SUPPORTING STATEMENT
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Annual Integrated Economic Survey (AIES)
OMB Control No. 0607-1024

PART B: Collections of Information Employing Statistical Methods

Green highlight – New changes submitted September 2026. Some of the unhighlighted text may refer to events in the past or changes that have already been made.

1. Universe and Respondent Selection

The target population of the Annual Integrated Economic Survey (AIES) covers most private sector, non-farm employer businesses located in the U.S. (50 states and the District of Columbia) as defined by the 2022 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The survey excludes foreign operations of U.S. businesses, most government operations (including the U.S. Postal Service), agricultural production companies, private households, and businesses located in the U.S. territories.

The AIES is selected from a frame of approximately 5.9 million employer companies constructed from the Business Register, which is the Census Bureau's master business list. In the AIES, the company is the ultimate sampling unit (USU). Approximately 358,750 companies will be included in the sample. Of the sampled companies, approximately 32,500 are self-representing (included with a probability of 1), based on the diversity of their operations. The remaining companies on the frame are stratified within sector by geographic division within 4-digit industry (NAICS) classification. This is an unequal probability sample, with company inclusion probabilities accounting for contribution(s) to both national and subnational estimates of annual payroll. Please note that the sampling counts provided above (and throughout the remainder of Supporting Statement B) are the counts from the 2025 AIES. The 2026 AIES sample is not yet final, so final counts from the 2026 AIES sample cannot be supplied. However, the 2026 AIES sample is expected to be comparable to the 2025 AIES sample, which is why the 2025 counts are being used at this point. If the counts change once the survey year 2026 sampling information is final, we will provide the updated information as an amendment to the request if it is still under review at OMB. If the request has already cleared OMB, we will submit a non-substantive change request to revise the information.

The measure-of-size (MOS) variable used for the AIES sample design is based on the administrative annual payroll, which is available for the majority of establishments on the AIES sampling frame and is generally positively correlated with the AIES key data items. The company-level MOS is determined by summing the establishment values within the company. Each company on the frame is assigned to a single sampling stratum and has a single sampling

MOS. Each non-self-representing company on the sampling frame has a sampling industry, defined as its most detailed unique NAICS code.

To minimize erroneous industry classifications in the sample design, in-scope companies are classified as certainty using the complexity criteria described in the following table:

Table 1: AIES Designation of Initial Certainty Stratum by Complexity

Company Operates In	Number of Sectors	Number of Industries*	Number of States
Certainty	2 or more	2 or more	Not considered
	1	3 or more	Not considered
	1	2	2+
	1	2	1
Noncertainty	1	2**	1
	1	1	1+

* 4-digit NAICS industry
**Sectors 44-45, 62 (selected pairs of industries)

To determine the *initial* sector allocations of companies in each sector frame, let

U_s = sector s on the AIES frame
U_{11} = eligible Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting sector companies (sector 11 is limited to only subsector 115)
U_{21} = eligible Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sector companies
U_{23} = eligible Construction sector companies
U_{55} = eligible Management of Companies and Enterprises sector companies
N_{NC} = total number of companies on the AIES frame that are eligible for sampling (noncertainty)
N_s = total number of companies in sector s on the AIES frame U_s that are eligible for sampling
N_{11} = total number of eligible Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting sector companies in U_{11} (sector 11 is limited to only subsector 115)
N_{21} = total number of eligible Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sector companies in U_{21}
N_{23} = total number of eligible Construction sector companies in U_{23}
N_{55} = total number of eligible Management of Companies and Enterprises sector companies in U_{55}
n = initial total number of companies to be sampled in the AIES excluding those in sectors 11, 21, 23, and 55

The initial allocations in the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (11); Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction (21); Construction (23); and Management of Companies and Enterprises (55) sectors are consistent with previous cycles of the AIES.

The initial sector-level allocations for the other sectors (n_s) are obtained with proportional allocation, with $n_s = n\left(\frac{N_s}{\ddot{N}}\right)$, where $\ddot{N} = N_{NC} - N_{11} - N_{21} - N_{23} - N_{55}$. Initial allocations may be further increased as needed to attain targeted coefficients of variation (CVs) of 2% or lower on the frame analysis variables for each national tabulation industry level and targeted CVs of 15% or lower for geographic industry estimates.

Let U_{IC} be the set of companies on the AIES frame that are included in the initial certainty complexity stratum, so that U_{NC} is comprised of the remaining companies on the AIES frame. The remaining companies are split into 19 separate sector (2-digit NAICS) frames (U_s) from the companies in U_{NC}.

The within-sector stratification procedure is applied to all sectors except Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (11); Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction (21); Construction (23); and Management of Companies and Enterprises (55). As these sectors do not have geographic publication requirements, their initial strata are defined by 3-digit NAICS.

For the remaining sectors, the noncertainty USUs (companies) are stratified into:

- A single diverse company stratum (1) comprising companies that operate in two different 4-digit NAICS industries and one division (sectors 44-45 and 62 only)
- One multi-division stratum per 4-digit NAICS industry[1] comprising companies that operate in one 4-digit NAICS industry and two or more divisions
- Nine geographic substrata per 4-digit NAICS industry comprising companies that solely operate in the identified 4-digit NAICS industry and the geographic substratum (see Table 2)

Table 2: Geographic Strata for the AIES Sampling Design[1]

Division	**Total States**	**States**
New England	6	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
Middle Atlantic	3	New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania
East North Central	5	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin
West North Central	7	Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota
South Atlantic	9	Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia
East South Central	4	Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee
West South Central	4	Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
Mountain	8	Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming

[1]

Pacific	5	Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington

Services industries incorporate taxable and tax-exempt categories into the strata definitions, essentially doubling the number of strata for these industries. Wholesale trade industries incorporate type of operation category into the strata definitions, essentially tripling the number of strata for these industries.

Because the AIES is ultimately a multipurpose sample, it is not possible to optimize for a single data item. Instead, the AIES utilizes stratified sequential sampling, also known as Chromy's method. Stratified sequential sampling is a without-replacement probability-proportional-to-size (PPS) sampling method that allows for a within-strata sort. Within each AIES sampling stratum, the USUs (companies) are sorted by national industry tabulation NAICS (5-digit or 6-digit) and state, providing implicit stratification. Because the USU probabilities of selection are a monotonically increasing function, the AIES sampling procedure includes a second-level sort on the USU annual payroll, which should help ensure a representative sample in terms of unit size within stratum.

An approximation of the 2025 AIES sample size is presented in Table 3:

Table 3: AIES Allocation

Sector	**Total**
Complex Certainties	32,500
11/21/23/55	5,450
22	1,500
31-33	16,100
42	15,500
44-45	35,600
48-49	13,800
51	5,500
52	14,600
53	21,300
54	51,700
56	22,400
61	5,000
62	44,600
71	8,900
72	34,000
81	30,300
Total	358,750

The 2025 AIES sample includes approximately 700 large multiunit companies primarily covering out-of-scope enterprises. Approximately 3,000 single-unit companies were also included that were likely to have a company structure change. These cases were necessary to update and maintain a centralized Business Register.

Response Rates

This survey replaced a suite of seven independently designed surveys. The survey unit response rate (URR) was expected to fall in the range of those surveys of approximately 50 – 70%. For survey year 2023, the AIES URR was approximately 64.2%. For survey year 2024, the AIES URR was approximately 65.9%. The reporting URR is the ratio of the number of active, in-scope companies that provided sufficient data to be considered a respondent to the total number of active, in-scope businesses in the sample times 100. The URR assesses the risk of nonresponse bias. Similar metrics about nonresponse bias are the total quantity response rate (TQRR) and/or the imputation rate (IR). These metrics measure the proportion of the total estimate coming from reported or imputed sample weight-adjusted data values. A separate metric can be computed for each item collected in AIES, whereas there is only one unit response rate for the survey. TQRR/IR can be used to gain insight into the quality of item-level estimates versus the overall URR.

Nonresponse and Estimation

Data are imputed using survey data and administrative data as input for unit nonresponse, item nonresponse, and for responses that fail computer or analyst edits.

Totals are computed as the sum of weighted data (reported and imputed) for all selected sampling units that meet the sample canvass and tabulation criteria given above. The sampling weight for a given sampling unit is the reciprocal of its probability of inclusion into the sample. Measures of variation will be provided in the form of coefficients of variation and standard errors.

Benchmarking

AIES estimates are benchmarked to the Economic Census following the release of the Economic Census Geographic Area Series (GAS). Under the current schedule, the next benchmarking cycle is expected to occur after the 2027 Economic Census GAS becomes available, which is anticipated in 2029.

NAICS Improvement Initiatives

On its last approval of the AIES, OMB remarked that, “respecting the previous Terms of Clearance, and the requests by a Research Professor public commenter that the Census Bureau acknowledges largely to be valid but not appropriate to address within a survey approval process, the Census Bureau is requested to provide annually to OMB a summary of efforts in which Census leads or participates in working with BLS and any other relevant agencies to explore the extent of NAICS classification issues, with a goal of improving classification accuracy.”

The Census Bureau is committed to strengthening the accuracy, consistency, and efficiency of NAICS through modernization, advanced tools, and interagency collaboration.

A key focus is the enhancement of Census Bureau machine learning applications such as Industry Classification using Publicly Available Data (INCPAD), Smart Instrument NAPCS Classification Tool (SINCT), and Business Establishment Automated Classification of NAICS (BEACON), supported by quality control measures to ensure reliable classifications. (NAPCS is the North American Product Classification System.) BEACON is under continuous review and modification to further improve its accuracy, especially during the transition from the 2017 to the 2022 NAICS framework. Analysts are also supported by the Classification Assistance Tool (CAT), which improves classification decision-making based on respondent data. In parallel, the Census Bureau is conducting an extensive review of the Business Register, resulting in thousands of updates to improve classification accuracy and reduce the need for imputation.

To improve implementation, the Census Bureau is also addressing classification of emerging industries such as super intelligence industries and the bioeconomy. Research across the Business Register and third-party sources ensures these evolving sectors are appropriately identified and coded, while methods are aligned with other federal agencies to provide consistent classifications. Additionally, methodologies are being updated to support the full conversion of the Business Register universe to the 2022 NAICS basis, which will take effect after its closeout in early November 2025. Until then, further review of the Business Register is underway to ensure that the 2022 transition is as accurate and reliable as possible.

Collaboration with partner agencies remains central to this work. Engagements with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), and IRS provide opportunities to address problematic NAICS structures, reduce redundancies, and strengthen classification methodologies. Tri-annual interagency meetings serve as a forum to advance revisions and ensure alignment across the federal statistical system.

Through these combined initiatives, the Census Bureau is ensuring NAICS keeps pace with a dynamic U.S. economy, reduces classification inaccuracies, and continues to serve as a reliable foundation for economic measurement.

On its last approval of the AIES, OMB also requested that the Census Bureau document "whether Census reported their findings related to NAICS issues and attempts to improve accuracy in the last year to the Federal Economic Statistics Advisory Committee (FESAC) for further feedback and recommendations." FESAC was discontinued, effective February 28, 2025. The final FESAC meeting was held on December 13, 2024, which was before OMB made its request.

2. Procedures for Collecting Information

A new AIES sample will be selected annually.

The initial letter to firms identifies the survey name, due date, instructions for accessing the electronic survey instrument, authority for collection, and burden estimate. It also provides a website with information for respondents and a telephone number for those needing assistance. When the Census Bureau has an email address for the respondent, the agency will also send out

the initial survey request by email. The Census Bureau will periodically follow up with nonrespondents via mail, email, and phone.

Electronic reporting will be the only advertised reporting option. Nevertheless, the Census Bureau will accept data submitted through other methods. For example, if a firm does not have access to the Internet, the Census Bureau can arrange for the business to provide data to an analyst via phone.

In addition to reporting through the electronic survey instrument, the survey will start accepting data via additional secure methods, such as non-standard file uploads and direct transmission from company systems. These options utilize organizations' digital platforms, accounting software, or administrative sources and will enable respondents to send information directly to the Census Bureau without manual survey entry. All data received through these secure channels will be treated as official survey responses and maintained in strict confidence under Title 13, ensuring companies have a flexible, efficient, and confidential way to contribute to economic statistics.

3. Methods to Maximize Response

An initial letter and/or email will be sent to companies informing them that the survey has launched. Firms will be given at least 30 business days to respond and will be granted extension dates upon request. Prior to the AIES due date, respondents will receive a due date reminder. After the due date, the Census Bureau will periodically follow up with delinquent cases via mail, email, and/or phone.

The agency provides a website with information for respondents and a telephone number and secure messaging option for those needing assistance. For selected large and complex companies, account managers provide tailored customer service and work with companies to ensure timely and accurate reporting.

The survey will start accepting data via non-standard file uploads and direct transmission from company systems to reduce reporting burden, improve data quality, and increase reporting compliance.

4. Tests of Procedures or Methods

Communications Testing for the 2023 and 2025 AIES

Before the launch of the 2023 AIES, 24 cognitive interviews were conducted with respondents from previous annual surveys that were consolidated into the AIES. Interviews were conducted with participants from a variety of company sizes and industry classifications. These interviews aimed to evaluate the clarity and effectiveness of letters, emails, and other possible communication formats intended for the initial AIES survey mailing. The primary goal was to determine whether respondents understood the survey communications and to assess how well those messages conveyed key information.

This research specifically examined how clearly respondents understood that the AIES is a mandatory survey that replaces certain existing annual surveys. Additionally, the study explored how respondents currently receive communications from the Census Bureau, their preferred communication methods, and which elements of the messaging encourage them to begin the survey.

Key findings revealed that mailed Census Bureau materials often experience delays between arriving at the company and reaching the individual responsible for completing the survey. Meanwhile, most respondents reported receiving Census Bureau emails and preferred email as their primary communication method.

Respondents indicated that the most critical information in the initial communication included the survey due date, login details for survey access, and information about whether the survey is mandatory or voluntary.

The advance mailing also included explanations of how the AIES data would be used. Among these, contributions to measuring the economy and informing gross domestic product (GDP) estimates were seen as particularly compelling, alongside the mandatory nature of the survey.

Lastly, most respondents expressed interest in receiving a thank-you email, viewing it as confirmation that their submission was successfully received.

In preparation for the 2025 AIES, cognitive interviews were held with 30 participants during the fall of 2025 to evaluate updated communications materials. This research aimed to assess respondents' perceptions of the AIES materials, including whether the messages were clear, motivating, and effectively conveyed the mandatory nature of the survey. It also explored any concerns about confidentiality or data security, identified gaps in the information provided, and gathered suggestions for improving the materials to encourage participation. Based on the initial findings from this research, the Census Bureau decided to include the following verbiage in the letters and emails that will be sent to the AIES respondents during survey year 2025:

For a preview of the questions for your company, log in to the survey portal, and select "REPORT NOW." Questions can be downloaded from the Overview screen.

Respondents wanted to be able to easily identify which topics would be covered in the survey to help them prepare for reporting more efficiently. Thus, the verbiage above was included to clearly convey how the respondents could preview the information requested by the AIES. The drafts of the 2025 AIES letters and emails, which show the verbiage mentioned above, are available in Attachment C.

The complete list of findings and recommendations stemming from this research was received after the primary approvals for the 2025 AIES letters and emails had already been received, which limited the opportunity to implement additional changes immediately. The Census Bureau plans to review the full set of findings from this research and incorporate additional recommendations, as appropriate, in subsequent survey years (i.e., after survey year 2025).

As requested, the Census Bureau previously supplied the research report to OMB through a non-substantive change request. It is also included in this package as Attachment R.

Debriefing Interviews for the 2023 and 2024 AIES

Following the collection of both the 2023 and 2024 AIES, Census Bureau researchers conducted in-depth debriefing interviews with survey respondents.

RTI International and Whirlwind Technologies, LLC were contracted to conduct debriefing interviews for the 2023 AIES. The focus of the debriefing interviews was to solicit feedback about respondent experiences with completing the survey, including a discussion of their level of effort, general impressions of the collection instrument, and an evaluation of the content and accessibility of the survey communication materials. The contractors completed 51 interviews over two rounds of debriefings. Interviews were conducted with a variety of company sizes and industry classifications.

Most participants in the study had a generally positive view of the AIES and appreciated the Census Bureau's efforts to streamline the mandatory reporting process. However, despite the overall support, many still encountered technical and usability challenges. A significant concern was the increased level of detail required in the new survey format, with several participants specifically noting the greater granularity as burdensome. Reporting data at the location level, such as employee counts, depreciable assets, inventories, expenses, and revenue, was especially difficult, particularly for larger businesses that manage numerous sites and lack detailed insight into each one. Manufacturing companies faced issues due to the complex requirements for each facility.

Participants also found that internal company data structures often didn't align with how the AIES asked for information, making it harder to provide accurate responses. Time consumption was another major concern, with most participants preferring one comprehensive survey over multiple shorter ones throughout the year. Additional feedback included confusion over certain question definitions, the desire for a printed confirmation of submitted data, complaints about overlapping reporting requirements from other government agencies, and suggestions for improving the survey website's usability.

Regarding the data submission process, many participants preferred the online data entry option over the downloadable Excel spreadsheet, which was seen as an extra and potentially error-prone step. While larger businesses acknowledged some advantages to the spreadsheet, concerns about its usability and upload reliability made the online option more appealing. Smaller businesses using the online interface generally reported fewer issues. Participants also appreciated the support materials provided, such as the "Information for Respondents" and FAQ pages, as well as the pre-survey postcard and reminder emails, which were seen as clear, helpful, and informative.

In the summer of 2025, Census Bureau researchers conducted 40 in-depth debriefing interviews with recent AIES respondents, spread across two rounds. Participants came from a wide range of company sizes and industry sectors. The main objectives of these interviews were to identify

challenges respondents encountered, evaluate their overall reporting experience, assess the impact of recent updates to the data collection instrument, and collect feedback on its usability.

Overall impressions of the AIES from the first round of interviews were mixed but leaned positive. Respondents noted that the survey was very detailed, sometimes going deeper than expected, such as asking not only about revenue but also how it was received. While some found the questions relevant, others felt the content was more suited to larger businesses and not always applicable to smaller firms, particularly when questions focused on large asset purchases.

Despite these concerns, many acknowledged the survey's necessity for government purposes, even if they saw it as a personal inconvenience or distraction. Several respondents described the experience as easier compared to previous years, especially for those with prior experience or accounting backgrounds. However, they also noted it might be challenging for smaller businesses without dedicated resources. Lastly, the website was generally praised for being user-friendly and straightforward, especially in comparison to other government platforms. The website functioned well, with no issues reported in downloading, uploading, or resolving errors within the instrument.

Most multiunit company respondents used the spreadsheet option, which made reporting easier, especially when delegating sections to different team members. Respondents generally did not contact the Census Bureau for help, though some requested deadline extensions through the Respondent Portal. The majority felt the survey questions were appropriate for their business type and had no concerns about the legitimacy of the survey.

The second round of debriefing interviews continued to assess the overall survey instrument while introducing new questions focused on specific aspects such as the online spreadsheet features, robotics-related inquiries for manufacturing companies, and feedback on a proposed item concerning expenses related to artificial intelligence.

Findings from the second round of debriefing interviews and the overall final report will be completed in fall 2025.

Additional details regarding the debriefing interviews for the 2023 AIES tool can be found in Attachment H.

Nonresponse Debriefings for the 2023 AIES

Following the 2023 AIES data collection, 32 in-depth debriefing interviews were conducted with nonrespondents to identify barriers to participation and explore ways to reduce respondent burden and encourage future survey completion. Researchers conducted interviews with a diverse group of respondents from various company sizes and industry classifications.

Main findings revealed that respondents frequently encountered technical issues that sometimes prevented them from completing the survey. Additionally, there were challenges aligning company records with the survey's data requests. Many respondents also found the survey too lengthy, making it difficult to complete amid competing business priorities or limited staffing.

In addition to discussing response barriers, nonrespondents were asked for feedback on the purpose of the AIES, as well as their initial reactions to a proposed letter from the Office of General Counsel and an experimental letter intended for company CEOs. Overall, respondents lacked a clear understanding of the AIES's purpose or how the survey data would be used. They perceived the General Counsel letter as somewhat threatening, likely to prompt a reaction from the company, while the CEO-targeted letter was viewed as more collaborative and likely to be forwarded to the appropriate individual for action.

Additional details regarding the 2023 AIES nonresponse debriefings can be found in Attachment I.

AIES Content Selection Tool Usability Testing

In many online establishment surveys, respondents are given a preview of assigned forms to support response. However, there is no designated survey form for the AIES, as questions are specific to a company's industry (or industries). As such, the Census Bureau developed an interactive content selection tool for previewing questions specific to a company's designated NAICS code(s) to support survey completion. In preparation for the 2024 AIES, 23 semi-structured usability interviews were conducted in winter 2024 to evaluate the content selection tool that was built into the survey to support response.

During usability testing, researchers aimed to determine whether users understood the tool's purpose and recognized that the content shown was industry-specific. They also evaluated whether users comprehended the differences between units displayed within the tool. Additionally, researchers assessed the users' ability to use the tool to generate content corresponding to their AIES responses and reviewed the effectiveness of the tool's features in supporting this task.

Key findings from this research highlighted that NAICS codes, an important element of the content selection tool, often caused confusion for respondents. Overall, respondents responded positively to the tool and were open to receiving information about it in early survey communications. However, they experienced difficulties with selecting NAICS codes and navigating certain features of the tool's interface. Respondents also expressed a desire for a clearer connection between the tool and the AIES survey. Based on these findings, the Census Bureau decided to eliminate the interactive content selection tool. For survey year 2025, respondents will, instead, be able to directly preview their questions in the reporting instrument itself.

Additional details regarding the usability testing of the AIES content selection tool can be found in Attachment J.

E-Commerce Exploratory Interviews

RTI International and Whirlwind Technologies, LLC were contracted to conduct exploratory interviews with respondents who completed the AIES to discuss the recordkeeping practices and common verbiage for e-commerce economic activity for future iterations of the survey. The goal was to explore the recordkeeping practices and data accessibility related to e-commerce activities

and how such practices reflected opportunities and challenges in measuring e-commerce activities in the AIES context. During summer 2024, RTI conducted 31 exploratory interviews with recent respondents to the AIES. Interviews were conducted with participants from a variety of company sizes and industry classifications.

The findings showed that how businesses keep records of e-commerce activities is strongly influenced by their past operational practices. This reliance on historical methods can either limit what is recorded or shape the need for tracking e-commerce to support operations. Additionally, businesses often define e-commerce based on what they already record, rather than considering the broader role of digital technologies. The exploratory interviews highlighted significant differences in how various industries define and document e-commerce, suggesting the need for further research to better understand what drives these differences.

Additional details regarding the e-commerce exploratory interviews can be found in Attachment K.

5. Contacts for Statistical Aspects and Data Collection

For questions regarding the planning and implementation of this survey, please contact Edward Watkins, AIES Assistant Survey Director (Economy-wide Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau), at 301-763-4750 or Edward.E.Watkins.III@census.gov.

For inquiries about the methodology for this survey, please contact Colt Viehdorfer, Methodology Director (Economic Statistical Methods Division, U.S. Census Bureau), at 301-763-6796 or Colt.S.Viehdorfer@census.gov.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

A. Legal Citation – Title 13 U.S.C.
B. 2025 AIES Sample Size and Burden Estimates
C. 2025 AIES Letters and Emails
D. Electronic Instrument Selected Screenshots for the 2025 AIES
E. 2025 AIES Content
F. Content Changes Between the 2024 and 2025 AIES
G. Consultations with Key Federal Stakeholders
H. Debriefing Interviews for the 2023 AIES
I. 2023 AIES Nonresponse Debriefings
J. AIES Content Selection Tool Usability Testing
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L. 60-Day Notice Comments Received
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N. 2026 AIES Content
O. Content Changes Between the 2025 and 2026 AIES
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S. Additional Letters and Emails Available for 2026 AIES