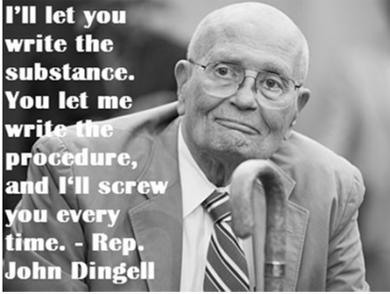


I'll let you write the substance. You let me write the procedure, and I'll screw you every time. - Rep. John Dingell



POLS 4600
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 9/26/17

9/26/17 Outline

I. Introduction
 a. test
 b. sign-in

II. Committee-Gatekeeper Game
 a. Exercise

III. Types of Legislation
 a. Bill
 b. Joint Resolution
 c. Concurrent Resolution
 d. Simple Resolution

IV. Drafting and Sponsorship
 a. Anyone can draft
 b. The "sponsor"
 c. Omnibus lawmaking
 d. "Vehicles"

V. House Scheduling
 a. Suspension
 b. Closed Rule
 c. Open Rule
 d. Structured Rule
 e. Queen of the Hill
 f. Self-executing

V. House Floor
 a. Vote on the rule
 b. Committee of the Whole
 c. General Debate
 d. Amending
 e. Recommit
 f. Final Passage
 g. Voting

VIII. Senate Floor
 a. Filibusters
 b. Cloture
 c. Amending
 d. Final Passage
 e. Reconciliation
 f. Vote-a-Rama

VII. Senate Scheduling
 a. Priority Recognition
 b. Motion to proceed
 c. UC
 d. Rule XIV

IX. Resolving Differences
 a. Ping-pong
 b. Conference

IX. Conclusion
 a. Questions?
 b. Short-essays



Test

WHAT IT COVERS
 Chapter 1-8; Pierson; Bill Becomes a Law; Committee-Gatekeeper Game

FORMAT EXAMPLES

I. Matching:

1. Whip _____	a. The current Speaker of the House
2. Filibuster _____	b. presides over the Senate when the Vice President is absent
3. Joe Cannon _____	c. a procedure used by senators to halt action on a bill, resolution or nomination
4. President Pro Tempore _____	d. a member of a legislative party charged with polling members on their voting intentions
5. Paul Ryan _____	e. Speaker of the House (1903-1911)



Test

II. Multiple Choice:

- The Supreme Court ruled in *Buckley v. Valeo* (1976) that the _____ restricts the government from limiting campaign spending.
 - First Amendment of the United States Constitution
 - Third Amendment of the United States Constitution
 - Tenth Amendment of the United States Constitution
 - Freedom Clause of the Fourth Amendment
- Which of the following rules are most commonly applied in the modern House?
 - Purely open rules
 - Structured rules
 - Purely closed rules
 - The first rule of the House of Representatives, which is that you do not talk about the House of Representatives!
- Which of the following is NOT a factor identified by Pierson (2000) as a potential consequence of path dependency?
 - Multiple equilibria – a number of possible outcomes are equally feasible.
 - Contingency – small events can have large consequences.
 - Political complexity – the longer the institution persists, the more complex the political situation becomes.
 - Inertia or gridlock – change becomes more difficult.




Test

III. Committee Gate-Keeper Game

IV. Short Essays

1. Tragic news! Due to irresponsible planning on your part, you forgot to get tickets to the opening night showing of "Daddy's Home 2." Fortunately, you know that a local radio show is holding a contest where you can win tickets provided you're the twelfth caller and can answer a series of questions. On your third attempt, you successfully reach the station. The local DJ, Doctor Demento, than asks you to explain the role parties play in the United States Congress. Do they matter independent of preferences? The DJ asks you to justify your answers with citations to the relevant literature.



Test

FORMAT - VOTE

	#1	#2	#3	#4
Matching	10 * 1 pt	-	10 * 1 pt	-
MC	30 * 2 pt	35 * 2 pt	35 * 2 pt	40 * 2 pt
Game	10 pts	10 pts	-	-
Short-Essays	2 * 10 pts			

Short Essays

3. It is time for a change! Your intense patriotism and well-manicured hairdo has persuaded you to run for the United States Congress. After announcing your campaign at the local Red Lobster, your attractive spouse asks you to explain your campaign strategy. How do you need to position yourself ideologically? Does this change at any point in the campaign? If so, when? What factors are going to help you win this campaign? Only after answering your attractive spouse can you indulge in delectable cheddar bay biscuits.



4. It is 9:00 on a Friday night and you and some friends are at a party. Across the room you spot someone attractive. Your eyes meet. You walk over to them and introduce yourself. Your new friend then asks you to explain why scholars of legislative politics often characterize the relationship between political parties and congressional committees in the House of Representatives as zero-sum. That is to say, as political parties become stronger, individual congressional committees (and the chairs that run them) are given less autonomy. Your new friend would like you to evaluate this hypothesis using your knowledge of how political parties and congressional committees have changed throughout American history. Are these scholars correct? How should the relationship between parties and committees be structured?
