

"How a Bill Becomes a Law: House"

Prof. Anthony Madonna POLS 4790 8/23/2021 University of Georgia

of

Talk - Overview



This "talk": A walk-through the modern legislative process. Some caveats/warnings:

- 1. This will come off "pro-politician." At least I'll try and convince you they're less to blame than you think.
- Process IS substance. People hate process, but you can't untie it from substance.
 If you care about health care, taxes, immigration, etc., you need to understand
 process.
- 3. Everyone is a hypocrite when it comes to legislative procedure.
- 4. I will BORE you. Get over it.

Congress – An Unpopular Institution



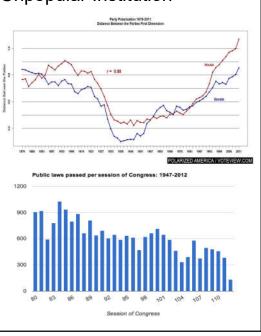
Congress is unpopular.

A 2013 Public Policy Polling survey reported that Congress lagged behind the President, Supreme Court, root canals, head lice and the rock band Nickelback in head-to-head match-ups.

Congress – An Unpopular Institution

Why does the public dislike Congress?

- · General aversion to politics
- · Polarized political parties
- · Ineffective at legislating
- · Too complicated
- Negative in substance and tone



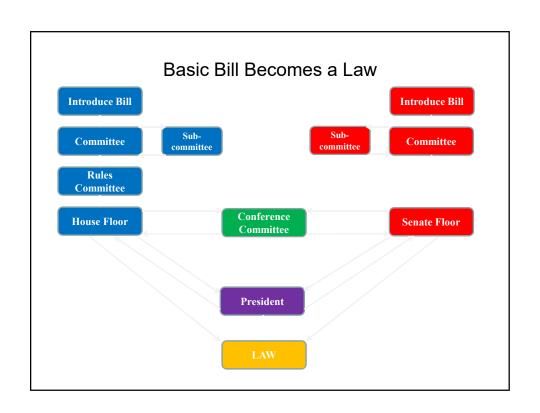
Congress – An Unpopular Institution

Other explanations?

- We have done a poor job explaining how the legislative process works.
- Failing to understand the complex tradeoffs necessary in the American legislative process breeds cynicism and disinterest.
- This is important, as campaigns and interest groups have seemingly gotten better and better at exploiting this lack of understanding during elections.
- Roll call votes, member effectiveness at passing legislation, partial statements, campaign contributions, member and staff salary information, etc., are frequently used in attack ads with no additional context or background.







Step #1 – Introduce Bill

House

Introduce Bill

Step #1 – Introduce Bill

Who introduces the bill? Sometimes strategic...

Why? Many reasons...Reelection, policy concerns, reelection, ambition, campaign fundraising, reelection, reauthorization, reelection, etc.

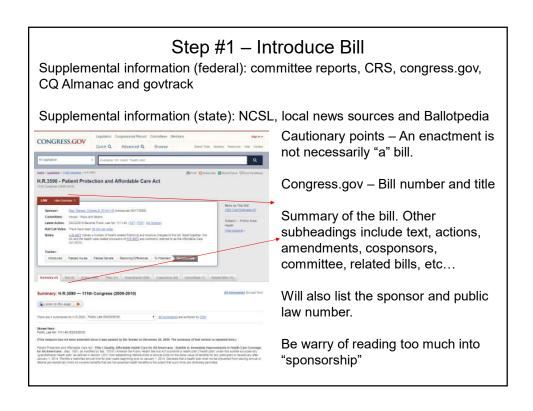
Who writes it? Committee staff, personal staff, interest groups, party leaders, executive branch officials. Will have input from CRS, CBO and the Office of Legislative Counsel.

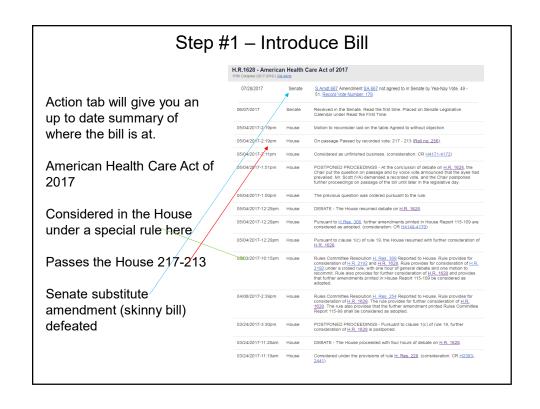
Bill title: PATRIOT Act, DISCLOSE Act, etc....

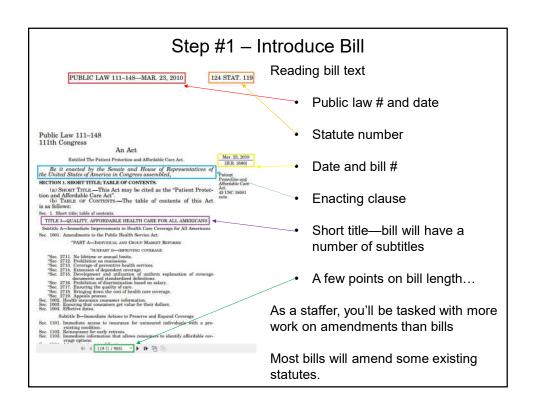
Types: Concurrent resolutions (HCR, SCR); Joint resolutions (HJR, SJR), bills (HR, S), simple resolutions (Hres, Sres)

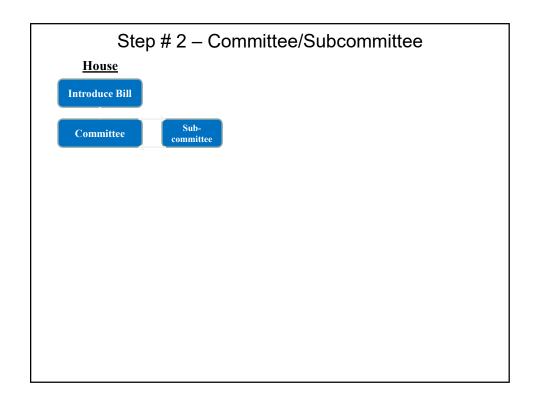












Step # 2 – Committee/Subcommittee



Most bills will die in Committee.

Referred by the Speaker which can be complicated. May also go to a subcommittee...Why? Specialization.

Committee marks up (or amends) the bill, holds hearing, invites witnesses. In short, the text of the bill WILL often change at the committee stage.

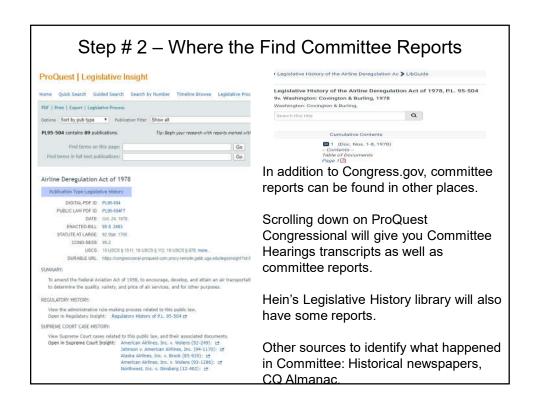
How do members get on committees? Who is the chair? Gets out of committee by a simple majority vote.

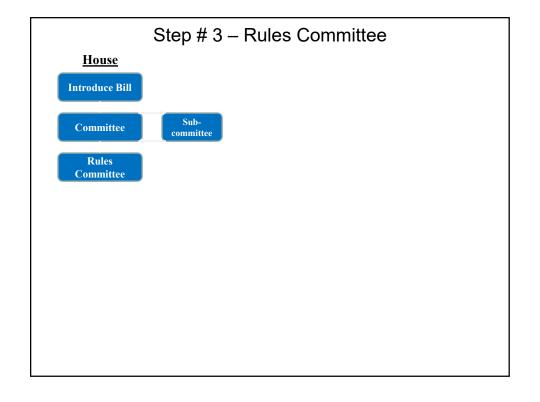
Step # 2 – Committee/Subcommittee

Changes in committee will be discussed and key aspects of the bill will be summarized in the committee reports. In recent decades, the minority and majority views are included in the same report, though historically, they have been reported separately.



Using Congress.gov, the committee reports can be found here.





Step # 3 – Rules Committee

Why a Rule? Priority.

Who serves on the Rules Committee? How does one become Chair?

9 to 4 majority party advantage on Rules...

History: Power stems from reforms in the late 19th Century.

Rules can block germane amendments, provide time limits.

Types of rules: closed, open, structured. Why is i so important to control the amending process?

Minority input on Rules?





Step # 3 – Rules Committee

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up a resolution (H.Res. 61) and ask for its consideration.
The Clerk read as follows:

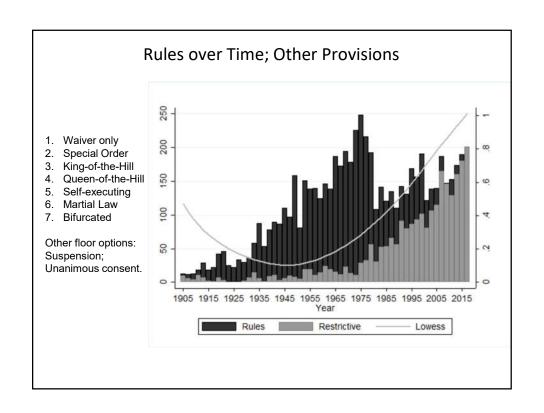
Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the House shall proceed to the consideration of H.R. 3835, and any points of order against said bill or any provisions contained therein are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 4 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the previous question shall be considered as ordered one motion to recommisse without intervening motion except one motion to recommisse.

Mr. BRITTEN. The gentleman has repeatedly referred to the bill as being an experiment, to which we all agree. The gentleman has also expressed the hope that the Republican side of the House may help in the passage of the bill. How can we help when the gentleman's rule forbids us from even offering an amendment to the bill?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I have explained that to the gentleman. The gentleman has been here a long time. The gentleman knows how the game is played here in the House of Representatives [laughter and applause1;









House Floor



First vote may be to order the previous question motion on the Rule, followed by a vote on the Rule itself.

Debate here is structured by the rule. Generally, the floor is empty and the outcome is predetermined.

Note: Not all votes are recorded!

This is often followed by debate on the bill, votes on any amendments (may not be recorded), a motion to recommit with instructions, potential votes on points of order and a vote on the bill.

What influence member votes? Reelection, policy goals, reelection, party loyalty, reelection. Priorities are often as important as policy goals.

Minority input in the House?

Step # 4 - House Floor





Lilly Ledbetter Fairpay Act (2009) -- After debate on H.R. 11, Representative Tom Price (R-GA) offered a motion to recommit with instructions. Price argued that "One of the distinctive changes being made today to the Equal Pay Act is the inclusion of unlimited compensatory and punitive damages in a lawsuit." This provided a "boondoggle for trial lawyers" and he sought to address this by capping hourly attorney fees at \$2,000 an hour (Congressional Record, 111th Congress, January 6, 2009, H126)."

The motion was defeated 178-240. The bill (HR 12) then passed 256-163, with ten Republicans ayes and three Democrats voting nay. Pursuant to H.Res. 5, the text of H.R. 12 was appended to H.R. 11 and the bill was laid on the table. The amended H.R. 11 was then adopted 247-171 with three Republican ayes and five Democrats voting nay.

