ACUS In Brief
The Administrative Conference of the United States (ACUS) is an independent executive branch agency charged with convening expert representatives from the public and private sector to investigate, deliberate, and recommend improvements to administrative process and procedure. Learn more at www.acus.gov and follow on social media @ACUSgov.

ORGANIZATION
ACUS augments its 15-person full time staff with over 150 volunteer experts.

ACUS is a small agency that makes every resource count.

ACUS's members are drawn from over 70 federal agencies as well as academia and private legal practice.

The monetized value of time and expertise that ACUS members donate is over 1/3 the value of our annual appropriation.

150
$3.1M
$1.1M

IMPACT
ACUS initiatives promote efficiency, participation, and fairness in the promulgation of federal regulations and in the administration of federal programs. Since its reestablishment in 2010...

ACUS’s work impacts all branches of government.

Federal Agencies 90%
Congress 23%
President 17%
Federal Judiciary 7%

ACUS initiatives have measurable goals and outcomes, always focusing on improving effectiveness and efficiency in government.

48% Improve the effectiveness of applicable laws
35% Improve efficiency & participation in rulemaking
37% Reduce government costs or increase revenues
48% Expedite agency regulatory activities
32% Improve the use of science
22% Reduce litigation in the regulatory process
18% Reduce government costs or increase revenues

ACUS projects encompass a broad array of administrative law topics.

Regulation / Rulemaking 47%
Administration & Management 33%
Adjudication 25%
Judicial Review 15%

(\% of projects undertaken by ACUS.)

RESULTS
ACUS has adopted over 250 recommendations and statements to improve agency decision making, promote effective regulatory oversight, and, often, produce cost-savings to the government and taxpayers.

The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 implemented Recommendation 2015-8 by closing the “inflation gap,” eliminating the “Consumer Price Index lag,” and eliminating complicated rounding rules in civil penalty adjustments. The Congressional Budget Office estimated that the changes will increase government revenue by more than $1.3 billion over ten years.

In 2017, the Social Security Administration adopted new rules which follow Recommendation 2013-1 by expanding the class of healthcare professionals whose opinions can be considered in deciding whether a claimant is disabled and eliminating the “treating physician rule.” The changes are expected to improve the consistency and accuracy of disability decisions, resulting in greater fairness to claimants and reduced litigation costs.

The Unified Agenda of Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions now follows Recommendation 2015-1 by including “pending” rules, which are rules under agency consideration that have been dormant for some time. As a result, hundreds of rules still under longstanding agency consideration are now available, resulting in greater transparency.