

Chapter 9 Bureaucracy

Send us our social security; give us mil pensions; not general admired or esteemed, usually where citizen and politics meet civil service

From Max Weber:

1. hierarchy
2. specialization
3. explicit Rules
4. Merit

Spoils system-19th century-President Jackson

1948-Truman got 93% of govt. workers covered by merit system

1939-Hatch Act, not partisan

Victor get these reform American civil services

Pendleton Act 1883 (Called Civil Service Reform Act)

Why need a bureaucracy?

Large task regular organization and specialization

Corporations and businesses are bureaucracies too

Universities and hospitals need expertise and dispatch

Account and Rules-goals of long and interest they rep

Bureaucracies do their work according to certain rules, often seen as unnecessary regulations, forms, hearings-red tape bind documents

3 million civil workers for U.S. govt.

1.5 million

2% in Congress (30, 200)

2% in judicial 11 (32, 957)

98% executive branch

Most of bureaucracies level piecemeal and confusion? patchwork

3 federal agencies categories

meet changing needs and problems service clientele? groups

Service Function:

State, war, tres?

Needs:

DOD, etc...

Changing Needs

industrialization, child labor, ICC

ND

largest single program-social sector

LBJ's-war on poverty-off if economy opportunity '64 HUD '65

Cold War= National Defense Ed Act

NASA

September 11th-Homeland Security

client groups, inter groups, Department of Agriculture 1862-subsidies, markets, labor, Ed., VA

Organ of Federal Bureaucracies 4 types:

- 1). Cabinet level departs, Ag
- 2). independent agencies FEC; EPA
- 3). Regular commissions and boards SEC, GSA
- 4). govt. corporations TYA, post office

Federal bureaucracies are helping president to administer the laws they are implementors of laws-neutral competence, professional, unbiased, efficient have much discretion in filling gaps in long laws-bureaucracies discretion EPA has made more laws about the envision than has long

Federal Register-new regulations published here

Bureaucracies as judges-TAX courts

Who are bureaucracies: 1). top-educated white males

Bureaucracy culture

Specific instance of instances of workplace culture

4 elements of bureaucracies

- 1) define what is at stake
- 2) what bureaucracies need to do to make themselves winners over time share values of department
- 3) commitment to policy issues of department adopt bureaucracy culture-rules of system specialized knowledge base your power
- 4) ID with and protection of agency what is good for agency-good for me

Bureaucracy-faster values of commitment and loyalty

Bureaucracy culture-leads to challenges 1986 NASA

whistle blowers-point out errors, corruption, or waste-act of 1986

President appoints and career civil services-

agencies resist president inroads wherever they can

political appoints have short time view

professional long term view

bureaucracy strategy is just to stall

JFK-make Peace corps-indept of this internal mess

appoints about 6,000 of 3 million civil servants

External Bureaucracy

politics affects every relationship

* called 4th branch of government relate between bureaucrats and other actors

steals holders

Bureaucracy-target of media and elected officials

Constituency building-build group of supporters agencies captured by interest they are supposed to regulate; share views of regular industries

1980-long and sir lines-dereg civil
gone-aeronautic board

Bur. and turf wars

Bureaucracy and President

Pres chief administrator

JFK-dealing with Pres-likes trying to nail Jelly to wall

Powers:

1) Appoint power

cabinet, many independent agencies, undersee? and department sectors

2) Budget

second to appoint powers is control of funds

all agencies send request? to OMB can to raise budgets works
with keys on authority comm. and appropriation committees

3) 3rd power of president=veto-no line item-so mostly a threat only

4) power of prestige-impressive power persuasion

Bureaucracy and Congress-

“FE-triangle” informal policy making process

1) representatives of outside lobby (IG)

2) mid-level bureaucrats

3) selected member of congress (comm)

eg. Department of Agriculture-subsidized tobacco growers key congress leaders
on Agriculture committee H&S came from tobacco interest-U.S. large cos
issue networks-policy specialization, think tanks

Congress can't bur through committee and sub committees than there actions of whole
long congressional agencies O. Tech Asses

GAO- members gravitate to common areas where they have an interest

Bureaucracy and the Courts

Agencies can be saved by individual and President for not allowing the law

-Administration Proceed Act 1946-Courts defer to expertise of laws, when
agency decisions are appealed

-put agency decisions beyond realm of court reach

Citizens and Bureaucracy

First what is public interest in a democracy, citizens part feature of policy making
citizen Adv. Board

also sunshine laws-require meeting of policymakers open to public open meeting
law 1976, except not see, personnel, criminal

Fed Register-may pres-executive orders, etc...

Freedoms of infor Act 1966-agencies keep theirs inform
Privacy Act of 1974-find out infor US govt. has on us

Bureaucracy negative images-it's too Big
Complex
devot education to special interest