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| I. Introduction <br> a. Updates <br> b. News <br> c. Legislative Histories <br> II. Congress Jargon <br> a. Recorded Voting <br> b. Filibuster <br> c. Vote-a-Rama | III. Committees <br> a. Duties <br> b. Drafting and Reporting <br> c. Oversight <br> d. Authorizing v. Appropriating <br> IV. Committee Decline <br> a. Bypassing Committees <br> b. Resources <br> c. Seniority <br> d. Fewer Hearings | V. Cooper and Brady <br> a. Overview <br> b. Background <br> c. Key Question <br> d. Conventional Wisdom <br> e. Argument <br> f. Method <br> g. Conclusion <br> h. Limitations <br> VI. Tuesday: Spatial Modeling ${ }^{2}$ |
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| Course Updates (2/4) |
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| EmAILS: |
| Should have them back to you this afternoon. |
| viDEos: |
| Loaded onto youtube unlisted. Will post links on ELc. <br> ELC: <br> Legislative Histories Prompt Sheets - I have four more <br> left here. <br> Summary Sections (Due 2/11) |

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$\qquad$ duty, check to see if it's "Daycare Picture $\qquad$

| nts | ${ }^{\text {oup }}$ | Sngress | Year | Women Reawterizaion $A$ |
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| Anderson, Poteau, zaleski, ledet |  |  |  | Violence Agzinst Women Re |
| Ouley, Cone, Zachary Williams | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | ${ }_{91}^{109}$ | 2005 190 |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{3}$ | ${ }_{92}^{91}$ | 1970 | Comprenensive orug Abus Prevention and Con |
| Ted Williams, Raderemacher, cook | , | ${ }_{81}$ | 1949 | National seurity Act Amendments of 1949 |
| Greeson, Gaglino, Liver, Snyder | 6 | ${ }^{93}$ | 1974 | Federal Election Campaig Actamendmentsof 1974 |
| Fisher, Greg, Cochra, Feyerbend | 7 | 104 | 1995 | Lobbying Disclosure eat of of 1995 |
| Pope, Campell, Dukes, Noone | 8 | 109 | 2005 | Enerey Policy Acto f 2005 |
| Kinan, Canaino, Wooten, Ransom | 9 | ${ }_{103}^{90}$ | ${ }_{1093}^{1968}$ |  |
| Piter, Cederiboom, Wisison, Huberman | ${ }^{10}$ | 103 | 1993 | Family and Medicial leave Act of 1993 |
| Mcintre, Mcsililin, Crane | 11 | 101 | 1990 | Americans with Disabilities Actot 1990 |
| Bishop, Lazardi, willimsson | 12 | 106 | 1999 | Financial Senices Actof 1999 |
| Goolsby, Schmid, Tumelty, Higinte | ${ }^{13}$ | 104 | 1995 | Antiterorism and Effective Death Penalty Acto f 1996 |
| Lev, Mçalar | 14 | 94 | 1976 | The Hyde Amendment |
| Kirby, Rathary | 15 | ${ }^{65}$ | 1917 | Sedition Act |
|  | 17 | 108 | 2003 | Medical Prescripioion Ous, Improvement and M |
| Sils, Kiefer | 18 | 104 | 1996 |  |

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## Undergraduate Research

The School of Public and International Affairs (SPIA) is pleased to announce a call for proposals for the SPIA Undergraduate Research Colloquium. This event will bring together faculty and students from across SPIA to celebrate the accomplishments of our students and the faculty that facilitate their research. Students may submit research projects completed or currently in progress, as part of course work, CURO, internships, of independent research. We invite paper and poster presentation submissions on research drawing from al academic concentrations within SPIA including American Politics, International Relations, Comparative expected that most, if not all, presentations will take place remotely.
${ }^{* *}$ Interested students should complete this form by Tuesday, February 16, 2021.**
pplication form link: https://bit.ly/spia-urc
The form will require applicants to include:

## Contact information

Your SPIA majo
Title of paper
An abstract (summary) of your research of approximately 250 words
A brief ( 100 word max) explanation of whether this research was completed (or is currently taking Alace) in a SPIA course, as part of a CURO project, an internship, or some other experience
6. Whether you wish to be considered for a panel presentation, poster session, or both (see website for more information on the different formats).
Applicants will be notified of acceptances by early March. Please send all questions to spia.urc@gmail.com. $\qquad$
Additional information about the SPIA Undergraduate Research Colloquium is available at:
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## Roll Call Vote

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## Senate Floor Process: Filibusters


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Historically, floor time is so valuable in the Senate that measures subject to filibusters are not brought to the floor and cloture votes are not taken.

Because of this, determining when a filibuster has taken place-or providing a
$\qquad$ count of filibusters-is almost completely arbitrary.

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"The self-inflicted suffering has begun for Senate Democrats trying to muscle through President Joe Biden's pandemic aid plan without a single Republican vote," Politico reports.
"The procedural trick that shrinks the vote hurdle from 60 to 51 is often described as 'a powerful budget tool.' But reconciliation is also painful to wield. The first agonizing step: enduring a barrage of amendments from Republicans, who have promised to inflict maximal political pain on Democrats during an unbridled evening of 'vote-a-rama' on Thursday." $\qquad$
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## Senate Floor Process: Amendments

The amending process on the Senate
floor is crazy.
Individual members have a great deal of
leverage, so we see a large number of
amendments offered and voted on in
the Senate.
Most are of the position-taking variety.
Why do this?
Some will be bills offered "as
amendments."
Can be offered as motions to strike, strike and insert, etc....A major job for staffers
and interns is summarizing amendments and writing vote recommendations for their
members. Unlike bills, where members have a great deal of notice and information
from committee mark-ups, introductory speeches, lobbyists and party leaders,
amendments are often offered with no supplemental information and very little time to
process.


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However, "prestige" committees are often more difficult to be appointed to. While the list of these is not fixed, in the House, Rules; Appropriations; Ways \& Means and Energy \& Commerce often are often included.

Seniority and substantive experience helps determine committee
chairmanships, but it is no longer the dominant consideration it once was
Today, loyalty and campaign fundraising prowess plays a more pronounced role.

Party ratios on committees generally reflect party strength in the chamber.

## Committee Decline: Bypassing Committees

Panel B: Multiple Referrals by Committee
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Source: Curry (2015)

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Committee Decline: Bypassing Seniority for Chairs

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[^0]:    To receive a roll call vote in either
    chamber a member needs a second of "one-fifth of those present."
    In the House of the Representatives, once a sufficient second is voiced a roll call vote is taken. This voting has largely been done electronically since 1972 . When the vote is called, members insert a personalized voting cardinto a station "Prest", "Ye", "Nay". Members "Presen", "Vea, or Nay". Members' votes are then displayed on panels throughout the chamber.
    While the speaker does have authority to extend votes, few las
    minute requirement
    In the Senate, once the yeas and nays are ordered, the clerk begins to call the are ordered, the clerk begins to call the names of each senator alphabetically The senator has, generally, 15 minutes to respond to his or her name.

