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MONEY AND POLITICS LOBBYISTS PART 1

PSC 300 SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

NEXT WEEK

- Tuesday: Cydney Johnson, SU Vice President of Community Engagement and Government Relations
- Thursday: No class
 - Use the time to get started on your class paper

MONEY AND POLITICS

- Who is involved in money and politics, why, and how?
 - Bureaucrats and citizens
 - Special interests
 - Lobbyists
 - Politicians and voters

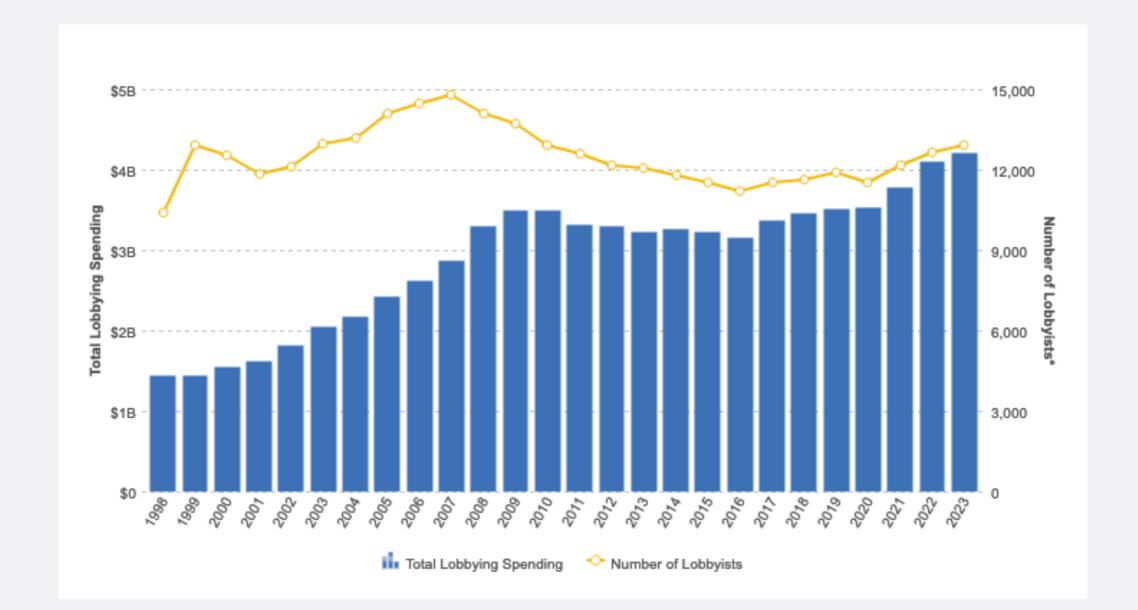
LOBBYING

- What is lobbying, and who are lobbyists?
- Who lobbies, why, and what for?
- How does lobbying work?
- Who lobbies successfully?
- What are the consequences?

WHAT IS LOBBYING?

- Transfer of *information* in private meetings between interest groups and politicians (or their staff)
 - Lobbying costs money (lobbyists need to be paid a salary)
 - But no money exchanges hands (no transfer from interest group to politician)
 - Although lobbyists do engage in fundraising and make campaign contributions (but we ignore that for today)

LOBBYING IN THE U.S.



- Federal lobbying only!
- opensecrets.org/lobbying

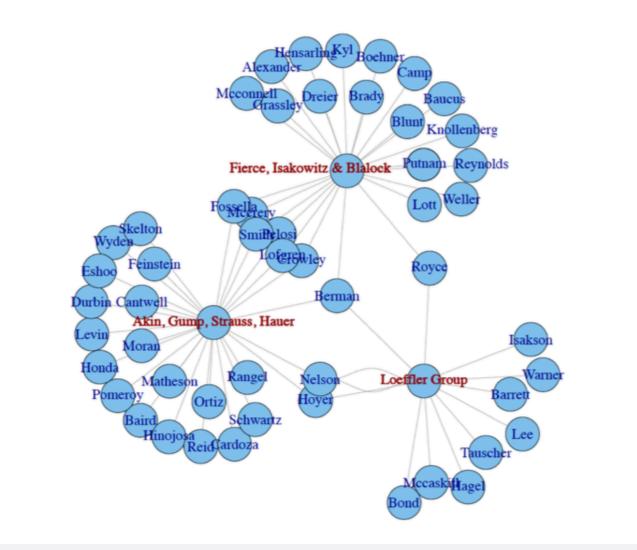
• How does lobbying work?

 Table 1: Lobbying Activities by Foreign Governments, 2003-2012

Country	# Firms ^a	# Reports ^b	Amount (\$)
Colombia	10	27	3,064,223
Panama	14	54	9,956,262
South Korea	17	72	11,652,543
Total	35 ^c	145 ^c	24,673,028

• Expensive

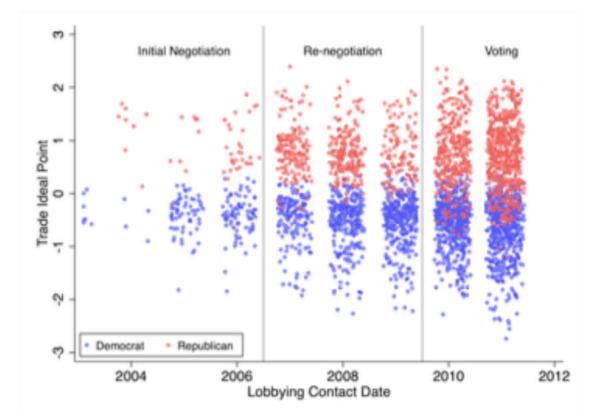
Figure 3: Lobbying Contacts By Firms Hired by South Korea (2010)



Lobbyists have "preferred" legislators

- Lobbying is very prevalent
 - 538/839 MoCs are contacted (64%)
 - 4,681 contacts (=meetings, calls)

Figure 3: Lobbying Contacts Over Time (South Korea)



Notes: Each dot indicates a lobbying contact made by lobbying firms representing the South Korean government. The X-axis indicates the lobbying contact date and the Y-axis indicates the trade ideal points of the politicians.

 Lobbying starts early and persists throughout the process

- Lobbying starts early and persists throughout the process
 - Most influential legislators (leadership, international trade committee): contacted first, contacted most often
 - Later in process: Much more widespread lobbying

- Who lobbyists talk to is strategic
 - Early in process: lobbying of free trade supporters
 - Later on: opponents of free trade more heavily contacted

WHY IS LOBBYING NECESSARY?

- Hundreds of bills make their way through a parliament at a given point in time
 - Diverse issues: health care, budget, defense, tax system, housing policy, etc.
 - Politicians are not experts on everything, but legislation needs to be technically sound

I / 906 One Hundred Eleventh Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the fifth day of January, two thousand and ten

An Act

Entitled The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

• Healthcare regulation: Who is affected by it?

- Healthcare regulation: Who is affected by it?
 - Patients
 - Those who have insurance, those who do not have insurance, those who have chronic diseases, those who are young and healthy, etc.
 - Healthcare professionals
 - Doctors, nurses, in rural areas, in urban areas, in rich areas, in poor areas, etc.
 - Insurance companies
 - Large, small, operating in different states, etc.
 - Hospitals
 - Large, small, in rural areas, in urban areas, in rich areas, in poor areas, etc.
 - Employers
 - Large, small, different industries (tech, restaurants, etc).

- Healthcare regulation: Who is affected by it?
 - Patients
 - Healthcare professionals
 - Insurance companies
 - Hospitals
 - Employers
- To write and pass technically sound policy, politicians need to understand it
- Meet with and get information from these groups: Lobbying



- One view: Lobbyists provide expertise
- Provide information to lawmakers that helps them write well-crafted legislation

EXPERTISE

- Complexity of regulation
 - e.g. government regulation needs to be written such that companies can comply
 - e.g. to increase efficiency of cars, what gas mileage can realistically be met?
 - e.g. all provisions in law need to be financed at correct level, incl. downstream consequences
 - e.g. if we mandate that insurance companies accept all patients, how do we make sure that this can be financed?

WHY IS LOBBYING NECESSARY?

So why is anyone upset about lobbying?

- Healthcare regulation: Who is affected by it?
 - Patients
 - Those who have insurance, those who do not have insurance, those who have chronic diseases, those who are young and healthy, etc.
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 - Hospitals
 - Large, small, in rural areas, in urban areas, in rich areas, in poor areas, etc.
 - Employers
 - Large, small, different industries (tech, restaurants, etc).
- These have all very different interests!

TRADE-OFF

- A health insurance lobbyist may have expertise that helps politicians write a better health care bill
- But also has an incentive to only provide the information that is helpful to health insurers' business interest
 - Maybe to make the law better overall it is necessary to hurt the business interest of some groups!

TRADE-OFF

- Trade-off
 - Information
 - Makes the law more technically sound
 - Biased (one-sided) information
 - Might make the law more favorable to certain interests

CONNECTIONS

- Another view: lobbyists do not only provide technical expertise
 - Maybe they are simply employed because they have personal connections with some legislators and can influence them, no matter the subject

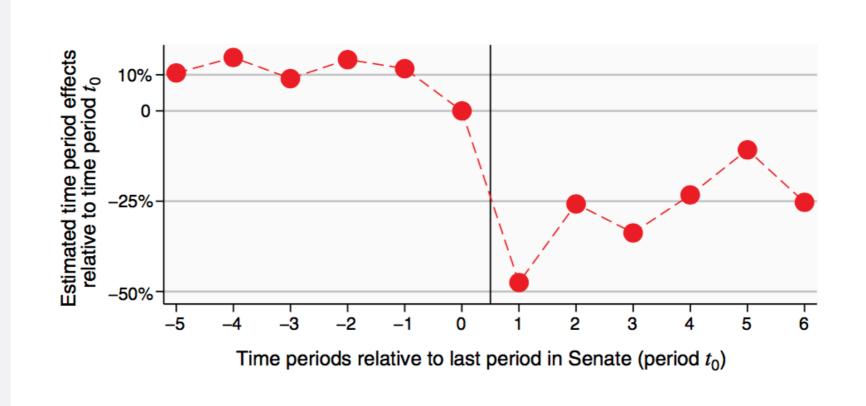
American Economic Review 2012, 102(7): 3731–3748 http://dx.doi.org/10.1257/aer.102.7.3731

Revolving Door Lobbyists[†]

By Jordi Blanes i Vidal, Mirko Draca, and Christian Fons-Rosen*

- How can we tell whether lobbying is about expertise or connections?
 - One way: Many lobbyists used to work as aides for e.g. Senators
 - When they are lobbyists and "their" former Senator is still in office, they have connections
 - When that Senator leaves office, they stop having connections

- Lobbyists have to register and declare how much revenue they have
- What happens when "their" Senator leaves office?
 - If it's about connections, groups should not hire them anymore: revenue declines, should be less likely to remain a lobbyist
 - If it's about expertise, groups should continue to hire them: no decline in revenue, should remain in lobbying profession



- When "their" Senator leaves office, lobbyists...
 - Have 23 percent lower revenue (~\$182,000 per year)
 - Have a 27 percent lower probability of working as a lobbyist

- Evidence that connections are important
 - Does not mean that expertise does not matter
 - Only looked at lobbyists who were Congressional staffers before
 - Most lobbyists were not staffers, maybe they are the one's who provide the expertise

American Economic Review 2014, 104(12): 3885–3920 http://dx.doi.org/10.1257/aer.104.12.3885

> Is It Whom You Know or What You Know? An Empirical Assessment of the Lobbying Process[†]

By Marianne Bertrand, Matilde Bombardini, and Francesco Trebbi *

- Lobbyists/politicians have to disclose their meetings, and state which bills they talked about
 - Can figure out if a lobbyist is an expert on a certain matter (e.g. if all meetings are about health care)

- A lot of lobbyists work through connections
 - They do not have a clear focus and meet with legislators on bills about all kinds of things
 - When a Senator moves from e.g. the health care committee to the finance committee, the lobbyists move with them

- But: many lobbyists provide expertise
 - They do have a clear focus and meet with legislators only on bills related to one field
 - Although these lobbyists are less well paid...

LOBBYISTS AND POLITICIANS

- Lobbyists:
 - Provide information to politicians
 - But: Information may be partial, benefit a certain group
 - Some lobbyists simply try to influence legislation to benefit a certain group, without adding expertise
- Which effect wins out in any given lobbyistlegislator interaction is a priori not clear

LOBBYING MARKETPLACE

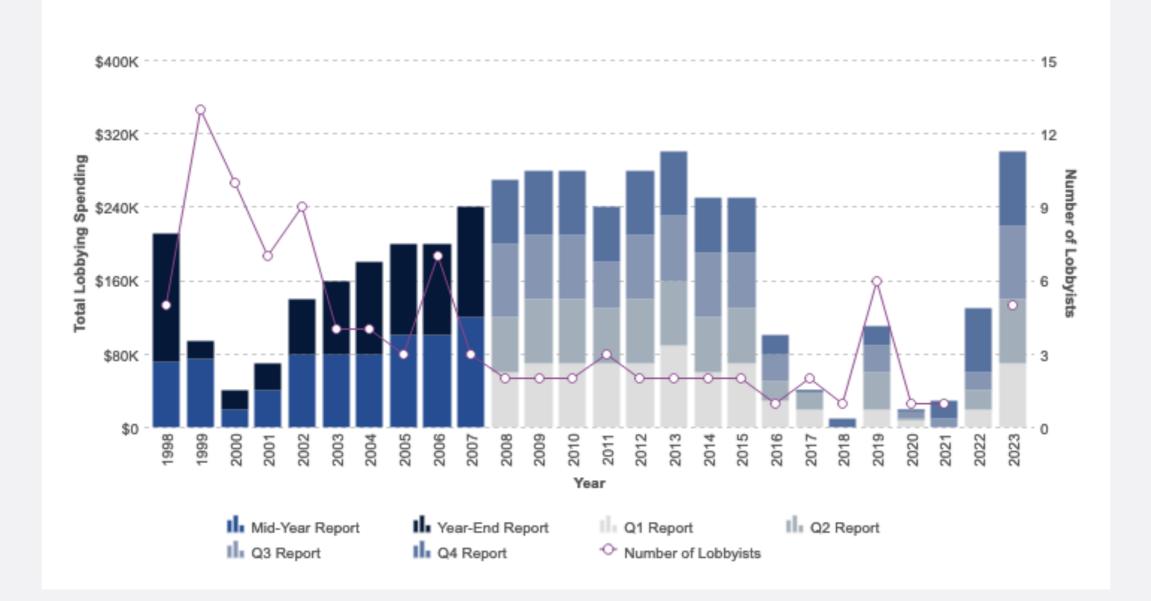
- Politicians can meet with all stakeholders
 - e.g. healthcare
 - Patients
 - Healthcare professionals
 - Insurance companies
 - Hospitals
 - Employers

LOBBYING MARKETPLACE

- Politicians meet with lobbyists from multiple groups
 - Health insurance industry lobbyist provides onesided information
 - Hospital industry lobbyist provides one-sided information, but different side
 - So do lobbyists for all the other groups
 - Some provide expertise, others not
- Politicians can hear all points and then write a law weighing the different points, but with a better understanding than before

LOBBYING

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- Who lobbies, why, and what for?
- How does lobbying work?
- Who lobbies successfully?
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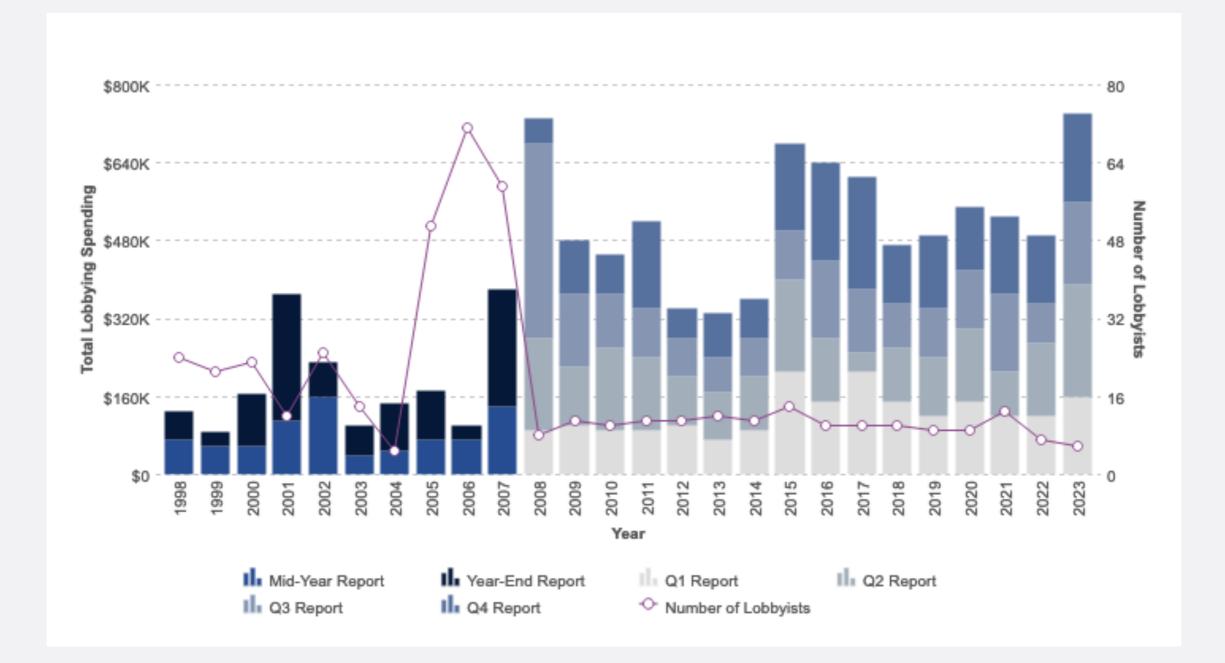
<u>opensecrets.org/federal-lobbying</u>

Lobbyists representing Syracu	use University, 2	023 🚺 🛓 E	Export to CSV Reset Filters
Filter by Revolving Door Profiles:	Fil	Iter by Former Members	of Congress:
Lobbying Firm Hired	े Total Amount*	े Client	े Lobbyist ○
Cornerstone Government Affairs	\$150,000	Syracuse University	Christian Lee 🞜
Hill East Group	\$10,000	Syracuse University	Brad Gentile 🔁
Hill East Group	\$10,000	Syracuse University	John Katko 畠
Hill East Group	\$10,000	Syracuse University	Erin O'Connor Elliott
Syracuse University	\$140,000		Laura Geer Kolton

ssues Lobbied By Syracuse University, 2023	
0	Specific Issues 🗘
	2
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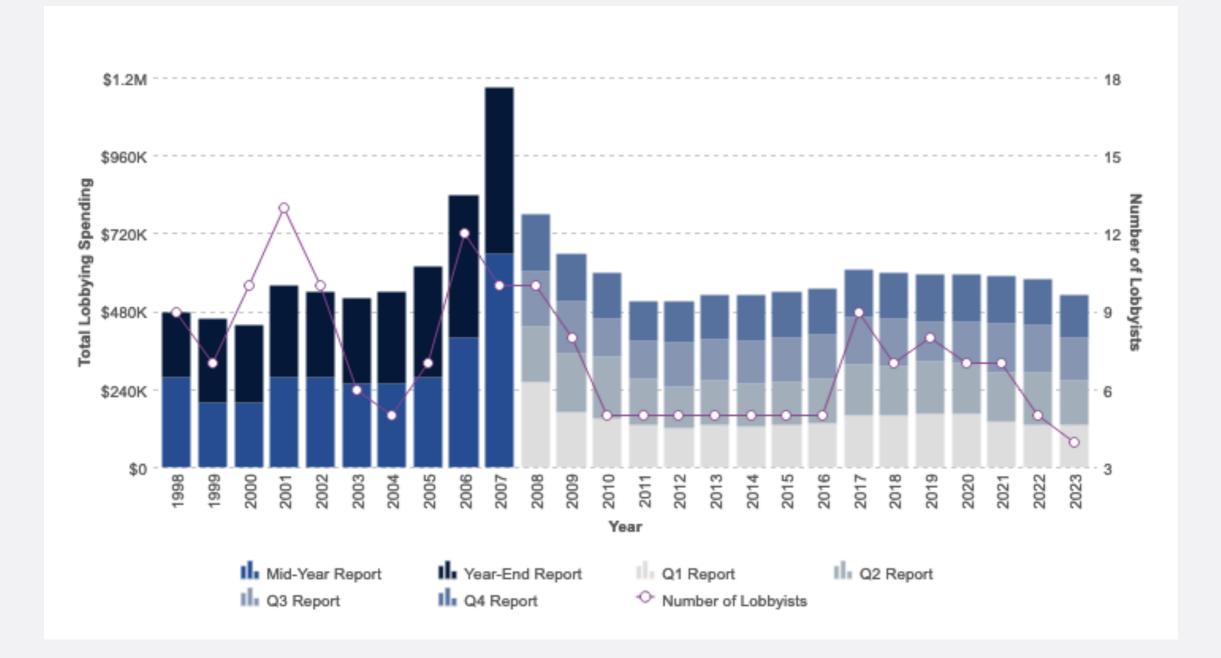
Read Report	Advocated for FY24 congressionally directed spending priorities for the University.
Read Report	Support for inclusion of Syracuse University focused Congressional Directed spending requests in Fiscal Year 2024 Appropriations bills
Read Report	We provided input to inform Artificial Intelligence (AI) policy development.
Read Report	Support for O2O legislation - Seeking support to include an Onward to Opportunity amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act
Read Report	Issues regarding implementation of Public Law No. 117-167 CHIPS and Science Act.

Annual Lobbying by Sierra Club

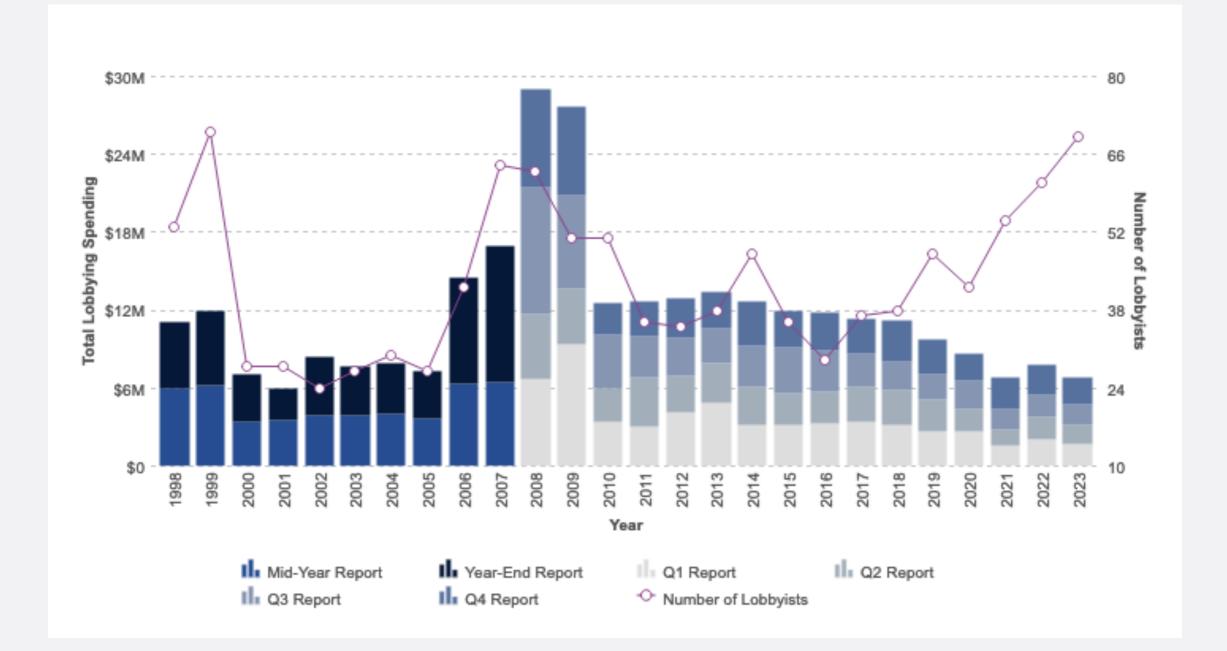


• Who spends how much on lobbying?

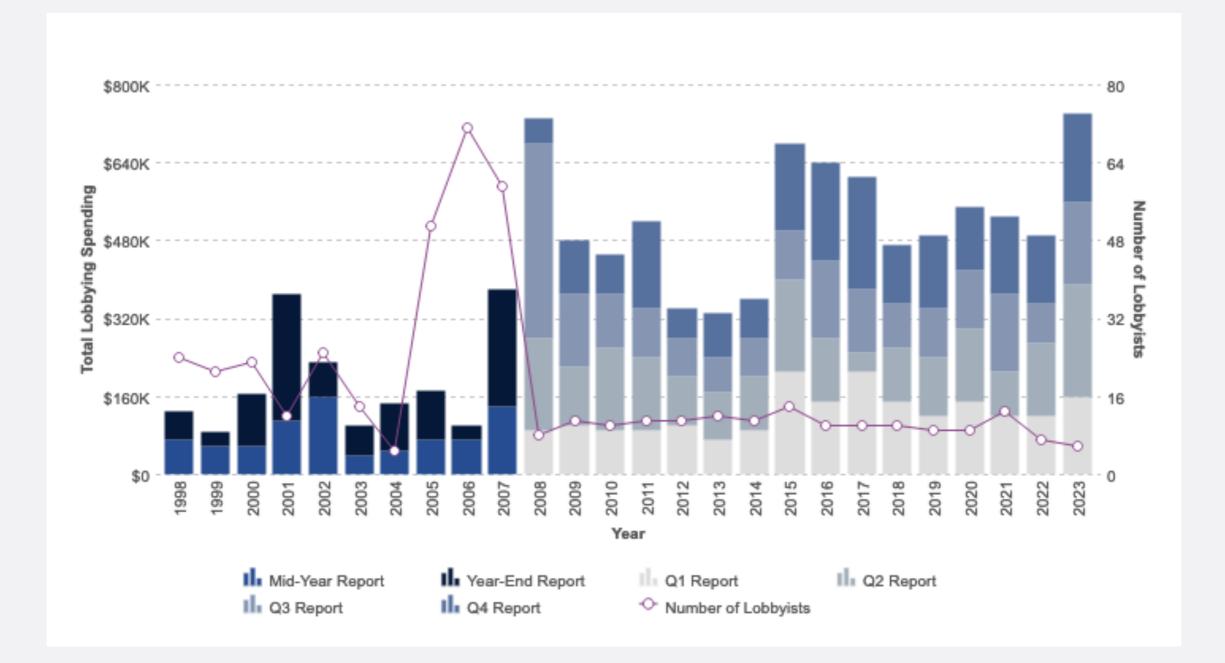
Annual Lobbying by Harvard University



Annual Lobbying by Exxon Mobil



Annual Lobbying by Sierra Club



Select year:	
Industries	🛓 Export to CSV
Industry	Total 🗘
Pharmaceuticals/Health Products	\$378,585,382
Electronics Mfg & Equip	\$238.393.263
Insurance	\$157.439.292
Securities & Investment	\$143.562.294
Air Transport	\$136,485,862
Hospitals/Nursing Homes	\$131,012,728
Oil & Gas	\$128,691,836
Electric Utilities	\$126,856,895
Health Services/HMOs	\$126,810,968
Misc Manufacturing & Distributing	\$119,682,825
Business Associations	\$119,182,303

Select year:	
2023	
Top Spenders	🛓 Export to CSV
Lobbying Client	🗘 🛛 Total Spent 🗘
US Chamber of Commerce	\$69,580,000
National Assn of Realtors	\$52,395,289
American Hospital Assn	\$30,238,230
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	\$28.589.340
Pharmaceutical Research & Manufacturers of America	\$27,628,000
American Medical Assn	\$21,215,000
Amazon.com	\$19,840,000
Business Roundtable	\$19,740.000
Meta	\$19,300,000
CTIA	\$17,180,000
AARP	\$16,520,000
American Chemistry Council	\$15,800,000
Pharmaceutical Care Management Assn	\$15.434.955
NCTA The Internet & Television Assn	\$14,560,000
Boeing Co	\$14.490,000

REMEMBER OUR LIST...

- Healthcare regulation: Who is affected by it?
 - Patients
 - Healthcare professionals
 - Insurance companies
 - Hospitals
 - Employers

LOBBYING DURING ACA DEBATE

2009		
Top Spenders		🛓 Export to CSV
Lobbying Client	\diamond	Total Spent 🛛 🗘
US Chamber of Commerce		\$144,606,000
Exxon Mobil		\$27,610,000
Pharmaceutical Research & Manufacturers of America		\$27,180,520
General Electric		\$26,400,000
Pfizer Inc		\$25,819,268
Blue Cross/Blue Shield		\$23,330,439
AARP		\$21,010,000
Chevron Corp		\$20,815,000
American Medical Assn		\$20,720,000
American Hospital Assn		\$19,537,676

- Not every constituent group lobbies equally
- Who lobbies more? What determines who lobbies more?

- Some groups are able to systematically spend more money on lobbying
- Does this mean that their voice is heard more?

- Baumgartner et al (2009)
- 98 policy issues before Congress for 8 years
 - Why lobbies on those issues?
 - What are they lobbying for?
 - What ends up happening to policy?

Group type	Percentage registered to lobby	Percentage with hired lobbyist	Average number of covered officials	Average spending on lobbying	Average PAC spending	N
Business corporations	70	79	.91	\$1,051,985	\$965,132	181
Trade associations	73	69	.56	\$1,274,502	\$439,204	275
Professional associations	67	44	.18	\$973,333	\$884,844	141
Unions	87	45	.14	\$475,559	\$4,265,099	77
Citizen groups	61	25	.24	\$177,814	\$187,354	329
All others	20	28	.07	\$34,485	\$55.168	241
All groups	59	47	.36	\$628,632	\$662,042	1,244

- On the 98 policy issues
 - No correlation between spending on lobbyists and success (=policy moves in their direction)

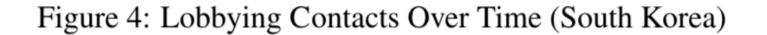
- Reason: Lobbying on both sides, often cancel each other out
 - It's rarely about corporate vs. citizen interests
 - Instead: some corporations support, others oppose, same with citizens groups
 - + Politicians who want to be reelected cannot deviate too much from what their voters want
- At least in their sample of issues

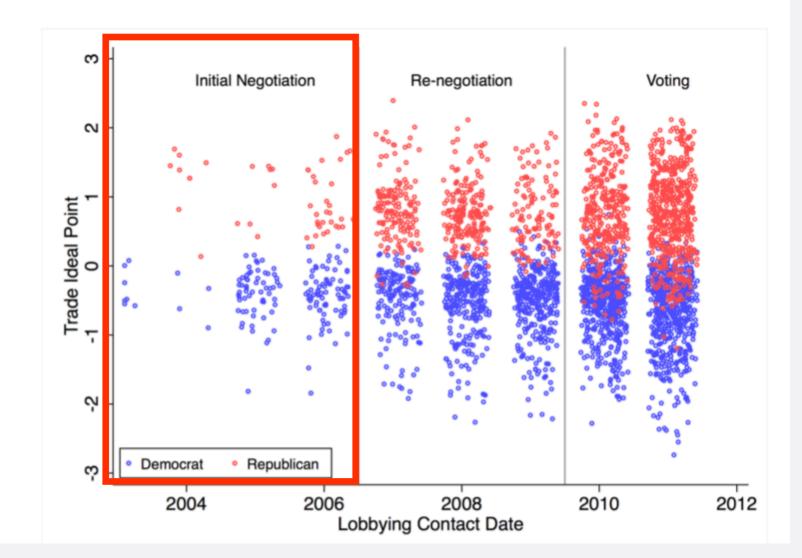
SUMMING UP...

- Evidence to suggest that...
 - Lobbying does provide expertise
 - Lobbying also seems to pull legislation into the direction of those who do the lobbying
 - Inequality in who is represented by lobbyists
 - On many issues, both sides of issue can mobilize enough to cancel each other out

- Research frontier
 - Problem: Only looks at policy issues that made it to Congress
 - Many proposals/ideas/issues never make it there

WHAT DOES LOBBYING LOOK LIKE?





 Congress has no role in negotiations early on, but gets lobbied already (esp. more important MoCs)

- Research frontier
 - Hard to observe/measure potential bills that never make it on the agenda of Congress
 - So difficult to study influence of lobbying

SUMMING UP...

- Evidence to suggest that...
 - Lobbying does provide expertise
 - Lobbying also seems to pull legislation into the direction of those who do the lobbying
 - Inequality in who is represented by lobbyists
 - On many issues, both sides of issue can mobilize enough to cancel each other out
 - However, large selection bias by studying only issues that make it to Congress