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?
	Δrticle III—Executive Branch

ierms to k	emember
⇒pat	ronage/spoils system—job given for political/personal reasons
⇒Civi	il Service—hiring and firing based on merit
	⇒ 1883 Pendleton Act—merit hiring rather than patronage
	⇒ 1939 Hatch Act—government employees not to participate in politics while on duty
	⇒ Merit Principle —exams, ratings supposed non-partisan hiring of civil bureaucrats
	⇒ Civil Service Reform Act—rights for whistleblowers
⇒sun	set provisions—a law or regulation dies out after a specified period of time or other built-in ending
such a	as funding
⇒whi	istleblower—individual who exposes information or activities not correct, likely dishonest, or possibly
corru	pt
⇒Gov	vernment Accountability Office (GAO)—Congressional oversight tool; provides Congress as well as
heads	s of executive agencies with auditing, evaluating and investigative services; performance reporting
⇒Fre	edom of Information Act (FOIA)—right to request government records from federal agencies
⇒Sun	shine Act—public meetings; transparency in government processes; public may be part of the process
⇒red	acting—black marks to cover sensitive information in documents released to the public
⇒Offi	ice of Management and Budget (OMB)—prepares the president's budget; part of EOP; analyzes taxes,
explai	ins programs, evaluates national needs and policy objectives
⇒Cor	ngressional Budget Office (CBO)—budgetary advice for Congress
Class Notes	
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