

Census of Governments – Transcript of audio

Please stand by for realtime captions.

Good afternoon, everyone. Welcome to the Academy with another terrific webinar for you today. Just before Christmas. Senses of governments. My name is Joe Paskoski , and I'm with my colleague, Ashley Dahlen, as tech support person, and with us today is our presenter, Michael Reich. Michael is the assistant division chief of public sector economy-wide statistics division U.S. Census Bureau. He -- Michael oversees -- Multiple surveys, including the census of governments and the annual surveys of local government finances, state government finances, state tax collection, public employment and payroll, and public pensions, along with two quarterly surveys and one experimental data. Prior to this position, Michael spent 17 years working on the economic census and associated annuals. With that, I will turn the virtual microphone over to Michael, who will take it from here.

Great.thank you, Joe. Appreciate that. As you have said, I am here to give an overview of census of governments through the Census Bureau, and Joe gave the good intro. I will go into the next slide. The U.S. Census Bureau is the federal government my end largest statistical agency. We are part of the U.S. Department of Commerce. In any given year, we conduct more than 130 surveys and programs, and depending on the cycle, every 5 to 10 years, 3 censuses. Most people are familiar with the decennial census, the big one, once in a decade population counting census. People are somewhat more familiar with that decennial little brother, the economic census, the five-year measure of American businesses, and then over here, we are going to talk about, today, the little brother, the economic census.businesses and governments, the official five-year measure of the nation's state and local government sector. So, quick overview of the census of governments. The census of governments is the only comprehensive source of uniform statistics on the economic activity of state and local governments in the U.S. We conduct the census of governments every five years, and this year's ending in two and seven and have been doing so in that frequency since 1992. Statistics are produced by fiscal year, measure, measuring your governments overtime, and just a note, although we are not talking about here, Joe Manchin in the intro, in years not ending in two and seven, we conduct annual surveys and collect the same data. We just do it from a sample of all of governments that have been doing it, the census. So, before I get too far into the weeds, I would like to kind of quickly explain how a government is defined, at least here, why the sense of Bureau is there. Statement here in the courts, the government is the organized entity having a governmental character and sufficient discretion in the management of its own affairs to distinguish it as separate from the administrative structure of any other governmental unit within that state that is a mouthful? That really breaks down to three characteristics to combine a government in our structure. One, the existence has an organized entity, and so on that actually is typically a presence of some form of organization or some form of powers, searches the registry of obesity, having contracts, requiring the light. The second thing we're looking for is government of character. This characteristic is indicated were officers of the entity are properly elected or appointed by public officials. They have a high degree of responsibility for the public, demonstrate it by the requirements typically for public reporting or accessibility records for public inspections, and these are the things taken into evidence of governmental character. It should be noted -- Sorry -- Apologize. Government of character also has the attribute to levy the property taxes for the power, issue, debt, paying issue or federal except and responsibly for performing government and nature. The last characteristic, substantial autonomy, basically just means, based on statutory limitations, the supervision of a local government by a state or entity is considered independent of the public government agency. If you are dependent of another part of the government agency, another part of

the government, we kind of defined them as a dependent agency, and their data is typically lumped in with the larger parent company. Sorry, parent government. So, the census of governments has three key components. The first part is the organization for the number collected for the characteristics of these governments I just mentioned. The appointment section with state and local employment by Kountz and local payroll by functions. We'll talk about these functions in a little bit. Then, for refinements, which is the largest component of the census for governments. This covers everything from pensions, state tax elections, state finance data, school finance data, local finance data, and covering every aspect of this government. The census government has approximately 98 state County, special districts and school district governments, began in a couple of slides when we see the attack count for 2022. You know, but along collection is 90,000 census governments, it is a counterpart to the economic census preconceived notion for the government perspective of the economy. Has a typo here. Technically, it is title 13 of the United States code, section 161 that covers our collection of the census of governments, allowing us to collect this data. It is on a voluntary basis. We are not in the inventory survey. Title 13, U.S. section 19 B covers our confidentiality, which is basically all public sector grams, exempt from any type of confidentiality, because the data is typically provided in the public record, which we don't have to worry about confidentiality on that data. So, I wanted to give kind of a quick look. We had years ending in 2 and 7. Typically, we follow kind of a five-year cycle, and here is where, this is a high-level look at that schedule. In 2020, as we started kind of the clearance package, starting reach for the census of governments, and you can kind of see where we mailed out along the way 2020, 2022, being that fiscal year during the time period, what we were trying to capture, without data coming out in 2023, and kind of our last date is coming out in 2023, 2024, and at that point, that will wrap up the 2023 census of government. Then, for just a little bit more in-depth look, before we can get into each individual component, we did mail the organization component, as mentioned with three components, an organization mail back in 2021, and we did publish our first look at the organizational structure of government in August of this year. Data is currently out there and available, whether it is one location coming out for the state discretions, the spring of next year, as we touch on to get into details. Employment, we did mail that back in March of 2022 tables being published in June of this year, and finance, and as I mentioned, this is a big one we mailed in November after the end of the fiscal years, and so far, we have published our state tax data, which went out in April of this year, in June, and you can see are planned ballpark dates for the rest of this year, into the end of the calendar year next year for publication. So, I talked little bit about each component, but I wanted to get a little bit more time to dive into some of the details. As I mentioned, the first component of census of government is the organizational component. Organizations are conducted by one my partner divisions here, at the census bureau, and my area does not review this data. It is another area that handles this review in our statistical methodology division. Organization is designed to collect information on the address, contact information, and type of local government and offices to help classification. We do this by a government unit survey, or, as you saw in the previous slide, GUS and email before the year for 2022. We do that to get the entire frame of universal governments kind of up-to-date and exact as possible. We may also do this government survey the year before, and that gives us a frame to mail for the fall all of census governments. On top of that, my counterpart position also use a lot of technical research, directory research, a.k.a., using admin data from local governments himself, or for contacts. Basically, to update our frame along the way. At the end of the day, we basically get one big listing of all those government entities, and that is what we use for census of governments so, once they complete and wrap up their work, they will have identified our 90,000 plus governments, the fullest. They do produce a handful of tables, seven tables in total, providing cognitions for the kinds of statements of the government by type, function and size across a number of -- Across 11 tables -- And as I mentioned, these tables were currently produced. On the left, you can see the table names of individual tables. You can do by type, recent public school stuff, by size, broken size, by population counts. They just basically splice the data

up a couple different ways to get an idea for the overarching look at the governments. On the right is just a snapshot of data.census.gov that I will talk about in a little bit, kind of showing that table one. This goes all the way back to 1942, Connor Joe shows the trend. Basically a total number of governments from 1942, onwards, and you can notice back in the '40s in '50s, it was pretty high over time, the number of governments kind of came down until the high-7, 80,000, then plateaued around 90,000 and has been steady there for the last 20 years or so. This is actual 2022 data the organizational component of census of governments. Looking at the number of governments. So, we break on the government, have all of our 50 state governments, then from there, the left side of this slide, there are the 90,837 little governments. Little governments are broken down into special purpose. Those, including county, city, or municipalities, townships, special districts, and then more independent school districts. To be noted, an independent school district is going back to the defendant agency, operating highly independent of any other government. So, this is a breakdown of the current 90,887 total number of governments, and gives them an idea what it looks like everyone of these. An example special districts, fire protection, library districts, water and sewer districts, just to name a few. For the key criteria here, basically special districts that are not dependent on any other government, and that is just an overall look about where the accounts came out for 2022. Going from organization into deployment, -- Sorry -- This is a quick conversation with the individual state descriptions. Again, this is also put out by my marker in the partner of division here. This is basically a -- Over 300 pages, 2017. Not quite sure how long it will be for 2022. It is basically a description of the original state, and breakout up there for the governments. I took a screenshot of Maryland for 2017. You can see talks about the county governments Maryland. The townships, school districts. He goes through and talks about all aspects of the governments within every given state. This publication is released on a website, and the link goes at the 2017 version, as mentioned, and the 2023 version in the works, and into the new launches of government, there's definitely a lot of very interesting, cool information buried in this document for 2022. The next component is employment. This is covering payroll and employment by state and local governments. Here, the data variables we are collecting and publishing for full and part-time employees, full and part-time payroll, and then basically the time of employment by function, which will basically be, you know, taking the part-time and different to a full-time equivalent ratio. Here, employment is done a little bit different than other programs. Like you mentioned, a fiscal year basis. The employment section does, basically, a snapshot in time, so we basically collect data, including March 12th of any given year, and we collect the payroll as well for that month. We let respondents report to us, kind of how they keep their data, whether they be out weekly, biweekly, monthly, annually. We will basically accept data in any type of reporting manner, and then we will revert that back into the report for payroll to end up reflecting the month of March, given here. This is done, because if you ever look at the IRS 94 wonders, March 4th is the date the irises for the 94 wonders reporting, and the practice for the economic census as well as the census of governments. It is an apples-apples comparison for this March 12 date. We collect data via administrative records, reporting, and we have agreements from some states where we get administrative records directly from them, at the state level, and they provide the data, which tries to reduce the burden on the individual governments that have to report, but we also do normal, direct -- Directive, respondent reporting, as well as the administrative records. As mentioned, in the piece here that is the most interesting, this, the data that we collected for the employment component, broken down into the function. So, on the graph here, on the right, the top-15 for the U.S., internal, the categories and subcategories we have been stating for, you know, and or from financial administration, police protection, fire protection, secondary, higher education, and were only on the top the list, and we to a police ball protection with the police right, power to arrest, and those that don't have the power to arrest. As mentioned by state and type of data government, the states in the city, and released here, this data was currently out there for 2022. You can look at it. Moving on then, what we are doing with the census of governments would be the financial scope on there. Here,

we collect variables including collections, debts, assets and public pensions of data. Here, statistics are reflected by the governmental fiscal years ending on June 30th, except in four states. Excuse me. They have other pending dates in the fiscal years. Alabama and Michigan, and the fiscal year, March 31st, and we go with the state fiscal years, and collect data on that frequency. This is consistent with all parts of the finance where we collect and publishing data from the municipal year. So, all publications on the right, state tax collections, pensions, state government finances, school finances and political government finances all follow the same patterns, so the data is comparable across the board. Again, data collected here, we collect it via various methods, administrative records provided directly from the governments. We also use some annual comprehensive financial reports to be able to take data from those and use that as input, central collection, those being where we have an agreement with the states, because the states are collecting data so we build a tool where the local governments report to the states. We get the data, and the states get the data at the same time. Kind of eliminate that requirement for reporting for local governments. That being said, not all states are built the same. This agreement we have in place, typically, we are required, you know, to the state level of government. Then, we also do inflection during direct reporting with all social governments collection for 2022 being electronic, and we now have a letter, and there is a login for the I.D. and the general supporting instrument when they go on, login, able to report there. Although, we will accept data in any way we can. Online, Internet reporting, and finance data comes out on a flow five times. Already kind of went through the list, but the year of the publication flow is a purview of public sharing, mainly because the finance data strives to incorporate itself into the next. So, if we get down to state government finances, there, we do take the state tax collections in the previous two publications into state governments, then we get down to local governments, we take data from state governments, state finance putting all the pieces together to have a complete picture in the end of the state and local government finance and publications. I will quickly go through individual details. For state tax collections, we collect five broad categories, one's blue on the right, and property taxes, sales, raising taxes, licensed taxes, income taxes, and other taxes. Then, everything else is a detailed, 25 subcategories, with the state tax structure for any given state. Obviously, if the state doesn't do income tax or others, we don't collect any of the data, because it would not exist. Again, tabulations, we produce all 50 states, and we do include these two, even though DC is not a state, we include them as a part of this state tax collection's publication. Data for 2022, released in April of this year, and we typically have always pushed our state tax collections on an annual basis right around the tax due date in April. That is when we typically publish, right in that timeframe. Moving on, then, to public pensions, financial assets, revenues, membership information, and again, to the right, the item is reproduced data for. We have membership positions at the bottom with the ministry of costs, and more on that. Again, for all 50 states in DC, with this local, state-to-state local breakout, meaning -- We will show this in the little demo I wanted to do -- The state breakout is obviously the state, so Maryland, the data, and basically all of the local governments in some together, and then the total for the entire state, all governments within there. Data was released here, again, June of this year. Just a quick note, this coverage is for five benefit public employment pension plans. There are no pension plans were defined conservation plans, or other plans. These are strictly defined pension plans. Then, again, moving in some details of order at state and local finance, beginning to do revenue senators in debt by source and function. List, here, for items published when we get into state and local government is so long that it is anywhere from 250 to 300 items we published, but basically, the two graphs on the right show kind of the high level revenues by source. We do intergovernmental revenue, taxes, current charges, miscellaneous utility, insurance trust, and then for expenditures, more intergovernmental expenditures, current operations, capital outlays, insurance benefits, repayments, subsidies, and interests on debt. Both of these of which are then broken down by function in our enter publication tables. So, think of it as a capital outlay for a score or capital outlay for the police department. Those breakouts also exist in our data outside of just breaking down what you see by

source here. Again, covering all 50 states in DC. Somewhat, a determined publication date is okay, but we are working to release our early-stage financing in 2024 with our local finance data going out late 2024, hopefully by the end of the fiscal year. Last but not least, school finances. Here, they do, again, revenues, its managers, debts, and assets of all elementary and secondary public school systems. They produce approximately 20 tables worth of data. The school finance data, not done by mine, but another division in collaboration with a national Center for educational statistics. We still released all the data ourselves, but we also sent to NCS for their work in the data tables that they publish on their website. Again, we cover all 50 states and DC. They did release preliminary data in October of this year. Looking at the states that have reported at that point, then May of next year, they are slated to release their official, final data for 2022, essentially governments. So, that was a lot of rambling about the different aspects of the Census of governments. This is a difficult question of how is this data relevant to any of our users. This slide has some, you know, random examples. You can find this in the town, the finance data, if there is a new school district in the county, that gets set up. As long as it is an independent school district, that will end up getting called and show up in the organization. Component of our data, the number of police employed in your city is in our employment data. Again, if you are putting property taxes to the county, that data shows up in that finance portion, property tax data, and I will read the rest of this. You get an idea of some of the other ideas, were arrogated ends up living in the Census of governments. And then, you know, typical uses of the Census of government. So, the Census of government data is used by EPA in the government component of GDP. The state and local government is a very complex and dynamic, and it is a major source of economic force, totaling about 11% of GDP and about 12% of the civilian/laborforce population. You know, DEA is one of our largest stakeholders in using the data -- Using our data -- In their calculations. It is also used for the national income accounts. Many per local and state and county areas using them for developing personal income figures, and historically, the government data has been used in the federal grants, to determine how much has been used for the states down with legislative research. Being able to do comparative studies of state and local government finance, and we will see that across the U.S.. So, where can you find our data? I will jump out here for a second. I note that this might be easier from what I talked about yesterday. But it is available on data.census.gov, the Census Bureau's common platform for data release. That being said, it is also available on each website in excel table form, as well as this more information there. The best bet is to go to this service page. Then, they can go to the individual, random Census of governments to find the data. Our data is also available in API form. I'm not an API techie person. A little hard for me. If anybody has questions about using API, I can definitely get someone to work with that knows better, but it is a time series, the current API data in the API that started in 2017. So, goes back only to only 17. Currently, it has 2022 data and 2021 for programs that have not released just quite yet. So, I'm going to jump out for a second quickly. Hopefully it works the way I hope it will. You should be seeing our data.census.gov landing page. This is where you would go, like I said, for most of the data. You can explore data in multiple different ways. if you know where you are going, it is easier. If you are looking for just government data, type in government, hit search. It will bring up, typically, all of the Upper Exeter table to the top. So, the way I actually do it is with AGS, government statistics. If it starts with AGS, that is coming out of census of governments. CG is also coming out of census for governments, but it is the unit counts. From sample, the tables I showed you earlier in the slide deck is the CG Aro-1, which is the total governments overtime. This is currently filtered by state. The U.S. can go in here. Under geography, you can go in, filtered by the U.S., look at U.S., got the U.S. figures over time. This is kind of what I showed on the slide deck, geographies if you are looking for a particular state, say, Kentucky, randomly select one. U.S. is still there because I still had it selected in my filters, but taking that out, you can get the information to get Kentucky back to 1942. There was a question. I don't know if the question is here, but the question is about interest in employment figures by rational and different levels of government. As I mentioned, and I will just do this real quick, but it will be easier to show that to people.

These are the three tables that will be published for employment. State and local government totals, local governments in each state so, if you go look at a particular -- Going to this table -- Again, I will pick a random state. I will pick Arkansas because it is there. As you can see, this goes back to 2017, which is as far as the API currently goes. It will give you all the different categories that you have your data on. The total, and the financial I talked about the total police protection, and there is the power, but not to arrest, you know, but if fire protection, firefighters race of the stipulation port staff. This is available here at the state level. In our other table, I mentioned the local. In here, local, it says, this is a combination of all local government combined together. So, every local government in Arkansas is combined in this number. We have over:individual unit file on our webpage. So, this is the employment public employment payroll page. You end up getting data, tables, 2022, which is the latest table. In the Excel spreadsheets will get you the same exact data for 2022 that is in data.census.gov. What is not in data.census.gov are these individual unit files. So, the interesting thing about public sector and the Census of governments, I mentioned, under title 13, section 9B, we are excluded from confidentiality. In these -- I don't know why I did that. I already have it. When you download that file, it gives you this full file, and in here, we actually provide micro-level data for every single government. So, there are some documentations here, but this could here is an individual ones broken down by their type of functions, as this is the total employment, then all the breakdowns, but this, here, as I highlight my hair, this from an individual government that you can get all the way down to the microlevel for the data for the city government. If you are looking for one particular county, that data should be available in this microdata. The only morning I get to people is that, as I mentioned, your is not ending in two or seven, we are a sample-based survey. So, obviously, when we do a sample, we do not see a bullet for every local government. So, the possibility that, in a given non-census of government year, you know, a county or local government will be unsettled here, but you can at least have the data for every five years from then on the detail. There is a second question asking about how far data goes back. As I mentioned, in data.census.gov, back to 2017, when we kind of migrated into this platform, and that was the decision, 2017, the census of government year they were going back to on these individual pages, though, I go back, click, we go all the way back to the early-'90s to 1992 with tables published on the website, all the way back to '92, and then before that, it gets a little more complicated. These links are mostly on the slide deck, FYI. There is this historical data page, which has data for some of the programs going all the way back to the '50s and '60s, and coming in, and to do a better timeseries it doesn't have breaks or requires any used to put it together, but currently, Ms. historical data sets will go all the way back, possibly into the '60s, I believe a couple go all the way back to the '50s. Other thing is going to touch on super quickly -- I know that there is a question in the chat that I have not seen. There's one the question that I got asked before hand, that someone was interested in looking at the changing demographics up there for the populations they serve. The census of governments doesn't really have that information other than if you are looking at kind of the changing of the school districts, maybe under the organizational structure. If you are actually looking at demographics, suggest the American community survey. I will put it out there for Joe, the American community survey has not given a webinar presentation by this time, I would highly suggest it you are way better at this than I am. But under social characteristics, again, that will take you to data.census.gov. I believe a person said they were from Montana. I just have to spell Montana correctly. You will see, it will level out the geographies, so, say, Yellowstone County. If you are looking for demo data, ACS. It goes back 10 years. It has been a subset of a decennial census. But they kind of had the data on household, age characteristics, school enrollment characteristics, veteran status, you know, all the pieces of information that we don't have in the census of governments. You know, that is what I personally go, to the demographic changes, if there are things within the census of governments that are interesting, you know, and I will help look into those, but that's kind of what I still think American community survey is, the best place to go for the demo details on a population. Yes. So, census of government. Okay. Just brought up in case this is kind of the census

organizational tables. Again, mentioning that they have individual tables, here, going all the way back to 1957. That being said, 1957, the PDF directions, the print published. They have not been converted, in most cases, fully, to digital, you know, data tables. Something that we are going to work on. Trying to get back, because I kind of lost the screen.

If you go over the blue bar at the top.

Thank you. I was like, I can't get back. This is the one question. If completed the census of governments is voluntary and not mandatory, good reduction for the number of governments or fewer governments be willing to complete the survey? I would say, no. We have that all area that kind of covers doing the research. They do a lot of legal research to make sure we are doing the government overtime when it was a reduction of numbers in the special districts. Governments, slowly doing them away. Honestly, for a voluntary survey, I will say, our response rate offer the low-70%, which is on par, honestly, with mandatory surveys. We do a pretty good job of collecting data, you know, as well as using administrative data to fill in the gaps. I'm sure someone in my partner division will have a better idea of the actual true dwindling of the areas. Okay. I spend the church in the '80s for Denver -- We can try. Do we have a little time? Share again. I would think -- I apologize. The school finance data is not my area of expertise. So, there's one for independent school data and elementary. Go back to -- What's -- Shoot. One of these. Of course, it will take a long time to download. You know, if I can't answer your question, I can definitely get you in contact with one my colleagues and that area that works specifically on the F-33 finance school data. They would -- Now, this follows -- And is actually way bigger than I expected. 192 megabytes. See if it downloads. Also check, like I said, their own webpage with school finances for F-33. Going to guess their data like ours doesn't go quite that far back online. They also only go back to 1992. It should be available on that historical file somewhere, but I can definitely look into that and hope, try to get you in contact with somebody who would be better suited for the school finance data. So, my only last screen was one reference with more links. Like I mentioned, the government census website. This is a link to the census info graphic from 2022. The third link here is to this tablet where you see, on the right, something we did in 2017. We plan on redoing something after we're done publishing for 2022. We will try to bring it together, a bunch of data with all the data collected across the U.S., then the fourth link is a link to the classification manual, again, which is about 400 pages of information, but in there, probably does little bit better job of planning about the elements, and in these are just the data.census.gov talking points or terms. You know, that would be good. Yes. To Ron's comment, national education statistics, NCES, they do a lot of national data as well. What we do in the public sector, like I said, with census, is in concert with them, doing the F-33 collections. They also do even more than that when it comes to school finance. So, I opened up quite a few questions. We have a few minutes left. I know Joe said we had a hard stop at 3:00. I tried to cut something. The last light is just my contact information for anybody who wants to reach out. Like I said, I can definitely get people in contact, proper contact, if it happens to be a question directly in my area, and I do think if ACS has not done a webinar, it would definitely be a good idea to. They probably have, but --

Thank you, Michael. Fantastic. Really, really terrific. Anymore questions for Michael? I know we took some questions in the chat. Ashley, if you can put the satisfaction survey -- Ashley has got to put a satisfaction survey in the chat, plus a link to archive for this webinar, where it will be in the next day or two, and we keep the webinars up there for two or three years. Yeah, this is a great webinar. So, we still have a little bit of time for questions. Please, click those in. This is the last webinar for 2023. Sadly, look for our calendar and FDLP webinars and calendars for the new year. If you wanted to volunteer to present a webinar, you can. We can listen to that if you would send me an email, JPASKSkalel for GPO.gov. I will put my email in the chat, and if you want to present, for how you run something in your

depository to any subject matter, so please think about that. Anymore questions for Michael? That was a great one. I am trying to define independent school districts. I always thought of school districts and being connected to some government. I don't know that they could be independent, but I don't know if you are going to -- Explain --

Yeah. The schools aspect is still my weakness, to be honest with you, Jim. Like I said, we don't cover that in my area, and I'm coming up on my one-year here.

I see.

After got a little bit to learn, that I can definitely --

No worries. I was scared about that for you. The other thing you may have mentioned, the smallest government entity, Institute, you recall what that might be?

Yeah. smallest would typically be the special districts. You know, those can be as small as, like, a district that is meant, you know, for very small amounts of work. Special districts are kind of, you know, the small ones, where they have typically one individualized aspect of what they work on, but they still have their own independence, so they're not tied to another government.

Yeah. I was kind of surprised with school districts being much larger than every other subgroup. I didn't think of that off-hand, but I can't listen here. Also, how about Indian tribes?

Yep. That is actually a great question. It is when I came up today. We currently do not produce anything on tribal governments. It is something that this Census Bureau is looking into the better cover under-represented populations, people in tribal governments, that would be one of the things we are currently not covering. Since you mentioned it, we also do not cover any of the island-area territories. Virgin Islands, Guam. We did back in the '80s. There is a push to start working on adding Puerto Rico back into the mix, as well as potentially the Virgin Islands. So, currently, we only do the 50 states and DC. No tribal governments in the territories. I definitely have a clue. That is definitely very interested in being able to produce some information on the travel governments. Historically haven't done it, also with communication, we talked about me these abilities.

One asks how it is this and get involved in government classification.

Not hundred percent sure I understand the question.

I think what he meant, Hunter, would you mean, somehow, classifying the type of government kind of help me in that sense a little bit? Maybe take a suggestion of the government type?

In that sense?

I understand it correctly.

Yup. Sure. Giving feedback on the government classification I would currently use, I definitely could take that. So, like I mentioned, my partner division in our statistical area, they kind of run our frame that covers all the classification and guidelines, they can do all kind of the classification work. I can definitely,

you know, provide some feedback to them if there's something in particular, Hunter, you are interested in.

Okay. We can maybe get you back in touch with Hunter. Okay. Got a couple more minutes. Any last questions for Michael? This is a great webinar. Great way to close out the year. Census was very kind to provide us with six previous webinars. We really appreciate that, very much. Hopefully, we will do more census work in our study for 2024. Looking forward to that. Okay. Let's see. Just a thank you. Last time for 2023 questions. Anybody out there? Two minutes. I do have to close at 3:00, unfortunately. We have to have a hard stop at 3:00 p.m., so 2:00 local. Doesn't look like any more questions. I think I can close things out. Thank you want more time, Michael. Fantastic webinar. Really appreciate the volume of work putting this together, and I think all of your senses colleagues have also contributed greatly over the years for the webinars, and thank you, Ashley, for your great tech support work as usual. Thank you, audience. Please come back to the FDLP Academy. We should have many more webinars for you in 2024. Check out FDLP news, sign up for it if you are not already signed up for it. Check our FDLP exchange calendar. With that, happy holidays, everyone, and have a great rest of the day. [Event concluded] [Event Concluded]