

Characteristics of a Bureaucracy

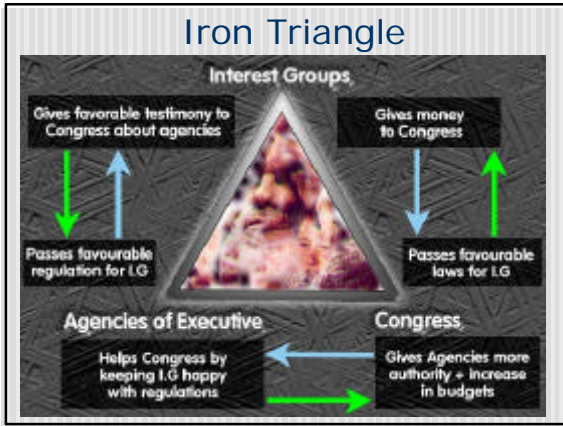
- **Bureaucracy** -- A complex structure of offices, tasks, and rules in which employees have specific responsibilities and work within a hierarchy of authority.
 - Distinct Hierarchy
 - Fixed Jurisdiction
 - Maintain Written Records

Bureaucracy and the Constitution

- Bureaucracy of little concern to the founding fathers.
- Powers
 - Article I – power to create departments
 - Article II – presidential appointments
- Missing from the Constitution
 - Who has the power of administration
Pres/Congress

Bureaucracy and Congress

- Create new agencies
- Confirm appointees
- Oversight duties
 - Congress watches over administrative agencies to ensure they are performing their duties.



- ### Bureaucracy and President
- Appoints nominees
 - Implements bureaucratic laws
 - Proposes budgets

- ### Types of Bureaucratic Institutions
- Cabinet Departments, Types
 - Basic Needs Departments
 - State, War, Treasury
 - Clientele Agencies
 - Support specific groups
 - Dept. of Ag.; Dept of Labor.
 - Social Welfare Departments
 - Dept. of Education; Health and Human Services

Types of Bureaucratic Institutions (continued)

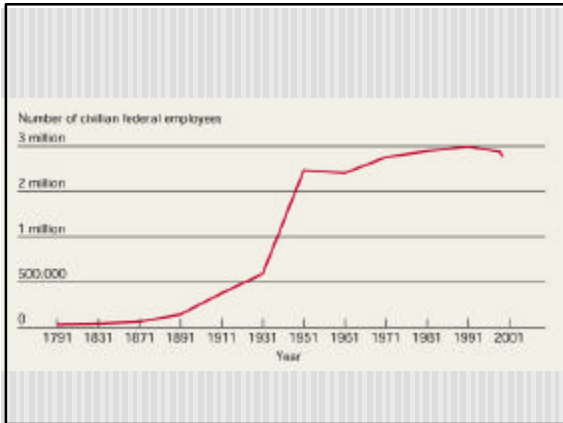
- Regulatory Commissions and Agencies
 - Partially independent of the president
 - Quasi-legislative – their regulations become law without going through Congress
 - Example: Federal Communication Commission
- Government Corporations, Institutes, and Foundations
 - Economic enterprises

Development of the Bureaucracy (Phases)

- I. Infancy 1789—Civil War
 - Limited bureaucratic role
 - Limited bureaucratic growth
- II. Government as Promoter of Economic Activity: 1861-1930
 - Rapid bureaucratic growth
 - Caused by social changes of the Civil War and the need to administer new territories.

Development of the Bureaucracy (Phases) (continued)

- III. New Deal and World War II Era
 - Huge growth in the bureaucracy
 - Outgrowth of the depression and WWII
 - National Recovery Act
 - Welfare Programs
- IV. Post World War II Expansion
 - Bureaucratic growth continued through the 1970s
 - Caused by growth in social welfare programs



Controlling the Bureaucracy

- Executive Control
 - Appointment power
 - Alter administrative procedures
 - Reorganize departments
 - **Executive orders** - Presidential directives to an agency that provides the basis for carrying out laws or from establishing new policies.

Controlling the Bureaucracy (continued)

- Congressional Control
 - Oversight
 - Police Patrol – regulate ahead of time
 - Fire Alarm – regulate in response to an issue.
 - Create and destroy agencies
 - Fund agencies

Controlling the Bureaucracy (continued)

- Judicial Control
 - Legal constraints
 - Awarding damages
 - Interpreting regulations

Spoils System

- Winning Presidential candidate gave government jobs to supporters
- Began with Andrew Jackson
- Rationale for system
 - Gov't remains responsive to the people
 - Assured loyalty to the President
 - Increases party support

Merit System (competitive system)

- Spoils system ended in 1883 with the **Pendleton Act**
- Civil service system took its place
- Principles of the civil service system
 - Employment based on merit
 - Job tenure
 - Loyalty in exchange for job security

Bureaucratic Reform

- The National Performance Review (NPR)
- Size and Coordination Problem
- Reorganization
- Deregulation
- Changing the Culture
- Citizen Participation
