

# Tools For Legislative Oversight An Empirical Investigation

Legislative Oversight and Program Evaluation  
Congressional Oversight and Related Issues Concerning International Security Agreements Concluded by the United States  
Tools for Parliamentary Oversight  
Congressional Oversight  
Legislative Oversight  
The Budget Process  
Parliamentary Oversight of the Executives  
Legislative Authority Over the Enacted Budget  
Parliamentary Oversight Tools  
Hong Kong's Legislature under China's Sovereignty  
Corruption and Legislatures  
Congressional Oversight  
Judging Statutes  
Compendium of Papers on Legislative Oversight  
Review of U.S. Trade Policies  
Treaties and Other International Agreements  
State Budgeting in Ohio  
The Legislative Branch of State Government  
Government Accountability and Legislative Oversight  
International Food Assistance: Key Issues for Congressional Oversight  
Congressional Record  
0 Proceedings of the Three-day Workshop on Congressional Oversight and Investigations, December 1, 6, and 7, 1978, U.S. House of Representatives, Ninety-sixth Congress, First Session  
Legislative Oversight and Budgeting  
Illinois, Political Processes and Governmental Performance  
Government Accountability and Legislative Oversight  
Congressional Oversight  
Nigerian State Assemblies  
The Role of Parliament in Curbing Corruption  
Symposium  
Keeping a Watchful Eye  
Nigerian State Assemblies  
The Politics of Quasi-government  
Bending the Rules  
Democracy Declassified  
Treaties and other

international agreements  
Legislative Oversight Briefing Paper: Legislative oversight in other states  
The Practice of American Public Policymaking  
Legislative Oversight of the Executive Branch  
Congress and Civil-Military Relations  
Tools for Legislative Oversight  
Congressional Oversight Manual

### **Legislative Oversight and Program Evaluation**

### **Congressional Oversight and Related Issues Concerning International Security Agreements Concluded by the United States**

Who determines the fuel standards for our cars? What about whether Plan B, the morning-after pill, is sold at the local pharmacy? Many people assume such important and controversial policy decisions originate in the halls of Congress. But the choreographed actions of Congress and the president account for only a small portion of the laws created in the United States. By some estimates, more than ninety percent of law is created by administrative rules issued by federal agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Health and Human Services, where unelected bureaucrats with particular policy goals and

preferences respond to the incentives created by a complex, procedure-bound rulemaking process. With *Bending the Rules*, Rachel Augustine Potter shows that rulemaking is not the rote administrative activity it is commonly imagined to be but rather an intensely political activity in its own right. Because rulemaking occurs in a separation of powers system, bureaucrats are not free to implement their preferred policies unimpeded: the president, Congress, and the courts can all get involved in the process, often at the bidding of affected interest groups. However, rather than capitulating to demands, bureaucrats routinely employ “procedural politicking,” using their deep knowledge of the process to strategically insulate their proposals from political scrutiny and interference. Tracing the rulemaking process from when an agency first begins working on a rule to when it completes that regulatory action, Potter show how bureaucrats use procedures to resist interference from Congress, the President, and the courts at each stage of the process. This exercise reveals that unelected bureaucrats wield considerable influence over the direction of public policy in the United States.

### **Tools for Parliamentary Oversight**

In *Hong Kong's Legislature Under China's Sovereignty: 1998-2013* Dr Gu Yu thoroughly analyses how Hong Kong’s legislature has impacted the law-making process as well as the financial control and supervision of the executive branch of the government.

## **Congressional Oversight**

Recent scandals like WikiLeaks and Edward Snowden's disclosure of NSA documents have brought public debates over government accountability and secrecy bubbling to the surface. How can modern democracies balance the need for privacy in delicate foreign policy matters with the necessity of openness in gaining and maintaining the trust of citizens? Democracies keep secrets from potential enemies and their citizens. This simple fact challenges the surprisingly prevalent assumption that foreign policy successes and failures can be attributed to public transparency and accountability. In fact, the ability to keep secrets has aided democratic victories from the European and Pacific theatres in World War II to the global competition of the Cold War. At the same time, executive discretion over the capacity to classify information created the opportunity for abuse that contributed to Watergate, as well as domestic spying and repression in France, Norway and Canada over the past forty years. Therefore, democracies face a secrecy dilemma. Secrecy is useful, but once a group or person has the ability to decide what information is concealed from a rival, citizens can no longer monitor that information. How then can the public be assured that national security policies are not promoting hidden corruption or incompetence? As Democracy Declassified shows, it is indeed possible for democracies to keep secrets while also maintaining useful national security oversight institutions that can deter abuse and reassure the public. Understanding secrecy and oversight in democracies helps us explain

not only why the Maginot Line rose and the French Republic fell, or how the US stumbled but eventually won the Cold War, but more generally how democracies can benefit from both public consent and necessary national security secrets. At a time when ubiquitous debates over the issue of institutional accountability and transparency have reached a fever pitch, *Democracy Declassified* provides a grounded and important view on the connection between the role of secrecy in democratic governance and foreign policy-making.

### **Legislative Oversight**

The purpose of the book is to investigate parliaments' capacity to oversee government activities, policies and budget legislation. By analysing the survey data that the World Bank Institute in collaboration with the Inter-Parliamentary Union collected from 120 parliaments, Pelizzo and Stapenhurst show what tools are available to parliaments worldwide, which tools are more or less common, how oversight capacity can be estimated, how oversight capacity is related to other institutional and constitutional factors. In addition to discussing the conditions under which oversight capacity is greater, the authors perform some analyses to assess the policy implications of oversight capacity. Specifically, they look at the impact of oversight capacity on the quality of democracy and on the level of good governance.

## **The Budget Process**

### **Parliamentary Oversight of the Executives**

### **Legislative Authority Over the Enacted Budget**

### **Parliamentary Oversight Tools**

In an ideal world, the laws of Congress--known as federal statutes--would always be clearly worded and easily understood by the judges tasked with interpreting them. But many laws feature ambiguous or even contradictory wording. How, then, should judges divine their meaning? Should they stick only to the text? To what degree, if any, should they consult aids beyond the statutes themselves? Are the purposes of lawmakers in writing law relevant? Some judges, such as Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia, believe courts should look to the language of the statute and virtually nothing else. Chief Judge Robert A. Katzmann of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit respectfully disagrees. In *Judging Statutes*, Katzmann, who is a trained political scientist as well as a judge, argues that our

## Download Free Tools For Legislative Oversight An Empirical Investigation

constitutional system charges Congress with enacting laws; therefore, how Congress makes its purposes known through both the laws themselves and reliable accompanying materials should be respected. He looks at how the American government works, including how laws come to be and how various agencies construe legislation. He then explains the judicial process of interpreting and applying these laws through the demonstration of two interpretative approaches, purposivism (focusing on the purpose of a law) and textualism (focusing solely on the text of the written law). Katzmann draws from his experience to show how this process plays out in the real world, and concludes with some suggestions to promote understanding between the courts and Congress. When courts interpret the laws of Congress, they should be mindful of how Congress actually functions, how lawmakers signal the meaning of statutes, and what those legislators expect of courts construing their laws. The legislative record behind a law is in truth part of its foundation, and therefore merits consideration.

### **Hong Kong's Legislature under China's Sovereignty**

In most countries, parliament has the constitutional mandate to both oversee and hold government to account. In light of the increased focus on good governance, academics and legislative strengthening practitioners are re-examining parliament's oversight function with a view to increasing public financial accountability, curbing corruption, and contributing to poverty reduction. This

## Download Free Tools For Legislative Oversight An Empirical Investigation

volume brings together research from many different perspectives and many different legislative settings worldwide. As the country case studies in section III demonstrate, the accountability mechanisms or oversight tools available to the legislature vary based on constitutionally defined powers of the legislature, institutional arrangements between the branches of government, divisions of authority between national, regional, and local governments, the degree of legitimacy conferred on the legislature, and the resources available to it. The budget process provides critical opportunities. Section II of this volume is devoted to examining budget oversight from the formulation and approval of the budget, to implementation and the ex post examination of the public accounts. Special attention is also paid to mechanisms to assist parliaments such as Public Accounts Committees and independent parliamentary budget offices. This title will be of interest to parliamentarians and parliamentary staff, legislative strengthening practitioners, and students of legislative development.

### **Corruption and Legislatures**

### **Congressional Oversight**



## **Judging Statutes**

### **Compendium of Papers on Legislative Oversight Review of U.S. Trade Policies**

Describes the powers and responsibilities, structure and process, people who serve, and politics of the legislative branch of state government.

### **Treaties and Other International Agreements**

This is a print on demand edition of a hard to find publication. Contents: (1) International Agreements Under U.S. Law: Treaties; Executive Agreements (EA): Congressional-EA; EA Made Pursuant to Treaties; Sole EA; Nonlegal Agreements; Choosing Between a Treaty and EA; (2) Historical Practice Regarding Security Agreements (SA): Categories of SA: Collective Defense Agreements/Security Commitments; Arrangements; Other Types of Military Agreements; Agreements Granting the Legal Right to Military Intervention; Non-Binding SA; Examples of Bilateral SA: Afghanistan; Iraq; Germany; Japan; South Korea; Philippines; (3) Congressional Oversight; Notification Pursuant to the Case-Zablocki Act, and Circular 175 Procedures; Consultation; Approval, Rejection, or Conditional Approval

of EA.

## **State Budgeting in Ohio**

In most countries, parliament has the constitutional mandate to both oversee government and to hold government to account; often, audit institutions, ombuds and anti-corruption agencies report to parliament, as a means of ensuring both their independence from government and reinforcing parliament's position at the apex of accountability institutions. At the same time, parliaments can also play a key role in promoting accountability, through constituency outreach, public hearings, and parliamentary commissions. This title will be of interest to parliamentarians and parliamentary staff, development practitioners, students of development and those interested in curbing corruption and improving governance in developing and developed countries alike.

## **The Legislative Branch of State Government**

## **Government Accountability and Legislative Oversight**

## **International Food Assistance: Key Issues for Congressional Oversight**

### **Congressional Record0**

This book investigates parliaments' role in curbing corruption. In addition to discussing the definition, causes, and costs of corruption and the role that parliaments have in reducing corruption, the authors consider contemporary issues that parliamentarians – and others – need to be aware of. These include the importance of broad-based coalitions to fight corruption and networking at the country, regional and global level, the importance – and difficulties – of establishing parliamentary codes of ethics/conduct, legislative oversight tools and mechanisms, and regional/international conventions against corruption. Attention will also be given to parliaments and anti-money laundering. Corruption and Legislatures presents a non-technical review of contemporary issues and recent developments in curbing corruption, and concludes with practical advice as to what can be done to ensure more effective parliamentary involvement in curbing corruption.

### **Proceedings of the Three-day Workshop on Congressional**

## **Oversight and Investigations, December 1, 6, and 7, 1978, U.S. House of Representatives, Ninety-sixth Congress, First Session**

The purpose of the book is to investigate parliaments' capacity to oversee government activities, policies and budget legislation. By analysing the survey data that the World Bank Institute in collaboration with the Inter-Parliamentary Union collected from 120 parliaments, Pelizzo and Stapenhurst show what tools are available to parliaments worldwide, which tools are more or less common, how oversight capacity can be estimated, how oversight capacity is related to other institutional and constitutional factors. In addition to discussing the conditions under which oversight capacity is greater, the authors perform some analyses to assess the policy implications of oversight capacity. Specifically, they look at the impact of oversight capacity on the quality of democracy and on the level of good governance.

### **Legislative Oversight and Budgeting**

### **Illinois, Political Processes and Governmental Performance**

Oversight of executives has always been a key function of parliaments and one

that is central to developing the relationship between the executive and legislative branches of government. However, in reality governments are taking a more pronounced role in controlling legislation, diluting the influence of parliament. This book plots this trend in parliaments across Europe, to illustrate points of convergence and divergence. In so doing, it suggest tools and methods that parliaments can develop to bolster their crucial oversight role.

### **Government Accountability and Legislative Oversight**

#### **Congressional Oversight**

#### **Nigerian State Assemblies**

This book investigates Parliaments' capacity to oversee government activities, policies and expenditures. Utilising a comparative approach, the book presents a new examination of oversight tools and discusses the conditions under which such tools are employed effectively. The result of a 9-year collaboration between the authors, this book draws from the findings of survey data collected by the World Bank Institute and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, analysing information from 120

## Download Free Tools For Legislative Oversight An Empirical Investigation

parliaments. The book represents a rigorous attempt to test whether international organizations are correct in claiming that the quality of democracy and good governance can be improved by strengthening the oversight capacity of legislatures. It discusses the tools available to parliaments worldwide, and taking a comparative approach considers which tools are more or less common, how oversight capacity can be estimated, how oversight capacity is related to other institutional and constitutional factors, and above all what ensures that oversight tools are used effectively. This analysis reveals that while the quality of democracy and good governance benefit from effective oversight, oversight effectiveness cannot be reduced to oversight capacity. The book urges policy makers and reformers to change their approach from strengthening capacity to securing that the capacity is put to good use. Parliamentary Oversight Tools will be of interest to students, scholars and practitioners of legislative politics and governance.

### **The Role of Parliament in Curbing Corruption**

While the president is the commander in chief, the US Congress plays a critical and underappreciated role in civil-military relations—the relationship between the armed forces and the civilian leadership that commands it. This unique book edited by Colton C. Campbell and David P. Auerswald will help readers better understand the role of Congress in military affairs and national and international security policy. Contributors include the most experienced scholars in the field as well as

## Download Free Tools For Legislative Oversight An Empirical Investigation

practitioners and innovative new voices, all delving into the ways Congress attempts to direct the military. This book explores four tools in particular that play a key role in congressional action: the selection of military officers, delegation of authority to the military, oversight of the military branches, and the establishment of incentives—both positive and negative—to encourage appropriate military behavior. The contributors explore the obstacles and pressures faced by legislators including the necessity of balancing national concerns and local interests, partisan and intraparty differences, budgetary constraints, the military's traditional resistance to change, and an ongoing lack of foreign policy consensus at the national level. Yet, despite the considerable barriers, Congress influences policy on everything from closing bases to drone warfare to acquisitions. A groundbreaking study, *Congress and Civil-Military Relations* points the way forward in analyzing an overlooked yet fundamental government relationship.

### **Symposium**

The number of individuals experiencing hunger has grown to more than 1 billion worldwide in 2009, due to the global economic crisis. International food assistance includes both emergency food aid and long-term food security programs. Due to rising food prices, increasing conflicts, poverty, and natural disasters, in 2007, a record 47 countries -- 27 in Africa -- faced food crises requiring emergency assistance. To address these emergencies, countries provide food aid as part of a

## Download Free Tools For Legislative Oversight An Empirical Investigation

humanitarian response to address acute hunger through either in-kind donations of food or cash donations. This report: updates U.S. agencies' responses to previous international food assistance recommendations; and identifies potential oversight questions for Congress. Illustrations.

### **Keeping a Watchful Eye**

Designed for upper-level and professional courses, this text is a state-of-the-art introduction to the public policymaking process that gives equal attention to issues of policy implementation and public governance. It uses an innovative systems approach, integrating the activities, actors, tools, and techniques of policymaking, to provide a comprehensive framework for policy design and analysis. The book is practice-oriented, with a focus on the ways that policymakers at all levels employ the standard technologies of governance--authority, agency, program, rule, contract, and budget--to design policy outputs and achieve policy outcomes. Through extensive use of graphics, the text makes concepts easy to grasp for a generation of students accustomed to the visual presentation of ideas. Case studies illustrate the tools and techniques discussed, and key terms, questions for discussion, and suggested readings round out each chapter. Among the many emerging issues covered in this text that will be especially relevant for upper-level and professional programs and student-practitioners are: --program design --performance management --public contracting --policy networks --venue



shopping --commercial and nonprofit sector participation in the policymaking process.

### **Nigerian State Assemblies**

### **The Politics of Quasi-government**

Congressional oversight activity has increased dramatically since the early 1970s. Congressional committees now spend more of their time holding hearings to review the activities of federal agencies, and committee staff members are busy collecting information about what goes on during program implementation. This book examines the reasons behind the surprising growth of congressional oversight. Using original data collected for this project, Joel D. Aberbach documents the increase in oversight activity and links it to changes in the political environment. He explores the political purposes served by oversight, the techniques Congress uses to uncover information about the activities of the federal bureaucracy, and the reasons why topics get on the oversight agenda. He concludes that even though the U.S. government system was not designed with a large administrative sector in mind, its ability to expose bureaucratic behavior to public scrutiny is impressive, and the Congress plays a vital role in this endeavor.

## **Bending the Rules**

This is a print on demand edition of a hard to find publication. A fundamental objective of congressional oversight (CO) is to hold exec. officials accountable for the implementation of delegated authority. This objective is especially important given the huge expansion of executive influence in the modern era. Clearly, given the role and scope of the fed. establishment, the importance of Congress's review function looms large in checking and monitoring the delegated authority that it grants to fed. departments and agencies. This report: (1) highlights several reasons for the expansion of the fed. gov't.; (2) discusses a few definitions of CO; (3) spotlights 3 purposes of oversight; (4) comments upon CO laws and rules; (5) reviews CO techniques; and (6) identifies incentives and disincentives to CO. Illus.

## **Democracy Declassified**

## **Treaties and other international agreements**

## **Legislative Oversight Briefing Paper: Legislative oversight in other states**

## **The Practice of American Public Policymaking**

This paper uses data for 83 countries that was collected in 2001 to investigate whether the oversight potential relates to three variables, namely the form of government (presidential, semi-presidential or parliamentary), per capital income levels and the level of democracy.

## **Legislative Oversight of the Executive Branch**

Survey of members of the National Association of Legislative Fiscal Officers (NALFO). Cf. Preface, p. v.

## **Congress and Civil-Military Relations**

## **Tools for Legislative Oversight**

## **Congressional Oversight Manual**

## Download Free Tools For Legislative Oversight An Empirical Investigation

An insider's view of a parliament's role in approving and overseeing government spending.

## Download Free Tools For Legislative Oversight An Empirical Investigation

[ROMANCE](#) [ACTION & ADVENTURE](#) [MYSTERY & THRILLER](#) [BIOGRAPHIES & HISTORY](#) [CHILDREN'S](#) [YOUNG ADULT](#) [FANTASY](#) [HISTORICAL FICTION](#) [HORROR](#) [LITERARY FICTION](#) [NON-FICTION](#) [SCIENCE FICTION](#)