

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1963

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICE AND
PROCEDURE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10 a.m., in room 2228, New Senate Office Building, Senator Edward V. Long (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senator Long.

Also present: Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., chief counsel; Cornelius B. Kennedy, minority counsel; Carlile Bolton-Smith, assistant counsel.

Senator LONG. The committee will come to order.

I say to you first, the committee appreciates the presence of all of you who appear here this morning. We are happy that some of our leaders in this field are here to testify as the day goes on. We recognize, too, that Mr. Joseph Hyman has done a great deal of work in this field as counsel of the Subcommittee on Administrative Procedure over in the House. Joe, we are happy to have you here.

At this point in the record we shall print the text of the bill before us (S. 1664):

[S. 1664, 88th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL, To provide for continuous improvement of the administrative procedure of Federal agencies by creating an Administrative Conference of the United States, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Administrative Conference Act".

FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress finds and declares that—

(a) administration of regulatory and other statutes enacted by Congress in the public interest substantially affects large numbers of private individuals and many areas of business and economic activity;

(b) the protection of public and private interests requires continuing attention to the administrative procedure of Federal agencies to insure maximum efficiency and fairness in achieving statutory objectives;

(c) the diversity of Federal activities frequently precludes the establishment by statute of administrative procedure which would be generally suitable for use by all agencies;

(d) responsibility for assuring fair and efficient administrative procedure is inherent in the general responsibilities of officials appointed to administer Federal statutes;

(e) experience has demonstrated that cooperative effort among Federal officials, assisted by private citizens and others whose interest, competence,