## Historical and Structural Contexts

The Foundation of the Policy Process POSC 315: Introduction to Public Policy Lecture 3.1

California State University, Fullerton

### Why Study Policy Structures?

### Why does it take so long to make or change policy?

Why do some big problems stick around for decades? Today we look at the structures that shape—and often slow down—public policy in the U.S.

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#### Institutions: The Rules of the Game

Institutions are the **rules and organizations** that determine who gets to decide, what's allowed, and what's not.

They include laws, agencies, and even unwritten norms that shape our lives.

# Rules & Institutions: Examples

Rules

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### Rules

- Constitution
- Laws
- Regulations
- Norms

### Institutions

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- Constitution
- Laws
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### Institutions

- · Supreme Court
- Congress
- Executive Branch
- · Civil Society

## Types of Institutions

Formal Institutions

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### **Formal Institutions**

- Government Agencies
- Courts
- Schools
- Police
- Corporations

### **Informal Institutions**

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- Government Agencies
- Courts
- Schools
- Police
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### **Informal Institutions**

- Family
- Religion
- Media
- Traditions
- Social Norms

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Why did the framers make it so flexible?

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- · Elasticity: allows adaptation over time.
- Longevity: still the foundation after 200+ years.

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### Key Concept

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#### Checks & Balances

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What happens when these checks break down? You get gridlock—or sometimes, runaway power.

# Branch: Legislative

## Branch: Legislative

- Makes laws
- · Controls budget
- · Declares war

### Branch: Executive

### **Branch: Executive**

#### Executive

- Enforces laws
- · Commander-in-Chief
- · Handles foreign policy

# Branch: Judicial

## Branch: Judicial

#### Judicia

- Interprets laws
- Reviews cases
- · Checks constitutionality

## Where Policy Gets Made: Key Powers

Article I, Section 8

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- Taxation
- Commerce
- Defense
- Naturalization
- Intellectual Property

**Necessary & Proper Clause** 

### Amendments

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**Necessary & Proper Clause** 

#### **Amendments**

- 10th: Powers reserved to states
- 14th: Equal protection, due process

Who decides? Sometimes: the courts.

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Judicial Review Checks & Balances

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Judicial Review	Checks & Balances	Separation of Powers

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Most policy change is gradual—think evolution, not revolution.

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- Extensions: Extending policies to new groups
- Modifications: Adjusting for new circumstances

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- · Institutions structure what's possible and what's not.
- · Most change is incremental, not sweeping.
- · Crises can sometimes speed things up.

### Discussion

Where have you seen policy structures slow down or speed up change?

Can you think of a recent policy change that happened quickly? What made it possible?