

Administrative interpretation. Meaning given to a law or regulation by an administrative agency.

Administrative law. Body of law created by administrative agencies in the form of rules, regulations, orders, and decisions.

Administrative law judge. One who presides at an administrative hearing, with power to administer oaths, take testimony, rule on questions of evidence and make agency determinations of fact. Formerly called "hearing officer" or "hearing examiner". Adm. Procedure Act, § 556.

Administrative officer. Politically, and as used in constitutional law, an officer of the executive department of government, and generally one of inferior rank; legally, a ministerial or executive officer, as distinguished from a judicial officer.

Administrative order. The final disposition of a matter before an administrative agency; product of an administrative adjudication. Such order may be declaratory or it may contain an affirmative or negative command. Adm. Procedure Act, § 554.

A regulation issued by an administrative agency interpreting or applying the provisions of a statute. Administrative acts having force of law, designed to clarify or implement a law or policy.

Administrative procedure. Methods and processes before administrative agencies as distinguished from judicial procedure which applies to courts. Procedural rules and regulations of most federal agencies are set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations. See also Administrative Procedure Act.

Administrative Procedure Act. *Federal.* Law enacted in 1946 (60 Stat. 237, 5 U.S.C.A.) governing practice and proceedings before federal administrative agencies.

State. Individual states have enacted variations of the federal Act, e.g. M.G.L.A. (Mass.) c. 30A. Such acts govern proceedings for state administrative agencies.

Administrative process. In general, the procedure used before administrative agencies; in particular, the means of summoning witnesses before such agencies, e.g. subpoena.

Administrative remedy. Non-judicial remedy provided by agency, board, commission, or the like. In most instances, all administrative remedies must have been exhausted before a court will take jurisdiction of a case; e.g. U.S. District Courts will not consider a social security case unless all hearing, appeal, etc. remedies before the Social Security Administration have been exhausted.

Administrative review. Generally refers to judicial review of administrative proceedings; may also embrace appellate review within the administrative agency itself. Adm. Procedure Act, § 557.

Administrative rule-making. Power of an administrative agency to make rules and regulations for proceedings before it. Adm. Procedure Act, § 553.

Administrative tribunal. A particular administrative agency before which a matter may be heard or tried as distinguished from a judicial forum.

Administrator. A person appointed by the court to administer (i.e., manage or take charge of) the assets and liabilities of a decedent (i.e., the deceased). Such person may be a male (i.e., administrator) or a female (i.e., administratrix). If the person performing these services is named by the decedent's will, he is designated as the executor, or she the executrix, of the estate.

An instrumentality established by law for performing the acts necessary for transfer of effects left by deceased to those who succeed to their ownership. *Behnke v. Geib*, D.C.Md., 169 F.Supp. 647, 650.

Domestic. One appointed at the place of the domicile of the decedent; distinguished from a foreign or an ancillary administrator.

Foreign. One appointed or qualified under the laws of a foreign state or country, where the decedent was domiciled.

Public. An official provided for by statute in some states to administer upon the property of intestates in certain cases.

Federal Register. The Federal Register, published daily, is the medium for making available to the public Federal agency regulations and other legal documents of the executive branch. These documents cover a wide range of Government activities. An important function of the Federal Register is that it includes proposed changes (rules, regulations, standards, etc.) of governmental agencies. Each proposed change published carries an invitation for any citizen or group to participate in the consideration of the proposed regulation through the submission of written data, views, or arguments, and sometimes by oral presentations. Such regulations and rules as finally approved appear thereafter in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Federal regulations. See Code of Federal Regulations; Federal Register.

Code of Federal Regulations. The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is the annual cumulation of executive agency regulations published in the daily Federal Register, combined with regulations issued previously that are still in effect. Divided into 50 titles, each representing a broad subject area, individual volumes of the Code of Federal Regulations are revised at least once each calendar year and issued on a staggered quarterly basis. The CFR contains the general body of regulatory laws governing practice and procedure before federal administrative agencies.

PLURALISM AT WORK!
How THE NON-ELECTED

APPOINTED "AGENCY BUREAUCRATS," OF THE
ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH, MAKE LAWS WHICH
REGULATE & CONTROL THE ENTIRE CIVIL SOCIETY!