

- Aim: Who are bureaucrats and what do they do?

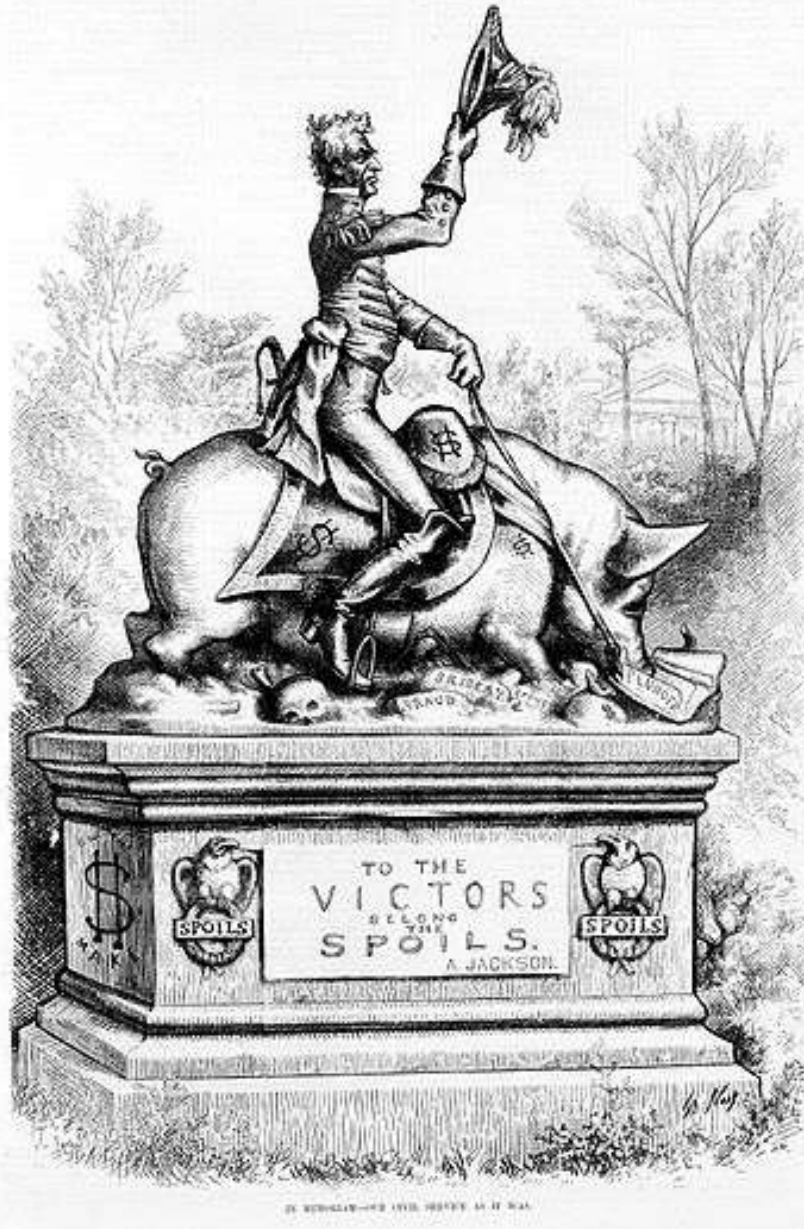
# Evolution of the Federal Bureaucracy

- Patronage in the 19th and early 20th centuries
- The Civil War showed the administrative weakness of the federal government and increased demands for civil service reform
- 1932-1945 – New Deal, WWII led to increased activism of federal govt.
- Heavy use of income taxes supported war effort and a large bureaucracy
- 1950's – 1970's – 90% of all federal employees were chosen on merit
- Salaries also chosen on merit

# Laws Co

- **Pendleton** / spoils system promotion.
- **Hatch Act** (engaging in office or see instances, g involvement
- **Civil Service** Personnel M Commissioner classification

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# 9/11 and the Bureaucracy

- 9/11 attacks also affected the bureaucracy
- A new cabinet agency (Department of Homeland Security) was created
- Intelligence-gathering activities were consolidated under a National Intelligence Director

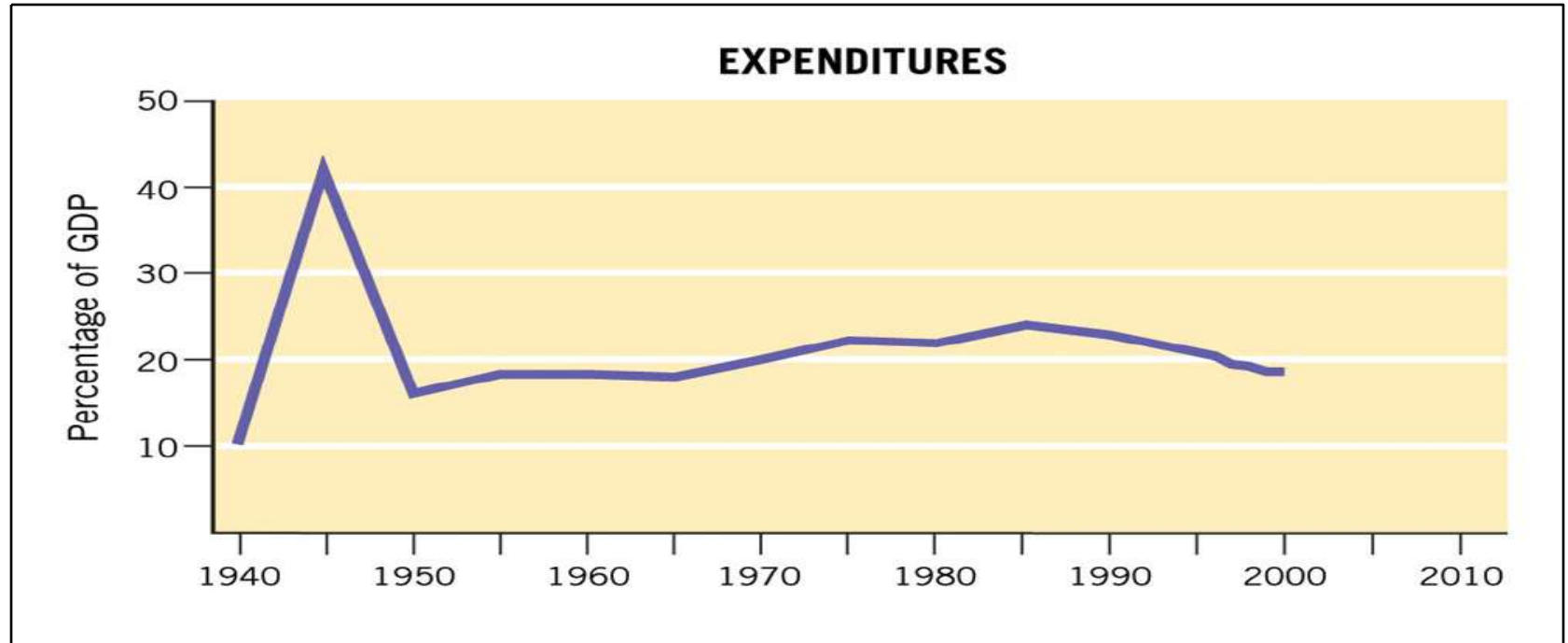
# Who are Bureaucrats?

- 1 out of 100 Americans work for government bureaucracy
- Examples
  - US Postal Service
  - Amtrak
  - Corporation for Public Broadcasting
  - Interstate Commerce Commission
  - Federal Trade Commission
  - Securities and Exchange Commission
  - National Aeronautics and Space Administration

# Is the Federal Bureaucracy Growing?

- Modest increase in the number of government employees
- Significant indirect increase in number of employees through use of private contractors, state and local government employees

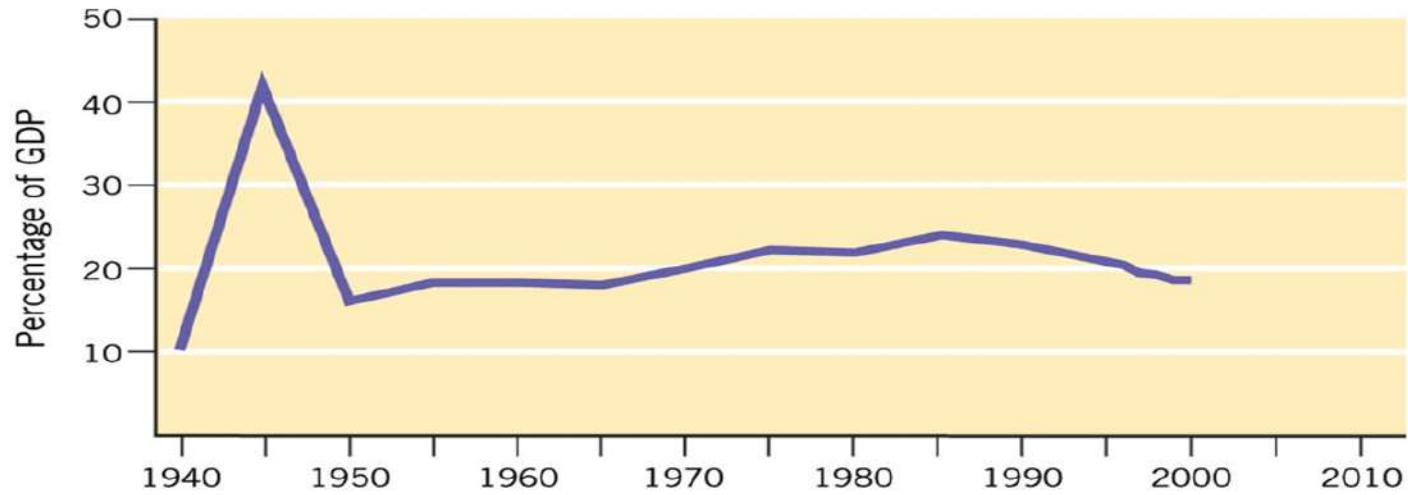
# Figure 15.2: Federal Government: Money, People, and Regulations



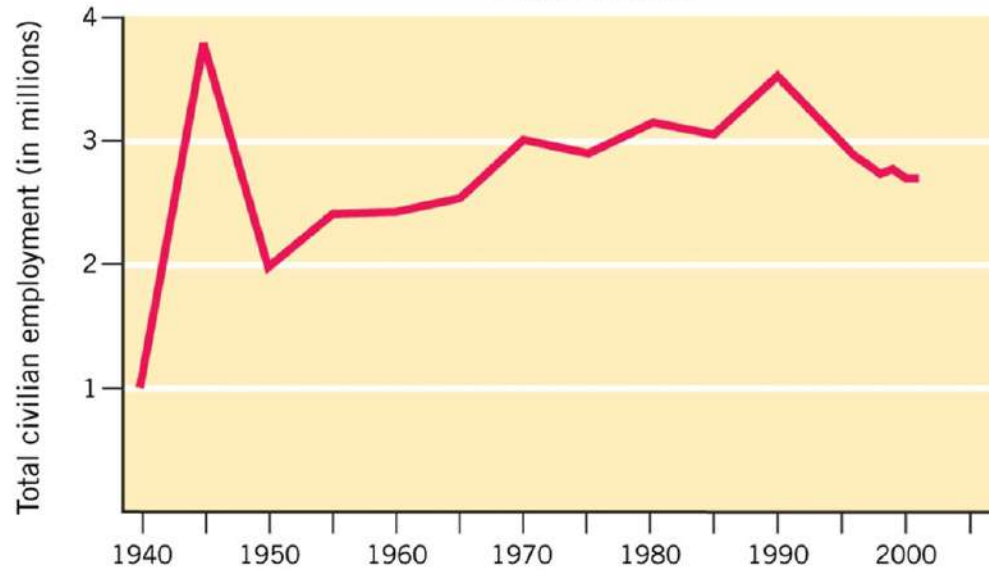
1. Why is there a spike at the beginning of this chart?
2. What is the overall trend of our economy dedicated to the federal government?

Expenditures and employment: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2000, Nos. 483 and 582; regulations; Harold W. Stanley and Richard G. Miemi, Vital Statistics on American Politics (Washington D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Press, 1998), tables 6-12, 6-14. Post-2000 data updated by Marc Siegal.

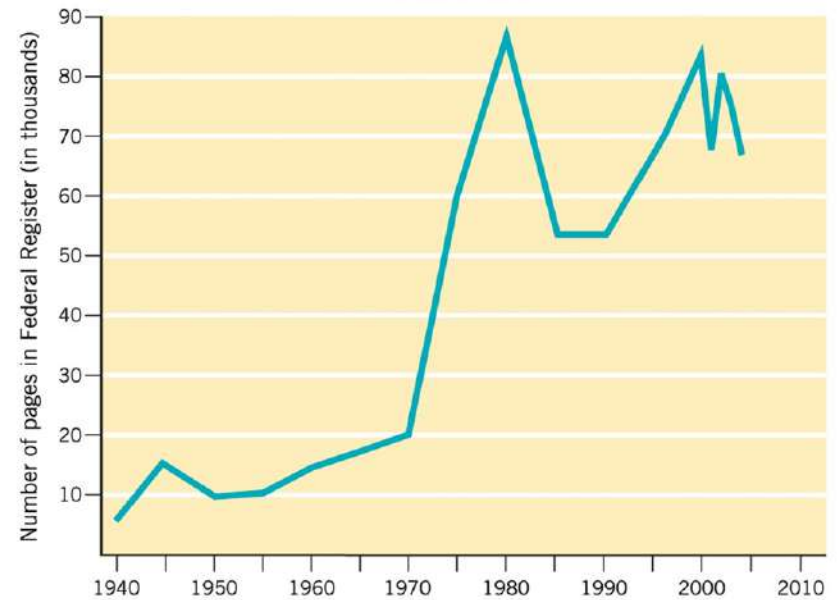
## EXPENDITURES



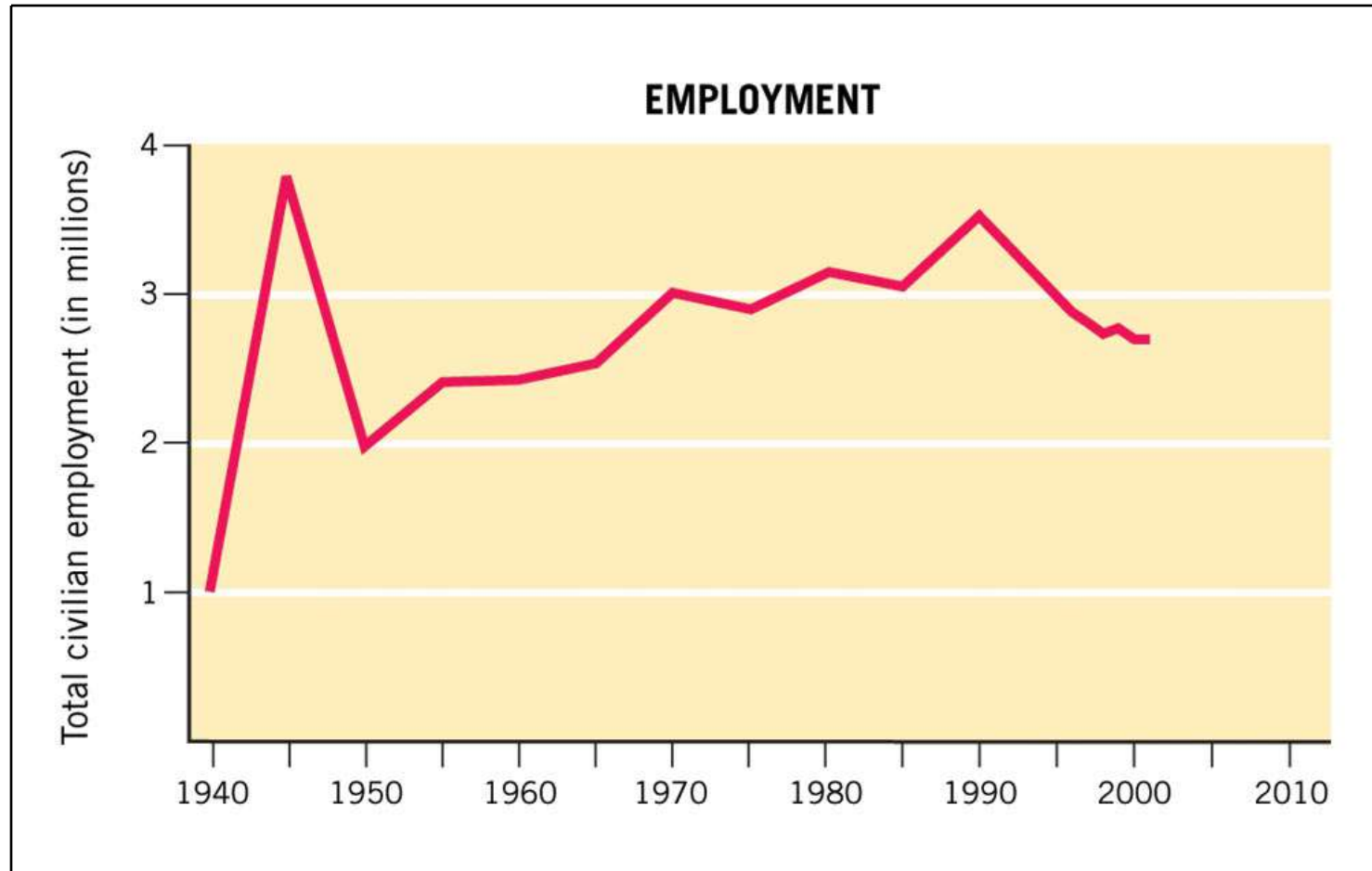
## EMPLOYMENT



## REGULATIONS



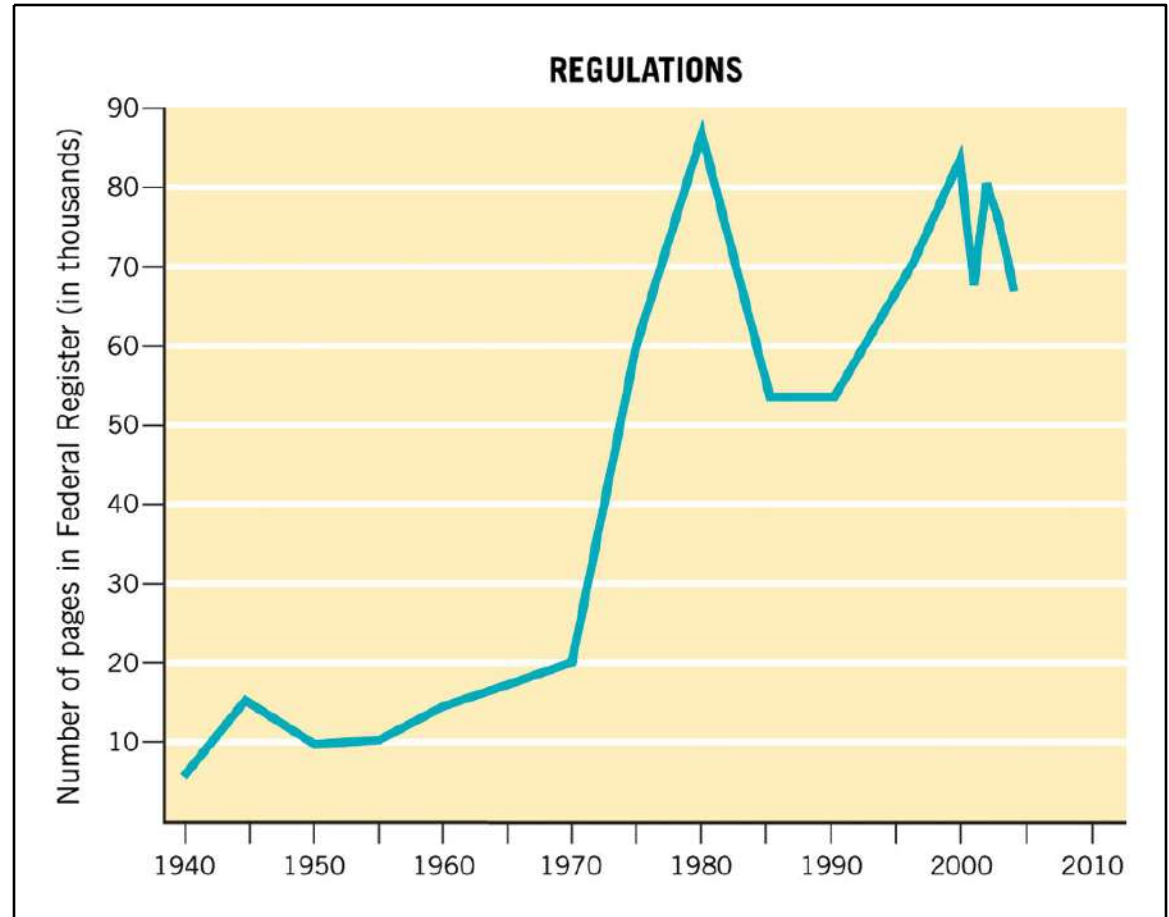
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# Figure 15.2: Federal Government: Money, People, and Regulations

The Federal Register is a publication of all the rules, regulations, and procedures associated with Bureaucratic agencies



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# Table 15.1: Minority Employment in the Federal Bureaucracy by Rank, 2000

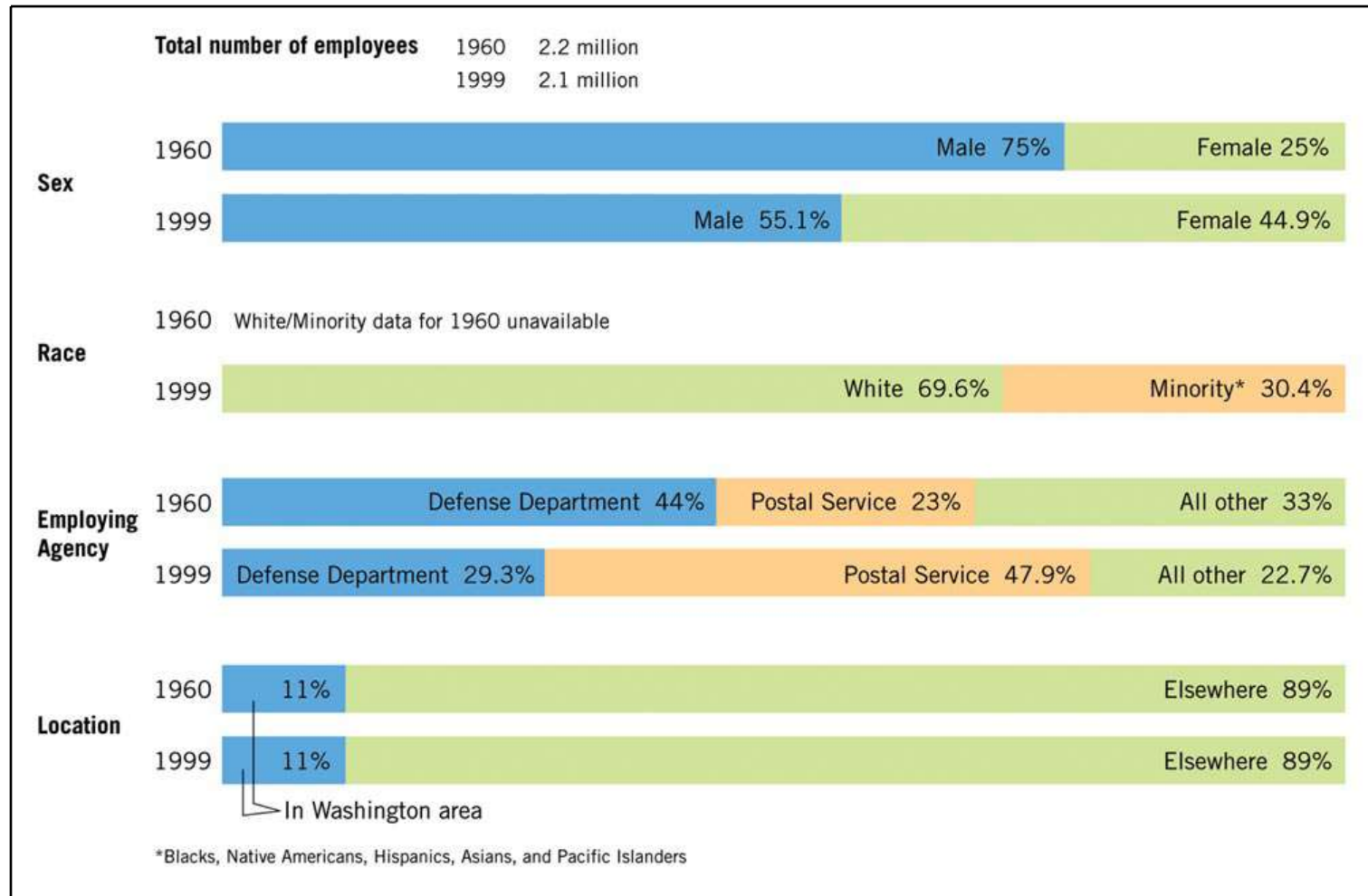
**Table 15.1** Minority Employment in the Federal Bureaucracy by Rank, 2000

Grade	Black	Hispanic	Percentage of Total	
			Black	Hispanic
GS 1–4	26,895	8,526	29.7%	9.4%
GS 5–8	99,937	31,703	27.0	8.6
GS 9–12	82,809	36,813	16.0	7.0
GS 13–15	31,494	12,869	10.3	4.2
SES	1,180	547	7.3	3.4
Total	298,701	115,247	17.0	6.7

*Note:* GS stands for “General Service.” The higher the number, the higher the rank of people with that number.

*Source:* Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2001, 482.

# Figure 15.3: Characteristics of Federal Civilian Employees, 1960 and 1999



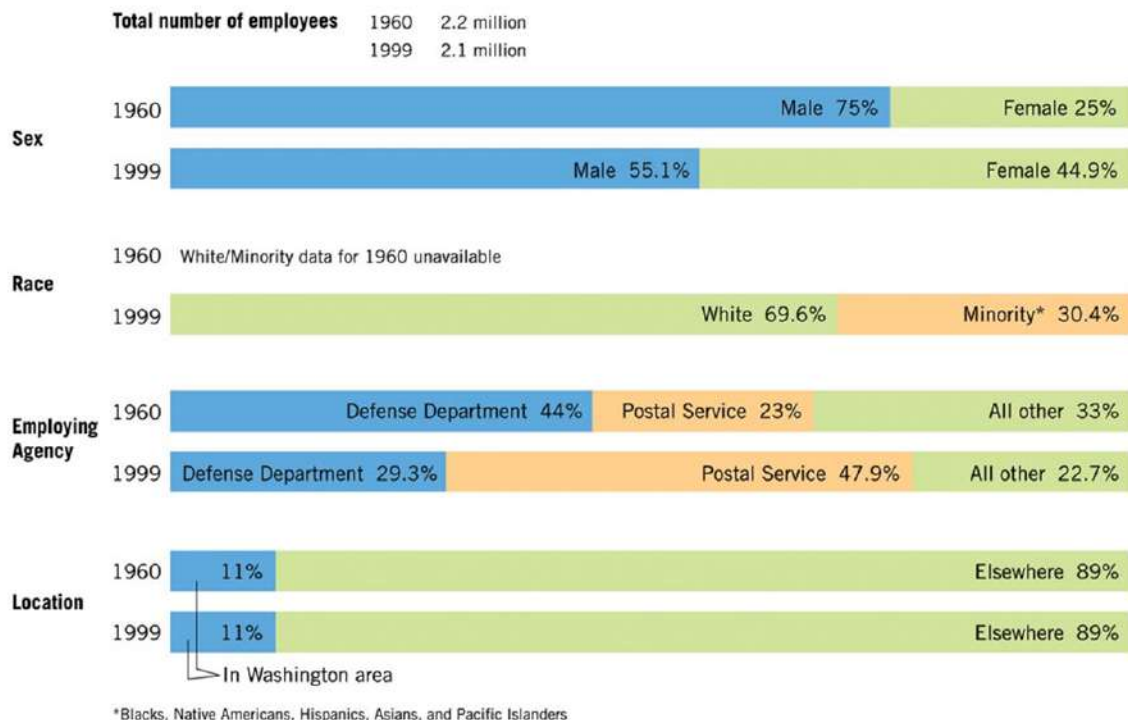
*Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1961, 392-394; Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2000, Nos. 450, 482, 500, 595, 1118.*

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# What do bureaucrats do?

- Discretionary action – have the power to execute laws and policies passed down by the president or congress.
- Implementation – develop procedures and rules for reaching the goal of a new policy
- Regulation – check private business activity
  - *Munn v. Illinois* (1877) – SC upheld that government had the right to regulate business rates and services

- **rulemaking** – they implement specific programs after Congress passes a general law
- These rules have the force of law.
- They use **administrative adjudication**: rules and procedures to settle claims.
- Examples:
  - Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
  - Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
  - Federal Trade Commission (FTC)
  - Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

# Independent Regulatory Agencies:

- They are generally considered independent
- president appoints the members with Senate confirmation
- Regulatory agencies have quasi legislative and quasi judicial power
- They make up rules and punishments.
  - Examples:
    - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
    - Federal Communications Commission (SEC)
    - Federal Trade Commission (FTC)
    - Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
    - Federal Reserve

# Accountability

- Bureaucracy is constrained and controlled by the US government
- Congress
  - appropriates money, authorizes the spending of money, oversees agency activity (legislative oversight)
- President
  - Job appointments, executive orders, budget control, reorganize agencies

- There is a **revolving door** in regulatory agencies. People who work for them are picked from the industries being regulated. When they leave government service, they return to work in these industries.

- **Government Corporations:** They are part of the executive branch. Govt. corporations provide services to the general public for a fee.
  - Examples:
    - United States Postal Service
    - Amtrak

# Improving the Bureaucracy

- National Performance Review (NPR) in 1993 designed to reinvent government calling for less centralized management, more employee initiatives, fewer detailed rules, and more customer satisfaction
- Most rules and red tape are due to struggles between the president and Congress or to agencies' efforts to avoid alienating influential voters
- Periods of divided government worsen matters, especially in implementing policy