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
Results of the 2020 U.S. presidential election, including electoral votes between Trump and Biden in each state, and who is winning the popular vote. NBC News is tracking and updating daily the number of coronavirus related deaths in each state and U.S. territory, as well as tracking the jobless claims as reported weekly by the Department of Labor. Coronavirus Cases. U.S. Cases.

State results list. States are placed by Edison Research/Reuters in one of the five categories below, based on how they were expected to vote before election night. The 'Tossup' states are those which Donald Trump and Joe Biden both have a chance of winning, while 'Lean' shows where it is more likely that one particular candidate will win. The 'Solid' states are where it is much more likely that one party's candidate will win. A good sign a candidate is doing well is if they win states that are not expected to go their way. The proportion of votes counted is

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.
members: 100 senators and 435 representatives, the latter defined by the