

Chapter 1 : In what ways do the courts and congress have oversight over Bureaucracy

Congress is able to oversee federal bureaucracy by holding the funding that will support the bureaucracy; Congress is also able to initiate and conduct investigations on any bureaucracy that it deems necessary.

The concept of "divided government" refers to a. Congress having a majority party that is different from the party affiliation of the president Which of the following government officials are appointed by the president, but do NOT need to be confirmed by the Senate? Office of Management and Budget b. Central Intelligence Agency c. National Space and Aeronautic Administration d. Council of Economic Advisers e. Office of Personnel Management Secretary of State b. Secretary of the Interior c. Secretary of War e. Secretary of the Treasury The department secretaries usually act fairly independently from the president. Cabinet members spend the large majority of their time on departmental business. Cabinet members seek to defend and promote their own departments in cabinet meetings. Cabinet members often compete with one another for resources and attention. When the founders created the electoral college, they almost certainly believed that a. Under the 22nd Amendment, which of the following would be ineligible to run for president? Today if a president becomes ill and cannot fulfill his duties, who determines whether he vice president becomes acting president? According to the 25th Amendment, when the office of vice president is vacated a. They are the only team in U. Both filled positions vacated by the death of the previous occupant. Neither of them was elected to their respective offices by the American public. Both had held their respective positions previously. Both resigned before they completed their terms of office. According to the Constitution, who can be impeached from public office? Only the president and v ice president of the United States b. The president, vice president, and members of Congress d. Which of the following Weberian principles did the Pendleton Act reinforce?

Chapter 2 : The Bureaucracy for AP U.S. Government | Brainscape

2. (p.) Compared to the president and Congress, the bureaucracy A. is held in higher esteem by the public. B. is authorized by a constitutional amendment rather than by the original Constitution.

Cabinet secretaries are usually torn between their responsibilities as presidential advisers and heads of their departments. As the first woman Cabinet member, Frances Perkins served for 12 years, helping draft legislation such as the Social Security Act and the first federal minimum wage laws. Each has a special area of policy, although their responsibilities are still very broad. The organization of each is quite complex, but they have some things in common. All Secretaries have a Deputy or Undersecretary, as well as a host of Assistant Secretaries, who all direct major programs within the department. Most departments are divided into bureaus, divisions, and sections. For example, the FBI lies within the domain of the Justice Department, and the Secret Service is currently within the Treasury Department agency, but soon to be moved under the auspices of the Department of Homeland Security. Government Corporations Government corporations do not belong to any department – they stand on their own. They are different from other agencies in that they are businesses created by Congress, and they charge fees for their services. Like any other business, government corporations have private competition – such as Federal Express and United Parcel Service – and sometimes state competition – such as the New Jersey Transit Authority. At the time of its creation, NASA was assumed by many to be a defense-related agency. Today, it brings nations together in highly publicized efforts like the International Space Station shown here. Independent Agencies Independent agencies closely resemble Cabinet departments, but they are smaller and less complex. Generally, they have narrower areas of responsibility than do Cabinet departments. Most of these agencies are not free from presidential control and are independent only in the sense that they are not part of a department. Congress creates them as separate agencies for many reasons, practical as well as symbolic. However, it is an independent agency because the space program has many other purposes than the defense of the nation. The ATF is a division of the Department of the Treasury that regulates alcohol, tobacco, and firearms. Regulatory Agencies These agencies regulate important parts of the economy, making rules for large industries and businesses that affect the interests of the public. Because regulatory commissions are "watchdogs" that by their very nature need to operate independently, they are not part of a department, and the President does not directly control most of them. Each commission has from 5 to 11 members appointed by the President, but the President cannot remove them for the length of their terms in office. Examples of these commissions are the Securities and Exchange Commission, which regulates the stock market, brokers, and investment practices. With over 2, different agencies, the federal bureaucracy is almost certain to run into problems with organization, overlapping responsibilities, and efficiency. Almost every recent President has come into office determined to refashion and trim the bureaucracy. However, none has been able to make more than minor adjustments. Well-established agencies have lives of their own, and are difficult to change. Besides, the country has large, complex, needs requiring special attention.

Chapter 3 : The Presidency and the Bureaucracy

a. carrying out decisions made by Congress, the president, and the courts. b. regulating the distribution of funds to individuals and corporations. c. delegating legislative authority to smaller operating units of the bureaucracy.

Please notice that a good number of the powers of the president are contingent upon approval by the Senate. This was indeed deliberate and part of the concept of separation of powers which we have discussed many times in class. Government power is to be, theoretically, limited. Foundations of the Modern Presidency What has happened over time, however, is that the office of the president has gained considerable power and authority. Though only Congress can declare war, presidents have made war by sending troops into military action. Presidents have power over U. The power to execute laws enables presidents to determine how laws will be interpreted and applied. Presidents possess legislative authority not only to use the veto but also to recommend proposals to Congress. For all these reasons, a more activist presidency has evolved during the modern era. Your textbook discusses reasons why presidential powers have evolved over time. There are three key theories of presidential power that account for this, as well as a historical progression of expansion of power at the federal level: Most of the early presidents of this country followed this theory in how they exercised the power of the presidency. Do you consider the presidency of George W. Bush to be of this type? The Electoral College Perhaps no aspect of the presidency is as confusing as how it is that we go about choosing the president. The president is not chosen by direct popular election. Instead the Founding Fathers created a system of indirect election of the president known as the Electoral College. There were several reasons why the Founding Fathers chose to create this method of choosing the president, but two are more important than the others. First of all was the conflict between the states. Each of the states was very suspicious and jealous of the other states. With population differences there was concern that a direct election of the president would favor the states that had larger populations. Second, was a distrust of the will of the people. It was thought that the people might make an unwise decision depending on who ran for office. The Founding Fathers thus wanted a way to temper the will of the people. By design each state was provided with the same number of electors as they had members of Congress U. The electors were not required to vote according to the outcome of the popular vote, though they could take it into consideration. Once the ballots of the electors were cast, they were sealed and sent to the U. A candidate for president had to receive a majority of the electoral votes cast. If no candidate received a majority, then the election was settled by the House of Representatives. This part of the electoral system survives to today. After the presidency of George Washington, the results of the use of the Electoral College were mixed. The election of was the first to provide controversy. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr both received equal numbers of electoral votes, and the House was required to settle the election. It took 36 ballots for the House to finally choose Jefferson as president, and there were charges of corruption and deals to finally break the deadlock. The election of finally brought about some changes in the way the Electoral College functioned. In Andrew Jackson overwhelmingly won the popular vote and received the most electoral votes, but not a majority. The House of Representatives decided that John Quincy Adams was a better choice for president than Jackson and chose him, which left supporters of Jackson quite unhappy. In Jackson was finally elected president. At his behest, the states decided to change how electors voted. Electoral votes were now tied to the popular vote. A new provision called unit rule was implemented, which required that whichever candidate won the most votes in the popular vote then they were to be given all of the electoral votes from that state. Bush and Al Gore. Though there has been considerable criticism of this system of choosing the president there have been no fundamental changes to how it works since Jackson.

Chapter 4 : SparkNotes: The Bureaucracy: The Federal Bureaucracy

Congressional supervision of the way the executive implements legislative mandates-"oversight" of the bureaucracy-is one of the most complex and least understood functions of Congress.

There was little discussion of the power to oversee, review, or investigate executive activity at the Constitutional Convention or later in *The Federalist Papers*, which argued in favor of ratification of the Constitution. The lack of debate was because oversight and its attendant authority were seen as an inherent power of representative assemblies which enacted public law. Congress could not reasonably or responsibly exercise these powers without knowing what the executive was doing; how programs were being administered, by whom, and at what cost; and whether officials were obeying the law and complying with legislative intent. The Supreme Court of the United States has confirmed the oversight powers of Congress, subject to constitutional safeguards for civil liberties, on several occasions. In *Marbury v. Madison*, for instance, the Court found that in investigating the administration of the Justice Department, Congress was considering a subject "on which legislation could be had or would be materially aided by the information which the investigation was calculated to elicit". For example, in the *McClure* case Congress narrowed the U. John Stuart Mill, the British Utilitarian philosopher, insisted that oversight was the key feature of a meaningful representative body: Oversight, as an outgrowth of this principle, ideally serves a number of overlapping objectives and purposes: In sum, oversight is a way for Congress to check on, and check, the executive's directors Powers and prerogatives[edit] U. Constitution[edit] Although the U. The authority to oversee derives from these constitutional powers. Congress could not carry them out reasonably or responsibly without knowing what the executive is doing; how programs are being administered, by whom, and at what cost; and whether officials are obeying the law and complying with legislative intent. Broad oversight mandates exist for the legislature in several significant statutes. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. The Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Besides these general powers, numerous statutes direct the executive to furnish information to or consult with Congress. In fact, more than 2,000 reports are submitted each year to Congress by federal departments, agencies, commissions, bureaus, and offices. Inspectors General IGs, for instance, report their findings about waste, fraud, and abuse, and their recommendations for corrective action, periodically to the agency head and Congress. The IGs are also instructed to issue special reports concerning particularly serious problems immediately to the agency head, who transmits them unaltered to Congress within seven days. The Reports Consolidation Act of 1974. This new requirement is to be part of a larger effort by individual agencies to consolidate their numerous reports on financial and performance management matters into a single annual report. The aim is to enhance coordination and efficiency within the agencies; improve the quality of relevant information; and provide it in a more meaningful and useful format for Congress, the President, and the public. In addition, Congress creates commissions and establishes task forces to study and make recommendations for select policy areas that can also involve examination of executive operations and organizations. There is a long history behind executive reports to Congress. House and Senate Rules Chamber rules also reinforce the oversight function. In addition, House rules direct each standing committee to require its subcommittees to conduct oversight or to establish an oversight subcommittee for this purpose. House rules also call for each committee to submit an oversight agenda, listing its prospective oversight topics for the ensuing Congress, to the House Committee on Government Reform, which compiles and prints the agendas. The House Government Reform Committee and the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, which have oversight jurisdiction over virtually the entire federal government, furthermore, are authorized to review and study the operation of government activities to determine their economy and efficiency and to submit recommendations based on GAO reports. In addition, House rules require that the findings and recommendations from the Government Reform Committee be considered by authorizing panels, if presented to them in a timely fashion. Activities and avenues[edit] Oversight occurs through a wide variety of congressional activities and avenues. Some of the most publicized are the comparatively rare investigations by select committees into major scandals or into executive branch operations gone awry. Cases in point are temporary select committee inquiries into: The precedent for this

kind of oversight goes back two centuries: By comparison to these select panel investigations, other congressional inquiries in recent Congresses—into the Whitewater controversy, access to Federal Bureau of Investigation files, White House Travel Office firings, and campaign financing—have relied upon standing committees. The impeachment proceedings against President Bill Clinton in the House and in the Senate also generated considerable oversight. The oversight not only encompassed the President and the White House staff, but also extended to the office of independent counsel, specifically its authority, jurisdiction, and expenditures. More routine and regular review, monitoring, and supervision occur in other congressional activities and contexts. Especially important are appropriations hearings on agency budgets as well as authorization hearings for existing programs. Separately, examinations of executive operations and the implementation of programs—by congressional staff, support agencies, and specially created commissions and task forces—provide additional oversight.

Chapter 5 : Congress oversees the bureaucracy : studies in legislative supervision (Book,) [blog.quintoapp

Morris S. Ogul., Includes index., Bibliography: p. Title ; Congress oversees the bureaucracy: studies in legislative supervision.

The unparalleled encroachment of the federal government in the private sector and the lives of individual Americans that began during the Bush Administration and continues in the Obama Administration see, for example, the Troubled Assets Protection Program, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the rapid growth of the federal workforce, and the health care and financial overhauls has led to concerns of an oncoming tsunami of opacity, waste, fraud, and abuse. This trend must be met by vigorous Congressional oversight of the massive federal bureaucracy. The vast expansion of the power and reach of the executive branch of government under both Republican and Democratic administrations has only increased the need for vigorous, unflinching congressional oversight. Under one-party rule in Washington, with Democrats controlling both chambers of Congress and the executive branch, the majority reiterated its commitment to congressional oversight. Unfortunately, since President Obama took office 19 months ago, the country has seen the emergence of a large accountability gap. Despite repeated requests by the Republican minority for oversight hearings, joint investigations, and subpoenas, and despite myriad news reports raising allegations of waste, fraud, and other misconduct, the Oversight Committee and the Democratic-controlled Congress have overwhelmingly shunned responsible but tough oversight of the Obama administration. As of August , the Republican members of the Oversight Committee had sent 46 letters to the Democratic Chairman of the committee or its subcommittee chairs requesting hearings, additional witnesses at hearings, or subpoenas of important documents related to significant investigations. Formal responses were received for only six of those requests. A year and a half later, the nation has suffered another salmonella outbreak with more than million eggs in 22 states recalled and more than 2, reported illnesses. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac “ Despite the role Fannie and Freddie played in the financial crisis and the huge financial stakes for the American taxpayer involved in continuing to prop up these organizations, the Dodd-Frank financial reform bill did nothing to address them and Treasury Secretary Geithner announced that the administration would not produce a plan to reform Fannie and Freddie until For example, the committee minority requested in a letter that the committee hold a hearing to scrutinize hundreds of thousands of dollars for wasteful projects funded by the National Endowment for the Arts through ARRA. Minerals Management Service “ The last time Republicans had subpoena power was in , where as a subcommittee chairman I used it to compel the testimony of oil executives and expose cozy relationship with the Minerals Management Service MMS “ the federal entity charged with over-seeing oil companies and their drilling activities. In wake of the Deepwater Horizon catastrophe, we need to ensure that reforms within the bureaucracy are happening and working. School Choice “ The D. Opportunity Scholarship Program OSP was launched by Congress in , with bipartisan support, to give economically disadvantaged District of Columbia children the chance for a quality education outside of public school classrooms plagued by problems. The program has been proven highly successful by every known measurement, including academic improvement, personal safety, and parental satisfaction. A strong coalition of academics, journalists and civic leaders are supporting reauthorization of OSP in the House and Senate. However, the Obama administration is now phasing out the program. The committee held 21 percent fewer hearings, and the subjects of those hearings were too often far outside the most pressing issues facing the American people. It is difficult to attribute these changes from the th Congress to the th to anything other than the party in control of the White House. Only four years ago Democrats lamented a lack of congressional oversight under one-party rule.

Chapter 6 : Congress Oversees the Bureaucracy (): Morris S. Ogul - BiblioVault

Congress' chief watchdog committee requested 61 percent less information in the first year of the th Congress than it did in the th. The committee held 21 percent fewer hearings, and the subjects of those hearings were too often far outside

the most pressing issues facing the American people.

Chapter 7 : How does Congress oversee bureaucracy? | Yahoo Answers

Congressional oversight is oversight by the United States Congress over the Executive Branch, including the numerous U.S. federal agencies. Congressional oversight includes the review, monitoring, and supervision of federal agencies, programs, activities, and policy implementation. [1].

Chapter 8 : Congressional oversight - Wikipedia

Congress uses to oversee the bureaucracy and describing how Congress can decrease or increase funding depending on perspectives of performance. In part (c) the response earned 1 point by stating that Congress "does not have all the time in the world".

Chapter 9 : Congress oversees the bureaucracy | Digital Pitt

How Does Congress Control the Bureaucracy? According to College of the Redwoods, Congress controls the bureaucracy through oversight committees and privatization of government services. Congressional committees serve to hold bureaucratic agencies accountable and provide organizational goals, while.