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## The Soap and Detergent Association

DATE:	March 16, 2009		
TO:	Mabel Echols	FAX#:	(202) 395-7245
	Records Management Center, Room 10102 Office of Management and Budget		
FROM:	Emie Rosenberg		*
RE:			4 (including Cover Page)
URGE	NT X For Review Please	Commen	t Please Reply

The Soap and Detergent Association comments in response to Federal Register Vol. 74, No. 37 – Office of Management and Budget, Federal Regulatory Review.

The enclosed will be:

X Faxed only

Also be mailed

Also be sent overnight



## The Soap and Detergent Association

March 16, 2009

Mr. Peter Orszag, Director Office of Management and Budget Executive Office of the President of the United States New Executive Office Building 725 17<sup>th</sup> Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20503

Re: Federal Regulatory Review

Dear Mr. Orszag:

On January 30, 2009, President Obama instructed the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to produce recommendations for a new Executive Order on Federal regulatory review, and shortly thereafter, you invited comments on how to improve the process and principles governing regulations.

The Soap and Detergent Association (SDA) appreciates this opportunity to provide input into the regulatory development process. SDA is a one-hundred plus member trade association representing the \$30 billion U.S. cleaning products market. SDA members include the formulators of soaps, detergents, and general cleaning products used in household, commercial, industrial and institutional settings; companies that supply ingredients and finished packaging for these products; and oleochemical producers.

OMB sits in a unique position within the Executive Branch of the government which affords it the opportunity to provide strategic guidance and coordination to the activities of the agencies to serve the public in the most efficient manner and to assure that the use of regulatory resources focus on national priorities. As such, OMB's role in the Federal regulatory process should include a proactive function during regulatory development and an independent analytical function after regulations are drafted by an agency.

OMB should be involved in the early stages of development of major regulations at the strategic level in order to provide direction consistent with the desired goals of the underlying and related statutes, and to ensure consistency of regulations among Federal agencies. It should be noted that only OMB has the ability to coordinate among the disparate agencies which are themselves often answerable to Congressional committees that only minimally coordinate among themselves the mandates they give to and the demands they put on the regulatory agencies.

However, this is not a call for OMB to micromanage regulatory development, nor should OMB be expected to be knowledgeable in the particular policy areas of each agency. It should be in a position of testing assumptions, breaking down barriers between agencies.

reduce the need for animal testing while spawning a new domestic informatics-based industry. There is an opportunity for OMB to be a champion of such innovation for new approaches to assessing chemicals that have been validated according to national or international principles, which would provide benefits to all stakeholders. OMB could spur faster review and acceptance of alternatives to animal testing by providing increased resources for the Interagency Coordinating Committee for the Validation of Alternative Methods and prodding the use of alternative methods via careful application of the Data Quality Act.

SDA appreciates the opportunity to comment on the proposed recommendations. We support OMB's efforts to involve stakeholders throughout the regulatory development process and encourage you to continue with this transparent approach to developing recommendations for Federal Regulatory Review.

Sincerely,

Ernie Rosenberg

President and CEO