

We Are All Actors  
Act 2, Scene 2  
"Who Are Those Guys?"

by  
Bob Blakley

INT. A GOVERNMENT BUILDING

RALPH and EDWARD, staffers at a government agency, sit at a table examining a large stack of printouts.

RALPH  
How many did we get?

EDWARD  
350 individual comments and 61  
organizational comments.

RALPH  
Wow. The NPRM was only twelve  
pages. Is this typical?

EDWARD  
Actually it's a light load.

RALPH  
Good, I guess. I've never done  
this before. What's the game plan?

EDWARD  
Well, first we need to go through  
all the comments and identify  
duplicates. We only need to  
respond to each distinct issue  
once. Then we go through and check  
out authority.

RALPH  
What do you mean?

EDWARD  
Well, a lot of the comments make  
claims about facts. If the facts  
are wrong, or disputed, we need to  
say that in our response.

RALPH  
OK, but what do you mean by  
authority?

EDWARD  
Some organizations are better at  
research than others.

EDWARD picks a printout out of the pile.

EDWARD  
This one's from the National User's  
League.

(MORE)

EDWARD (cont'd)

They're a big organization with a well-funded, professional research staff. It will be easy to check their research sources and see what the basis for their claims is. Odds are they've supported their arguments with published academic studies from reputable researchers, or they've done well-documented field research themselves.

RALPH

Oh, OK...

RALPH picks a printout out of the pile.

RALPH

Who are the "Antarctica Liberation Front"?

EDWARD smiles.

EDWARD

Probably not deep experts on this issue. I'm guessing we'll look a little more closely into their claims.

RALPH

And what about individuals?

EDWARD

First there are recognized experts. You can usually tell who they are because they'll cite their affiliations and their relevant experience in their comments. Second, there are concerned members of the public. Usually it's not too hard to respond to their comments because they don't make claims that are hard to check. They'll cite anecdotes from their own experience, make more or less logical arguments, and state opinions. Their points will be good or bad, but they won't usually be complicated or obscure. Third, there are interest-group form-letter writers. You can spot these because there tend to be lots of similar letters. Fourth, there are cranks. These are the really hard ones.

(MORE)

EDWARD (cont'd)  
Some of them are clearly  
disconnected from reality, but  
others try very hard to seem to be  
experts, and they can be pretty  
good at it.

RALPH  
How do we tell them apart?

EDWARD  
Partly it's experience. We know  
who most of the experts are on  
these topics because they work with  
us, go to the same conferences, or  
correspond regularly. But it's not  
foolproof. For really hard cases,  
if we don't recognize someone and  
we've got a claim we need to  
respond to which seems out of the  
mainstream, we might call up a few  
academics and ask their opinion of  
the author and the work.

RALPH  
So there's no list of experts we  
can go to to find out who's who?

EDWARD  
No. It would be really hard to  
keep something like that up to date  
for all the issues we deal with.  
Plus it would be really political -  
everyone who wasn't on the list  
would complain and there'd have to  
be some kind of process for getting  
on to the list, and so on.

RALPH  
I can see that. But couldn't we  
just send the questionable comments  
out to other commentators or known  
authorities for review?

EDWARD  
That would be a nightmare too. It  
would slow the process down, and  
we'd still have to have a list of  
experts who we could use as  
reviewers.

RALPH

I guess so. Still, it seems like we could get better information if we could have comments on the comments, and not just on our text.

EDWARD

I think that's probably true - especially since sometimes we get really important comments from areas that are outside our direct expertise (and outside our experts' fields too).

RALPH

Like what?

EDWARD

Well, we sometimes get comments about chemistry or statistics. We use chemistry and statistics, and we rely on experts to help us with those topics, but it's not really our core mission, and we could easily make some kind of subtle mistake and then not understand the comments we get trying to correct us.

RALPH

Oh, and we don't have the experience to know whether the commenter is a real expert on statistics or chemistry, right?

EDWARD

Exactly. In cases like that we usually have to send the text and the comment out to an outside expert for review before we can respond.

RALPH

So how did we get started on that subject? Oh, yeah, I remember - we were talking about letting people comment on the comments.

EDWARD

Right. If we could do that, then we could sort of let the statisticians talk among themselves and come to a consensus. That might save us a lot of work.

RALPH

The more I think about that the more I wish we could do it. I bet if we did it there would be a lot of things we wouldn't need to respond to at all.

EDWARD

Why do you think that?

RALPH

Well, if we could just let the commenters discuss things, and experts participated in the discussion and the other participants could see who they were and what their credentials were, there would probably be a lot of times where everyone would eventually agree that our original text was just fine. And then we could just point people at the discussion instead of wasting time arguing with people.

EDWARD

I never thought of that, but you're probably right.

RALPH

In fact this whole process we use is really inefficient, isn't it? I mean...

EDWARD

It sure is inefficient.

RALPH

I mean, if the comments went up online and everyone could see them and reply to them, we wouldn't have to do your step 1, because there wouldn't be any duplicates - there would just be discussion of the issue after the first commenter posted it.

EDWARD

Yeah, that's a good point too.

RALPH

And we probably wouldn't have to worry so much about authority, either, because people with a lot of authority would come to be recognized over time, and cranks would get recognized too and people wouldn't object strongly if their weirder ideas were rejected without a lot of discussion.

EDWARD

That's true, though you'd have to be careful about things like trolls and flame wars.

RALPH

Yeah, you'd need some rules and some kind of moderation to keep the conversation civil and on-topic.

EDWARD

But I like your basic point. We do a lot of reasoning, fact-finding, and justification which could be done better by other people, and a lot of those other people are eager to do that work and share it with us. They just don't have a way to do it that lets us use their work without redoing a lot of it.

RALPH

So basically we're doing a lot of useless work over and over again every time we publish a regulation.

EDWARD

That's kind of harsh, but basically, yeah, we are.

RALPH

Wouldn't it be smarter to invest some of that effort in building better tools so we could start bringing other people - especially experts - into the process?

EDWARD

It would be smarter, but it might not be easier.

RALPH

OK, I know what you mean. I've fought the bureaucracy before too, and it's not my favorite thing to do either. But I don't just want to give up on the idea. Is anyone else doing anything like this?