

Unit #4d: Interaction among Branches—Bureaucracy

AP US Government & Politics

Mr. Coia

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

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Tues 3/26

- New unit guide
- Read What Should I Have Learned? (AG 332)
- Bureaucracy Intro material (p. 3-4)
- [Clip: Crash Course Bureaucracy](#) (7 min).
- Reading textbook on bureaucracy or creating key terms

HW: AG 9.306-316; Key terms cards

Thurs 3/28

- **Reading Quiz 9.306-316**
- 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”)
- Research: Departments Vital Statistics Chart
- **Notebook Check**

HW: AG 9.317-325; Key Terms cards

Mon 4/1

- **Key Terms cards due**
- **Reading Quiz 9.317-325**
- Lecture/Discussion topic: How it Works; Making Policy
- Clip: [“Bureaucracy is Killing the American Dream”](#) (15 min)
- Federal Employment charts
- Presenting Vital Statistics charts

HW: AG 9.325-332; study key terms

Wed 4/3

- **Reading Quiz 9.325-332**
- Government corporations, Independent executive agencies, independent regulatory commissions
- Federal Employees Political Activities Act of 1993 chart (AG 321)
- Hatch Act and DoDEA: <http://www.dodea.edu/offices/counsel/pa.cfm?sid=9>
- Why is there a limitation on federal employees? On teachers?
- **FRQ assessment: Bureaucracy**

End of Quarter Three

No official homework over Spring Break, but there is plenty of material that you should review. There are only SEVEN classes left before the AP exam.

Mon 4/15

- Review of Institutions units
- All FRQ types review lesson

Monday, 5/6 0800-1200

AP Exam. Arrive at 0700 for a pre-AP breakfast (mandatory).

Notebook and Supply Check

You'll need the following for our notebook check **on Thursday 3/28**. 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 4d*
- Unit guide 4c
- Conservative/Liberal Chart
- Understanding the Amendments (unit guide 1, p.13)
- Federalist Papers #10, 51, Brutus (unit 1, p. 5-12)
- Key Terms: Foundations of American Democracy (unit 1, p. 5-6)
- Key Terms: American Political Ideologies (unit 2, p. 3-4)
- Key Terms: Political Participation (unit 3, p.7-8)
- Key Terms: Institutions—Congress (unit 4a, p. 5)
- Key Terms: Institutions—Presidency (unit 4b, p. 3)
- *Key Terms: Institutions—Federal Courts (unit 4c, p. 15)*
- *Key Court Cases—(unit 4c, p.13-14)*
- Interactions Among Branches of Government Unit Overview (unit 4a, p. 3)
- Chapter 3: Federalism section handout
- 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:

Unit 1: Constitutional Underpinnings outlines (this includes all of your EIGHT outlines put in order with a cover page stapled to the top). This will help you review for semester tests and the AP exam in May. [If you are using a notebook, put that in this place for this check.]

Unit 2: Political Beliefs/Political Behaviors (this includes all of your SEVEN outlines put in order with a cover page stapled to the top). This will help you review for semester tests and the AP exam in May. [If you are using a notebook, put that in this place for this check.]

Unit 3: Interest Groups/Public Policy (this includes all FOUR outlines put in order with a cover page stapled on top).

Unit 4: Institutions--Congress (this includes all THREE outlines put in order with a cover page stapled on top).

Unit 4b: Institutions—The Presidency (this includes all THREE outlines put in order with a cover page stapled on top).

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Beginning the Topic

Compelling Question

Is America a democracy where the people control the government, or does the unelected government (the bureaucracy) control the people?

Define bureaucracy: a system of government in which most of the important decisions are made by state officials rather than by elected representatives. The term "bureaucracy" is French in origin, and combines the French word *bureau* – desk or office – with the Greek word κράτος *kratos* – rule or political power.

With a partner, answer these:

- **List three facts you know about the U.S. federal bureaucracy:**

- **Write 1 thing you'd like to learn or 1 question about the bureaucracy:**

- **List five things the U.S. federal bureaucracy does:**

- **List three specific jobs that are part of the U.S. federal bureaucracy:**

- **Describe any interaction you have had with the federal bureaucracy:**

- **Does interaction with the bureaucracy generally empower or disempower you?**

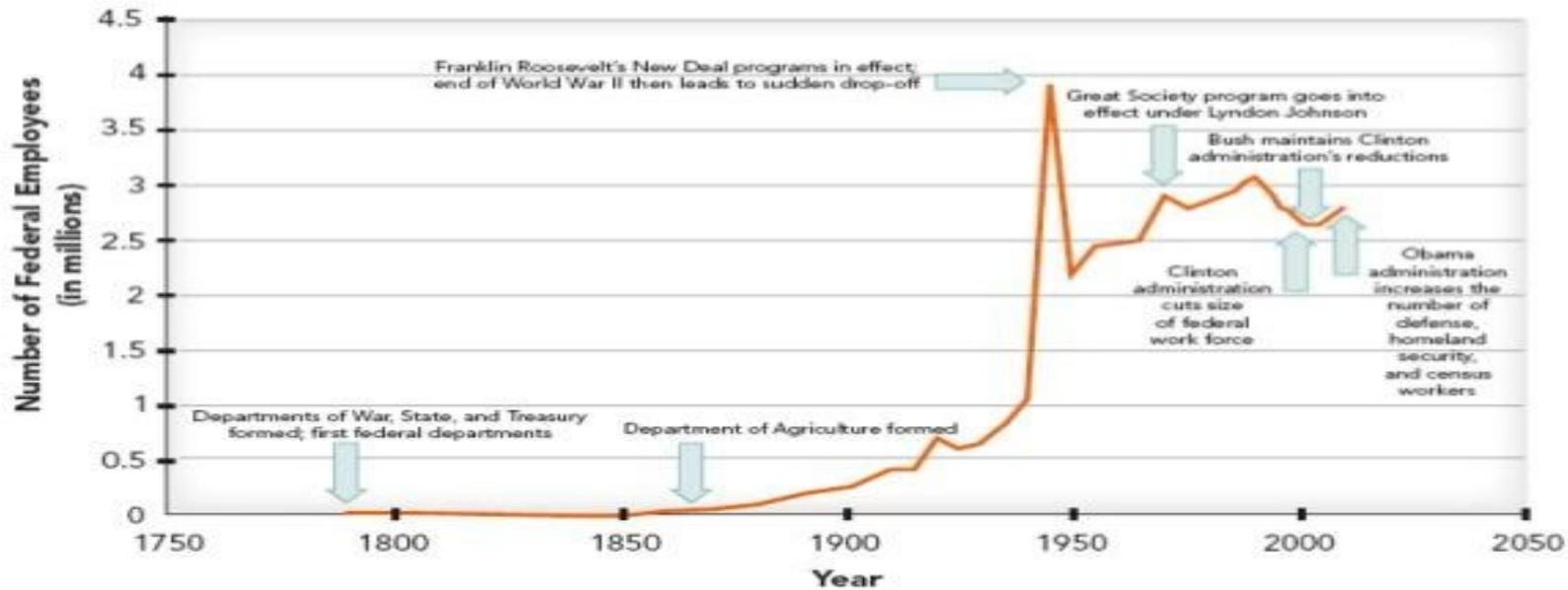
Bureaucracy Video Introduction

Use this to record your thoughts as you watch *Crash Course on Bureaucracy Basics*
#15 Bureaucracy Basics

3 Main Points	3 Major terms or facts	3 Big Questions

Growth in the Size of the Federal Bureaucracy

The Roosevelt administration's programs to address the Depression and World War II dramatically increased the size of the federal bureaucracy.



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[Back to Learning Objectives](#)

Discussion Questions

1. What is the big story this chart tells?
2. Explain whether this is good news or bad news?
3. Why do you think the bureaucracy has changed so much over the past century?
4. What is one consequence of the growth of the US bureaucracy?
5. Where do you think the bureaucracy will be in another 100 years?

KEY TERMS:

UNIT 4d: Interaction among Branches→Bureaucracy

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.

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.
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Departments Vital Statistics Chart

Sign up for the Department of your choice and fill in the blanks for your department

Your Names	Department	Creation	Head	#Employees	Budget
	State	1789			
	Treasury	1789			
	Defense (formerly War)	1789			
<i>Mr. Coia</i>	Justice	<i>(Attorney General est. in 1789; DOJ, in 1870)</i>	William Barr	112,577	\$27 billion
	Interior	1849			
	Agriculture	1862			
	Commerce	1903			
	Labor	1913			
	Health and Human Services	1953			
	Housing & Urban Development	1965			
	Transportation	1966			
	Energy	1977			
	Education	1980			
	Veterans Affairs	1989			
	Homeland Security	2002			

Be prepared to share an organizational chart of your department with class. I Put information on a Google Slide to include this information, a picture of the symbol, a picture of the secretary, and one wild card item.

In addition to the 15 cabinet level departments there are:

- 50 independent agencies
- 2,000 bureaus, divisions, branches, offices, services, & sub-units.
- All told, there are more than 17 Million people working for the federal government.