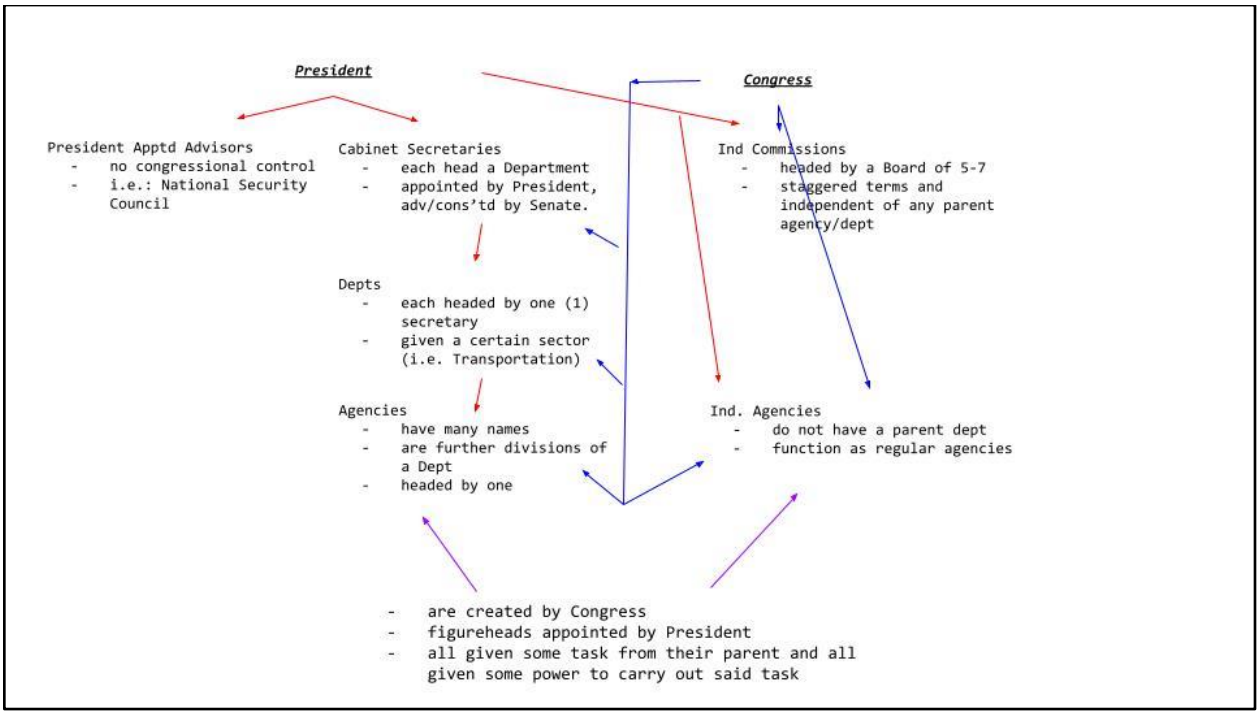
BUREAUCRACY

Put short, a bureaucracy is a structure of employees under one government who are assigned a certain task (i.e. make roads, maintain roads, protect borders, etc.).

This structure has grown to be very large and thus a pain in the ass for Government students to learn about. The book has organized these structures into different categories based on a few factors, such as:

- who has control over them
- does it require Senate confirmation?
- is it under the direct oversight of the federal government?

Cabinet Secretaries	If you remember correctly, the cabinet is Big 15 Depts + the VP + Chief of Staff + foreign representatives + some other agencies that get positions. The President appoints secretaries who are tasked with managing their section of the bureaucracy. It's also an unwritten guideline that you appoint someone who has prior experience and will work in favor of your party.
Departments	The secretaries appointed in turn oversee the Department. The Secretaries are the people and the Departments are the actual thing they run (why are they detached in the book ?). 1. The DoD is the largest Dept according to the book. 2. They are all paid the same.
Agencies -OR- Divisions Bureau Office Service Administrat. Board	The departments are able to create children called agencies which divide the workloads of a certain Dept. Additionally, they can be called any number of names, listed in the cell to the left. Example: → Dept of Homeland Security (parent Dept) └ TSA └ ICE └ Coast Guard └ Other child agencies All of these agencies have a director. They usually serve along with the president (and are appointed by the President), however, some serve different terms. The rules and structure are set out in some statute that is created by other parts of government (Congress).
Independent Agencies	These function as agencies, with a director and all the normal parts of an agency, but they are not connected to any parent department, which acc, to

	the book, is to avoid influence by parents when necessary.
Commissions	According to the book, commissions: - are headed by a Board of 5 to 7 usually - are still tasked with something and given some power to carry it out - have a system of staggered terms: when one President leaves, the person still stays in office for some time to ensure that these agencies cannot be used as a political power tool. Examples include the Nuclear Regulatory Commission NRC, Federal Trade Commission FTC, Federal Communications Commission FCC.
Corporations	According to the book, government corporations: - function somewhat like companies but still have the role of an agency - began showing up in the 1930s - created to mix the government and private sectors - are still owned and overseen by the government - are still created by Congress

Here is a diagram i pulled out of my ass: