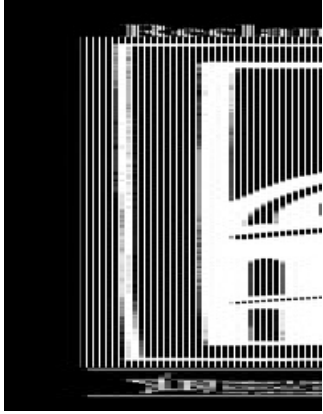




[View Item](#) ▾

The Reclamation of the U.S. Congress, PRP 176



[View/Open](#)

FinalReclamationoftheUSCongress_9-27.pdf (6.276Mb)

Date

2013

Author

Evans, Angela

Metadata

[Show full item record](#)

Abstract

This report is the result of a ten-month effort undertaken by sixteen graduate students enrolled in a course entitled “The Reclamation of the U.S. Congress.” The course was offered at the Lyndon Baines Johnson School of Public Affairs in the 2012–2013 academic year, and it had five primary objectives: 1) To provide recommendations to the Congress for ways to improve its governance and operations given the current congressional environment. 2) To create an integrated analysis of past formal congressional reform efforts, including the major reorganizations of the Congress in 1946, 1970, and 1994, as well as more recent attempts. 3) To investigate new and emerging challenges that place pressure on the operations of the Congress. 4) To teach students how to be engaged in, and contribute to, congressional deliberations through objective analyses. 5) To create a digital repository of research that focuses on congressional reforms for future use of congressional scholars, experts, and interested citizens. The students conducted the research for this report, developed reform options, and analyzed each reform. They dedicated significant time, energy, and care to ensure their research and analysis was objective, analytic, and authoritative. Unlike other recent formal calls for congressional reform that begin by indicting Members and the Congress as a whole, this report identifies the enduring tensions and forces intrinsic to the Congress, and attempts to mitigate these tensions through adjustments to institutional structures and processes. The research and analysis presented in this report is limited to issues arising from the procedures and governance structures that make up the working environment of the Congress. While more current reforms have included proposals related to campaign financing, redistricting, and primary structures and processes, the research for this project focus on the institution and what Members encounter once elected.

Department

Public Affairs

Description

The development and analysis of congressional reforms that address historical tensions within the structure, governance and processes of the U.S. Congress that weaken congressional powers.

Subject

Texas
public affairs
U.S. Congress
congressional reform
Joint Committees on the Organization of Congress
executive-congressional relations
budget and appropriations

Budget and Appropriations
congressional deliberations
congressional agenda setting
congressional staff
historical congressional reforms
congressional reforms
United States Congress
executive congressional relations

URI

<http://hdl.handle.net/2152/20957>

Collections

Policy Research Project Reports (PRPs)

Related items

Showing items related by title, author, creator and subject.

Congressional Black Caucus' True State of the Union (Remarks on Welfare by Shirley Chisholm)

U.S. Government (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973-02-22)

Candidates, parties, and campaign effects in congressional elections, 1992-2002

Brox, Brian Joseph (2005)

Political campaigns are vital to democracy in the United States. Campaigns educate and mobilize voters, thus making it possible for citizens (though elections) to select government leaders and indirectly to control public ...

Telegram Regarding Public and Press Response to Congressional Action

United States. Embassy (Belgrade) (1964-10-01)



The University of Texas at Austin

University of Texas Libraries



CONTACT US

MAPS & DIRECTIONS

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

[UT Austin Home](#)

[Emergency Information](#)

[Site Policies](#)

[Web Accessibility Policy](#)

[Web Privacy Policy](#)

[Adobe Reader](#)

[Subscribe to our Newsletter](#)

[Give to the Libraries](#)

© The University of Texas at Austin

The United States Congress or U.S. Congress is the bicameral legislature of the federal government of the United States and consists of two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Congress meets in the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C. Both senators and representatives are chosen through direct election, though vacancies in the Senate may be filled by a governor's appointment. Congress has 535 voting members: 100 senators and 435 representatives, the latter defined by the Previous (United States Bill of Rights). Next (United States Constitution). The United States Congress is the bicameral legislature of the federal government of the United States, consisting of two chambers, the Senate and the House of Representatives. Both senators and representatives are chosen through direct election. Each of the 435 members of the House of Representatives represents a district and serves a two-year term. "House" seats are apportioned among the states by population. The 100 We are merely reporting on what Dr. Pieczenik is saying, as these claims are newsworthy and incredibly important. We are in the process of investigating further. UPDATE: InfoWars host David Knight is now calling Steve Pieczenik a "CIA shill" and claims Pieczenik comes onto shows in order to "trap" hosts like Owen Shroyer in disinformation honey pots. In essence, Knight says Pieczenik

is a liar who is fabricating this whole thing. Trump was fully aware of the sting operation and is still allowing the Dems to dig themselves deeper into their election fraud. GovTrack.us is an independent website tracking the status of legislation in the United States Congress and helping you participate in government. Now we're on Instagram too! Follow @govtrack.us on Instagram for new 60-second summary videos of legislation in Congress. Follow @govtrack on Twitter for posts about legislative activity and other information we're tracking, and some commentary. And please consider supporting our work by becoming a monthly backer @govtrack on Patreon or leaving a tip. Please help us make GovTrack better address the needs of educators by joining our advisory group. Would you like to join our advisory group to work with us on the future of GovTrack? Email address where we can reach you: Thank you for joining the GovTrack Advisory Community! With the U.S. Congress currently vetting a Coronavirus response package that could appropriate more than US\$1 trillion, Transparency International U.S. today urged congressional leadership from both parties to include 25 targeted anti-corruption measures in the legislation. These reforms will help ensure that corruption does not slow down the response to the pandemic, prolong the suffering of Americans and those dependent on U.S. foreign aid, or undermine the economic recovery from the crisis. Read the letter. As part of the reform package, Transparency International U.S. calls on Congress to ensure that government contracts go toward fighting the virus and are not stolen or misappropriated by corrupt actors.