

**Transportation Librarians Roundtable**  
**September 12, 2019**  
**Transcript**

**Legislative Research: Part I**  
**Jennifer Klang**

Welcome everyone. We're at the top of the hour. I'm going to go ahead and give it another minute or so before we get started to allow other people to join us here. I think NINA was the first one to join us today. I'll be with all of you in the next minute or so. Thank you.

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Okay. This is Bob from AASHTO. The round table September 12th, 2019. Thank you all for taking the time from your busy schedules to join us from the National Transportation Library, I appreciate your participation. It will be what promises to be a first rate presentation, not to put any pressure on our speaker. I'll go ahead and get started here. I guess having just welcomed you, I think the best way to continue now would be to have Sam go through the basic ground rules of the next hour. Here's the microphone for you, Sam.

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Hey, thank you so much for the introduction. Before we get started just a few technical announcements. Today's TLR is being recorded including the discussion portion. The best way to enjoy the audio feed is through your phone. Using your phone, please remember the mute your computer speakers and that's located in the top left menu bar of ADOBE. You'll see a green speaker icon and you want to click that to change it. Also, please remember to mute your phone when you're not speaking. If you need to step away and take another call, please don't put us on hold because we'll have to listen to your hold music. Thank you. Again, use the feedback and if you have headphones go ahead and use those. For anyone who may need a benefit from it, it has captioning and that should be in the bottom of your screen and a transcript is available. Bob and I will monitor to chat throughout and any questions you have at the end. Thank you everyone for listening. I'll hand the MIC back over to Bob. Thank you.

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Thank you, Sam. I would like to go ahead now and formally introduce our speaker for today's round table. Jennifer from the Department of Interior has been here. My memory is a little faulty, I think it was back in 2015. Jennifer is going to be talking to us today about a different topic. Equally worthwhile one. This involves legislative research it's promised to be a great presentation based on the handout alone. For starters, I'll go ahead and introduce Jennifer and move on to the most important part of the presentation. To get started Jennifer is the head of the Reference Services at the Department of the Interior Library. She's worked there for 18 years now. After serving as the deputy project manager and head of reference, Jennifer also provides training courses to employees and also to the federal Government employees as well as the general public. Jennifer also manages some collection management activities at the library. She has courses in general web searching, data base uses and visible web searching referring back to her presentation earlier this year and also federal regulations and federal legislative history which will be the center piece of today's legislation. Jennifer's articles have been featured in best practices and federal libraries as well the Government offices FDLT newsletter. Jennifer was a speaker beginning of this year, end of last year, Jennifer was a speaker at discussions on careers and librarianship and contrasting and Government libraries. Jennifer has been a member of the Beta PHI MU's honor society and served as director of membership information for four years. She provided support for the conference in Philadelphia. Jennifer holds a Bachelor of Arts from St. Mary's College of Maryland and an MLS from Catholic University of America. As an avid crafter and gardener, she enjoys weaving on her loom, batting in her yard and serving her two rescue cats named Amber and

Jasper. I don't think they could be with us today. We want to highlight them as well. You have to add the Nobel prizes and up to the top of Mount Everest, nothing like that. Jennifer is indeed very well accomplished quite a number of achievements in the community and beyond based on the more recent parts I just read. You're very lucky to have her. It's not necessarily the transportation libraries, an honored guest. This is the first part of a two part presentation. Please give a round of silent applause at least to our speaker for this hour, Jennifer, the floor is all yours.

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Thank you, Bob. So thank you for inviting me to give this presentation today. Thank you everyone for joining me for the webinar. I think it's going to be very interesting and timely subject considering we're right at the end of the fiscal year dealing with legislation right now in terms of our budgets and what's going to happen in the upcoming fiscal year. In this program, we're going to have a chance to learn more about the legislative process and how our legislative branch works both as an independent institution and also kind of in relationship with the head of the executive branch or President. Hopefully, at the end of this course, you'll also have a better appreciation for some of the legislative hurdles encountered by both the President and congressional leaders in working through the full enactment of a law. Always, as a bonus, you can impress your friends at parties with your knowledge of legislative process. So as we mentioned earlier, there's a handout for this presentation which you guys probably already have a copy of I'm hoping. So I'm going to basically be going through that and then I'm actually going to be showing you a legislative history up on the screen and we're going to kind of walk through that step by step. So let's start out with out with what is a legislative history? So basically simply, the GTO essentially defines it as the documentation produced by congress in the background of event leading up to the enactment of a law. What's it used for? So a legislative history is generally used to determine the intent of legislators in passing a particular statute. When a question arises concerning the applicability or interpretation of a statute, the legislative history is compiled or consulted to better understand the reasons for the enactment of the statute. So I wanted to, a couple of notes on that. In addition to providing insight into a law as it moves through the congressional process, a legislative history can also be used to check the history of the piece of legislation. So some of the examples that we have here at work that I done, you might want to know who signed and or co-signed a piece of legislation. That's important times when you're doing research on a particular act or maybe you want to see who opposed or supported a bill. Another example might be if you're trying to determine if, for example, here we deal a lot with national park legislation. If a national park can add recreational activity such as horseback riding or boating, did the enabling legislation for the park state any specifics of the purpose of the park? Would recreational services and activity such as boating or horseback riding or ATV's fall within the scope of the stated purpose of the park or seashore? Those are some kinds of examples. Basically, in that case, I was helping somebody to try to determine did the legislation ever specifically state any prohibitions on that? Kind of moving down the sheet here, are there any sources for histories? So a lot of times a lot of people come to the library and we do a lot of legislative history and interior. Our agency was established in 1849 so we do a lot of old legislative history. The first thing people say is do you have one that's already made so I don't have to go through the process again. Why reinvent the wheel? So occasionally, legislative histories are compiled by commercial publishers or by congress itself and if you're familiar with the scan, which at least for the moment is still published in print, that will often include selected legislative history material. The one caveat I give about using materials from the U scan to people is they're often a bridge. So you just have to keep in mind that it may be missing a committee report or the committee report may be missing sections. So if you're doing a full legislative history, you probably want to actually pull the entire report and go through that. The GPO can also be a source for some documents. Including committee reports and hearings. You can check for items in a published legislative history where items are batched into single title or for the individual items by title of report or by hearing title. However, a lot of times you're going to have to do that kind of on your own. We're open

to the public and have a lot of federal agencies that contact us from time to time or help with doing legislative histories or try to get assistance with finding particular documents. So you're welcome to give us a call. We have older legislative policy and administration add D.O.I. and just to give you an idea what some of the subject areas are, that includes, may have some carry over into the subject areas that you work with at your own agencies or organizations. We deal with natural resources, wildlife, Native American issues, public lands, grazing, water rates, national parks, endangered species, wilderness, minerals in the outer continental shelves, access to water, things like dams or construction having to do with reclamation objects and earthquake and volume can know activity. So a lot. If you have access to online, they actually have a compiled legislative history file that's available as well. Those are legislative histories they've purchased from law firms. So those are already compiled. Documents this make up legislative history, so a, I saw somebody had a question. Will you be discussing primary and secondary law? So this is a very basic class on federal legislative history. I'm basically going to be talking about the process of the documents that go into the legislative history and the process of how they move through congress. We're not going get into primary and secondary law here. So documents that make up a federal legislative history, a legislative history includes documentation from all the steps in the law making process. Different documents have varying degrees of weight in showing congressional intent. Today will be discussing the primary documents included in the legislative history. So a few notes just to remind you these are the things that we probably all learned in like a civics class many years ago. A few notes about the congressional process. Keep in mind whenever you're looking for rescue related legislation to have origin revenue legislation. Only the senate confirms presidential nominations and ratifies treaties. So you need a two-thirds of majority of senators to ratify a treaty. Congress must agree on a bill before it goes to the President. How fast legislation moves through congress is dependent in part of the chamber of congress. In general, house legislation tends to move more quickly and senate legislation tends to be more deliberative. This in part arises from the different rules and powers of each chamber of congress. And a final note before we get started, legislation is always introduced by members of congress. A piece of legislation may be introduced at the request of the President but always technically presented by members of congress. That's something to keep in mind too. Occasionally, people say oh, the President introduced a piece of legislation and technically, the President doesn't introduce it. It has to be introduced by a member of congress. Today as I mentioned earlier, I'm going to use a sample legislative piece of history to show you some of the documents that are found in the legislative history. So starting with the public law, the final version of legislation passed by the house of congress and signed into law by the President. As you can see up here on the screen, I have digitized a copy of the statutes for public law 91-650. Public laws are numbered consecutively and given a number when signed into law. Up until the point they're signed into law, they're bills and they would continue to carry a bill number up until that point. Public laws are sited as the congress number followed by the public law number. In this case we have 91-66Z which means the 660th public law of the 91st congress. Or by their location in the statutes at large. That would be volume. Which you can see in the upper left hand corner of the screen, it's 84 stat. That means volume 84 of the statutes at large followed by the page number which in this case is 1967. Note that public law numbers are assigned by the national public law numbers are assigned by the national archives where the bill is sent after it is signed into law. You might be wondering why people wondering why people use one and not the other. Why you would use 84 stat 1967 rather than public law 91-660. The answer to that question has to do with the length of some of the pieces of legislation. For example, you have annual preparations bills that are thousands of pages long. So if you are referring to someone in the act of congress, you may want to refer them to one particular page or a series of five pages. So using 84 stat 1982 is a much more specific way to get someone to the particular section of the document that you want them to see rather than having them page through the entire thing. Often, attorneys here will stick with using the statute citation to get people to a more specific area of legislation. So some of the things I wanted to point out

on the public law page we can learn by looking at this, over here in the right hand column you see it says January 8th, 1971 and that is the day that the act is signed into law. Just below that, we see the bill number. This is the house bill HR and 10874. What that tells us is that the enacted bill, the bill that actually became law in this case is 10874. That's important because if you're doing your legislative history, you want to make sure that you're using the correct bill.

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Thank you. I should have made that larger myself. So as you can see, a little better now. It's HR10874. And as I mentioned that's important because you want to make sure you're using the correct legislation. Sometimes you can have two or three different bills floating around or a joint resolution, a house resolution, senate resolution and all of those for one what you're hoping will be possible acts of congress. So when you go later to do your legislative history, you want to make sure that you're going for the legislative history on the enacted bill and not on the one that died in session. Last thing I wanted to mention on this page, if you look up here, this is called the long title. Often times there will be a short title and long title and I will be talking at some point a little bit later about the popular names table so in this case you can discern what the short title of this act would probably be. You can often tell too because over here, they'll put in this column like a short title there for you. Here I've included the second page of this. You can take a look at what's here. One of the reasons I highlighted this is sometimes if you're looking for something specific, I was looking at something here looking for something to do with oil and gas right of ways that sometimes in this column you can find useful bits of information. For example, here they highlighted the fact oil and gas right of ways are included in section four of this legislation. Then beach erosion control and study. This is also a way of finding out whether or not the Government may have the secretary of army, the, it slipped my mind at the moment. Interior manages beach erosion projects for other seashores but primarily for national seashores. In this case, there was actually a study done which if you were doing legislative history looking for some of the background on this particular piece of property or seashore, it might be useful to get a look at the control study as it was done in 1971 for example, if you were doing a comparison study between then and now and the erosion that occurred. This is useful to know it exists. Then down here, they've established the seashore advisory commission. So these are the kinds of things to determine whether or not there was a commission existed or if it issued some document or report or something like that. So all those things you can find by scanning through there. At the end of the document you'll see it was signed on a particular date and that's the date it was established as a law. All right. So a few other notes about public laws before I move on. Remember the President has 10 days to sign or veto the legislation. If the President signs it, the legislation becomes law and obviously, if he vetoes it, it doesn't. When it's vetoed it's returned to the original committee for an override vote which requires a two-thirds majority in both chambers to override a presidential veto. If the President declines to act at all which hardly ever happens, or to sign or veto it, it automatically becomes law after the 10-day period. One exception is when congress has adjourned and, in that case, the 10 day period doesn't apply. Also, the term used for when the President receives the bill is the term enrolled. If you have heard them refer to it as being enrolled, that's what it means, when the President receives the bill. That's when it's prepared in its final official form. I did want to mention which obviously, you guys can read this too on your handout sheet there's print resources and electronic resources. I know funding the big for everyone. I tried to include things that are expensive and not expensive. For the resource, it's at large. You can get that through GPO as well obviously because it's a GPO imprint. The you scan is a possibility as well. Electronic resources, I went through the last week and updated to make sure I was current on what was covered. So I believe currently, it's the 104th congress to current. It's selected full text coverage generally from the late 1980s to current for public laws and I believe that they refer to their public loss differently. I think they're called the USCS public law file. If you're using that, that's where you go to find that. Westlaw has backed 1973 which is a little bit farther back. They're sort of concurrent with congress.gov

in terms of coverage. There's all volumes of the statutes at large going back to the late 1700s including the revised stats. Moving on to bills and amendments. A bill is the form used for most legislation whether permanent or temporary, general or special. A bill originating in the house of representatives is designated by the letters HR which you see at the top and that is house of representative but also designates it's a house resolution. Bills are presented to the President for to the President for action when approved in identical form by both the house of representatives and the senate. So it's the identifier H period R period sometimes people confuse that with H period RPT which is shorthand for a house report. If you're citing a bill it should be H period R period and report would be RPT. We'll be looking at a report later. Sometimes people come to us and think it's a bill and it's a report. One of the ways I'm able to figure it out is if the number is really high like the example I've given you here is 10,874. That's probably a bill if the number is really big. If it's smaller it could be either but probably more likely to be a report. That's a lot of bills go through congress. The farther back you go, the less that applies because there was not quite as many bills being generated back in the 19th century. That generally applies for more contemporary legislation. People kind of use the terms interchangeably. What I've been told is a bill basically becomes a law when it passes by both houses and signed by the President. A resolution is something short of a bill. It's the term I was told but must be passed by both houses and signed by the President to take legal effect. When a piece of legislation is enacted, it's a bill being passed. So you're not passing a resolution, you're actually passing a bill. A bill is the form used for most legislation permanent or temporary, general or special. Joint resolutions which pop up quite a bit these days they're in the house of representative or the senate. There's little practical difference. Both are subject to the same procedure except a joint resolution proposes an amendment to the Constitution which doesn't happen often. Both the house and senate are usually initiated by the current resolution. And a matter concerning the operation of either house or the center alone is initiated by a simple resolution. So a resolution effecting the house of representative might be actually H period RES followed by a number. Those are usually not presented to the President for action. As I mentioned earlier, it's usually bills presented to the President still. All right. So on this page we have HR10874. 91st congress, this bill was presented to the house May 5th, 1969. Sometimes we look for these for what's called bill strikes. You guys may know what that is. Basically, this is a copy of the bill that goes line by line. Sometimes they're looking for where sections of the bill have been struck so they can see what's been removed from the bill. Sometimes people want to know why something's gone. You look for bill strike and that's something like this line by line. One great place to find bills are in hearings. That's where I found this one. That's a good place to go if you're looking for a bill. A bill provides information on the original intent and sponsor as well as evidence of shrunken rat inclusions in the bill. One example of this that can be useful in the legislative history is bill markup which I mentioned earlier. A marked up bill includes text with lines drawn through it. Markup is the key formal the staff committee takes for the bill to advance to the floor. Bills are numbered consecutively for the two sessions of congress which is one of reasons the bill numbers get high. At the beginning of the next congress they start over again at one. So you can follow a bill over the sessions of congress. Most fall under the jurisdiction of one committee. An example might include the house committee on natural resources. In this case if multiple committees are involved, each may only work on the bill under the jurisdiction. I'm sorry, on the part of the bill under the jurisdiction. As you can imagine they get far more bills than they're able to work on. It's up to the leaders of the two respected chambers to prioritize what they want to work on they do that based on what's important to them and what they can accomplish in a session. I did want to mention the first formal action is the hearing. We'll be talking more detail on hearings in a minute. Getting back to the bill, once it passes, the term is it's engrossed. It basically means it's prepared in official form and it's sent to the other chamber for consideration. The second chamber may elect to pass the bill as written or they may amend it and pass a second version of the bill. The second chamber may send its proposal back to the first chamber for the consideration or those. It's changed as its term and that continues until both

agree on a version of the bill. A conference committee can also be formed. It's passing is to negotiate a version of the bill that can be passed and approved by congress. If a proposal can garner the support of the house and senate con sir vies, then the negotiated proposal is embodied in a conference report and the bills move to the next step in becoming law and requires that both chambers agree to the conference report without changes. Then to talk about where you can find those, I'm scrolling through the bill. You guys have probably seen what these look like before.

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I wanted to mention too sometimes you find interesting stuff at the end. There was a letter here by the secretary to the chairman of the committee. Let's see here. Oh, I pulled this out to show you that sometimes in a hearing you can find information, for example, this was a chart on civilian employment and expenditures. Always check your hearing. People usually go to the reports first and they're important. Hearings are important as well. So the electronic resources you can use to get your hearings are pro class, congress DOS gov, NEXUS LEXUS and Westlaw. This is the companion bill. We just showed the house the house bill earlier, this is the companion senate bill on the floor at the same time. Keep in mind you want to do your legislative history on the enacted bill and not on the one that didn't pass. Okay. So we're done talking about bills. Moving on to hearings. As you can see, this is a copy of the hearing. It tells you a little bit about the legislation. Down here, we can tell the hearing dates are on here. This is the number for the GTO, the identifier number down here. 91-24. Then it also tells us that this is the hearing specifically on the house bill and that was the one that was enacted into law. So congressional hearings or transcripts of the testimony of witnesses before houses and senate committees. Hearings can be used to illustrate the certain issues and considerations remain known to congress through the hearings process. Hearings are an early step in the legislative process. Neither are all hearings published. Occasionally, unpublished hearings are not included in the CIS microbeach product or the CIS has rolled all their documents into LEXUS congressional. Which is now ProQuest. These hearings are listed and I'll talk a little bit about the books in a little while. That just means it didn't get into the report for one reason or another. It's drawn for national security issues. It's generally just a timing issue. Often, longer statements are submitted by witnesses. Committee members can and often do ask witnesses questions regarding items in their statements as well as other issues the committee making appropriate. Witnesses may include any individual or organization that has an interest in the organization. Private corporations and G.O.'s, et cetera. To get those, they're in print. The GPO and the CIS micro which we are discarding the rest of ours. I wanted to point out on the bottom. These hearings on the bottom left hand corner you'll see written on here 441-15. That's actually the hearing number. If you were looking for this document, this also course responds to the micro number, the CIS and congressional information service use to use. That's actually like a GTO identifier as well. It will help if you're trying to locate something. Just wanted to show you this hearing because as you can see up here, this has the text of this. It also has letters from different people. Let's see here. This is the bill we showed earlier. This is a companion bill on before the same time. Senate 4149 and HR10874 were all kind of batched together. That's why this has included the big ticket national park as well. So the idea was the sort of incorporate all of these pieces of legislation having to do with the parks or seashores altogether at one time. This is the senate hearing companion to the house hearing. This is going to also include any senate bills. And as you can see, if you are trying to take a look at all of these bills because you wanted to compare the senate and house bill, if, for example, you want today figure out you were trying to figure out the reason why somebody wrote something the way they did, you could also look at the senate bill and see how the phrasing was and make sure if it's the same or different. Take a look at the side by side comparison between the house and senate bill. This would be where you could find the bill. It is occasionally very difficult to find older bills. That can be a little bit of an issue. I can show you some pages. This is a house report. We're going to talk about committee reports next. I'm trying to decide if I have enough time. I think I can squeeze this last one in.

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I think so too, Jennifer, thanks.

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Thanks. Committee reports. Background on congressional committees. Most of the expertise of congress resides in the committees and members serve on specific committees for many years and become knowledgeable in their area of interest. The committee's communication to congress explains the purpose of the bill and you can see the committee's explanations of and recommendations of the bill. Reports may be issued by the house senate and committees and numbered consecutively. Just remember conference reports require the majority of both the house and senate from the conference committee. Both chambers of congress need to agree to the conference report without changes in order for the bill to move forward. I require clocher, the dreaded PHILABUSTER. Usually related to term filibuster. It's one of the Os the senate has to avoid. It's a procedure for ending a debate and taking a vote. It doesn't happen easily or automatically. In fact, three fifths must vote for this to occur. The magic number is 60. Briefly on the screen you can see this is a house report. This house report is report number 91 which tells us it's the 91st congress. It would be H. RPT91.1397. You can see down here, this would be particular interest because it accompanies the house bill we know was enacted into law. The date is at the top. You can see the bill strike that's included. So sometimes people go to legislative histories. One of the reasons to do them, I hope people try to figure out why certain terms are used in the places they are. We look for the reports to figure out how anyone has defined what they mean by a certain term. Its you know, times from a legal standpoint, there's specific technicalities and a difference between a road and a trail and did somebody define exactly what they meant by a trail and did they say a trail has to be paved, unpaved? Is it a trail if it's paved and not unpaved. Looking at this page, you can see a senate report as well which might be of interest for us to look at. This is 911514 and also accompanies the same house bill but this one came out of the senate committee. This one is interesting because it has a large description in it of the particular areas involved. So it talks a little bit about the cost and the specific areas that are involved and that's for next week and then down in the bottom right hand corner you get your senate report number. If someone brings you a sheet of paper and of paper and not sure where it came from, check the corners of the page. If it's GFO talking, somewhere on there there's an identifier usually not bottom right hand corner. The other thing is Mr. Bible was the person who must have either been a sponsor or co-sponsor of the legislation. He was the one that submitted this document. So all important things to know. Then on your paper you also have your print and electronic resources for that. Next time we'll be talking about debate and I'll briefly be going on a little quick thing about pre1970 and post 1970 legislative history.

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All right. Thank you very much, Jennifer. Very interesting and informative. I look forward to the next part of your presentation. In the meantime, we have time for questions and comments. I think we have about 10 minutes remaining in the hour. If anyone has anything they would like to discuss or ask Jennifer about please feel free to do so. I ended up in the learning curve here. I appreciate the information you share about how effectively it is for all of us. I think I personally think it was very beneficial. Somebody who has called on a fairly regular basis to look at one aspect or the other of the legislative process in terms of legislation and such. I thank you for that. Super informative. Thank you for your time.

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Thank you.

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I'll second what John seconded. I guess one question, it might be worth having it stored in the knowledge base here. As far as the bills go. It's one person of the bill that inducts to congress and one person ends up getting signed into law by the President. The house has a version using examples

throughout the presentation house bill 108 and 1474 if I can read my handwriting here. Is there personal preference for the senate to take pre-eminence in that situation?

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That's a good question. I would have to check specifically. My sense the that it's generally, usually often works with wherever the bill started tends to be the house of congress where it ends up passing, I think. I'll check on that. That's a good question. I had kind of wondered that myself. I think it tends to be originating. It goes to joint committee and you have like another third, I mean in this case we had a house and a senate report.

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Sort of creating the third document from the two.

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Right.

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Often times it seems like I think the ones that at least the natural resource really that seem to be in the house. I guess it depends on the committee.

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Sure, that's a good question. Yeah.

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Okay.

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Yeah. If we can do that, it would be great. Interesting to see if anything's in place there. If it's not handled on more of an informal basis. A couple of other things here. Lamar Williams Jones has a question for you. Do they strike to with line rather than typing out the word how is that?

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How has that process handled now?

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So the GPO copies I've seen may actually draw lines through the text. But I'm not sure whether or not that's a good question in terms of, I've seen resent legislation where you can see the lines through it. But I don't know I have to check in and see how they deal with that in an electronic environment. Because the GPO is responsible for making sure they capture a physical copy of the documents. I'm not sure. I'll have to check on that.

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Seems like it's a low tech and high-tech thing. Thank you for raising the question. Any other questions or comments? I did want to see if anybody else has feedback here. I did want to say it I do appreciate how you highlighted the strong value of hearings in terms of really trying to devil further into how the hearings come about. The hearings are potentially a reservoir. I thank you for that. The other thing I wanted to ask you about though if I can find my reference here. You talk about this in an informative way. With what happens in respect to the processing and development. You signed congress.gov and LEXUS into good sources there. I guess I'll put you on the spot in a way. Which one would you promote in terms of everything from accessibility to kind of information that it offers? Do you think congress.gov or LEXUS?

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I like the search engine in LEXUS.

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ProQuest is a product. They have for looking up a lot of the things like hearings and floor debate and reports, it's the product and done in the way LEXUS does a lot of their data base construction. The search engines really good. ProQuest allows you to download everything in a PDF format which is great. It's all scanned copies. So I prefer to get a copy of something that looks like the actual original document



to make sure everything's in there. I always worry a little bit when using data bases that they're bridging the documents in there so I like ProQuest a lot. The GPO looks great. It's free. That's what makes it. Which makes it not everybody can afford. It took a while to get ProQuest and LEXUS. So free is good. Like you know, GPO is getting better in terms of they're working on their search engines and everything. It improved a lot.

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Thank you for that. I appreciate that. We are at the top of the hour now and again, on behalf of Sam and myself, I just want to extend a thank you to Jennifer for a very informative session today. I'm looking forward to the remainder of your presentation next month and I hope you'll all be able to join us for that. Will be Thursday October 10th, please mark your calendars for that if you haven't done so already. In the meantime, keep on the lookout for additional information on that transportation library and round table. I hope that all I don't have you have a great rest of the day and great rest of the week. Thank you.

[event concluded]