

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]

- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- Dept of _____
- 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. (*skip-described p 316) 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 BUREACRACY

_____ 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)

_____ (p.327 2nd P; p 314)

_____ (p.328 1st partial P)

_____ (p.328 1st P)

Courts often defer to....

Ratio of Presidential appointments to whole of Bureaucracy. (in words or numbers)

May take some time for....

Size of bureaucracy makes it difficult for ...