0.1407%	834,516
CO	3,294,394	1.3246%	3,363,357	1.3309%	0.0063%	68,963
CT	3,287,116	1.3217%	3,308,309	1.3091%	-0.0125%	21,193
DE	666,168	0.2678%	678,372	0.2684%	0.0006%	12,204
DC	606,900	0.2440%	628,309	0.2486%	0.0046%	21,409
FL	12,937,926	5.2020%	13,196,855	5.2221%	0.0201%	258,929
GA	6,478,216	2.6047%	6,618,829	2.6191%	0.0144%	140,613
HI	1,108,229	0.4456%	1,129,162	0.4468%	0.0012%	20,933
ID	1,006,749	0.4048%	1,029,213	0.4073%	0.0025%	22,464
IL	11,430,602	4.5960%	11,544,433	4.5682%	-0.0278%	113,831
IN	5,544,159	2.2292%	5,572,239	2.2050%	-0.0242%	28,080
IA	2,776,755	1.1165%	2,788,378	1.1034%	-0.0131%	11,623
KS	2,477,574	0.9962%	2,494,762	0.9872%	-0.0090%	17,188
KY	3,685,296	1.4818%	3,745,662	1.4822%	0.0004%	60,366
LA	4,219,973	1.6967%	4,313,516	1.7069%	0.0101%	93,543
ME	1,227,928	0.4937%	1,237,124	0.4895%	-0.0042%	9,196
MD	4,781,468	1.9225%	4,882,324	1.9320%	0.0095%	100,856
MA	6,016,425	2.4191%	6,045,161	2.3921%	-0.0269%	28,736
MI	9,295,297	3.7374%	9,361,331	3.7043%	-0.0331%	66,034
MN	4,375,099	1.7591%	4,394,680	1.7390%	-0.0201%	19,581
MS	2,573,216	1.0346%	2,628,899	1.0403%	0.0056%	55,683
MO	5,117,073	2.0574%	5,149,052	2.0375%	-0.0199%	31,979
MT	799,065	0.3213%	818,305	0.3238%	0.0025%	19,240
NE	1,578,385	0.6346%	1,588,698	0.6287%	-0.0060%	10,313
NV	1,201,833	0.4832%	1,230,675	0.4870%	0.0038%	28,842
NH	1,109,252	0.4460%	1,118,610	0.4426%	-0.0034%	9,358
NJ	7,730,188	3.1081%	7,774,411	3.0764%	-0.0317%	44,223
NM	1,515,069	0.6092%	1,563,123	0.6185%	0.0094%	48,054
NY	17,990,455	7.2335%	18,261,955	7.2264%	-0.0071%	271,500
NC	6,628,637	2.6652%	6,753,175	2.6723%	0.0071%	124,538
ND	638,800	0.2568%	643,042	0.2545%	-0.0024%	4,242
OH	10,847,115	4.3614%	10,921,925	4.3219%	-0.0395%	74,810
OK	3,145,585	1.2648%	3,202,730	1.2673%	0.0026%	57,145
OR	2,842,321	1.1428%	2,896,147	1.1460%	0.0032%	53,826
PA	11,881,643	4.7773%	11,916,630	4.7155%	-0.0618%	34,987
RI	1,003,464	0.4035%	1,004,811	0.3976%	-0.0059%	1,347
SC	3,486,703	1.4019%	3,558,918	1.4083%	0.0064%	72,215
SD	696,004	0.2798%	702,878	0.2781%	-0.0017%	6,874
TN	4,877,185	1.9610%	4,963,686	1.9642%	0.0032%	86,501
TX	16,986,510	6.8298%	17,469,248	6.9127%	0.0828%	482,738
UT	1,722,850	0.6927%	1,753,121	0.6937%	0.0010%	30,271
VT	562,758	0.2263%	569,091	0.2252%	-0.0011%	6,333
VA	6,187,358	2.4878%	6,313,620	2.4983%	0.0106%	126,262
WA	4,866,692	1.9568%	4,957,987	1.9619%	0.0051%	91,295

Source: 1992 CAPE Report, Bureau of the Census

* Shaded area denotes states that would have had a reduction of federal funds

*Redist Adv. Grp 3/10/99
AH # 5*

Change in Federal Fund Allocation Among States If Sampling Had Been Used in 1990

	1990 Population	U.S. Populat. Before Adj.	Adjusted Population	U.S. Populat. After Adj.	Change Gain/Loss	Population Gain/Loss
WV	1,793,477	0.7211%	1,819,004	0.7198%	-0.0013%	25,527
WI	4,891,769	1.9669%	4,921,997	1.9477%	-0.0192%	30,228
WY	453,588	0.1824%	463,569	0.1834%	0.0011%	9,981
	248,709,873	100.0000%	252,712,822			4,002,949

Source: 1992 CAPE Report, Bureau of the Census

* Shaded area denotes states that would have had a reduction of federal funds

*Redist Adv G1 p 3/10/99
AA#5-2*

February 1999

FORMULA GRANTS

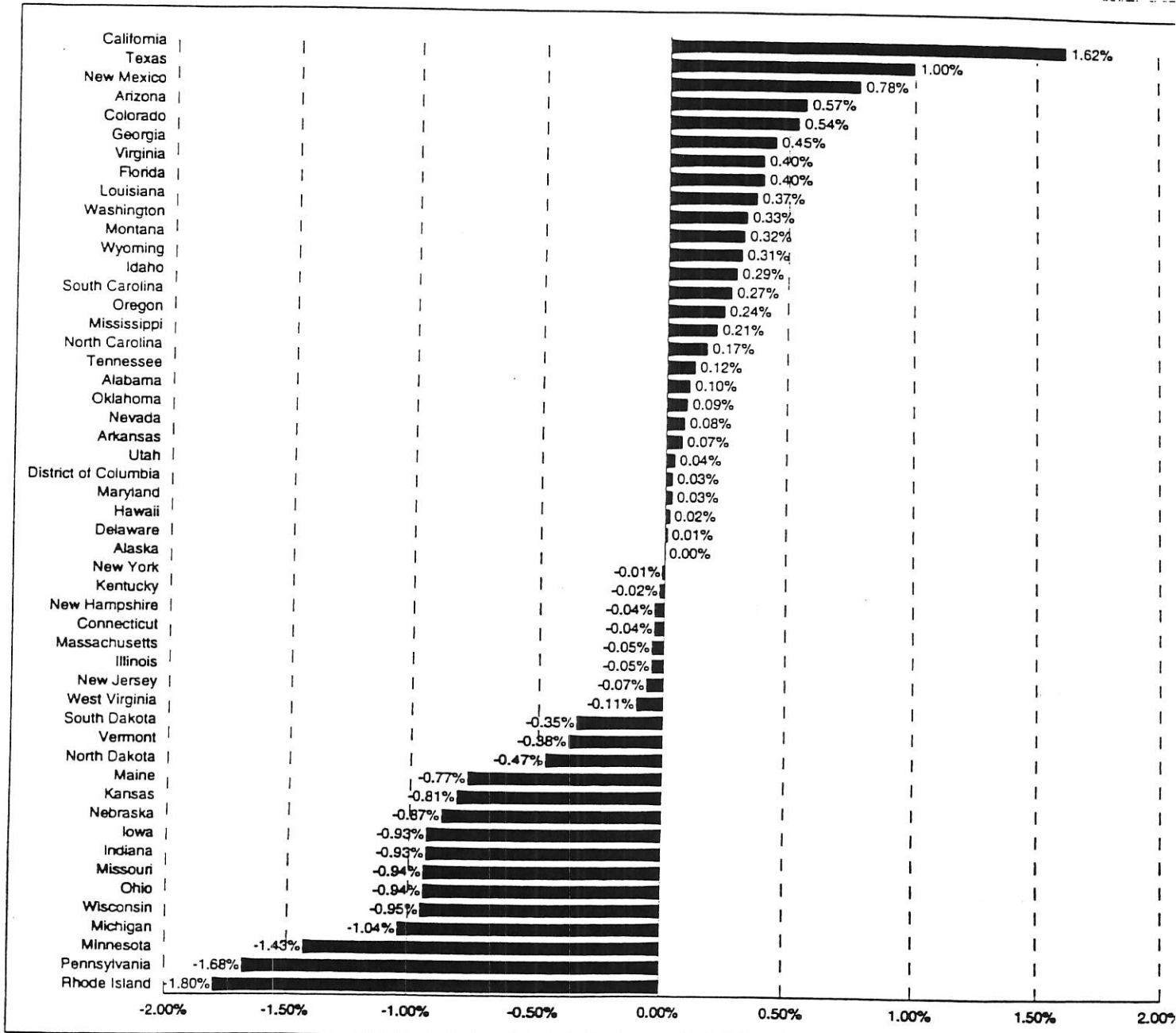
Effects of Adjusted Population Counts on Federal Funding to States



Printed copies of this document will be available shortly.

*Redist Adv Grp 3/10/99
Att# 6*

Figure 1: Percentage Change in Grant Funding by State,
When Population Counts Are Adjusted for Net Undercount



*Redist Adv Grp 3/10/99
RH # 6-2*