The Bureaucracy
 Essential to administration of programs
 Most state programs
 According to book
— In MA
 Characteristics of Bureaucracy
 Hierarchy
Top down
 Division of Labor
 Vertically & horizontally
Staff officers
Line officers
Specialization
• Rules

Govts not only social institutions on bureaucratic

Governor exercises supervision
• Nominates
Positions report to Gov
• Can't always control
Executive officials have discretion
Political Appointees vs. senior civil servants
 Protecting the People's Rights
 Tremendous expansion of govt's
• Concerns of abuse
Freedom of Information Act
Open Meeting Law
Whistle Blowers Protection Act
Controlling the Bureaucracy
PSC221 Lec 8 p.2

• Difference: Public vs. private

Under Constitution

Six major activities
 Administering Law & Managing Programs
Policy Development
 Rule-Making and Regulation
 Interpreting and Applying the Law
 Going to Court
Program Evaluation
State Budget Process
 Constitution requires balanced budget
 Process commences in June
 Exec Office for Administration and Finance (EOA&F)
• Aug 15
 Agency requests
 Constitutional officers, legislature & judiciary requests

— All 3 branches play role

Recommendations forwarded to Gov EOA&F reviews Gov formally submits Considered by Gen Ct • General Appropriation Bill (re: House Bill 1) **Annual Appropriations Act State Employees** "Under civil service" Civil Service Law Civil Service System Selection on basis of merit Created to avoid "spoils system" Beginning in 1980s Divides into 2 broad categories:

Open hearing

	— Official service
	Labor service
	Upper echelon exempted from civil service
	Exams
_	Eligibility lists
_	Openings
	 All appointments subject to trial period
	• Acquires tenure
	If temporary appointment
	If emergency appointment
	Promotion = another exam
_	Removals
	• Rights spelled out
_	Unions
	 Illegal to strike

- Collective bargaining law
- Ethics