and objectivity enable them to make a unique contribution, can find solutions to complex problems and achieve substantial progress in improving the

effectiveness of administrative procedure; and
(f) it is the purpose of this Act to provide suitable arrangements through which Federal agencies, assisted by outside experts, may cooperatively study mutual problems, exchange information, and develop recommendations for action by proper authorities to the end that private rights may be fully protected and regulatory activities and other Federal responsibilities may be carried out expeditiously in the public interest.

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 3. As used in this Act—

"Administrative program" includes any Federal function which involves protection of the public interest and the determination of rights, privileges, and obligations of private persons through "rulemaking" or "adjudication" as those terms are defined in section 2 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1001), except that it shall not include-

(1) any function or matter specified in section 4 (1) or (2) of the Act except to the extent that such function or matter consists of proceedings and decisionmaking required to be conducted in conformity with sections 7 and 8 of the Act or the imposition of penalties on private persons through

agency action not subject to sections 7 and 8; or

(2) any matter specified in section 5 (1), (3), (5), and (6) of the Act. (b) "Administrative agency" includes all executive departments and any other Federal agency, including a constitutent agency of an executive depart-

ment, which carries out an administrative program.

(c) "Administrative procedure" means procedure used in carrying out an administrative program and shall be broadly construed to include any aspect of agency organization, procedure, or management which may affect the equitable consideration of public and private interests, the fairness of agency decisions, the speed of agency action, and the relationship of operating methods to later judicial review, but shall not be construed to include the scope of agency responsibility as established by law or matters of substantive policy committed by law to agency discretion.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

Sec. 4. (a) There is hereby established the Administrative Conference of the United States (hereinafter referred to as the "Conference").

(b) The Conference shall be composed preponderantly of Federal officials

and personnel, including-

- (1) a full-time Chairman, who shall be appointed for a five-year term by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Chairman shall receive compensation at the highest rate established by law for the chairman of an independent regulatory board or commission, and may continue to serve until his successor has been appointed and has
- (2) the chairman of each independent regulatory board or commission; (3) the head of each executive department of other administrative agency which is designated by the President;
- (4) when authorized by the Council, an appointee from any such board, commission, department, or agency, designated by the department or agency head or, in the case of a board or commission, by the Chairman with the approval of the board or commission;

(5) persons appointed by the President to membership upon the Council hereinafter established who are not otherwise members of the Conference;

(6) other members in such number as will assure adequate representation of the viewpoints of private citizens and the utilization of diverse experience, who shall be appointed by the Chairman, with the approval of the Council, for terms of two years. Members appointed by the Chairman shall be members of the practicing bar, scholars in the field of admiristrative law or government, or others specially informed by knowledge and experience with respect to Federal administrative procedure.

(c) Each member under paragraphs (b) (2) and (b) (3), above, may designate an alternate member to represent him, as occasion requires, in plenary