April 30, 2026

State Oversampling in the National Survey of Children's Health: Feasibility, Cost, and FAQs

Sponsored primarily by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Health Resources and Services Administration's Maternal and Child Health Bureau (HRSA MCHB), the National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) is designed to produce national and state-level data on the health and well-being of children under 18 years of age in the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau conducts the NSCH on the behalf of the HHS under Title 13, United States Code, Section 8(b), which allows the Census Bureau to conduct surveys on behalf of other agencies. Title 42 U.S.C. Section 701 (a)(2) allows HHS to collect information for the purpose of understanding the health and well-being of children in the United States.

State oversamples can support more targeted assessment, program planning, and evaluation. This document outlines oversampling strategies, costs, and alternative approaches to sub-state oversampling, namely the use of synthetic or model-based local area estimates. It also includes answers to frequently asked questions.

I. OVERSAMPLING STRATEGIES

Oversamples can be general, targeted, or a combination of the two strategies.

(a) General Oversampling follows the same sampling requirements as the base NSCH. Addresses are selected from across the state, and the probability of selection is not affected by the geographic location of an address within the state. The goal of a statewide oversample is to increase the number of completed interviews in a state, which may enable reporting for smaller populations or rare outcomes with greater precision (e.g., very young children or autism spectrum disorder). Statewide oversampling is straightforward and feasible for all states.

(b) Targeted or Sub-State Oversampling targets addresses in select geographic areas within a state. The oversample can be designed to produce local area estimates (e.g. city, county, or region). A targeted oversample can also sample more from areas that have a higher density of a population of interest. For example, additional addresses can be selected from Census Tracts with larger American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) populations. This type of targeted oversampling is more complex than a general oversample and carries certain limitations.

First, this approach changes the state-level sampling design from random sampling to cluster-based random sampling. If certain areas are sampled at a much higher rate than others, this design change can compromise the precision of overall state estimates. The oversample design must be consistent with the overarching mission of the NSCH to deliver the highest quality national and state-level estimates. To this end, large, targeted oversamples will often be coupled with a general oversample.

Second, sub-state geographic indicators (e.g. the respondent's city, county, or region) are only available on restricted-access microdata files to protect the confidentiality of respondents.[1] Thus, local area estimates can only be produced using restricted-access data files available through the Federal Statistical Research Data Centers (RDC). To access data in the RDC, researchers must submit a research proposal or be added to an existing proposal for NSCH sub-state oversamples,[2] and secure Special Sworn Status. RDC access may involve travel and fees[3] and all data products using restricted-access data must be approved by the Census Bureau's Disclosure Review Board prior to public release.

II. COSTS

General Calculations: The cost for either a general or targeted oversample is driven by four factors: 1) the cost per sampled address; 2) the estimated number of sampled addresses per completed interview (topical questionnaire); 3) the desired sample size; and 4) the number of years to achieve the desired sample size.

1) **The estimated cost per sampled address for the 2027 NSCH is $22.07**;[4] this includes the cost of materials (letters, envelopes, and paper questionnaires), postage, incentives, processing (data entry and cleaning), and survey planning and management. **Attachment A** provides a general breakdown of the cost per sampled address. This cost is re-evaluated annually to align with actual fiscal year salaries and postage increases.

2) **On average, the ratio of sampled addresses to completed interviews is about 7.5:1**, but that ratio varies across states. The ratio is based on the probability a sampled address represents a household with children (not a business, vacant address, or household without children) that completes a topical questionnaire. **Attachment B** of this document lists the estimated ratio of addresses to completed topical questionnaires by state for the 2027 NSCH based on 2025 and 2024 returns.

3) **Desired sample size depends on the goal of oversampling.** Achieving reasonable reliability of key estimates may be a good guide to determining a target sample size for the population of interest. Reliability is commonly measured with the coefficient of variation (CV) or relative standard error, which is the standard error as a percentage of the prevalence estimate, with a larger CV indicating poorer relative reliability. The CV is dependent on the standard error and the prevalence of the outcome of interest, and improves with increasing sample size and

[1] The data collected with the National Survey of Children's Health are confidential under Title 13 U.S.C. Section 9. All access to Title 13 data from this survey is restricted to Census Bureau employees and those holding Census Bureau Special Sworn Status pursuant to 13 U.S.C. Section 23(c).

[2] The Rocky Mountain RDC has an approved project to host analysis of sub-state oversamples and will charge a one-time fee for project administration. Remote data access can be secured after a two-day visit to any RDC and may involve additional fees.

[3] RDC fees are determined by the individual RDC institutional hosts. These costs are not considered in this document.

[4] These estimates are based on the current methodological approach to NSCH data collection and future year cost estimates. The NSCH survey team is always evaluating the survey design for opportunities to improve. Also, the survey design is subject to public and federal review. These evaluations can result in modifications to the NSCH survey design after the oversample design process. If these modifications substantially impact an existing state oversample, the NSCH survey will communicate those modifications and the estimated impact to the appropriate parties.

increasing prevalence. If the CV exceeds 30%, estimates are commonly suppressed or flagged as unreliable. It should be emphasized that an overall sample size may not accommodate reliable analysis of subgroups, including various Title V National Performance Measures within population domains (e.g., adolescents or children with special health care needs)**. Attachment C** shows reporting reliability across National Performance Measures and may be helpful in determining total target sample sizes for populations of interest. For example, an overall county-level sample size of ~100 would be necessary to ensure ~30 CSHCN (31% of the unweighted national sample size) for the medical home CSHCN performance measure. A denominator of at least 30 is necessary to meet MCHB reporting standards but estimates would still have wide confidence intervals and poor precision at that minimum sample size. For full population performance measures, such as preventive dental visit, a sample size of 150 would generally enable reporting without any reliability flags. However, a sample size of 350 would be needed to enable reporting for all performance measures and most would still carry reliability flags.

4) **Pooling data over multiple years of the general sample reduces cost by requiring less oversample to meet a target sample size**. For example, if a state seeks a target sample size of 150 AI/AN children and has ~50 completed interviews in the base sample annually, a total of 150 interviews could be completed by supplementing the base sample with an oversample that yields 100 interviews in one year (50 base + 100 additional), 25 interviews per year over two years (100 base + 50 additional), or combining three years of data without oversampling (150 base). Oversample interviews can also be pooled with base sample interviews from prior years that did not include an oversample.

Additional considerations for local area oversampling: Two additional factors influence the cost of a sub-state oversample:

1) *The number of sub-state units*. Grouping counties into county groups, for example, can substantially reduce the requirements of the sub-state oversample.

2) *The distribution of population across units*. For example, if population is concentrated in one county, the base sample will also be concentrated in that county (proportional to the population), so less of the base sample is contributing to the minimum sample requirements in the other counties. Counties with smaller population sizes may require large oversamples to achieve a minimum number of completed interviews.

Payment of the total agreement amount is needed prior to the start of work, otherwise known as advanced payment or payment in advance of a deliverable. 13 U.S.C. 8(b) requires that the Census Bureau receive advance payment. To meet this requirement, states can sponsor oversamples with federal Title V Maternal and Child Health Block Grant allocations prior to disbursement through a simple request from the Title V Director to their Project Officer. Alternatively, if other state and private funds are used, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or alternative agreement documentation must be developed with funds obligated immediately after both parties have signed. The Census survey team can provide a standard agreement template upon request. **Attachment D** provides an outline of the agreement timeline including deadlines for each step in

the process.

Census can work with individual states to determine an appropriate plan to address both data and budgetary concerns.

Example General Oversample Calculations: A state may want to increase their annual sample of CSHCN to improve reporting and precision of estimates. If their annual sample size is ~150 CSHCN and they want to double that to achieve a sample size of ~300, it would require doubling their overall sample. If the base NSCH selects 4,000 addresses, the oversample would need to add 4,000 addresses, for an estimated cost of $88,280 (4,000 multiplied by $22.07 per sampled address). State-specific values for the base number of interviews or addresses per completed interview (**Attachment B**) can be easily substituted here.

Example Targeted - Local Area Oversampling Calculations: A state has organized the counties in that state into 8 county groups and wants at least 150 completed interviews in each group. Census anticipates that 3 of the 8 groups will have at least 150 interviews from the base sample each year. The other 5 county groups will need additional sample to reach that threshold. Let us consider three strategies the state can pursue.

- One year of data collection with an oversample: Five county groups will be targeted for an oversample to reach 150 interviews in each group. Census estimates that the state will need 460 additional interviews, 3,680 addresses. The one-year oversample cost is $81,218.
- Two years of data collection with two years of oversample: By combining two years of data, the number of interviews from oversample is reduced from 460 to 280, and the number of oversample addresses to 2,240. The total cost of $49,437 is distributed over two years.
- Two years of data collection with one oversample: The state combines base sample interviews from the previous cycle with the current cycle. The oversample requirements are the same as in the previous strategy – 280 interviews and 2,240 addresses – but the oversample is completed in one year for the same cost of $49,437.

III. ALTERNATIVES TO SUB-STATE OVERSAMPLING

(a) Synthetic Estimation: Synthetic or indirect estimation can also be used to produce county-level or other sub-state estimates with publicly available data.[5] This is generally accomplished by multiplying sub-state sociodemographic characteristics from the American Community Survey (ACS) with state-level prevalence estimates from the NSCH for those sociodemographic characteristics. For example, county-level obesity estimates could be indirectly estimated by applying the state-level prevalence of obesity by race/ethnicity and poverty categories to the county-level distribution or proportion of children in each race/ethnicity and poverty category combination as estimated by the ACS. However, imposing prevalence rates of key health measures

[5] See "Local Uses of National and State Data" https://www.childhealthdata.org/docs/nsch-docs/local-use-of-state-data-and-synthetic-estimates.pdf

from a state population to a county based on the sociodemographic characteristics of that county can mask true geographic differences by assuming that variation is only a function of composition.

(b) Model-Based Estimation: County-level estimates can also be derived through multilevel regression models that nest observations within counties using non-publicly available geographic information through an RDC.[6] Bayesian approaches can smooth or shrink imprecise county-level estimates toward a spatially weighted or overall state mean. Model-based estimates can be improved with sub-state oversampling, but with far lower sample requirements than a sub-state oversampling project designed for direct estimates alone. The requirements will vary by state, outcome of interest, and geographic granularity.

The Census Bureau's NSCH team is unable to provide technical support on analytic alternatives to direct estimates but can work with states to design an oversample and provide RDC access to confidential files for approved projects.

IV. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

If my state is interested in exploring or pursuing an oversample, what are the next steps?

After you've determined your specific interest (i.e. general or targeted oversampling) and a target sample size, the Census Bureau can determine feasibility and develop a custom cost estimate. If the state wishes to proceed, a sampling plan and various agreements would need to be developed and approved. To begin discussions regarding your interest, please contact Ashley Hirai (AHirai@hrsa.gov) and Scott Albrecht (scott.albrecht@census.gov). Scott Albrecht will assist with the agreement development process.

What is the timeline for sponsoring an oversample?

Oversampling plans must be finalized by the end of August. While some state agencies will be able to fund the oversample directly with MCHB, other interested parties (hereafter "requesting agencies"), including all non-governmental organizations, will fund the oversample through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOA) with the Census Bureau. To facilitate the agreement process, Census requires requesting agencies use a standardized MOA template. If the requesting agency cannot use the MOA template, a complete and final set of proposed paperwork must be provided to Census by the end of August for Census's review and approval. In short, if a requesting agency is interested in a 2027 NSCH oversample, these initial steps need to be completed by the end of August 2026. Development of the agreement package itself will occur between the end of August and the end of September. From that point, Census requires the requesting agency do a "pre-review" to ensure they can proceed with the next step, agreement routing and review. This next step will extend through mid-November. Once approval of the agreement is received from the Office of General Counsel (OGC), Census will route the package for internal

[6] For example, see Hantman RM, Zgodic A, Eberth JM, McLain AC. Using Small-Area Estimation (SAE) to Estimate Prevalence of Child Health Outcomes at the Census Regional-, State-, and County-Levels. Center for Economic Studies Working Paper, November 2022. Available at https://www2.census.gov/ces/wp/2022/CES-WP-22-48.pdf

signature and then provide it back to the requesting agency for their final signature process along with a customer registration form. This final step should be completed by the end of February of the same year to be considered for inclusion in the upcoming survey cycle.

Data from the oversample will be available with the public release of survey data the year after data collection.[7] Typically, this release occurs in the fall. Final data collection and data release schedules, as set by MCHB and Census, will be provided each year as soon as they are available.

Can you tell us how many extra oversample interviews we will need to meet a certain target number for a given population group or per county over 1, 3, and 5 years?

Yes, this is something that the Census Bureau can determine. By contrast, a state will have to determine their target, how sub-state units are delineated, and how many years they are willing to wait for multi-year estimates.

Can we target sampling for a particular demographic group rather than doing a general oversample?

Households with a certain demographic characteristic can't be directly oversampled since this detail is unknown for individual households. However, an oversample can be targeted to geographic areas with a disproportionate representation of a population characteristic (e.g. AI/AN) as estimated from the American Community Survey. These projects will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

If our state purchases an oversample, why can't we get a special file to analyze that data with county identifiers? Do we really need to access the RDC?

To protect respondent confidentiality, the Census Bureau has restrictions on the level of geographic detail that can be reported on publicly available data products, including special files. Through Federal Statistical Research Data Centers, researchers across the country can access restricted-use data files with additional granularity, including county identifiers, for approved research projects.

Are local or state-specific questions an option if we purchase an oversample?

Not at this time, and it is unclear whether or when it will be feasible to add local/state survey item options. Tailoring both web and print questionnaires would be necessary, adding costs to the survey operations overall, and may impact the timely release of new data which is currently approximately nine months after data collection. Adding global questions to the survey is a more immediately feasible option.

For an oversample dataset, will a new "weight" be calculated by the Census Bureau's NSCH team for county-level analyses?

Any oversampled cases will be part of the Public Use File and indistinguishable from other cases (county identifiers will not be included on a Public Use File). The weights for cases in oversampled states will account for the variation in the probability of selection across the

[7] All interviews are included with the public-use microdata file, but some indicators, including some sub-state indicators are not available on the public-use file. These data can only be accessed from a RDC.

various regions. Ultimately, national and state-level estimates will be prioritized when producing the public-use data file.

Attachment A – Estimated Total Cost per Sampled Address for NSCH 2027

Planning, Survey Management, Incentives, Commercially Printed Materials, Data Processing and Editing	$6.89
Postage	$6.37
Survey Invitation Package Preparation, Data Collection (Sorting, Check-In, and Data Capture of Mailed Returns), and Management of the Incentive Operation	$7.76
Customer Assistance	$1.05
Total	**$22.07**
Costs are re-evaluated annually	

Attachment B - Ratio of Sampled Addresses to Completed Topical Questionnaires by State, Estimated for the 2027 NSCH based on 2024 and 2025 Results

State	Addresses per Completed Topical Questionnaire	State	Addresses per Completed Topical Questionnaire
Alabama	9.3	Missouri	7.2
Alaska	11.4	Montana	7.4
Arizona	9.4	Nebraska	6.6
Arkansas	9.4	Nevada	11.5
California	8.4	New Hampshire	7.1
Colorado	6.3	New Jersey	6.8
Connecticut	6.9	New Mexico	13.1
Delaware	9.1	New York	8.9
District of Columbia	8.7	North Carolina	9.4
Florida	9.9	North Dakota	7.9
Georgia	9.9	Ohio	7.2
Hawaii	8.1	Oklahoma	9.7
Idaho	6.5	Oregon	6.5
Illinois	7.5	Pennsylvania	6.5
Indiana	6.9	Rhode Island	8.9
Iowa	6.4	South Carolina	9.2
Kansas	6.8	South Dakota	7.5
Kentucky	8.7	Tennessee	8.2
Louisiana	11.2	Texas	9.7
Maine	7.2	Utah	5.3
Maryland	6.9	Vermont	6.8
Massachusetts	6.8	Virginia	6.5
Michigan	7.1	Washington	6.6
Minnesota	4.7	West Virginia	9.7
Mississippi	12.1	Wisconsin	5.8
		Wyoming	10.2

Attachment C – Estimated Sample Size, CV, and CI Width by Title V National Performance Measure

National Performance Measure	Applicable Population	% of overall unweighted sample (2023-2024)	Approximate Prevalence (2023-2024)	Median State-Level Design Effect (2023-2024)	Parameter	Total Subgroup Sample Size (e.g., county or AI/AN)										
						25	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500
Breastfeeding - Exclusive through 6 months	6 months - 2 years	13%	28%	2.0	~ Sample Size	3	7	13	20	26	33	39	46	52	59	66
					~ CV	130%	85%	63%	50%	44%	39%	36%	33%	31%	29%	28%
					~ CI width	100%	95%	69%	56%	49%	44%	40%	37%	35%	33%	31%
Housing Instability	0-11 years	61%	17%	2.0	~ Sample Size	15	30	61	91	121	151	182	212	242	272	303
					~ CV	82%	58%	40%	33%	29%	26%	23%	22%	20%	19%	18%
					~ CI width	54%	38%	27%	22%	19%	17%	15%	14%	13%	13%	12%
Developmental Screening	9-35 months	12%	37%	2.0	~ Sample Size	3	6	12	18	25	31	37	43	49	55	62
					~ CV	108%	76%	54%	44%	37%	34%	31%	28%	27%	25%	24%
					~ CI width	100%	100%	77%	63%	53%	48%	44%	41%	38%	36%	34%
Preventive Dental Visit	1-17 years	96%	80%	2.1	~ Sample Size	24	48	96	144	193	241	289	337	385	433	482
					~ CV	15%	10%	7%	6%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%
					~ CI width	46%	33%	23%	19%	16%	15%	13%	12%	11%	11%	10%
Physical Activity	6-11 years	29%	25%	1.7	~ Sample Size	7	14	29	43	57	71	86	100	114	129	143
					~ CV	85%	60%	42%	34%	30%	27%	24%	23%	21%	20%	19%
					~ CI width	84%	59%	41%	34%	29%	26%	24%	22%	21%	19%	19%
Food Sufficiency	0-11 years	61%	68%	2.0	~ Sample Size	15	30	61	91	121	151	182	212	242	272	303
					~ CV	25%	18%	13%	10%	9%	8%	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%
					~ CI width	67%	48%	33%	27%	24%	21%	19%	18%	17%	16%	15%
Adolescent Well-Visit	12-17 years	37%	73%	2.1	~ Sample Size	9	19	37	56	75	93	112	130	149	168	186
					~ CV	29%	20%	14%	12%	10%	9%	8%	8%	7%	7%	6%
					~ CI width	83%	57%	41%	33%	29%	26%	24%	22%	20%	19%	18%
Mental Health Treatment	12-17 years	9%	83%	2.0	~ Sample Size	2	5	9	14	19	23	28	33	37	42	47
					~ CV	44%	28%	21%	17%	14%	13%	12%	11%	10%	10%	9%
					~ CI width	100%	92%	68%	55%	47%	43%	39%	36%	34%	32%	30%
Adult Mentor	12-17 years	37%	88%	2.3	~ Sample Size	9	18	37	55	73	91	110	128	146	165	183
					~ CV	19%	13%	9%	8%	7%	6%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%
					~ CI width	64%	46%	32%	26%	23%	20%	18%	17%	16%	15%	14%
Medical Home - Overall	CSHCN 0-17 years	31%	40%	1.8	~ Sample Size	8	15	31	46	61	77	92	107	123	138	154
					~ CV	58%	43%	30%	24%	21%	19%	17%	16%	15%	14%	13%
					~ CI width	92%	67%	47%	38%	33%	30%	27%	25%	23%	22%	21%
Transition to Adult Health Care	CSHCN 12-17 years	15%	22%	1.8	~ Sample Size	4	7	15	22	29	37	44	51	59	66	73
					~ CV	126%	95%	65%	54%	47%	41%	38%	35%	33%	31%	29%
					~ CI width	100%	81%	55%	46%	40%	35%	32%	30%	28%	26%	25%
Bullying - Victimization	CSHCN 12-17 years	14%	50%	1.8	~ Sample Size	4	7	14	22	29	36	43	51	58	65	72
					~ CV	67%	51%	36%	29%	25%	22%	21%	19%	18%	17%	16%
					~ CI width	100%	100%	71%	57%	49%	44%	40%	37%	35%	33%	31%

Abbreviations: CV, Coefficient of Variation=Standard Error/Estimate; CI, 95% Confidence Interval

Suppressed: sample size<30

Unreliable: CV>30% or CI width >20% points

Reportable without flags

April 30, 2025

Attachment D – Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) Timeline

Step	Description	Start	Finish
1a	State/agency indicates interest and decides on type of oversample*	Upon initial interest	End of August 2026
1b	State/agency obtains approval to use generic MOA templates*		
2	Census drafts the agreement*	Beginning of September 2026	End of September 2026
3	State/agency routes agreement drafts for initial approval*	Beginning of October 2026	Mid-November 2026
4	Census internal agreement routing (cannot begin until main agreement with MCHB is signed)	Mid-November 2026	Mid-December 2026
5	Office of General Counsel (OGC) review and approval	Mid-December 2026	Mid-January 2027
6a	Servicing agency signature process	Mid-January 2027	End of January 2027
6b	Requesting agency signature process*	End of January 2027	Mid-February 2027
7	Requesting agency completes the customer registration form (if needed)	Mid-February 2027	End of February 2027
8	Agreement is recorded by finance and advance payment is collected	Mid-February 2027	First week of March 2027

*These steps must happen by their corresponding "Finish" dates in order to keep the agreement routing process on track and allow the state oversample to be considered for the current production cycle.

1. State Oversample Interest and Agreement Review
    a. State or agency (requesting agency)[8] works with MCHB and Census (servicing agency) to decide on one of the two methods below:
        i. General Oversampling
        ii. Sub-State Oversampling[9]

        Duration: Varies
        Finish: End of August

    b. State or agency will be provided with the generic Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) templates for the specific type of oversample agreed upon in **Step 1a** to obtain approval for use. **If the state or agency is unable to use the generic MOA templates, additional negotiation time is needed (approximately 2-3 months).**[10] The state or agency would also be required to provide the proposed modifications needed to the agreement documents in order to determine if Census can accept the revised terms. This will require additional consultation with our Department of Commerce Office of General Counsel (OGC).

        Duration: Varies
        Finish: End of August (accounting for 2-3 months after providing proposed revisions to template)

2. Once approval is obtained on the generic MOA template or OGC approves a modified version of the agreement, Census drafts the agreement and sends it back to the state or agency for initial routing.

    Duration: Approximately 3-4 weeks
    Finish: End of September

[8] For clarification purposes, all instances of state, agency, or requesting agency are used interchangeably. Servicing agency is referring to the Census Bureau on behalf of the Maternal and Child Health Bureau.

[9] Census staff will need to evaluate the number of potential sub-state oversamples that can reasonably be done in a given survey year before the agreements are drafted. This is to ensure these oversampling projects are not going to detract from the base production survey/sample.

[10] Initial review/approval of the generic MOA templates should occur no later than April-May of any given year to allow for the additional 2-3 months of negotiation time (if needed).

3. State or agency routes the agreement draft for initial approval – **The agreement documents should not be signed by either party at this time, only routed through the requesting agency to approve content. Content is not final until the Department of Commerce OGC approves (see Step 6), after which signatures can be obtained by both servicing and requesting agency.**

   Duration: Approximately 3-6 weeks
   Finish: Mid-November

4. Census routing – Agreement will then be routed through Census internal budget, policy, office of information security, and legal for approval. This step cannot begin until main agreement with MCHB is signed.

   Duration: Approximately 4 weeks
   Finish: Mid-December

5. OGC electronic approval process[11]

   Duration: 20-25 days (or 3-4 weeks)
   Finish: Mid-January

6. Obtaining servicing & requesting agency signatures -

   a. Servicing agency signature (Census signs first):
   Duration: 1-2 weeks
   Finish: End of January

   b. Requesting agency signature:
   Duration: 1-2 weeks
   Finish: Mid-February

7. Each new requesting agency (i.e., if your organization has never had an agreement with Census in the past) will need to complete a Customer Registration Form (BC-1862(ef)) for the Census Finance Office. This form requests information such as the Customer Type (Federal or State), Tax Identification Number (TIN) or Employer Identification Number (EIN), and contact information for your organization (i.e., who is responsible for invoicing, financing, and accepting the agreement). Once completed, this form must be sent back to the Census securely either through a standard encryption process, or via our secure correspondence system called Kiteworks.[12]

   Duration: 1-2 weeks
   Finish: End of February

8. Once all final signatures and approvals are received on all documents, the agreement is recorded by finance and the IPAC is initiated typically during the 1st or 2nd week of the month.
   Agreement complete: 1st week of March

[11] OGC cannot provide clearance on the state or agency oversample agreements until the current year main survey agreement is cleared. This would be on or after October 1, 2026.
[12] The secure file sharing system for Census is Kiteworks and can be accessed via this link: https://sfc.doc.gov/