

Role of Regulations.gov in the federal rulemaking process – Transcript of audio

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> Hello, I'm giving those of you who just joined us the opportunity to set the volume on your phone or speakers. We will get started in two minutes. Hello, everyone my name is Donald Sensabaugh and I with my colleague Ashley Dahlen who is tech support. Today's webinar is titled the role of regulations in the federal rulemaking process. The representative for today's Tobias Schroeder. Tobias, take it away.

Hi, I am Tobias Schroeder the director for the rulemaking program. Thank you for the opportunity to speak today. Some quick disclosures, I will be providing context on how TSA shared I.T. services fit into the big picture and not in the expert and administrative law. Rulemaking agencies have the authority and expertise to answer any specific questions about the rulemaking process and how they choose to apply shared I.T. services. I am looking forward to diving into these topics with you. Here's the agenda, as I described I will start up for the broad overview of the federal rulemaking process. This will provide context to better understand the role of GSA shared I.T. services and the information they contain before I dive into the detailed features and demos. The demo services administration is of the two programs that provide shared federal regulatory I.T. services. The eRulemaking program was born out of the government strategy of 2002. First released into production 2006 the eRulemaking supports documents in public contacting for federal documents. On a voluntary basis rulemaking agencies campaign to a shared budget for the eRulemaking partner agencies. By opting in the agencies benefit from enterprise efficiencies and can outsource the work of I.T. ownership to GSA. Regulations.gov supports the public. The regulatory information service center on the right for risk is managed out of GSA's office for government wide policy. RISC has been around since 2006. OIRA directly relies on regulations.gov for oversight functions with regulatory agencies. Reginfo.gov gives public insight into current actions and gives the public the opportunity to comment on information requests. Unlike those in eRulemaking, these are not limited to long-term partnership. The centers funded through its own annual probation and is available to all agencies. I look over the functions and features of these I.T. systems in greater detail later in the presentation. External GSA services, the office of the federal registrar, OFR the government publishing office also provided shared I.T. services related to the rulemaking progress. This can be viewed from federalregistrar.gov. Once they're finalized rules are published through CFR. The GPO website publishes an unofficial version of the CFR there's a hit with rules as they are finalized. The official version of the CFR is published, here different parts on reginfo.gov are updated on a staggered cycle annually. Fighting the current point in time for finalized roles takes a bit more detective work but the Federal Register and CFR -- the main takeaways that a docket and DFS might be the full picture of what is going on in regulation. A single docket can include all of the F are notices with the same action and this can include an advance notice of proposed rulemaking, interim final rules and final rules. There can be multiple rulemaking actions on the regulation over time. Which can be a new rule, a retrospective rule, an amendment for deregulatory action. There can be multiple documents and more notices for a given regulation or group of regulations. Each agency chooses how to use that DMS. Although it is not considered best practice an agency may create multiple documents if a rulemaking decision goes on for multiple years. I will pause for a second.

No question so far.

All right. Agency rulemaking activities are governed by a variety of laws and policies. This site represents only a portion of the full set of policies that can apply to given rulemaking. Administrative procedure act of 1946 plays a central role. Services from the act of the center of the slide provide for public notice and comment, which is the main function of rulemaking supported by GSA's shared I.T. services. The government act of 2002 is a related statute that requires agencies to perform aspects of regulatory North and comment electronically. Executive order 12 866 is one of the main sources of requirements for White House oversight of agency rulemaking activity. This is one of the main functions of shared I.T. services provided by GSA regulatory information center. I will go over the requirements of these highlighted policies further in the presentation. The main take away here is that a wide variety of policies can apply to different rulemaking. Some requirements apply to all making actions at the applicability of other pulses will depend on the characteristics of the specific agency rulemaking action. Shared I.T. systems serve discrete aspects of the overall rulemaking process, the available content on the systems is related to other policy drivers, therefore the content on GSA systems can vary depending on the specific agency and specific rulemaking action. For example, a docket Don eRulemaking may or may not have certain documents and analyses depending on the laws that apply to the rulemaking action. Other rulemaking actions may not even be presented on reginfo.gov et al. if they're not considered significant rules under that executive order or do not require information requests under the paperwork reduction act. Despite the policy complexity that I described is still helpful to depict the overall generic rulemaking process. This will be different context. There are several more conference the descriptions of the regulatory process from various sources, including on regulations.gov and reginfo.gov websites. The simple fibers on the slide includes agency guidance and retrospective review which are not always covered in other primers. We will also try to depict a cyclical need to revisit rules and amend them. Items 1 to 4 are often referred to collectively as a pre-rule states. Once it is ready for notice and comment in step five it is considered to be a proposed rule states. After congressional if you the rule goes into a final stage. The main activity supported by eRulemaking and RISC services are depicted with blue font. The process is also of interdependency that can impact functions and content that you will see on GSA regulatory I.T. systems. Most of the Langwood homicide is taken from the office of the Federal Register's guide to the rulemaking process. Within authority delegated to them by Congress agencies will make a determination of whether to initiate a rulemaking action, given law from Congress may specify rulemaking actions and deadlines. Within broader statutory authority and agency may consider factors like executive orders, public petitions, early public engagements or audits from a government accountability offices. I want to emphasize that I am not an expert on administrative law. The two main takeaways here are that there is a need for rulemaking and that the need for rulemaking is considered by an agency for the public. On the next flight I will cover how the unified agenda and regulatory planning published on reginfo.gov can give the public the first window into forthcoming regulations in the next year or beyond. Two, regulations can change over time to changing statutory mandates or agency reviews. Actions to change a regulation or resend them can restart the process from the beginning. I will later describe the multiple dockets can be found on regulations.gov in the same regulations. This phase of the rulemaking process is a supported by RISC I.T. services. This provides a preview into forthcoming regulations in the next year. Well before an action reach of the proposed rule states. Agencies also have the option to include longer-term actions beyond one year. Only certain rulemaking actions that are defined as significant are required to be published. The development of a proposed rule occurs to processes that are not directly supported by GSA I.T. services. These are largely human driven processes. When you visit regulations.gov, information about regulatory actions are organized into dockets. You can pick up a docket as an electronic file. As I described in the previous slide on administrative law, the documents that you find in a docket may vary from each agency and each rulemaking action. This is another process that is directly supported by RISC services. Reginfo.gov provides public transparency. There was an executive order, 12866 that provides the boundaries in

which you would decide whether or not an agency gives their proposed regulations to OMB's office of regulatory affairs. So this is the main phase of the process that is supported by eRulemaking. Regulations.gov is the public facing side, as I described throughout this presentation, a broad understanding of the overall regulatory process, we are looking better to understand what you are seeing when you look at a docket. The agency has the authority and responsibility for rulemaking action and they make certain choices in what they upload into a docket and how they tag it with metadata. This is another aspect of rulemaking that is not directly supported by eRulemaking services or RISC services. Like other phases of the rulemaking process, familiarity with the Congressional review act can help provide context and insight into information found in GSA regulatory I.T. systems. A rulemaking process begins the identification of the business did, the process can end the determination that it should be ended. In addition to the Congressional review act it can be ended as a result of a judicial review or other factors including considering public comments received through regulations.gov. Once the rules finalize the agency can incorporate the final of our notice into the docket. The docket will remain accessible on regulations.gov indefinitely. Dockets can serve as an important resource for law librarians and other researchers to gain historical context and comments that were obtained. In my initial overview of the GSA regulatory systems, I noted that this also exist in systems operated by the natural registrar and federal office. There are a lot of great research resources available, they provide conference of overviews which include reginfo.gov, regulations.gov and many of these primers failed to point out the importance of agency guidance. In order to get a true understanding of how regulations are implemented you often need to identify and access all available information from the lamenting agencies. Oftentimes they will be a specific office and organizational chain to the agency that is responsible for lamenting the regulation. They provide a variety of resources including implantation guidance and interpretations in response to questions to the regulated community. Some agencies have compliance assistance offices that try to consolidate the group resources based on topics, categories and regulations. Caselaw can have an important role in clarifying regulatory interpretations, this can sometimes vary depending on jurisdictions. Finally, there can be multiple reasons for re-visiting previous regulations, as a result regulations might be remanded any factions can initiate the overall process again including public input. Agency may initiate retrospective review on their own initiative and new regulations may overtake old regulations, et cetera. A few examples are listed on this slide. A more conference of set of executive branch guidance is available at whitehouse.gov. I will now dive deeper into comment analysis. They can use arguments with her without opportunity for oral presentation. Agencies must consider the relevant matter submitted. The relevance is key in today's digital world, people are cussing providing input by liking or not liking something to various degrees. In the context of regulatory comment it is not a vote. Affirmative or negative sentiments do not on their own provide information that can help an agency to consider rulemaking. One comment can outweigh thousands of comment, agencies are required to provide documents and accept comments electronic it. ERulemaking is a voluntary partnership, agencies that often can benefit from enterprise efficiencies while also fulfilling their obligations under the APA and government acts. The public benefits from one-stop access to the large majority of rulemaking agencies from one website. Some agencies do opt out. It is important to note that agencies do not severely provide notice and accept comments exclusively through federalregistrar.gov and regulations.gov. They may fulfill based on policy obligations and can supplement with additional actions. This can include proactive and targeted early engagement through channels outside the Federal Register. Agencies can direct people to use regulations.gov but may offer additional options. I indicated that participation in the eRulemaking program is voluntary. There are 46 partner agencies, these are department level agencies that may their organizational umbrella have smaller agencies under them. For example DHS and HHS have different agencies with them. Collectively there are 192 individual agencies with specific rulemaking authority that fall under this overall umbrella. Not only do they participate in pain in but they have a say in how services are developed, there is an

executive committee that is chaired by a senior executive from GSA and OMB, there's an advisory board that consults and provides recommendations and a number of other smaller committees. Ultimately they work with the eRulemaking PMO to provide privatization and decisions will they like to have with respect to services or enhancements. Based off of our level estimates with our contractor we would forecast a budget two years out and plan for the necessary budget to implement those services. I will pause again to see if anyone has any questions.

No question so far.

All right. So this gets into a visual depiction that describes what we do for a living. I will start up with the right side. Regulatory agencies, again, will go through multiple steps in the rulemaking process before they arrive here. They will have considered and identified a need for the rulemaking action, they will do some preliminary analysis and at some point they get to the proposed rulemaking phase where they will get into notice and comment. At the top, you see there's the Federal Register again, that agency will interact directly with the office of Federal Register for the publication of a notice that can be an advance notice of proposed rulemaking. Parallel they work with my program and the federal docket management system to create a docket, when they publish the notice in the Federal Register they will oftentimes work back to specific I.D. and get specific instructions on where to go on regulations.gov to provide common. Because these are also different I.T. systems, the notices that you have in the Federal Register were actual electronic documents that can be shared through something called application programming interfaces. We link to the actual source, electronic document, from Federal Register and you can associate that notice of proposed rulemaking with the docket you've created electronically. That docket with a set of documents, including the notice from the Federal Register, the agency makes an intentional decision on what will be posted out to regulations.gov for the public to view. In some instances they may withhold deliberative documents or documents that have confidential business information or privacy concerns or for other reasons. For the most part most dockets are posted in their totality to regulations.gov. The public can then view those documents, including the notices from the Federal Register and can comment on them. Those comments then go back in the agencies can review them. There are also other features. We have our own application programming interface you can tap into our data. We have download features and features for you to be able to subscribe to notifications unspecified dockets. In general this is a high-level overview of the services that we provide through eRulemaking. I will be sharing my screen in a bit

When Tobias shares to screen the chat will disappear. Go up to the top of your screen and they will be a blue bar at the top, we hope or ever chapel be the fourth option and you can reactivate your tech. Thank you.

Confirming that everyone can see my screen.

We can see your screen.

Okay. I will not start on regulations.gov as I described that the presentation is far, there is a notice and comment process that happens in collaboration with the office of the Federal Register and they cover the notice part of notice and comment. This is the homepage for federalregistar.gov . Interestingly, although the office of Federal Register falls under the national archives and records administration which has its own information officer and set of I.T. systems, the government publishing office has a statutory partnership with the office of Federal Register in the provide I.T. support for these types of services including federalregistar.gov. There are multiple types of notice that you will put out on the

Federal Register. The couple of the categories for notices would be proposed rulemaking's and final rule makings. So the very top where it says current issue in green, you can see all the proposed rules that are available for the current issue. Through here, you can click on them and navigate around that way. I'm going to actually go to a specific -- I will browse to take you to a specific notice and proposed rulemaking to navigate through this. Oftentimes you are not going to look at the proposed rules for the current issue, you may be an interest group, you may be a large regulated sect that has some sort of a trade association and are actively monitoring the Federal Register for rules that are coming up. Depending on the agency you might be targeting your focus. I will scan down here to explain by agency and go to the environmental protection agency. Here we have a list of the proposed rule makings I will go to reconsideration of quality standards for particular matters. This is a specific environmental law with regulations that impact a large part of the sector, they will probably be a lot of significant interest on this action. So the federalregistrar.gov website has interactivity with reginfo.gov. I'm looking at my notes to make sure you do not forget anything. You see in this particular instance that you can submit a formal comment directly from Federal Register and it opens up a form that looks a lot the form that you would see on regulations.gov. You don't even need to leave federalregistrar.gov to submit the comment. Once you click send, it will give you, it interacts with regulations.gov . There is also some enhanced content that is depicted down here. The metadata that the agency provides when they are requesting a publication of a notice of proposed rulemaking, they go through a process that prompts them to provide a lot of information. For agencies that our partner agencies with the eRulemaking program, they would provide specific docket numbers that can be referenced and in some cases, if the data quality is there then you can actually create link to this enhanced content window that would leave federalregistrar.gov and take you directly to regulations.gov for the specific docket, if you want to see all the other documents in that docket and use the regulations.gov interface to you commenting. Another thing that you can do on federalregistrar.gov and regulations.gov is established subscriptions. So if you're representing a regulated sector, your an interest group at Greenpeace, you can subscribe and you have to sign in and sign up for the subscriptions and you go through that process with federalregistrar.gov. I'm going to leave federalregistrar.gov go to the same rulemaking that you'd be links to if you follow the link that I showed you. When you first go to any given docket, this is a docket I.D., an electronic filing cabinet that has multiple documents that are supporting information about the regulatory action. So on this tab for docket details, you'll see the docket I.D. and other metadata, some consolidated information on how me, seven post to the docket so far. And when the data are available for interoperating with the risk systems and you can see things like the regulatory identifier number. When you want to comment on something you click on browse documents. You can filter by those things that are proposed rules and you can open up the actual document or click directly to comment on to the document. You can view other related comments, you can browse posted comments from other people. When you are ready to go ahead and make a comment yourself you click on comment and you're presented with a standardized form. You can comment directly or upload a document. Sometimes tuples and wants to be limited to the text character limit when providing comments, so they will take a Word document or PDF and upload it so they can get around the character limit and just have a very detailed, sometimes a 100 page document from an organized interest group or regulated sector. You can browse to the files that are on your computer and upload them. For the aspects of directly commenting, you will decide, you will of three different options of how you would like to comment, you can comment as an individual. When you do that it prompts you for your first name and last name, everything with a red asterisk is a required field. When you are representing an organization it will ask you for the organization name. Or you can comment anonymously and it will not ask you anything about yourself. When it is time for you to submit your comment then you can click on submit comment. Let me make sure I'm not missing anything on regulations.gov. Good thing I want to highlight is the commenters checklist. That is available on every form when you are submitting comments to regulations.gov. I described the administrative

procedure act requires that agencies consider all relevant matters submitted. And when he provide a comment that says something to the effect of, I hate your agency and you over regulate and so on, it is not providing irrelevant matter the agency can consider in writing the rules that are sometimes explicitly required by statutes, with his commenters checklist is is a consensus document that we work with multiple agencies on to provide guidance for somebody that wants to submit a comment and if you follow this checklist and guidance it will improve the quality of your comment and increase the likelihood that it will have relevant information that an agency can consider. Let me make sure I have covered everything that I want to cover.

We do have a few questions about comments if I can ask him.

Sure.

What is the difference between the number of comments posted and the number of comments received.

I will again maybe share my screen to answer this question. Although for some reason the share menu is not available to me anymore. The answer to that question is that comments submitted are all comments that have been submitted by the public. That includes the direct entry into those comment forms, and in addition to that we ask that of people are uploading an attachment and the attachment has comments, does the uploaded attachment have comments for more than one individual? We try to provide the best available count, it is an imperfect process and how many comments that have been submitted. Once the comments are submitted through regulations.gov interviewed by the agency through FDMS. The agency has distraction are making decisions on what they will post back out for comments to be available on regulations.gov for other people to see. Some agencies just default and by policy will automatically publish all the comments back out, so the number that you see for the number of comments posted in the number of comments received will be the same number. There can be other reasons that are the agency's discussion of why they might not want to post the comments. They may identify that a given comment has confidential business information, privacy information, profanity, some reason that they do not want to post the comment back out. We do offer features for them in instances where they want to redact specific aspects of the comment and still publish it back out to remove confidential business information or other sensitive information or shield the public from having to read profanity. In other cases, another example, you have an interest group that reached out to its constituencies and says I encourage everyone to submit comments to regulations.gov on this issue, here's an example letter that has language that you can borrow from when you submitted. So their constituency copies and pastes the content from that letter, they might change their name, make a few tweaks to that and submitted out in the agency as a result might get hundreds and thousands of form little comments are the equivalent of a mass mail campaign. We provide tools that allow them to search the text to identify the form letters. An agency may opt to post one representative comment that is very similar to 100 other comments, rather than posting all of them out there. The rationale might be that, that might be easier for the public to digest when reviewing other comments. I hope that answers your question.

One clarifying question from that person, so posted means posted by the agency?

Correct.

Okay. Two other questions. One question is, does the public have access to comments that are not submitted by regulations.gov? If so, how?

Is a good question. I mentioned that in the notice of a rule making an agency has to give direction on how to comment. They can point to regulations.gov or a specific docket number and give instructions for that. They may also provide alternative forms or channels for receiving comments like email or hard copy now. Most agencies will take those hardcopy mailings, scan them to PDF and upload them electronically and post them. The same is true for emails, converting the file from the email format to PDF format, uploading that and posting it. In that respect agencies that go through that effort of digitizing or changing the file format for comments you see through other channels and uploading them to regulations.gov then you will see all of them. For the instances where I described were an agency may choose to withhold a comment because it has confidential business information, I don't know that you would have insight into the fact that, that happens or why the number of comments posted a significantly smaller than the total number of comments received. But what you will see him as notices or for those notices of proposed rulemaking are points of contact you can go to for questions on that specific rulemaking action. Siegel and ask the question directly of them, we would not know why the agency made his decision of how to use their I.T. systems and we would re-directly to the agency that is linked to the action.

The other question is, does the public have access to documents produced at the agency guidance stage of rulemaking and if so, how?

Under the Trump Administration was an executive order published that required agencies to electronically publish agency guidance. That executive order was later rescinded by the current administration and that does not mean that agencies do not have webpages that you can go to to access these guidance documents. In some instances agencies will consistently publish all guidance that you could look through, sort of an electronic library. In other cases the agency, as part of an organizational office within a larger agency that is responsible for lamenting a given regulation have a guidance publish there. Those guidance documents are not currently made available. There was a discussion over that and that is still a topic of interest but the basic answer is, if you're asking whether or not they are available on eRulemaking systems including regulations.gov , not currently.

Okay, that is all the questions we have so far.

Okay. We will move on. So executive order 12866 is a driver for oversight processes between regulatory agencies. There are a variety of statutes impacting OIRA's responsibilities. When the regulatory flexibility act applies, agencies will also publish semi-annual flexibility agendas in their submission for the unified agenda. The privacy module supports requirements under the privacy act. And the PRA module supports reviews of information collection request under the privacy act. Like FDMS, the module allows OIRA and agencies to view incoming public comments. Again, it is not my programs I'm providing an overview but will try to answer questions. So this is the public facing side that gives public transparency on these OIRA oversight activities and it also publishes the unified agenda regulatory plan so that you can see what is coming in the current year. For regulatory review, you will see where the rule is in its phase. So the unified agenda will basically be a filtered list of rules on the agenda, where they are on the phases and whether or not there currently under review of the office of information of regulatory affairs. The information collection review dashboard gives transparency on all the paperwork reduction ask analyses and reviews that are going on with OIRA and the agency. There are some other aspects of the website that provide general information about the unified agenda regulatory plan and frequently asked questions, resources and contact information. I will again share my screen.

We can see your screen.

Excellent, thank you. I mentioned that the agencies facing application has several things. The only thing you don't have transparency years with the privacy act. Other than that everything here is available through this top menu. On the home page is a consolidated list of visualized graphics that show different things that you can otherwise tap into using this top menu. One of those modules or areas that it talked about is the unified agenda and regulatory plan. You can search by agency and their other filters and background information here. I will click on Department of Housing and Urban Development. Click submit. This is a list of rules published in the fall agenda. You can see the agency and maybe it's sub-agency, what stage the rule is in and you can click on it to get additional insight into the abstract for what is this rulemaking about. In some cases, this could be things that are in a pre-rule phase, you can have a corresponding docket on regulations.gov and Federal Register notices where you can get additional insight outside of this regulatory plan filtered view or unified agenda filtered view. So regulatory review is where you can get a dashboard of items that are under review by OIRA and where they are in the process. You can get a little bit of background on the process, the overall information of what the regulatory review is about. And you can search from the dashboard. I will also go to the information collection review. In the same way that regulations.gov allows for public participation in rulemaking actions, there is an opportunity here for the public to dissipate that a lot people do not know about. In reviewing agency analyses for how much the burden might be imposed by given regulation. There is something called the information collection review supporting statement and that is the documentation that the analysis that an agency went through to predict how much burden will be imposed by certain regulation. This part of the website allows you to quickly pull up all those things that are available free to comment on. So I think those of the main things that I wanted to highlight for you for reginfo.gov. I will go ahead and stop sharing my screen. So that concludes the overview of the rulemaking process, where GSA regulatory I.T. services fit in and a demonstration of those websites and the services that are publicly available. Does anyone have any other questions?

I will give people an opportunity to put questions in the chat. I have a few questions. Can you re-cap for the audience which of the sites that you presented are publicly accessible versus those that are agency facing?

Sure. I will go to the previous slide here. All right. So my program, the eRulemaking program is the public facing side of regulations.gov. The agency facing side is FDMS. So the agency creates the dockets and FDMS publishes them out to regulations.gov where they can be seen. The public can make comments through regulations.gov and through FDMS agency can review them, consider them and also publish some of those comments or all of the common back out. On the regulatory information service side, the a publicly available insight is reginfo.gov. ROCIS.gov requires you to be -- to have authorization to access.

There is something about executive branch policy guidance that might be available, can we get a link for that for those who might be interested in that?

Yes, shirt. I actually navigated to the website but I'm also posting the link. This is whitehouse.gov , there is a broader section for OIRA but the regulatory matters page gives a comprehensive listing of the various executive orders that it input out. One of the more significant ones that I mentioned several times throughout the webinar was 12866. I believe that came out in the Clinton Administration but prior to that there was still an executive branch to agencies. The executive order that is listed here is largely from 12866 and in some cases executive orders come out from what it ministration and are rescinded or modified by other executive orders. Right now the current administration, think on day one of the Biden

Administration he sent out a memo or letter requesting or requiring OMB to go through public engagement sessions and work with the agencies to establish recommendations for improving regulatory review. A lot of that engagement has happened and as a result of that engagement process, there may be a forthcoming executive order in this administration that expands or builds on these other executive orders. If you scroll down further and you click on any one of these, you can read the executive order itself. You can also see all of the other supporting information about that executive order. Implementing to provide additional details on what is in the executive order. Sometimes there are circulars, circular a-four is one that is under consideration for this improving regulatory review. So this is probably your best single resource for getting a sense of the executive guidance to agencies and the executive guidance to agencies on the rulemaking process. It is through the Constitution and Congress can delegate some authority to the agencies to implement regulations or implant statutes or regulations. It is really through those statutes that agencies have authority to do things but to the executive branch they can provide guidance and direction on the process itself. And principles on things like the benefits of regulations outweighing the cost, requesting that you consider alternatives to regulations and other principles as well as a specific guidance like 12866 on when an agency should go through review . Any other questions?

Yes.

Will let me post the link.

Thank you. For those who may beach than doing historical research on regulation and looking to the dockets, there has been evidence that is presented within the docket that is not really accessible, how could they go about finding information? Can you give any search tips for looking through the docket?

You know, I don't have tips. I think if you go to reginfo.gov and you read the map you will get a much more comprehensive -- it is a PDF document that was developed in collaboration with the contractor and OIRA that gives a detailed overview of the full regulatory process. So for the same reason I provided an overview of the regulatory process here to give you context, I would encourage beep familiar with that overall process. That might help you when you're looking at a given document like a regulatory impact analysis to add context to why an agency would create a document like that and what its purposes. If you see evidence over materials that are not really accessible, the agencies will be best equipped to answer those questions. If you go into the docket one of the main documents in the docket will always be the federal registrar where you will see the notices of proposed rulemaking that will get point of contact information for the people that were involved in that rulemaking. Even if it is historical data and the regulation is gone, you can still go back to get the name and point of contact information for who you could go to and they would be best equipped to provide you any information that you are not able to see by scanning through the docket.

Okay, thank you. I don't see any more questions in the chat. I will put the link to the satisfaction survey. I would like to thank Tobias Schroeder for presenting this webinar. And also thank you to Ashley Dahlen for doing tech support. In the chat, please check out upcoming webinars, we have one on prices and wages by the decade tomorrow and one on investing in the digital age on February 16th. Again, please select a webinar survey, we do appreciate and make use of the feedback you give us. And have a great day, everyone. Thank you. [Event concluded]