



Panel on Congressional Oversight Databases

Online Panel Presented by
Levin Center at Wayne Law/Wayne Law Review





Establishing Historical Norms for Congressional Oversight

oversight-index.thelugarcenter.org

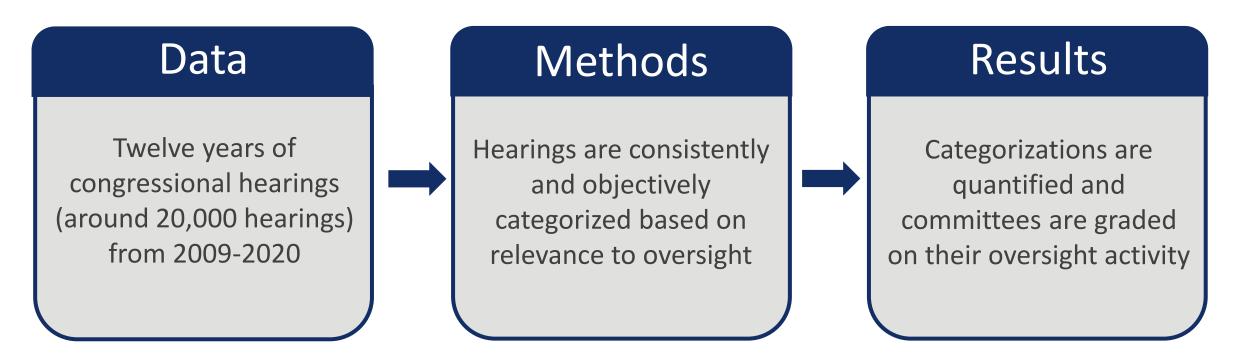
Jamie Spitz Assistant Policy Director for Bipartisan Governance The Lugar Center

(202) 816-3333 Jamie@thelugarcenter.org

What is the COHI?



Analytical tool that academics, news organizations, and members of Congress can use to assess the oversight performance of congressional committees



oversight-index.thelugarcenter.org

Problem – How to measure oversight?



Lack of congressional oversight reduces government efficiency, hands more power to unelected bureaucrats, and expands unchecked executive power.

No standards or norms have been established that indicate what is normal for oversight within each committee



Committee chairs use anecdotal evidence to support their claims of performing adequate oversight

Solution



Approach

Construct an <u>objective</u> standard for each committee's oversight performance based on historical norms

Purpose

To understand which committees are dedicating the time to oversight and to hold legislators accountable for performing their duties

Data

12 years of congressional hearings are sorted into categories based on their relationship to oversight

Results

Committees and their respective chairs are assigned letter grades based on performance

Constructing an objective standard



Defining our dataset

Almost all significant oversight involves congressional hearings.

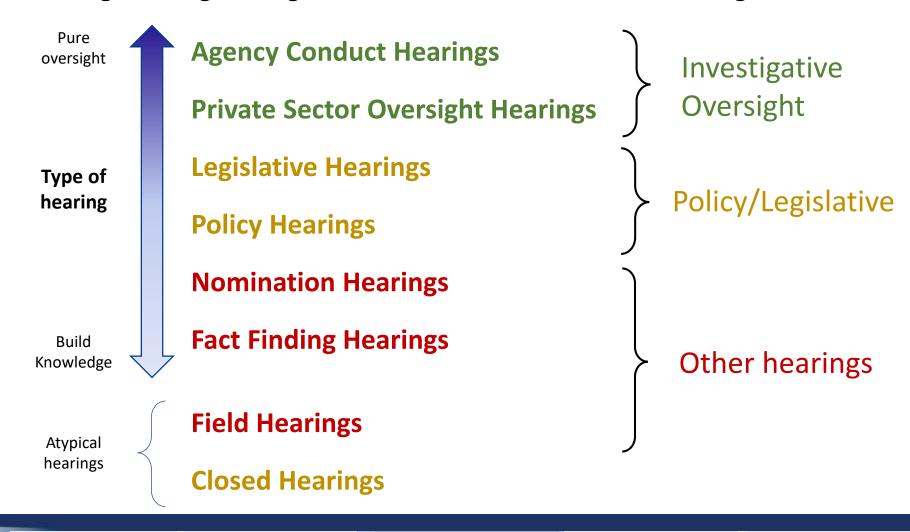
Determining historical norms

Every committee has its own historical baseline.

Categorizing Hearing Data



The COHI sorts hearings into eight categories based on their relevance to oversight



Rating Performance



Deriving a score

Every committee in each congress is given a score, based on the number of hearings held within each weighted category

Investigative Oversight + Weighted Score

Policy/Legislative Weighted Score

Other HearingsWeighted Score

Total Score

Assigning a grade

Each committee is graded according to its own historical performance

Total Score in Current Congress

•

Best Score in Past Congresses

=

Letter Grade

Analyzing Oversight Performance



Senate

House of Representatives

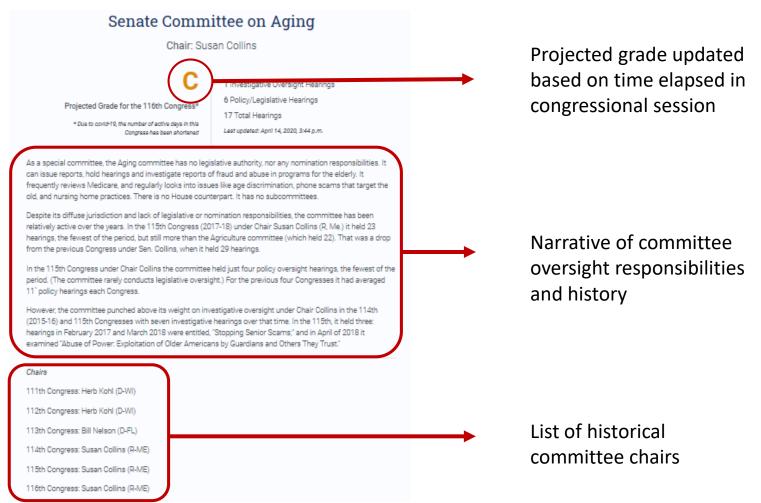
Committee ↑	Current Congress ↑↓ (projected)*	Chair ↑↓	Investigative Oversight Hearings	Policy/Legislative Hearings	Total Hearings
Aging	С	Susan Collins	1	6	17
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	C-	Pat Roberts	0	9	13
Appropriations	С	Richard Shelby	0	63	64
Armed Services	A-	James Inhofe	1	64	83
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	F	Mike Crapo	1	20	42
Budget	F	Mike Enzi	0	7	9
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	F	Roger Wicker	1	19	65
Energy and Natural Resources	С	Lisa Murkowski	0	30	58
Environment and Public Works	F	John Barrasso	1	18	42
Finance	D	Chuck Grassley	4	9	23
Foreign Relations	F	Jim Risch	0	31	63
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	F	Lamar Alexander	1	11	18

Committee ↑↓	Current Congress ↑↓ (projected)*	Chair ↑↓	Investigative Oversight Hearings	Policy/Legislative Hearings	Total Hearings
Agriculture	D	Collin Peterson	0	14	36
Appropriations	Α	Nita Lowey	2	179	222
Armed Services	С	Adam Smith	2	69	82
Budget	Α	John Yarmuth	0	12	24
Education and Labor	Α	Bobby Scott	7	21	55
Energy and Commerce	B-	Frank Pallone	13	60	104
Financial Services	Α	Maxine Waters	8	62	93
Foreign Affairs	F	Eliot Engel	4	32	94
Homeland Security	Α	Bennie Thompson	12	28	78
House Administration	N/A	Zoe Lofgren	0	7	21
Intelligence (Permanent Select)	N/A	Adam Schiff	10	10	24
Judiciary	A	Jerrold Nadler	17	22	81
Natural Resources	A	Raúl Grijalva	5	72	117

Analyzing Oversight Performance



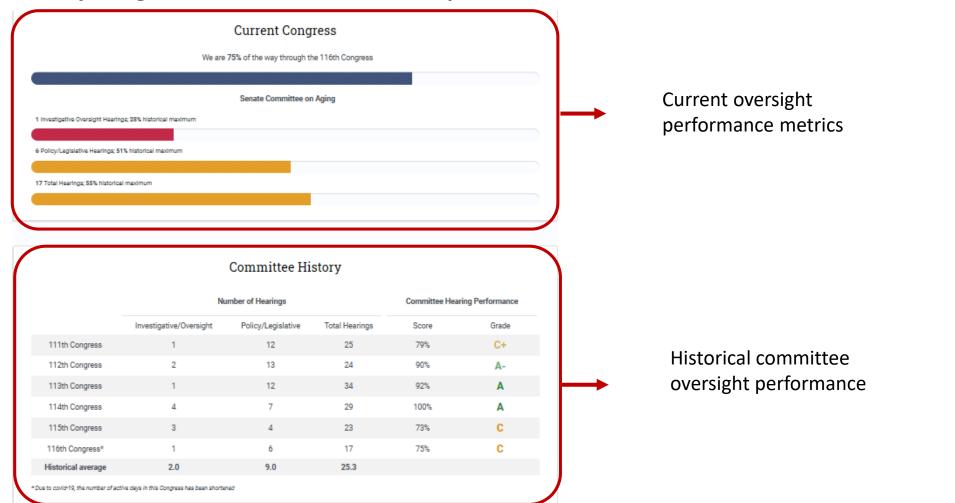
For every congressional committee, COHI provides analysis of oversight responsibilities and history



Analyzing Oversight Performance



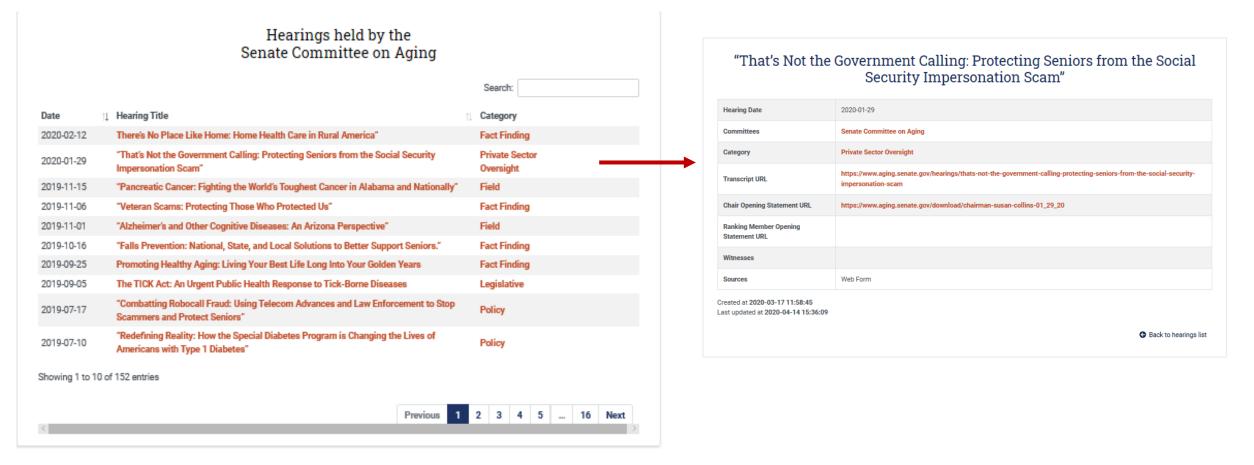
For every congressional committee, COHI provides information on current and historical performance



Browsing Congressional Hearings



Browse full list of nearly 20,000 hearings that are continually updated on a weekly basis with access to transcripts, witness statements, and videos



Have more questions?



Learn more at oversight-index.thelugarcenter.org

Sign up for our tutorial and Q&A session

Email jamie@thelugarcenter.org with any questions

The Brookings House Oversight Tracker

Molly E. Reynolds Senior Fellow, Governance Studies The Brookings Institution

May 27, 2020

Goals of the Oversight Tracker

- Provide comprehensive picture of House effort to oversee Trump administration after 2018 election
- 2. Provide resource that would be useful to scholars of congressional oversight

https://www.brookings.edu/interactives/tracking-house-oversight-in-the-trump-era/

How the Tracker Works: What We Track

- Letters sent by House committees/subcommittees and signed by committee/subcommittee chairs
- Hearings held by House committees/subcommittees

How the Tracker Works: How We Collect Data

- Hearings: web scraper applied to hearings calendar in the House of Representatives' Committee Repository
- Letters: data collection team collects information from sections of House committee web sites weekly

How the Tracker Works: What is Oversight?

- Two-tiered, key word and key witness/recipient approach
 - » Primary key words include "oversight," "investigate," "examine," "review," "supervision," "inefficiency/efficiency," "abuse," "transparency," "accountability," "waste," "fraud," "abuse," "mismanagement," and "implementation," as well as variants of these words.
 - » Primary witnesses or letter recipients included GAO officials and officials in agency Offices of the Inspector General.
- If a primary key word or witness/recipient appears, an additional set of conditions must be satisfied
 - » Federal government must be target of oversight
 - » Must target behavior since November 8, 2016
 - » Must not target state government or involve a legislative proposal/program reauthorization

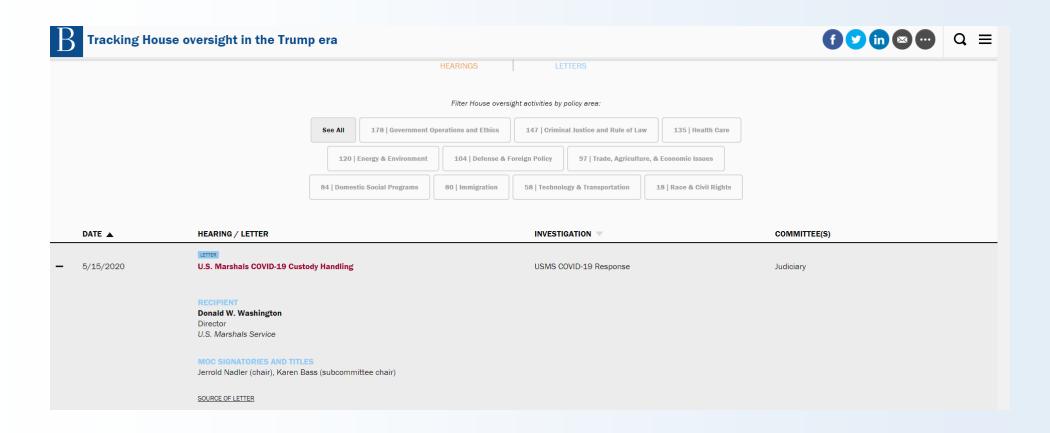
How the Tracker Works: What is Oversight?

- Secondary key words/witnesses:
 - » Key words include "update," "effects," "preparation," "improve," and agency "actions."
 - » Key witnesses and letter recipients include current and former heads of agencies or agency subunits, individuals affected by program mismanagement, and individuals or organizations with knowledge of White House or executive branch operations.
- Subject to higher scrutiny
- All work is done by two coders working independently

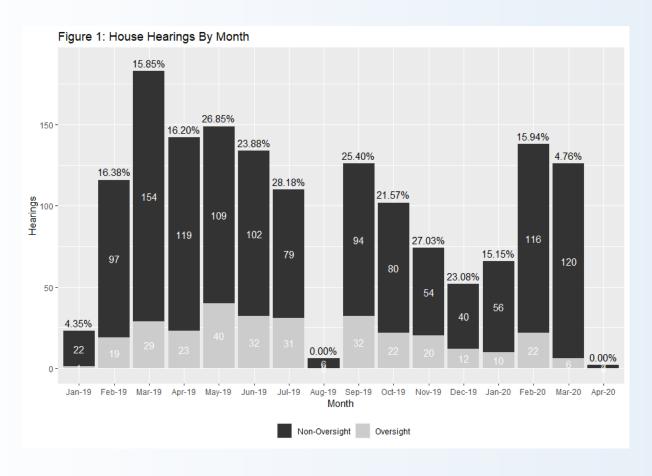
Relationship to Other Data Sources

- Lugar Center's hearing data
 - » Oversight = agency conduct hearings, some policy hearings, and agency budget request hearings within legislative hearings category
- Policy Agendas Project
 - » All content is coded into one of 20 major policy areas (2015 codebook)
 - » For web interactive, 20 major policy areas are collapsed into 10 topics
- Use the Vital Statistics on Congress committee codes
- Use OMB/Treasury codes for agencies and bureaus

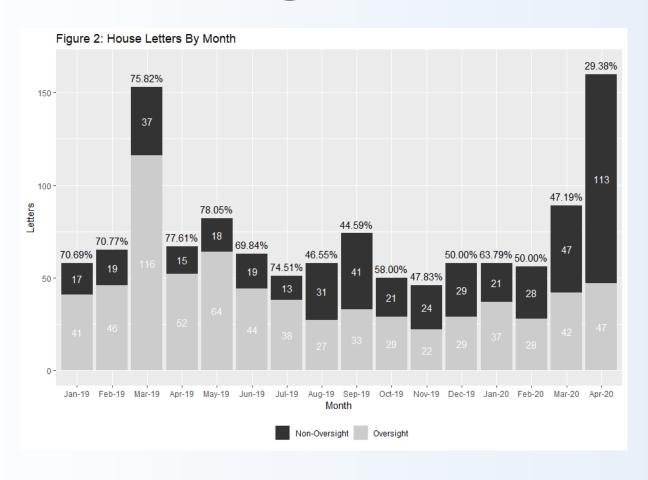
BROOKINGS



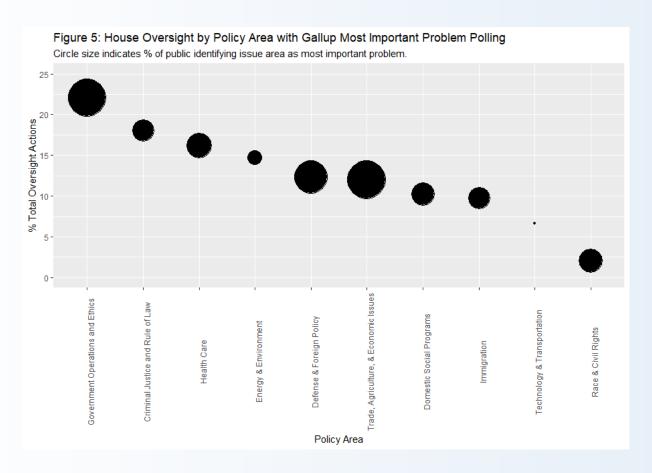
Overview of Findings



Overview of Findings



Overview of Findings



Information and Attention in Congressional Oversight:

U.S. Policy Agendas Project and Hearing "Purposes"

JONATHAN LEWALLEN

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF TAMPA

FACULTY ASSOCIATE, U.S. POLICY AGENDAS PROJECT

U.S. Policy Agendas Project Hearings Dataset

Policy Agendas Project founded by Drs. Frank Baumgartner & Bryan Jones

- Began with study of agenda setting and attention in U.S. politics: Agendas and Instability in American Politics
- Devised issue coding scheme:
 - 20 major topics (e.g. Energy, Defense)
 - 220 subtopics (e.g. Youth Employment, Food Inspection & Safety)
- First dataset was Congressional Hearings
 - Today the U.S. Project covers 20+ government, media, public opinion, and interest group datasets
 - Expanded to the Comparative Agendas Project: 21 countries, 2 U.S. states, European Union
 - Website: comparativeagendas.net
 - U.S. Project based at the University of Texas at Austin

Congressional Hearings Dataset today: 100,254 hearings from 1946-2017

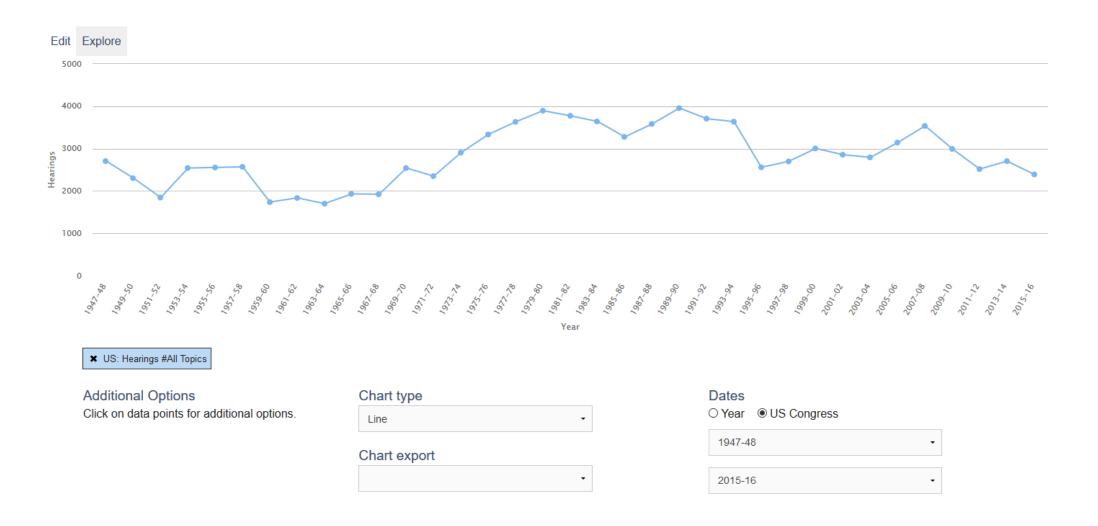
- Collected from Congressional Information Service
- Coded for whether they are legislative (referral) or non-legislative
- Whether a hearing deals with a proposed new agency or program
- Whether a hearing deals with an administration proposal

CAP Datasets and Codebooks

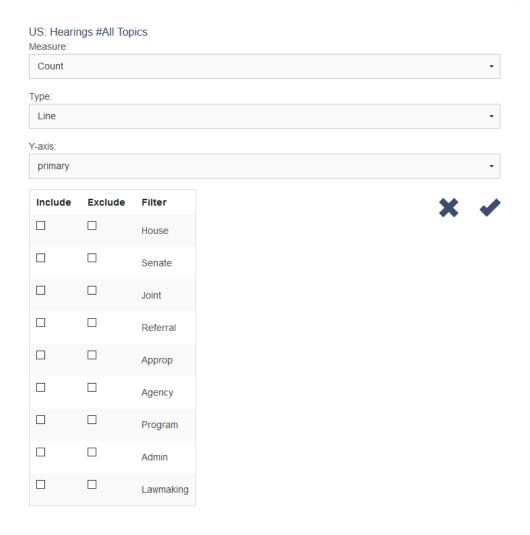
Parliamentary & Legislative

Belgium	
Brazil	
Denmark	
France	
Germany	
Hungary	
taly	
Netherlands	
Spain	
State of Florida	
State of Pennsylvania	
Switzerland	
United Kingdom	
United States	
Congressional Bills	
Congressional Hearings	
Congressional Research Service Reports	
Public Law Titles	
Public Laws	
Roll Call Votes	

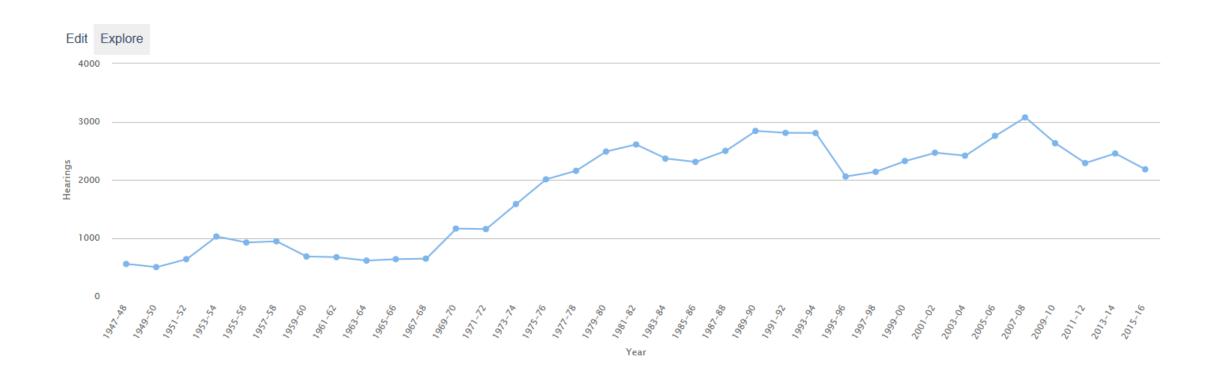
CAP Trends Tool



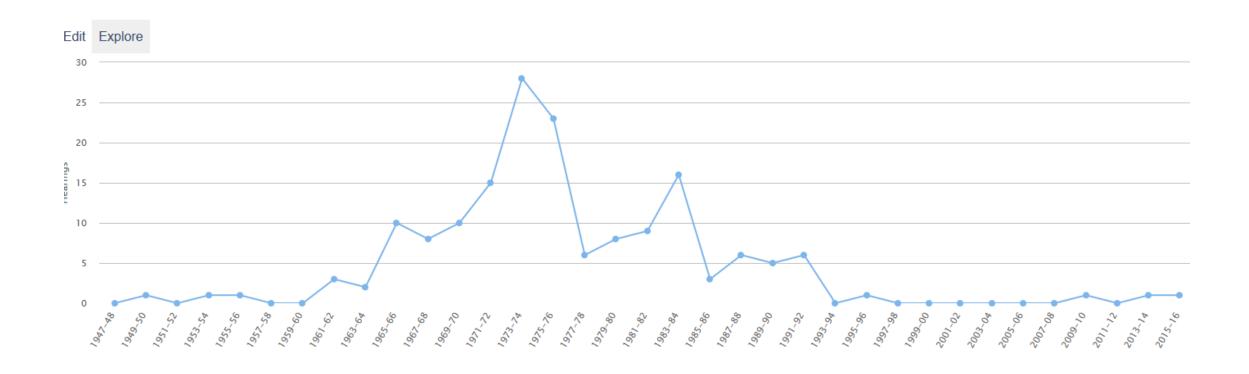
Drilling Down Into Congressional Hearings



Non-Legislative Hearings Over Time



Hearings On Proposed New Agencies & Programs



Hearing "Purpose" and "Stance"

Lewallen, Theriault, and Jones 2016/2018/2020:

What information is Congress receiving/processing in hearing? And has that information changed?

Started with Congressional Hearings dataset, devised additional codes

- Purpose: what are they talking about?
 - new problem vs. implementation of existing policy vs. proposed solution (bill or regulation)
- Stance: how are they talking about it?
 - range of opinions and analysis vs. every witness takes the same position

Our data: 21,830 hearings from 1971-2010 (data from 25 committees)

- Trends over time:
 - Number of witnesses testifying per hearing has decreased dramatically
 - Decrease in "solution" hearings, increases in both "problem" and "implementation" hearings

Differences across issues:

- Biggest witness decreases in Social Welfare, Education, Labor/Employment, Agriculture policies
- Science/Technology, Defense hearings have become more problem/implementation-oriented, more "exploratory" over time





Thanks for joining us!

Levin Center at Wayne Law, https://law.wayne.edu/levin-center
Wayne Law Review, https://waynelawreview.org/