

>> Please stand by for realtime captions.

>>We will be getting started in 10 minutes, 2:00. If somebody could chat in the chat box if they could hear me okay, I would appreciate that. Thank you.

>>> We will be getting started at five minutes, a 2:00. If someone could chat in the chat box if they can hear me okay, I would appreciate that. Thanks.

>>> Good afternoon, everyone. Welcome to the FDOT Academy, we have another terrific webinar for you today. Entitled Enhancing Your Intelligence Agency Information Resources IQ part seven, DOE, DHS, state, treasury, and boards of commissioners and - - boards and commissions. Presenting today is our longtime presenter Bert Chapman, I think this is 14th webinar if I count correctly. For the FDL P Academy.

>> Let me read a little bit about Bert, Bert is the government information political science and economics light/librarian/professor of library science at Purdue University. Before we get started, I will walk you through a couple - - a few housekeeping reminders, if you have any questions or comments on the presentation these feel free to chat them in the chat box located in the bottom right-hand corner of your screen. I will keep track of all the questions that come in at the end of the presentation I will read them back to Burt and will respond to each of them. We're also recording today's session and will email a link to the recording and slides to everyone who register heard the for this webinar. We will also be sending you a certificate of participation using the email you use to register for today's webinar. If anyone needs additional certificates because multiple people watched the webinar with you, please email FDL P outreach at GPO.gov and include the title of today's webinar, along with the names and email addresses of those leading certificate. If you need to zoom in on the slides being shown, you can click on the full screen button in the bottom left side of your screen to exit full screen mode, mouse over the blue bar at the top of the screen so it expands then click on the blue return button to get back to the default view. Finally at the end of the session, we will be sharing a webinar satisfactions survey with you. We will let you know when the survey is available in the URL that will appear in the chat box. We will we very much appreciate your feedback after the session is to today. Keep in mind to reserve your comments above presentation style and value of the webinar for the survey and use the webinar chat box for questions you would like to ask Burt and to report any technical issues you may encounter. With that I will hand the virtual microphone over to Burt who will take it from here.

>>> Thank you Joe, good afternoon, everyone. This will be the final webinar for the series of on the U.S. government intelligence agency information resources. Today I want to cover resources for the energy Department, homeland security, state and Treasury Department as well as various boards and commissions which has been assigned to address the intelligence related matters by either president or a Congress. I want to start with the energy Department, one of the reasons the energy Department is in - - this department is responsible for making the U.S. nuclear weapons arsenal. That is carried out by the national nuclear security NSA. Within the DOE there's an office of intelligence encountered intelligence this is a brief snippet from their website. I will tell you about some different things they do. Further responsibility for this agencies are conducting intelligence and counterintelligence at tivities throughout the energy - - 30 offices nationally. They protect vital national - - technology and intellectual property. They - - and expertise support policymakers and national - - and defend security cyber security intelligence energy security. Relevant - - include the site to which is responsible for maintaining the U.S. nuclear weapons stock pile - - WMD weapons of mass distraction - - distraction providing the Navy would save propulsion. And - - national emergencies. They also have an extensive national laboratory system with very sensitive - - research being done that includes places dispersed

geographically throughout the U.S. from Brookhaven national laboratory on Long Island all the way out to the Lawrence Livermore - - in Berkeley California and places in between and DOE has various - - headquarters - - cyber security energy security emergency response. Government agencies now including - - can do advertising for positions online. This was position from late last year from DOE intelligence and counterintelligence announcing vacancy and intelligence and - - director, various requirements of positions and skill sets they are looking for. One good place to check for information from DOE and - - policy documents from any other agencies on various subjects our directive guidance and obligations websites. These are policy documents the agency issue that employees and contractors have to follow. Here's an order from DOE that came out in January 92 and it can last a long time so this is for providing managing and responsibilities for foreign intelligence activities and they make references to various executive orders or statutes they mention if it supersedes or cancels the previous energy department policy documents. So this is information from that same departmental directives. And then there's not a lot of freely available reports on DOE intelligence activities on that website that one place you can go to find information about DOE and intelligence operations is their Inspector General. And so they have audit inspection evaluation reports for 1995 to present in the website, here's a couple examples, there's a real port from December 1995 on - - the DOE site safeguard security plan directed to's secretary of energy and here's a bit of background on what they're attempting to accomplish. Including the developing of security plans and here's some additional information. It mentions that savanna River plant in South Carolina - - between 5.1 and 67 million four security updates and enhancements. Plus I have million to Rick reevaluate various plans. They give you additional details on estimate security - - for various the national labs. And recommendations so here are the recommendations the offices on - - national security direct are coordinate the different policy changes and guidelines and then they will go ahead and do this and provide a response. The auditor for Inspector General the comment said - - propose actions don't cut the mustard to meet the standards and recommendations the DOE general general recommends. Here's came out in July of last year through a Gallup - - - intelligence and counterintelligence and an unnamed senior official. There was a question or whether or not the official director - - contractor - - to hire a relative of his and apparently - - they were not substantiated so they don't have any recommendations or other things. Actions they recommend DOE taking. The Department of Homeland Security has a number of different intelligence related - - one is the national cyber security can communication and - - emergency response team or CERT for short fusion center located in all 50 states and coordinate with - - potential threats and areas and Inspector General reports. So the information center is that flagship instance instant rib response and operational integration center and they strive - - the risk of systemic cyber security's - - communication challenges. Here are some of the alerts the issued and you can - - connect with the text, malware, software patches, and various other topics. Relevant to cyber security. And then here's an executive summary of a particular alert dealing with vulnerabilities. And gives additional information on it and there will be some information on various of vendors and producing these products that may be affected by this document or alert. Here's the CERT annual assessment report in the industrial control system cyber emergency response team for fiscal year 2016. And so this is how they can talk about the 130 assessments of the previous year. For that year and they give break downs of from these assessments, for three network validation barricade variation assessments 30 to cyber security's evaluation facility assessment and design architecture and they mentioned they found 700 discoveries for these assessments. And they mention how the protection is the most commonly identified problem during the three-year fiscal year. And various other weaknesses that they found in an energy government facility transportation systems and water wastewater system set there's most frequently infrastructure sectors. And 75% of all the assessment they did. This is a link to the fusion centers and they operate as a focal point for saving , analyzing and - - between federal, state and local tribal territorial and private sector are partners. This tells you what they do and it's to provide access analysis

and there's a -- from federal partners -- perspective on threads of states and localities. And homeland security has -- like many other agencies and you can find information here and various let -- requirements and some strive to use the -- to enhance and sustain law enforcement terrorism capabilities and enhancing state and major -- fusion centers. There's more information about this program. This is the Indiana intelligence fusion Center chose by -- state they have things to -- suspicious activities, priorities, say something program. And then information about how you can contact a particular agency information, and vision and other things about the responsibilities including governing statutes. There's an office of intelligence analysis and it's involved with sharing information and explains the difference different activities they do to share information relevant to government and private sector sources and part of the intelligence community. There's also a nationwide suspicious activity reporting in this shift and by law enforcement with additional help to prevent terrorism or related criminal activity by national capacity for gathering documenting and analyzing the information, so there's different resources available here. So for instance this is a report of final information -- suspicious act tivities reporting. This is an introduction that report describing the terminology they use to conduct their assessments. And so they conduct site visits to evaluating technological capabilities and current business processes concerning gathering analyzing and sharing. And information. And then that Inspector General reports could be good sources for evaluating the performance of agency intelligence gathering activities and programs. So -- you can often find significant amount of material. This is a report from the Department of Public security Inspector General about complaints about federal security organization and intelligence systems. Here's the summary. From May 2020 16 which is accessible. Here's the report and office of intelligence analysis can improve transparency and privacy. They explain why they did the audit and recommendations they made and problems they found there are challenges that they did not place prior to institutionalizing capability. Timely and complete compliance with requirements concerning intelligence information. There's not an adequate oversight. To this capabilities which could -- responding to the freedom of information act request and had not conducted or implemented and information risk assessment. And so these are some of recommendations they made, to the -- secretary of intelligence and analysis and these are recommendations they made and you can also find comments of about their report from relevant sections that were reviewed. [Inaudible] sometimes they may agree with the sales and sometimes they may disagree. The -- the State Department. In particular the intelligence and research INR, it was as as in 1947 by George Marshall. And it's a Senate -- sent directly from the -- are all access during World War II and it tries to -- the independent analysis policymakers and intelligence activity foreign-policy national security purposes and various other activities and they liaison with other intelligence agencies and policymakers and it also analyzes geographical international boundary issues. Some of the -- our analysis focusing -- multiple information and analysis they draft the daily brief and for foreign public opinion research, they engaged in things such as intelligence and policy coordination and analytic outreach prior to in for's -- outside of the government. And the whole bunch of different offices within their organizations. So made them geographic and covering African affairs or East Asia Pacific, Eurasia, many are services presented specific, economic analysis, proliferation of issues, cyber affairs with just another example. This is a resource they put out on the manual basis, independent states in the world so they will give you the name of the country and [Inaudible]

>> There's also another section called the -- and area of special sovereignty. This will be a particular area is maybe parts of other country for instance -- United Kingdom and and -- and then periodically, does this is from 110 -- trying -- and Burma or Myanmar in 2011 so this provides information about which countries were supporting Burma's military dictatorship and weapons and technology -- -- and cut some companies who may have also assisted. And supplying arms to the government at that time. They may also do fact sheets, the this is one they did several years ago -- which is a region of the African country of Sudan. And there were a lot of different resources from INR that are available through the --

trust website. That can provide lots of good information on on policymakers within the State Department saw events in particular countries of interest so this is - - 1962 memo summarizing a key event in the history of Vietnam. And this is July 1963 memo, on shortcomings in Soviet transportation. Transportation deficiencies of the Soviet Union, during the - - administration so it will start with an abstract and mention the time that they have high costs and overburdened railroads. This is the stable of contents so talking about different transportation factors, and developments within the areas. Here's information on transportation performance and heavy dependence on rail and lesser dependence on other transportation sectors. This is the geographical bulletin series that they put out, a volume from March 1964. So here's a status elimination that time period, you could call this as a predecessor to the CIA - - this information here and about irregular - - and areas of regime including Palestine, Mongolia, and Tibet. In other areas. And in the Treasury Department also plays a significant role and intelligence gathering and analysis. They have all sorts of intelligence and analysis and particularly important components of those are terrorism and financial and health. Nations include driving intelligence - - treasury decision-makers and external customer needs producing all sorts of assessments and other material - - threats and vulnerabilities and elicited network or which may be addressed by Treasury Department action. Delivering timely acts - - relevant for decision-makers providing necessary infrastructure self - - governing information. Some key activities of treasury intelligence, safeguarding financial system against illicit use combating rogue nations terrorist facilitators of weapon is of mass destruction for Larry plater's money launders kingpins and other national security threats. Some other tools they have in their disposal call from the trade law. One of that office that's involved in Treasury Department intelligence gathering and financial sanctions is this office of national control or OFA see, they prep repair and SDM list and they - - against individuals nations and organizations. Section 311 and the U.S. patriot act uses the options to target specific terrorist financing financial risk and - - financial systems from specific threats and this information is published in the federal registry in the website. Examples of some of them include assets for and that includes engaging in law enforcement acts against criminal enterprises including drug cartels and terrorist organizations - - enabling assets of profits that supporter - - there's a treasury forfeiture fund that - - forfeited assets in criminal enterprises and there's a financial action task force which is an international policymaking and standard site body dedicating to combat international money laundering and terrorist financing. This is that FDN lists that came out about a month ago. And it's updated regularly and it is for all the - - and the Treasury Department and U.S. governments eyes and there's a lot of geographic coverage for instance, industry - - in Iran that looks like cruise missiles and Irish Republican Army affiliated organization in Ireland or Northern Ireland, you will find entities from Russia, China, there is other country sometimes even from countries that are nominally allied with the U.S. So here's one more detail about the breakdown, they will name names and they will give you information about the less that they may have. Where they operate. Abdulla - - individual is linked to the Taliban. And then they also have informational economic sanctions against other countries and in particular individuals, one thing the government is trying to do it, financially injure a specific individual who may be have close ties to hostile governments or terrorist groups. So a month ago OFA see designated the individuals who have for Venezuela who oppose post the - - maduro vision and efforts to bring him out and change of government in that troubled country. They also is used as it is statistics on what kind of enforcement action they have taken in various years. These have come out and weekly basis and the week of the 21st date reach a settlement of penalties of one entity and and a total of \$506,000 and the additional things - - enforcement guidelines and how they worked with banking regulators and they have references to relevant statutes, international emergency Powers act and the section of the U.S. code for that against and TWE is a trading with the enemy at and have a U.S. code citation and relevant CFR citations. So here's an information on an action they took on a - - they were a company in Newtown, Connecticut, to pay 506,000 dollars for violating Iranian transaction and sanctions regulations and they provide very specific detail on the nature of those violations plus a link to

the irrelevant - - relevant CFR and authority to issue the sanctions or criminal penalties. This is just an example, some select agreements that OFAC conducted . Individual years and you click on these individual links and find the relevant details about those actions. These are some additional actions they have taken against or withdrawn from various entities so for instance while they were concerned about Ukraine being a primary money-laundering, concerned, this announcement said they no longer are and they use at one point used the patriot act hours to isolate two Latvian banks. So here's more information that they have taken in 05 to try to isolate two banks who believed to be money-laundering concerns. And they mention this multi-- - which is a Latvian bank - - had foreign offices in Russia, Ukraine and Belarus and again provides information about their actions. Money-laundering is also an important issue to Treasury Department intelligence entities that they have to address and money-laundering and financial transactions criminal such as terrorist organizations try to discuss - - disguise the proceeds and nature of their activities and the activity facilities are broad range like criminal offenses and financial system integrity. So there's a lot - - a little more explanation there. This is report they call the national Terrace risk financing risk assessment. Here's the table of content. And the breakdown of different categories and they may discuss potential emerging threats. Here they give you references to relevant section of the U.S. code giving them legal authority to charge an individual with office, the U.S. code which is the criminal code, 18 - - 30 9C prohibits unlawful and unlawful - - but with the knowledge there to be used to carry terrorist attack and very sessions as well within the port. Also terrorist finance tracking program or TFT P, started after 9/11. It enabled the Treasury Department to identify and pursue terrorism networks. They tracked terrorist money, and assist efforts and uncovered cells and networks and U.S. and nationally and as a result treasury issued subpoenas to the swift the Society for worldwide Interbank financial telecommunication which is a Belgian based company and it operates worldwide messaging system that used to transmit financial transaction information and's - - international networks. Under the terms of the subpoena the U.S. government used information as far as investigations and there are limits to this authority. And then the U.S. can conduct target search against subsector records that are transactions related to terrorist activities and enhances the ability to monitor terrorist networks and do various other things and it's also rooted in legal authority based on international Matt's emergency Powers act and United Nations participation in. The important thing to stress is it doesn't involve data mining. And they are for major banks such as Federal Reserve and the U.S. and Britain's Bank of England. Another inter-agency department that can get involved in intelligence related activities is the committee on foreign investment and a nice days - - they are an interagency committee that is authorized for certain transactions in involving foreign investments to determine impact on national security. They are created back in 1950 by a section of the authorization act that year. Updated by an executive order in May 1970 five and those sections of the CFR. 31 CFR 801. A significant update was made to this last year in the Defense authorization act, a section called the foreign investment risk review modernization act or for a lot which is measured in the August 13 of last year and you can find the text of it in section 1701 of the act. - - It includes the Treasury Department who chairs the Department of Justice homeland security commerce, Defense state energy U.S. trade rep and science and technology. These are participants and the office of measures and budgets it Council of economic advisers and national Security Council it national economic Council and homeland security counsel. The information about how they conduct activities and issue a voluntary notice to potential areas and then they can conduct reviews and it last 45 days and during the - - they examine - - and address national interest that results part of the transactions.

>> Here's some guidance from national security considerations of potential foreign investments so they will explain some different things that they engage with and whether there's a national or power transaction poses a national security risk. So here's additional things like identify foreign individuals. And individuals have identified problems with nonparticipation nonproliferation of mass destruction weapons foreign government control. And they will explain more. This is the Incipio's annual report to

Congress. Here's some different things that are available. This is the 2015 report. They will cover transactions like this and U.S. companies and transactions by country or economy. It will be different things. Here. So once they cover different types of critical technologies, also section foreign investment boycotting Israel or - - terrorist organizations, and this is a chart of - - by foreign country or between 2013 and 2015 and China has 74 transactions during this time. And the break down by other countries as well. This table lists the countries that have acquired critical U.S. technology. And China has five and Canada top of this list at 20. There's some other countries as well. This is a summary of the - - 2018. They are talking about - - school - - cover transactions and stories and explanations here. So one of the things to mention is if that's a concern to business supporting one person access to nonpublic technical information and - - ownership in the board of directors and other decision-making authorities. And other categories as well. On March 12 of last year President Trump issued an order prohibiting a company called broad cloud from taking over the - - for security reason based on the recommendation. As a broad calm owned by the a Singapore and Cayman Island, I think they were also concerned with possible Chinese ownership of of the company. So for the relevant - - and gives the president authority. And then finally there are intelligence boards and commissions that have been preparing reports on intelligence agency performance in the nearly 7 decade since 19 47 act. These nations can be appointed by the administration Congress, many reports are are available online through the - - and other resources. They reflect expert opinions of the time and is weaknesses of the programs and I would like to show a few of these one of the early ones was the Hoover commission on exorbitant - - federal government in 1949 it was chaired by former President Herbert Hoover and - - Hoover, it was a table of contents. And so there's a couple of sections covering foreign affairs and national security organization and this is a recommendation that during the - - centralized and the State Department should reorganize and intelligence advised supervisor should be assigned and regional action. So it provides details explanation there. And then mentions - - for the State Department personnel. And then here they are talking about service rivalries between the Army, Navy and Air Force. And the lack of - - between research and development board and CIA. And so here they are talking about some different events going on at that time within the governmental national security policy making. And then in the mid-1970s there was long concern about a controversial activity that the CIA CIA engaged in. So a commission shared by vice president Rockefeller established on the CIA activities within the U.S. future president Ronald Reagan was a member of this commission. So this is the title page of the report. And here is a table of contents. Mail intercepts and various other topics. And then these are summaries of charges made against the CIA about engaging in illegal wiretaps and break-ins intercepting and hope during personal mail in the U.S.. And then these are recommendations they made including non-engaging in testing of drug testing on an individual certain individuals. Test equipment from conversations. Involving unsuspecting individuals in the U.S. and various other things. And then about 20 years after that there was a report called a - - appraisal of U.S. intelligence. The Brown Redmond commission chaired by Secretary of Defense Brown and Warren Bradman. And so this is their table of contents. A lot commission of Commissioner reports include a summary and key findings and they get to different sections of the report and there will be -- sometimes a senator or additional views are dissenting views. Those will be included. Here they mentioned that intelligence needs to be closer to its clients and they need their direction from the policy level. And also being integrated closely with other malfunctions such as law enforcement and shared a captives. And then there's also - - the advisory board which should prices the president and on intelligence issues. One is called - - advisory board. In 1999 Dave publish a report science at its best security at its worse about various serious series of greater problems that the energy Department the national labs and so here - - they are going - - 1976, U.S. government said that China may try to acquire a nuclear technology from the U.S. so they have a historical background here and they mention - - in the U.S. normalize relations, but China that U.S. individuals assist with - - with the program and began facing Chinese efforts for elicit information from

them. Here's more information - - they believe China obtained - - information on several nuclear warheads and tried to - - warhead and various other activities China may have accomplished they watch ambitious collection program called focusing national laboratory to acquire nuclear weapons, technologies. This contains a map of DOE facilities are located at the time of the report and I don't think there's been too much difference in the geographic dispersion and location of the reports. Since this time.. And from the other reports, many detailed analysis of residential or governmental and - - agencies, I want to show you an example, this is the work of the president's intelligence advisory board. That was - - in Kentucky 7 years ago. And then Congress also conducted appointed committees or communications to conduct detailed analysis of issues intelligence issues they consider germane. In 1999, the House of Representatives chairmanship of the - - three volume report that Chinese department labs and report - - 51. Here's telling you the topic that was covered in first volume. The information. High-performance computer, the solons space forces, probably the most famous famous intelligence, which came out about 2 years after that 9/11 attack, which is the main one bigger selling of the GPO reports, this is the description of the report. Here's the table of contents and it will have detailed information the background of the attack. And many - - recommendations. Here are some of the recommendations from the 911 commission. Intelligence and planning within terrorism center creating a new national intelligence director. Which is for the direct office of national intelligence, and a lot of other recommendations in there. And there was the - - report. This is the report to the CIA director and 04, 05 on the stat - - Iraq's weapons of mass destruction program three volumes. So here's some acknowledgments they mentioned to reports staff - - they died during the warfare. They have key findings, how in Iraq the weapons of my mass destruction policy work influence Saddam Hussein. And then there will be some different findings they made as well very factual information. And then most recent reports they found this the national commission for the review of research and development programs of the U.S. intelligence committee that came out in 2013. Since it's important for U.S. intelligence agencies to keep up with scientific technical development that's one of the reasons behind the report. Here's references to previous reports on scientific development and their impact on intelligence and you notice fairly several - - between 2013 report and another report in 1948 just after World War II beginning of the world war. Here's the table of content from this report. Relatively short one by the commission report standards. And here's some findings from 2013 report they mentioned U.S. adversaries or growing increasingly in the scientific and technical capability cryptography space access Cyberattack defense you U.S. technology and forensics global supply chain and data analytics. They also say there's U.S. policies that are - - that are in the talent basis. And they mentioned scientific technological - - growth or spread around the world. There have different recommendations they have here including empowering intelligence committee are in the real laser ship to develop a strategy and overseeing R&D resource allocation. So there are a number of benefit I believe you can gain from using some of these intelligence community resources covered today. Including gaining an understanding resources produced by multiple agency. Understanding how energy home and security cyber security, foreign policy economic intelligence and government information resource and has understanding of contemporary U.S. intelligence analysis and operations. Any increasing awareness of the multiple subject areas involving conducting and assessing operations. Historical and evolution can - - a - - F affecting operations gaining and hence appreciation of the skills challenges and opportunities and ambiguities facing those engaged that activities and we should be appreciative of the despite the secretive nature that are significant amounts of information on U.S. intelligence activities that are publicly available and with that, I will take your questions.

>> thank you, Burt, excellent webinar is always a lot of great information. Any questions for Burt?

>> Sometimes I think your presentation and some others are so thorough that it answers everybody's questions. There must be some questions out there. In this audience.

>> I am not seeing any. Anyway we have time for questions, let me go into my wrap-up comments and here we go. Victoria has a question, comment. The reports etc. you mentioned that are on -- trust, any idea how many there are?

>> That will vary depending on how many held by particular libraries who could --- trust. I found some State Department dear of intelligence reports there. You almost have to take it on case-by-case basis to see what reports you -- can -- on -- trust.

>>> Thank you, any other questions for Burt? Jennifer asked -- has a question, and a quick hints to help us remember which agencies cover what?

>> I like the energy Department -- energy Department cover things such as energy-related intelligence weapons nonproliferation, and -- as well. Become familiar with agencies mission statements and check out like the laws and regulations that cover various agency activities in the intelligence realm. Obviously the treasury department will cover financial economic and and intelligence matters.

>>> Any other questions for Burt?

>> Let me continue and get into my wrap-up comments while we have time for questions so keep them coming in. First I would like to thank Burt for another terrific webinar number 14 and I think he has more in the planning stages so look forward to those. I also like to take my LSE colleague -- for his great work today as tech support keeping everything running smoothly. And Cory just put the webinar satisfaction survey in the chat box so please give that a look. And don't forget the upcoming webinars, this is the the last webinar for March, we have to webinar scheduled so far in April. The next one is next week on Thursday, April 4 entitled what are you trying to say, improving writing and communication with plain language.gov. Don't forget in April please register for this if you have the time, the spring 2019 depository library Council virtual meeting April 15-17 so that should be a good one you will receive notice of all of our upcoming webinars when they are announced if you sign it for our news and the events email alert services at FDOT.gov and from that FDL P.golf Academy webpage that is linked to the index section of the home page you can view a calendar of upcoming webinars and other events access pass webinars from the webinar archive, and went to a wet web form to volunteer to present and a webinar. I know there's people in the audience who can present great webinar like Burt does with agencies, it could be how you run your depository, depository and management. Anything that is FDLP is good for webinar. As I mentioned earlier, this is Burt's 14th webinar we are very happy to have him do with them. Cory is putting in the link for the past 13 webinars that are in our webinar repository. So at your convenience please give those a look, they are all great webinars. Cory is also going to put in a link to if you want to know more about the FDLP Academy, my former colleague a writer editor Scott Pauli wrote a great article about the FDLP Academy and Cory will put a link there it is right now in the chat box so when you get a chance give that a look, we do webinars conferences and all types of training for the primarily our FDLP librarians although the webinar is you know they are open to everyone. Let's see if there's any other any less questions or comments for Burt.

>>> Any less questions out there? Audience? Another great webinar by Burt, really appreciate it. Give it one last look. Okay. I am not seeing any of of the questions, it's almost 3:00. I think I will close things out. Think Burt one last time, another great webinar. Thank you audience. And please come back to the FDLP Academy for more training events, webinars etc. Have a great rest of the day.

>> Thank you.

>> [event concluded]