

FAX COVER SHEET

TO	
COMPANY	THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
FAX NUMBER	12023953729
FROM	Mr-Clayton-MBernard-ExWithoutPrejudice
DATE	2023-06-27 03:07:36 GMT
RE	ETHNICITY AND RACE IDENTIFICATION

COVER MESSAGE

PACKET INCLUDES:

FAX COVER SHEET (1 PAGE)

STANDARD FORM 181 (1 PAGE)

ATTACHMENTS:

13th AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF SECTIONS 1-20 (4 PAGES)

HOUSE RESOLUTION 194 (4 PAGES)

DEFINITIONS FOR NEW RACE AND ETHNICITY CATEGORIES (2 PAGES)

Fax

TO: THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET	FROM: Mr-Clayton-M Bernard-Ex (without prejudice)
FAX: 202-395-3729	PAGES: 12 INCLUDING COVER
PHONE: 202-395-4790	DATE: 06/26/2023
RE: ETHNICITY AND RACE IDENTIFICATION	NOTE: CORRECTION/ADDITION TO FAX DATED 6/13/2023

Urgent For Review Please Comment Please Reply Please Recycle

**Pursuant to the herein documents immediate correction in ALL RECORDS;
Priority Commanded.**

Comments:

PACKET INCLUDES:

FAX COVER SHEET (1 PAGE)

STANDARD FORM 181 (1 PAGE)

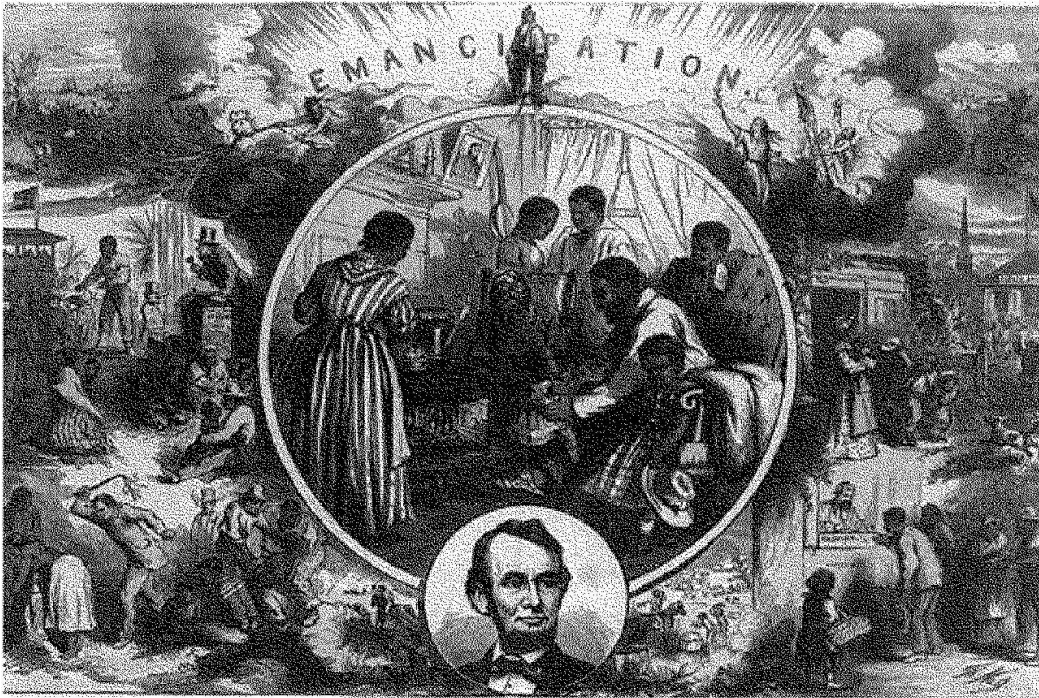
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U.S. Office of Personnel Management Guide to Personnel Data Standards		ETHNICITY AND RACE IDENTIFICATION (Please read the Privacy Act Statement and instructions before completing form.)	
Name (Last, First, Middle Initial) <i>without Prejudice</i> BERNARD-EX, MR-CLAYTON-M.		Social Security Number [REDACTED]	Birthdate (Month and Year) 03/1982
Agency Use Only			
Privacy Act Statement			
<p>Ethnicity and race information is requested under the authority of 42 U.S.C. Section 2000e-16 and in compliance with the Office of Management and Budget's 1997 Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. Providing this information is voluntary and has no impact on your employment status, but in the instance of missing information, your employing agency will attempt to identify your race and ethnicity by visual observation.</p> <p>This information is used as necessary to plan for equal employment opportunity throughout the Federal government. It is also used by the U. S. Office of Personnel Management or employing agency maintaining the records to locate individuals for personnel research or survey response and in the production of summary descriptive statistics and analytical studies in support of the function for which the records are collected and maintained, or for related workforce studies.</p> <p>Social Security Number (SSN) is requested under the authority of Executive Order 9397, which requires SSN be used for the purpose of uniform, orderly administration of personnel records. Providing this information is voluntary and failure to do so will have no effect on your employment status. If SSN is not provided, however, other agency sources may be used to obtain it.</p>			
<p>Specific instructions: The two questions below are designed to identify your ethnicity and race. Regardless of your answer to question 1, go to question 2.</p> <p>Question 1. Are You Hispanic or Latino? (A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Question 2. Please select the racial category or categories with which you most closely identify by placing an "X" in the appropriate box. Check as many as apply.</p>			
RACIAL CATEGORY (Check as many as apply)		DEFINITION OF CATEGORY	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native		A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Asian		A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American		A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> White		A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.	

Moor - 667
Moroccan - 633
Asiatic - 463

Standard Form 181
 Revised August 2005
 Previous editions not usable
 42 U.S.C. Section 2000e-16
 NSN 7540-01-069-3446



**THE THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT
TO
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES**

The following is the
Language
Of
“The Ordinance of 1787”

Thus referred to:

“Article 6 - There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary Servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the part shall have been dully convicted”.

The Thirteenth Amendment
Of
The Constitution for the United States
Ratified: November 18, 1865 by 3/4 of the Several States

SECTION 1 –All persons shall have the right peaceably to assemble and Worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience.

SECTION 2 – The use of the Public Press shall not be obstructed; but criminal publications made in one State against the lawful institutions of another State shall not be allowed.

SECTION 3 – The right of citizens to free and lawful Speech in public Assemblies shall not be denied. Access of citizens to the ballot box shall not be Obstructed either by Civil or Military Power. The Military shall always be subordinate to the existing Judicial authority over citizens. The privilege of the writ Habeas Corpus shall never be suspended in the presence of the Judicial Authority.

SECTION 4 – The Militia of a State or of the United States shall not be Employed to invade the lawful rights of the People of any of the several States; but the United States shall not be hereby deprived of the right and power to defend and protect its property and rights within the limits of any of the States.

SECTION 5 – Persons held to Service or Labor for life, in any State under the Laws thereof, may be taken into any Territory of the United States south of north latitude 36 degrees 30', and the right to such Service or Labor shall not be impaired thereby, and the Territorial Legislature thereof shall have the exclusive right to make and shall make all needful rules and regulations for the protection of such right and also for the protection of such Persons; but Congress or any Territorial Legislature shall not have power to impair or abolish such right of Service in the Said Territory while in a Territorial condition without the consent of all the States, south of Said Latitude, which maintain such Service.

SECTION 6 – Involuntary Servitude, except for crime, shall not be permanently established within the district set apart from the Seat of government of the United States; but the right of sojourn in such District with persons held to Service or Labor for Life, shall not be denied.

SECTION 7 – When any territory of the United States south of north latitude 36 degrees 30' shall have a population equal to the Ratio of Representation for one Member of Congress, and the people thereof shall have formed a Constitution for a Republican Form of Government, it shall be admitted as a State into the Union, on an equal footing with the other States; and the people may, in such Constitution, either prohibit or sustain the right to Involuntary Labor or Service, and alter or amend the Constitution at their will.

SECTION 8 – The present right of representation in Section 2, Article 1, of this Constitution, shall not be altered without the consent of all the States maintaining the right to Involuntary Service or Labor south of Latitude 36 degrees 30', but nothing in this Constitution or its Amendments shall be construed to deprive any State south of Said Latitude 36 degrees 30' of the right of Abolishing Involuntary Servitude at its will.

SECTION 9 – The regulation and control of the right to Labor or Service in any of the States south of Latitude 36 degrees 30' is hereby recognized to be exclusively the right of each State within its own limits; and this Constitution shall not be altered or amended to impair this right of each State without its consent; Provided, This Article shall not be construed to absolve the United States from rendering assistance to suppress Insurrections or Domestic Violence, when called upon by any State, as provided in section 4, Article 4, of this Constitution.

SECTION 10 – No State shall pass any law in any way interfering with or obstructing the recovery of Fugitives from Justice, or from Labor or Service, or any Law of Congress made under Article 4, Section 2, of this Constitution; and all laws in violation of this Section may, on complaint made by any person or State, be declared void by the Supreme Court of the United States.

SECTION 11 – As a right of comity between the several States south of latitude 36 degrees 30' the right of transit with Persons held to Involuntary Labor or Service from one State to another shall not be obstructed, but such Persons shall not be brought into the States north of said Latitude.

SECTION 12 – The traffic in Slaves with Africa is hereby forever prohibited on pain of death and the forfeiture of all the rights and property of persons engaged therein; and the descendants of Africans shall not be citizens.

SECTION 13 – Alleged Fugitives from Labor or Service, on request, shall have a Trial by Jury before being returned.

SECTION 14 – All alleged Fugitives charged with crime committed in violation of the law of a State shall have the right of Trial by Jury, and if such Person claims to be a citizen of another State, shall have a right of appeal or of a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States.

SECTION 15 – All acts of any inhabitant of the United States tending to incite Persons held to Service or Labor to Insurrection or acts of Domestic Violence, or to abscond are hereby prohibited and declared to be a penal offense and all the Courts of the United States shall be open to suppress and punish such offenses at the suit of any citizen of the United States or the suit of any “State”.

SECTION 16 – All conspiracies in any State to interfere with lawful right in any other State, or against the United States, shall be suppressed; and no State, or the people thereof, shall withdraw from this Union without the consent of three-fourths of all the States, expressed by an Amendment proposed and ratified in the manner provided in Article 5 of the Constitution.

SECTION 17 – Whenever any State wherein Involuntary Servitude is recognized or allowed shall propose to abolish such Servitude, and shall apply for Pecuniary assistance therein, the Congress may, in its discretion, grant such relief not exceeding one hundred dollars for each person liberated. But, Congress shall not propose such Abolishment or relief to any State.

Congress may assist Free Persons of African descent to emigrate and colonize Africa.

SECTION 18 – Duties on Imports may be imposed for Revenue; but shall not be excessive or prohibitory in amount.

SECTION 19 – When all of the several States shall have Abolished Slavery, then and thereafter Slavery or Involuntary Servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall never be established or tolerated in any of the States or Territories of the United States, and they shall be forever Free.

SECTION 20 – The provisions of this Article relating to Involuntary Labor or Servitude shall not be altered without the consent of all the States maintaining such Servitude.

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 194

Apologizing for the enslavement and racial segregation of African-Americans.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 27, 2007

Mr. COLIEN (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. LEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. WATSON, Mr. HINCHHEY, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. CARSON, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. HAKE, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. HODES, Mr. FILNER, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. KUCINICH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

RESOLUTION

Apologizing for the enslavement and racial segregation of
African-Americans.

Whereas millions of Africans and their descendants were enslaved in the United States and the 13 American colonies from 1619 through 1865;

Whereas slavery in America resembled no other form of involuntary servitude known in history, as Africans were captured and sold at auction like inanimate objects or animals;

Whereas Africans forced into slavery were brutalized, humiliated, dehumanized, and subjected to the indignity of being stripped of their names and heritage;

Whereas enslaved families were torn apart after having been sold separately from one another;

Whereas the system of slavery and the visceral racism against persons of African descent upon which it depended became entrenched in the Nation's social fabric;

Whereas slavery was not officially abolished until the passage of the 13th Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1865 after the end of the Civil War, which was fought over the slavery issue;

Whereas after emancipation from 246 years of slavery, African-Americans soon saw the fleeting political, social, and economic gains they made during Reconstruction eviscerated by virulent racism, lynchings, disenfranchisement, Black Codes, and racial segregation laws that imposed a rigid system of officially sanctioned racial segregation in virtually all areas of life;

Whereas the system of de jure racial segregation known as "Jim Crow," which arose in certain parts of the Nation following the Civil War to create separate and unequal societies for whites and African-Americans, was a direct result of the racism against persons of African descent engendered by slavery;

Whereas the system of Jim Crow laws officially existed into the 1960's—a century after the official end of slavery in America—until Congress took action to end it, but the vestiges of Jim Crow continue to this day;

Whereas African-Americans continue to suffer from the consequences of slavery and Jim Crow—long after both sys-

tems were formally abolished—through enormous damage and loss, both tangible and intangible, including the loss of human dignity and liberty, the frustration of careers and professional lives, and the long-term loss of income and opportunity;

Whereas the story of the enslavement and de jure segregation of African-Americans and the dehumanizing atrocities committed against them should not be purged from or minimized in the telling of American history;

Whereas on July 8, 2003, during a trip to Goree Island, Senegal, a former slave port, President George W. Bush acknowledged slavery's continuing legacy in American life and the need to confront that legacy when he stated that slavery "was . . . one of the greatest crimes of history . . . The racial bigotry fed by slavery did not end with slavery or with segregation. And many of the issues that still trouble America have roots in the bitter experience of other times. But however long the journey, our destiny is set: liberty and justice for all.";

Whereas President Bill Clinton also acknowledged the deep-seated problems caused by the continuing legacy of racism against African-Americans that began with slavery when he initiated a national dialogue about race;

Whereas a genuine apology is an important and necessary first step in the process of racial reconciliation;

Whereas an apology for centuries of brutal dehumanization and injustices cannot erase the past, but confession of the wrongs committed can speed racial healing and reconciliation and help Americans confront the ghosts of their past;

Whereas the legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia has recently taken the lead in adopting a resolution officially expressing appropriate remorse for slavery and other State legislatures are considering similar resolutions; and

Whereas it is important for this country, which legally recognized slavery through its Constitution and its laws, to make a formal apology for slavery and for its successor, Jim Crow, so that it can move forward and seek reconciliation, justice, and harmony for all of its citizens: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) acknowledges the fundamental injustice,
3 cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery and
4 Jim Crow;

5 (2) apologizes to African-Americans on behalf
6 of the people of the United States, for the wrongs
7 committed against them and their ancestors who
8 suffered under slavery and Jim Crow; and

9 (3) expresses its commitment to rectify the lin-
10 ging consequences of the misdeeds committed
11 against African-Americans under slavery and Jim
12 Crow and to stop the occurrence of human rights
13 violations in the future.

○



Definitions for New Race and Ethnicity Categories

Categories developed in 1997 by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) that are used to describe groups to which individuals belong, identify with, or belong in the eyes of the community. The categories do not denote scientific definitions of anthropological origins. The designations are used to categorize U.S. citizens, U.S. residents, and other eligible non-citizens. Eligible noncitizens include all students who completed high school or a GED equivalency within the United States (including DACA and undocumented students) and who were not on an F-1 nonimmigrant student visa at the time of high school graduation. Find more information about other eligible (for financial aid purposes) noncitizens .

Individuals are asked to first designate ethnicity as:

- Hispanic or Latino or
- Not Hispanic or Latino

Second, individuals are asked to indicate one or more races that apply among the following:

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- White

Hispanic or Latino
A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.
American Indian or Alaska Native
A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community attachment.
Asian
A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian Subcontinent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Black or African American
A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.
White
A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.
U.S. Nonresident
A person who is not a citizen or national of the United States and who is in this country on a visa or temporary basis and does not have the right to remain indefinitely. Note: U.S. Nonresidents are to be reported separately in the places provided, rather than in any of the racial/ethnic categories described above.
U.S. Resident (and other eligible non-citizens)
A person who is not a citizen or national of the United States but who has been admitted as a legal immigrant for the purpose of obtaining permanent u.S. resident status (and who holds either a registration card (Form I-551 or I-151), a Temporary Resident Card (Form I-688), or an Arrival-Departure Record (Form I-94) with a notation that conveys legal immigrant status such as Section 207 Refugee, Section 208 Asylee, Conditional Entrant Parolee or Cuban-Haitian). Note: U.S. residents are to be reported in the appropriate racial/ethnic categories along with United States citizens.
Race/ethnicity unknown
The category used to report students or employees whose race and ethnicity are not known.

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