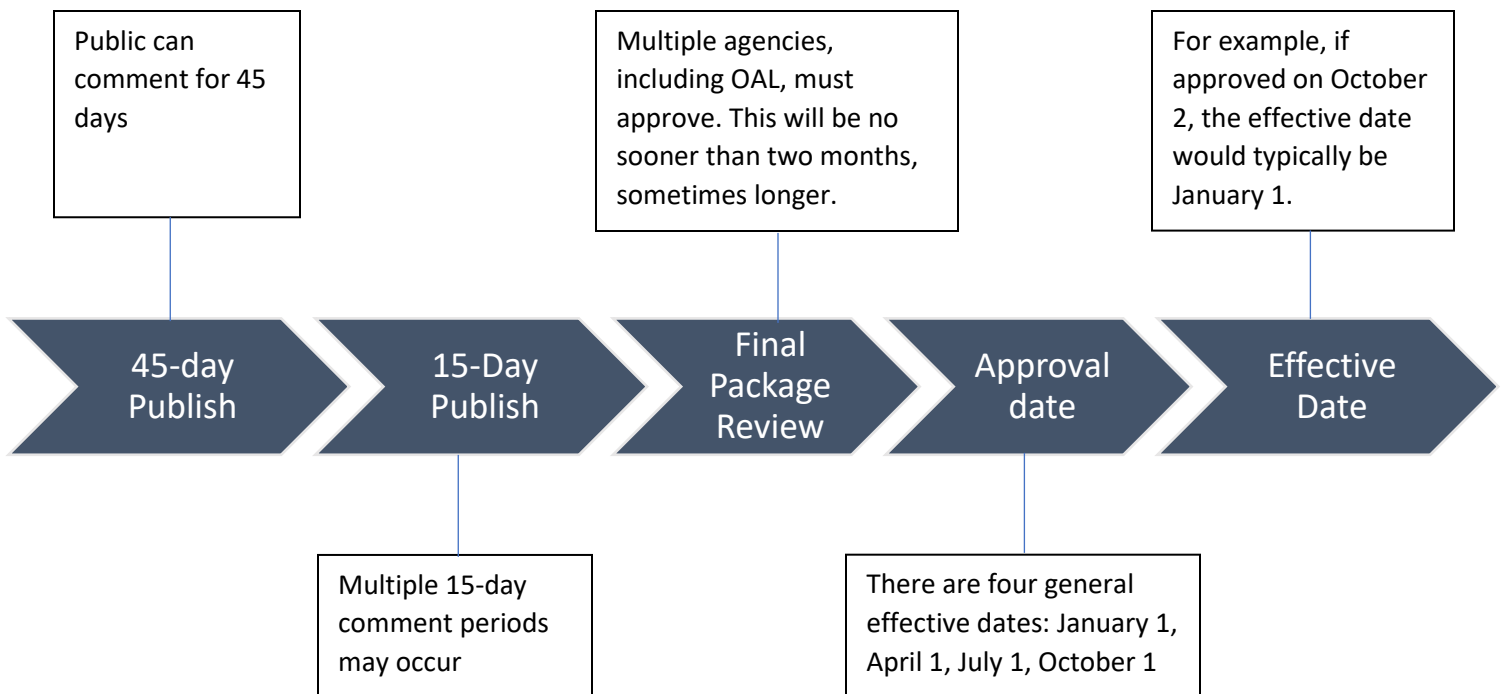


THE REGULATION PROCESS

There are several components with many steps to the regulation process, otherwise known as the Rulemaking Process. This summary is a brief overview of the primary components of the process and general timelines. Generally, the process takes up to a year to complete; but it can take longer to complete depending on different factors.

The concept of a change and the development of required documents begins the Rulemaking process. The regulatory text is prepared along with the justification. All documents go through an extensive review and approval process. The Office of Administrative Law (OAL) reviews the package and coordinates the 45-day comment period. The package can time out; the Bureau has one year to complete the process from the initial comment period, or it will expire.

The text can be modified based on comments or other considerations after the 45-day public comment period; those modifications require an additional 15-day public comment period. (This can happen as many times as needed to address any comments or text changes). A final package is submitted to OAL, who has 30 **working** days to review the regulation. After OAL approves the package, it becomes effective on the first day of the next quarter after filed with the Secretary of State. Below is the basic timeline from the initial 45-day Publish (comment) period:



A current example of the Rulemaking is the PAREA regulation change, which is called the Licensing Requirements, that was published June 2, 2023. Timelines are subject many factors and variables. These factors definitely impact the effective date of the regulation, such as a three-day extension to the 45-days was added due to a notification error. Currently, the Bureau anticipates PAREA will be effective January 1, 2024, but again, this is subject to change.