



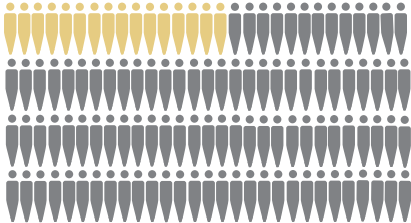
ACUS In Brief

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.

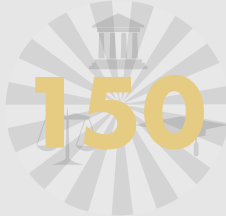
ORGANIZATION

ACUS is a small agency that makes every resource count.

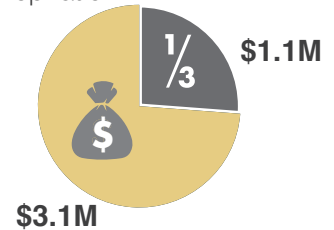
ACUS augments its 15-person full time staff with over 150 volunteer experts.



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.



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



Congress



President



Federal Judiciary

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



Improve the effectiveness of applicable laws



Improve efficiency & participation in rulemaking



Reduce government costs or increase revenues



Expedite agency regulatory activities



Improve the use of science



Reduce litigation in the regulatory process

ACUS projects encompass a broad array of administrative law topics.



Regulation / Rulemaking



Administration & Management



Adjudication

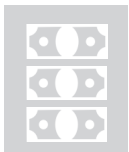


Judicial Review

(% 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 2012-8 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.