

Ms. Karen Humes, Chief

Population Division

U.S. Census Bureau

Dear Ms. Humes:

As a teacher for ten years in a large county correctional facility in Massachusetts, I was able to learn the stories of many of the inmates who were in my classes. While some of them resided in the Congressional district where the facility was located, many more came from other parts of Massachusetts or other states entirely.

Many of my students were arrested while visiting relatives. During a drug raid, everyone in the house at the time would be swept up, and unable to make bail, these visitors would be incarcerated only until their cases were resolved. They clearly were not local residents.

In fact, a large portion of the population at this facility was pretrial, meaning that their stay was temporary. After trial, they could be released—and would return to their homes—or they could be sentenced to state or federal prisons.

It is ludicrous, then, that such individuals would be counted in the Census for this district, *just because they happened to be there at that time*.

Counting incarcerated people as residents is not only unfair, it is unconstitutional. The U.S. Census Bureau has the power to right this wrong. I urge you to reconsider the residence rules for the 2020 Census.

Sincerely,

Iris L. Broudy