

Prof. Anthony Madonna POLS 4790H Spring Semester 2/9/2021 University of Georgia







Walking you through one of these.

#### EMAILS:

Should have them back to you this afternoon.

### VIDEOS:

 Loaded onto youtube unlisted. Links are posted. ELC:

Will post the Prompt Sheets there as well as you receiving them via e-mail.

### SUMMARY SECTIONS:

Due 2/11. Need an extension to Sunday? Just e-mail me and let me know.

# Above: Another poor choice.

L	egis	slati	ve	History Groups
Students	Group #	Congress	Year	Enactment
Anderson, Poteau, Zaleski, Ledet	1	112	2012	Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2012
Duley, Cone, Zachary Williams	2	109	2005	USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005
Guzman, Leggett, Payan	3	91	1970	Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970
Raley, Schiffhauer, Sorohan, Langfelder	4	92	1972	Title IX Amendment of the Higher Education Act of 1972
Ted Williams, Radermacher, Cook	5	81	1949	National Security Act Amendments of 1949
Greeson, Gagliano, Livsey, Snyder	6	93	1974	Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1974
Fisher, Gregg, Cochran, Feyerbend	7	104	1995	Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995
Pope, Campbell, Dukes, Noone	8	109	2005	Energy Policy Act of 2005
Khan, Canavino, Wooten, Ransom	9	90	1968	Civil Rights Act of 1968
Pitner, Cederboom, Wilson, Huberman	10	103	1993	Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993
McIntyre, McMillin, Crane	11	101	1990	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
Bishop, Lazardi, Williamson	12	106	1999	Financial Services Act of 1999
Goolsby, Schmid, Tumelty, Hignite	13	104	1995	Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996
Levy, McCallar	14	94	1976	The Hyde Amendment
Kirby, Rahbany	15	65	1917	Sedition Act
Couglin, Elmore, Higgins	16	103	1994	Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994
Bozza, Decker, Edelson	17	108	2003	Medical Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003
Ropers Solis Kiefer	18	104	1996	Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996



# **Summary Section**

#### SUMMARY SECTION: STRUCTURE

Give a brief one-three paragraph overview of the measure. Was it controversial? What did it contain? Was death heated? Passage contentious? What dives the final passage vote? List any particularly controversial votes or motions here. How many total floor amendments were there? I would generally recommend writing the summary section after you've written the longer consideration sections.

More specifically, the summary section should do three things:

Paragraph 1: Tell the reader what the law does/sought to do.

Paragraph 2: Tell the reader why the law is or is not considered important today.

Paragraph 3: Characterize its passage. Was is controversial? Partisan? What were the key votes/moments that occurred during consideration?

It should not exceed 500 words

5

# 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, intenships, or independent research. We invite paper and poster presentation submissions on research drawing from all academic concentrations within SPIA including American Politics, International Relations, Comparative Politics, Political Theory, Criminal Justice, and Public Administration. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic it is expected that most, if not all, presentations will take place remotely.

\*\*Interested students should complete this form by Tuesday, February 16, 2021.\*\*

Application form link: https://bit.ly/spia-urc The form will require applicants to include:

Above: Rep. Carl Vinson (D-GA), who served from 1914 to 1965 and was known as "The Father of the Two-Ocean Navy."

- 4. 5.
- Contact Information Your SPIA major Tille 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 place) in a SPIA course, as part of a CURO project, an internship, or some other experience Whether you wish to be considered for a panel presentation, poster session, or both (see website for more information on the different formats). 6.

Applicants will be notified of acceptances by early March. Please send all questions to spia.urc@gmail.com

Additional information about the SPIA Undergraduate Research Colloquium is available at: https://spia.uga.edu/news-events/signature-events/undergraduate-research-colloquium/





# Vinson Fellows

Explore your interest in government through the Vinson Fellows program in Fall 2021, a semester-long internship for undergraduate students with the Carl Vinson Institute of Government.

- Vinson Fellows engage in hands-on learning by: Conducting original and applied research Meeting government officials Attending educational conferences

Fellows are matched with a faculty mentor in one of the Vinson Institute's convoir at matching matching matching matching of the transmission matching of departments for government training, technical assistance, applied research and planning, or communications. This opportunity will provide valuable experience in the public sector and build marketable research skills.

- Eligibility requirements: Open to any major Interest in state, local, or international government Minimum 3.0 cumulative GPA Be able to commit 8-10 hours per week to the project

Apply by March 31, 2021 cviog.uga.edu/fellowships

For more information, visit eviog.uga.edu/fellowships or e-mail the program coordinator, Bailey Dickinson, at internships@cviog.uga.edu.





# GLIP

The Georgia Legislative Internship Program is an opportunity for students interested in state government to participate in the legislative process with a full-time paid internship in a standing committee of the Georgia General Assembly in the 2021 legislative session. Up to 12 credit hours can be carned through the School of Public and International Affairs.

Learn firsthand about the inner workings of state

- Learn instanta about the inter workings of state government by: Researching bills and issues before the General Assembly Working with a legislative committee Monitoring the progress of legislation Making contacts for a future career in public service

- Eligibility requirements:
  Students must be a junior or senior by the Spring 2021 semester
  Must be a legal resident of Georgia
  Prerequisite courseverb: Legislative Process (POLS 4600) or Southern Politics (POLS 4660)
  Selection guarantees a slot in the Fall 2021 Southern Politics course

Apply by March 31, 2021 cviog.uga.edu/glip

For more information, visit eviog.uga.edu/glip or e-mail the UGA application coordinator, Bailey Dickinse at internships@eviog.uga.edu.







Above: Georgia House Speaker David Ralst



# 2017 American Health Care Act



In November 2016, after holding their majorities in both the House and the Senate and winning the White House, Republican Party leaders declared their top priority would be to repeal and replace the Affordable Care Act.

The House had cast over 50 roll call votes on the floor to repeal President Obama's signature healthcare act by March of 2014 and made it a focal point in campaigns.

One House Republican cited this as an "ironclad commitment" to repeal the law.

# 2017 American Health Care Act

The American Health Care Act was unveiled on March 6, 2017.

The House then voted on four procedural motions with passed on near party-line votes. Despite pledges of unity, House leaders than pulled the bill after determining they lacked a majority in favor of the measure.

Nearly two months later, the House cast two more party-line votes on procedural motions. The bill than passed by a much more narrow 217-213 margin, with 20 defections.





This internal divide among Republicans was consistent with media coverage.

### "Regular Order," Amendments and Leaders

In October of 2015, Rep. Paul Ryan (R-WI) was elected Speaker of the House. Among other promises, Ryan pledged to allow more floor amendments through open processes and to return the House to "regular order" (DeBonis 2015).

Ryan's predecessor, former-Speaker John Boehner (R-OH), had been aggressively criticized by members of both parties for his usage of special rules to bar amendments.

Rep. Justin Amash (R-MI): "When we offer amendments, they have to be approved by leadership before we get a vote on them and that's not how our system is supposed to work," he said. "Our system was designed to reflect the will of the people... And the speaker's job is to ensure the system is open and [lawmakers] are given a fair opportunity to present their amendments." "[The system] really broken."





### "Regular Order," Amendments and Leaders



By May of 2018, Speaker Ryan and the 115th Congress had broken the record for the most closed rules in congressional history.

Ryan's abdication of his promise for more open rules was not surprising given the difficulties inherent in contemporary lawmaking. Indeed, both Boehner and his predecessor, Rep. Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) made similar "regular order" pledges on which they subsequently failed to deliver.

ove: Ryan and Pe t for LSU

Legislation is getting longer and more complex (Curry 2015), interest group involvement has increased substantially over the past few decades (Drutman 2015), polarization has ncreased, and partisan control of Congress is highly competitive (Lee 2016).

This has led leadership to seek tighter control over the House floor in an effort to promote both their party's policy goals and protect their electoral interests.

#### Spatial Modeling in Congress: Outline 2/9/2020 Introduction Announcements Updates Summary Section Two dimensions a. b. Divide the dollar a. b. Indifference c. d. curves No obvious 2017 American Health Care Act "Regular Order" e. f. C. winner Winner Plott's Theorem McKelvey's Chaos Theorem d. e. Unidimensional Spatial Model Overview a. b. Ideal point Single-peakedness winset c. d. Committeea. Open v. Closed What is a le is to decide o tween the diff Black's Median Voter them both with just A negative decision rules nen of di It mus Theorem and to p hear the b. Exercise Odd #'s a b Full participation Thursday a. Rules Committee b. Probably more c. Sincere voting spatial modeling.





Above: Former House Rules Chair Harold "Judge" (D-VA) used his negative agenda-setting powers effectively to impact policy output.

### Committee-Gatekeeper Overview

Premise behind this exercise is to demonstrate the importance of agendasetting and rules.

These powers have fluctuated between party leadership and committees throughout history.

But they substantially impact policy output.





The winset comprises the set of points a majority prefers to a given position. So the winset for  $M_3$  is  $M_4$ ,  $M_5$  and  $M_6$ .



































	OPEN	CLOSED
REPORT	Floor Median	Committee Mediar
		OR
		Status Quo
BLOCK	Status Quo	Status Quo

Under an open rule, the policy will always collapse to the floor median. Therefore, the committee should report their bill only if a majority of committee members prefer the floor median to the status quo.

Committee-Gatekeeper	Game:	Closed	Rule

# Table 1: Final Policy Outcome by Rule Type and Committee Decision

	OPEN	CLOSED
REPORT	Floor Median	Committee Median
		OR
		Status Quo
BLOCK	Status Quo	Status Quo

The committee's decision is on the left, the rule environment (which is given) is either open or closed. Regardless of the rule type, if the committee "blocks" the bill, the policy will stay at the status quo.

Under a closed rule, the committee must first determine whether a majority of the floor would support their proposal (the committee median) over the status quo. If so, they should report the bill. If not, the final policy will be the status quo regardless, so they should block





