

to the Council appropriate subjects for action by the Conference; (5) appoint, with the approval of the Council, members of the committee authorized by the by-laws and regulations of the Conference; (6) prepare, for approval of the Council, estimates of the budgetary requirements of the Conference; (7) appoint employees, subject to the civil service and classification laws, define their duties and responsibilities, and direct and supervise their activities; (8) rent office space in the District of Columbia; (9) provide necessary services for the Assembly, the Council, and the committees of the Conference; (10) organize and direct studies ordered by the Assembly or the Council, utilizing from time to time, as appropriate, experts and consultants, who may be employed as authorized by section 15 of the Administrative Expense Act of 1946, as amended (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem; (11) upon request of the head of any agency, furnish assistance and advice on matters of administrative procedure; and (12) exercise such additional authority as may be delegated to him by the Council or the Assembly. The Chairman shall preside at meetings of the Council and at each plenary session of the Conference, to which he shall make a full report concerning the affairs of the Conference since the last preceding plenary session. The Chairman shall, on behalf of the Conference, transmit to the President and the Congress an annual report and such interim reports as he deems desirable.

(d) The President may designate a member of the Council as Vice Chairman, who shall serve as Chairman in the event of a vacancy in that office or in the absence or incapacity of the Chairman.

APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

Senator LONG. Today we begin hearings on S. 1664, a bill to establish a permanent Administrative Conference.

Although it was my honor to introduce this legislation in the Senate, it is important to recall that it was drafted by the Bureau of the Budget for the Kennedy administration, and has the broad support of the departments and agencies of our Government.

This latter support is most crucial, because any Administrative Conference which does not have their active support is doomed to failure, regardless of whether it be permanent or temporary.

It must also be made crystal clear that this bill would not create a "superagency"; it would not create another administrative agency for purposes of regulation; it would create a new body to review the procedures of the existing agencies and to seek to effectuate much needed and frequently recognized reforms within those agencies. Its powers would be purely recommendatory.

It would be to the administrative agencies roughly what the Judicial Conference of the United States is to the Federal courts.

This new body would be called the Administrative Conference of the United States. Its purpose would be to provide a means for a continuing assault on the problems of assuring fairness, obtaining greater uniformity of procedure, and avoiding undue delay and expense.

For more than 25 years there has been increasing public concern over the problems created by the growth in the number and importance of matters governed by administrative agencies in the Federal Government. The need for expedition, reduced expense, and greater uniformity of procedures, without sacrificing fairness continues to be studied and discussed in many quarters.

Public demand for improvement of the administrative process has come from the citizens, individual members of the bar, State bar associations and the national bar associations. The history of much