

Guided Reading & Analysis: *Bureaucracy* - Chapter 5, pp 159-181

Purpose: This guide is not only a place to record notes as you read, but also to provide a place and structure for reflections and analysis using your noggin (thinking skills) with new knowledge gained from the reading. Mastery of the course and AP exam await all who choose to process the information as they read/receive.

Directions:

1. Pre-Read: Read the prompts/questions within this guide before you read the chapter.
2. Skim: Flip through the chapter and note titles and subtitles. Look at images and read captions. Get a feel for the content you are about to read.
3. Read/Analyze: Read the chapter. Remember, the goal is not to “fish” for a specific answer(s) to reading guide questions, but to consider questions in order to critically understand what you read!
4. Write: Write your notes and analysis in the spaces.

Enduring Understandings (EU's): Foundations of American Democracy:

CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.

CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.

CON-5:: The design of the judicial branch protests the court's independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice.

PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.

Essential Question: How does the bureaucracy carry out laws, implement policy, and interact with the executive, legislative, and judicial branches?

Pg. 159

What services does the federal government provide?

How has Congress contributed to these services?

What is the largest group within the bureaucracy?

What is the bureaucracy often referred to as?

Your thoughts; is the bureaucracy politically neutral? Why or why not?

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Makeup and Tasks of the Bureaucracy pg. 160-167

How does the bureaucracy work with the executive and legislative branches?

How many appointments does the President make, on average, to the bureaucracy? What roles do they fill (name them all please)?

Why have cabinet positions been a place for political appointees?

How closely does the federal workforce match the private sector as far as race and education? What about pay scale?

Define competitive service:

Define excepted service:

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Copy the chart on page 162:

What is the total number of departments? Who oversees each department?

How are agencies different from departments?

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What role do independent agencies and Regulatory commissions do for the bureaucracy? Also, name them, please.

What is a government corporation? How do they differ from an agency? Name them.

In a well-thought out short paragraph, explain how the writing and enforcing of regulations works between the Legislative and Executive branches, and the Bureaucracy?

Define compliance monitoring:

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Watch the Video on Iron Triangles

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=emMnFMiEEWU>

What are Iron Triangles according to the Video?

Pause the video at 1:00 and copy the graph.

What is the difference between issue networks and iron triangles?

From Spoils to Merit pg. 167-169

Define patronage:

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Define spoils system:

Why was the Pendleton Civil Service Act in 1883 passed?

Define merit system:

Define Hatch Act:

What was the job of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission?

What did the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 do for the bureaucracy?

Define Senior Executive Service:

What does the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) do?

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Delegated Discretionary Authority pg. 170-171

Define discretionary authority:

What are the three ways Congress has given the executive branch significant discretionary authority?

Write 2 examples of discretionary authority in selected departments.

Agencies in the federal bureaucracy have latitude in interpreting policy. Provide one example of this from the book. Discuss why you feel this latitude is good or bad for government.

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Holding the Bureaucracy Accountable pg. 171-179

How does the Congress hold the Bureaucracy accountable. Explain in detail, please.

What is the Power of the Purse?

Define appropriations:

What is *committee clearance*?

Define legislative veto:

Describe *INS v. Chadha (1983)*.

Name: _____ P: _____ Due Date: _____ Turn In Date _____

What does the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) do?

What are some examples of executive departments competition?

Define Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989:

How have presidents attempted to curb bureaucratic waste?

What is the National Performance Review (NPR)?

Besides the Whistleblower Protection Act, what are two other congressional acts pertaining to the Bureaucracy? What do they do?

Name: _____ P: _____ Due Date: _____ Turn In Date _____

How can the courts hold the bureaucracy accountable?

What two principles have governed the court's ruling in this arena?

What is the trend?

Describe *Chevron v. National Resources Defense Council*.

Inefficiency pg. 179-181

Describe the following Inefficiency with government:

Duplication:

Red Tape:

Accountability:

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**Talk to your parent(s) who may work for the government or a large corporation and see if they are able to provide an example when they had to deal with duplication, red tape and/or accountability.

Reflection of Essential Question

How does the bureaucracy carry out laws, implement policy, and interact with the executive, legislative, and judicial branches?

Functions of the Bureaucracy	
Interactions with Executive Branch	
Interactions with Legislative Branch	
Interactions with the Judicial Branch	