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2020 U.S. census plagued by hacking threats, cost overruns



Inside C2

# Southern DAILY

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**Publisher:** Wea H. Lee  
**President:** Catherine Lee  
**Editor:** John Robbins

**Address:** 11122 Bellaire Blvd., Houston, TX 77072  
**E-mail:** [News@scdaily.com](mailto:News@scdaily.com)

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## Legal experts summoned by Democrats call Trump actions impeachable



Jonathan Turley, professor of law at George Washington University Law School, testifies during a House Judiciary Committee hearing on the impeachment inquiry into U.S. President Donald Trump on Capitol Hill in Washington, U.S., December 4, 2019. REUTERS/Jonathan Ernst?

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - President Donald Trump's actions to prod Ukraine to pursue investigations that could benefit him politically represent impeachable offenses, constitutional law experts called by Democrats testified to the U.S. Congress on Wednesday as lawmakers laid the groundwork for formal charges against Trump.

At a House of Representatives Judiciary Committee hearing featuring political theatrics, three law professors chosen by the Democrats made clear that they believed Trump's actions constituted impeachable offenses including abuse of power, bribery, obstruction of Congress and obstruction of justice. A law professor selected by Trump's fellow Republicans disagreed, saying the Democratic-led impeachment inquiry was "slipshod" and "rushed" and lacked testimony from people with direct knowledge of the relevant events, adding that current evidence does not show Trump committed "a clear criminal act."

As Trump headed toward possible impeachment in the Democratic-controlled House within weeks, Republican lawmakers repeatedly tried to interrupt the hearing by raising objections and points of order. One of the three professors called by the Democrats told the committee's top Republican, Doug Collins, she felt insulted by remarks he made.

The impeachment inquiry, launched in September, focuses on Trump's request on Ukraine to conduct investigations that could harm Democratic political rival Joe Biden. Collins said the impeachment drive - or as he called it a "railroad job" - was motivated by the dead-seated hatred Democrats feel

toward Trump since he won the 2016 election. The hearing was the committee's first to examine whether Trump's actions qualify as "high crimes and misdemeanors" punishable by impeachment under the U.S. Constitution. The panel would draft any articles of impeachment - formal charges - against Trump. If the House approves such charges, the Senate then would hold a trial on whether to remove Trump from office.

Trump has denied wrongdoing. In London for a NATO meeting, Trump called a report by House Democrats released on Tuesday that laid out possible grounds for impeachment a "joke" and appeared to question the patriotism of the Democrats, asking, "Do they in fact love our country?"

The focus of the inquiry is a July 25 telephone call in which Trump asked Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky to open an investigation into Biden and his son Hunter Biden and into a discredited theory promoted by Trump's allies that Ukraine, not Russia, meddled in the 2016 U.S. election.

Jonathan Turley, professor of law at George Washington University Law School, testifies during a House Judiciary Committee hearing on the impeachment inquiry into U.S. President Donald Trump on Capitol Hill in Washington, U.S., December 4, 2019. REUTERS/Jonathan Ernst?

Hunter Biden had joined the board of Ukrainian energy

company Burisma while his father was U.S. vice president. Trump has accused the Bidens of corruption without offering evidence. They have denied wrongdoing. Harvard University law professor Noah Feldman, who was called by the Democrats, testified that Trump's conduct embodies the concern expressed by the Constitution's 18th century authors "that a sitting president would corruptly abuse the powers of office to distort the outcome of a presidential election in his favor."

"If we cannot impeach a president who abuses his office for personal advantage, we no longer live in a democracy. We live in a monarchy or we live under a dictatorship," Feldman added.

Stanford University law school professor Pamela Karlan said Trump abused his power by demanding foreign involvement in a U.S. election, adding that his actions "struck at the very heart of what makes this country the republic to which we pledge allegiance."

Karlan said Trump's actions constitute bribery as understood by the Constitution's framers. Asked whether Trump's demands on Ukraine established the high crime of bribery, Karlan said, "Yes they do."

George Washington University Law School Professor Jonathan Turley - the only witness chosen by the Republicans, though he said he actually voted against Trump in 2016 - disagreed that the president's actions constituted bribery and said the evidence does not adequately support the Democrats' allegations.

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# 2020 U.S. census plagued by hacking threats, cost overruns

(Reuters) - In 2016, the U.S. Census Bureau faced a pivotal choice in its plan to digitize the nation's once-a-decade population count: build a system for collecting and processing data in-house, or buy one from an outside contractor.

The bureau chose Pegasystems Inc, reasoning that outsourcing would be cheaper and more effective.

Three years later, the project faces serious reliability and security problems, according to Reuters interviews with six technology professionals currently or formerly involved in the census digitization effort.

And its projected cost has doubled to \$167 million — about \$40 million more than the bureau's 2016 cost projection for building the site in-house.

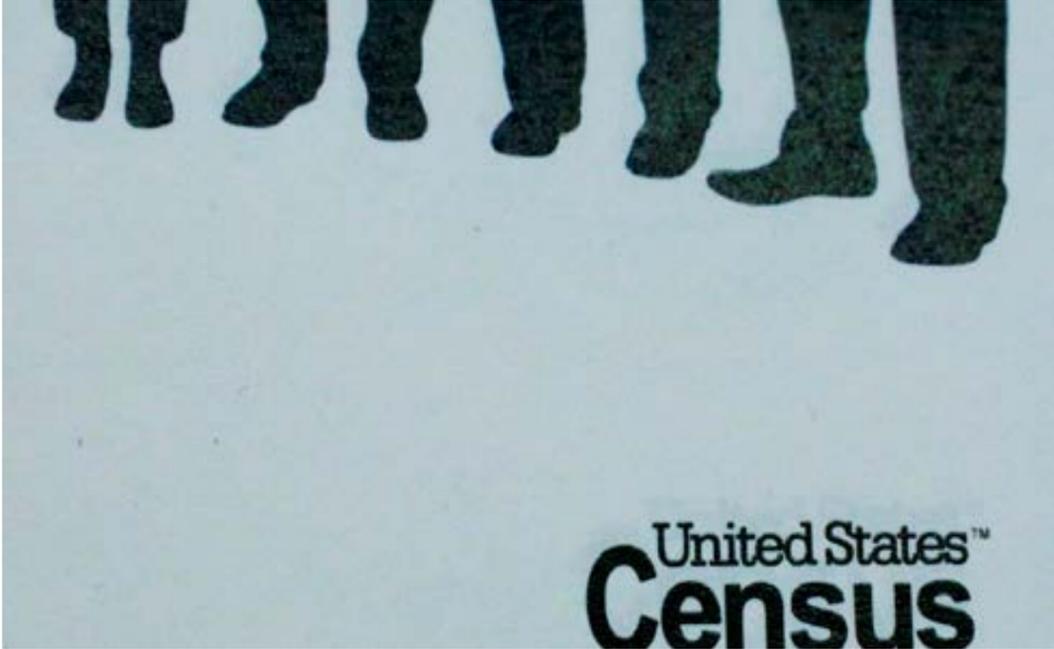
The Pega-built website was hacked from IP addresses in Russia during 2018 testing of census systems, according to two security sources with direct knowledge of the incident. One of the sources said an intruder bypassed a "firewall" and accessed parts of the system that should have been restricted to census developers.

"He got into the network," one of the sources said. "He got into where the public is not supposed to go."

In a separate incident during the same test, an IP address affiliated with the census site experienced a domain name service attack, causing a sharp increase in traffic, according to one of the two sources and a third source with direct knowledge of the incident.

Neither incident resulted in system damage or stolen data, the sources said. But both raised alarms among census security staff about the ability of the bureau and its outside security contractor, T-Rex Solutions, to defend the system against more sophisticated cyberattacks, according to five sources who worked on census security, as well as internal messages from security officials that were reviewed by Reuters.

Among the messages, posted on an internal security registry seen by Reuters, was a note observing that T-Rex's staff lacked adequate forensic capability as recently as June of this year. "In the event of a



FILE PHOTO: An informational pamphlet is displayed at an event for community activists and local government leaders to mark the one-year-out launch of the 2020 Census efforts in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S., April 1,

real-world event such as a significant malware infection," the team would be "severely limited in its capability to definitively tell the story of what occurred," the message said.

One of the sources with direct knowledge of the hack involving Russian IP addresses described the internal Census Bureau reaction as a "panic." The incidents prompted multiple meetings to address security concerns, said the two sources and a third census security

source.

Census Bureau spokesman Michael Cook declined to comment on the incidents described to Reuters by census security sources. He said no data was stolen during the 2018 system test and that the bureau's systems worked as designed.

The work of Pega and T-Rex is part of the bureau's \$5 billion push to modernize the census and move it online for the first time. The project involves scores of technology contractors building dozens

of systems for collecting, processing and storing data and training census workers for the once-a-decade count. T-Rex's security work is projected to cost taxpayers up to \$1.4 billion, according to the census budget, making it the largest recipient of the more than \$3.1 billion that the bureau set aside for contracts.

The problems with Pega and T-Rex reflect the Census Bureau's broader struggle to execute the digitization project. The effort has been marred by security mishaps, missed deadlines and cost overruns, according to Reuters interviews over the past several months with more than 30 people involved in the effort.

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Internal Medicine  
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-Jennifer Lai, M.D.

Dr. Lai is a board-certified pediatrician who earned her medical degree from The University of Texas School of Medicine in San Antonio and completed her pediatric internship and residency at The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston. She is a member of the American Academy of Pediatrics. Her special clinical interests include General Pediatrics, caring for newborns, managing autism, and treating childhood obesity. She cares for young patients at Kelsey-Seybold's Tanglewood Clinic, near the Galleria.

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# Editor's Choice



FILE PHOTO: Traders work on the floor at the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) in New York, U.S., November 6, 2019. REUTERS/Brendan McDermid/File Photo



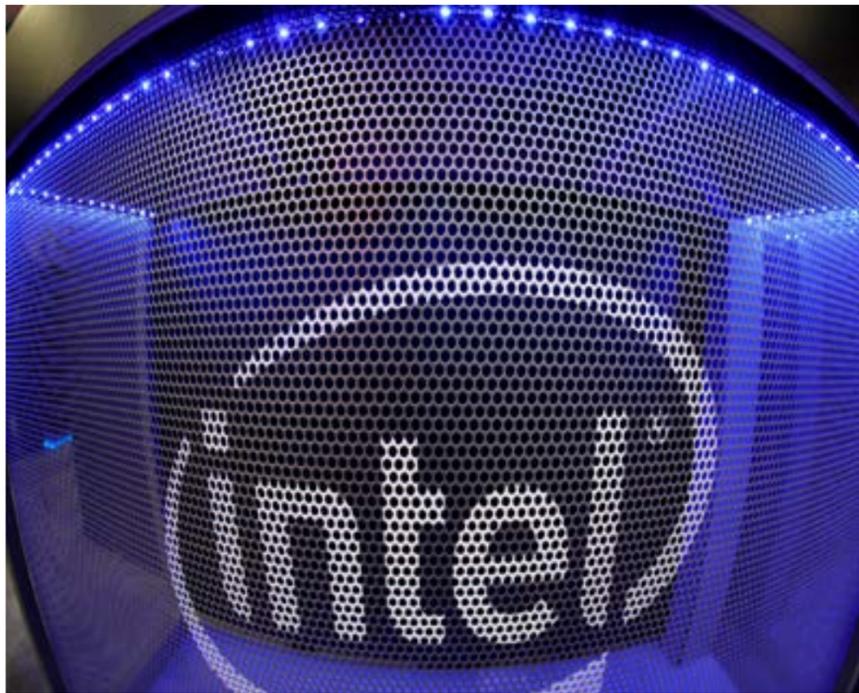
White House Counsel Pat Cipollone departs after meeting with Senate Republicans on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C.



U.S. Representative Sheila Jackson Lee holds up copies of the Mueller Report as she questions constitutional scholars during a House Judiciary Committee hearing on the impeachment inquiry into U.S. President Donald Trump on Capitol Hill



The United States Secretary of State Mike Pompeo meets Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu in Lisbon



FILE PHOTO: Computer chip maker Intel's logo is shown on a gaming computer display during the opening day of E3, the annual video games expo revealing the latest in gaming software and hardware in Los Angeles



People rush on a platform after a TGV high speed train arrived at the Gare Lille Flandres railway station on the eve of a national strike against French government's pensions reform plans in Lille,



House Judiciary Committee holds hearing on Trump impeachment inquiry on Capitol Hill in Washington



Biathlon - World Cup - Men's 20km individual start - Ostersund Ski Stadium, Sweden - December 4, 2019 - Johannes Thingnes Boe of Norway in action at the shooting range. TT News Agency/Fredrik Sandberg via REUTERS.



Each year, roughly 40 million Americans, or about 14% of the U.S. population, move at least once. Much of that movement includes younger people relocating within cities, but it is trends of Americans moving to warmer climates, more affordable areas, and better job opportunities that have largely determined migration patterns in recent decades.

The cities where the most people are moving away from can primarily be found in the Northeast, Midwest, and West Coast, particularly in states like Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and New York. Among the cities where people are leaving in droves are places such as Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, New York, and Los Angeles.



In some U.S. cities, everyday comfort and happiness is much harder to attain than in others. William Frey, demographer at the Brookings Institution, a nonprofit public policy research group, explained that these cities that have been losing thousands of residents due to migration are part of the long-term trend of movement from the Northeast and the Midwest to warmer climates, a trend that has increased in recent years.

"The story of the broader migration pattern in the U.S. is from Snow Belt to Sun Belt," Frey said. "That migration has slowed a little bit in the early part of the decade, when we were still dealing with the aftermath of the recession, but it's coming back."

**Detailed findings**  
Not all the cities with the largest net declines in population from migration since 2010 are necessarily the fastest shrinking cities. However, among the U.S. metropolitan areas with the highest net population declines due to migration, the vast majority have had the largest overall decreases in population.

Two notable exceptions are New York and Los Angeles. While tens of thousands more people moved out of each city than moved in, both cities have still had among the highest net increases in population. This is because of natural population growth — hundreds of thousands more people in these cities have been born than died. Notably, Los Angeles had a net migration loss of 93,959, but the overall population increased by over three-quarters of a million people because of births.



**Fairbanks, Alaska**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -7,011  
• Population change, 2010-2017: +2.2% (97,585 to 99,703)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 12,364 births, 3,417 deaths  
• Median home value: \$226,900

**Johnstown, Pennsylvania**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -7,070  
• Population change, 2010-2017: -7.4% (143,674 to 133,054)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 9,624 births, 13,203 deaths  
• Median home value: \$93,400

**Hinesville, Georgia**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -7,171  
• Population change, 2010-2017: +3.2% (77,919 to 80,400)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 12,218 births, 3,030 deaths  
• Median home value: \$133,600

**El Centro, California**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -7,314  
• Population change, 2010-2017: +6.4% (839,621 to 893,119)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 102,106 births, 41,099 deaths  
• Median home value: \$204,200

**Norwich-New London, Connecticut**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -7,365  
• Population change, 2010-2017: -1.8% (274,059 to 269,033)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 19,518 births, 17,252 deaths  
• Median home value: \$242,000

Now that housing prices have recovered in Los Angeles and have become too expensive for many residents, people are once again moving out of the city in droves. As of 2016, Los Angeles had the seventh highest median home value of any metropolitan area, at \$578,200. Las Vegas' median home value is just slightly more than half that, at \$233,700.

"The same sort of thing is true for a place like New York," Frey added. "There has always been huge movement going from New York to Florida, but during the Great Recession period that slowed up quite a bit, and now it is picking up again."

Frey added that the reasons behind the decline in population in cities like Los Angeles and New York — overcrowding and high prices — are very different than the reasons for decreases in other cities on this list, notably Rust Belt cities like Flint, Michigan; Toledo, Ohio; and Rockford, Illinois; and even larger cities like St. Louis, Cleveland, and Milwaukee. These cities have been losing domestic migrants for decades due to stagnating economic conditions stemming from the decline of American manufacturing.

**Methodology**  
To identify America's Fastest Declining Cities, 24/

## Every Year, Almost 40 Million Americans Pick Up And Move Creating An Economic Impact On Many Of The Country's Largest Cities

# Population Migration Patterns: Here Are Some Of The U.S. Cities Americans Are Abandoning

Compiled And Edited By John T. Robbins, Southern Daily Editor

-7,219  
• Population change, 2010-2017: +4.8% (174,528 to 182,830)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 22,531 births, 7,106 deaths  
• Median home value: \$170,900

Frey explained that movement from New York and Los Angeles to many of the cities with the largest net migration increases is due to residents of these cities getting pushed out because of rising populations and prices, the latter of which is a product of the economic recovery. "Now that things are picking up again, people are moving out of cities. As the housing market is coming back, people are being sucked out of pricey areas to where it is more affordable again."

Frey gave the example of one common migration pattern: Los Angeles to Las Vegas, the latter of which had the 15th highest net population increase due to migration. Los Angeles has always lost residents to Las Vegas, but when the recession hit and housing prices fell, that movement slowed significantly.

**Bakersfield, California**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -7,314  
• Population change, 2010-2017: +6.4% (839,621 to 893,119)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 102,106 births, 41,099 deaths  
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Wall Street reviewed the annual estimates of resident population and the estimates of the components of residential population change from April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2017, provided by the American Community Survey. Population, and home value data also came from the 2016 American Community Survey. (Courtesy USA Today)

**Here Are Some Of The Other Cities That People Are Leaving According To The Study**

**Fresno, California**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -7,571  
• Population change, 2010-2017: +6.3% (930,495 to 939,255)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 113,926 births, 47,252 deaths  
• Median home value: \$238,100

**Macon-Bibb County, Georgia**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -7,877  
• Population change, 2010-2017: -1.5% (232,286 to 228,914)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 21,752 births, 17,233 deaths  
• Median home value: \$122,000

**Anchorage, Alaska**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -8,464  
• Population change, 2010-2017: +5.3% (380,821 to 400,888)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 43,973 births, 15,756 deaths  
• Median home value: \$299,700

**Viceland-Bridgeton, New Jersey**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -8,476  
• Population change, 2010-2017: -2.6% (156,628 to 152,538)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 14,926 births, 10,604 deaths  
• Median home value: \$165,900

**Erie, Pennsylvania**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -8,511  
• Population change, 2010-2017: -2.1% (280,564 to 274,541)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 22,920 births, 20,396 deaths  
• Median home value: \$125,700

**Mobile, Alabama**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -8,517  
• Population change, 2010-2017: +0.2% (413,143 to 413,955)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 40,422 births, 30,886 deaths  
• Median home value: \$126,800

**Atlantic City-Hammonton, New Jersey**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -8,550  
• Population change, 2010-2017: -1.7% (274,540 to 269,918)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 22,801 births, 18,976 deaths  
• Median home value: \$215,100

**Fayetteville, North Carolina**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -8,741  
• Population change, 2010-2017: +5.6% (366,322 to 386,662)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 47,548 births, 19,638 deaths  
• Median home value: \$134,600

**Jacksonville, North Carolina**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -8,791  
• Population change, 2010-2017: +9.1% (177,799 to 193,893)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 30,768 births, 7,184 deaths  
• Median home value: \$151,500

**Yakima, Washington**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -8,916  
• Population change, 2010-2017: +2.9% (243,237 to 250,193)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 29,681 births, 13,811 deaths  
• Median home value: \$166,300

**Sierra Vista-Douglas, Arizona**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -9,495  
• Population change, 2010-2017: -5.0% (131,356 to 124,756)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 11,814 births, 9,110 deaths  
• Median home value: \$130,100

**Farmington, New Mexico**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -9,633  
• Population change, 2010-2017: -2.4% (130,045 to 126,926)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 13,381 births, 6,949 deaths  
• Median home value: \$153,100

**Lawton, Oklahoma**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -9,641  
• Population change, 2010-2017: -2.3% (130,291 to 127,349)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 14,355 births, 7,848 deaths

deaths  
• Median home value: \$124,900  
Charleston, West Virginia  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -9,772  
• Population change, 2010-2017: -5.6% (227,061 to 214,406)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 18,078 births, 20,856 deaths  
• Median home value: \$111,300



**Saginaw, Michigan**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -9,783  
• Population change, 2010-2017: -4.1% (200,169 to 191,934)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 16,380 births, 14,912 deaths  
• Median home value: \$96,200

**Pine Bluff, Arkansas**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -10,001  
• Population change, 2010-2017: -9.3% (100,278 to 90,963)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 8,244 births, 7,701 deaths  
• Median home value: \$84,700

**Montgomery, Alabama**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -10,317  
• Population change, 2010-2017: -0.2% (374,541 to 373,903)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 35,032 births, 25,380 deaths  
• Median home value: \$135,700

**Wichita, Kansas**  
• Population decrease due to migration, 2010-2017: -10,335  
• Population change, 2010-2017: +2.3% (630,924 to 645,628)  
• Natural growth, 2010-2017: 65,873 births, 40,647 deaths  
• Median home value: \$132,400

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Immigrants accounted for almost half of all population growth in the United States between 2017 and 2018, according to newly released Census Bureau data.

**Why it matters:** It's a reminder of how rapidly the demographics of the country are changing — and how the bitter political fights over immigration aren't changing the broader trends.

•**The high levels of immigration** could also help mitigate the negative impact of falling birth rates — which could leave the U.S. with a large dependent population of children and retired people and a much smaller workforce, slowing economic growth.



**The big picture:** Nine percent of the nation's counties grew due to immigration rather than more births than deaths — including counties that contain most of San Francisco, Houston and Boston, according to a Wall Street Journal analysis.

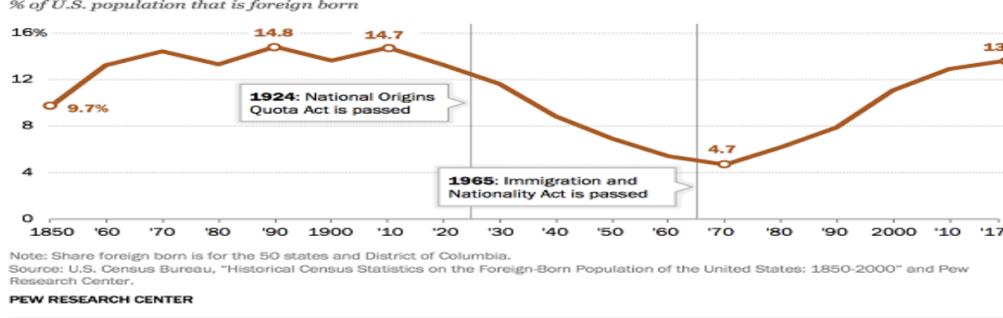
•**More than half** of the population growth in the District of Columbia, Florida, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and seven other states was due to immigration.

•**In other cases,** immigration has helped stymie falling populations. In New York state, for example, the overall population fell by 48,500 people between 2017 and 2018 — largely due to people moving to other states. International immigration was a greater source of population growth there than natural increase (caused by more births than deaths.)

**Between the lines:** If it weren't for immigration, 44% of Americans would be living in shrinking counties,

## USA: A Rapidly Growing Nation Of Immigrants

Immigrant share of U.S. population approaches historic high



Note: Share foreign born is for the 50 states and District of Columbia. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-Born Population of the United States: 1850-2000" and Pew Research Center.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Data: U.S. Census Bureau; Chart: Axios Visuals

Compiled And Edited By John T. Robbins, Southern Daily Editor

the New York Times notes.

**Two other notable trends:**

**1. Big cities are shrinking.** There's a lot of talk about the concentration of wealth and opportunity in the nation's biggest cities. Yet, New York City, Los Angeles and Chicago all saw their populations decline in the past year as people move out to surrounding suburbs.

•**Meanwhile, small metro areas** and suburbs outside of urban cores are booming, according to a Brookings Institution analysis given to Axios.

•**Phoenix, Dallas, Houston and Atlanta,** for example, had the highest numeric population growth from 2010 to 2018 for metro areas.

•**Of the 10 counties** that saw the highest percent increase in people over the past year, four were in Texas.

**2. A small rural revival.** For the second year in a row, non-metro areas — which include rural areas as well as towns with between 10-50,000 people — grew at a low rate.

•**This comes after 6 years** of population loss in non-metro areas.

•**This is likely due to** the recovery of the U.S. economy after the recession, Brookings demographer William Frey told Axios. But higher immigration levels in these areas are also a factor.



•**The fastest growing county** was in North Dakota, where fracking has boosted the economy. (Courtesy axios.com)

### Related Texas leads the way in population growth

The share of U.S. population growth that's driven by immigration has steadily risen over the past 10 years, partly because the birth rate is falling and the population is aging. One of

the places you can see these demographic trends playing out is Texas, which has four of the country's 10 fastest-growing counties, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.



The Dallas metropolitan area is the fastest-growing in the country. It's where you'll find Chizuru Miller, who moved to the Dallas suburb of Richardson eight years ago. She's from Tokyo. "To be honest, going to Texas was kind of a shock," she said. She had trouble finding the comforts of home, from Asian supermarkets to Japanese restaurants. But things have

changed. "Many Asians are now here, so that makes it more comfortable right now," she said.

The numbers back up what Miller's seeing. "We've seen a real shift away from immigration from Latin American countries and a real significant increase in the percentage and the number of immigrants coming from Asian countries," said Lloyd Potter, Texas state demographer.



Census estimates show immigrants made up 104,341 of the 379,128 people Texas added between 2017 and 2018. Potter said the state's strong economy drives people here, but it's also about cost of living. "If you were in California, you could come to Texas, take a job, take a cut in pay, get a bigger house, drive a new car and you would still be saving more money than you were when you were living in California," he said.

The Census Bureau puts population growth into three categories: when the number of births exceeds the number of deaths; when people move from somewhere else in the U.S.; and when people move here from other countries.

"Different parts of Texas actually show each part of this story," said Jed Kolko, chief economist at Indeed.com. "Houston and Dallas are great examples of strong growth thanks to international migration. Austin and San Antonio show off what growth from domestic migration looks like. And El Paso and McAllen show us what growth from natural increase looks like," he said. (Courtesy https://www.marketplace.org)

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