

Student: _____

1. The immense growth and expansion of government during the twentieth century is known as
 - A. the third-party government
 - B. the Civil Service Reform
 - C. the market-based solution
 - D. the rise of the administrative state

2. The Administrative Procedure Act (1946) was passed to
 - A. give agencies greater access to judicial review
 - B. regulate agency rule making, adjudication, enforcement, and transparency
 - C. force agencies to establish advisory committees
 - D. none of the above

3. James Q. Wilson points to regulatory activity as
 - A. a source of administrative growth in the United States
 - B. a source of administrative decline in the United States
 - C. having no relevance to public administration in the United States
 - D. having no relevance to politics in the United States

4. Regulation best promotes the constitutional value of
- A. liberty
 - B. equality
 - C. accountability
 - D. none of the above
5. Which of the following is the best example of an administrative "overhead" agency?
- A. the Environmental Protection Agency
 - B. the Commission on Civil Rights
 - C. the Immigration and Naturalization Service
 - D. the General Services Administration
6. Delegations of legislative authority are
- A. always unconstitutional
 - B. never specific
 - C. reductions of executive power
 - D. none of the above

7. The constitutional separation of powers

- A. prevents the courts from influencing public administration
- B. places Congress outside the realm of public administration
- C. gives the President authority to create the national budget
- D. none of the above

8. Which of the following is a function of the Office of Management and Budget?

- A. preparation of the federal budget
- B. review of proposed rules of executive agencies and departments
- C. advise agencies on good management practices
- D. all of the above are OMB functions

9. Some regulatory commissions are called independent because

- A. they are not in the courts
- B. they are part of the executive branch but not the legislature branch
- C. they create their own legal missions
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10. Public employee unions and contractors' associations are examples of

- A. "iron triangles"
- B. interest groups
- C. congressional committees
- D. none of the above

11. The growth of the EOP in importance has clarified the role of the President vis-à-vis

- A. the federal bureaucracy
- B. Congress
- C. the federal courts
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12. In recent years the federal judiciary has held that

- A. most public employees are absolutely liable for everything they do
- B. public employees may be liable for exercising legislative vetoes
- C. public employees are absolutely immune from civil suits
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13. Which is not part of the Executive Office of the President?

- A. White House Office
- B. Office of Management and Budget (OMB)
- C. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
- D. National Security Council (NSC)

14. "Public law litigation" most closely refers to

- A. suits between public agencies
- B. the flood of litigation that has developed in recent years
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15. Interest groups assume that

- A. public administration represents the national will
- B. public administration promotes the national interest
- C. public administration is involved in policy making
- D. none of the above

16. Organized interests can influence administrative policy making through

- A. advisory committees
- B. lobbying
- C. negotiated rule making
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17. Third-party government refers to

- A. three branches of government
- B. federalism
- C. indirect public administration
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18. President Reagan's political executives tended to have

- A. similar ideologies
- B. similar management styles
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19. The number of executive branch civilian employees in the federal government is about
- A. 20 million
 - B. 6 million
 - C. 3 million
 - D. 1.2 million
20. The best example of a "clientele" agency is
- A. the Patent Office
 - B. the Post Office
 - C. the Treasury Department
 - D. the Department of Veterans Affairs
21. Congressional casework refers to
- A. mobilizing individual voters
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23. To protect small or weak interests in the formulation of legislation or rules,

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24. Which is *not* a strategy that Congress has used to deal with the burgeoning federal bureaucracy?

- A. it has added thousands of new staff
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25. Which of the following theories explain the emergence of nonprofits?

- A. market failure
- B. government failure
- C. voluntary sector failure
- D. all of the above

26. Which of the following are not attributes of a nonprofit?

- A. they enjoy a tax preferred status from the federal government
- B. they can distribute some profits to shareholders
- C. they are governed by Section 501 c of the Internal Revenue code
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27. In *Elrod v. Burns* (1976), the Supreme Court held that

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28. Congressional micromanagement of the federal bureaucracy furthers the administrative values of economy and efficiency.

True False

29. The number of staff in Congress today is greater than it was in 1946.

True False

30. The Constitution gives the President sole power over public administration, but in recent years Congress and the courts have encroached upon this power.

True False

31. The Federal Advisory Committee Act (1972) promotes the access of interest groups to federal administration.

True False

32. The New Public Management endorses the use of congressional "casework" because it promotes efficiency.

True False

33. The General Accounting Office is in the legislative branch of the federal government.

True False

34. "Remedial law" refers to a class that prepares lawyers to argue in the public interest before the Supreme Court.

True False

35. In recent years, agency rule making, adjudication, and policy initiatives have exceeded congressional legislation, judicial hearings, and presidential policy initiatives.

True False

36. The Government Performance and Results Act enabled the Congress to play a large role in determining what agencies' goals will be.

True False

37. Regulatory agencies are structured to emphasize values prescribed by the legal approach to public administration.

True False

38. "Pork barrel" legislation is a general term for the regulation of food products.

True False

39. The Office of Personnel Management is part of the Executive Office of the President.

True False

40. The Government Printing Office (GPO) is an example of an administrative "overhead" agency.

True False

41. The Sherman Act (1890) was passed to control the development of economic monopolies.

True False

42. The passage of the Hatch Acts in 1939 and 1940 signified the federal government's support for political patronage.

True False

43. The non-distribution constraint stipulates that nonprofits cannot distribute any profits to stakeholders.

True False

2 Key

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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

David - Chapter 02 #1

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David - Chapter 02 #3

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David - Chapter 02 #4

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David - Chapter 02 #7

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David - Chapter 02 #10

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David - Chapter 02 #11

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David - Chapter 02 #12

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David - Chapter 02 #14

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David - Chapter 02 #15

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David - Chapter 02 #16

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David - Chapter 02 #17

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David - Chapter 02 #18

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David - Chapter 02 #19

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David - Chapter 02 #20

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David - Chapter 02 #21

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David - Chapter 02 #22

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David - Chapter 02 #23

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David - Chapter 02 #24

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David - Chapter 02 #25

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David - Chapter 02 #26

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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

David - Chapter 02 #27

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FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

David - Chapter 02 #28

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TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

David - Chapter 02 #29

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FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

David - Chapter 02 #30

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TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

David - Chapter 02 #32

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TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

David - Chapter 02 #33

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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

David - Chapter 02 #34

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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

David - Chapter 02 #36

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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

David - Chapter 02 #37

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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

David - Chapter 02 #38

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David - Chapter 02 #39

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David - Chapter 02 #40

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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

David - Chapter 02 #42

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David - Chapter 02 #43

2 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
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