

NAME: _____

Case Studies (All of these studies are here for you to view and make a mental note of regarding the bureaucracy. No writing is necessary. Just read the material provided for you in these case studies.)

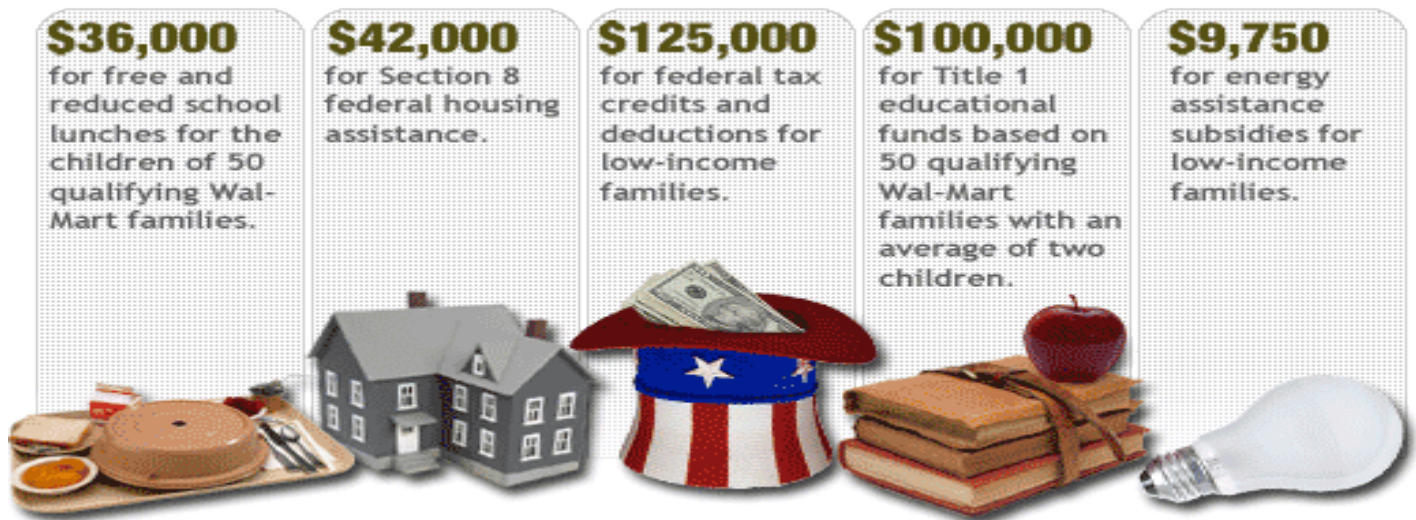
Case Study: The Bureaucracy of Pizza

Directions: View slide #38. Speculate what agencies you think might have a role ***in administering, implementing, and regulating*** the pizza you ordered for dinner last night. Read the following chart and note the list of agencies that make up the “Bureaucracy of Pizza.” Did you speculate accurately? Does this ruin your appetite? Make you feel healthier?

PIZZA PART	FEDERAL AGENCY AND/OR DEPARTMENT; RATIONAL
Cardboard Box	The EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) regulates the manufacture of pulp and paper and pollutants produced from it.
Tomato Sauce	The USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) recommends that tomato sauce manufacturers add bottled lemon juice to their product to ensure a safe acidity level.
Crust	The FDA (Food and Drug Administration) regulates how a food must be labeled if it contains a major food allergen, like wheat.
Cheese	The FDA regulates the moisture content, fat content, and type of milk used in cheeses.
Mushrooms	The FDA requires that any mushrooms picked from the wild must be individually examined by a mushroom identification expert to ensure they are safe to eat.
Anchovies	The USDA recommends that anchovies not be shipped in glass containers, as they can break easily.
Pepperoni	The USDA tightly controls the importation of processed beef—used in the production of pepperoni—from countries with known incidences of mad cow disease.
Onions	The USDA regulates the size and maturity of onions imported into the United States
Delivery Vehicle	The EPA regulates and sets pollution emission and fuel efficiency standards for cars and trucks.
Diet Soda	The FDA regulates the ingredients in carbonated beverages. Aspartame used in many diet colas was approved by the FDA in 1983.

Case Study: The Bureaucracy of the Walmart Employee (regarding the entitlement programs the employees receive).

Wal-Mart's low prices don't come cheap. In fact, each Wal-Mart store employing 200 people costs taxpayers approximately \$420,750 annually in public social services used by Wal-Mart workers whose low wages and unaffordable health insurance mean most of them are among the working poor. That's the finding of *Everyday Low Wages: The Hidden Price We All Pay for Wal-Mart*, a report by the minority staff of the U.S. House of Representatives Education and the Workforce Committee.



Based on average costs for all Wal-Mart stores, each with an estimated 200 hourly workers.

Case Study : The vast size of the Department of Homeland Security. Take a look:
<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=128650264> (No writing is necessary. Just view.)

Case Study: The Revolving Door. "Under current law, government officials who make contracting decisions must either wait a year before joining a military contractor or, if they want to switch immediately, must start in an affiliate or division unrelated to their government work. One big loophole is that these restrictions do not apply to many high-level policy makers..., who can join corporations or their boards without waiting." http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php?title=Government-industry_revolving_door

The first was a report on NPR about an FCC Commissioner leaving to lobby for Comcast, after she approved the merger of NBC and Comcast. Good revolving door story. (4 minutes – 4 seconds)
<http://www.npr.org/2011/05/12/136250400/for-government-employees-revolving-door-continues>