

**What is the hardest word to
spell in Government class?**

Bureaucracy

Reminders:

Test Corrections due Monday and

Test- Thurs

Today's Schedy

Period 4A BC

Period 1	8:05-8:55	45 min period + 5 min for announcements
Period 2	9:00-9:45	45 min
Period 3	9:50-10:35	45 min
Period 4A	10:40-11:25	45 min
<i>Bear Connection</i>	11:25-11:45	20 min
Period 4B	11:50-12:35	45 min
Period 5	12:40-1:25	45 min
Period 6	1:30-2:15	45 min
Period 7	2:20-3:05	45 min

Review

The President's Roles

Chief of State

- **Chief Executive**
- **Chief Diplomat**
- **Commander-In-Chief**
- **Chief Legislator**
- **Party Chief**
- **Chief Guardian of the Economy**
- **Chief Jurist**

12-4 Review

Treaty vs Executive Agreement

Executive Order

War Power Resolution

Presidential Appointments

-Patronage

What has happened to President's power over time?

Removal power

Line Item Veto

Signing Statement

Executive Privilege

Oath of Office

12-5 Review

Presidential Cabinet vs Kitchen Cabinet

Secretaries

Executive Office of Presidency

- White house office

 - Chief of Staff

 - Press Secretary

- OMB

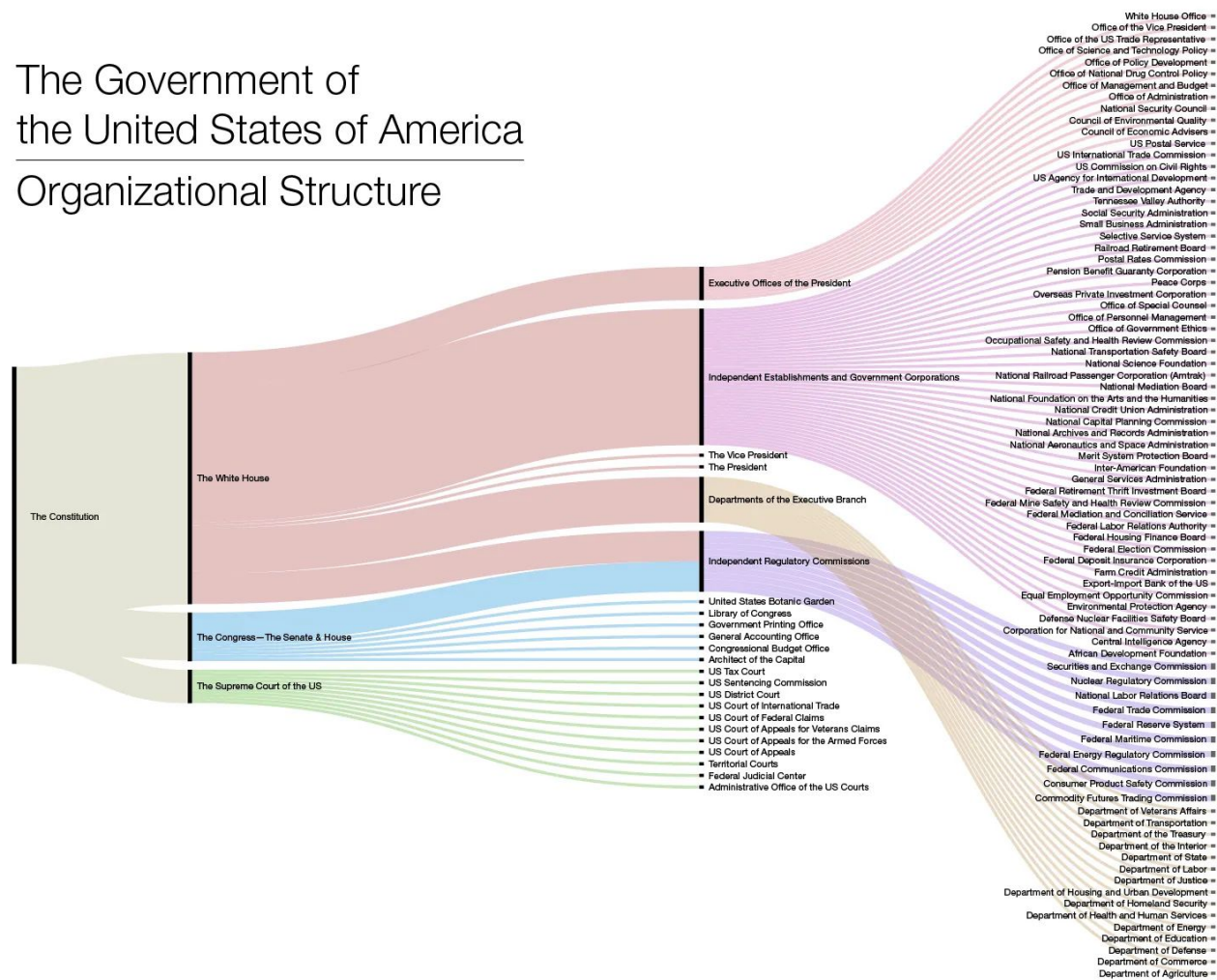
- NSC

Amendments

12, 20, 22, 25

The Government of the United States of America

Organizational Structure



Electoral College

“WINNER TAKE ALL” ELECTORAL COLLEGE



In this system, which is essentially the system we use today, each state gets a certain number of electoral votes. The winner of that state's popular vote receives ALL of the electoral votes for that state, regardless of what percentage of the vote they get.

CONS

- The possibility of electing a president without popular support
- The risk of so-called "faithless" Electors
- May hurt voter turnout (why vote as a Dem in TX?)
- Risks failure to accurately reflect the national popular will

PROS

- Contributes to the cohesiveness of the country by requiring a distribution of popular support to be elected president
- Forces candidates to campaign in smaller states and not only urban centers
- Contributes to the political stability of the nation by encouraging a two-party system, and
- Maintains a federal system of government and representation with state electors

- a) It is said that the citizens of the United States elect the president. In reality, what body casts the official vote?
- i) **the Electoral College**
 - ii) the Supreme Court
 - iii) Congress
 - iv) the Republican and Democratic parties

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

- Describe the size and functions of the U.S. bureaucracy and the major components of federal spending
- Discuss the structure and basic components of the federal bureaucracy
- Describe how the federal civil service was established and how bureaucrats get their jobs
- Explain how regulatory agencies make rules and how issue networks affect policymaking in government
- Identify some of the ways in which the government has attempted to curb waste and improve efficiency in the bureaucracy

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

THE CONGRESS SENATE HOUSE

Architect of the Capitol
Congressional Budget Office
Government Accountability Office
Government Publishing Office
Library of Congress
United States Botanic Garden

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

THE PRESIDENT THE VICE PRESIDENT

Executive Office of the President

Council of Economic Advisers
Council on Environmental Quality
Executive Residence
National Security Council
Office of Administration
Office of Management and Budget
Office of National Drug Control Policy
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Office of the United States Trade Representative
Office of the Vice President
White House Office

JUDICIAL BRANCH

The SUPREME COURT of the United States

Administrative Office of the United States Courts
Federal Judicial Center
Territorial Courts
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces
United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims
United States Courts of Appeals
United States Court of Federal Claims
United States Court of International Trade
United States District Courts
United States Sentencing Commission
United States Tax Court

DEPARTMENT
OF
AGRICULTURE

DEPARTMENT
OF
COMMERCE

DEPARTMENT
OF
DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT
OF
EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT
OF
ENERGY

DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN
SERVICES

DEPARTMENT
OF HOMELAND
SECURITY

DEPARTMENT
OF HOUSING
AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT
OF
THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENT
OF
JUSTICE

DEPARTMENT
OF
LABOR

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

DEPARTMENT
OF
TRANSPORTATION

DEPARTMENT
OF
THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENT
OF VETERANS
AFFAIRS

INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS AND GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

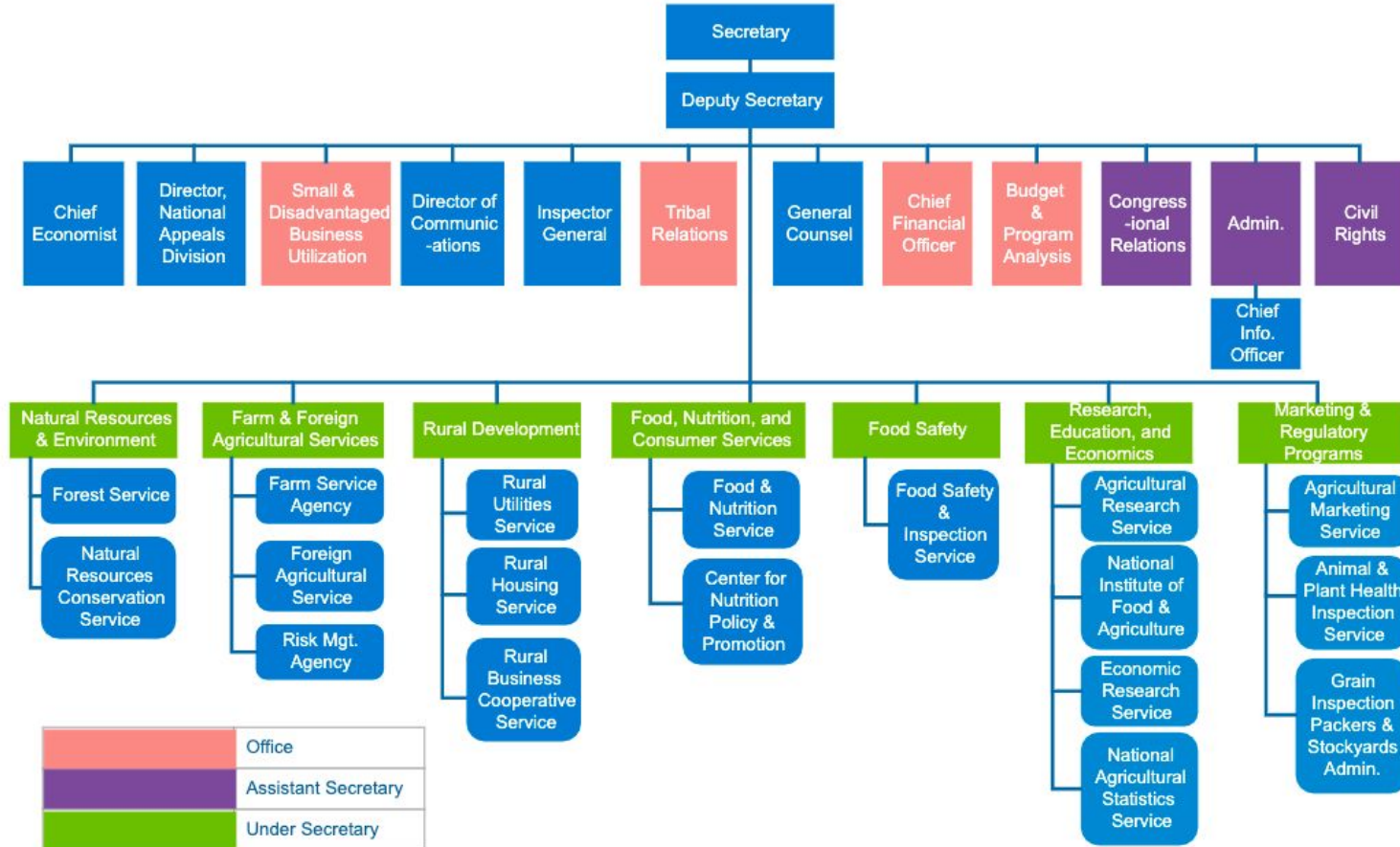
Administrative Conference of the United States
African Development Foundation
Broadcasting Board of Governors
Central Intelligence Agency
Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Consumer Financial Protection Board
Consumer Product Safety Commission

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Federal Election Commission
Federal Housing Finance Agency
Federal Labor Relations Authority
Federal Maritime Commission
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission

National Capital Planning Commission
National Credit Union Administration
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities
National Labor Relations Board
National Mediation Board
National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak)

Overseas Private Investment Corporation
Peace Corps
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
Postal Regulatory Commission
Railroad Retirement Board
Securities and Exchange Commission
Selective Service System
Small Business Administration

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Org Chart



The Nature and Size of the Bureaucracy (1 of 3)

Bureaucracy: a large, complex, hierarchically structured administrative organization that carries out specific functions

- Bureaucrat: Individual who works in a bureaucracy

The nature of the bureaucracy:

- Individuals can concentrate on their area of knowledge and expertise
- Power to act resides in the position rather than in the person
- Bureaucracies entail standard operating procedures

How the Federal Bureaucracy is Organized (1 of 7)

Organization of Federal Bureaucracy: the Executive Branch

- Consists of a number of bureaucracies
 - Provide services to Congress, the federal courts, and to the president directly
- Includes four major types of structures
 - Executive departments
 - Independent executive agencies
 - Independent regulatory agencies
 - Government corporations

How the Federal Bureaucracy is Organized (2 of 7)

Executive Departments:

- Major service organizations of the federal government that are directly accountable to the president
- Created by Congress to manage a specific policy area
- Responsible for training troops, printing currency, and enforcing federal laws setting minimum safety and health standards for workers
- Typical organization - Top administrators and subagencies

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

THE CONGRESS SENATE HOUSE

Architect of the Capitol
Congressional Budget Office
Government Accountability Office
Government Publishing Office
Library of Congress
United States Botanic Garden

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

THE PRESIDENT THE VICE PRESIDENT

Executive Office of the President

Council of Economic Advisers
Council on Environmental Quality
Executive Residence
National Security Council
Office of Administration
Office of Management and Budget
Office of National Drug Control
Policy

Office of Science and
Technology Policy
Office of the United States Trade
Representative
Office of the Vice President
White House Office

JUDICIAL BRANCH

The SUPREME COURT of the United States

Administrative Office of the
United States Courts
Federal Judicial Center
Territorial Courts
United States Court of Appeals
for the Armed Forces
United States Court of Appeals
for Veterans Claims
United States Courts of Appeals
United States Court of Federal Claims
United States Court of International Trade
United States District Courts
United States Sentencing Commission
United States Tax Court

DEPARTMENT
OF
AGRICULTURE

DEPARTMENT
OF
COMMERCE

DEPARTMENT
OF
DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT
OF
EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT
OF
ENERGY

DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN
SERVICES

DEPARTMENT
OF HOMELAND
SECURITY

DEPARTMENT
OF HOUSING
AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT
OF
THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENT
OF
JUSTICE

DEPARTMENT
OF
LABOR

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

DEPARTMENT
OF
TRANSPORTATION

DEPARTMENT
OF
THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENT
OF VETERANS
AFFAIRS

INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS AND GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Administrative Conference of the
United States
African Development Foundation
Broadcasting Board of Governors
Central Intelligence Agency
Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Consumer Financial Protection Board
Consumer Product Safety Commission

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Federal Election Commission
Federal Housing Finance Agency
Federal Labor Relations Authority
Federal Maritime Commission
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review
Commission

National Capital Planning Commission
National Credit Union Administration
National Foundation on the Arts and the
Humanities
National Labor Relations Board
National Mediation Board
National Railroad Passenger Corporation
(Amtrak)

Overseas Private Investment Corporation
Peace Corps
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
Postal Regulatory Commission
Railroad Retirement Board
Securities and Exchange Commission
Selective Service System
Small Business Administration

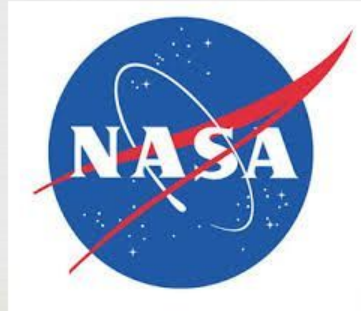
How the Federal Bureaucracy is Organized (3 of 7)

Independent Executive Agencies:

- Federal agencies that are not located within cabinet departments
- Independent executive agency heads report directly to the president
- May be kept independent to protect the agencies from partisan politics
- Created only through cooperation between the president and Congress

Independent Executive Agencies

- ❧ Not all government agencies are part of Cabinet departments
 - ❧ Usually have broad powers to provide public services that are either too expensive or too important to be left to private initiatives
 - ❧ Are not located within a department but report directly to the President.
 - ❧ President still appoints and directs heads of each agency
 - ❧ Example- the Environmental Protection Agency, Smithsonian Institution and the CIA.



How the Federal Bureaucracy is Organized (4 of 7)

Independent Regulatory Agencies:

- Federal organizations that are responsible for creating and implementing rules that:
 - Regulate private activity
 - Protect public interest in a particular sector of the economy

- **Independent Regulatory Agency-**

An administrative agency that is not considered part of the government's executive branch and is not subject to the authority of the president. Independent agency officials cannot be removed without cause.



A Day in the Life of Regulations

How the Federal Bureaucracy is Organized (5 of 7)

Selected Independent Regulatory Agencies:

Name	Date Formed	Principal Duties
Federal Reserve System (Fed)	1913	Determines policy on interest rates, credit availability, and the money supply.
Federal Trade Commission (FTC)	1914	Works to prevent businesses from engaging in unfair trade practices and forming business monopolies.
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	1934	Regulates the nation's stock exchanges, requires financial disclosure by companies that wish to sell stocks and bonds to the public.
Federal Communications Commission (FCC)	1934	Regulates interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable.
National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)	1935	Protects employees' rights to join unions and to bargain collectively with employers, attempts to prevent unfair labor practices by both employers and unions.
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)	1964	Works to eliminate discrimination that is based on religion, gender, race, color, national origin, age, or disability; examines claims of discrimination.

How the Federal Bureaucracy is Organized (6 of 7)

Government Corporations:

- Government agencies run as business enterprises
 - Engage in commercial activities, produce revenues, and require greater flexibility than most government agencies have
 - Taxpayers may foot the bill in case of losses
- Intermediate forms of organization fall between a government corporation and a private one



of American Government, 11th Edition. © 2022 Cengage. All Rights reserved or duplicated, or posted to a publicly accessible website, in whole or in

Government Corporation

- A **government-owned corporation, state-owned enterprise, or government business enterprise** is a legal entity created by a government to undertake commercial activities on behalf of an owner government, and are usually considered to be an element or part of the state.
- GOCs can be fully owned or partially owned by Government.



How the Federal Bureaucracy is Organized (7 of 7)

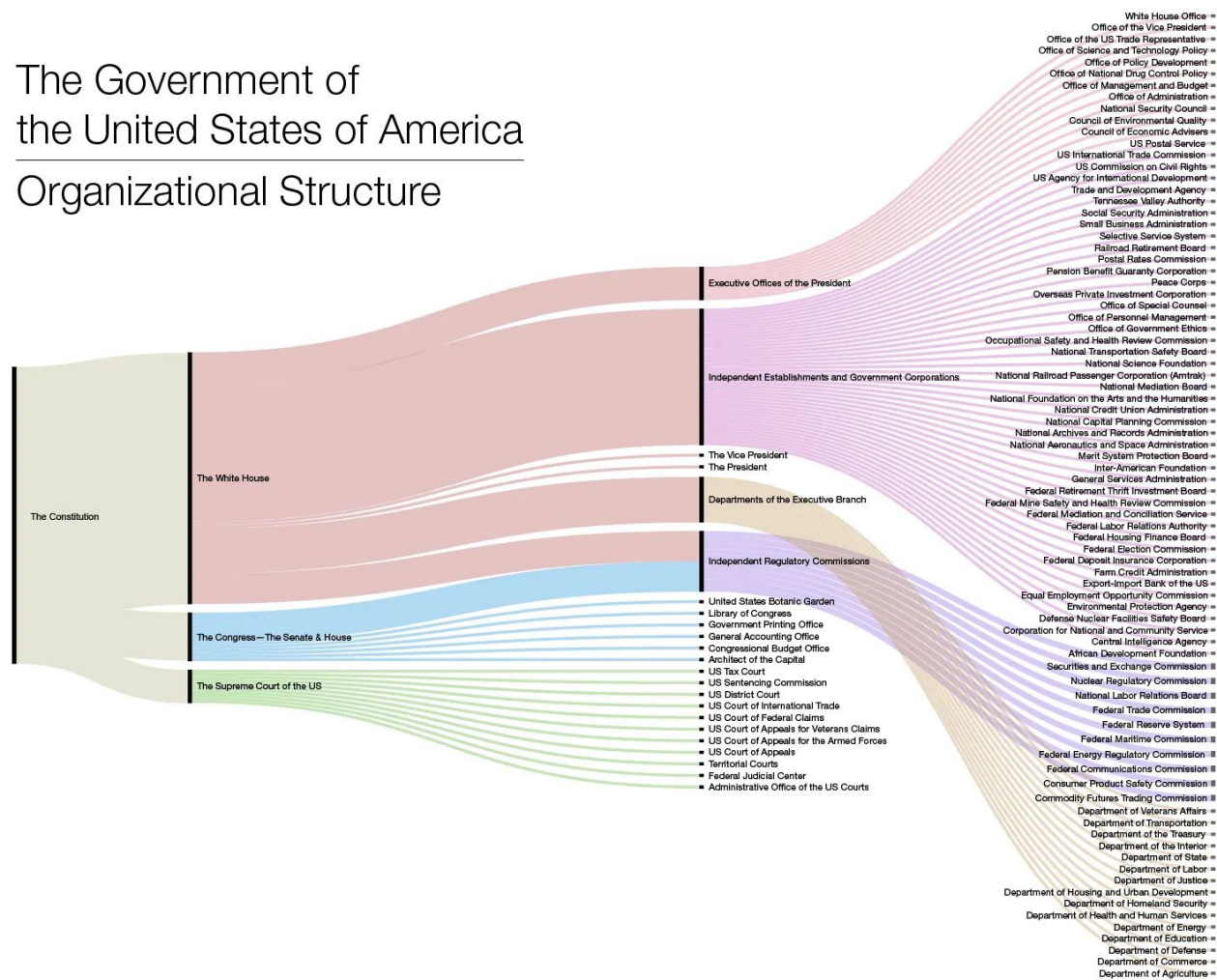
Selected Government Corporations:

Name	Date Formed	Principal Duties
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)	1933	Operates a Tennessee River control system and generates power for a seven-state region, controls floods and promotes the navigability of the Tennessee River.
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)	1933	Insures individuals' bank deposits up to \$250,000 and oversees the business activities of banks.
National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak)	1970	Provides a national and intercity rail passenger service network, controls more than 23,000 miles of track with about 505 stations.
U.S. Postal Service (formed from the old U.S. Post Office department—the Post Office itself is older than the Constitution)	1971	Delivers mail throughout the United States and its territories, is the largest government corporation.

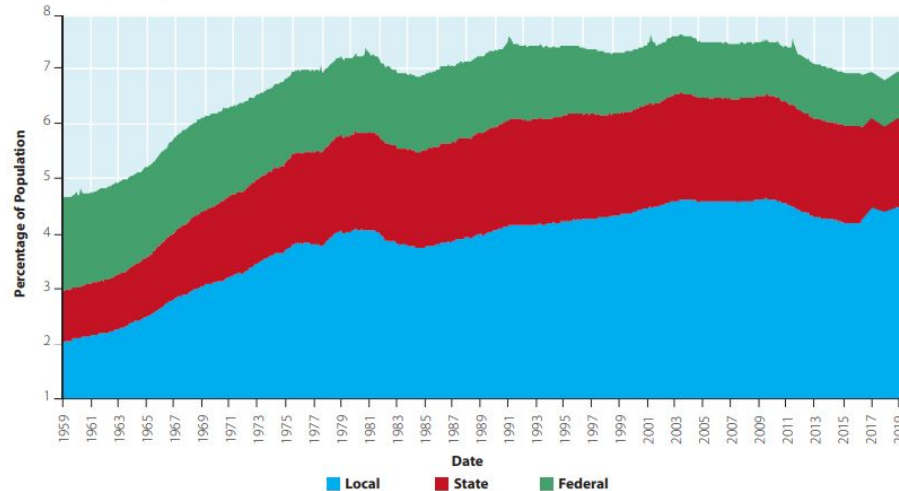
<i>Component of the Federal Bureaucracy</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Examples of Agencies & Departments w/ Rationale</i>
Cabinet Departments	    	
Independent Executive Agencies	    	
Independent Regulatory Commissions	    	
Government Corporations	  	

The Government of the United States of America

Organizational Structure



Knowledge Check Activity (1 of 4)



Source: The Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Government Employees: Local, State, and Federal

Why might a majority of government workers be employed by local government?