

The Bureaucracy

Structure of the Bureaucracy...

Bureaucracy—the business side of government; employees work to administer congressional laws, federal/national rules and regulations, and implement programs/policies

- ⇒ **Bureaucrat/Civil Servant**—most are state and local level civilian government employees
- ⇒ **Street Level Bureaucrat**—civil servant; close constant contact with the public
- ⇒ **public administration**—bureaucratic management; implementation of policy
- ⇒ **negotiated rulemaking**—Congress may not provide the level of detail in a law necessary to the reality of implementing the law; use of neutral advisors to negotiate proposals for implementation

Cabinet Departments—largest, most complex units of the executive branch; headed by cabinet secretaries; agencies within departments take one of three basic forms...

- ⇒ **Independent Regulatory Commission**—enforce rules in the public interest (NLRB, FCC, SEC, FDA, etc.)
Regulation—Government authority used to control or change private sector practices; regulations are written, monitored, and punishment is instituted for non-compliance
- ⇒ **Government Corporation**—perform services that may not be profitable in the private sector but are deemed necessary; the post office department is one example
- ⇒ **Independent Executive Agency**—report directly to the president; not part of a cabinet department; CIA is one example; information; direct focus on tasks

Class Notes...

Questions to Consider...

- ⇒ Does Article I/Section 8 of the US *Constitution* allow for a large bureaucracy?
 - ⇒ *How do you set up a post office, regulate commerce, print money, etc. without people to make it all happen?*
- ⇒ Is there too much red tape involved with government regulation?
- ⇒ How helpful is the Freedom of Information Act?
 - ⇒ *Is it important to have the ability to obtain records from government agencies?*

Where is executive authority in the Constitution?

Article III—Executive Branch

