

Timeline: Evolution and Growth of the Federal Bureaucracy

1789	George Washington First Cabinet	
1829	Andrew Jackson & Spoils (Patronage) System	President Andrew Jackson used the spoils (patronage) system to fill federal vacancies which rewarded party loyalists with important federal posts. One benefit of the spoils system was that it assured full turnover in federal offices.
1881	President Garfield Assassination	The spoils system came under fire because it allowed people with no knowledge and background to work in federal positions. After President Garfield assassinated by disappointed office seeker Charles Guiteau, Congress passed Pendleton (Civil Service Reform) Act.
1883	Pendleton (Civil Service Reform) Act	
Early 1900s	Presidential Cabinet Expands	By the turn of the century, the Presidential cabinet had grown from four to eight positions. Up to this point: Department of State, Treasury, War (Defense), and Justice (1789); Interior (1849); Agriculture (1862); Commerce and Labor (1903) -divided into two separate departments in 1913.
1930s	Great Depression New Deal	

1939	Hatch Act	
1940s	World War II Era	
1950-1990s	Cold War Era	The Cold War increases the size of the defense department and associated agencies. All branches of the armed forces grow significantly. The Department of Veteran Affairs (created in 1930s) also expands.
1978	Office of Personnel Management	U.S. Civil Service Commission renamed the Office of Personnel Management. The OPM manages civil service for the federal government. OPM administers civil service laws, rules, and regulations. It also administers written examinations for competitive service, responsible for hiring for most government agencies.
2001-2002	9/11 Terrorist Attacks Department of Homeland Security	
2004	Intelligence Reform And Terrorism Prevention Act	Sweeping overhaul of U.S. intelligence system with <u>Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act</u> . Established the Director of National Intelligence (DNI), the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), and the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board. 15 intelligence agencies were placed under control of the director, including the CIA and FBI. The move rearranged many cabinet departments and the operation of many independent agencies.

• **REASONS FOR BUREAUCRATIC GROWTH:**