**Unit #4c: Institutions—Bureaucracy**

**AP US Government & Politics**

**Mr. Coia**

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**Bureaucracy: The “Fourth Branch” of the U.S. Government.**

Name: ___________________________ Date: _____________________  Period: ________

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**Thurs 2/19**

- Review Presidency test and FRQs
- FRQ practice

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**Mon 2/23**

- Read articles and discuss government’s involvement in the following topics:
  - Who controls the moon?
  - Satellite paths
  - Sunken treasure
  - Museum treasures
- What would America’s role be in these topics?
- What principles from our course are at work in these articles?

HW: Find an existing law/bill or federal case on one of these topics

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**Wed 2/25**

- Read What Should I Have Learned? (AG 332)
- What is a bureaucracy?
- Clip: “Introduction to Bureaucracy”
- Lecture/Discussion topic: Roots of the American Bureaucracy
- Executive Cabinet: 15 (“See The Dog Jump In A Circle. Leave Her Home to Entertain Educated Veterans (H)Securely”)

HW: AG 9.306-316; Key terms cards

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**Mon 2/23 FOURTH BRANCH MEETS FOR STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS IN SEMINAR TODAY**

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**Tues 3/3**

- Reading Quiz 9.317-325
- **Key Terms cards due**
- Clip: “Transformers: Putting Policy into Action” (3 min)
- Federal Employees Political Activities Act of 1993 chart (AG 321)
- Hatch Act and DoDEA: [http://www.dodea.edu/offices/counsel/pa.cfm?sid=9](http://www.dodea.edu/offices/counsel/pa.cfm?sid=9)
- Why is there a limitation on federal employees? On teachers?
- Government corporations, Independent executive agencies, independent regulatory commissions

HW: AG 9.325-332; study key terms

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**Thurs 3/5**

- Reading Quiz 9.325-332
- Agency Accountability chart (AG 326)
- Finish Power Point presentation: Iron Triangles

HW: Print Bureaucracy of Pizza handout from mrcoia.com AT HOME

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**Thurs 3/5 SCOTUS meets in session 1 seminar**

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**Mon 3/9**

- **Key Terms test** (I’ll include some former terms)
- IC: Bureaucracy of Pizza assignment

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**Wed 3/11**

- FRQ Practice
- Test Review

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**Fri 3/13**

- Unit Test on bureaucracy
Differentiation
Need extra help? Try one of the following from mrcoia.com:
- HippoCampus.org
- Quizlet key terms review game
- Borrow a 5 Steps to a 5 book for practice quizzes
- Sign up for Seminar for a conference

Need extra challenges? Try one of the following:
- Ask for a practice FRQ on this section
- Offer to teach a section of this unit in place of taking a quiz on the unit

At minimum, students must know
- The major formal and informal institutional arrangements of power
- Relationships among these four institutions, and varying balances of power

Notebook and Supply Check
You’ll need the following for our notebook check on Wednesday 2/25. You need ALL the pieces to receive credit. No partial credit offered on this.

You need three tabs with the following:

GOV Handouts:
- Unit guide 4c: Institutions-Bureaucracy
- Unit guide 4b: Institutions-Presidency
- Unit guide 4a: Institutions-Congress
- Conservative/Liberal Chart
- Answering the FRQs of AP GOV Handout
- Guide to Federalism handout
- Understanding the Amendments (unit guide 1, p.13)
- Federalist Papers #10, 51 (unit 1, p. 7-12)
- Key Terms: Constitutional Underpinnings (unit 1, p. 3-4)
- Key Terms: Constitutional Clauses (unit 1, p. 5-6)
- Key Legislation (unit 4b, p. 3-4)
- Key Terms: Political Beliefs (unit 2, p. 3-4)
- Key Terms: Interest Groups and Public Policy (unit 3, p. 3-4)
- Key Terms: Institutions—Congress (unit 4a, p. 3-4)
- Key Terms: Institutions—Presidency (unit 4b, p. 5)
- AP GOV Syllabus
- Class Rules sheet, initialed

GOV Classwork:
Notes from lectures, presentations, mini-lessons. Remember you should be taking notes each class period. You will also have at least 25 sheets of loose-leaf paper in your binder, and your pens, pencils, highlighter, etc.

GOV Outlines: (Each unit’s outlines has a cover sheet labeled, and is staped together)

Unit 4b: Institutions—The Presidency (all THREE outlines)
Unit 4a: Institutions—Congress (all THREE OUTLINES)
Unit 3: Interest Groups and Public Policy (all FIVE outlines)
Unit 2: Political Beliefs/Political Behaviors (all NINE outlines)
Unit 1: Constitutional Underpinnings outlines (all EIGHT outlines)
1. **Administrative discretion**: The ability of bureaucrats to make choices concerning the best way to implement congressional intentions.

2. **Bureaucracy**: departments, agencies, bureaus, and commissions in the executive branch of government.

3. **Federal Employees Political Activities Act**: Updates the provisions in the 1939 Hatch Act. Federal employees are allowed to run for office in nonpartisan elections and to contribute money to campaigns in partisan elections. They cannot engage in political activities while on duty, solicit contributions from the general public, or run for office in partisan elections.

4. **Government Corporations**: Businesses established by Congress to perform functions that can be provided by private businesses (Amtrak, TVA)

5. **Hatch Act**: Prohibits civil servants from taking activist roles in partisan campaigns. Prohibits federal employees from making political contributions, working for a particular party, or campaigning for a particular candidate. 1939

6. **Implementation**: The process by which a law or policy is put into operation by the bureaucracy.

7. **Independent Executive Agencies**: Governmental units that closely resemble a Cabinet department but have a narrower area of responsibility (CIA, NASA, EPA)

8. **Iron Triangle**: The interactions that occur among agencies, interest groups, and congressional committees or subcommittees.

9. **Merit system**: system of hiring federal workers based upon competitive exams.

10. **Patronage**: power to appoint loyal party members to federal positions.

11. **Political appointees**: those who have received presidential appointments to office. Contrast with Civil Service employees, who receive federal jobs by competitive exams.

12. **Red tape**: complex rules and procedures required by bureaucratic agencies.

13. **Revolving Door**: the hiring of former government employees by private companies with which they had dealings when they worked for the government. Example: Members of Congress leaving Congress to work for an interest group.

14. **Spoils system**: The firing of public-office holders of a defeated party in order to replace them with loyalists of the newly elected party.

15. **Whistleblower**: an employee who exposes unethical or illegal conduct within the federal government or one of its contractors.
Roots of the Federal Bureaucracy

1. (p.308) This is the set of hierarchical departments, agencies, commissions and their staffs that exist to help a chief executive officer carry out his or her duties.

2. (p.308) This is the term that refers specifically to the staff in general or a specific individual that is employed by the executive departments, agencies or commissions. A single government employee that is part of the overall set above.

3. (p.308) This is the nickname often given to the whole of the executive departments, agencies, commissions and their staff. The reference is based upon the importance of this aspect of the government even though it is not named as one of the three divisions of government established in the Constitution.

4. (p.309) These were the original three cabinet departments that were carried over from the government of the Articles of Confederation to George Washington’s first administration under the Constitution.

5. (p.309) This federal agency, enumerated in the Constitution for Congress to create, continued to grow with the expansion of the U.S., as it had at least one employee in most every community in the country. As a result, it became a major source of federal jobs for the president as Chief Executive to fill. President Andrew Jackson promoted the head of this agency to cabinet level rank.

6. (p.309) The slang phrase which essentially means, to the winner goes the rewards.

7. (p.309) The firing of public-office appointees (holders) of a defeated political party in order to replace them with loyalists of the newly elected party. This term is based upon the slang phrase from above.

8. (p.309) Similar to the term above, this is the formal term for jobs, grants or other special favors that are given as rewards to friends and political allies for their support.

9. (p.310 pic,309) This president of the early 1800s is associated with the expansion and wide use of the systems named above. Utilizing the post office as a major source of jobs for supporters, he came under increased criticism.

10. (p.310) This major event in the mid 1800s led to wide expansion of existing executive departments and the creation of new agencies and eventual departments.

11. (p.310) This president was assassinated by a federal job seeker frustrated by being denied a position and the biased nature of the system of securing employees for the federal government. His untimely death sped up the movement to reform the way national government jobs were filled. When was this man president? (p.714)
12. (p.310) This law (two names) created a partial merit system and an agency to administer these principles to federal employment in 1883. It also made it illegal for federal political appointees to be required to contribute money to a particular political party.

13. (p.310) This is the legal procedure and method by which many federal bureaucrats are selected or promoted. Based upon the results of open, competitive exams, appointments can be made to various grades or levels of federal service jobs.

14. (p.310) This general term refers to appointments or promotions within an organization on the basis of performance by the individual.

15. (p.311) How are members of independent regulatory commissions, similar and different from cabinet positions in their selection, term of office, and removal.

16. (p.311) In the late 1800s and early 1900s (Progressive Era), the focus of the bureaucracy began to shift from this (action) to this (actions) through agencies such as the ICC, Commerce and Labor Department and the FTC.

17. (p.311) The Sixteenth Amendment in 1913 established this in America (3 words). This permitted the growth in the federal bureaucracy as it provided the funds needed to support more agencies, functions and staff.

18. (p.311-313) Name the four major events, and the respective time frame for each, from the twentieth century that led to a need for, and expansion of the federal bureaucracy, including executive departments, regulatory commissions and independent agencies.

MODERN BUREAUCRACY

19. (p.314) This is the total number of career and appointed government employees within the executive branch.

20. (p.314) Nearly one-third of all federal employees work within this federal agency; its employees are distributed across the U.S. and are the federal employee of whom you are most likely to have regular contact.

21. (p.314) This is the government “system” which differentiates the level of employment and related pay scale of federal workers (non-elected). Major levels within the system are identified by this term. How many of these levels exist?

22. (p.314) According to the U.S. Civil Service, lower-level federal employees are hired and promoted based upon ___ ___, which include ___ and ___.

23. (p.314) According to the U.S. Civil Service, mid to upper-level federal employees DO NOT rely on ___ for hiring and promotion.
Candidates submit ___ and are ___ for hiring based upon panels which review their education, qualifications and experience. The process can take six to nine ____.

24. (p.314) Ten percent of the bureaucracy is not regulated by the U.S. Civil Service System, they gain their position by this process. Three main categories of these positions are...

25. (pp.315-316) To better serve U.S. citizens, as well as to distribute federal jobs and wages across the country, the bureaucracy is not concentrated in one area and is described using this term. Only .3 million of the total bureaucracy are found in ___.

26. (p.316-graphic) How many Federal Agency Regions exist? (p 315 text) Each of these have a regional headquarters located where (in general)?

27. (p.317) Found within the federal bureaucracy, these are the major executive branch and administrative units with the responsibility for conducting broad areas of government operations; organized into 15 (since Oct. 2001) broad topics of national interest and function. They account for approximately 60% of the bureaucracy.

28. (p.293) The head of all but one of these governmental units is given ___ this title. The one exception is ___.

(p 293) Name each of these bureaucratic units in the order of their creation:

[ See The Dog Jump In A Circle. Leave Her Home to Entertain Educated Veterans (H)Securely ]

1. Dept of _________________________
2. Dept of _________________________
3. Dept of _________________________
4. Dept of _________________________
5. Dept of _________________________
6. Dept of _________________________
7. Dept of _________________________
8. Dept of _________________________
9. Dept of _________________________
10. Dept of _________________________
11. Dept of _________________________
12. Dept of _________________________
13. Dept of _________________________
14. Dept of _________________________
15. Dept of _________________________

29. (p.318) These are two possible titles of the immediate subordinates to the heads of the executive departments.

30. (p.319) Found within the federal bureaucracy, these are businesses established by Congress to perform functions that can be provided by private business; often involved in commercial activities that produce revenue such as Amtrak or the Tennessee Valley Authority.

31. (pp.319-320) Found within the federal bureaucracy, these are governmental units with narrower areas of responsibility than the Cabinet departments and generally
provide services. Examples include the Central Intelligence Agency, National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency.

32. (pp.311,320) Found within the federal bureaucracy, these are governmental units with narrower areas of responsibility than the Cabinet departments and are generally concerned with maintaining standards within a specific aspect of the economy. Examples include the National Labor Relations Board, Federal Reserve Board, Federal Communications Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

HOW THE BUREAUCRACY WORKS

33. (p.322) This term refers to the relatively stable relationships and patterns of interaction that occur among bureaucratic agencies, interest groups and congressional committees (or subcommittees).

34. (p.322) This term refers to the loose, informal and dynamic relationships that exist among a variety of actors who work in broad policy areas; these actors include bureaucratic agency officials, members of Congress (and/or their staff), interest group lobbyists, and at times, lawyers, academics, public relations specialists and others.

35. This term is used to refer to the movement of federal regulators and/or employees to jobs within the private sector corporations which they once monitored and vice-versa (private corporate employment to bureaucratic appointments).

36. (p.322) This term refers to working groups within the bureaucracy that bring together representatives of several departments and/or agencies to facilitate the coordination of policy making and implementation.

37. (p.323) Similar to the groups above, these groups have been formed by presidents to facilitate interactions among agencies and departments at the subcabinet level in areas of complex policy problems. Include the full term and acronym.

PROCEDURES

38. (p.322*) The process by which a law or policy is put into operation by the bureaucracy.

39. (p.323) The ability of bureaucrats to make choices concerning the best way to implement congressional or executive intentions; the leeway inherent in the implementation process of the bureaucracy.

40. (p.323,*read next question first) Term (prefix) meaning: as if, in a sense or manner, seemingly

41. (p.323) This is the quasi-legislative administrative process for the bureaucracy that results in regulations and has the characteristics of a legislative act.

42. (p.323) The name given to the rules and standards created by the bureaucracy which govern the operation of all government programs and have the force of law.

43. (p.323) Bureaucratic agencies (in addition to Congress) hold these public forums, due to requirement or necessity, to gather evidence, information, hear and cross-examine witnesses or experts before rules are issued.
44. (p.324) This term refers to the quasi-judicial process in which a bureaucratic agency settles disputes between parties or forces compliance to regulations within that agency’s authority.

CHECKS ON THE “POWER” OF THE BUREAUCRACY

45. (p.326, Table 9.2) These are possible checks the president has on the bureaucracy. The president has the authority to:

46. (p.326, Table 9.2) These are possible checks Congress has on the bureaucracy. The Congress has the authority to:

47. (p.326, Table 9.2) These are possible checks the courts have on the bureaucracy. The judiciary has the authority to:

48. In what ways can the bureaucracy still act independently of these checks and oversight of the three constitutional branches?

(see ques. #39)

(pp.308,332) Courts often defer to...

(p.327 2nd P; p 314) Ratio of Presidential appointments to whole of Bureaucracy. (in words or numbers)

(p.328 1st partial P) May take some time for....

(p.328 1st P) Size of bureaucracy makes it difficult for ...
Major concepts in the Federal Bureaucracy

1: Describe the spoils system, and explain how it changed to the system of many rules that bureaucrats must follow today. Include the Pendleton Act and the Office of Personnel Management in your discussion.

2: Identify and describe the growth of the federal bureaucracy over time and efforts to control/reduce its size and growth rate.

3: Identify and describe ways in which the bureaucracy is criticized, including red tape, conflict, duplication, unchecked growth, waste, and lack of accountability.

4: Describe the background, primary functions, duties/jurisdictions, and strengths/weakness of the new Department of Homeland Security.

5: Identify the causes, effects and rules of the Hatch Act.

6: Discuss the different types of government agencies (four types). Provide specific examples.

7: Discuss how each of the different branches of government have some oversight responsibilities over the bureaucracies. Provide specific examples.

8: Discuss the “iron triangle” relationship and explain how this can be applied to both defense and agriculture. Must include the concept of the “revolving door.”
Agency Accountability

The president has the authority to:
- Appoint and remove agency heads and other top bureaucrats.
- Reorganize the bureaucracy (with congressional approval).
- Make changes in an agency's annual budget proposals.
- Ignore legislative initiatives originating within the bureaucracy.
- Initiate or adjust policies that would, if enacted by Congress, alter the bureaucracy's activities.
- Issue executive orders.
- Reduce an agency's annual budget.

Congress has the authority to:
- Pass legislation that alters the bureaucracy's activities.
- Abolish existing programs.
- Refuse to appropriate funds for certain programs.
- Investigate bureaucratic activities and compel bureaucrats to testify about them.
- Influence presidential appointments of agency heads and other top bureaucratic officials.
- Write legislation to limit the bureaucracy's discretion.

The judiciary has the authority to:
- Rule on whether bureaucrats have acted within the law and require policy changes to comply with the law.
- Force the bureaucracy to respect the rights of individuals through hearings and other proceedings.
- Rule on the constitutionality of all challenged rules and regulations.