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CROSS-NATIONAL LESSON-DRAWING: INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCES ON DOMESTIC POLICYMAKING IN THE UNITED STATES

A DISSERTATION APPROVED FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

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Abstract

In an increasingly internationalized policy environment, determinants of U.S. domestic policy may include factors that are global in reach and external to the macro-level domestic political setting. The changing context within which domestic policymaking processes operate assumes policymakers will receive, or at least be aware of, information about foreign policy models and imported policy ideas. This study examines the extent to which policymakers in the U.S. Congress utilize non-domestic policy relevant information to inform the domestic policymaking process. This study measures if U.S. legislators engage in cross-national lesson-drawing by analyzing over 15,000 House and Senate committee hearing reports from 1999 to 2014 for contextually relevant questions or statements about policies operating in other countries. Committee hearings from four distinct issue areas, namely, agriculture, immigration, LGBT rights, and renewable energy, were included in the analysis to be representative of a diverse range of policy types and policy domains. The analysis suggests that references containing information about extra-jurisdictional policies are being made by both committee members and committee witnesses most frequently when discussing LGBT rights and renewable energy policies, but the purpose for which the references are offered provides inconclusive evidence of actual lesson-drawing behavior. Thus, while U.S. policymakers may be aware of the existence of policies operating in foreign countries, at least on the most superficial level, the measurable impact of this information in the domestic policymaking process remains speculative.

Chapter 1: Introduction

"A knowledge of the character, resources and proceedings of other nations, affords us the means of comparison and criticism, without which progress would be feeble, tardy, and perhaps, impossible. It is by comparing one nation with another, and one learning from another, each competing with all, and all competing with each, that hurtful errors are exposed, great social truths discovered, and the wheels of civilization whirled onward" (Douglass 1867, 2).

Introduction

In his "Composite Nation" speech, Frederick Douglass argued against restrictions on Chinese immigration by encouraging Americans to "[l]ook to England" (1867, 24). England, according to Douglass, served as an exemplar; its immigration policies were worthy of emulation because "those parts of that proud Island which have received the largest and most diverse populations, are today, the parts most distinguished for industry, enterprise, invention and general enlightenment" (1867, 24). Contrastingly, Wales and Scotland "are far in the rear of every other part of the English realm in the comforts and conveniences of life, as well as in mental and physical development" (Douglass 1867, 25). This was, in part, due to the fact that, as Douglass noted, the Welsh and Scottish boast of "their pure blood" (1867, 25). "Neither law nor learning," contended Douglass, "descends to us from the mountains of Wales of from the Highlands of Scotland" (1867, 25). Douglass's oration explicitly endorsed the use of non-domestic evidence, specifically the prosperity of those parts of England with large, diverse populations, as a testament against the imposition of restrictive immigration policies in the United States. Further, Douglass suggested that the United States ought to draw lessons from the varied experiences of England, Wales, and Scotland.

The twin processes of economic globalization and global interdependence among states are making many policy issues borderless, such as environmental

protection, drug regulation, and even health care. As public policy becomes increasingly influenced by global conditions, policymakers may be forced to do exactly what Douglass suggested, namely look to the international context to inform their decision making. As a result, governments may be constrained in their ability to make independent policy decisions. This in turn necessitates that once solely internal national policymaking processes engage with external international determinants.

Policymakers, particularly those in the U.S. Congress, may be reluctant, however, to acknowledge that non-domestic factors shape their policymaking decisions; this is due, in large part, to the notion of American exceptionalism, which professes that "the United States is unique among all other nations, and that because of its distinctive history, culture, and values the normal rules and historical factors that apply in other countries do not apply in America" (Kelemen 2015, 5). The underlying claim is that the United States is fundamentally different from all other nations and that the policies, institutions, and values found in other countries neither can nor should take root in America (Kelemen 2015, 8). Republican politicians invoke American exceptionalism to warn that their Democratic colleagues seek to undermine the very fabric of American society by "turning the United States into a European-style social democracy" (Kelemen 2015, 8). In his 2012 New Hampshire primary victory speech, for example, Mitt Romney accused President Obama of wanting "to turn America into a European-style welfare state" (Fischer 2012). "We want to make sure that we remain a free and prosperous land of opportunity," continued Romney (Fischer 2012). Negative comparative references have also become common-place in political discourse. On the campaign trail, Republican primary candidate Rick Santorum repeatedly stated: "You

want to see America after the Obama administration is through, just read up on Greece" (Fischer 2012). Rhetoric surrounding the recent health care reform was replete with examples of unfavorable international comparisons. "Opponents of health care reform in Congress and town hall meetings across America regularly equated proposals for universal health insurance coverage in the United States with the specter of *socialized medicine* and a British-style state-run health bureaucracy" (Kelemen 2015, 3 emphasis in original).

Due to the prevailing nationalist ideology of exceptionalism and negative perceptions of foreign, particularly European, policies, electorally-minded politicians may be justifiably reticent to highlight the use of non-domestic factors in informing their policymaking decisions. This may hold true even where experiences of foreign nations are clearly relevant to the policy reforms for which policymakers are advocating. Taking into account the dominant forces of electoral accountability and democratic responsiveness, there is little reason to believe that legislators in the U.S. would employ non-domestic factors to inform their policymaking decisions. Yet, domestic policymaking does not operate independently of isomorphic pressures or commonly faced, and often recurring, policy problems. The coexistence of the seemingly contradictory trends of global policy convergence and obstinate U.S. differentiation is a paradox worthy of study.

Understanding both how policymakers contend with isomorphic pressures in the face of domestic peculiarities, and why inimitable U.S. policy outcomes are consistently the norm while public policy becomes increasingly interconnected, particularly in light of growing "transboundary" policy concerns (Boin 2009), may provide novel insight

into theories of the policymaking processes as well as the ability of policymakers to timely and effectively respond to contemporary problems facing the U.S.

This project seeks to uncover the extent to which international factors influence U.S. domestic policy, specifically, the extent to which individual legislators employ non-domestic policy relevant information to shape and inform policymaking processes, whether such information is more or less likely to be employed in informing policy development in particular issue areas, and lastly, whether U.S. policymakers become more susceptible to the use of extra-jurisdictional policy information to shape domestic policy during certain time periods or in response to focusing events. In doing so, this project seeks to make an empirical contribution on several questions: Do international factors, in fact, influence U.S. domestic policymaking? Do U.S. policymakers, specifically members of Congress, engage in cross-national policy comparisons? If U.S. policymakers are engaging in cross-national policy comparisons, is this indicative of lesson-drawing? My contribution to extant literature will also be theoretical in that, by examining the interaction of exogenous and endogenous mechanisms through which policies and policymaking processes in the U.S. can be influenced by extra-jurisdictional factors, I aim to build a predictive theory: under what conditions and in which issues areas do non-domestic factors have the greatest impact on domestic policy? I argue that at the macro-level, the United States' global economic position will determine the extent to which policymakers within the U.S. look to other nations for policy lessons. At the meso-level, the extent to which policymakers will use non-domestic factors to inform their policymaking decisions will be determined by three sets of conditions: the issue context, the characteristics of the congressional committee

holding the hearing, and the characteristics of the committee's members. Lastly, at the micro-level, whether or not policymakers are inclined to engage in cross-national lesson-drawing will be dependent on institutional factors, their political ideology, and the extent to which they deem it politically advantageous to do so.

Conceptual Clarifications

For several decades now, scholars have both studied and debated the effects of increasing global economic integration on domestic public policies (Berger and Dore 1996; Risse-Kappen 1995; Vogel 1995). In particular, scholars of comparative public policy and international relations have debated the degree to which structural economic forces lead to domestic policy convergence and whether that convergence is likely to be "upward" or "downward" (Berger and Dore 1996; Esping-Anderson 1990; Keohane and Milner 1996; Pauly and Reich 1997). Many theoretical and empirical accounts support the supposition that "in the absence of international rules and norms to the contrary, increased market integration and capital mobility [globalization] place *downward* pressures on 'wages, working conditions…or environmental protection,' or encourage companies to relocate where standards are low" (Bernstein and Cashore 2000, 73 emphasis in original). On the other hand, others have argued, and empirically demonstrated, that standards harmonize up just as easily as down in response to free trade (Vogel 1995). Vogel, for example, shows that trade liberalization can lead to greater domestic consumer and environmental protection when "wealthy, powerful states" prefer such standards (1995, 5).

The contradictory findings in the existing literature stem, in large part, from the tendency to conflate structural economic factors with actors and institutions; this makes

the independent effects of each more difficult to discern (Bernstein and Cashore 2000, 73). Thus, recent scholarship on "globalization" and "transnational relations" has begun to more thoroughly analyze the degree to which global interdependence constrains policy choices by examining how actors, institutions, *and* economic factors that extend beyond a state's borders have the potential to influence domestic policy.

Yet, as Bernstein and Cashore (2000) note, even this literature suffers from confusion on two noteworthy counts. First, the influence of transnational actors, international institutions, and global economic forces are often treated as part and parcel of increased "globalization," a term which broadly, and problematically, encompasses many different facets and processes of deepening global integration. Second, the existing literature is divided over the precise conditions under which, and the most appropriate mechanisms through which, non-domestic factors affect domestic policymaking. Thus, it is analytically helpful to distinguish globalization from internationalization as well as to outline several possible paths of non-domestic influence on public policy.

Disentangling Globalization and Internationalization

Scholars define globalization in a variety of ways. Scholte, for example, broadly defines it as "a growing transcendence of borders, with manifestations that include increased global trade, finance, communication, organization, ecology and consciousness" (1997, 432). Skogstad opines that there are four different aspects of globalization operating simultaneously, namely: (1) the deepening integration of markets as a result of heightened trade and investment, and enhanced capital mobility; (2) a restructuring of power relations with the emergence of new supranational centers

of political authority; (3) the cultural diffusion of values, tastes, and norms worldwide and geographic stretching of interactions; and (4) the ideological process associated with the displacement of embedded liberalism by market liberalism, deregulation, and privatization (2000, 808). These definitions capture the underlying logic of reduced transaction costs, which enable increased cross-border economic, political, cultural, and ideological interactions, yet make globalization about more than mere economic interdependence among states. For the purpose of analyzing its influence on domestic public policy, grouping together these various manifestations of globalization is problematic due to the fact that the aforementioned factors do not necessarily push domestic policy in similar directions (Bernstein and Cashore 2000, 72). Thus, for the purposes of this study, globalization will be limited to its economic manifestations and will be more narrowly used to specifically refer to structural economic factors, mainly rising levels of trade, global finance, and foreign direct investment facilitated by reduced transaction costs that enable economic activity to transcend borders more easily (Berger 1996, 9; Bernstein and Cashore 2002, 213).

Conversely, internationalization refers to the phenomenon by which policies within a domestic jurisdiction face increased scrutiny, participation, or influence from transnational actors and/or international institutions outside of those jurisdictions (Bernstein and Cashore 2000, 72). The analytical distinction between economic factors on the one hand and actors and institutions on the other hand allows for a more thorough assessment of their independent influences on, and interactions with, domestic policies (Bernstein and Cashore 2000, 72). The distinction is significant insofar that it is important to note that while both phenomena have the ability to shape domestic

policies, they do so in markedly different ways. Globalization, by itself, may be insufficient to drive policy change in policy areas that are not purely dependent on global structural economic factors. Rather, globalization may open the door for domestic as well as non-domestic actors to use market pressures to force change. (Bernstein and Cashore 2002, 216). Importantly, political and policymaking processes unique to a state may mediate the extent to which globalization affects domestic public policy. Additionally, various domestic factors may also mediate why and how transnational actors, international institutions, and other international sources have any influence at all in domestic policymaking. Before turning to the paths through which such influence may occur, it is helpful to first identify the potential sources of international influences on domestic public policy.

International Sources of Domestic Policy Influence

Transnational actors and international institutions are two of the most widely recognized sources through which international factors can influence domestic policy. Transnational actors generally refer to non-state actors who "regularly engage in interactions across national boundaries and do not operate on behalf of a national government or intergovernmental organization" (Risse-Kappen 1995, 3). Transnational actors range from business associations and corporations to activist groups, scientific associations, and individuals (Bernstein and Cashore 2000, 68). Such actors are important because they often engage in deliberate attempts to change domestic policies. International institutions can be broadly defined as "relatively enduring and connected sets of rules and norms that define and proscribe standards of behavior, and structure patterns of activity among states, or that cross or transcend borders" (Bernstein and

Cashore 2000, 68 *citing* Keohane 1989; Wendt and Duvall 1989). Importantly, international institutions can serve as either independent sources of influence on domestic public policy or as resources for transnational actors seeking to deliberately alter domestic policies. Other potential non-domestic sources of influence on domestic policy, which will be discussed in greater length below, include formal international organizations, non-state actors – specifically NGOs and INGOs – policy networks, and policies operating in foreign nations.

Since the primary focus of this study is on U.S. domestic policy development in a more internationalized setting, international factors should not be viewed merely as exogenous pressures to which the U.S. must respond. Moving beyond a strict focus on how states react to structural economic forces or internationally institutionalized rules opens the analytic possibility that domestic policies progress along certain trajectories based on a more interactive process that is taking place between international factors and domestic politics. I posit that determinants of U.S. domestic policy can include factors that are internal as well as external to the macro-level domestic policymaking setting; yet, studying policy development in such a context requires an understanding of the paths through which non-domestic sources can influence public policy.

Paths of Non-Domestic Influence

The first path through which international factors can shape domestic policy is by global market dependency (Bernstein and Cashore 2000, 76). This can either be purely reactionary, as domestic policymakers respond to the realities of international economic conditions, or through the use of global market conditions by non-domestic or domestic actors seeking to use market dependency to force certain policy responses.

The causal mechanism in operation here is primarily the threat or the reality of a loss of market share or economic reprisal. Importantly, this path requires globalization to the degree that a state must be relatively dependent on external markets (Bernstein and Cashore 2000, 77). Through this path, policy change is either reactionary or coercive, and is therefore outside the purview of this study for several reasons. First, purely reactionary policy responses to exogenous structural economic factors, even economically advantageous ones, are difficult to measure. Second, I primarily seek to ascertain the extent to which international factors play a role in voluntaristic decision-making processes of domestic policymakers. Third, domestic politics are not likely to mediate the strength of this type of international influence on policymaking, since it emanates from external markets (Bernstein and Cashore 2000, 77). Lastly, the coercive force of the market dependency path affects domestic business interests as much as the government; therefore, it is likely that political pressures to mollify such forces will come from domestic interest groups and not transnational actors. Having said that, the possibility exists that activists from either inside or outside the domestic political jurisdiction may attempt to elicit policy reform by altering consumer behavior, for example, to force higher labor or environmental standards. The success of this strategy, however, will be highly contingent on political policymaking processes in the U.S.

The second path through which international factors can influence domestic policy is by international rules and regulations, such as those codified in international agreements, issue-specific bi- or multi-lateral treaties, or regulatory decisions of the World Trade Organization, for one example. Influence through this path primarily occurs when international agreements commit signatory countries to change their

domestic regulations (Bernstein and Cashore 2000, 79). While much has been written about the reluctance of the United States to ratify, let alone comply with, very widely supported international agreements, domestic policymakers may, nevertheless, feel constrained to some extent by international rules and consequently respond with substantive policy change. In addition, an international rule can "become a resource on which transnational and/or coalitions of domestic actors can draw when governments do not comply" (Bernstein and Cashore 2000, 80). It is my contention that international rules are more likely to influence the domestic policymaking process in the U.S. when they are codified in very issue-specific agreements and are regulatory and economic in nature, such as those dealing with agriculture, labor, and, to some extent, the environment. If, for example, refusing to comply with international trade agreements dealing with country-of-origin labelling results in a significant loss of global markets, U.S. policymakers may be incentivized to implement domestic standards in this area. According to Weaver, this path of international influence on domestic policy can only be successful when there is weak or non-existent interest group and partisan opposition to a policy proposal (2015, 198).

Another potential path through which international factors can influence domestic policy is normative discourse, developed either internationally or domestically, for the express purpose of influencing domestic practices (Bernstein and Cashore 2000, 81). Similar to issue-framing in the domestic policymaking context and constructivist approaches to international relations, this path utilizes international norms, which then permeate the discourse or normative framework of the target country's policy-making process (Bernstein and Cashore 2000, 81). Keck and Sikkink

outline several strategies that transnational actors can utilize in order to encourage states to follow international norms, including "the politics of information, symbolism, leverage, and accountability" (1998, 30). These authors focus on transnational advocacy networks, which "are distinctive in the centrality of principled ideas [and] their strategies aim to use information and beliefs to motivate political action" (Keck and Sikkink 1998, 30). They argue that the success of transnational campaigns for policy change largely depend on "domestic concerns, culture, and ideology at the particular historical moment in which they campaigned" (Keck and Sikkink 1998, 73). The causal mechanism through which international factors influence domestic policy in this path is discourse, especially in faming policy issues. Whether policy activists, scientists, or coalitions of business leaders, these actors often explicitly seek to reframe the debate around a problem or to create or reinforce new normative commitments (Bernstein and Cashore 2000, 82). International norms are useful tools for transnational coalitions in internationalized policy areas to expand the scope of acceptable policy options available to domestic policymakers. This path is dependent on a state's concern for its reputation and a desire to belong to a normative community of nations rather than on its place in the international political economy (Bernstein and Cashore 2000, 82). Because this path operates primarily through moral suasion rather than economic coercion, I posit that normative discourse is more likely to influence domestic policy only in certain issues areas.

The final path through which international factors can influence domestic policy is by infiltrating or directly engaging in the domestic policymaking process. The causal mechanism by which influence happens in this path is primarily through the exchange

of non-domestic policy relevant information. In addition, transnational actors can provide resources, knowledge, training, and financing to existing domestic groups or, alternatively, help organize or finance new domestic-based groups or coalitions (Bernstein and Cashore 2000, 85). The success of this path is highly contingent on the willingness of the existing domestic political structure to utilize such information and resources in its policymaking process and will be discussed in much greater length below.

In sum, I argue that non-domestic actors, institutions, and ideas often interact with structural economic forces to influence domestic policy; distinguishing between globalization and internationalization is important so that the independent effects of each can be more easily ascertained. While the aforementioned paths through which non-domestic factors may influence policymaking are neither exhaustive nor exclusive, this project seeks to elucidate how different types of international factors, specifically policy lessons from other countries, affect U.S. domestic policy policymaking processes and the mechanisms through which they are most likely to succeed in doing so.

Three broad research questions are posed in furtherance of this objective: 1) Do U.S. policymakers employ non-domestic policy relevant information to shape and inform policymaking processes? 2) What factors influence the utilization of extra-jurisdictional information in policy development? 3) Who is utilizing non-domestic sources of information, who is proffering the information from which cross-national lessons can be drawn, and for what purpose is this information being used?

The data utilized in answering these questions come from House, Senate, and Joint committee hearing reports dating from 1993 to 2015 (the 103rd through 114th

Congresses). All publicly available congressional hearings from the United States Government Publishing Office's Federal Digital System (FDsys) were included in the analysis, resulting in a corpus of over 19,000 hearing reports. Several methodological approaches were employed in analyzing the data. First, a latent Dirichlet allocation topic model, which analyzes the statistical coocurrence of words in a textual corpus, was utilized in order to discover the underlying thematic structure of the text. This analysis was conducted through the use of Exaptive, a software development tool used to process, manage, and analyze large textual datasets. Next, by utilizing the *GPO Congressional Hearings Search Engine*, I conducted a country name analysis by searching through the text of all hearing reports for the names of 193 countries. I then aggregated the number of times a country was mentioned in all congressional hearings. In addition to searching for country names, I also searched for all 193 countries in combination with specific words related to the issue areas under investigation, namely, agriculture, renewable energy, immigration, and LGBT rights. I coded each of these references into one of six categories, depending on the purpose for which the reference was made. Further, I coded the source of the reference, denoting whether the reference was made by a member of Congress or a witness. I conducted both logistic regressions and multinomial logistic regressions in analyzing the propensity of policymakers to utilize non-domestic policy relevant information in congressional committee hearings.

Chapter 2 outlines the theoretical foundations informing the empirical analyses of this study. Importantly, this chapter explains the interactions between international and domestic politics that are often ignored by scholars, but are of increasing consequence due to the, arguably, irreversible forces of globalization and

interdependence among states. International relations scholars offer important insights into the interactions between states and the interconnectedness of the international and domestic spheres, but fail to empirically evince mechanisms through which the international system can affect domestic politics. Internationally recognized norms and reciprocal social learning processes may alter a nation's identity and interests; yet, how this is translated into corresponding changes in domestic political structures, policymaking processes, or policy outputs is unknown. Comparative public policy scholars offer insights into mechanisms through which non-domestic policies can influence U.S. domestic policy, namely policy transfer, but tend to problematically conflate the processes and outcomes of the two distinct, yet somewhat overlapping, notions of policy transfer and lesson-drawing. Scholars of American politics offer invaluable insights into the policymaking process of the U.S., yet this literature is generally characterized by a myopic focus on the dynamics of one state. Chapter 2 seeks to remedy the theoretical lacuna that exists at the intersection of these bodies of literature.

In Chapter 3, I apply text analysis in an exploratory analytical tool in order to discover the underlying semantic theoretical structure of the congressional committee hearings utilized in later chapters. The model output provides an extensive, systematically constructed temporal map of aggregate committee attention to different topics from year to year, across twelve Congresses. Unlike past studies that have utilized LDA to analyze congressional attention to topics, this chapter's analysis provides insight into agenda setting early in the legislative process, namely at the

committee level. It also sheds light on the underlying macro-political structure of public policy.

Chapter 4 takes a more nuanced look into the content of the committee hearing reports in order to gain a broad, yet comprehensive understanding of the international focus of the U.S. Congress. The analysis is conducted by examining references to foreign countries in committee hearing reports to ascertain whether and to what extent policymakers in the U.S. look outside their nation's borders in framing policy issues. This analysis provides evidence of fluctuations in the propensity of U.S. policymakers to discuss certain countries or particular regions at any given time and in response to particular national and international focusing events. Importantly, Chapter 4 demonstrates that references to other countries are prevalent in congressional committee hearings.

Chapter 5 analyzes whether the references to other countries found to exist in Chapter 4 are utilized in a way that facilitates cross-national lesson-drawing in congressional committees. Specifically, Chapter 5 explores how lesson-drawing varies according to the issue area, macro-economic and political factors, and the characteristics of the congressional committee holding the hearing. This chapter contains evidence that U.S. policymakers are engaging in cross-national lesson-drawing when discussing agriculture, immigration, LGTB rights, and renewable energy policies, but the extent to which they do so is conditional.

Chapter 6 seeks to understand why members of congressional committees would prioritize information about the policies and procedures of foreign countries, or, in other words, why lesson-drawing occurs. Chapter 6 presents an analysis of who is drawing

cross-national policy lessons, who is proffering the information from which cross-national lesson can be draw, and for what purpose this information is being utilized. The analysis reveals that a combination of individual, institutional, and political motivations lead legislators to engage in this type of policy learning behavior, and that issue experts, in their capacity as witnesses, provide much of the information about extra-jurisdictional policies to members of Congress.

Lastly, Chapter 7 provides a brief summary of the major findings of the study and discusses the implications of these findings.

Chapter 2: Interactions between International and Domestic Politics

Introduction

The study of things "international" and the study of things "domestic" are traditionally relegated to two very divergent subfields in political science. The former generally falls under the rubric of international relations (IR), and the latter is characterized by a pervasive methodological nationalism, namely a myopic focus on dynamics within a singular nation-state (Stone 2004). Notwithstanding the disciplinary division, the relationship between international politics and domestic politics has not been completely ignored. The literature concerned with the interaction of the international system and domestic politics, however, primarily "looks to the arrows that flow *from* the domestic structure *toward* international relations" (Gourevitch 1978, 881 emphasis added). It is my contention that more consideration needs to be given to the arrows that flow from the international system toward domestic political processes, particularly those in the United States. Further, in some cases the seemingly well-defined spheres of international politics and domestic politics overlap to produce what scholars refer to as "intermestic" politics (Cha 2000; Gress 1996; Lindsay 1993; Trumbore and Boyer 2000). I argue that globalization and interdependence among states has increased the number and complexity of "intermestic" policy issues, which require scholars to reconceptualize theoretical understandings of the interaction between the international and domestic spheres and the impact this has on domestic politics and policymaking processes.

Interactions between International and Domestic Politics

As early as 1978, Peter Gourevtich encouraged scholars to "think differently about the linkage between international relations and domestic politics" (1978, 882). Robert Putnam's two-level game theory was an effort to "move beyond the mere observation that domestic factors influence international affairs and vice versa, and to seek theories that integrate both spheres, accounting for the areas of entanglement between the two" (1988, 433). However, Putnam's theory does little to advance our understanding of the causal mechanisms through which the international system affects U.S. domestic politics. This is because Putnam primarily focuses on how domestic political opposition affects the bargaining ability of leaders in developing international agreements. The existence of international agreements, however, does not automatically translate into enforceable domestic policies. An examination of how domestic institutions seek to implement, or alternatively refuse to comply with, policies contained within international agreements is notably absent from Putnam's analysis. Further, Putnam does not address international policy coordination on a domestic level that occurs in the absence of international agreements.

Some scholars have recognized that, since international forces have the ability to alter the political, economic, and even normative aspects of nation-state political structures, analyses of domestic political processes, such as internal policy formation, are inadequate if they neglect the obvious connection to the international (Sørensen 2001). Most of the dominant theoretical approaches in IR, however, are rooted in a fixed model of the relationship between international and domestic politics and focus too heavily on either the international or the domestic and not on the interaction

between the two. Waltz's (1979) neorealist systemic theory posits that the international structure shapes and explains states behavior. Similarly, in Keohane's (1984) neoliberal theory, international institutions affect state behavior; yet, neither theory delves any further into the state's domestic features other than to say that the state is a rational agent. Constructivism, on the other hand, provides a more complete picture of the interaction between international and domestic factors, while still underemphasizing the domestic sphere. According to constructivists, states and non-state actors interact to construct the international system, while at the same time, the international system contributes to the construction of states' identities and interests (Wendt 1994; 1999).

Regardless of the fact that constructivism's primary focus is the interaction among states, as opposed to domestic political affairs, this theoretical paradigm is instructive for the purposes of this study for several reasons. First, since national identity is considered to be a dynamic construct, influenced by interactions with and among states and the larger international community, then "intermestic" politics may alter their national identity, resulting in a concomitant readjustment of national policy. Further, some scholars argue that internationally recognized norms play an increasingly important role in defining national interests as well as state behavior (Finnemore 1996; Finnemore and Sikkink 1998). Thus, according to constructivist theorists, international norms can aid in framing domestic policy discourse as well as strengthening domestic policy coalitions advocating compliance with such norms (Bernstein and Cashore 2002, 204). Yet, there exists scant empirical evidence of the degree to which internationally recognized norm are utilized in the domestic policymaking processes of the United States, either by policy advocates or policymakers. Lastly, constructivists such as

Wendt view the international system as an amalgam of shared ideas, culture, and rules that are in a constant state of definition and redefinition through an interactive process of social learning (1999). Wendt's conceptualization of social learning is particularly pertinent here as a theoretical framework because, as he describes it, it is a process through which national interests can be altered vis-à-vis interactions with the international system (1999). If national interests can be so altered, then a logical supposition is that changes in public policies that reflect a nation's interests can also be a product of this reciprocal process.

Thus, while many mainstream IR theories recognize the interconnectedness between the international and domestic spheres, they fail to explicate clear causal mechanisms through which the international system can affect domestic politics. Internationally recognized norms and reciprocal social learning processes may alter a nation's identity and interests; yet, how this is translated into corresponding changes in domestic political structures or policy outputs is unknown. Further, mainstream IR theories, particularly neorealism, fail to treat globalization as a process of continual interaction, rather than mere geopolitical linkages between nation-states. This project seeks to remedy these deficiencies by employing the concept of "intermesticity" to gain a better understanding of the mechanisms at work as states respond to the twin processes of globalization and internationalization to develop timely and effective domestic public policies. I argue that in consideration of the changing, increasingly internationalized context of policymaking, determinants of domestic policy can, and arguably ought to, include factors that are *external* to the macro-level domestic policymaking settings in the United States.

Policy Transfer

Policy transfer is an important mechanism through which international factors, including foreign policies, international organizations, and non-state actors, can influence U.S. domestic policy. Policy transfer is understood "as a process by which knowledge about policies, administrative arrangements, institutions, and ideas in one political system (past or present) is used in the development of policies, administrative arrangements, institutions, and ideas in another political system" (Dolowitz and Marsh 1996, 344). Policy transfer is generally more concerned with processes rather than results; "those who adopt the policy transfer framework tend to focus on meso-level processes that lead to policy transfer" (Stone 2001, 16). Moreover, transfer "prescribes a development that might, but need not, lead to cross-national policy convergence" (Knill 2005, 766). Much of the impetus behind the understanding of policy transfer comes from scholars David Dolowitz and David Marsh (1996; 2000). Dolowitz and Marsh have made great strides in categorizing and evaluating the process of policy transfer. According to Dolowitz and Marsh, "transfer can take place across time, within countries, and across countries. Additionally, there are different degrees of transfer; [t]ransfer can involve straight-forward copying of policy as well as various forms of emulation, synthesis and hybridization" (Dolowitz and Marsh 1996, 351). Importantly, policy transfers can involve processes that are voluntary or coercive, or even a combination of the two.

One of the strengths of the policy transfer framework is its emphasis on the role of agency in decision-making within political systems (Stone 2004). Many concepts associated with policy transfer convey a sense of voluntaristic activity on the part of

policymakers (Stone 2001). Rose suggests that cross-national policy "learning occurs via transnational 'epistemic communities'" (Haas and Haas 1995, 262). This is noteworthy because when "consensual knowledge is developed at a transnational level, the potential exists for the exchange of ideas, providing impetus for policy transfer" (Stone 2004, 546). When learning takes place through regional or global networks, it helps promote an "international policy culture" (Stone 2004, 546).

There are several limitations to the policy transfer framework, however. First of all, the policy transfer framework is primarily focused on the formal transfer of knowledge, instruments, and practices; there is much less attention paid to norms. In addition, the policy transfer framework is predominantly focused on the state and the interactions between countries that export and countries that import policies. This results in "methodological nationalism – a focus on dynamics within the nation-state and comparison of such sovereign units" (Stone 2004, 546). Scholars are increasingly directing their analytical focus outward, away from the state, and are finding evidence to support the claim that policy transfer can also take place outside the state (Bach and Newman 2010; Bennett 1991a, 1991b; Cao 2009; Reinicke 2000; Stone 2004). Lastly, the policy transfer framework emphasizes official agents or political elites in the transfer process. Several scholars criticize this narrow focus and posit that the agents of policy transfer can include organizations and transnational networks (Stone 2004). Expanding the analytical scope of *what* can be transferred and *who* can facilitate the transfer also expands the opportunities for increased international influence on domestic policymaking processes.

Transfer Agents

International Organizations

International organizations may facilitate the development of common policy responses in certain issue areas, leading to greater cross-national policy harmonization (Stone 2004). International organizations may also act as transfer agents, disseminating information and purposefully attempting to influence domestic policymaking processes (Stone 2004). Similarly, to the extent that international actors' expectations converge around a set of similar norms and rules, international regimes can lead to policy harmonization (Stone 2004). "The establishment of UNAIDS may well reflect the institutionalization of epistemic communities and embedded 'consensual knowledge' about not only the causes of the pandemic but also a range of necessary international and domestic policy responses" (Stone 2004, 553). The European Union (EU) serves as an example of an important institution promoting policy convergences of member states. It can also be considered a transfer agent in its external relations (Stone 2004). While the EU does not have similarly coercive authority over the domestic policymaking process in the U.S., the harmonization of economic and social policies across its member states has made the EU a powerful policy exemplar to which U.S. policymakers may look for innovative ideas or policy lessons. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is another important transfer agent. For example, the OECD's Public Management Programme (PUMA) "builds a number of mechanisms – publications, networks of senior officials, conferences, etc. – to spread information and provide 'forward thinking' on matters such as national accounting standards, human resources management and 'OECD Best Practices for Budget

Transparency'" (Stone 2004, 553). The WTO engages in data-gathering and knowledge sharing, thus promoting policy learning.

While this is not an exhaustive list of international organizations that have the potential to influence domestic policymaking in the U.S., the idea here is that states are not the only entities that can serve as policy transfer agents. Most importantly, "sustained interaction at institutional and professional levels amongst international organizations" such as the WTO, the IMF, the World Bank, and the WIPO – to name a few – creates a space in which policy transfer becomes possible, represents a form of the "internationalization" of policy-making, and heralds new forms of authority in policymaking both globally and domestically (Stone 2004, 554).

Non-State Actors

Non-state actors, particularly NGOs, can be highly influential in the diffusion of policy ideas. "A novel development in this regard is the International Simultaneous Policy organization, an international NGO advocating the harmonization of legislation between countries to 'regulate global financial markets and transnational corporation'" (Stone 2004, 555). While NGOs may be less effective in the "'hard transfer' of policy practices and instruments involving formal decision-making, non-state actors in transnational advocacy networks may be better at the 'soft transfer' of broad policy ideas influencing public opinion and policy agendas" (Stone 2004, 556). Some non-state actors such as transnational think tanks, multinational consultants, and international foundations act as "policy transfer entrepreneurs (Dolowitz and Marsh 1996) facilitating exchanges between actors in several countries at any one time" (Stone 2004, 556). Stone's research on non-governmental policy transfer has demonstrated the

importance of think tanks in legitimizing certain policies and in agenda-setting (2000). Specifically, Stone found that think tanks "transfer the ideas and ideologies, the rationalization and legitimations for adopting a particular course of action, and it is part of their endeavors to draw attention to developments overseas" (2000, 66). In addition, think tanks are instrumental in analyzing the impact of such policies and their relevance or applicability to local circumstances (Stone 2000). Non-state actors have the potential to impact U.S. domestic policymaking because they are actively engaged in processes that are highly costly activities for U.S. policymakers, namely information gathering and impact assessments.

Policy Networks

Global public policy networks (GPPNs) have "sustained official involvement with a multiplicity of non-state actors, international organizations and states with an interest in a specific policy area" (Stone 2004, 559). By facilitating a connection among groups that may not normally interact, GPPNs advance policy learning and collaboration. GPPNs are active in designing and/or implementing public policies for issue areas in which governments or international organizations are no longer effective at doing so (Reinicke 2000). Scholars suggest that the rising number of GPPNs is evidence of "a shift in the locus of policy debate and content away from formal global institutions like the U.N." (Deacon et al. 2003). "Networks can be viewed as agents of transfer" as well as frameworks for policy-oriented learning (Bennett 1991a, 220). "A key function of global networks is facilitating the negotiation and settlement of global standards" in areas such as financial regulation and environmental management" (Stone 2004, 560). In addition, Bach and Newman's study on transgovernmental networks and

policy convergence finds support for the assertion that transgovernmental network participation has a measurable effect on domestic policy outcomes (2010). Specifically, this study finds that "participation in the transgovernmental securities network substantially increases a jurisdiction's likelihood of first adopting and subsequently enforcing insider-trading rules" (Bach and Newman 2010, 507). Further, Xun Cao's study of networks of intergovernmental organizations found that IGO networks facilitate policy learning, encouraging policy emulation, and often "coerce their member states to adopt certain policies" (2009, 1098). Thus, international networks may also have the potential to influence U.S. domestic policymaking.

Lesson-Drawing

There exists a tendency in the literature to problematically conflate the processes and outcomes of the two distinct, yet somewhat overlapping, notions of policy transfer and lesson-drawing. Importantly, lesson-drawing conveys a sense of voluntaristic activity (Stone 1999). Dolowitz and Marsh treat lesson-drawing as a *type* of voluntary policy transfer as opposed to an independent process involved in policymaking. In effect, Dolowitz and Marsh have "drawn together a general framework of heterogeneous concepts including policy diffusion, policy convergence, policy learning and lesson drawing under the umbrella heading of policy transfer" (Evans and Davies 1999, 363). Thus, policy transfer has come to be understood as a generic concept which encompasses theoretically distinct claims about the nature of policy development (Evans and Davies 1999). Consequently, policy transfer should not be viewed as an explanatory theory in and of itself, but rather as a framework within which the voluntary process of lesson-drawing operates. This distinction is significant insofar that

this project seeks to primarily explicate the extent to which U.S. policymakers engage in cross-national lesson-drawing and how this might correspond to policy change.

According to Rose's seminal piece on lesson-drawing, problems that are truly unique to one country are anomalous (1991). Consequently, the first logical response of policymakers in attempting to deal with a problem will be to look for similar examples elsewhere. As Rose describes it, "[c]onfronted with common problems, policy-makers in cities, regional governments, and nations can learn from how their counterparts elsewhere respond. More than that, it raises the possibility that policy-makers can draw lessons that will help them deal better with their own problems" (1991, 4). For governments interacting transnationally, "the object of lesson-drawing is to examine a common problem facing two or more governments in order to learn how to develop a program that is applicable to immediate problems at home" (Voegtle, Knill, and Dobbins 2011, 82). Within the lesson-drawing literature, "the emphasis is to understand the conditions under which policies or practices operate in exporter jurisdictions and whether and how the conditions which might make them work in a similar way can be created in importer jurisdictions" (Stone 2001, 6). The critical analytical question in lesson-drawing is, therefore, "whether a programme that is successful in one setting can be transferred to another" (Rose 1991, 7). The prime objective of lesson-drawing is to engage in policy transfer by using cross-national experience as a source of policy advice (Page 2000).

It is important to note, however, that while lesson-drawing may lead to policy transfer, it may also produce other policy outcomes or no apparent outcome (Stone 1999). "Lessons do not require change in behaviour as a condition of learning; a

programme elsewhere may be evaluated negatively, or the conclusion may be that there is no way in which it could be transferred" (Rose 1991, 7). Thus, lesson-drawing is a necessary, but not sufficient, condition for policy transfer; lesson-drawing may occur without any corresponding change in public policy. As a result, a clear causal nexus between lesson-drawing and policy change may be difficult, if not impossible, to convincingly demonstrate. Any attempt to attribute policy change to cross-national lesson-drawing must first evince that policymakers in the U.S. are utilizing information about policy experiences in other countries when formulating policy choices (Bennett 1991b).

Similar to Rose's conceptualization, a lesson is defined for the purposes of this project as an action-oriented conclusion about a policy or policies operating in another country (1991). "Because policymakers are action-oriented, a lesson focuses upon specific programmes that governments have or may adopt" (Rose 1991, 7). Lesson-drawing is distinct from mere information gathering and involves more than an evaluation of a policy in its own context. "A lesson is more than learning for its own sake; it relates actions elsewhere to substantive problems in a government agency…to draw a lesson properly, it is necessary to devote as much care to examining the probability or improbability of transfer as it is to evaluating its initial effect" (Rose 1991, 7). Lesson-drawing involves an assessment of the impact of a policy in the country in which it is operating in addition to an evaluation of its transferability and economic, as well as political, feasibility. "Only if another country is doing better at handling a specific problem can a positive lesson be drawn. If it is evaluated as doing worse, then any lesson will be about what not to do" (Rose 1991, 19). By examining the

policy experiences of other countries, policymakers in the U.S. may glean novel insight about which issues are deserving of their attention and how to most effectively ameliorate any problems arising from such issues.

Lessons from other countries are potentially powerful tools that can be used to shape the policymaking process in the U.S. The varied experiences of other countries, particularly economically advanced European democracies, "offer a rich source of policy lessons – both negative and positive lessons – that provide valuable insights for policymaking in the United States" (Kelemen 2015, 1). The political value of policy lessons from abroad "lies in their power to bias policy choice and to affect the coalition supporting a particular program" (Robertson 1991, 55). Lessons from other countries affect policy outcomes when they expand or contract the scope of a political conflict (Schattschneider 1960, 2-3). Supporters of a particular policy may attempt to portray a similar program in another country "in attractive terms, emphasizing the extent of its benefits in comparison to the negligibility of its costs in order to persuade allies to rally to the proposal" (Roberston 1991, 57). Conversely, opponents of a policy may "identify a similar policy abroad and emphasize its costs and disadvantages relative to the negligibility of its benefits" (Robertson 1991, 57). Strategically employed policy lessons from abroad have the ability to persuade key participants of a program's value or its transferability, as a result, they can expand or contract support for a given policy (Robertson 1991, 57).

Bennett opines that policymakers who utilize information about policy experiences in other countries may do so for five different reasons: "to put an issue on an institutional agenda; to mollify political pressure; to emulate the actions of an

exemplar; to optimize the search for the best policy; and to legitimate conclusions already reached" (1991b, 33). According to Bennett, these different motives determine the timing of the introduction of evidence, the nature of the evidence presented, and the geographical scope of the search for evidence" (1991b, 33). Similarly, Robertson posits that lessons may play a different political role in different stages of the policy process. "During the agenda-setting process, advocates of change will tend to invoke foreign lessons in an attempt to place an issue on the political agenda" (Robertson 1991, 56). On the other hand, in the policy adoption process, "opponents will more forcefully use negative lessons to emphasize the risks of other polities' initiatives, to associate these programs with negative consequences, and to highlight the unique features of their political system that make emulation unlikely to succeed" (Robertson 1991, 56). Thus, in the policy adoption phase of the process, opponents' use of foreign lessons is likely to counterbalance advocates' similar attempt to use such lessons. Yet, there remains scant empirical evidence to substantiate these claims about the utilization of non-domestic policy lessons in the U.S.

Political constraints may shape the lesson-drawing process as well as lesson-drawing outcomes in the U.S. "Successful lesson-drawing depends on estimating the potential fungibility of a program and anticipating possible systemic, instrumental, or cost obstacles, whether or not they enter into political debate" (Robertson 1991, 68). The degree to which a foreign policy is fungible, and thus whether lesson-drawing will ultimately be successful, may be both an empirical and a normative question. Policymakers are likely to rule out a policy option that is perceived to be normatively unacceptable to their citizens' shared norms and customs even if a similar policy

performs effectively in another country (Kingdon 1984). Advocates of lesson-drawing must also demonstrate that the policy's economic consequences are politically acceptable. "Policymakers who are otherwise sympathetic will insist that the program be affordable. They also will insist that the program have a positive, or at least a neutral effect on short-term economic growth, employment, productivity, and performance" (Robertson 1991, 69). Concerns about the economic and technical feasibility, as well as the normative acceptability, of policies operating in other countries are likely to constrain the lesson-drawing process, particularly since policymakers in the U.S. are highly dependent upon the electoral cycle and their constituents' perceptions of the success of policies. Subsequent chapters will shed further light onto the institutional and political constraints facing U.S. policymakers that mediate the lesson-drawing process.

Chapter 3: Exploring the Congressional Landscape

Introduction

The use of topic models by political scientists is becoming increasingly common, particularly when dealing with large textual corpora (Blei 2012; Blei, Ng, and Jordan 2003; Grimmer 2010; Quinn et al. 2010). Scholars have utilized topic modeling techniques to examine agenda setting and issue attention by analyzing daily attention to topics in Senate floor speeches (Quinn et al. 2010), the attention senators allocate to press releases (Grimmer 2010), the content of Supreme Court opinions (Rice 2012), and newspaper articles related to funding for the arts (DiMaggio, Nag, and Blei 2013). The aim of probabilistic topic modeling is to discover and annotate large and otherwise unstructured collections of documents with underlying latent thematic information (Blei 2012, 77). Importantly, topic modeling algorithms do not require specification of a conceptual structure of the texts beforehand; rather, topics emerge from the statistical analysis of the observed documents given a set of assumptions (Blei 2012, 78; Lucas et al. 2015, 260). In this chapter, a fully automated approach to text analysis, namely, latent Dirichlet allocation (LDA), is applied as an exploratory analytical tool in order to discover the underlying semantic theoretical structure of congressional committee hearings without imposing presumed organizational categories, such as policy issue area or committee jurisdiction, *a priori*. The analysis is intended to provide insight into the extent to which policymaking in the U.S. Congress is being conducted in "policy silos." In the alternative, given the changing context of policymaking in today's more globalized world, the analysis is also intended to assess whether there exists evidence that policymakers are breaking out of policy silos and, quite possibly, looking to

identify and utilize transferable lessons from other countries or from the international context.

In so doing, this chapter presents an analysis of House, Senate, and Joint committee hearing reports from 1993 to 2015 (the 103rd through 114th Congresses). The textual data are drawn from the United States Government Publishing Office's Federal Digital System (FDsys). All available policy-relevant hearings held during this twenty-three year time period are included in the analysis, resulting in a corpus of over 19,000 hearing reports. The model output provides an extensive, systematically constructed temporal map of aggregate committee attention to different topics from year to year, across twelve Congresses. Unlike past studies that have utilized LDA to analyze congressional attention to topics, this chapter's analysis provides insight into agenda setting at the earliest stages of the legislative process, namely at the committee level. It also sheds light on the underlying macro-political structure of public policy. I evaluate the validity of this approach by examining both the semantic and predictive validity of the model output. The chapter proceeds by discussing topic models in general and LDA specifically. Then the results of the LDA analysis are presented and several validity checks are applied to assess the accuracy of the model. I conclude with a discussion of how the results of the topic model analysis informed the advancement of this project.

Topic Models

Statistical topic models belong to a group of unsupervised machine learning classification methods that discern underlying features of textual data without imposing categories of interest *a priori* (Grimmer and Stewart 2013, 281). "Topic modeling algorithms are statistical methods that analyze the words of the original texts to discover

the themes that run through them, how those themes are connected to each other, and how they change over time" (Blei 2012, 77-78). The key assumption underlying topic modeling is that the topics and their relationships with each other are unknown (Quinn et al. 2010, 213). In this particular context, it is also assumed that words are a germane component by which the topical content of a congressional hearing may be revealed, and that the mapping from words to topics takes a specific parametric form (Quinn et al. 2010, 213). Thus, the topic model employed in this analysis is intended to identify or infer, rather than assume, the topical categories for any given House or Senate committee hearing (Quinn et al. 2010, 213).

Topic models, of which there are two types, single-membership models and mixed-membership models, are "a broad class of Bayesian generative models that encode problem-specific structure into an estimation of categories" (Grimmer and Stewart 2013, 283). In other words, a topic model represents a statistical relationship between a group of observed and latent variables that identifies a probabilistic procedure to generate topics (Reed 2012). The ultimate goal of topic models is to "infer topics that maximize the likelihood (or the posterior probability) of the collection," thereby providing an overall thematic summary of a collection of documents (Blei and McAuliffe 2007, 1; Reed 2012). Topics are formally defined as a probability distribution over terms in a collection, or vocabulary, of words (Blei and McAuliffe 2007, 1; Roberts et al. 2014, 3). They are estimated by extracting clusters of co-occurring words across all documents in a corpus (Grimmer and Stewart 2013, 283). Informally, topics are distinct concepts representing underlying, semantically interpretable themes (Blei and McAuliffe 2007, 1; Grimmer and Stewart 2013, 283;

Roberts et al. 2014, 3). Compared to single-membership models, mixed-membership models, like the one utilized here, allow a document to contain multiple topics to different degrees; thus every document can be represented "as a vector of proportions that denote what fraction of the words belong to each topic" (Roberts et al. 2014, 1066; Wei and Croft 2006). In a House committee hearing, for example, one topic may express congressional attention to agricultural policy, with a high probability attached to words such as *food*, *product*, *disease*, *safety*, *farm*, and *chemical*. A second topic may convey congressional attention to environmental policy, with words like *specie*, *wildlife*, *fish*, *conservation*, *habitat*, and *endangered* appearing most regularly. Importantly, both of these topics may appear within a single congressional hearing report, particularly given the complex nature of many policy issues. A distinguishing characteristic of latent Dirichlet allocation (LDA) topic models is that, while all the documents in a corpus share a common set of topics, the model makes probabilistic assessments about the proportion of each topic within each document (Blei 2012, 79). This makes LDA an especially attractive approach to modeling aggregate congressional attention to policy issues that are often an amalgam of topics.

Latent Dirichlet Allocation Topic Models

The latent Dirichlet allocation (LDA) model, introduced by Blei, Ng, and Jordan (2003), has become one of the most popular and widely-used probabilistic text modeling techniques (Wei and Croft 2006, 178). As noted previously, the goal of LDA is to infer topics from a collection of documents. LDA is based on a hypothetical generative process that operates under the assumption that the documents and the words contained within the documents are observed variables, while the topic structure,

namely, the topics themselves, the distribution of topics within each document, and the distribution of words within each topic, is a hidden structure (Blei 2012, 79; Crain et al., 2012, 142). This generative process defines a joint probability distribution for the words of the documents (observed variables) and the topic structure (hidden variables) (Blei 2012, 79-80). The algorithmic problem is then to compute the posterior, or conditional, distribution of all the latent variables given the observations, which are the words of the documents (Blei 2012, 79-80). A graphical representation of LDA is shown in Figure 3.1[1].

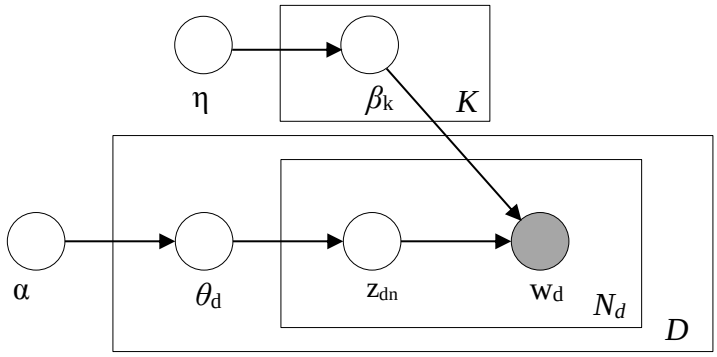


Figure 3.1 Graphical Model Representation of LDA

In the diagram, each circle represents a random variable and is labeled according to its role in the generative process. The latent variables, i.e., the topics, the topic assignments, and the topic proportions, are unshaded. The observed variables, the words of the documents, are shaded. An arrow drawn from one variable to another denotes that the outcome of the second variable is dependent on the value of the first variable (Crain

[1] This is an adaptation of graphical representations of LDA that appear in Blei et al. 2003; Blei 2012; Reed 2012; and Wei and Croft 2006.

et al. 2012, 142). A rectangular "plate" is drawn around a set of variables to demonstrate that the set is repeated multiple times (Crain et al. 2012, 142).

- β_k represent the topics themselves. Each β is a distribution over the vocabulary. *k* simply represents how many topics are in the model. *βs* exist on the *K* plate, which represents the vocabulary simplex, or the space of all possible distributions.
- η represents the assumption that the *βs* are drawn from a Dirichlet distribution with parameters η
- The *D* plate represents the documents within a corpus
- θ represents the topic proportions, θ_d is the topic proportions for the *d*th document. Every document in the corpus is assigned one of these values.
- α represents the assumption that *θs* are drawn from a Dirichlet distribution with parameters α
- The *N* plate represents the words within documents
- *z* represents the topic assignments; the topic assignments for the *d*th document are z_d, and z_{dn} is the topic assignments for the *n*th word in document *d*. *z* depends on θ because it is drawn from a distribution with the parameter θ. Every word in each document is assigned one of these values.
- *w* represents a word; the observed words for document *d* are w_d, and w_{dn} *is* the *n*th word in a document *d*, the only observed random variable in the whole model. w_{dn} is conditional on z_{dn} and all the *βs*.

The parameters α, *β*, and η are corpus-level parameters, meaning that they are assumed to only be sampled once during the process of generating a corpus. Document level

variables, represented by θ_d are sampled once per document. Word-level variables, z_{dn} and w_{dn}, are sampled once for every word in each document. Following this notation, the generative process of LDA can be described as follows (Blei et al. 2003, 996; Reed 2012, 3):

1. Choose $N \sim$ Poisson (ξ)
2. For each document:
    a. Draw a topic distribution: $\theta_d \sim$ Dir(α)
3. For each word in the document:
    a. Draw a specific topic: $z_{dn} \sim$ Multinomial(θ_d)
    b. Draw a word $w_{dn} \sim \beta z_{dn}$

Step 2(a) reflects that each document within the corpus is comprised of topics in different proportions. Step 3(b) reflects that every word in a document is chosen from one of *K* topics, proportional to that document's topic distribution as determined in step 3(a). The selection of each word is dependent on the distribution over the words in the model's vocabulary, as determined by βz_{dn}. The joint distribution of all the observed and latent variables according to this model can be expressed as:

$$p(\beta_{1:K}, \theta_{1:D}, z_{1:D}, w_{1:D}) = \prod_{k=1}^{K} p(\beta_k | \eta) \prod_{d=1}^{D} p(\theta_d | \alpha) \left(\prod_{n=1}^{N} p(z_{dn} | \theta_d)\, p(w_{dn} | \beta_{1:K}, z_{dn}) \right)$$

As previously noted, the algorithmic problem of LDA is to compute the posterior, or conditional, distribution of the topic structure of the corpus given the documents. The joint distribution above is used to calculate the posterior distribution, which can be expressed as:

$$p(\beta_{1:K}, \theta_{1:D}, z_{1:D} | w_{1:D}) = \frac{p(\beta_{1:K}, \theta_{1:D}, z_{1:D}, w_{1:D})}{p(w_{1:D})}$$

The numerator in this equation represents the joint distribution of the random variables. The denominator represents the probability of generating the observed corpus under any statistical topic model.

In the simplest of terms, LDA provides an understandable representation of how the documents in a corpus were, figuratively, created (Reed 2012, 2). Documents are modeled under the "bag of words" assumption, where the number of occurrences of each word is taken into account, but the order in which they appear is disregarded (Salton and McGill 1986). Therefore, in this context a document is nothing more than a collection of words. LDA describes how each document obtained its words by assigning frequently co-occurring words to a topic then estimating the proportion of each document that pertains to each topic. The result is a lower-dimensional representation of an oftentimes very large, extremely sparse "bag of words" vector, which provides an overall topical structure of a corpus of documents that preserves the original information (Crain et al. 2012, 132). This is particularly advantageous when dealing with a large number of documents because, as Blei notes, "[t]he thematic structure that arises through the use of topic modeling provides a novel type of window through which one can explore and digest the textual corpus (2012, 77). In the following sections, I describe how LDA was applied to congressional hearings, present the results of a 32-topic model, and explain how the results of the topic model analyses informed this project.

Applying LDA to Congressional Hearing Reports

In determining whether the use of LDA was suitable to analyze congressional hearing reports, Tang et al. (2014) proffer guidelines that are most instructive.

According to Tang et al., the number of documents in a corpus plays the most important role in determining the applicability of LDA (2014, 7). This is because, regardless of how long the documents may be, it is "theoretically *impossible* to guarantee identification of topics from a small number of documents" (Tang et al. 2014, 7 emphasis in original). The total number of House and Senate committee hearings sampled in the below analysis was 19,381, constituting a corpus clearly large enough to be suitable for LDA. The length of the documents is also an important factor to consider. "Poor performance of LDA is expected when documents are too short, even if there is a very large number of them" (Tang et al. 2014, 7). The average length of the congressional hearing reports analyzed was 32,000 words, ranging from a minimum of roughly 50 words to a maximum of 900,000; thus, they were sufficiently long to yield comparable topics through LDA. The total corpus was approximately 613 million words long. Tang et al. also explain that LDA performs best "when individual documents are associated mostly with small subsets of topics, so that they are geometrically concentrated mostly near the boundary of the topic polytope" (2014, 7-8). Congressional hearing reports are expected to comport to this requirement for two reasons. The first is because, "[w]hile malleable at the boundaries, committee jurisdictions provide a predictable form and structure to legislative organization" (King 1997, 4). Thus, specific policy committees are likely to issue reports that generally pertain to matters, or topics, within their jurisdictional purview. In the House, for example, we might expect hearing reports to be concentrated around topics associated with agriculture, education and the workforce, homeland security, and veteran's affairs, just to name a few. The second reason why LDA is anticipated to perform well in this

case is due to the expectation that the topics inferred from the statistical analysis should not depart drastically from similar existing measures of congressional attention, one of which being the 19 major topic codes generated by the work of Baumgartner and Jones' Policy Agendas Project.[2] The underlying assumption is that House and Senate committee hearings will be on one of a finite number of *K* of topics.

The hierarchical structure of LDA topic models correlates to the theoretical structure of attention allocation in policymaking, providing a tidy empirical basis for assessing aggregate issue attention at the macro-political level. Figure 3.2 displays a representation of the hierarchical assumption of LDA; the corpus is a collection of documents, the documents are a collection of topics, and the topics are a collection of words.

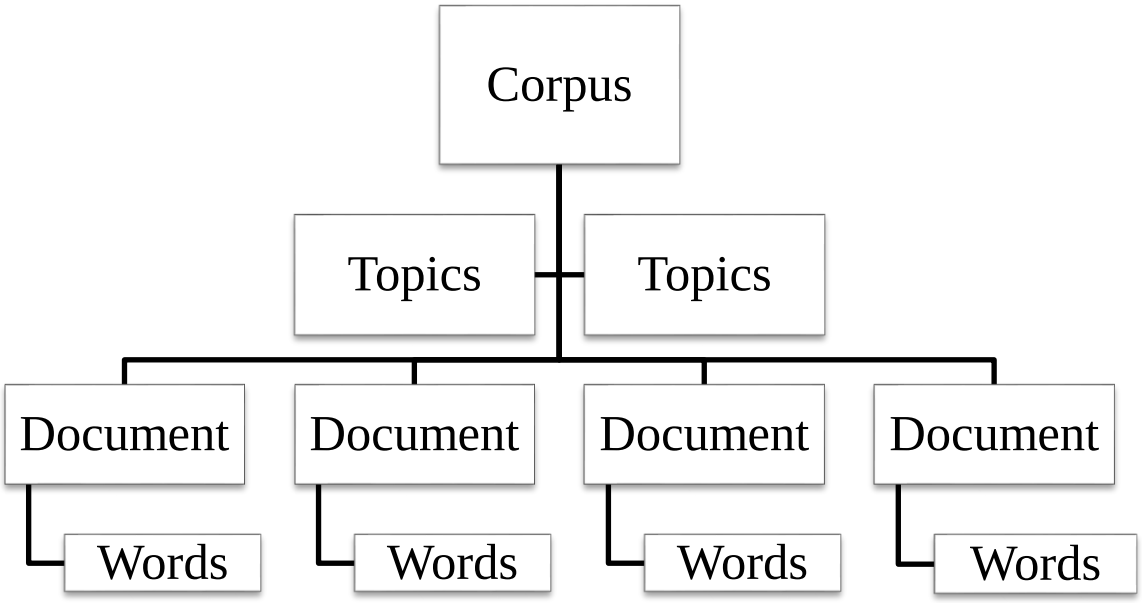


Figure 3.2: Graphical Model of LDA's Hierarchical Structure

[2] See http://www.policyagendas.org/

Figure 3.3 displays a similar, albeit simplified, structural representation of policymaking in the U.S. Congress. The documents in the LDA model are the congressional committee hearing reports, the topics correspond to attention allocation, and the corpus constitutes the macro-political agenda. As previously noted, in LDA θ_d estimates the proportion of each document that belongs to a particular topic. In this analysis, θ_d , the proportion of every congressional hearing report allocated to a particular issue, represents the salience of that issue at the time. The theoretical comparison is extended one step further in considering that θs are drawn from a Dirichlet distribution. Kingdon (1984) and Cohen et al.'s (1972) theories of the policymaking process posit that salient policy issues are "drawn," if you will, from arbitrary, possibly infinite, streams or garbage cans, analogous to the randomness of the Dirichlet process.

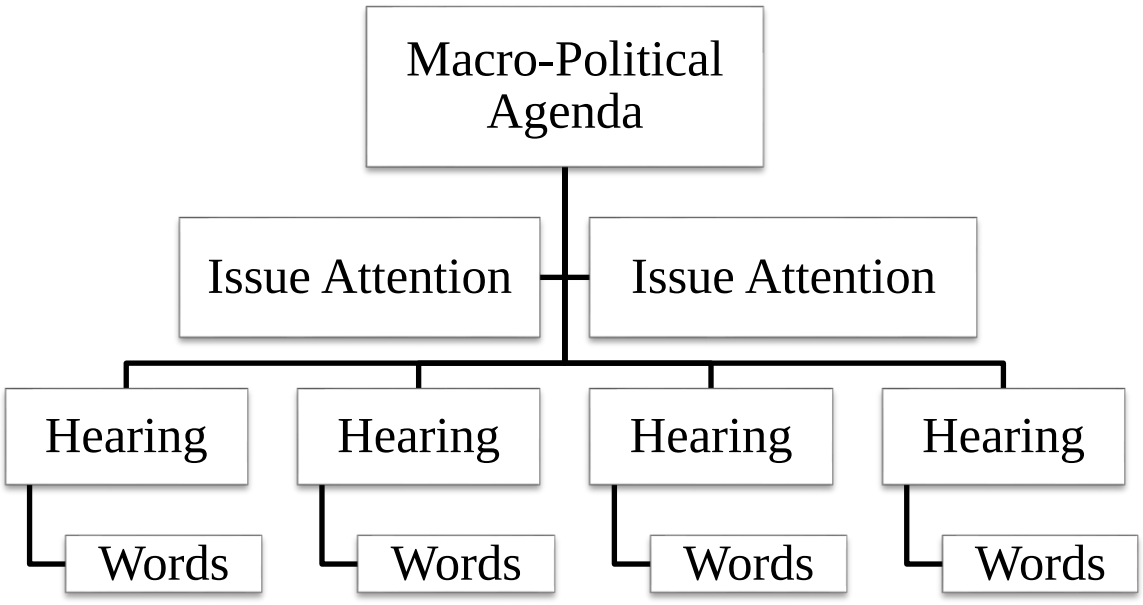


Figure 3.3: Graphical Model of Attention Allocation

Based on this theoretical foundation, presented below is an analysis of House, Senate, and Joint committee hearing reports from 1993 to 2015 (the 103rd through 114th Congresses). The textual data are drawn from the United States Government Publishing Office's Federal Digital System (FDsys).[3] All available policy-relevant hearings[4] held during this 23 year time period are included in the analysis, resulting in a corpus of over 19,000 documents. The analysis is facilitated by the use of Exaptive,[5] a novel rapid application development platform which provides data scientists innovative ways to process, manage, and analyze textual datasets. Employing Exaptive's modular technology, the html files were preprocessed using Python's Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK) lemmatization algorithm[6] which utilizes Princeton University's WordNet lexical database[7] as its model training foundation. Similar to stemming, lemmatization is the process of identifying the base or dictionary form of a word, the *lemma*, and grouping together the different inflectional forms of that word so that they can be analyzed as a single item (Manning, Raghavan, and Schutze 2008, 32). Unlike stemming, lemmatization can also determine the context of the word. One example found in the succeeding analysis is a topic that includes both "investment" and "investor." A stemming algorithm might return just *invest*, however, in this instance, *investment* is a thing, while *investor* is a person or organization; the usage in the lexical database that was used to train the lemmatizer saw sufficiently different context in their usage to not group them together. This is not the case with much more similar versions

[3] https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collection.action?collectionCode=CHRG
[4] Appropriations hearings were excluded from the analysis due to the fact that they do not involve substantive policymaking.
[5] See http://www.exaptive.com/
[6] Open-source code for this process can be found at: http://www.nltk.org/_modules/nltk/stem/wordnet.html#WordNetLemmatizer
[7] http://wordnet.princeton.edu/

of the word, such as *investment* and *investments*, which do not coalesce to the same base.

After preprocessing, the remaining words were used to construct a document-term matrix, in which each row represents a document and each column represents a unique word (Lucas et al. 2015, 254). The matrix for the 32-topic model I introduce below contains 19,381 documents and 10,532 terms.

Model Specification and Selection

Exaptive's interface allows for numerous specifications of a model to be easily displayed and analyzed; 15 different specifications of the LDA model were fit to the 103rd – 114th Congressional hearing data. The number of topics K was allowed to vary from four to 64, increasing by powers of two. For each of the five specifications of K, three additional model parameters, varying the number of terms used to build the topic space, were used to perform sensitivity analysis. Based on term frequency-inverse document frequency (tf-idf) statistics, reflecting the composite weight for each term in each document, the first parameter filtered out words appearing in fewer than 2.5% and more than 50% of the documents; the second filtered out words appearing in fewer than 1% and more than 50% of the documents; and the third filtered out words appearing in fewer than 5% or more than 80% of the documents. The ability to vary both the number of topics and the term-document frequency simultaneously increases the analyst's chances of finding an optimal model fit by also varying the level of granularity of the view into the data.

Since selecting the number of topics is one of the most important and difficult aspects of analyzing topic models, several criteria were instructive in the selection of K

in this particular instance (Blei and Lafferty 2009). Due to the fact that "the convergence rate deteriorates quickly to a nonparametric rate, depending on the number of topics used to fit the LDA," Tang et al. urge caution in selecting overly large numbers of topics for the model (2014, 7). Additionally, "[i]f the topics are known to be word-sparse, the Dirichlet parameter of the word distributions β is set small (e.g. 0.01), in which case learning is efficient. Large β means more word-diffuse and similar topics, which might be inefficient to learn" (Tang et al. 2014, 8). In other words, *K* must "be large enough to generate interpretable categories that have not been overaggregated and small enough to be useable at all" (Quinn et al. 2010, 216). Roberts et al. argue that a semantically interpretable topic has two qualities. First, "it is *cohesive* in the sense that high-probability words for the topic tend to co-occur within documents" (2014, 6 emphasis in original). Second, "it is *exclusive* in the sense that the top words for that topic are unlikely to appear within top words of other topics" (Roberts et al. 2014, 6 emphasis in original). According to Roberts et al., a topic is considered exclusive if words with high probability under that topic have low probabilities in other topics (2014, 7). Thus, the goal was to select the model in which the topical categories were substantively and conceptually interpretable in the sense that they are both cohesive and exclusive.

With *K* set very low, at four and eight for example, poorly-defined classifications emerged that could, at best, be described as representing amorphous categories such as "International Politics," "Domestic Politics," and "Government Spending." On the other hand, increasing *K* to 64 resulted in either overly-defined classifications representing issue-specific congressional hearings, such as "Hurricane

Katrina," or the simultaneous appearance of subcategories of larger policy issue areas, such as "Higher Education," "Elementary Education," and "Vocational Training." With the ultimate goal of selecting the model in which the topical categories were maximally both cohesive and exclusive, I selected six candidate models, setting *K* at 16, 32, and 64 across the three term-document frequencies described above. I present here the results for the $K = 32$ model, with term-document frequency parameter set to 0.8-0.05, which I determined to be the model that best captured the substantive and conceptual criteria. Results for the other five models can be found in the Appendix materials (*see* Appendix A).

Topic Labels

Before validating topic output, the first task is to infer topic labels that are most representative of each of the 32 topics (Lucas et al. 2015, 264). "Although the discovered topic word distributions are often intuitively meaningful, a major challenge shared by all such topic models is to accurately interpret the meaning of each topic" (Mei, Shen, and Zhai 2007, 1). A good topic label should be "understandable to the user, capture the meaning of the topic, and distinguish a topic from other topics" (Mei, Shen, and Zhai 2007, 2). Analysts should, therefore, strive to infer topic labels that are not only understandable and semantically relevant, but also discriminative across topics and of high coverage of each topic (Mei, Shen, and Zhai 2007, 3). The most common way to interpret topics discovered by probabilistic models is by inspecting the terms most strongly associated with each topic, i.e. those terms with the highest probability of generating the term conditioned on the topic (Crain et al. 2012, 148). The major disadvantage of this approach is that the "top terms are often dominated by globally

probable terms that may not be representative of the topic" (Crain et al. 2012, 148). Thus, I decided on the substantive labels for each topic by not only examining the words with the largest β value for each topic, but also, as suggested by Roberts et al. (2014), reading the top 25 exemplar documents, i.e., the congressional hearing reports that were assigned the highest probability of being on each topic. Exaptive's interface facilitates this by displaying both the documents with the highest overall probability of being in each topic, and the documents with the highest probability of being in each topic for each year between 1993 and 2015.

Reliability & Validity

Probabilistic topic models such as LDA are measurement models, and as such they are evaluated based on their reliability and validity (Quinn et al. 2010, 216). As Quinn et al. point out, a major advantage of unsupervised machine learning classification methods is that they are both 100% reliable and completed replicable (Quinn et al. 2010, 216). With regards to validity, I focus on two types to evaluate the model, semantic validity and predictive validity. Semantic validity refers to the extent to which each topic identifies a coherent group of congressional hearing reports that are internally homogenous, yet distinctive, and the extent to which the topics are meaningfully related to one another (Grimmer and Stewart 2013, 287; Quinn et al. 2010, 216). According to Quinn et al. (2010), the validity of topics can also be ascertained by the extent to which external events explain increased attention to a particular topic, namely predictive validity.

Semantic Validity

Table 3.1 displays the results of the 32-topic model. Provided are the substantive labels for each of the 32 clusters as well as the ten words with the highest probability, the largest β values, for a given topic. The β values shown, rounded to two decimal places, are scaled between 0 and 1 based on the relative importance of denoting distinctiveness of the cluster. They identify words that, if present, most distinguish a document of this topic from all others, for the time period under study and for the Congress as a whole.

Table 3.1: Topic Labels and Keywords for 32-Topic Model Term Document Frequency 0.8-0.05

Criminal Justice: *enforcement* [1.0] *crime* [0.81] *criminal* [0.77] *drug* [0.77] *justice* [0.56] *victim* [0.51] *abuse* [0.41] *woman* [0.4] *police* [0.37] *investigation* [0.37]
Space & Aeronautics: *science* [1.0] *space* [0.9] *nasa* [0.81] *fishery* [0.61] *ocean* [0.55] *noaa* [0.52] *coast* [0.49] *climate* [0.44] *mission* [0.38] *marine* [0.36]
Foreign Affairs: *iraq* [1.0] *iran* [0.98] *political* [0.78] *ambassador* [0.63] *international* [0.61] *military* [0.55] *iraqi* [0.55] *weapon* [0.51] *pakistan* [0.5] *terrorist* [0.49]
Executive Nominations: *senator* [1.0] *military* [0.38] *secretary* [0.2] *army* [0.19] *defense* [0.16] *confirmed* [0.13] *iraq* [0.13] *training* [0.13] *personnel* [0.11] *afghanistan* [0.11]
Public Goods: *water* [1.0] *river* [0.16] *supply* [0.09] *reclamation* [0.09] *bureau* [0.07] *basin* [0.07] *district* [0.07] *environmental* [0.07] *quality* [0.07] *drinking* [0.06]
Education: *child* [1.0] *school* [0.99] *education* [0.74] *student* [0.72] *college* [0.32] *parent* [0.25] *teacher* [0.24] *university* [0.2] *training* [0.15] *institution* [0.15]
Commercial Infrastructure: *network* [1.0] *transportation* [0.94] *safety* [0.88] *carrier* [0.73] *technology* [0.71] *rail* [0.67] *broadband* [0.64] *industry* [0.6] *cable* [0.55] *communication* [0.52]
Finance Industry: *market* [1.0] *bank* [0.7] *senator* [0.39] *regulatory* [0.24] *institution* [0.23] *exchange* [0.23] *regulator* [0.22] *commission* [0.2] *regulation* [0.18] *price* [0.18]
Budget: *budget* [1.0] *secretary* [0.85] *fiscal* [0.27] *spending* [0.18] *proposal* [0.17] *governor* [0.13] *island* [0.13] *appropriation* [0.13] *grant* [0.1] *proposed* [0.1]
Social Welfare: *income* [1.0] *insurance* [0.9] *social* [0.76] *reform* [0.43] *coverage* [0.42] *tax* [0.41] *retirement* [0.34] *payment* [0.34] *proposal* [0.33] *revenue* [0.33]
Oil & Gas: *senator* [1.0] *price* [0.69] *pipeline* [0.39] *industry* [0.36] *market* [0.35] *transportation* [0.34] *city* [0.28] *production* [0.26] *infrastructure* [0.22] *job* [0.21]
Information Privacy: *privacy* [1.0] *commissioner* [0.45] *social* [0.44] *site* [0.43] *electronic* [0.42] *computer* [0.37] *online* [0.37] *personal* [0.36] *file* [0.35] *user* [0.34]
Homeland Security: *border* [1.0] *homeland* [0.69] *threat* [0.57] *port* [0.54] *intelligence* [0.54] *airport* [0.52] *terrorist* [0.52] *airline* [0.4] *attack* [0.37] *enforcement* [0.35]
Indian Affairs: *court* [1.0] *senator* [0.8] *indian* [0.56] *tribe* [0.53] *judge* [0.52] *tribal* [0.35] *attorney* [0.29] *justice* [0.23] *supreme* [0.2] *legal* [0.17]
Misc. Document Attributes: *graphic* [1.0] *tiff* [1.0] *omitted* [0.99] *senator* [0.08] *collins* [0.02] *appendix* [0.02] *levin* [0.02] *coburn* [0.02] *footnote* [0.02] *appears* [0.02]
Taxes: *contract* [1.0] *performance* [0.64] *contractor* [0.56] *oversight* [0.51] *audit* [0.48] *taxpayer* [0.4] *contracting* [0.29] *acquisition* [0.29] *employee* [0.27] *inspector* [0.26]

Military & Defense: *defense* [1.0] *capability* [0.9] *nuclear* [0.58] *weapon* [0.44] *navy* [0.42] *fiscal* [0.4] *army* [0.38] *missile* [0.35] *mission* [0.34] *military* [0.33]
Energy: *energy* [1.0] *fuel* [0.33] *power* [0.26] *technology* [0.24] *emission* [0.2] *plant* [0.16] *natural* [0.16] *nuclear* [0.14] *price* [0.14] *coal* [0.13]
Trade & Commerce: *trade* [1.0] *china* [0.99] *international* [0.88] *foreign* [0.7] *export* [0.5] *russia* [0.4] *global* [0.38] *treaty* [0.34] *chinese* [0.34] *africa* [0.32]
Agriculture: *food* [1.0] *product* [0.53] *disease* [0.44] *safety* [0.4] *farm* [0.36] *chemical* [0.34] *agriculture* [0.34] *human* [0.28] *exposure* [0.27] *waste* [0.27]
Business Regulation: *consumer* [1.0] *credit* [0.35] *customer* [0.25] *industry* [0.21] *card* [0.2] *product* [0.18] *commission* [0.16] *price* [0.16] *protection* [0.14] *market* [0.13]
Veterans Affairs: *veteran* [1.0] *disability* [0.21] *claim* [0.19] *medical* [0.14] *mental* [0.14] *affair* [0.11] *training* [0.09] *facility* [0.09] *military* [0.07] *disabled* [0.07]
Healthcare: *patient* [1.0] *drug* [0.89] *medical* [0.85] *medicare* [0.77] *hospital* [0.62] *physician* [0.52] *provider* [0.39] *quality* [0.34] *treatment* [0.3] *medicaid* [0.3]
Science & Technology: *technology* [1.0] *industry* [0.69] *product* [0.68] *science* [0.44] *university* [0.31] *manufacturing* [0.3] *innovation* [0.29] *manufacturer* [0.26] *trade* [0.25] *market* [0.25]
Banking: *loan* [1.0] *housing* [0.68] *credit* [0.5] *mortgage* [0.49] *bank* [0.44] *market* [0.34] *insurance* [0.34] *lending* [0.21] *lender* [0.19] *capital* [0.19]
Environment: *specie* [1.0] *wildlife* [0.75] *fish* [0.72] *conservation* [0.69] *habitat* [0.54] *endangered* [0.32] *corp* [0.29] *population* [0.27] *land* [0.27] *environmental* [0.24]
Procedural: *graphic* [1.0] *tiff* [0.98] *omitted* [0.82] *davis* [0.56] *didn* [0.52] *gentleman* [0.51] *shay* [0.5] *white* [0.35] *vote* [0.34]
Natural Resources: *land* [1.0] *forest* [0.62] *park* [0.47] *fire* [0.22] *county* [0.18] *acre* [0.18] *interior* [0.16] *native* [0.15] *wilderness* [0.14] *alaska* [0.14]
Oversight & Regulation: *regulation* [1.0] *section* [0.68] *site* [0.66] *provision* [0.57] *safety* [0.56] *regulatory* [0.52] *proposed* [0.51] *environmental* [0.5] *protection* [0.43] *mine* [0.4]
Emergency Preparedness: *emergency* [1.0] *safety* [0.73] *disaster* [0.66] *fema* [0.48] *fire* [0.47] *event* [0.43] *hurricane* [0.42] *city* [0.38] *preparedness* [0.35] *incident* [0.33]
Economic Regulation: *investment* [1.0] *capital* [0.6] *economy* [0.55] *growth* [0.39] *investor* [0.33] *stock* [0.32] *job* [0.31] *asset* [0.28] *market* [0.27] *corporate* [0.27]
Labor & Employment: *employee* [1.0] *worker* [0.93] *employer* [0.56] *labor* [0.48] *union* [0.3] *employment* [0.26] *wage* [0.23] *postal* [0.21] *job* [0.19] *workforce* [0.17]

After evaluating the top ten keywords, I assigned approximate labels to each of the 32 topics and performed another check on semantic validity by examining word clouds for each topic. The word clouds are composed of the 50 words most strongly associated with a topic, with the size of each word corresponding to its β value. Figures 3.4 and 3.5 represent the word clouds associated with the topics labeled "Foreign Affairs" and "Trade & Commerce," the two topics whose subject matter is most pertinent to the study at hand.



Figure 3.4: "Foreign Affairs" Topic Word Cloud



Figure 3.5: "Trade & Commerce" Topic Word Cloud

An examination of each topic's keywords and word clouds revealed that the topical clusters appear to be homogenous and well defined.

Next, I read the 25 documents that have the highest proportion of words drawn from each topic. The process of examining β and reading the congressional hearing reports with the largest gamma value informs the semantic validity of each cluster because it serves as a check on whether the words in the topic possess the meanings in the context that they appear to have in Table 3.1 (Lucas et al. 2015, 264; Quinn et al. 2010, 216). In fact, "Krippendorff (2004) considers this the most relevant form of validity for evaluating a content analysis measure" (Quinn et al. 2010, 216). In general, I found that the keywords accurately described the documents assigned to the topics. Reading the documents did, however, reveal some nuances of the topical clusters that were not readily apparent from an examination of the keywords alone. For example, at first glance, the topic labeled "Executive Nominations" appears to pertain to military and defense, yet upon a closer examination of the hearing reports that were assigned to this cluster, it became evident that this topic largely, although not entirely, contains Senate confirmation hearing reports, including nominations before the Senate Armed Services Committee.[8]

Tables 3.2 and 3.3 list the 25 documents that have the highest proportion of words drawn from each the "Foreign Affairs" and "Trade & Commerce" topics. These topics appear most frequently in hearing reports from the International Relations, Foreign Affairs, Homeland Security, and Ways and Means Committees, suggesting that, while the topics are well-defined there is little to no cross-fertilization of topic

[8] The topics labeled "Misc. Document Attributes" and "Procedural" are clear outliers in that they do not relate to any substantive policy issue area. For a further explanation of this, refer to Appendix B.

Table 3.2: Hearings with Largest Gamma Values in Foreign Affairs Topic

Gamma	Title	Committee	Date Held
27.90%	Iran and Libya Sanctions	House Committee on Ways and Means	5/22/1996
24.90%	Holding the Current Regime in Iran Accountable For Its Threatening Behavior…	House Committee on International Relations	4/13/2005
21.80%	The Resurgence of Al-Qaeda in Iraq	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	12/12/2013
21.60%	WMD Terrorism and Proliferent States	House Committee on Homeland Security	9/8/2005
20.70%	Recognizing the 57th Anniversary of the Independence of the State of Israel…	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	5/18/2005
20.70%	U.S. Policy Toward Iran: Next Steps	House Committee on International Relations	2/16/2005
20.60%	Elections in Iran: The Regime Cementing Its Control	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	6/18/2013
20.40%	The Iran-Syria Nexus and its Implications for the Region	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	7/31/2013
20.40%	Assessing the Threat to the Homeland from Al-Qaeda Operations in Iran and Syria	House Committee on Homeland Security	5/22/2013
20.40%	United States Policy Toward Iran - Next Steps	House Committee on International Relations	3/8/2006
20.00%	Iran's Destabilizng Role in the Middle Easte	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	7/16/2014
19.90%	Review or Iraq Reconstruction	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	6/8/2006
19.90%	State Sponsor of Terror: The Global Threat of Iran	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	2/11/2015
19.60%	Iran's Support for Terrorism Worldwide	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	3/4/2014
19.50%	Iran's Support for Terrorism in the Middle East	Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	7/25/2012
19.40%	Iraq: Update on U.S. Policy	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	4/26/2006
19.30%	Redefining Boundaries: Political Liberation in the Arab World…	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	4/21/2005
19.20%	Al-Qaeda's Resurgence in Iraq: A Threat to U.S. Interests	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	2/5/2014
19.20%	Urging Member States of the UN to Stop Supporting Resolutions that Unfairly…	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	11/15/2005
19.10%	Iran and Syria: Next Steps	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	6/23/2011
19.10%	The Way Forward in The Middle East Peace Process	House Committee on International Relations	2/10/2005
18.90%	United States Policy in Afghanistan: Establishing Democratic Governance….	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	9/22/2005
18.90%	Neither Appeasement Nor Improvement? Prospects for U.S. Engagement with Syria	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	4/21/2010
18.90%	Iran Refined Petroleum Sanctions Act of 2009	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	10/28/2009
18.90%	Axis of Abuse: U.S. Human Rights Policy Toward Iran and Syria, Part 2	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	9/22/2011

Table 3.3: Hearings with Largest Gamma Values in Trade & Commerce Topic

Gamma	Title	Committee	Date Held
55.70%	U.S.-China Trade Relations and Renewal of China's Most-Favord-Nation Status	House Committee on Ways and Means	5/23/1995
51.50%	U.S.-China Trade Relations and Renewal of China's Most-Favord-Nation Status	House Committee on Ways and Means	6/11/1996
51.50%	U.S.-China Trade Relations and Renewal of China's Most-Favord-Nation Status	House Committee on Ways and Means	6/11/1996
50.80%	Accession of China and Taiwan to the World Trade Organization	House Committee on Ways and Means	9/19/1996
47.90%	U.S. Trade with Sub-Saharan Africa	House Committee on Ways and Means	8/1/1996
43.70%	United States-Japan Trade Relations	House Committee on Ways and Means	3/28/1996
43.70%	United States-Japan Trade Relations	House Committee on Ways and Means	3/28/1996
43.00%	U.S./China Intellectual Property Agreement and Accession to the WTO	House Committee on Ways and Means	3/9/1995
42.80%	U.S. Trade Policy	House Committee on Ways and Means	5/20/1996
42.80%	Accession of Chile to the North American Free Trade Agreement	HouseCommittte on Ways and Means	6/21/1995
42.10%	H.R. 553, The Caribbean Basin Trade Security Act	House Committee on Ways and Means	2/10/1995
41.10%	World Trade Organization Singapore Ministerial Meeting	House Committee on Ways and Means	9/11/1996
40.40%	A Resurgent China: Responsible Stakeholder or Robust Rival	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	5/10/2006
39.70%	China's Influence in the Western Hemisphere	House Committee on International Relations	4/6/2005
39.00%	U.S. Trade Agreements with Latin America	House Committee on International Relations	4/13/2005
38.00%	China's Influence in Africa	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	7/28/2005
37.80%	Unrest in South Asia: Recent Developments in Nepal and Sri Lanka	House Committee on International Relations	3/15/2006
36.60%	Focus on a Changing Japan	House Committee on International Relations	4/20/2005
36.30%	Ethiopia Consolidation Act of 2005; and Condeming the Escalating Levels of Religious	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	4/6/2006
35.40%	Kosovo: Current and Future Status	House Committee on International Relations	5/18/2005
35.40%	U.S.-China Relations	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	3/27/2007
35.20%	North Korean Brinkmanship: Is U.S. Policy up to the Challenge?	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	6/29/2006
35.20%	The United States and South Asia	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	6/14/2005
35.10%	United States-Republic of Korea Allicans: An Alliance at Risk?	House Committee on International Relations	9/27/2006
35.10%	The Internet in China: A Tool for Freedom or Suppression?	House Committee on Foreign Affairs	2/15/2006

consideration across congressional committees. If we were to see evidence of cross-fertilization of foreign affairs or trade and commerce topic consideration, we would expect that these topics would similarly appear frequently in hearing reports from the Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, and/or Education and the Workforce Committees, for example.

An important feature of topic models is that the β matrix is an estimate of not only the relationship between each word in the vocabulary, but also the relationship between each topical cluster (Quinn et al. 2010, 218). Consequently, the extent to which the relationships between topics is intelligible provides further evidence of the semantic validity of the topic model as applied to congressional hearing reports. Graphical depictions of the estimated correlation between topics facilitate an examination of the semantic relationship within and across the topics and provide insight into the organizational structure of the corpus as a whole (Lucas et al. 2015, 263).

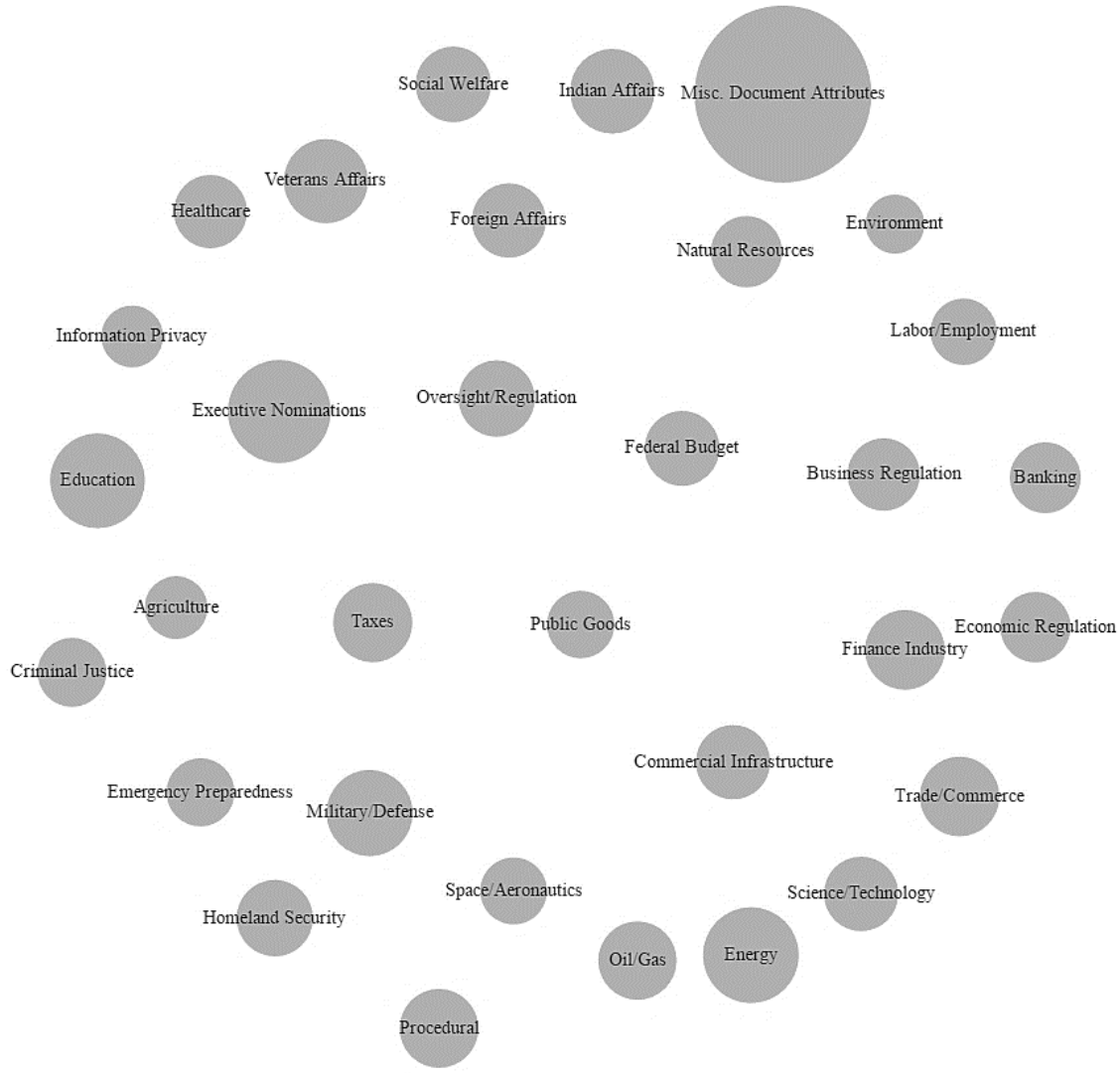


Figure 3.6: Congressional Hearing Topic Space

Figure 3.6 displays the correlation between the 32 topics represented in this model. The size of each circle represents the total document space for each topic across the House and the Senate for the 23 years included in this study. Many of the topical correlations are intuitive, such as between "Oil/Gas" and "Energy," or between "Emergency Preparedness," "Military/Defense," and "Homeland Security." Other correlations are less obvious. For example, the "Healthcare" and "Information Privacy" topics are related through common references to confidentiality of medical records.

The "Banking," "Business Regulation," and "Labor/Employment" topics all refer to some aspect of economic regulation and intervention, with "Banking" and "Business Regulation" focusing on corporations and consumers, and "Labor/Employment" focusing on labor markets. The circles closest to the center of the topic space all appear to be related to some basic aspect of federal government function.

Aside from the obvious outlier, "Misc. Document Attributes" (*see* Appendix material for an explanation of this topic), all topic circles are relatively similar in size, suggesting equal aggregate congressional committee attention allocated across topics over the Congresses studied. Of the topics related to substantive policymaking, those that appear to account for the most document space include "Education," "Military/Defense," and "Energy." The smallest allocation of topic space appears to belong to the topics of "Information Privacy" and "Environment." Similar to the topical correlations, in general, the congressional committee attention allocation as represented by the size of the topic circle makes intuitive sense, providing further evidence of the semantic validity of the topic model.

Predictive Validity

Another validation performed on topic models is predictive validity. The assumption is that, if topics are indeed valid, external events ought to correlate to an increase in attention devoted to a particular topic. "Predictive validity refers to an expected correspondence between a measure and exogenous events uninvolved in the measurement process" (Quinn et al. 2010, 222). Quinn et al. go on to explain, however, that the term "predictive" may be a bit of a misnomer. "[T]he direction of the relationship is not relevant…this means that the correspondence need not be a pure

forecast of events from measures, but can be concurrent or postdictive, and causality can run from events to measures (Weber 1990)" (Quinn et al. 2010, 222).

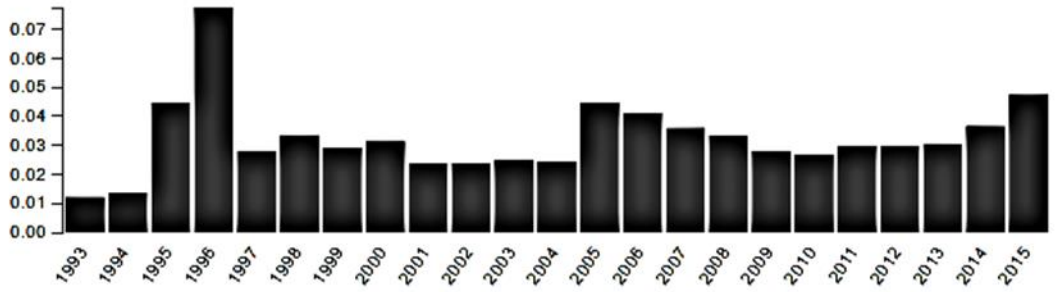


Figure 3.7: Average Document Space of "Trade & Commerce" Topic by Year

Figure 3.7 displays a normalized histogram of the "Trade/Commerce" topic's document space as a percentage of all of the documents for each year. Here we see a moderate increase in committee attention to the topic in 1995 and a large increase in 1996. This corresponds to the notable rise in the U.S. trade deficit in 1996 and the debate surrounding the renewal of China's most favored nation status.

Curiously, we do not see an increase in congressional committee attention devoted to the "Foreign Affairs" topic post 9/11 in Figure 3.8.

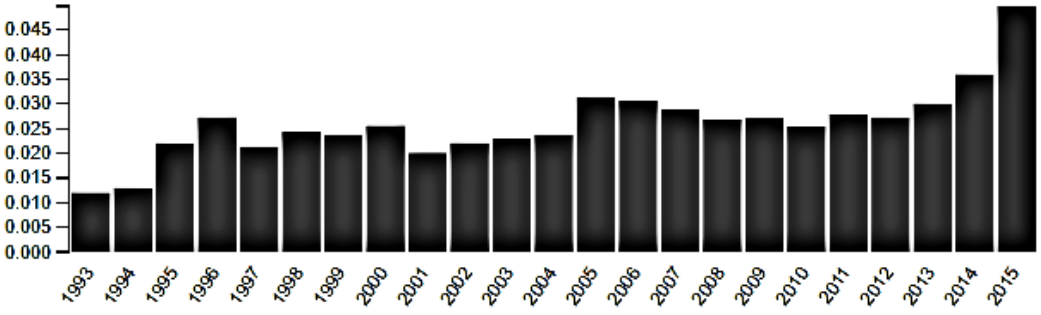


Figure 3.8: Average Document Space of "Foreign Affairs" Topic by Year

This could be the consequence of heightened attentiveness to the topic by the media and the broader public, resulting in a change of issue definition and a

corresponding shift from parallel processing at the committee level to serial processing in the House or Senate (Jones 1994). Alternatively, it could reflect isolationist attitudes of the American public and the Bush administration following 9/11. Perhaps congressional committee attention was diverted elsewhere, such as to issues pertaining to homeland security or military and defense. To the extent that congressional committee attention reflects Congress asserting itself vis-à-vis the president, another explanation may be that the post 9/11 period was one of relative cohesiveness surrounding foreign policy, eliminating the need for Congress to devote attention to resolving conflicts with President Bush's policy positions. The recent increase in congressional committee attention to the topic of foreign affairs, leading up to the spike in 2015, is largely related to the rise in global terrorism, specifically the emergence of ISIS, the on-going situation in Syria, and to a lesser extent, President Obama's policy toward Cuba.

Another example pertinent to the topic at hand is seen in Figure 3.9, which displays the "Environment" topic's document space as a percentage of all of the documents for each year.

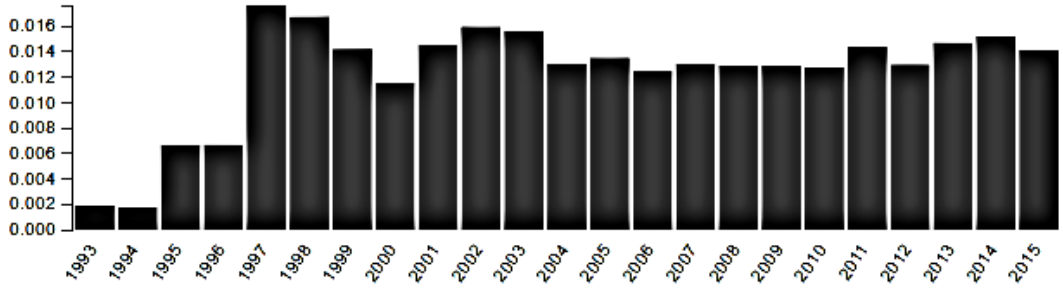


Figure 3.9: Average Document Space of "Environment" Topic by Year

The increase in attention to environmental issues in 1997 corresponds to the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol by the United Nations. The United States signed, but did not ratify,

the Protocol during President Clinton's administration, largely because of strong opposition in the Senate. The second rise in congressional committee attention to the topic corresponds to George W. Bush's official rejection of the Kyoto Protocol in March 2001. These examples further evince the validity of the model by demonstrating a correlation to increased congressional committee attention to a particular topic and exogenous events uninvolved in the measurement process.

Conclusion

In this chapter, I presented the results of an LDA model that facilitated the inference of the relative amount of House and Senate congressional committee attention paid to various topics over the span of 23 years, across twelve Congresses. The 32 topics proved to be homogenous and well-defined. While being a bit more fine-grained than the 19 major topics codes of the Policy Agendas Project, the inferred topics generally correspond to the jurisdictional purview of congressional committees and appear to be both semantically and predictively valid.

The thematic structure that arose through the use of the topic model did not necessarily provide novel insight into the extent to which international factors influence U.S. domestic policy. As expected, the two topics most pertinent to the subject at hand were related to foreign policy and international trade. The analysis did, however, provide evidence to suggest that, despite increasingly complex and multidimensional policy issues, congressional committees may be bound by their jurisdictional purviews when it comes to information utilization and attempting to seek more holistic solutions to policy problems. Additionally, as an exploratory tool, the analysis, particularly of the statistical co-occurrence of words, afforded me the opportunity to generate a

methodologically sound list of terms that could be used to search through seemingly unrelated congressional hearings in order to identify contextually relevant references to international factors that may influence U.S. domestic policy. This is especially important when research projects, such as this one, rely on a large corpus of textual data and employ keyword searches to query documents, because inefficiency is a common problem due to the imprecise retrieval method (D'Orazio et al. 2014, 228).

Chapter 4: Macro-Level Considerations of Foreign Countries

Introduction

The previous chapter explored the underlying semantic organization of congressional committee hearing reports, and found that the thematic structure of policy debates in the U.S. Congress is organized around relatively well-defined homogenous topic clusters. This finding comports to previously-established theoretical and empirical expectations, suggesting that, at least at the broadest level of analysis, policymaking is taking place in silos, represented by jurisdictionally-bound committees. References to foreign countries and other things international are most strongly statistically correlated to topics pertaining to foreign affairs and international trade. Moreover, these topics appear most frequently in hearing reports from the International Relations, Foreign Affairs, Homeland Security, and Ways and Means Committees. The purpose of this chapter is to take a more nuanced look into the content of the committee hearing reports to gain a broad, yet more comprehensive understanding of the international focus of the U.S. Congress.

If domestic policymakers are looking for transferable policy lessons from abroad, empirical evidence should exist demonstrating that they are utilizing information from or about foreign countries. One way to ascertain whether and to what extent policymakers in the U.S. look outside their nation's borders in framing policy issues is to analyze references to foreign countries in committee hearing reports. This level of abstraction is more refined than the analysis in the previous chapter because mentions of particular countries or geographical regions may not have reached statistical significance in a corpus consisting of a vocabulary of over 613 million words.

For example, *Ukraine* does not appear in any topical clusters of the LDA analysis, yet in the committee hearings reports analyzed below there are exactly 7,982 instances where Ukraine is specifically mentioned. This analysis also provides evidence of fluctuations in the propensity of U.S. policymakers to discuss certain countries or particular regions at any given time.

This chapter proceeds by outlining the historical and theoretical considerations underlying the empirical analysis. I then describe the methods by which I searched through and analyzed the hearing reports, present the results of the analysis, and conclude with a discussion about the implications of the findings. This chapter is ultimately intended to answer several questions: are U.S. policymakers in more recent Congresses taking foreign countries into consideration with more or less frequency than in past years? Which countries or regions are receiving the greatest amount of congressional attention, and how has this changed across time? Further, the analysis seeks to ascertain whether certain national and international focusing events lead to changes in international influences on domestic U.S. policy? Similar to Kee and James's (1992) discussion of how periods of crisis and anti-crisis explain the ebb and flow of power and responsibility in the U.S. federal system, I expect to find that members of Congress will make more references to allied countries during times of anti-crisis, but more references to international rivals during times of crisis.

Historical & Theoretical Considerations

As Pierson (2004) argues, the sequence of historical events matters greatly. The spread of ideas and policies to the United States from foreign nations is not without historical precedent. Compulsory primary education and the secret ballot, for example,

were ideas appropriated from Prussia and Australia, respectively. In addition, many of the New Deal policies were also transatlantic imports. In his book *Atlantic Crossings*, Daniel Rodgers (1998) provides numerous examples of how progressives in the U.S. borrowed extensively from European models in developing the American welfare state in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The National Employment System Act of 1933, for one example, was an obvious adaptation of the British labor exchange system of 1909 (Rodgers 1998, 425). In fact, Rodgers argues that from the 1870s until the Second World War, the United States eschewed its typically insular view of American exceptionalism and, during this time, American politics seemed particularly susceptible to foreign models and imported policy ideas (1998, 4). After 1945, however, Americans "were no longer looking for lessons, for 'marching orders' from the older continent's experiences…[h]aving saved the world, it would not thereafter be easy to imagine that there was still much [for the United States] to learn from it" (Rodgers 1998, 503; 508). One of the explanations proffered for the revival of America's internalist tendencies following the Second World War is the fact that "[n]o single nation's economy had ever before so dominated the world as the economy that Europe's catastrophe gave to the United States. At the war's end, the world had for the moment only one major economic player, and that was the United States" (Rodgers 1998, 501).

Following World War II, the transatlantic flow of policy learning generally shifted from the new world to the old world. As European countries sought to liberalize their economies, capitalism – coined an "American innovation" – penetrated the economic platforms of numerous countries, which led to varying degrees of economic convergence toward the American model of corporate capitalism (Djelic 1998). Djelic

notes that "the fate of the peculiar American system of industrial production was closely linked, throughout the twentieth century, to the fate of the USA as a country. When the USA took on the leadership of the Western world in the immediate post Second World War period, parallels were quickly drawn between American geopolitical and economic power on the one hand and the unique American system of industrial production on the other" (1998, 271). Yet, there is some evidence to suggest that the global economic balance of power is shifting away from the U.S. in favor of China. Notwithstanding the veracity of such evidence, trade agreements such as NAFTA, the rise of the European Union – collectively now the world's largest economy – advances in communications and technology transfer, and recent negotiations surrounding the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) serve to incontrovertibly evince greater global economic interdependence. If the United States was historically averse to non-domestic policy ideas during a time when it was the world's only major economic player, recent shifts in the balance of global economic power and the increasing economic interdependence among nation-states suggest that policymakers in the United States may be more inclined to accept foreign models and imported policy ideas at this historic juncture.

If, at least in recent history, U.S. policymakers have been averse to utilizing transferable policy lessons from other countries, why might they now deviate from the entrenched path-dependent, purely nationalistic policymaking process? Taking into account the dominant forces of electoral accountability and democratic responsiveness, there is little reason to believe that legislators in the U.S. would be inclined to focus their attention internationally. Yet, during the late twentieth century, advances in global

communication technologies significantly lessened the costs associated with disseminating ideas and policy models across the world (Brooks 2005, 278). Consequently, information networks expanded and economic as well as social interactions across national borders increased (Brooks 2005). The deepening of what IR scholars refer to as "complex interdependence" has influenced how ideas and information, particularly policy models and paradigms, spread transnationally (Brooks 2005, 278).

As a result, the context within which domestic policymaking processes operate is changing. Solutions for many of the world's most important problems cannot be located solely within sovereign states. Important problems such as "global markets, global travel, and global information networks…[as well as] weapons of mass destruction and looming environmental disasters of a global magnitude" cannot be effectively addressed by states acting along (Slaughter 2004, 4). Policymaking, it is argued, is increasingly taking place within "new political spaces," which refer to the "ensemble of mostly unstable practices that emerge in the struggle to address problems that the established institutions are – for a variety of reasons – unable to resolve in a manner that is perceived to be both legitimate and effective" (Hajer 2003, 176). Archetypal notions of policymaking and policy analysis were grounded in "stable political institutions of the Western nation-state" (Hajer 2003, 182). "The power was with the state and the state therefore was the addressee of policy analysis. Yet this is now less obvious" (Hajer 2003, 182).

Hajer posits that these "new political spaces" are characterized by instability in traditional notions of the polity and challenges to territorial synchrony, both of which

have implications for policymaking (2003). In the postwar decades, "governance was supported by the fact that political institutions, cultural adherences and societal processes converged on the level of the nation-state" (Hajer 2003, 182). Increasing use of concepts such as the "network society" (Castells 1996) and "government networks" (Slaughter 2004) serve to evince the fact that "societal processes and cultural adherences follow [different] patterns, [often] stretching across territorial spaces" (Hajer 2003, 183). The disintegration of the territorial order of modern governments requires us to rethink policymaking. This is because "in the new political order, formally legitimate decisions are questioned by stakeholders from outside the polity who feel they have a legitimate say themselves" (Hajer 2003, 183). Public policy, therefore, may progressively be less the outcome of territorially confined domestic politics than it is the outcome of globally shared ideas about which issues are important and how they ought to be effectively dealt with. This requires domestic policymakers to be receptive to, or at least aware of, the concerns of stakeholders from outside their polity.

If policymaking in the "new political order" obliges policymakers to consider issues and stakeholders outside of their traditional geographic polity in order to devise effective solutions to problems facing their constituents, traditional conceptualizations of "representation" may need to be revisited. Fenno's (1978) seminal piece on the "home styles" of members of Congress outlines four types of constituencies in his now-famous nested concentric circles. The inner most circle, personal constituency, consists of a member's close personal acquaintances; the primary constituency includes a member's core, most reliable, political supporters; a member's active election supporters constitute his/her re-election constituency; and, lastly, the geographic

constituency is comprised of all the residents in a member's district or state. Fenno himself points out, however, that members of Congress may represent groups other than their geographic constituents (1978). Past studies have demonstrated, for example, that constituents from a legislator's party may prove to be more influential in mediating a legislator's political behavior (Bafumi and Herron 2010; Clinton 2006). I posit the possibility that, in light of the changing context of domestic policymaking, another "type" of constituency exists that may affect legislative behavior, namely at the international level (Figure 4.1). If factors like a member's party mediate his/her policymaking choices, then other factors such as the success of policies operating in foreign countries or the transboundary nature of a particular policy issue, may similarly do so. Members' own personal international experiences or connections, such as those acquired through personal travel, business, and/or educational opportunities may also play a role in the extent to which they feel inclined to consider issues and stakeholders outside of their traditional geographic polity.

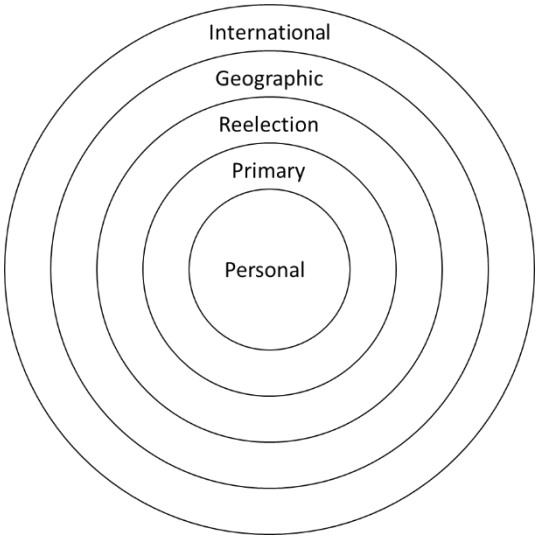


Figure 4.1 Nested Concentric Circles of Congressional Constituency Influences in a Globalized World (adapted from Fenno 1978)

Data and Methods

Based on this theoretical foundation, presented below is an analysis of House, Senate, and Joint committee hearing reports from 1999 to 2014. This chapter looks specifically at the 106th through 113th Congresses because the number of congressional hearings available during this time period is relatively equal across Congresses (see Table 4.1), making for easier cross-year comparisons. A total number of 18,327 hearings are included in this analysis.

Table 4.1: Number of Congressional Hearings

Congress	Years	House	Senate	Joint	TOTAL
106	1999 - 2000	901	478	4	1383
107	2001 - 2002	951	885	4	1840
108	2003 - 2004	1140	805	6	1951
109	2005 - 2006	1572	1009	2	2583
110	2007 - 2008	1963	1018	10	2991
111	2009 - 2010	1753	1022	0	2775
112	2011 - 2012	1910	836	5	2751
113	2013 - 2014	1451	600	2	2053

The hearing reports are drawn from the United States Government Publishing Office's Federal Digital System (FDsys).[9] All available policy-relevant hearings[10] held during this time period are included in the analysis. The analysis was conducted using the *GPO Congressional Hearings Search Engine*[11], a search engine developed specifically for this project in collaboration with the University of Oklahoma Digital Scholarship Laboratory. The *GPO Congressional Hearings Search Engine* is capable of mining the full text of more than 20,000 congressional hearings (1997- present) published by the U. S. Government Publishing Office (GPO). This search engine

[9] https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collection.action?collectionCode=CHRG
[10] Appropriations hearings were excluded from the analysis due to the fact that they do not involve substantive policymaking.
[11] https://cc.lib.ou.edu/hearings/

utilizes Elasticsearch[12], a RESTful search and analytics engine, that along with conducting standard keyword searches, allows exact phrase, proximity, partial word searching, and filtering options. Employing the *GPO Congressional Hearings Search Engine*, I searched all the hearings included in this analysis for the 193 country names listed in Table 4.2 (*see* Appendix C for precise search terms). I aggregated the number of times a country was referenced within all committee hearing reports by year, sub-region, and region. The categorization of countries by region and subregion employed in this analysis is the same that is utilized by the United Nations Statistic Divisions.[13]

[12] https://www.elastic.co/products/elasticsearch
[13] https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/

Table 4.2: List of Countries by Region & Subregion

AFRICA	LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	ASIA	EUROPE	OCEANIA
Eastern Africa	**Central America**	**Central Asia**	**Eastern Europe**	**Australia & New Zeland**
Burundi	Belize	Kazakhstan	Belarus	Australia
Comoros	Costa Rica	Kyrgyzstan	Bulgaria	New Zealand
Djibouti	El Salvador	Tajikistan	Czech Republic	**Melanesia**
Eritrea	Guatemala	Turkmenistan	Hungary	Fiji
Ethiopia	Honduras	Uzbekistan	Poland	Papua New Guinea
Kenya	Mexico	**Eastern Asia**	Republic of Moldova	Solomon Islands
Madagascar	Nicaragua	China	Romania	Vanuatu
Malawi	Panama	China, Hong Kong SAR	Russian Federation	**Micronesia**
Mauritius	**South America**	China, Macao SAR	Slovakia	Kiribati
Mozambique	Argentina	D.P.R. of Korea	Ukraine	Marshall Islands
Rwanda	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Japan	**Northern Europe**	Micronesia (FS of)
Seychelles	Brazil	Mongolia	Denmark	Nauru
Somalia	Chile	Republic of Korea	Estonia	Palau
South Sudan	Colombia	**Southern Asia**	Finland	**Polynesia**
U.R. of Tanzania: Mainland	Ecuador	Afghanistan	Iceland	Tonga
Uganda	Guyana	Bangladesh	Latvia	Tuvalu
Zambia	Paraguay	Bhutan	Lithuania	
Zanzibar	Peru	India	Norway	
Zimbabwe	Suriname	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Sweden	**NORTHERN AMERICA**
Middle Africa	Uruguay	Maldives	United Kingdom	Canada
Angola	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Nepal	**Southern Europe**	Greenland
Cameroon	**Caribbean**	Pakistan	Albania	
Central African Republic	Antigua and Barbuda	Sri Lanka	Andorra	
Chad	Aruba	**South-Eastern Asia**	Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Congo	Bahamas	Brunei Darussalam	Croatia	
D.R. of the Congo	Barbados	Cambodia	Greece	
Equatorial Guinea	Cuba	Indonesia	Holy See	
Gabon	Curaçao	Lao People's DR	Italy	
Sao Tome and Principe	Dominica	Malaysia	Kosovo	
Northern Africa	Dominican Republic	Myanmar/Burma	Malta	
Algeria	Grenada	Philippines	Montenegro	
Egypt	Haiti	Singapore	Portugal	
Libya	Jamaica	Thailand	San Marino	
Morocco	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Timor-Leste	Serbia	
Sudan	Saint Lucia	Viet Nam	Slovenia	
Tunisia	Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	**Western Asia**	Spain	
Southern Africa	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Armenia	TFYR of Macedonia	
Botswana	Trinidad and Tobago	Azerbaijan	**Western Europe**	
Lesotho		Bahrain	Austria	
Namibia		Cyprus	Belgium	
South Africa		Iraq	France	
Swaziland		Israel	Germany	
Western Africa		Jordan	Liechtenstein	
Benin		Kuwait	Luxembourg	
Burkina Faso		Lebanon	Monaco	
Cabo Verde		Oman	Netherlands	
Gambia		Qatar	Switzerland	
Ghana		Saudi Arabia		
Guinea		State of Palestine		
Guinea-Bissau		Syrian Arab Republic		
Liberia		Turkey		
Mali		United Arab Emirates		
Mauritania		Yemen		
Niger				
Nigeria				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
Togo				

*Excluded from the analysis: Côte d'Ivoire, Georgia, Samoa, Ireland

Assessing Congress' International Attention Overtime

Figure 4.2 displays the total number of instances foreign countries were referenced in congressional committee hearing reports from 1999 through 2014. In 1999, there were slightly fewer than 50,000 mentions of other countries. In 2014 there were a little more than 65,000 references, resulting in an overall increase of approximately 15,000 mentions. 2007 and 2012 were the years during which committee hearing reports contained the most numbers of references to other countries. 2001 was the year during which committee hearing reports contained the least number of references to other countries.

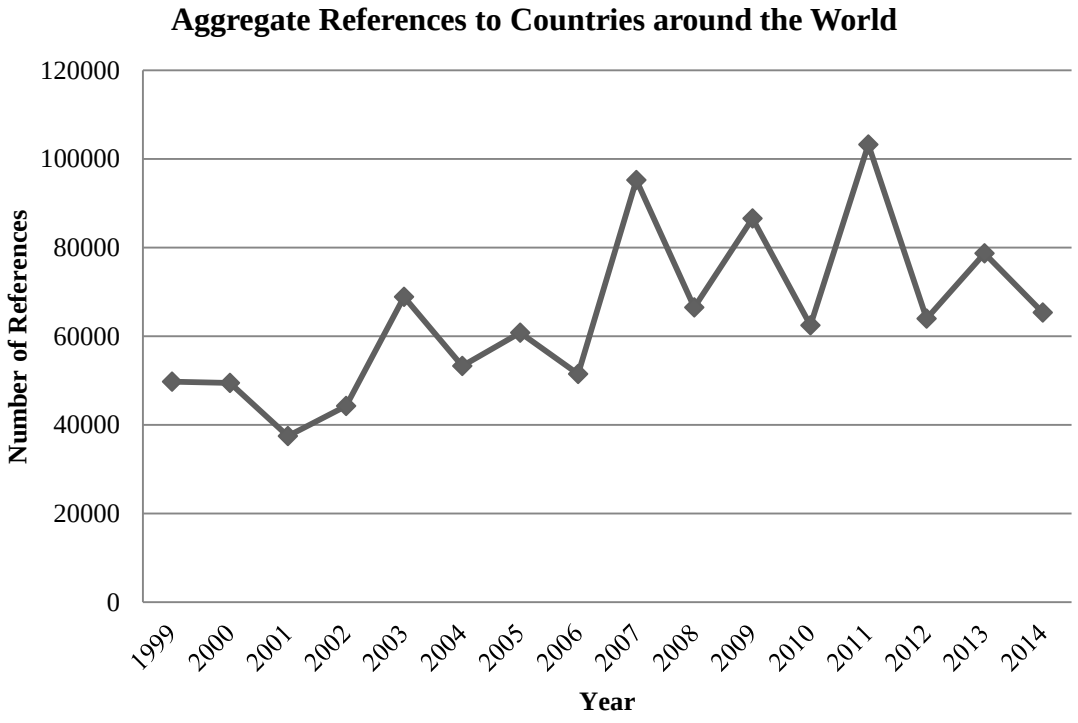


Figure 4.2: Total Number of References to All Countries across Year

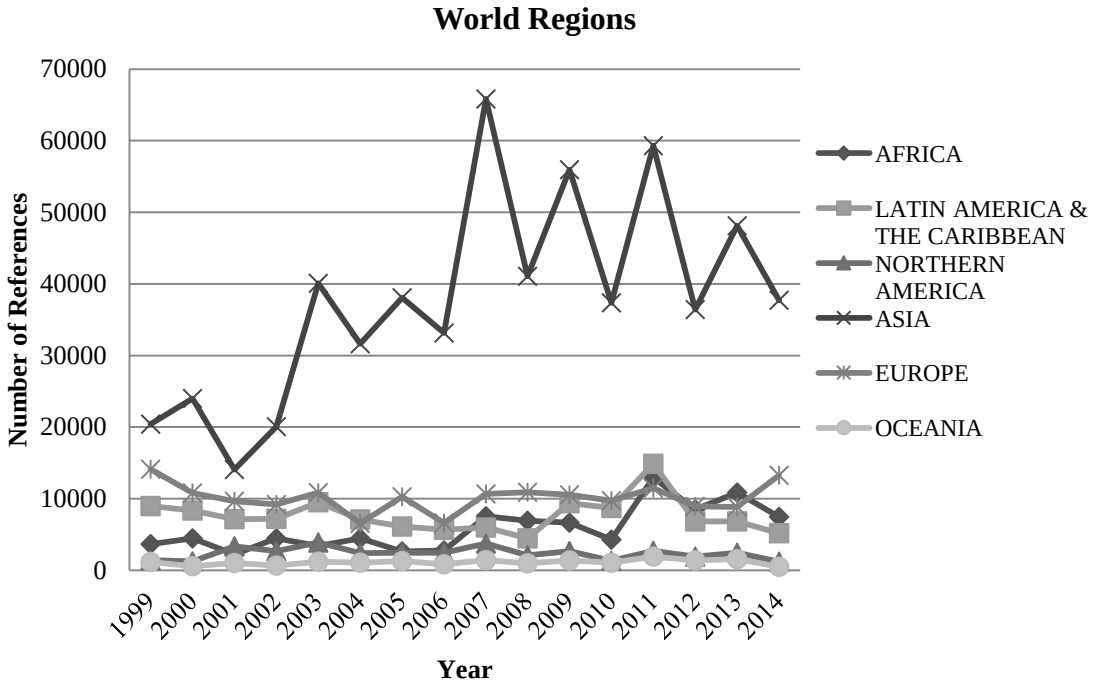


Figure 4.3: Total Number of Reference to Countries by World Region

Figure 4.3 shows the total number of instances foreign countries were referenced in congressional committee hearing reports from 1999 through 2014, broken down by region. By far, Asian countries, which according to the United Nations' classification includes Middle Eastern countries, have consistently received the most congressional attention across time, and these references account for most of the overall increase in references noted above. Oceanic countries, including Australia and New Zealand, have received the least amount of congressional attention. Of the six regions, only Africa and Asia saw an overall increase in congressional attention over the 15 year time frame. All other regions either remained relatively constant or saw a decrease in congressional attention. A breakdown of each region is provided below.

Figures 4.4 and 4.5 exhibit the overall number of references to African countries by year and by region. Figure 4.6 is a breakdown of the number of references to

Northern African countries by year. The sharp increase in congressional attention devoted to African countries, specifically Northern African countries – including Libya and Egypt – is correlated to the Arab Spring, which began at the end of 2010 and continued into 2011 (Figure 4.6). The rise in 2008 with respect to references to Eastern African countries most likely corresponds to the post-election violence in Kenya that erupted after allegations of electoral manipulation arose in the presidential election of Mwai Kibaki.

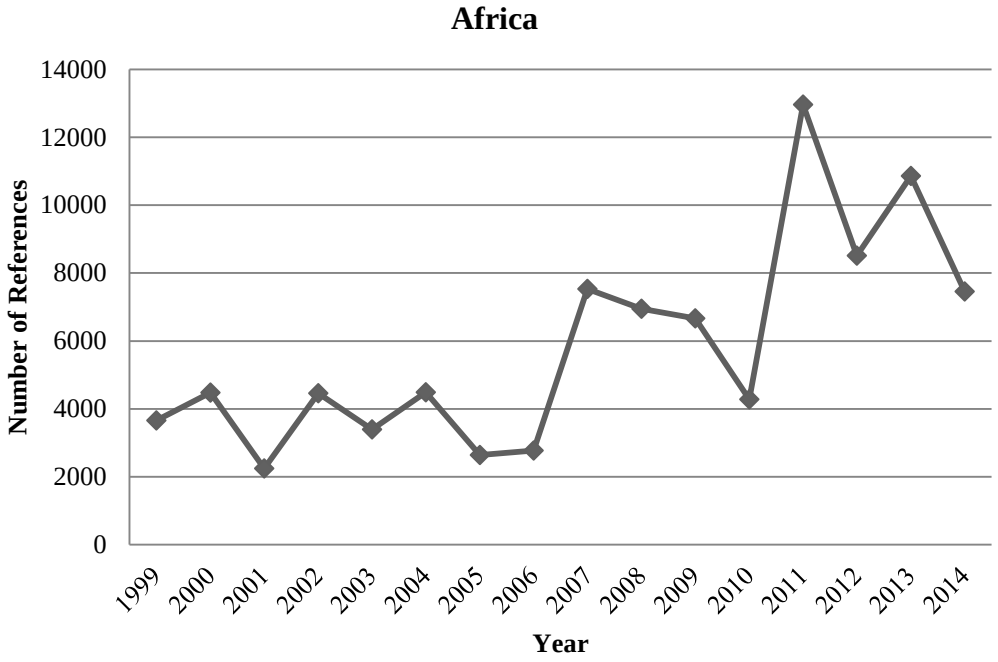


Figure 4.4: Total Number of References to African Countries

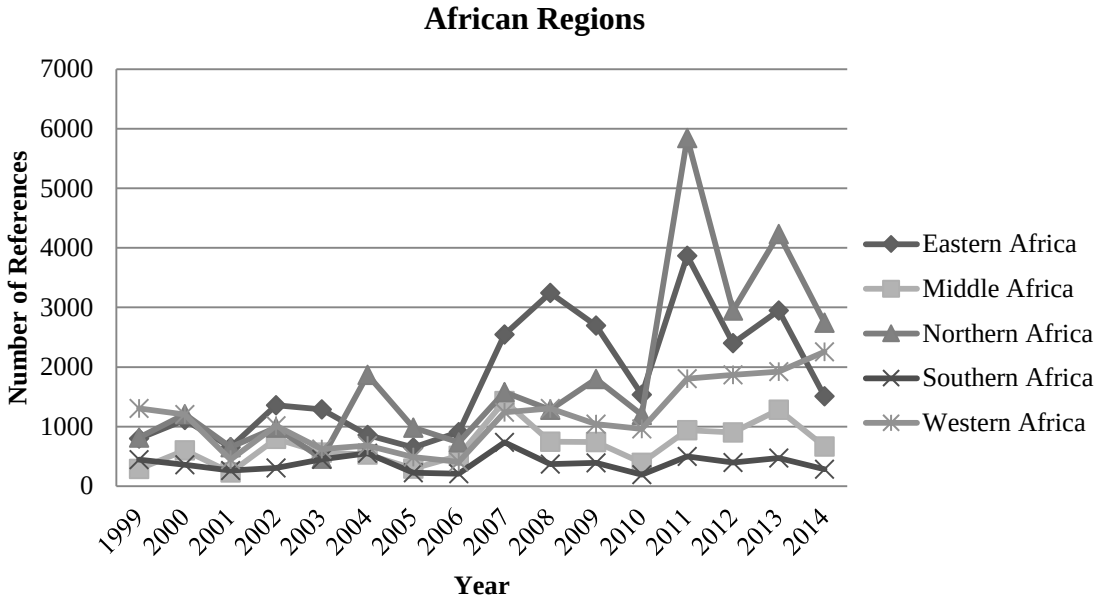


Figure 4.5: Total Number of References to African Countries by Region

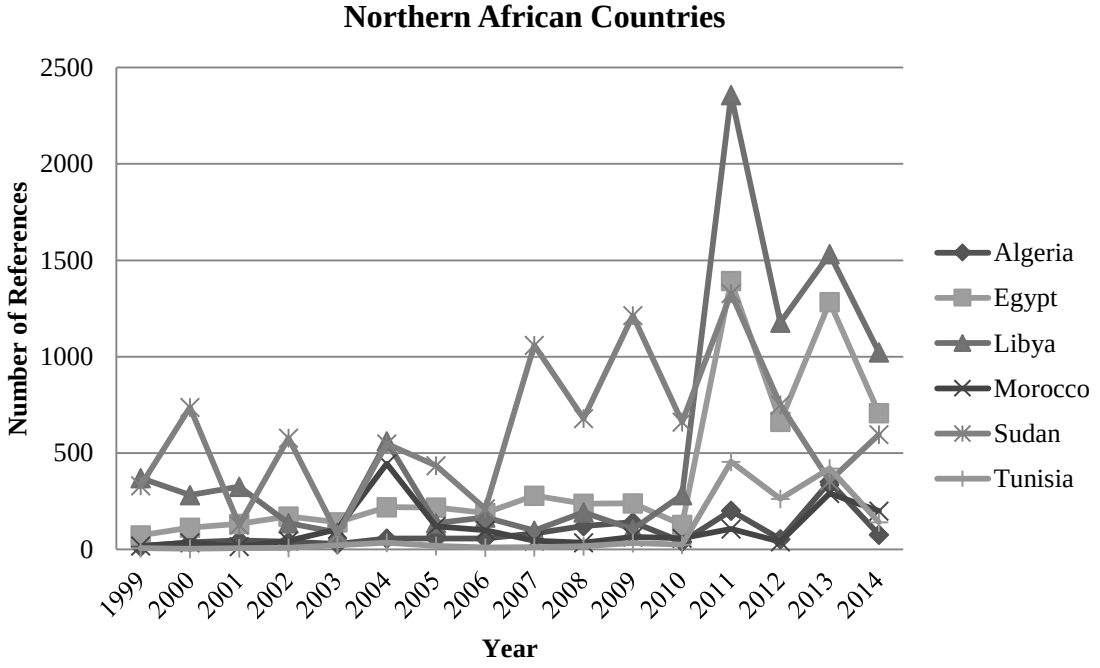


Figure 4.6: Total Number of References to Northern African Countries

Figure 4.7 displays the overall number of references to Northern American countries by year. Only two countries, Canada and Greenland, are included in this

geographic region. Mentions of Canada within congressional committee hearings overwhelmingly dominate this group, making a breakdown by country superfluous. In 1999, there were approximately 1,400 mentions of Canada and Greenland. In 2014 there were approximately 1,200 references. Thus, overall congressional committee attention devoted to Northern American countries remained relatively consistent, despite somewhat drastic differences year by year. Note that the curious decline in congressional attention between 2004 and 2007 is a paradox worthy of further investigation. A plausible supposition is that it may be correlated to macro-political characteristics in the United States during the Bush administration. These data make the best case in support of the expectation that members of Congress will make more references to allied countries during times of anti-crisis, but more references to international rivals during times of crisis. The most recent war in Iraq, constituting a time of crisis for the United States began in 2003, and may have shifted congressional attention away from international allies like Canada during this time.

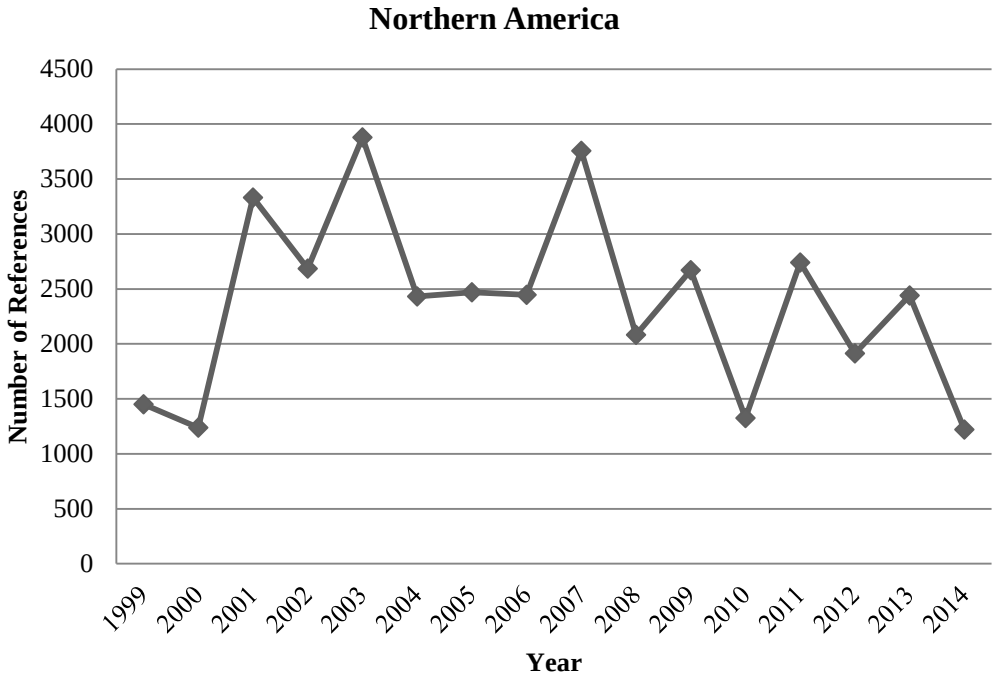


Figure 4.7: Total Number of References to Northern American Countries

Figures 4.8 through 4.13 show references to Latin American and Caribbean countries overall, by region, and by select countries. In the aggregate, references to Latin American and Caribbean countries declined by approximately 4,000 from 1999 to 2014, even though there was a drastic increase in congressional attention in 2011 (Figure 4.8). Broken down by region, it becomes apparent that both Central American and Southern American countries received increased attention in 2011. Caribbean countries, on the other hand, received the most congressional attention in 2010 (Figure 4.9). The increase in references to Central American countries, including Mexico (Figure 4.10), in 2011 is most likely correlated to the Single Free Trade Agreement between Central America and Mexico, which was signed on November 22, 2011. Figure 4.12 indicates a drastic increase in mentions to Panama in 2011, which corresponds to the Panama-United States Trade Promotion Agreement, submitted to

Congress by President Obama in October 2011. A likely explanation for the rise in congressional attention devoted to Haiti in 2010 is in response to the catastrophic earthquake in January 2010 (Figure 4.13).

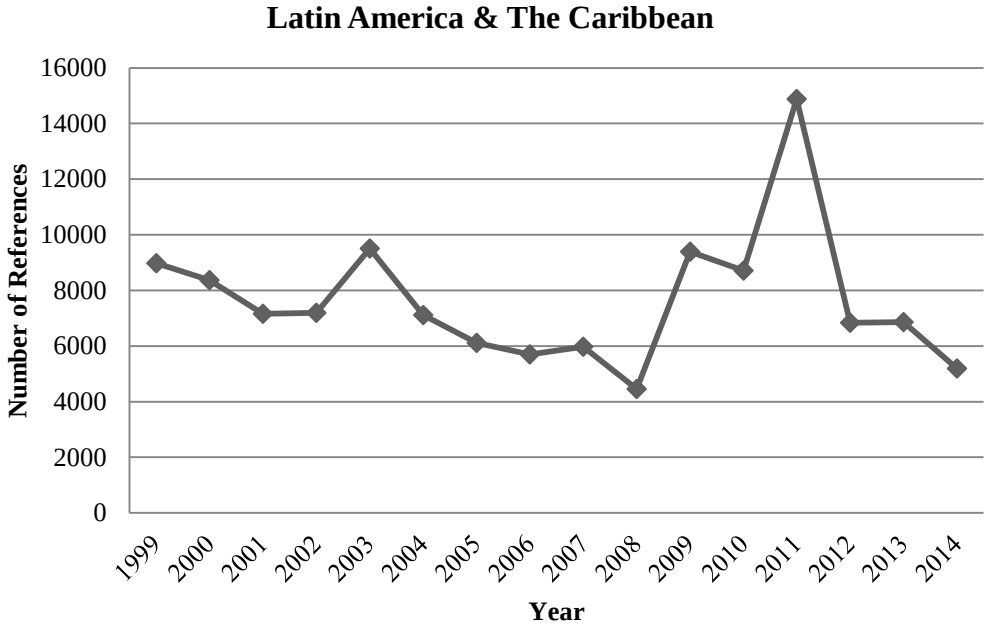


Figure 4.8: Total Number of References to Latin American & Caribbean Countries

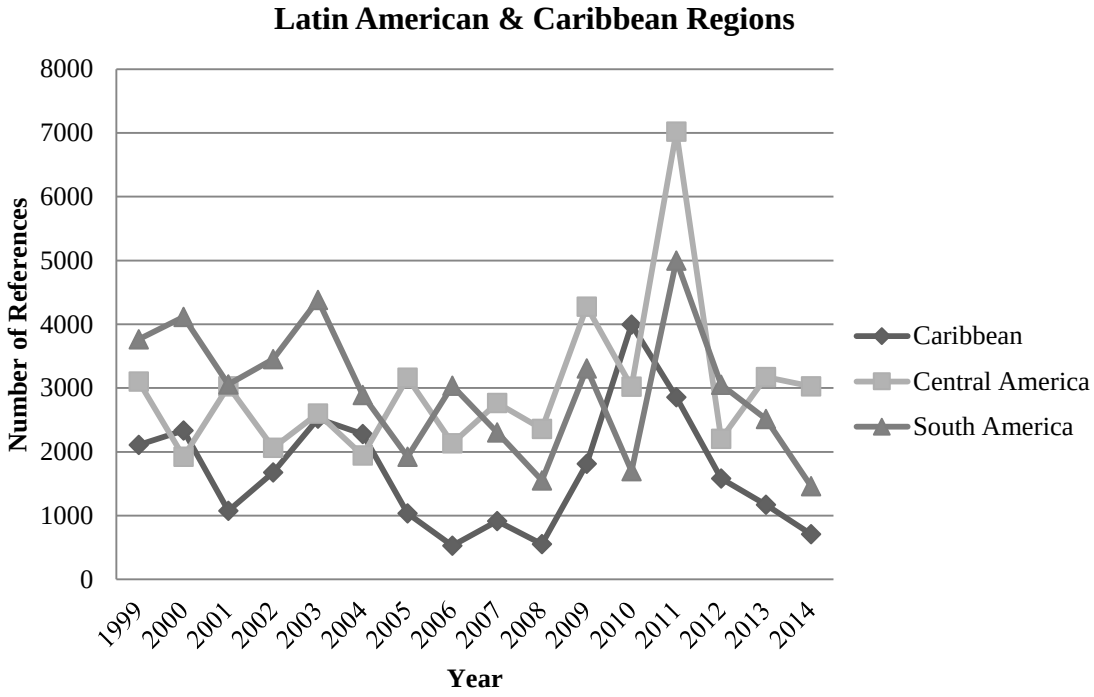


Figure 4.9: Total Number References to Latin American & Caribbean Countries by Region

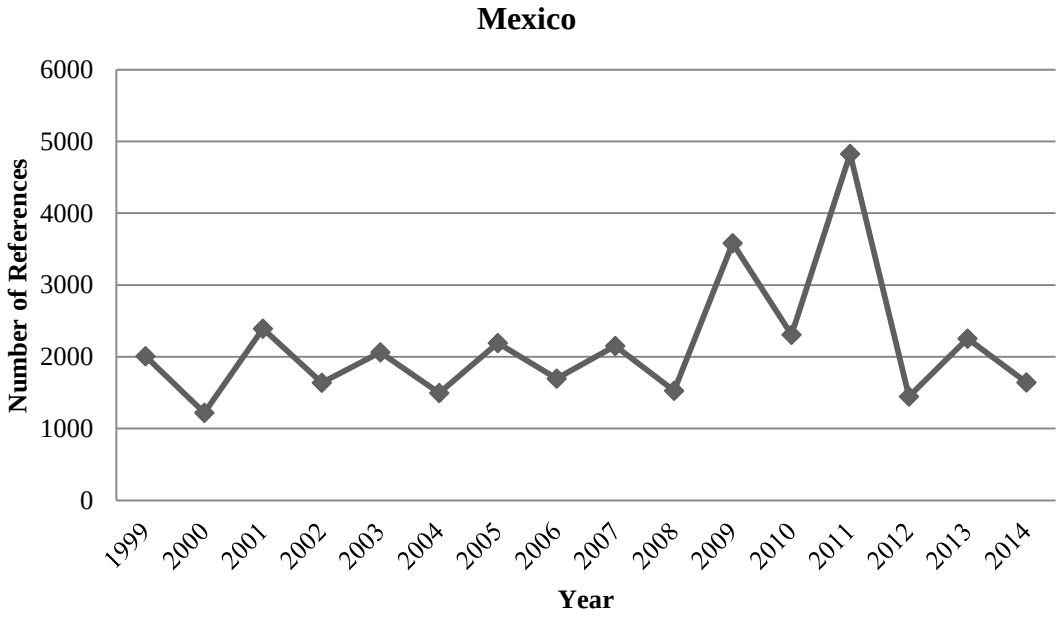


Figure 4.10: Total Number of References to Mexico

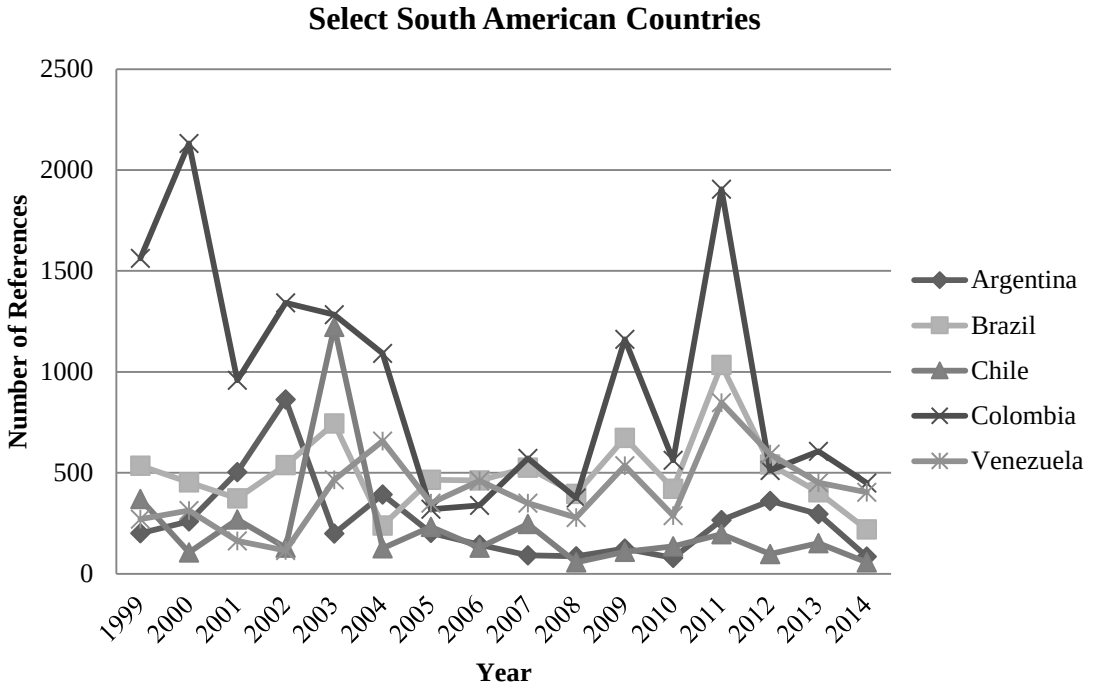


Figure 4.11: Total Number of References to Select South American Countries

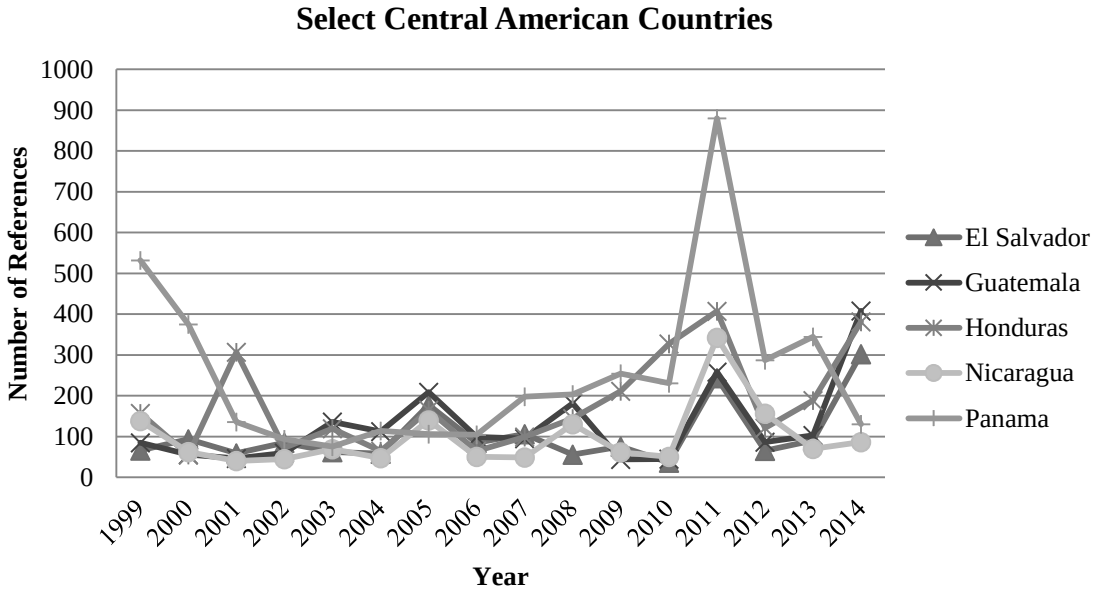


Figure 4.12: Total Number of References to Select Central American Countries

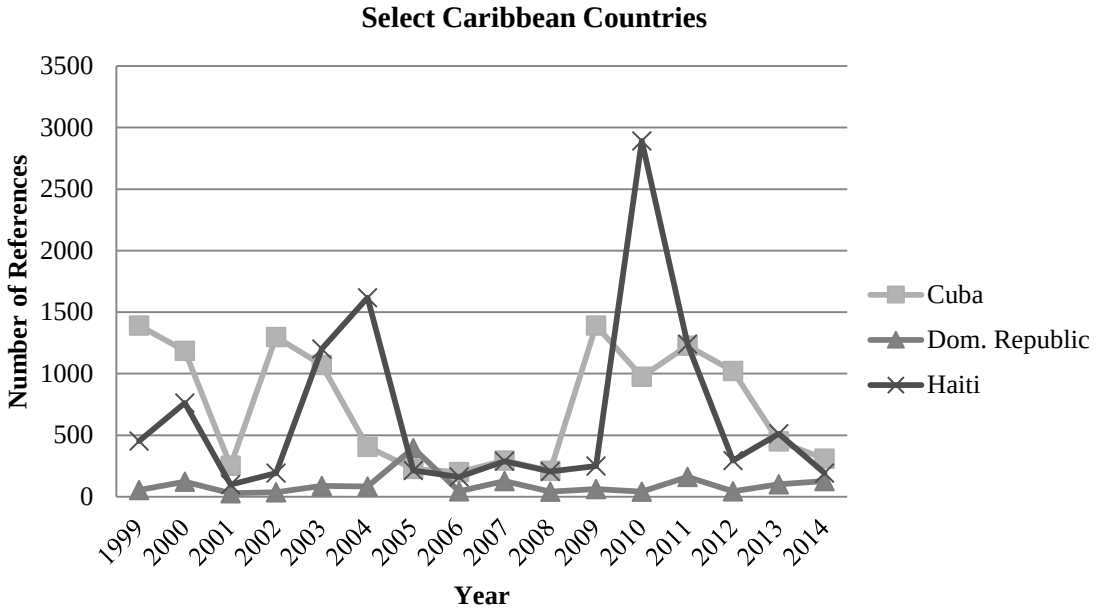


Figure 4.13: Total Number of References to Select Caribbean Countries

Figures 4.14 through 4.18 present the number of references to Asian countries in the committee hearing reports overall, by region, and by select countries. In the aggregate, references to Asian countries rose considerably from 1999 to 2014, from approximately 20,000 mentions to 38,000 (Figure 4.14). Southern Asian countries – which include Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan – and Western Asian countries – which include Iraq and Syria – saw the greatest increase in congressional committee attention during the time period studied (Figure 4.15). The influence of increased congressional attention devoted to both Iraq and Afghanistan become readily apparent in Figures 4.16 and 4.17, especially when compared to other countries in the two regions. Of the Eastern Asian countries, China sees the most fluctuations in congressional attention year by year, possibly as a result of changing American trade competition and policies, yet in the aggregate the number of references in 2014 is at a rate similar to the number of references in 1999 (Figure 4.18).



Figure 4.14: Total Number of References to Asian Countries

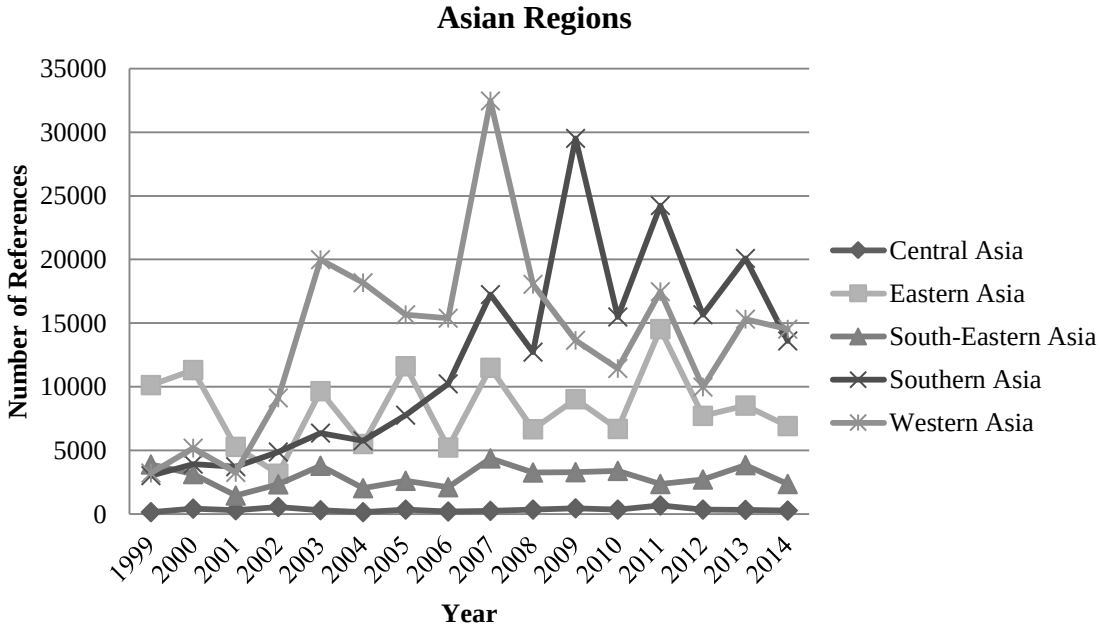


Figure 4.15: Total Number of References to Asian Countries by Region

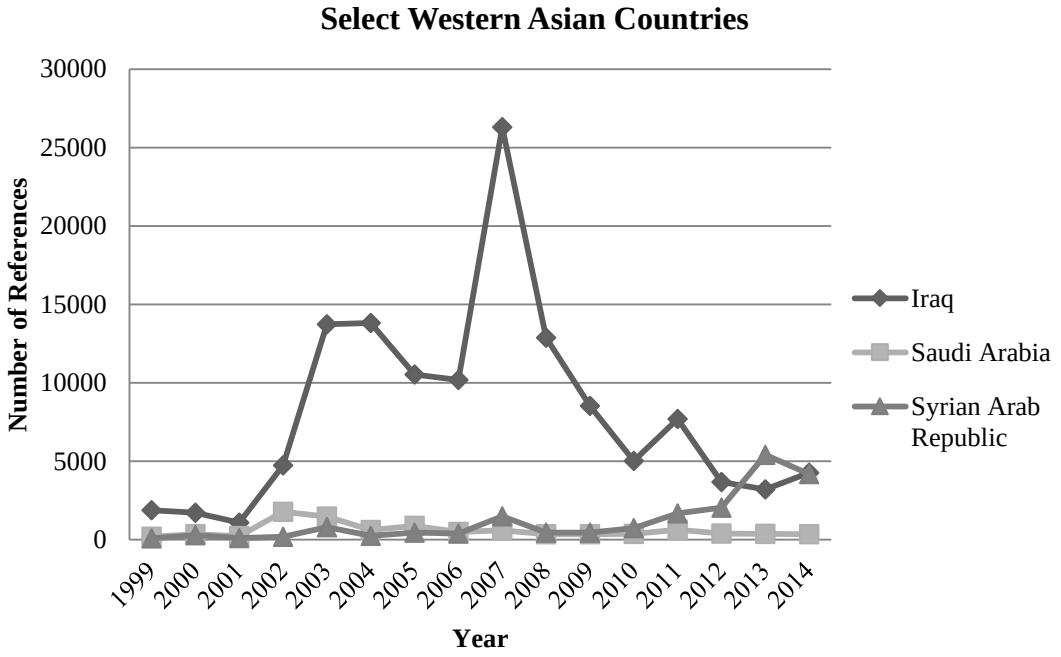


Figure 4.16: Total Number of References to Select Western Asian Countries

One especially interesting observation of the data presented in Figure 4.16 is the extent of the decrease in congressional attention devoted to Iraq after 2007. This could be the result of issue fatigue, as the war had been going on for four years at this point. The drastic decline in congressional attention devoted to Iraq after 2007 could also serve as evidence of the limited issue attention of Congress. As the war dragged on, other issues of import began to crowd the institutional agenda and demand the attention of policymakers, pushing the war in Iraq to the sidelines.

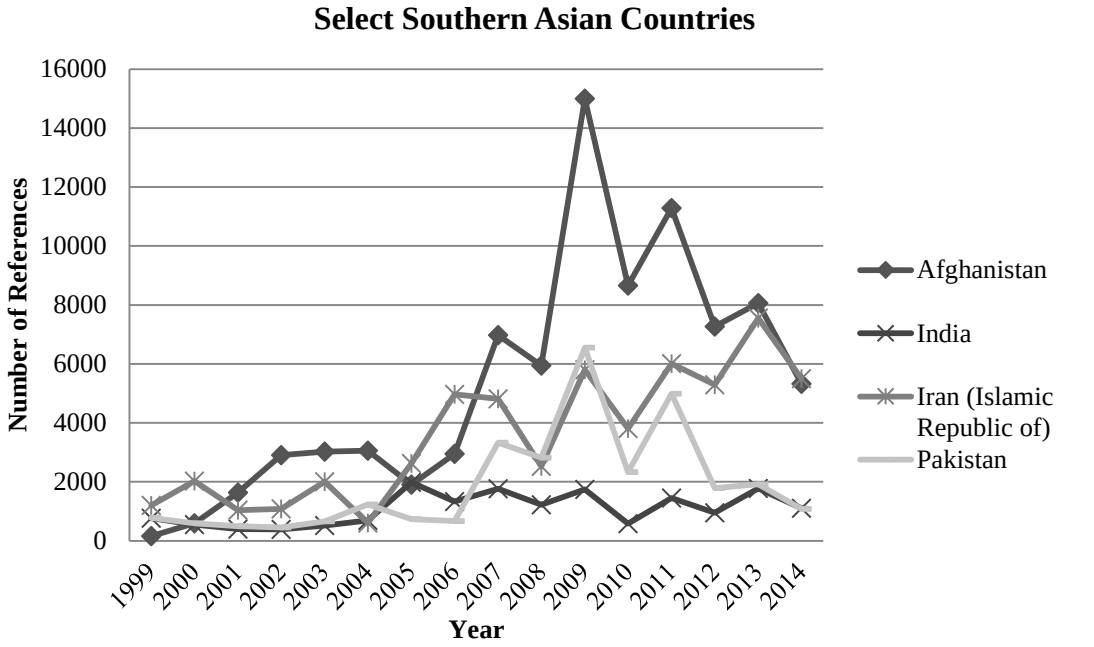


Figure 4.17: Total Number of References to Select Southern Asian Countries

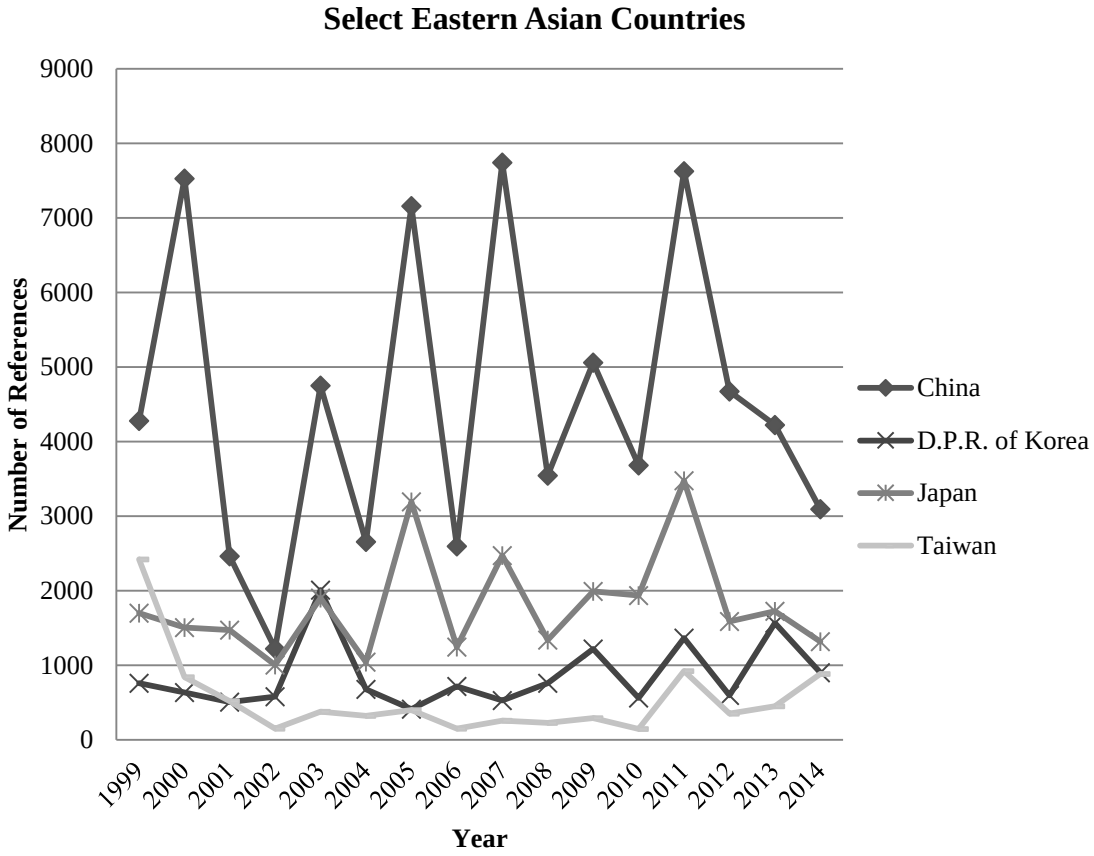


Figure 4.18: Total Number of References to Select Eastern Asian Countries

Figures 4.19 through 4.24 exhibit the number of references to European countries overall, by region, and by select countries. In the aggregate, references to European countries remained relatively constant from 1999 to 2014, while dropping considerably in the years 2004 and 2006 (Figure 4.19). Eastern European countries, which include Russia and Ukraine, began to receive drastically more congressional attention in 2013, no doubt related to the crisis between the two countries (Figure 4.20). The other three regions of Europe saw a decline in the number of references made in committee hearing reports during the time period studied. Of the Northern European countries, references were made most about the United Kingdom (Figure 4.22). After 1999 at the end of the Kosovo War, congressional attention devoted to Kosovo dropped significantly (Figure 4.23). And, of the Western European countries, Germany was consistently referenced with most frequency during the time period studied (Figure 4.24).

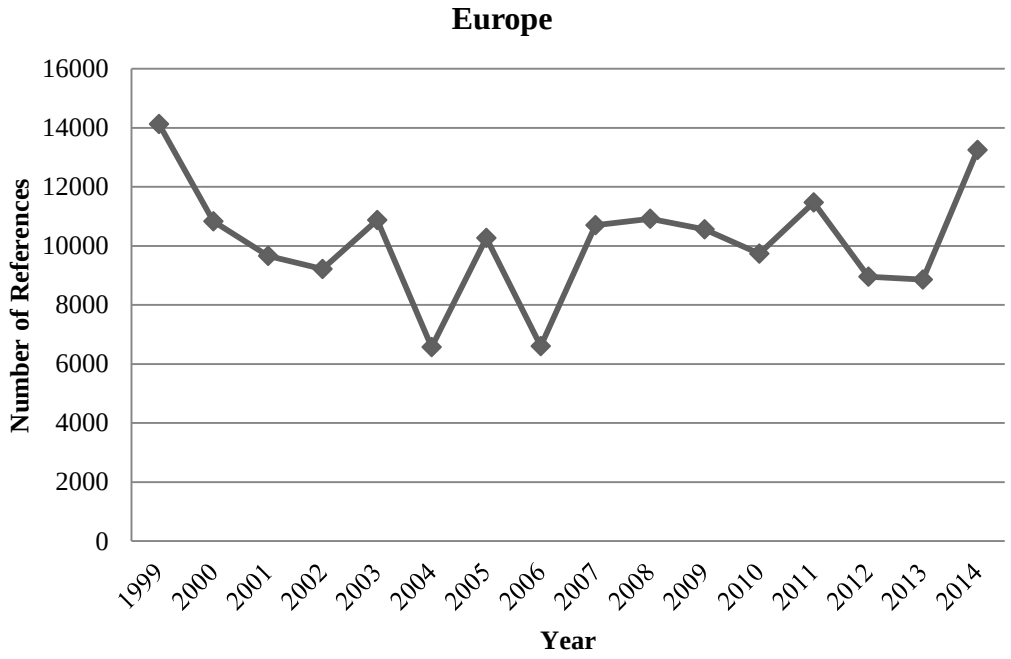


Figure 4.19: Total Number of References to European Countries

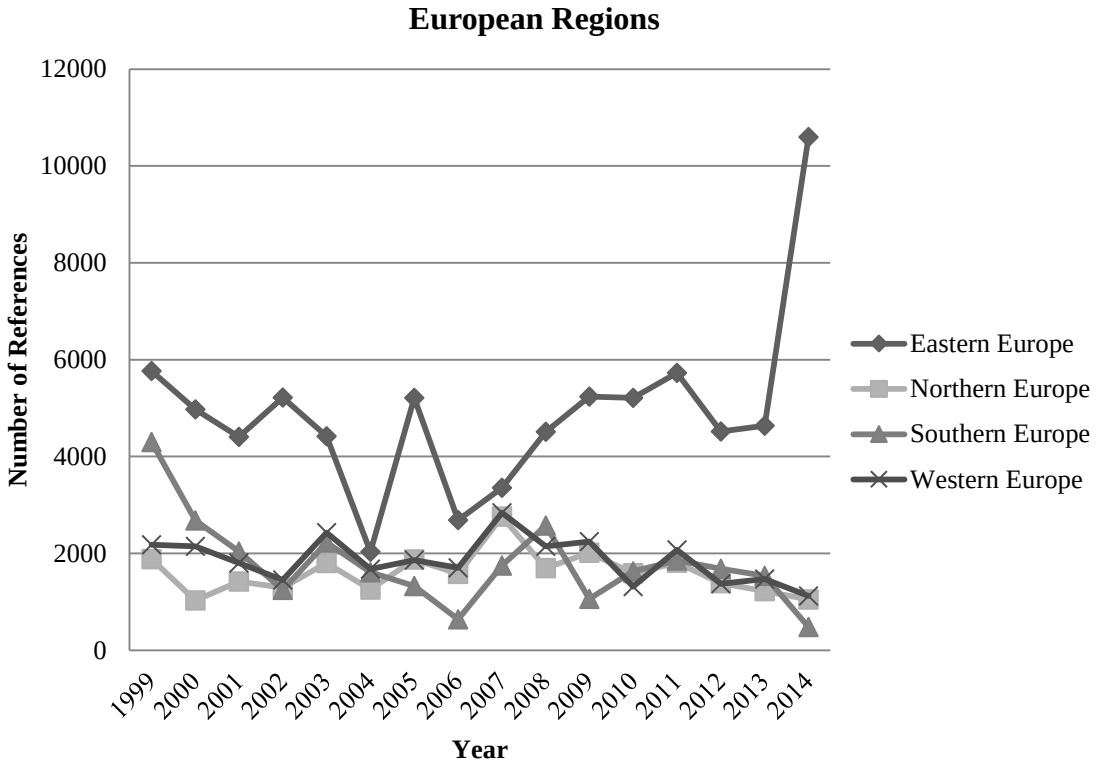


Figure 4.20: Total Number of References to European Countries by Region

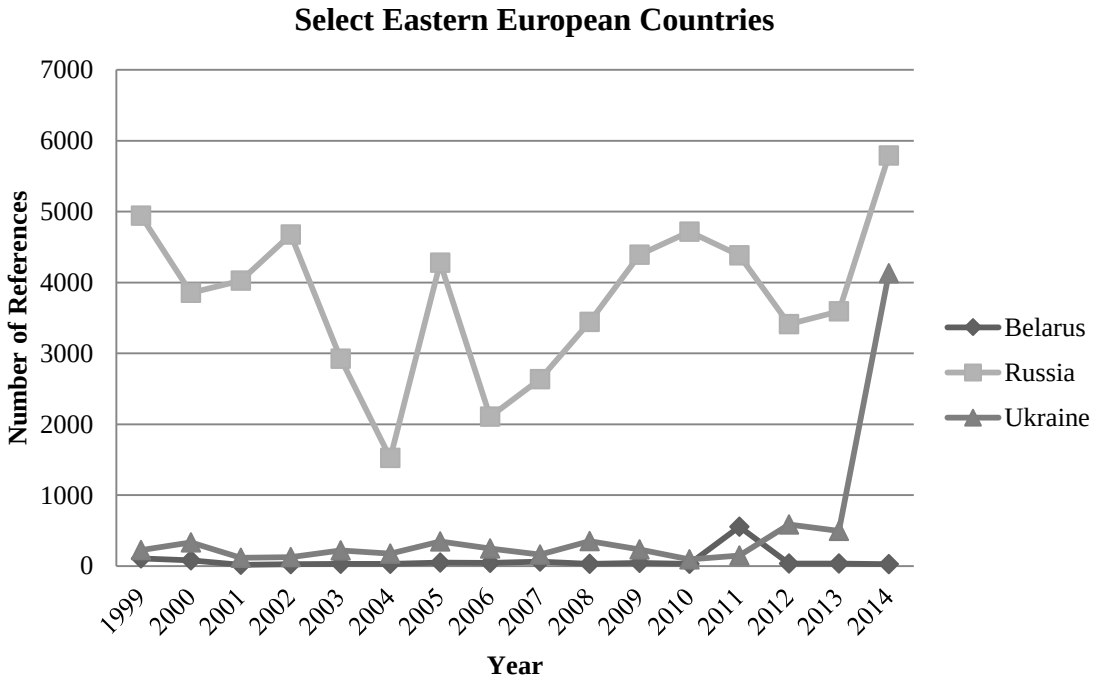


Figure 4.21: Total Number of References to Select Eastern European Countries

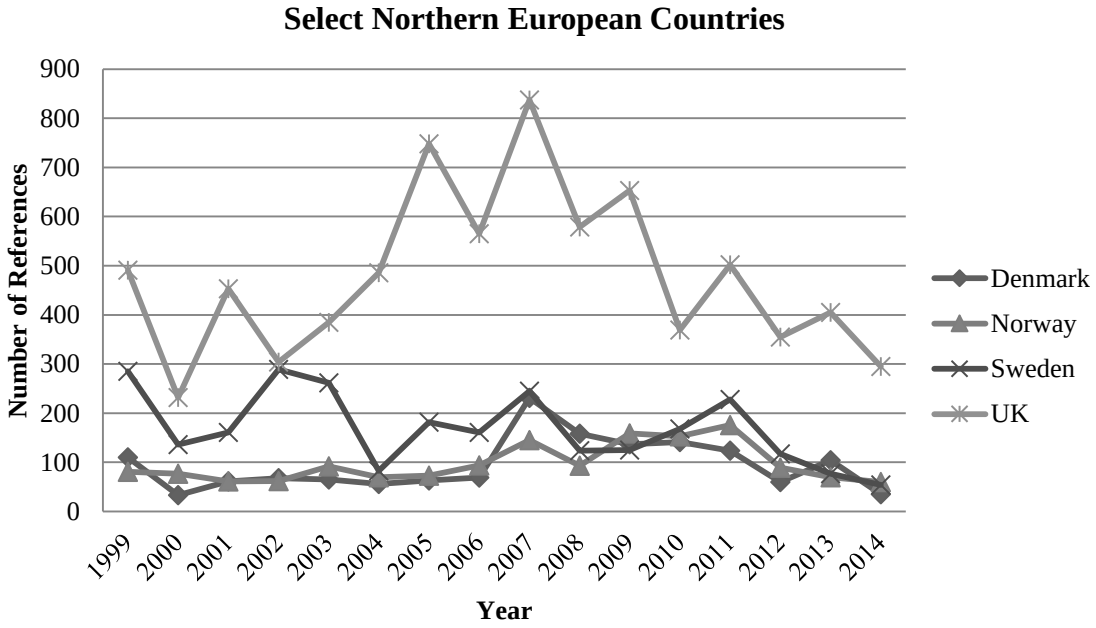


Figure 4.22: Total Number of References to Select Northern European Countries

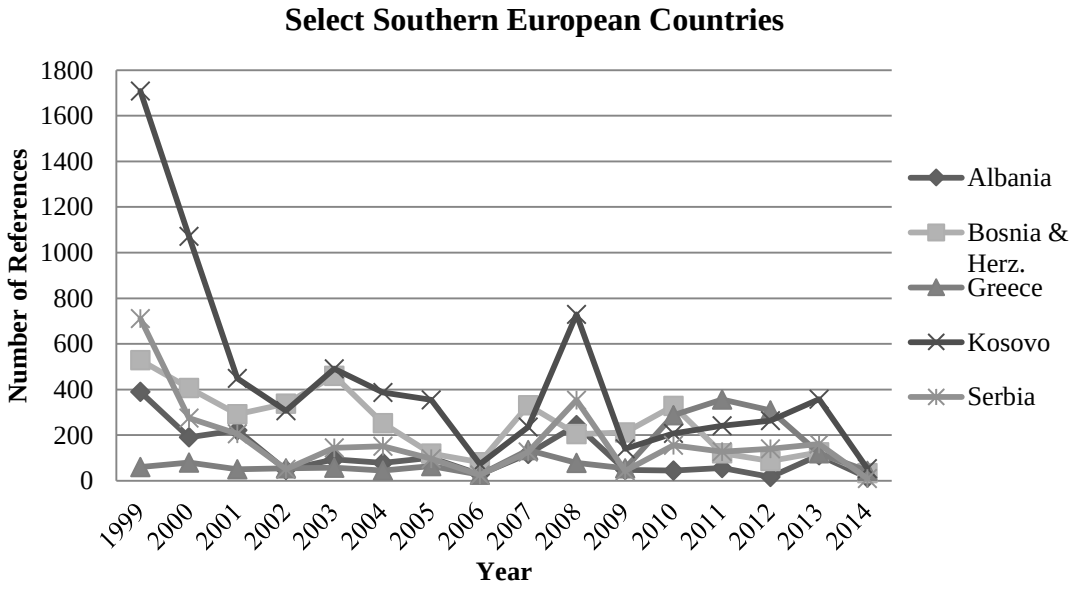


Figure 4.23: Total Number of References to Select Southern European Countries

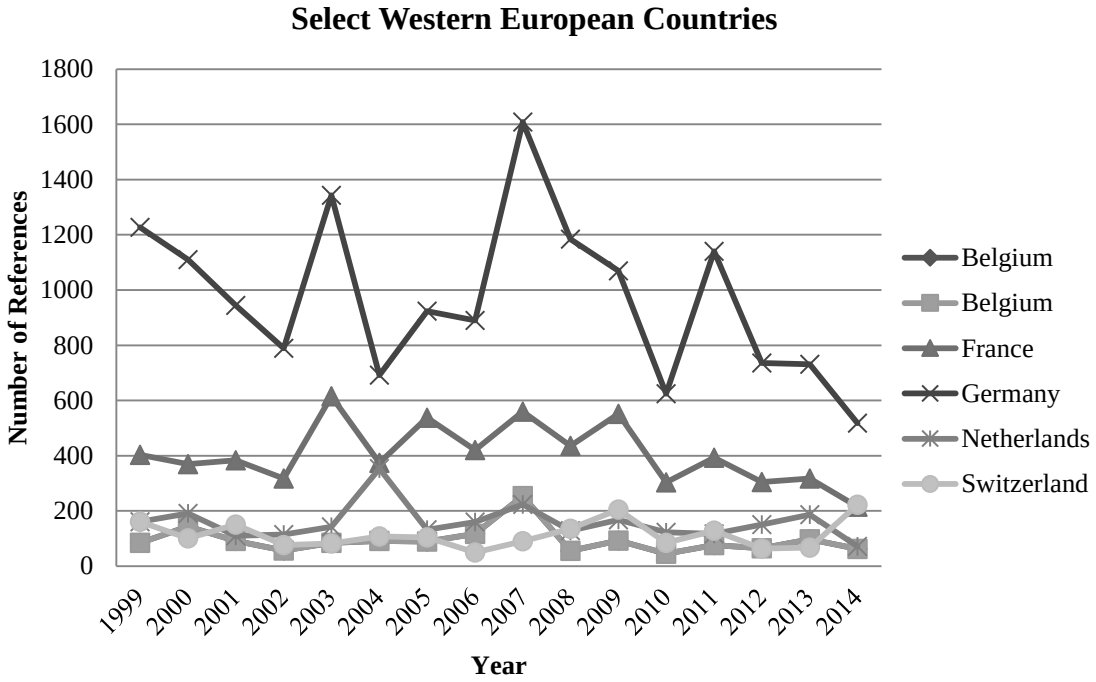


Figure 4.24: Total Number of References to Select Western European Countries

Figures 4.25 through 4.28 show the number of references to Oceanic countries. Overall, references to Oceanic countries decreased by about half from 1999 to 2014. References to Australia and New Zealand account for the majority of congressional committee attention devoted to this area of the world, with Australia being much more prominent (Figure 4.26). Despite the large spike in attention devoted to Palau in 2011, (Figure 4.28) the relatively small number of references made to Oceanic countries, with the exception of Australia, is illustrative of the fact that these international allies receive very little attention from U.S. members of Congress.

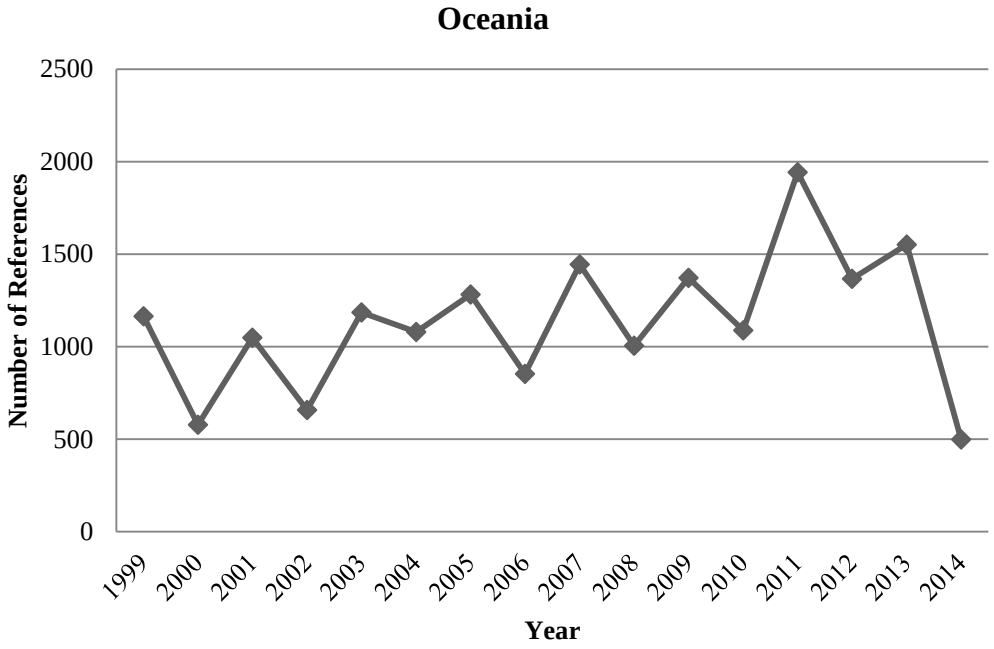


Figure 4.25: Total Number of References to Oceanic Countries

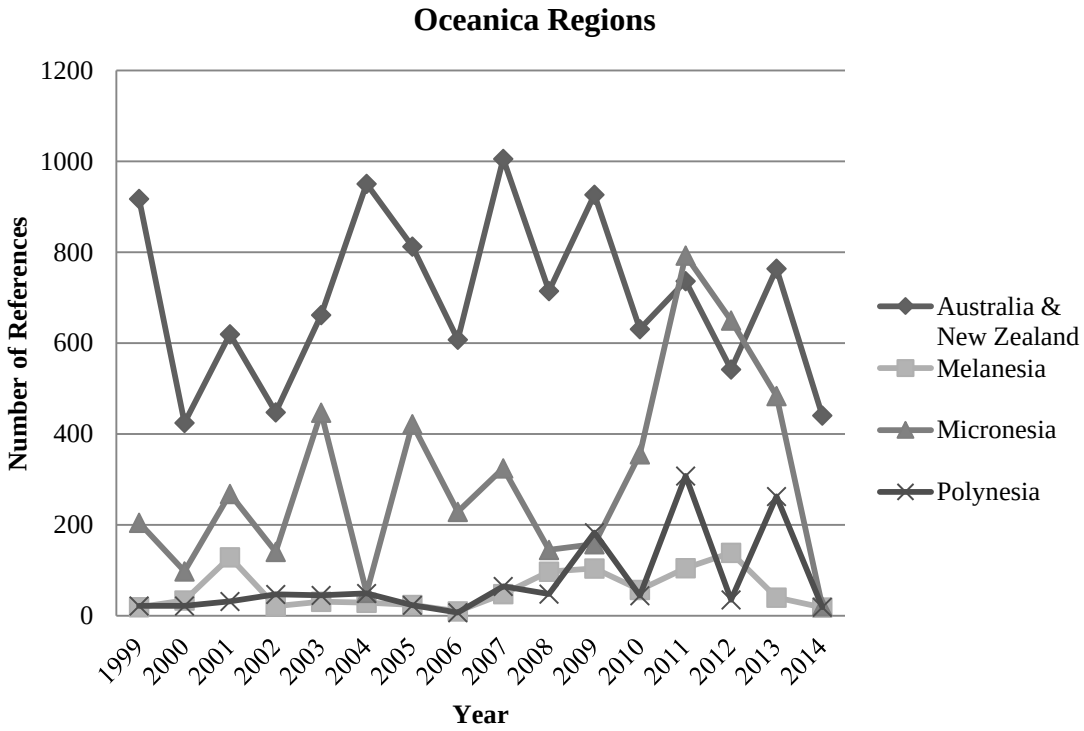


Figure 4.26: Total Number of References to Oceanic Countries by Region

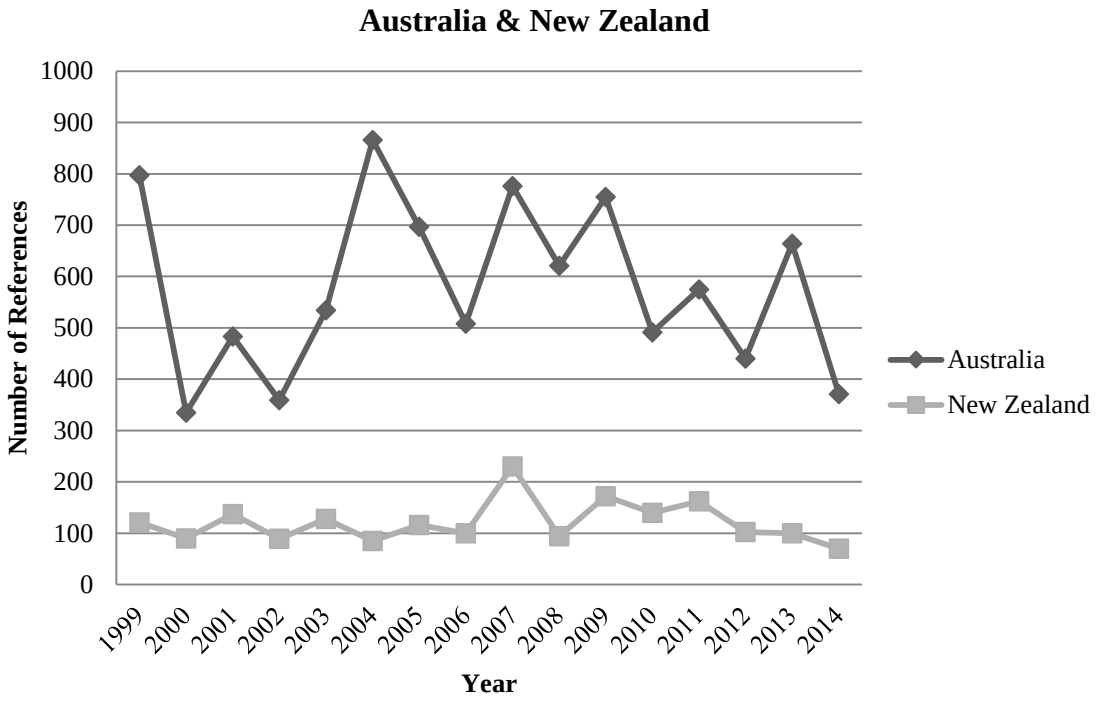


Figure 4.27: Total Number of References to Australia & New Zealand

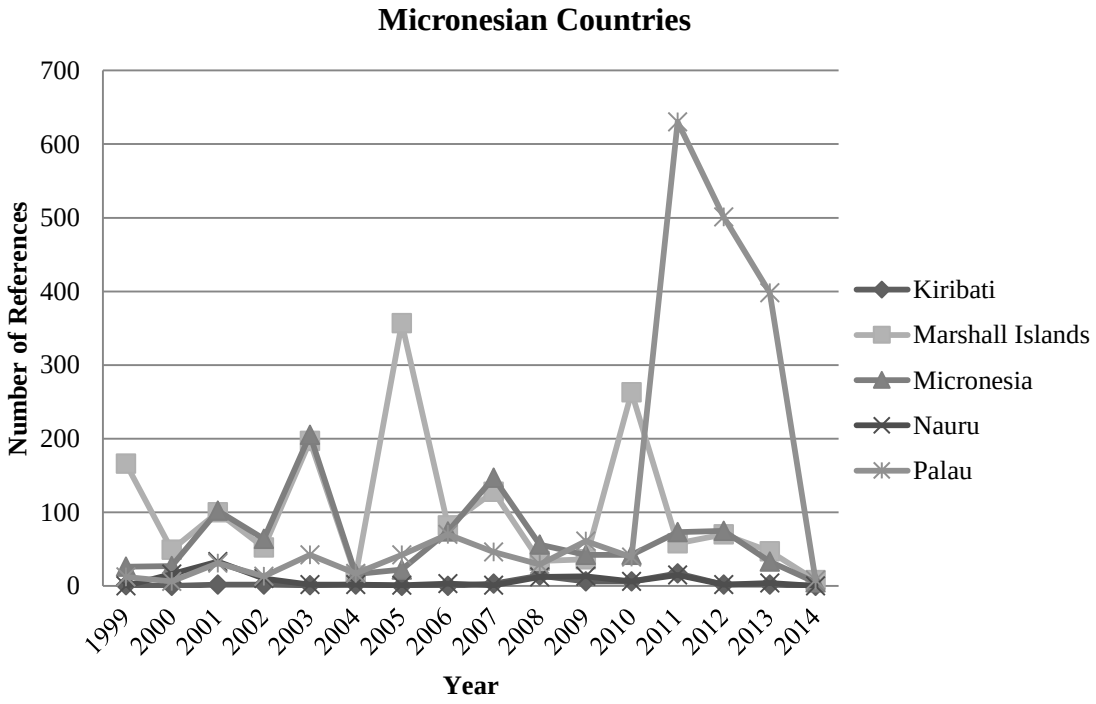


Figure 4.28: Total Number of References to Micronesian Countries

Conclusion

This chapter has provided evidence of macro-level congressional attention to foreign countries across a 15 year time period. Between 1999 and 2014, there was an overall increase of references to other countries in congressional committee hearing reports by 15,000 mentions, suggesting that members of Congress are focusing more of their attention abroad in recent years. 2007 and 2012 were the years during which committee hearing reports contained the most number of references to other countries, while 2001 was the year during which committee hearing reports contained the least number of references to other countries. Asian countries, including China and Middle Eastern countries, have consistently received the most congressional attention across time. Oceanic countries, including Australia and New Zealand, have received the least amount of congressional attention. Between 1999 and 2014, only African countries and Asian countries saw an overall increase in congressional attention, while attention to the other regions remained relatively constant.

The countries and regions which garner the greatest amount of congressional attention appears to be contingent on several factors, including whether or not the period is marked by political crises, including war, or relative stability. During times of crises, members of Congress appear to devote less of their attention to long-standing international allies like Canada, and more of their attention to international rivals or to the countries that are involved in perpetrating the crisis, such as Iraq and Afghanistan. We also see that congressional attention to foreign countries is responsive to international focusing events, suggesting that U.S. policymakers aren't entirely impervious to exogenous factors. This is, of course, evidenced in the increased

congressional attention to Iraq, as discussed above, but we see evidence of this in less obvious cases as well. For example, we see a rise in congressional references to Eastern African countries in 2008, likely in response to post-election violence that erupted in Kenya. Similarly, the rise in congressional attention devoted to Haiti in 2010 is likely in response to the catastrophic earthquake that struck the country in January 2010.

The changing nature of public policy in an increasingly interconnected and globalized world requires domestic policymakers to be receptive to, or at least aware of, the concerns of stakeholders from outside their traditional geographic polity. This suggests that an international-level of constituency may exist that affects legislative behavior. What this chapter has convincingly demonstrated is that members of Congress do discuss foreign countries within committee hearings and have increasingly done so over the years. The subsequent chapters seek to better understand why.

Chapter 5: Evincing Cross-National Lesson-Drawing

"Lessons can be learned from many of our allies that have tried carbon restriction policies and have had poor results. Europe, for example, has pursued some of the most aggressive 'green' energy policies in the world. Countries across the European Union have passed laws to promote renewable energy technologies, curb greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and decrease energy consumption."

– Mary J. Hutzler, Witness at a Senate Foreign Relations Committee Hearing on July 22, 2014

"Well, first I would say nobody is doing it perfectly, and that is evidenced by the events that occur in those countries. But I think there are lessons to be learned. Australia is a good example of how they handle imports, how they monitor food and agriculture products coming into their country, and the focus that they put on early detection and prevention at the border. I think we can learn from that."

- Colonel John T. Hoffman, Witness at a Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee Hearing on September 13, 2011

"The Spanish experience offers important lessons for the United States, and especially the American Southwest, given that its climate is similar to that of Spain. The first and most important lesson is that without bold long-term policies, solar energy generation will only grow in fits and starts"

-Alex Marker, Witness at a Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee Hearing held on June 25, 2008

Introduction

The statements of Mary Hutzler, Colonel Hoffman, and Alex Marker are indicative of the types of non-domestic policy relevant references appearing in congressional committee hearings that are made for the purpose of encouraging or facilitating cross-national lesson-drawing. While Chapter 4 demonstrated that references to other countries are prevalent in congressional hearings, this chapter sets out to determine whether the references to other countries are utilized in a way that facilitates cross-national lesson-drawing in particular issue areas, like those appearing above.

The content and dissemination of policy-relevant information is the driving force behind the legislative process (Bauer, Pool, and Dexter 1963, 466-72; Goggin and Mooney 2001, 130; Krehbiel 1991; March and Simon 1958, 161-69; Mooney 1993; Porter 1974). From defining the range of legitimate policy alternatives to deciding how to vote on legislation, what U.S. legislators know about a policy, in terms of both facts and opinions, ultimately determines the content of law (Goggin and Mooney 2001, 130). Due to a high level of congressional specialization in committees, decisions made by a subset of legislators in the policy design phase both define and limit the impact of the larger legislative body at later phases of the policymaking process (Deering and Smith 1997; Goggin and Mooney 2001; Hall 1998). While less informed rank-and-file members of Congress tend to listen to their partisan colleagues when voting on legislation developed by committees on which they do not sit, members tend to expand their informational purviews when designing or considering a bill in committee (Goggin and Mooney 2001; Kovenock 1973; Mooney 1991;). Thus, legislative information flows in a two-step process in which committee members and other specialists gather policy-relevant information from outside Congress and filter it through to their colleagues (Goggin and Mooney 2001; Porter 1974; Sabatier and Whiteman 1985; Zweir 1979). In this context, the use of information by committee members becomes critical to the development, as well as to the eventual passage, of legislation (Goggin and Mooney 2001, 131). Consequently, the type of policy-relevant information gathered and how such information is utilized in committee hearings will incontrovertibly impact the development of U.S. domestic policy.

If international factors do indeed influence U.S. domestic policy, it is first necessary to empirically demonstrate that policymakers are cognizant of, and utilizing information about, such factors. In order to ascertain whether and to what extent policymakers in the U.S. look to non-domestic factors to inform their policymaking decisions, this chapter focuses on the extent to which U.S. legislators engage in cross-national lesson-drawing in House and Senate committee hearings. This chapter explores how lesson-drawing varies according to the issue area, macro-level economic and political factors, and the characteristics of the congressional committee holding the hearing. This chapter proceeds by first outlining the theoretical considerations underlying the empirical analysis and then discussing the issue areas under consideration, particularly the characteristics of each that led to their inclusion in this study. Next, I describe the data collection process and the measures used in the analysis, present the results of the analysis, and conclude with a discussion about the implications of the findings.

Lesson-Drawing: A Learning Approach to Policymaking

Public policy scholars have long-recognized that institutions and the people within them are capable of learning from experiences and adjusting their behavior accordingly. Approaches to understanding changes in public policy based on learning models "generally hold that states can learn from their experiences and that they can modify their present actions on the basis of their interpretation of how previous actors have fared in the past" (Bennett and Howlett 1992, 276). A learning approach to policymaking emphasizes the acquisition and use of knowledge, thus how policymakers obtain, evaluate, and use knowledge is of central importance to understanding

policymaking processes (Fiorino 2001, 322). This chapter is premised around the assertion that, if states can learn from, and modify their actions because of their *own* experiences, then they can similarly learn from and modify their actions on the basis of the interpretation of experiences of *other* states. In so doing, policymakers must obtain, evaluate, and use knowledge of extra-jurisdictional policies and practices to inform their learning processes.

Hugh Heclo provided one of the first applications of a learning approach to public policy by challenging the notion that societal conflict alone accounts for changes in policy. Heclo argued that "focusing on knowledge acquisition and utilization could yield better explanations and understandings about policies than existing conflict-based theories" (1974, 276). According to Heclo, policy learning is "a relatively enduring alteration in behavior that results from experience" (1974, 306). Policymakers learn, posits Heclo, as the environment changes; in response to modifications in the external policy environment, "policy makers must adapt if their policies are not to fail" (1974, 277). Similarly, in *Lesson Drawing in Public Policy*, Richard Rose explains how learning is a response to policymakers' dissatisfaction with the status quo, leading to a search for possible solutions (1993, 1-11). Policymakers' dissatisfaction with the status quo could be the result of any number of reasons, be it the emergence of a new problem or new constituency groups, budget restraints, the internationalization of policy domains, etc. What matters most in the context of policy learning "is that there is enough of a sense of disruption that policy makers are led to search for ways to reduce dissatisfaction within the policy system" (Fiorino 2001, 323). The point here is not to deny that the resolution of conflict among societal interests shapes public policy.

Periods of fundamental change in public policy are, incontrovertibly, often due to conflict and the resolution thereof. But, as Heclo noted, viewing policymaking solely in terms of conflict fails to appreciate the amount of learning that takes place within a policy system. Much of what occurs between periods of fundamental policy change and beneath the obvious political conflict is purposive efforts by policymakers to learn and to apply the lessons of what they have learned (Fiorino 2001, 323). The changing nature of domestic policymaking, namely the increased constraints placed on it by international economic, political, and cultural forces, as well as globalizing pressures, the predominance of international institutions, and the transboundary nature of many policy issues, may serve as enough of a disruptive modification in the external policy environment to create dissatisfaction within the policy system and inspire policymakers to search for possible solutions by engaging in cross-national lesson-drawing.

Finding a Measure of Lesson-Drawing

According to Rose, a policy lesson is defined as "more than a symbol invoked to sway opinion about a policy and more than a dependent variable telling a social scientist what is to be explained" (1993, 27). Rather, a policy lesson is "a detailed cause-and-effect description of a set of actions that government can consider in light of experience elsewhere, including a prospective evaluation of whether what is done elsewhere could someday become effective here" (Rose 1993, 27). Rose posits that lesson drawing happens across time and space and is both positive and negative in nature; positive lesson drawing proves instructive about what ought to be done, while negative lesson drawing urges caution about what should not be emulated (1993, ix-x). While Chapter 4 demonstrated the extent to which policymakers are broadly referencing other countries

in congressional hearings, measuring the extent to which policymakers are utilizing information about policies and practices of other countries in order to learn lessons or influence U.S. domestic policy is not as easily observed or measured.

The importance of information utilization in the congressional policymaking process has been well-documented (Baumgartner and Jones 1993; Jones and Baumgartner 2005; Krehbiel 1991; Sabatier and Jenkins-Smith 1993). Among the methods by which information can be ascertained by policymakers, the committee hearing process serves as one of the most important institutional venues in which relevant information is gathered and utilized in order to influence the policymaking process. Woodrow Wilson's observation that "Congress in its committee rooms is Congress at work" speaks to the centrality of the committee system in the legislative process (1885, 69). Echoing Wilson's sentiment, Speaker Thomas Brackett Reed once noted that the committee is "the eye, the ear, the hand, and very often the brain" of Congress" (Alexander 1916, 228). Structural rules and procedures of Congress encourage legislators to specialize in policy areas within their committees and to share the information and expertise gained in the process with other legislators (Gillian and Krehbiel 1987, 1989, 1990; Krehbiel 1991). Scholars have argued that is it through the committee hearing process that policymakers have the best opportunity to gather the relevant information necessary to acquire such expertise (Diermeier and Feddersen 2000). Consequently, committee hearings are when legislators are most inclined to engage in information gathering, making them an ideal source for analyzing and measuring cross-national lesson-drawing.

Issue Areas & Hypotheses

The extent to which policymakers in Congress engage in cross-national lesson-drawing is likely to differ depending on the issue area under consideration. The issue areas included in this study, namely agriculture, immigration, LGBT rights, and renewable energy, were chosen to be representative of a diversity of policy types, policy domains, and levels of constituency involvement and internationalization of the policy environment (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Issue Areas under Investigation

Issue Area	Policy Type	Policy Domain	Constituency Involvement	Visibility	Coherence	Internationalization
Agriculture	Distributive	Substantive	High	Low	High	High
Immigration	Redistributive	Substantive	High	High	High	Low
LGBT Rights	Morality	Identity	Low	High	Low	Low
Renewable Energy	Regulatory	Substantive	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

Agriculture represents a classic distributive policy type, which entails support to private activities that are of benefit to society but that would not generally be undertaken by the private sector (Buck 1996, 35). Agriculture policy is also representative of a substantive policy domain with high constituency involvement, but with relatively low visibility and little public controversy. Agriculture policy is characterized as being well-entrenched, non-technical, and strongly controlled by a subsystem of policy actors, namely, affected interest groups, an executive branch agency, and the appropriate congressional committees. In addition, according to May, Sapotichne, and Workman, agriculture is a policy domain with a high level of coherence, meaning that it is characterized by a commonality in provisions and goals, a consistency of policies, and dominant congressional committee involvement (2006, 382-385).

In terms of the international aspects of agriculture policy, it is an issue area that is governed by a strong autonomous international institution, namely the World Trade Organization. The WTO regulates trade between nations, provides a dispute resolution mechanism, and has been integral in establishing and promoting international norms. Thus, agriculture can be characterized as an "internationalized policy environment." Internationalized policy environments refer to those "where at least some part of policy making takes place at a more encompassing level than the nation-state" (Coleman and Perl 1999, 700). The WTO possesses a "supranational" legal mandate, giving it a capacity to act in an important governance role. The organization serves to mediate many domestic decision-making policies pertaining to agricultural trade. Agricultural trade is highly transactional, involving the movement of goods across borders, and has a high impact on the U.S. economy. The direct contribution of agricultural trade to the U.S. economy rose from $37.4 billion in 2011 to $38.4 billion in 2012 (USDA Economic Research Service 2014). Agricultural exports account for a significant portion of the economic impact of agricultural policies. In 2012, "the $141.3 billion of U.S. agricultural exports produced an additional $179.5 billion in economic activity for a total of $320.8 billion of economic output" (USDA Economic Research Service 2014). Agricultural exports also generated 929,000 jobs in 2012, including 622,000 jobs in the nonfarm sector (USDA Economic Research Service 2014). The extent to which the United States can export certain goods to other countries, such as beef, pork, or genetically modified organisms, is largely dependent on the rules and regulations of other countries. Thus, agriculture represents an issue area where the success of U.S. policy is, at least to some extent, dependent on other countries.

Immigration is representative of redistributive public policies, which seek to reallocate goods and services between social classes or groups within a society (Buck 1996, 37). Redistributive public policies are often highly controversial because there are generally well-defined winners and losers, the winners being the disadvantaged social group (Buck 1996, 37). Immigration policy is also representative of a substantive policy domain with high constituency involvement, and, due to its often controversial nature, high visibility. Like agriculture policy, immigration policy is characterized as being well-entrenched with long-standing advocacy coalitions and non-technical in nature. The subsystem of policy actors working within immigration policy, namely, large interest groups, congressional leaders, and the president, are cognizant of the highly visible and controversial nature of the policy domain. May, Spaotichne, and Workman characterize immigration as a less coherent policy domain than agriculture, but still a relatively coherent one (2006, 394). In their study, immigration was the policy issue area with the greatest issue concentration, meaning that one issue consistently dominates congressional hearings pertaining to immigration policy (May, Sapotichne, and Workman 2006, 392).

In terms of the international aspects of immigration policy, unlike agriculture, it is an issue area that is governed by neither a strong international institution nor a comprehensive legal instrument clearly defining international norms. The international norms that do exist within the immigration policy domain largely reinforce a state's authority to regulate migration and movement of peoples within its sovereign territory. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and the Convention on the Rights of the Child

(CRC) do set out several principles surrounding the freedom of movement and the unlawful restriction thereof. To be sure, additional international norms have been enshrined in multilateral treaties and conventions that pertain to forced migration, human rights, family unification, trafficking and smuggling of migrants, etc., yet they lack an enforceable "supranational" legal mandate. Similar to agriculture, immigration is an issue area that is highly transactional, involving the movement of people across borders, and has a high impact on the U.S. economy. Some argue that "immigrants increase economic efficiency by reducing labor shortages in low- and high- skilled markets because their educational backgrounds fill holes in the native-born labor market" (Furchtgott-Roth 2013). Similarly, it is argued that restrictive immigration policies run the risk of deleteriously impacting the U.S. economy. It has been estimated that if no green card or H-1B visa constraints had existed in the U.S. during 2003-2007, "an additional 182,000 foreign graduates in science and technology fields would have remained in the U.S. Their contribution to GDP would have been $14 billion in 2008, including $2.7 to $3.6 billion in tax payments" (Furchtgott-Roth 2013). But, unlike agriculture, the success of U.S. immigration policy is not largely dependent on the rules or regulations of other states. Migration patterns in and out of the U.S. may be affected by, for example, less restrictive policies operating in Canada, but due to the well-recognized sovereign authority of states to determine and regulate their own immigration policies, states will most likely remain insular in their domestic policymaking in this issue area.

In light of the above discussion of agriculture and immigration policy, the following issue area hypotheses are posed:

H1: Coherent policy domains hypothesis *– the less coherent a policy domain, the more likely it will be that policymakers will utilize information from, and seek to model policies after, other countries that they perceive to be successful.*

H2: Dependency hypothesis *– the greater the dependence of the success of U.S. policy on another country's rules and regulations, the more likely it will be that policymakers will utilize information about that country.*

H3: Internationalization hypothesis *– in the absence of a strong governing international institution or international norms, policymakers will be more likely to acquire and utilize information about extra-jurisdictional policies.*

H4: Constituency involvement hypothesis *– in issue areas characterized by high levels of constituency involvement, policymakers will be less likely to utilize non-domestic policy relevant information.*

LGBT rights is representative of morality public policies. Morality policy conflicts are primarily about values, not the economics around which most non-morality policy is centered (Studlar 2001, 38). Morality policies are primarily ideational rather than material – even though they can lead to material consequences – and usually involve a conflict of basic identities, including nationality, race, religion, language, ethnicity, gender, and sexual identity (Studlar 2001, 39). Thus, LGBT rights is also representative of an identity policy domain. Debates surrounding morality policies are framed in terms of fundamental rights and values by competing coalitions whose members have little or no direct economic interest in the outcome (Mooney and Lee 1995). While patterns of policy formation and adoption are generally similar for all types of public policies, the process through which morality policies travel through the

political system is distinctive from the ways in which economic or regulatory policies are usually treated in politics (Glick & Hutchinson 2001, 55). Research indicates that policy "innovations having economic impact, such as highway and school construction, are affected by basic economic and population characteristics (e.g., wealth, urbanism, population size, education)" (Glick & Hutchinson 2001, 56). On the other hand, "morality policies such as abortion, gambling, and PAS [physician-assisted suicide] are driven more by public opinion, mass media coverage, the strength of relevant interest groups, the political vulnerability of elected officials, and sometimes ideology" (Glick & Hutchinson 2001, 56). Thus, despite high saliency and citizen involvement, discussed in more detail below, LGBT rights is classified as being an issue area with low constituency involvement, due to the fact that it does not, at least when it is framed as a morality policy, distribute or redistribute goods or services amongst members of society.

There are several important characteristics of morality policies that may mediate the extent to which international factors shape U.S. domestic policy in these issue areas. First, morality policy is often perceived to be technically simpler than most non-morality policy. Of course, "all morality policies have certain technical and instrumental questions associated with them, but the distinction is that nontechnical, controversial moral questions are far more prominent and primary in the debate over them than they are in the debate over nonmorality policy" (Mooney 2001, 8). Second, the debate surrounding morality policies tends to be highly salient to the general public (Gormley 1986; Haider-Markel and Meier 1996; Mooney & Lee 1995). Third, morality policies have a higher than normal level of citizen participation (Carmines and Stimson

1980; Gormley 1986; Haider-Markel 1998). "With little technical information needed to participate and high salience, citizen involvement will be increased in all phases, from their paying more attention to the debate, to having informed opinions, to actually speaking out and participating actively in the policymaking process" (Mooney 2001, 8). In addition to the aforementioned characteristics of morality policy in general, LGBT rights, unlike both agriculture and immigration, is a relatively new policy issue area. As an identity-based policy, this issue area lacks policy coherence; it does not have well defined commonalities in issues, interests, or objectives (May, Sapotichne, and Workman 2006, 394).

LGBT rights as an issue area is similar to immigration in that it does not have a strong governing international institution or a comprehensive legal instrument clearly defining international norms. The protection of LGBT rights on an international scale has only recently come to the fore. The rights of LGBT individuals are, however, covered by the provisions of core human rights documents, such as the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). Additionally, United Nations treaty bodies have consistently confirmed that both sexual orientation and gender identity are included in the grounds for which discrimination under international human rights law is prohibited (United Nations for LGBT Equality).

For the purposes of this project, renewable energy is considered representative of regulatory public policies, which serve to regulate private activities by actively prohibiting certain actions or, conversely, requiring that particular actions be taken (Buck 1996, 36). Some environmental and renewable energy policies can also be categorized as distributive public policy. Policies that fall into overlapping categories

face unique problems, not the least of which is a lack of policy coherence. Since each policy type involves different sets of actors, the usual complexities of the policymaking process are exacerbated. The actors involved in regulatory public policy include business interest groups, congressional committees, both chambers of Congress, and executive agencies. Regulatory policies are not as easily relegated to policy subsystems as distributive policies, yet generally speaking, policies of this type generate only moderate visibility (Buck 1996, 36). Renewable energy is not only a relatively new policy issue area, it is also highly technical. Technical issue areas that are more difficult to understand or evaluate may lead policymakers to engage in a broad search for any and all useful information, including from non-domestic sources. In addition to its technical nature, there is much uncertainty surrounding the technologies involved with, and the success of, renewable energy policies. Borrowing insight from organizational theorists, when technologies are poorly understood (March and Olsen 1976), when goals are ambiguous – as they are when there is a lack of policy coherence – or when the external environment creates symbolic uncertainty, organizations tend to engage in mimetic behavior and model themselves after other organizations (DiMaggio and Powell 1983, 151). This mimetic, or modeling, behavior is largely a response to uncertainty; faced with such uncertainty, searching cross-nationally may provide policymakers with a viable solution at little cost. Organizational mimicking is also undertaken to enhance legitimacy, real or perceived (DiMaggio and Powell 1983, 151). In a rapidly changing policy environment, particularly in issue areas where the U.S. could be seen as laggard, policymakers may adopt the "innovations" of other countries that they perceive to be more legitimate or successful in order to enhance the legitimacy

of the U.S. In fact, in many respects, the U.S. does lag behind other nations in its renewable energy policies. The U.S. is "not among the top 10 countries in investment growth rate over the past five years, and it ranks 10th in the world in its installed clean energy capacity growth rate since 2006" (Innovate, Manufacture, Compete: A Clean Energy Action Plan 2012, 20) In addition, the U.S. is "ranked eighth among the G-20 nations in terms of investment intensity, which compares clean energy investments with national economic output" (Innovate, Manufacture, Compete: A Clean Energy Action Plan 2012, 20). Thus, drawing lessons from other countries can serve to demonstrate that the U.S. is at least trying to improve, advance, or excel within this particular issue area.

Renewable energy is a moderately "internationalized" issue area. There is no overarching international organization which possesses a "supranational" legal mandate to govern the activities of states when it comes to renewable energy; there are, however, numerous, comprehensive international legal instruments in effect that clearly enumerate international norms and behavior when it comes to environmental policies. The Kyoto Protocol, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT) are among such multilateral agreements. The fact that renewable energy policies are often discussed simultaneously with environmental policy in general and climate change in particular leads to further uncertainty and ambiguity in this issue area, particularly since the U.S. has been obstinately reluctant to join multilateral efforts at international environmental cooperation.

In light of the above discussion of LGBT rights and renewable energy policies, the additional issue area hypotheses are posed:

H5: Technical hypothesis *– the more technical a policy issue area, the more likely policymakers are to utilize non-domestic policy relevant information.*

H6: Uncertainty hypothesis *– the more uncertain policymakers are about the causes, solutions, or outcomes of policies, the greater the extent to which they will utilize non-domestic policy information to model policies after a country they perceive to be successful.*

H7: Emergent hypothesis *– policymakers are more likely to utilize non-domestic policy information in issue areas that are new or emerging.*

While the above discussion and corresponding hypotheses speak to the complexities of each of the four issue areas, overall I expect the issues of LGBT rights and renewable energy to draw the most non-domestic attention by members of Congress and the issues of agriculture and immigration to draw the least. The complexities of each of the four issue areas are also intended to serve as an advantage in parsing out the relative importance of the different hypotheses in explaining cross-national lesson-drawing. The issue areas under consideration serve as a purposive sample from which we can hopefully draw generalizable conclusions to better understand the utilization of non-domestic sources of information in congressional decision-making.

The Data Collection Process

In analyzing cross-national lesson-drawing, this chapter presents an analysis of House, Senate, and Joint committee hearing reports from 1999 to 2014 (the 106th through 113th Congresses). The textual data are drawn from the United States

Government Publishing Office's Federal Digital System (FDsys).[14] All available policy-relevant hearings[15] held during this 15 year time period are included in the analysis, resulting in a corpus of over 15,000 documents. The analysis was conducted using the *GPO Congressional Hearings Search Engine*[16] described in the preceding chapter. The data from each committee hearing report was tokenized[17] into sentences. The individual sentences were then indexed and matched to the metadata corresponding to the hearing in which they appear. Thus, the unit of analysis in this chapter is the sentence. I examine all sentences in Senate, House, and Joint committee hearings held between 1999 and 2014 that contain a country name and a reference to one of the four issue areas under consideration.

Employing the *GPO Congressional Hearings Search Engine,* I conducted 'And' queries for each issue area and all 196 country names, i.e. "agriculture (and) China," "immigration (and) United Kingdom," "transgender (and) Norway," "renewable energy (and) Brazil." A list of all searches conducted in this analysis is available in the appendix material (*see* Appendix C). 'And' queries of this nature match the words of the search within a sentence. This search method is beneficial in ensuring that the data, i.e. the specific reference, pertains to the search terms of interest. There is, however, a risk of missing some data in the hearing reports if the search terms do not appear in the same sentence, but, for example, appear within 20 words of each other. Since the intent

[14] https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collection.action?collectionCode=CHRG
[15] Appropriations hearings were excluded from the analysis due to the fact that they do not involve substantive policymaking.
[16] https://cc.lib.ou.edu/hearings/
[17] In natural language processing, a token is a sequence of characters or text within a document that is segmented into semantic units for processing. Generally, a token should be both linguistically significant and methodologically useful. Tokenization is the process of breaking text down into the specified unit. Tokenization is achieved based on defining a set of delimiters. In this case, the delimiter was the period that followed a sentence contained within a committee hearing report.

of this analysis was to identify specific references to countries and policies pertaining to the issue areas being investigated, limiting search results to those that appear within the same sentence seemed most prudent. My sample contains 5,562 individual references identified after conducting the aforementioned searches. All search results were catalogued with the metadata corresponding to the hearing in which they appear.

The *GPO Congressional Hearings Search Engine* also allows you to specify and display the number of context lines that appear in the hearing above and below the sentence containing your search results. Thus, after searching all congressional hearing reports for references to country names within each of the four issue areas, I conducted a deliberate contextual reading of not only the search result, but the 10 lines above and the 10 lines below it in order to ascertain whether the reference was related to a discussion about policies operating in the country for which I had searched. The references were then coded dichotomously as either containing contextually relevant questions or statements about policies in other countries (1), or not (0). This dichotomously coded variable serves as the dependent variable in this chapter's analysis. Of the references analyzed, 1,584 were identified as being contextually relevant. The specific references were catalogued and subsequently coded into one of eleven categories depending on the purpose of the reference. These contextually relevant references serve as the dependent variable in the following chapter's analysis.

Contextually Relevant References

As noted above, congressional hearings were coded dichotomously as either containing contextually relevant questions or statements about policies operating in another country (1), or not (0). The 1,584 references identified as being contextually

relevant were subsequently coded into one of the below-mentioned categories depending on the purpose of the specific reference. To examine the agreement between observers on the assignment of categories in this variable, two raters independently coded 50 references randomly chosen across issue areas. The results of the inter-rater reliability analysis yielded an overall kappa statistic of 0.81 with $p < 0.001$, or a 93% agreement. Kappa values of 0.80 and above generally represent excellent agreement (Landis and Koch 1977). However, to account for the cases of disagreement that did occur between raters, the coding categories were adjusted accordingly and are as follows:

1. ***Specific Inquiry***

A reference was coded as a 1 if it constitutes a query from a committee member about whether a country has formed a policy on an issue, how other countries are dealing with a problem or policy, what the perceived impact of the policy is, or how the U.S. compares to other countries in this regard. This reference category is particularly important because, as Rose indicates, "[a] necessary condition of lesson-drawing is that policymakers want to learn something that they do not already know" (1991, 11). By asking a specific question, policymakers are indicating that they are not only interested in learning something that they do not already know, but that they are attentive to policies in other countries. An example of a reference that will be coded as a 1 is the following question posed by Congressman Eliot Engel sitting on the Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming:

> *Mr. ENGEL: How about Brazil? Since you mentioned Brazil, I noticed in your testimony, you know, you said that ethanol and nuclear are not a solution. Yet I was just in Brazil and was amazed at the amount of—how much ahead they are of this country in terms of planning for the future and looking at alternative*

> *energy and weaning their country away from gasoline and things like that. Do you think we could learn something from Brazil?*

Congressman George Holding sitting on the House Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and Border Security provides another example:

> *Mr. HOLDING: What are some of the systems in other countries that would be worthy of emulation or further study to see how they are doing it in a way that is productive for their country? And I throw that out to you and then a follow-up to anyone else. So Mr. Garfield.*

2. Direct Comparison

A reference was coded as a 2 if it constitutes a comparative statement about the U.S. in relation to the rest of the world, to a group of countries, or to a specific country. If a reference was coded as a 2, it was subsequently coded as either (a) comparatively exceptional or (b) comparatively inadequate.

a. Comparatively Exceptional

References were coded as "comparatively exceptional" if the purpose is to point out that the U.S. is exceptional. This includes statements about how policies operating within the U.S. are either superior to policies elsewhere or simply not in need of reform. References were included in this category if they contain statements about the uniqueness of the U.S. context that might prevent policy solutions in other countries from having any similar effect. This reference category is important because it is indicative of a strategy used by opponents of emulating policies from another country. "Opponents will tend to use theories grounded in history, institutions, and culture and claim that the relevant problem is grounded in a unique configuration of characteristics specific to a particular time and place" (Robertson 1991, 61). An example of a reference falling into this category includes the following statement from Barbara Dafoe Whitehead of the National Marriage Project at Rutgers University, who served as a

witness on the Senate Children and Families Subcommittee hearing on "Healthy Marriage: What Is It and Why Should We Promote It?":

> *Ms. WHITEHEAD: But also, one of the exceptionally—one of the differences between our society and many of the—Canada and some of the Western European nations is that we are a more religious society, and some scholars believe that that is an advantage in sustaining or giving us at least a chance at renewing our family life. So, though we are increasingly secular, but still, compared to the other nations and societies, more religious.*

b. Comparatively Inadequate

References were coded as "comparatively inadequate" if the purpose is to generate a sense that the U.S. is a laggard in a particular policy area. This category includes statements that specifically cite countries as being ahead of the U.S. as well as those that generate a sense of urgency that the U.S. act to "catch up" to the rest of the world. According to Rose, "[k]nowing that one's country is below-average in a given policy area is sufficient to give critics of government a stick to use to create dissatisfaction with the status quo" (Rose 1991, 9). While referencing a particularly low ranking on the world policy stage may not tell "a harried government what to do," this reference category is significant because evidence which indicates other countries have formed a policy on a salient issue can have a persuasive impact on policymakers (Bennett 1991b, 29). "It can impress activists that the issue should be on the systemic agenda; it can persuade both activists and elites that it should be on the institutional agenda" (Bennett 1991b, 34). An example of a reference falling into this category is the following testimony by Jason A. Stuart Walt, a citizen from Essex Junction, VT, provided for the Senate Committee on the Judiciary's hearing on "S. 598, The Respect for Marriage Act: Assessing the Impact of DOMA on American Families":

> *Mr. WALT: Given DOMA's effect on immigration eligibility, I have had to leave my job, my friends, my family and country behind to begin the process of*

becoming a permanent resident of Canada. We are currently working on the immigration paperwork. It is sad to think that the United States of America, with all its talk of freedom for all, is behind other international countries like Canada on human rights. Actually, it is just sad.

3. Policy Particulars

A reference was coded as a 3 if it constitutes a statement about the existence of, or details about, a policy or policies operating in other countries. If a reference was coded as a 3, it was subsequently coded as either (a) superficial, (b) narrowly descriptive, or (c) technically detailed.

a. Superficial

References were coded as "superficial" if the purpose is to merely offer a matter of fact statement about the existence of a policy in another country with no other accompanying detail or normative assessment about its impact or feasibility. As Robertson notes, "[p]olicy lessons from abroad often are put forward as politically neutral truths" (1991, 55). This serves as evidence that policymakers are, at minimum, aware of the existence of policies in other countries. An example of a reference that will be coded as "superficial" includes the following statement by Joseph Glauber, Ph.D., Chief Economist at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, who served as a witness for the House Conservation, Credit, Energy, and Research Subcommittee hearing to "Review the Costs and Benefits of Agriculture Offsets":

Dr. GLAUBER: They [Europe] do have a cap-and-trade system in place.

Another example comes from a statement by the Ranchers-Cattleman Action Legal Fund – United Stockgrowers of America (R-CALF USA) submitted for the record to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry's hearing "To Review the Status of the World Trade Organization Negotiations on Agriculture":

R-CALF USA: Countries such as Australia and Canada use state trading enterprises for beef and for cattle feedstuffs such as wheat.

b. Narrowly Descriptive

References were coded as "narrowly descriptive" if the purpose is to offer a modestly detailed account of a policy or policies operating in another country. An example of a reference that will be coded as "narrowly descriptive" includes the following statement by Lisa White, LL.M., Senior Foreign Law Specialist, Law Library of Congress, who served as a witness on the House Immigration, Citizenship, and Border Security Subcommittee hearing on "An Examination of Point Systems as a Method for Selecting Immigrants":

Ms. WHITE: Currently, the United Kingdom only has one points-based immigration system, the Highly Skilled Migrant Program. This was established in 2002 as a pilot scheme and ran for 1 year.

Another example comes from a statement made by Jim Lanard, President of the Offshore Wind Development Coalition, who served as a witness for the House Committee on Natural Resources' hearing on "American Energy Initiative: Identifying Roadblocks to Wind and Solar Energy on Public Lands and Waters, Part II – The Wind and Solar Industry Perspective":

Mr. LANARD: Now China is in the mix. They are operating 102 megawatts of offshore wind energy right now, with more than 2,300 megawatts under construction.

c. Technically Detailed

References were coded as "technically detailed" if the purpose is to offer a very detailed description of the technical mechanisms of a policy operating in another country. This includes statements about the policy design and its operating procedures. This also includes references to, or the inclusion of, the verbatim text of another

country's legislation. As the extant literature indicates, policy design is less a matter of invention than of selection. "Designers search through large stores of information, make comparisons, find analogies, and combine elements cafeteria-style to create proposed policies" (Schneider and Ingram 1988, 63). This reference category is intended to measure the extent to which policymakers are engaging in this "cafeteria-style" selection process. In addition, according to Robertson, the political uses of policy lessons result in a bias among issue-experts toward technical assessments of foreign lessons in order to maximize their credibility (1991, 56). This reference category is also intended to assess the extent to which Robertson's claim holds true. An example of a reference of this type is the following statement by Stephen Clark, Senior Foreign Law Specialist, Law Library of Congress who served as a witness on the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee hearing on "Employment-Based Permanent Immigration: Examining the Value of a Skills-Based Points System":

> *Mr. CLARK: In New Zealand, the selection point is revised every 2 weeks. The most recent selection point was 140 points. Persons scoring between 100–140 points may apply for residence permits not claimed by persons who have scored more than 140 points. The selection criteria are job opportunities, relevant work experience, qualifications, age, and family relations.*

Another example comes from the American Center for Law and Justice's written response to the Subcommittee on the Constitution's request to submit supplemental material for the record developed at the Subcommittee's hearing on "H.J. Res. 56. The Federal Marriage Amendment (The Musgrave Amendment)." This example is noteworthy because it not only makes reference to, but includes the actual text of, Denmark's legislation:

> *Mr. MAY: To confirm the point Mr. Sekulow made regarding Europe's trend toward removing the 'protection' given marriage, a copy of Denmark's original civil union law, implemented 15 years ago in 1989, is attached. The Danish law*

> *allows for same sex couples to form a registered partnership. These partnership are governed by most of the same laws that govern marriage and these partnerships 'shall have the same legal effects as the contracting of marriage.'*

4. Judgment of Impact, Efficacy, and/or Feasibility

References were coded as a 4 if the purpose is to offer a statement about the potential impact of the policy in the U.S. or an assessment of the impact of the policy in the country in which it is operating. This includes statements about a policy's efficacy, feasibility, or transferability. This reference category is particularly important for the purposes of this study, since, in essence, this is what Rose describes as lesson-drawing. According to Rose, "[e]valuation and lesson-drawing are inextricably linked. A lesson includes a judgement about a programme in effect elsewhere and the position of a potential user" (1991, 19). Rose goes on to state that "[l]esson-drawing goes well beyond post hoc evaluation research about a particular programme in a single country. It is also concerned with the prospective question: Can a programme now operating in country X be put into effect in country Y in future?" (1991, 19). An example of a reference falling into this category is the following statement by Stanley Kurtz from the Hoover Institution at Harvard University, who served as a witness on the House Constitution Subcommittee hearing on "Legal Threats to Traditional Marriage: Implications for Public Policy":

> *Mr. KURTZ: The best way to judge the effects of gay marriage is to look at the countries where it already exists. Scandinavia has had a system of marriage-like same-sex registered partnership for over a decade now. The Netherlands has had a system of registered partnerships for 8 years, and full and formal gay marriage for 3 years. And in every one of these countries, marriage is in crisis. In Scandinavia, marriage is dying. A majority of children in Sweden and Norway are now born out of wedlock. Sixty percent of first-born children in Denmark have unmarried parents. Particularly in the parts of Scandinavia where gay marriage is most fully accepted, marriage itself has almost completely disappeared.*

If a reference was coded as a 4, it was subsequently coded as either (a) positive assessment, (b) negative assessment, or (c) neutral assessment.

a. Positive Assessment

Positive assessments of policy impacts, efficacy, feasibility or transferability include statements offering a conclusion that a policy operating in another country could have similarly positive effects in the U.S. They also include statements about the desirability of the program based on its positive impacts elsewhere.

b. Negative Assessment

Negative assessments include statements offering a conclusion that a policy operating in another country is ineffective, costly, and/or undesirable in the U.S.

c. Neutral Assessments

Neutral assessments include statements that discuss the impact of a policy in its own context, including its outcomes and effects, but which were not accompanied by any normative judgment about it potential impact in the U.S.

5. Encourage Emulation

References were coded as a 5 if the purpose is to explicitly encourage U.S. policymakers to emulate a specific policy in existence in another country. This includes statements that suggest the U.S. needs to adopt a similar policy or that a particular policy serves as an exemplar worthy of emulation. Encouraging emulation is an important part of lesson-drawing because, while emulation accepts that a particular policy elsewhere provides the best standard for designing legislation at home, it also requires adaptation to take different national circumstances into consideration (Rose 1991, 21). “There is a distinction between slavish imitation and the borrowing and

adaptation of a program because it provides a model, exemplar or blueprint which may be improved on" (Bennett 1991b, 36). Considerations of how to adapt or improve upon policies in other countries requires an action-oriented assessment of the policy in its own context as well as the conditions in the importer country that may make it similarly successful. An example of a reference that will be coded as a 3 includes the following statement made by Joshua Bar-Lev, Vice President of Regulatory Affairs, BrightSource Energy, who served as a witness on the House Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee hearing on "Renewable Energy Opportunities and Issue on Federal Lands":

> *Mr. BAR-LEV: So that is the best example but I think the real lesson to be learned from Spain is that if we were to set aside some Federal land, identify the optimal solar zones, and set aside a bunch of BLM land, say enough for four gigawatts which is what the Western Governors are recommending, you would bring the cost down of solar dramatically. You would have competition among the different technologies, and if you build transmission out to those, that would benefit everybody. That would be a great win-win, and that is what we are recommending. We are recommending a program that is not that different from what Spain did.*

Another example comes from a statement made by David Hallberg, Biofuels Representative, who served as a witness on the House Agriculture Committee hearing to "Review U.S. Agriculture Policy in Advance of the 2012 Farm Bill":

> *Mr. HALLBERG: I think you have an open fuel standards bill in the House, Mr. Engel. I've referred to that in my testimony. But the bottom line is we need to drive our system to emulate the Brazilian model.*

6. International Obligations & Norms

References were coded as a 6 if the purpose is to draw attention to an existing international obligation or existing international standards as codified in bi- or multi-lateral agreements, international law, or those propagated by international organizations. This reference category is included to measure the extent to which policymakers in the

U.S. feel constrained by the moral compulsion of international norms and/or the economic and practical advantages of complying with international rules and regulations. An example of a reference falling into this category is the following statement by Frank Lee, Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Soybean, and Beef Cattle Producer from Norwood, North Carolina, who served as a witness on the House Agriculture Committee hearing "To Review U.S. Agriculture Policy in Advance of the 2012 Farm Bill":

> *Mr. LEE: We need to comply with our international trade agreements, but it is vital to give strong consideration and support to any programs, such as the Market Access Program, that assists with increasing agriculture exports as we move forward.*

Explanatory Variables & Hypotheses

A number of independent variables were used to explain the conditions under which congressional committees are more or less likely to gather and utilize information about non-domestic policies. The independent variables utilized in this chapter's analysis are described below.

Macro-Economic & Political Characteristics

It is hypothesized that both macro-economic and macro-political characteristics of the United States may mediate the extent to which non-domestic policy factors are utilized in congressional hearings.

U.S. GDP Growth Rate per Year

The gross domestic product (GDP) is widely considered to be the most comprehensive measure of a country's economy (Samuelson and Nordhaus 2005). GDP is the measure of the market value of all final goods and services produced in a country during a given year (Samuelson and Nordhaus 2005, 408). For each year included in the

analysis, the annual percentage change in U.S. GDP was utilized as a measure of the strength of the U.S. economy. This variable was compiled using data from the U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis.[18] I hypothesize that:

H8: Economically secure hypothesis *- positive changes in the annual percent of U.S. GDP will lead policymakers to look more broadly to the international environment and utilize information pertaining to non-domestic policies.*

H9: Protectionist hypothesis *– negative changes in the annual percent of U.S. GDP will lead policymakers to look inward and make fewer references to non-domestic policies.*

Divided Government

In addition to macro-economic factors, macro-political characteristics may also mediate the extent to which non-domestic policy information is utilized in Congress. For each of the thirteen Congresses under scrutiny, the following categorization of unified or divided government was used as a measure of macro-political partisan control in the U.S.:

> ***1. Strongly Unified***: The president's party controls a filibuster-proof majority in the Senate and a majority in the House.
>
> ***2. Weakly Unified****:* The president's party controls a majority in the Senate and the House, but the Senate majority is not filibuster-proof.
>
> ***3. Strongly Divided****:* The president faces a hostile majority in both legislative chambers.
>
> ***4. Weakly Divided****:* The president faces a hostile majority in one of the legislative chambers.

[18] https://www.bea.gov/national/index.htm#gdp

Much controversy surrounds the effect of divided government on public policy. Some scholars contend that divided government is detrimental to the democratic and policymaking processes because it leads to inefficiency and gridlock, and because it depresses both legislative accountability and discretionary authority of the executive (Cutler 1988; Coleman 1999; McCubbins 1991; Sundquist 1989). Other scholars maintain that gridlock occurs regardless of whether there is a unified or divided government, and that divided government has no detrimental impact on public policy (Brady and Volden 1998; Krehbiel 1996; Mayhew 2005). Most of the empirical work examining the effects of divided government has focused on analyzing legislative outputs during times of divided government control, such as the passage and enactment of significant pieces of legislation. Less work has been done which examines the substantive effects of divided government on public policy. International relations research has found, however, that divided government stymies international cooperation and trade liberalization, resulting in higher levels of protectionism in trade policy (Milner 1997; Milner and Rosendorff 1997). Specifically, Lohmann and O'Halloran found that divided government had a positive effect on U.S. tariffs from 1949 to 1990 (1994). One reason proffered for this finding aligns with what is discussed in the American politics literature, which is that during times of divided government, "the members of the majority party in Congress may have incentives to constrain the President's use of delegated authority, thereby forcing the President to accommodate partially their protectionist pressures" (Lohmann and O'Halloran 1994, 596). My intent is to test neither the empirical nor the theoretical veracity of this claim. Rather, I simply posit that, in light of these findings, it is plausible that macro-level political

characteristics of the federal government may mediate the extent to which policymakers in Congress are more or less willing to consider non-domestic policy relevant information in their decision-making processes. Specifically, during times of divided government, policymakers, driven by partisan conflict, constituency demands, and a desire to tightly control the domestic agenda by constraining the executive power, will be less likely to utilize non-domestic policy information. In addition, during times of divided government, "[i]ncreased policy differences shrink the set of compromises that both parties are willing to entertain," leading policymakers to adopt foregone solutions and engage in less policy innovation (Barber and McCarty 2015, 37). Thus, I hypothesize that:

H10: Divided government hypothesis *–during times of divided government, policymakers will be less likely to utilize non-domestic policy information.*

American Exceptionalism

Kelemen notes a dramatic increase in public discussions of the term "American exceptionalism" in recent years (2015, 5). The extent to which the concept of American exceptionalism permeates national discourse may mediate the extent to which U.S. policymakers utilize non-domestic policy relevant information to inform the policymaking process. Thus, the frequency of discussions about American exceptionalism that appeared in print media, specifically, the *Wall Street Journal*, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and *USA Today* were measured using data collected from LexisNexis. For each year included in this study, I conducted a search for the term "American exceptionalism" in the body of newspaper articles. *American*

Exceptionalism is an aggregated number of articles which contain relevant discussions of American exceptionalism during each year. I hypothesize that:

H11: American exceptionalism hypothesis *– increases in discourse about American exceptionalism will lead members of Congress to make fewer reference to policies and practices of other countries.*

Congressional Factors

A number of institutional factors may also impact the extent to which policymakers gather and utilize information about non-domestic policy factors in order to inform their decision-making processes.

Party Strength in Committee & Chamber Polarization

Party Strength in Committee captures the party homogeneity in a given committee. This variable measures the percent, ranging from 50 percent (half of the committee members are from the majority party) to 75 percent (three-quarters of the committee members are from the majority party). There are a few instances when the percent falls slightly below 50, when one or more committee members identifies as an Independent. *Chamber Polarization* is a measure of party polarization in the chamber in which the committee hearing was held. This variable is the difference between the Republican and Democratic Party means on the first DW-NOMINATE dimension. Poole and Rosenthal's Voteview[19] data were used for this variable. DW-NOMINATE scores range from -1 to +1, with the highest scores representing the most conservative Republicans, and the lowest scores representing liberal Democrats. The larger the gap in the difference of means across political parties, the greater the level of polarization.

[19] https://voteview.com/data

Both of these variables are included to measure the extent to which partisan pressures and conflict have on mediating the cross-national lesson-drawing behavior of legislators. The strength of the majority party may affect how congressional committees gather and utilize information about non-domestic policy factors in order to inform their decision-making processes. The argument here is not that the propensity to engage in lesson-drawing will differ depending on whether the committee is comprised of a Democratic or Republican majority, rather I posit that, surrounded by more of their partisan colleagues, lawmakers will feel less constrained by pressures – be they peer pressures, constituency pressures, or normative pressures – to adopt a purely nationalistic approach to policymaking, and thus may be more inclined to consider a wider array of policy alternatives, including those that come from abroad.

H12: Party strength hypothesis *– the larger the percent of majority party committee members the more likely it will be that they will engage in cross-national lesson-drawing.*

The median-voter theorem postulates that public policy will correspond to the preferences of the median legislator (Downs 1957). Ideally, even if legislative preferences become polarized in their distribution, policy outcomes will remain the same if the median preference remains unaffected. However, supermajoritarian institutions, such as the Senate filibuster and the presidential veto, result in policymaking being driven by the preferences of extreme legislators because their support is required to overcome filibusters and vetoes (Barber and McCarty 2015, 37). Thus, as polarization increases, public policy may be less responsive to the evolving nature of the external policy environment, including changing economic and

demographic circumstances, including those brought about by globalization and the increasingly internationalized nature of many policy environments (Barber and McCarty 2015, 46). This is most evident in the area of social policy, where scholars have argued that polarization has obstructed efforts to modernize policies designed to protect citizens from economic risks, such as minimum wage and welfare policies (Hacker 2004; McCarty, Poole, and Rosenthal 2006). Consequently, I hypothesize that:

H13: Chamber polarization hypothesis *– greater the partisan polarization in the parent chamber, the less likely it will be that committees utilize non-domestic policy relevant information.*

Committee Type

The most widely accepted typology of congressional committees comes from Smith and Deering's (1984) analysis of the committee system. Smith and Deering classified the committees of each chamber into five categories. House committees include: 1) influence and prestige, 2) policy, 3) constituency, and 4) unrequested. Senate committees include: 1) mixed policy and constituency and 2) constituency (Smith and Deering 1990, 87-199). Policy committees are "attractive because the policy-oriented member seeks to contribute to the shape of important policies (Smith and Deering 1990, 95). Members desire to serve on policy committees in the interest of making good public policy and to satisfy issue-based motivations. Prestige committees are "important" and "powerful" committees that play an integral role in getting legislation through the House (Smith and Deering 1990, 86). Members desire to serve on these committees in order to gain power and influence in the House. Constituency committees are those "with jurisdictions salient to their constituents" (Smith and Deering 1990, 97).

Members are motivated to serve on these committees in order to satisfy local parochial interests and as extensions of their districts. As the name suggests, the mixed policy and constituency committees in the Senate are a combination of both policy and constituency. Senators desire to serve on these types of committees because of a mix of district and policy motives. Other, unrequested, committees are considered less desirable for their political benefits.

Employing this typology, I categorized the types of committees from which the hearing reports in my dataset originated into one of the following committee types: policy, constituency, prestige, mixed policy and constituency, undesired (Table 5.2). Next, I collapsed the categories to create the variable *Committee Type*, which is coded dichotomously as being either a policy or a prestige committee (1) or a constituency, mixed policy and constituency, or undesired committee (0).

Due to the desires of making good public policy and gaining power and influence within the chamber, I expect that policy and prestige committees would generally look for policy lessons and relevant information from whatever sources that are available, including non-domestic sources. On the other hand, I expect that constituency committees would be more focused on parochial and district interests and less interested in learning lessons and utilizing information from foreign sources. If, however, the interests of constituents become threatened in any way by international factors or the policies of other countries, I would expect constituency committees to pay closer attention to such factors in order to ameliorate the concerns of their voters. Therefore, I hypothesize the following:

H14: Committee type hypothesis *– constituency-oriented committees will utilize non-domestic policy relevant information less than other committee types, except when the success of constituency-oriented policy may be threatened by international factors.*

Table 5.2: Type of Congressional Committee

Committee	Type
House Committee on Agriculture	Constituency
House Committee on Armed Services	Constituency
House Committee on Commerce	Policy
House Committee on Education and Labor	Policy
House Committee on Education and the Workforce	Policy
House Committee on Energy and Commerce	Policy
House Committee on Financial Services	Policy
House Committee on Foreign Affairs	Policy
House Committee on Government Reform	Policy
House Committee on Homeland Security	Mixed Policy & Constituency
House Committee on International Relations	Policy
House Committee on Natural Resources	Constituency
House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform	Policy
House Committee on Resources	Constituency
House Committee on Science	Constituency
House Committee on Science and Technology	Constituency
House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	Constituency
House Committee on Small Business	Constituency
House Committee on the Budget	Prestige
House Committee on the Judiciary	Policy
House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure	Constituency
House Committee on Veterans' Affairs	Constituency
House Committee on Ways and Means	Prestige
House Select Committee on Homeland Security	Mixed Policy & Constituency
Joint Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship	Constituency
Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	Constituency
Senate Committee on Armed Services	Mixed Policy & Constituency
Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	Mixed Policy & Constituency
Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	Constituency
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	Constituency
Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	Constituency
Senate Committee on Finance	Mixed Policy & Constituency
Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	Policy
Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs	Policy
Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	Policy
Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	Mixed Policy & Constituency
Senate Committee on Indian Affairs	Undesired
Senate Committee on Judiciary	Policy
Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship	Mixed Policy & Constituency
Senate Committee on the Budget	Policy
Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs	Constituency

Chamber

Chamber is coded 0 if the hearing was held by a House committee and 1 if the hearing was held by a Senate committee. Due to the fact that the Senate is constitutionally responsible for approving international treaties and the fact that members of the Senate represent larger, more diverse, districts and have less narrow constituency bonds than members of the House, I hypothesize that:

H15: Chamber hypothesis *– Senators will be more likely to utilize non-domestic information in committee hearings than will House members.*

Other Variables

Session is a variable included to provide a more nuanced measure to the control variable, *Year*. *Session* is coded 1 if the hearing took place in the second session of the Congress, and 0 if the hearing was held during the first session of the Congress. The timing of the hearing may play a role in whether policymakers are more or less inclined to utilize non-domestic policy factors because if, for an example, the hearing is held before an election, namely in the second session of a Congress, they may feel more constrained by constituents. Therefore, I hypothesize that:

H16: Timing hypothesis *- Members of Congress will be less like to make references to non-domestic policies in hearings held during the second session of Congress due to domestic electoral pressures.*

Region is a categorical variable indicating which region of the world is being referred to in the contextually relevant statement. The categories correspond to those used in the previous chapter and are as follows:

1. Africa
2. Latin America

3. Asia
4. Europe
5. Oceania
6. North America

I expect that those countries and regions in the more developed world, with the most robust trading partnerships and deepest longstanding diplomatic ties to the United States to be the subject of more policy references by members of Congress than countries and regions comprising the developing world. Similar to Rose's suggestion, I also expect that lesson-drawing is more likely to take place the greater the equivalence of resources between governments, namely how similar their systems and institutions are (1993, 120). Because of historic alliances as international allies, extensive trading relationships, and institutional similarities, I hypothesize that:

H17: Regional hypothesis *– Members of Congress will be more likely to make contextually relevant references to European, Oceanic, and North American countries than to African, Latin American, and Asian countries.*

A Broad Look at the Data

Table 5.3 shows a description of and descriptive statistics for the independent variables utilized in this chapter's analysis as well as the hypothesized direction of their coefficients, given the discussions above.

Table 5.3: Variables and Expectations

Independent Variable	Description	Descriptive Statistics	Expected Direction
Issue Area			
Agriculture	Yes (1) or No (0)	n = 2,645	-
Immigration	Yes (1) or No (0)	n = 1,934	-
LGBT Rights	Yes (1) or No (0)	n = 233	+
Renewable Energy	Yes (1) or No (0)	n = 750	+
Region			
Africa	Yes (1) or No (0)	n = 698	-
Latin America	Yes (1) or No (0)	n = 1,300	-
Asia	Yes (1) or No (0)	n = 1,842	-
Europe	Yes (1) or No (0)	n = 1,155	+
Oceania	Yes (1) or No (0)	n = 181	+
North America	Yes (1) or No (0)	n = 386	+
Macro Factors			
Strongly Unified Government[1]	Yes (1) or No (0)	n = 0	N/A
Weakly Unified Government	Yes (1) or No (0)	n = 2,387	+
Strongly Divided Government	Yes (1) or No (0)	n = 1,276	-
Weakly Divided Government	Yes (1) or No (0)	n = 1,899	-
American Exceptionalism	Ranges from 6 to 174	53.68 (mean) 52.12 (sd)	-
GDP Growth Rate	Ranges from -0.92 to 6.52	4.12 (mean) 2.06 (sd)	+
Congressional Factors			
Chamber	Equals "1" if hearing was held in Senate	49%	+
Session	Equals "1" if hearing was held in 2nd session	43%	-
Chamber Polarization	Ranges from 0.711 to 1.071	0.88 (mean) 0.11 (sd)	-
Party Strength in Committee	Ranges from 0.47 to 0.75	0.54 (mean) 0.86 (sd)	+
Committee Type	Equals "1" if Policy or Prestige Committee	64%	+
Controls			
Year	Ranges from 1999 to 2014	2006 (mean) 4.24 (sd)	+

N = 5562

[1] During no year analyzed was there a strongly unified government, thus this category was dropped from the analysis

Table 5.4 displays the number of references analyzed within each of the four issue areas, and the number of those references that were identified as constituting a contextually relevant question or statement about a policy or policies operating in another country. Agriculture was the issue area with the most number of references analyzed, while LGBT rights had the least. A large number of references are made to Mexico when lawmakers are discussing immigration policy in the United States, however the vast majority of these references pertain, not to Mexico's immigration policies, but rather to how the U.S. should respond to immigration from Mexico. Over 500 references to Mexico were identified and analyzed in the immigration issue area search, and only one of them was classified as being contextually relevant. Thus,

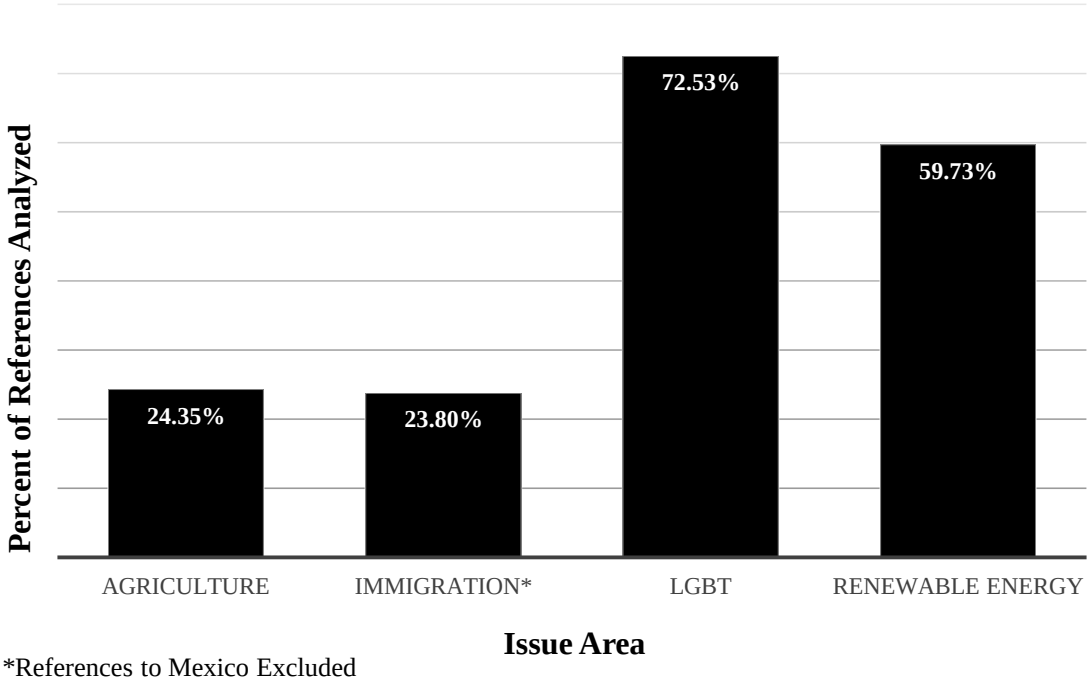
references to Mexico were excluded from the immigration issue area for the purpose of describing the data, but were included in the multivariate analysis discussed in further detail below.

Table 5.4: References Analyzed

Issue Area	Number of References	References Identified as Contextually Relevant
Agriculture	2645	644
Immigration*	1353	323
LGBT	233	169
Renewable Energy	750	448
Total	4981	1584

*References to Mexico Excluded

Figure 5.1 displays the percentage of references analyzed within each of the four issue areas that were classified as being contextually relevant. 24.35 percent of the references pertaining to agriculture, 23.80 percent of the references pertaining to immigration, 72.53 percent of the references pertaining to LGBT rights, and 59.73 percent of the references pertaining to renewable energy were coded as contextually relevant. Despite the fact that LGBT rights was the issue area with the least number of references identified by the search method described above, the references identified were the most likely to contain a contextually relevant question about or statement regarding policies operating in other countries.



*References to Mexico Excluded

Figure 5.1: Percent of References Identified as Contextually Relevant

Many of the references analyzed appeared within the same committee hearing report, oftentimes a hearing pertaining to a narrowly focused issue, such as allowing gay and lesbian individuals to openly serve in the military, for one example. Thus, in order to get a more accurate picture of the number of committee hearings that utilize non-domestic policy information, Table 5.5 shows the number of congressional hearings analyzed within each issue area as well as the number of congressional committee hearings that contained at least one contextually relevant question or statement. Again, we see that agriculture was the issue area with the most number of hearings, while LGBT rights had the least.

Table 5.5 Congressional Hearings Analyzed

Issue Area	Total Number of Hearings	Hearings Containing Contextually Relevant Statements
Agriculture	732	230
Immigration	591	93
LGBT	64	33
Renewable Energy	250	151
Total	1637	507

Figure 5.2 displays the percentage of hearings analyzed within each of the four issue areas that contained contextually relevant references. 31.42 percent of the hearings pertaining to agriculture, 15.74 percent of the hearings pertaining to immigration, 51.56 percent of the hearings pertaining to LGBT rights, and 60.40 percent of the hearings pertaining to renewable energy contained at least one contextually relevant question or statement about policies that exist in other countries. Here we see that renewable energy is the issue area with the largest percent of hearings that contain references to other countries and their renewable energy policies. Hearings dealing with immigration policy are the least likely to contain references to policies operating in other countries.

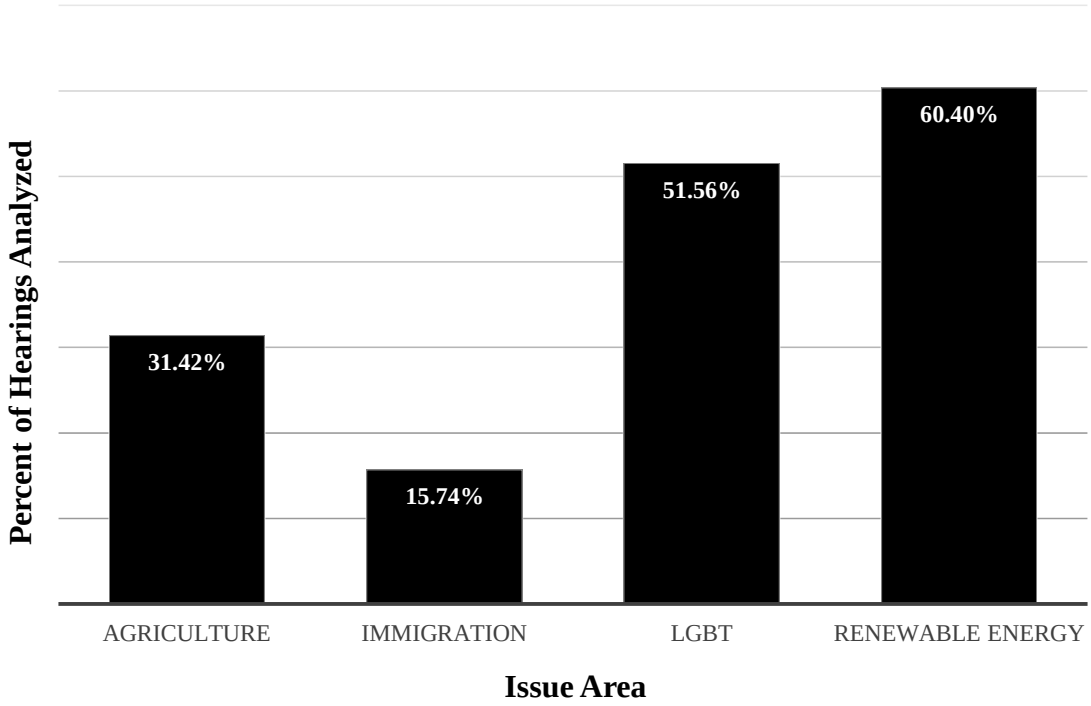


Figure 5.2: Percent of Hearings Containing Contextually Relevant Statements

Figure 5.3 displays the overall frequency of contextually relevant references to non-domestic policies by year. 2011 was the year during which the most non-domestic policy references appeared within congressional hearings analyzed, followed closely by 2006. Non-domestic policy references appeared with the least frequency during 2002, 2008, and 2012. All three of these were election years, which may account for the decreased congressional utilization of non-domestic policy information. Members of Congress, particularly those up for reelection during these years, may be more inclined to utilizing only domestic policy information in order to appease their constituents. 2006 was also, however, an election year, suggesting that the electoral explanation may be an insufficient one. A conceivable reason as to why 2006 stands as an outlier in the high number of references to non-domestic policies is that during the spring of 2006, Congress was embroiled in a contested debate surrounding immigration policy. The Senate Judiciary Committee passed the "Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act of 2006," which included a pathway to legalization for undocumented immigrants in the U.S. It was criticized by many as an amnesty bill that rewarded illegal conduct, and was criticized by many others for its harsh enforcement provisions (Friedland and Bernstein 2006). Meanwhile, the House refused to negotiate with the Senate; instead, it worked hard to point out deficiencies in the Senate bill and drum up support for H.R. 4437, its previously approved enforcement-only border security plan (Beckwith 2006). Therefore, the increased congressional attention to immigration policy during 2006 could account for the overall increased utilization of references to non-domestic policy relevant information during this year. This may also provide some preliminary support for the *uncertainty hypothesis*, since attempts at comprehensively overhauling U.S.

immigration policy could generate greater uncertainty about the solutions to or the outcomes of proposed policies, and consequently inspire lawmakers to engage in cross-national lesson-drawing in search of viable alternatives.

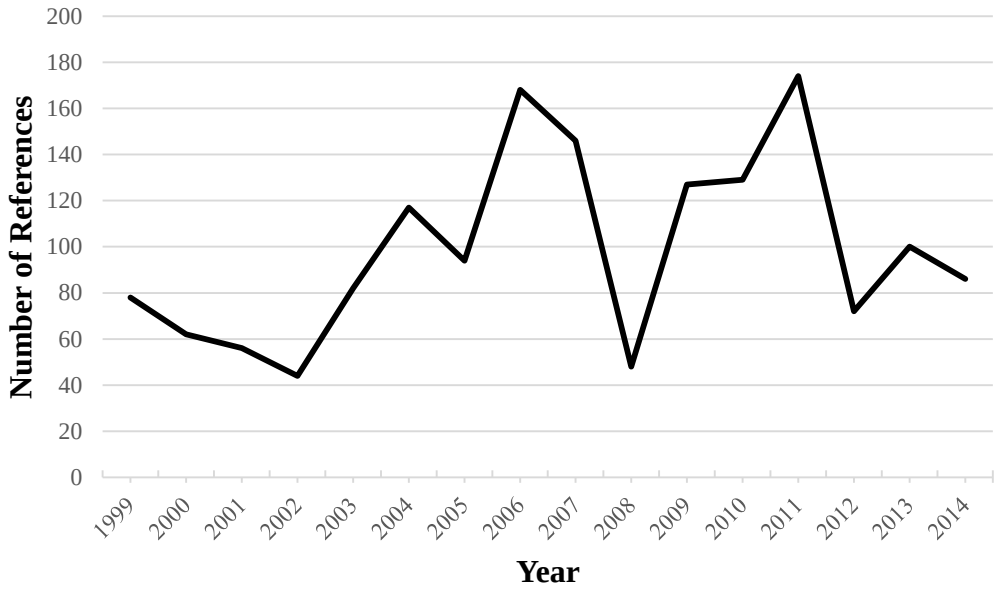


Figure 5.3: Number of Contextually Relevant References Made per Year

This broad look at the data provides some preliminary evidence to suggest that cross-national lesson-drawing is taking place in legislative hearings in the United States. The above data also makes it evident, however, that the extent to which this occurs varies widely by issue area. The chapter will proceed by taking a more in-depth look into each of the four issue areas and how non-domestic policy information is utilized in each.

Issue Area Analysis

Agriculture

646 contextually relevant questions and/or statements were identified in the 732 congressional hearings analyzed pertaining to agriculture. Figure 6.3 displays the

frequency distribution of the references within each coding category. 200 (31 percent) of the references identified were offered for the purpose of providing superficial information about the existence or operation of agricultural policies in other countries. 125 (19 percent) of the references were offered for the purpose of expressing the opinion or belief that the U.S. is at a comparative disadvantage in relation to other countries when it comes to its agriculture policies. 87 (13 percent) of the references were intended to draw attention to an international norm or obligation. Most of the references falling into this category were related to the World Trade Organization. References to the World Trade Organization were frequent in congressional hearings pertaining to agriculture policy due to the fact that domestic policies are constrained to some extent by standards set by the international organization.

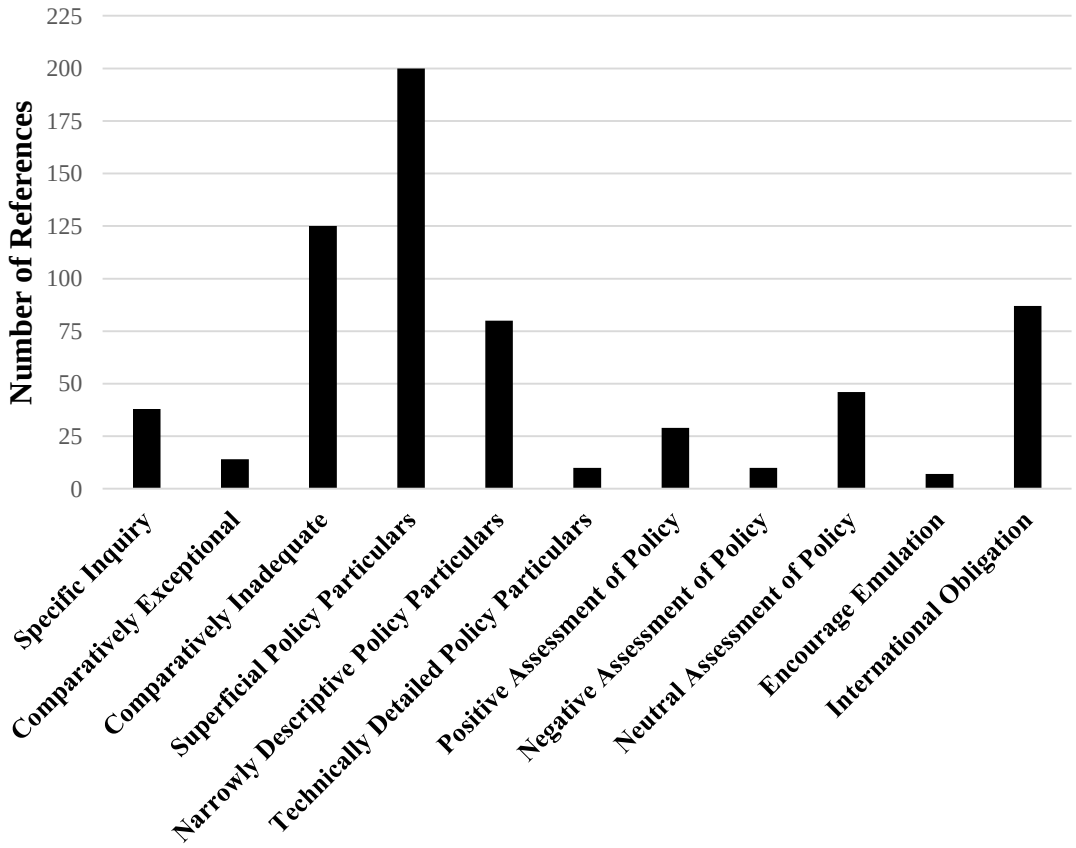


Figure 5.4: Purpose of Reference – Agriculture

In total, 70 different countries and geographical regions were referred to when discussing agriculture policy, with the mean number of references being 9.2. In assessing where U.S. policymakers are looking in order to draw non-domestic lessons about agricultural policies, China and Europe are the frontrunners with 91 references each, followed by Canada (60 references), Africa (46 references), Brazil (38 references), and Australia (32 references). Figure 5.5 displays a map of the countries most frequently referred to in congressional hearings pertaining to agriculture. Without including references to the broad geographical areas of Europe and Africa, it is evident that the countries most frequently referenced in congressional hearings when discussing agriculture are China, Canada, Brazil, and Australia.



Figure 5.5: Country References – Agriculture

The large number of references to Europe is perhaps not surprising because of the European Union's Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) as well as its strict regulatory policies concerning country of origin labeling and genetically modified organisms (EUROPA 2014). The frequency with which China was referenced is, however, a somewhat unexpected result based on the *regional hypothesis* outlined earlier. References made to China often correspond to fears that China is gaining a strategic advantage in Africa by heavily investing in infrastructure and agriculture. One example of these kinds of references is the following statement made by Indiana Senator, Richard Lugar, in a Senate Foreign Relations Committee Hearing held on November 1, 2011.

> *Mr. LUGAR: "And the fact is that we perhaps, as a nation, have not been as attentive or as competitive as we might be because we don't know a great deal about Africa. Now contrast that with the Chinese, who have a very business-like attitude. That their priority and continuity across the region hinges upon having energy resources in particular at this stage for their growth and the continued improvement of their material conditions. Likewise, increasingly, we have reports about the amount of farming, agriculture and food literally coming out of Africa to feed the people of China. In other words, there are existential problems in China with regard to the continuity of their nation state. So, as a result, the Chinese may or may not care for any of the governments there, but these are the people with whom they do business. Now we look at many of Africa's governments and we find corruption, lack of democracy, and what have you. Our tendency is to want to fix it, to try to move people and other resources around in response to the governance challenges, and remain much less attentive maybe to the business aspects of our bilateral relationships in Africa. I am not suggesting we follow the Chinese model, but currently the United States and China are carrying out two different policies on the same continent."*

In addition to references of this type, China is mentioned quite frequently in congressional hearings when discussing agricultural trade, including its policies surrounding tariffs, import restrictions, and currency values. Therefore, while the large number of references to China do not conform to the *regional hypothesis*, this data may offer preliminary support for the *committee type hypothesis* where we see traditionally

constituency-oriented committees utilizing non-domestic policy references based on fears that the success of domestic agriculture policy may be at risk due to international factors, particularly in this case, the policies of China.

Immigration

322 contextually relevant questions and/or statements were identified in the 591 congressional hearings analyzed pertaining to immigration. Figure 5.6 displays the frequency distribution of the references within each coding category. 95 (30 percent) of the references identified were offered for the purpose of providing superficial information about the existence or operation of immigration policies in other countries. 65 (20 percent) of the references were offered for the purpose of providing technically detailed information about the existence or operation of immigration policies in other countries. 37 (11 percent) of the references were offered for the purpose of expressing the opinion or belief that the U.S. is at a comparative disadvantage in relation to other countries when it comes to its immigration policies.

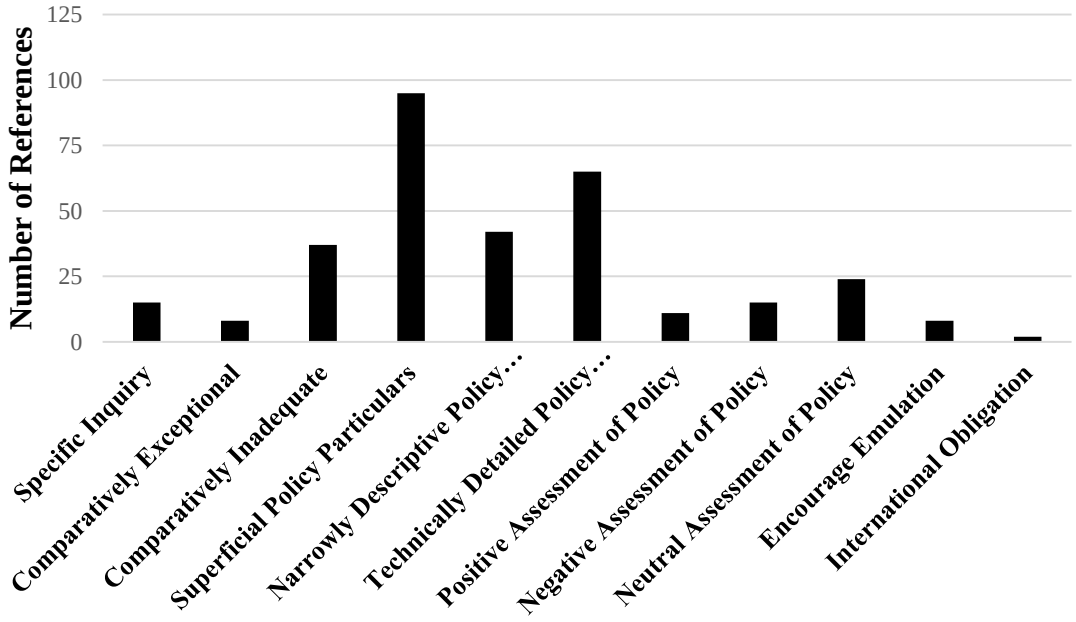


Figure 5.6: Purpose of Reference – Immigration

In total, 39 different countries and geographical regions were referred to when discussing immigration policy, with the mean number of references being 8.2. In assessing where U.S. policymakers are looking in order to draw non-domestic lessons about immigration policies, Canada (93 references), the United Kingdom (41 references), Australia (39 references), and New Zealand (28 references) are the frontrunners. All four of these countries have some sort of points-based immigration system as a means of regulating immigration. Congressional hearings in the issue area of immigration focused heavily on assessing points-based systems in these countries. In fact, two hearings, one House and one Senate, were specifically devoted to examining the value of implementing a points-system in the U.S. Both hearings drew heavily from the policies and experiences of these four countries and included very technically detailed analyses about their policies, often referencing, verbatim, the laws currently in force. A surprisingly outspoken advocate of reforming U.S. immigration policy, whose references appeared frequently in the search results, was Alabama Senator Jefferson Sessions. Senator Sessions repeatedly pleaded with his fellow policymakers to consider implementing a points-based immigration system in the U.S. similar to those in place in Canada and Australia. Below is one such example of a statement made by Senator Sessions in a Senate Judiciary Committee hearing held on July 26, 2011:

> *Mr. SESSIONS: "And I just have to say to my high-tech friends, you guys made a mistake. You endorsed a bill that did little for high-tech workers, but basically would have undermined the lawfulness of our immigration system. And I pleaded with a number of you folks, why don't you come forward with a real plan to help us focus on higher-skilled workers? And, Mr. Smith, you made comments about the United States and said that we do not like foreign workers. I am quoting the Canadian who was saying that, certainly. But I have consistently endorsed the Canadian plan of immigration. I would take it immediately. Have you thought about that, proposing that for the United States?"*

Figure 5.7 displays a map of the countries most frequently referenced in congressional hearings pertaining to immigration; this figure excludes references made to Mexico due to the unrepresentatively high number of references made to Mexico when policymakers discuss immigration. We are easily able to confirm that Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand are discussed the most when policymakers reference immigration policies of other countries.



Figure 5.7: Country References – Immigration

LGBT Rights

169 contextually relevant questions and/or statements were identified in the 64 congressional hearings analyzed pertaining to LGBT rights. Figure 6.10 displays the

frequency distribution of the references within each coding category. 66 (39 percent) of the references identified were offered for the purpose of providing superficial information about the existence or operation of LGBT policies in other countries. 22 (13 percent) of the references identified were offered for the purpose of providing narrowly descriptive information about the existence or operation of LGBT policies in other countries. 36 (21 percent) of the references were negative judgements or assessments about the impact or desirability of LGBT policies of other countries. Across all issue areas, this is the highest percent of references that were offered which contained a negative judgement or assessment of policies operating in other countries. Counterbalancing this somewhat are 15 references offering neutral judgements/assessment and 4 offering positive judgements/assessment of LGBT policies in other countries.

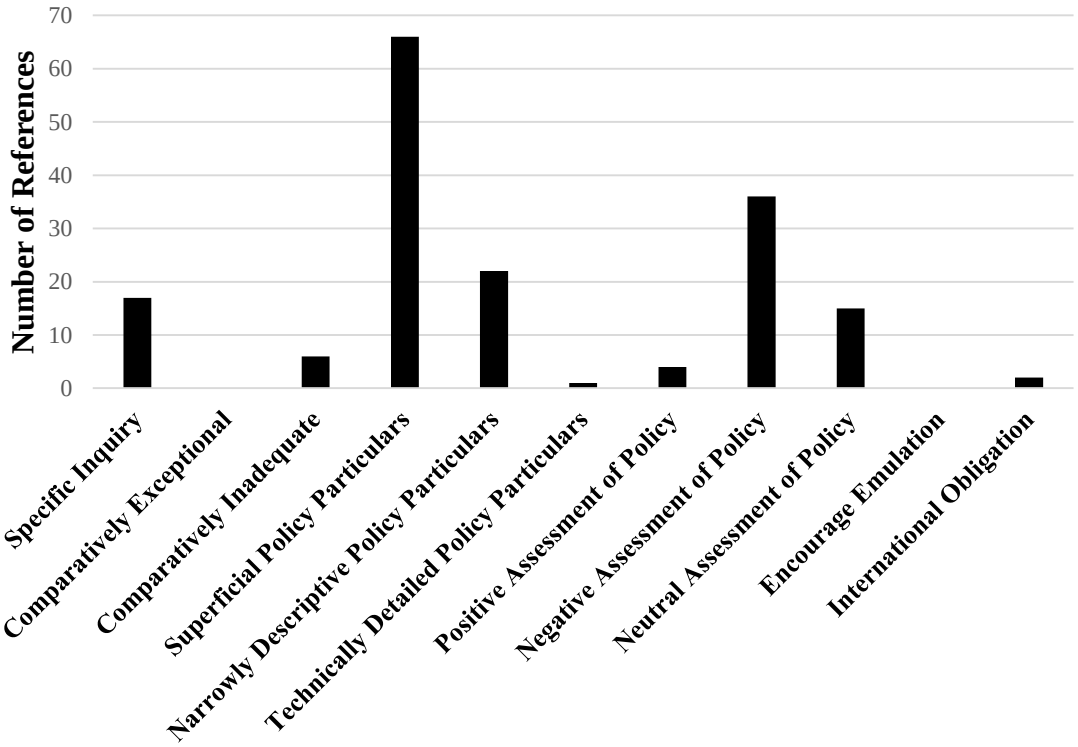


Figure 5.8: Purpose of Reference - LGBT Rights

In total, 36 different countries or geographical regions were referred to when discussing LGBT rights policies, with the mean number of references being 4.7. In assessing where U.S. policymakers are looking in order to draw non-domestic lessons about LGBT policies, the Netherlands (26 references), Canada (15 references), Europe (15 references), and Scandinavia (15 references) are the most often cited. These results are unsurprising considering Scandinavian countries were the first to legalize same-sex marriage or a similar type of domestic partnership arrangement. In 2001, the Netherlands became the first country in the world to give same-sex couples the full equivalent of rights of civil marriage available to opposite-sex couples (Wojcik 2003). Canada became one of the first non-European governments to propose a same-sex union law at the national level, and in 2005, Canada joined the Netherlands and Belgium in legally recognizing LGBT marriages (Kollman 2007). Israel is cited quite frequently (11 references) due to its policy allowing for open military service by gay and lesbian individuals. One example of this type of reference is a question posed by California Representative Loretta Sanchez during a House Armed Service Committee hearing held on March 3, 2010:

> *Ms. SANCHEZ: "I wish we could just get this done and move on as some--many other militaries have. At least 28 other countries, including Great Britain, Australia, Canada and Israel, already allow open service by gay and lesbian service members. And the experiences of these countries show that open service works, and that implementation of open service has been--historically been uneventful in those countries. So my question to you will be are you going to look at the experiences of these other countries that have led with open service during your review of Don't Ask, Don't Tell? And what would you expect to learn from these experiences?"*

Figure 6.12 displays a map of the countries most frequently referenced in congressional hearings pertaining to LGBT rights. Even without including references to broad geographical areas such as Europe and Scandinavia, it is easy to see that the most

frequently cited countries when policymakers discus LGBT rights, aside from Canada, cluster in the northern European region, including the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Norway.



Figure 5.9: Country References - LGBT Rights

Renewable Energy

448 contextually relevant questions and/or statements were identified in the 250 congressional hearings analyzed pertaining to renewable energy. Figure 6.13 displays the frequency distribution of the references within each coding category. 117 (26 percent) of the references identified were offered for the purpose of providing superficial information about the existence or operation of renewable energy policies in

other countries. 88 (20 percent) of the references were offered for the purpose of expressing the opinion or belief that the U.S. is at a comparative disadvantage in relation to other countries when it comes to its renewable energy policies. This is similar to, but slightly larger than, the percent of references offered for the same purpose when discussing agriculture, making renewable energy the issue area with the most number of references drawing attention to the U.S.'s comparative inadequacy.

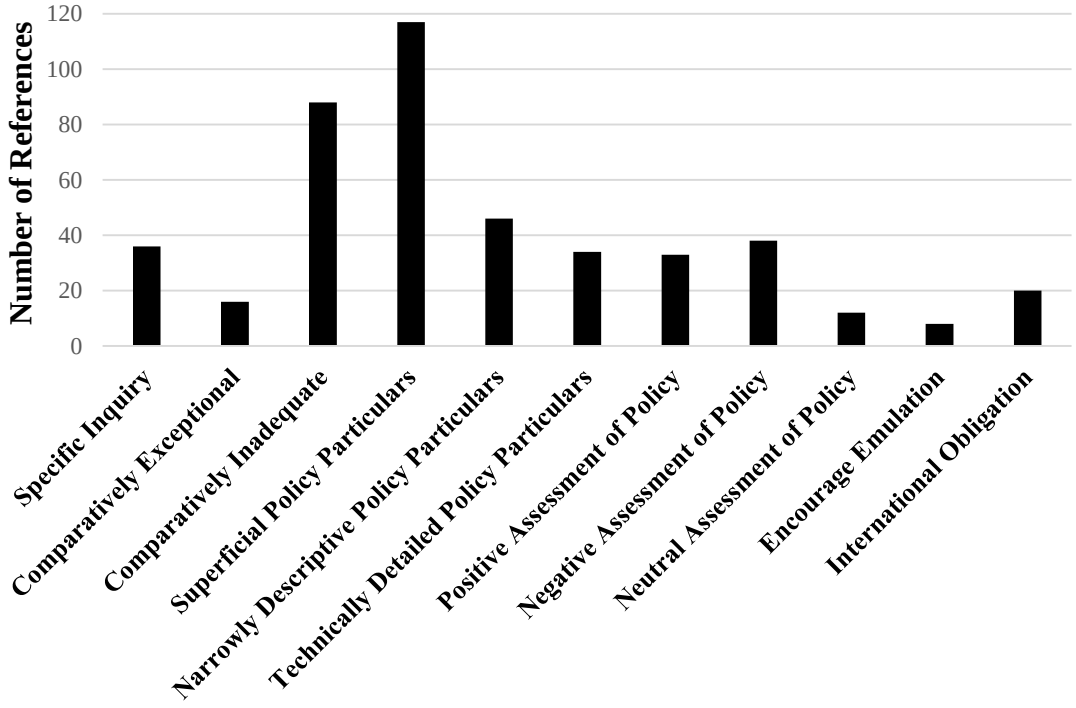


Figure 5.10: Purpose of Reference - Renewable Energy

In total, 50 different countries and geographical regions were referred to when discussion renewable energy policy, with the mean number of references being 8.9. In assessing where U.S. policymakers are looking in order to draw non-domestic lessons about renewable energy policies, China (89 references), Germany (66 references), Europe (60 references), and Spain (31 references) are the frontrunners. Figure 5.11 displays a map of the countries most frequently referenced in congressional hearings

pertaining to renewable energy. The predominance of China and Germany are unmistakable.



Figure 5.11: Country References - Renewable Energy

It may be surprising to learn of the frequency to which China is referenced, until one considers that China leads the world in the number of hydroelectric generators, and researchers have suggested that China could meet all of its electricity demands from wind power by 2030 (Fairley 2009). Similarly, in 2011, 20 percent of Germany's electricity supply was produced from renewable energy sources (Sawin 2014). China and Germany stand out as clear policy innovators in the area of renewable energy. U.S. lawmakers appear to recognize not only this, but also the fact that the United States runs

the risk of further becoming a laggard in this policy issue area if action is not taken. This may be indicative of the legitimacy-seeking behavior discussed when introducing the *uncertainty hypothesis.* In a policy environment that is changing as rapidly as renewable energy, U.S. policymakers may be inclined to look to China and Germany, countries that they perceive to be more legitimate or successful in this area, in order to enhance the international perception that the U.S. is also a renewable energy policy innovator. One example of a reference expressing these sentiments comes from Massachusetts Representative Edward Markey during a House Energy and Commerce Committee hearing held on April 21, 2009:

> *Mr. MARKEY: "We have reached a crossroads where inaction is simply not an option. Our economy cannot continue to depend heavily on foreign oil. Our energy system cannot continue to be highly inefficient. We cannot continue energy policies that look to last century's energy sources while other nations race ahead to take the lead in developing and marketing clean energy technologies and green jobs. Germany's second largest export after cars is wind turbines. China is becoming the leader in renewable energy. Japan and Korea are leap frogging America in advanced vehicle technology. Nor can we pretend that business as usual has shielded us from harmful, negative changes in our economy or from increases in energy prices. It has not. Attempts to seek refuge in the status quo have left us further behind in the ongoing global economic and energy race. Those who predict our bill will result in soaring energy costs fall into a long line of doomsayers who have eventually been proven wrong."*

In order to more easily compare the distribution of references within each coding category across issue areas, Figure 6.16 displays the percent of references in each category for each issue area. From this figure, we are able to see that across all issue areas, the most common reason for referencing non-domestic policies is to offer a matter of fact statement about the existence of a policy in another country. As noted earlier, Robertson posits that "[p]olicy lessons from abroad are quite often put forward as politically neutral truths" (1991, 55). These data largely confirm Robertson's assertion. The large number of references to "superficial" policy particulars across issue

areas serves as evidence that policymakers are, at minimum, aware of the existence of policies in other countries, constituting a necessary, albeit arguably insufficient condition for cross-national lesson-drawing.

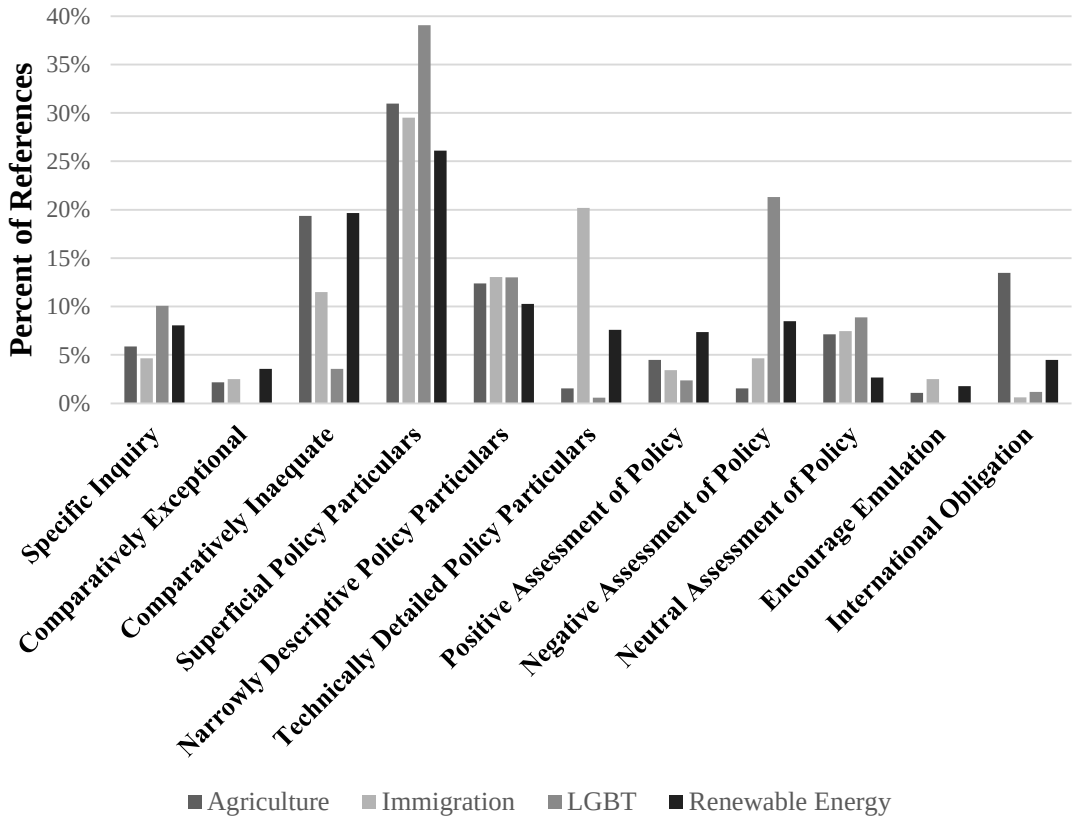


Figure 5.12: Percent of Contextually Relevant References in Each Category across Issue Area

Policymakers were most likely to pose questions about policies in other countries pertaining to LGBT rights and least likely to pose questions about immigration. A surprisingly small percentage of references across all issue areas were made for the purpose of pointing out America's comparative exceptionalism. Conversely, in the areas of agriculture and renewable energy, almost 20 percent of all contextually relevant references to non-domestic policies were proffered for the purpose

of generating a sense that U.S. is a laggard in these areas. An almost equal percent of references to describe narrowly descriptive policy particulars were offered across issue areas, while the issue areas of immigration and renewable energy contained the largest percent of references to technically detailed policy particulars. As noted earlier, LGBT rights was the issue area which contained the most negative judgements about policies operating in other countries. Non-domestic policies relating to renewable energy received an almost equal percent of positive and negative assessments. Assessments about a non-domestic policy's efficacy, feasibility, or transferability largely constitute the behavior described as cross-national lesson-drawing. You will recall that Rose explained his conceptualization of lesson-drawing by stating that "[e]valuation and lesson-drawing are inextricably linked. A lesson includes a judgement about a programme in effect elsewhere and the position of a potential user" (1991, 19). Thus, it matters not whether the judgement or assessment of a non-domestic policy is a positive, negative, or neutral one. Rather, cross-national lesson drawing takes place when policymakers assess whether a policy now operating in another country can, should, or ought to similarly be put into effect in the United States in the future. Looking at positive, negative, and neutral assessment categories combined, 85 references (13 percent) were judgments of the impact, efficacy, or feasibility of non-domestic agricultural policies, 50 references (15 percent) were judgements of the impact, efficacy, or feasibility of non-domestic immigration policies, 55 references (32 percent) were judgements of the impact, efficacy, or feasibility of non-domestic LGBT rights policies, and 85 references (18 percent) were judgements of the impact, efficacy, or feasibility of non-domestic renewable energy policies. These data lend support to the

conclusion that cross-national lesson-drawing is, in fact, taking place across issue areas in the U.S. Congress. A very small percent of references were made which explicitly encouraged U.S. policymakers to emulate a specific policy in existence in another country. Lastly, the two issue areas in which references were made with the intent to draw attention to an existing international obligation with the greatest frequency were agriculture and renewable energy. As noted earlier, most of these references pertaining to agriculture were to the World Trade Organization. Most of the references pertaining to renewable energy were intended to draw attention to numerous international climate change agreements. This finding provides some preliminary support for the *internationalization hypothesis*. References to agriculture, categorized as a highly internationalized policy domain, and renewable energy, categorized as a moderately internationalized policy domain, were more frequently utilized to point to existing international organizations or agreements because they likely mediate the behavior of members of Congress in these areas more so than in the other issue areas.

In Chapter 3, results from the latent Dirichlet allocation (LDA) topic model analysis suggested that, despite increasingly complex and multidimensional policy issues, congressional committees may be bound by their jurisdictional purviews when it comes to information utilization. This conclusion was reached based on the fact that the "Foreign Affairs" and "Trade and Commerce" topics appear most frequently in hearing reports from the International Relations, Foreign Affairs, Homeland Security, and Ways and Means Committees. Figures 5.13 through 5.16 display the committees in which references to non-domestic policy information most frequently appear for each issue area.

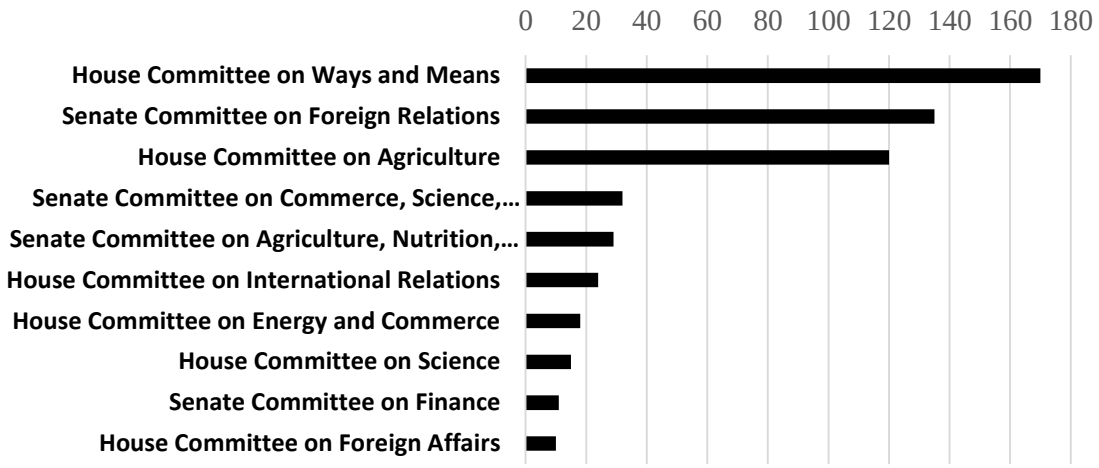


Figure 5.13: Committees Where References Made – Agriculture

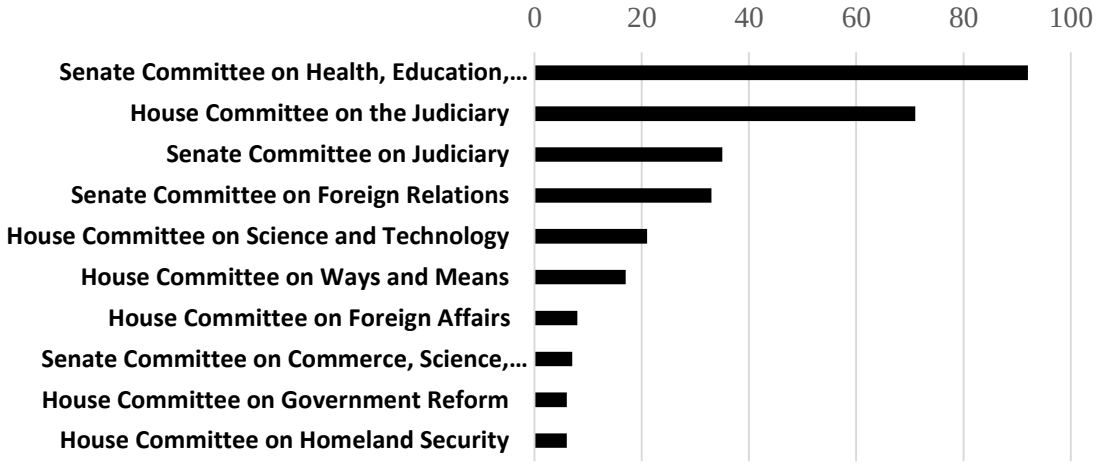


Figure 5.14: Committees Where References Made – Immigration

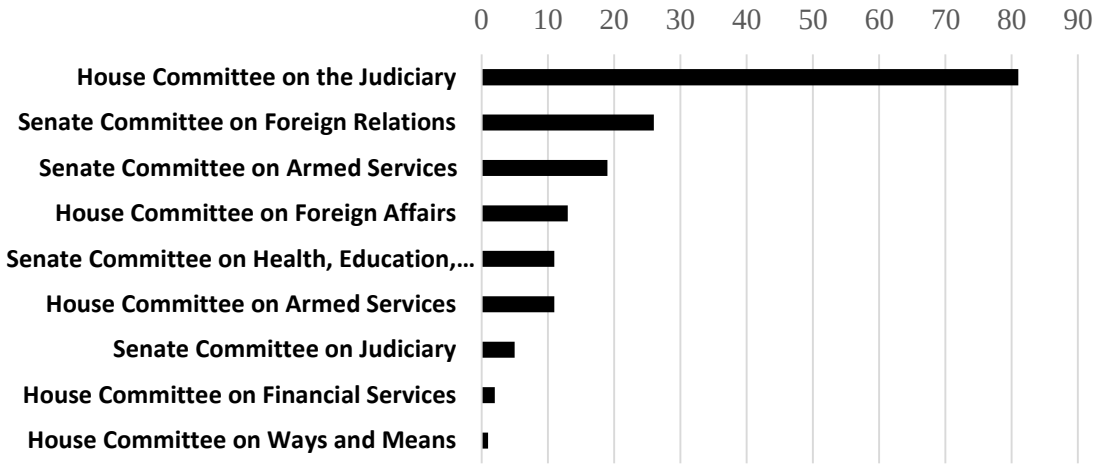


Figure 5.15: Committees Where References Made - LGBT Rights

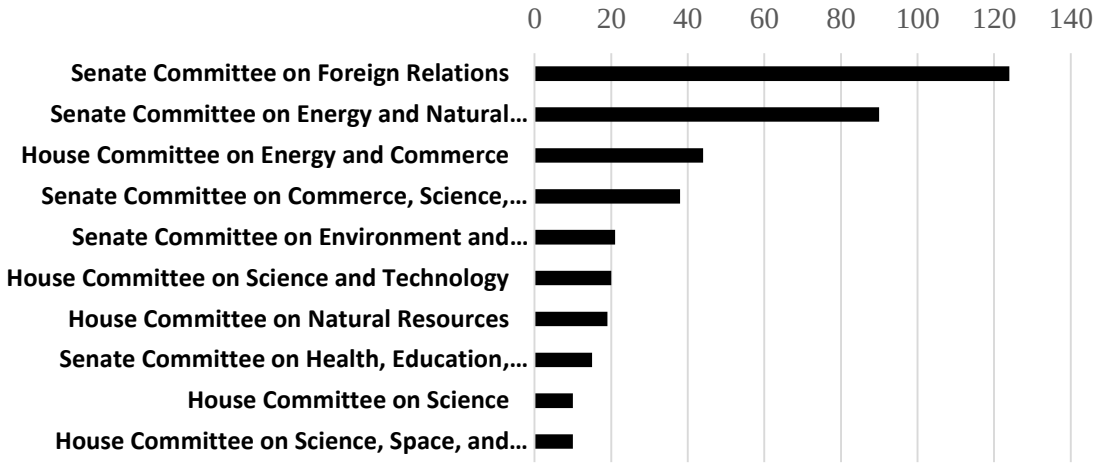


Figure 5.16: Committees Where References Made - Renewable Energy

While references to non-domestic policy information are indeed utilized in the House International Relations, House and Senate Foreign Affairs, House Homeland Security, and House Ways and Means Committees, the data presented here suggest, contrary to the conclusion reached in Chapter 3 that other, perhaps unexpected, committees are also utilizing policy information from abroad. Hearings from the Judiciary Committees in both the House and the Senate contained a number of contextually relevant references to policies operating in other countries in the immigration and LGBT rights issue areas. Hearing reports from very issue specific committees, such as the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, as well as the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources also quite frequently contain references to non-domestic policy information. This provides some preliminary support for the *committee type hypothesis*, where constituency committees are likely utilizing non-domestic policy relevant information based on a perceived threat to their constituency's interests.

Overall, this provides evidence to suggest that it is not just within the International Relations and Foreign Affairs Committees that policymakers discuss other countries. Rather, policymakers in seemingly jurisdictionally-bound, specialized, and constituency committees may, in fact, recognize both the increasingly complex and multidimensional nature of transboundary policy issues, as well as the need to employ non-domestic policy relevant information to inform their decision-making processes.

Multivariate Analysis

In order to assess what factors influence whether and to what extent non-domestic policy information is utilized in congressional committee hearings, a binary logistic regression, using the dichotomously coded dependent variable, contextually relevant reference (1) or not (0), was utilized. Table 6.4 presents the results of three binary logistic regression models, showing the predicted probability that a reference will contain contextually relevant policy information from another country, as a function of the aforementioned macro and congressional factors. Each model is statistically significantly better than the null model, and the slight increase in the percent of cases correctly predicted as well as the diminished -2 log likelihood across models indicates that the addition of variable improves how well the overall model explains variations in the outcome of interest.

Table 5.6: Logistic Regression Results

	Model 1 Issue Area & Region			Model 2 Macro Factors			Model 3 Congress Factors		
Variable	***B***	***SE B***	e^B	***B***	***SE B***	e^B	***B***	***SE B***	e^B
Issue Area									
Immigration	**-0.885*** **	0.864	0.412	**-0.932*** **	0.088	0.394	**-0.991*** **	0.090	0.371
LGBT Rights	**1.899*** **	0.164	6.679	**1.893*** **	0.168	6.637	**1.922*** **	0.175	6.836
Renewable Energy	**1.377*** **	0.0951	3.963	**1.444*** **	0.097	4.240	**1.566*** **	0.101	4.788
Region									
Latin America	**0.669*** **	0.141	1.952	**0.640*** **	0.141	1.897	**0.706*** **	0.144	2.026
Asia	**0.599*** **	0.127	1.821	**0.574*** **	0.127	1.776	**0.630*** **	0.129	1.877
Europe	**1.713*** **	0.132	5.547	**1.697*** **	0.132	5.460	**1.777*** **	0.136	5.915
Oceania	**3.146*** **	0.206	23.237	**3.159*** **	0.206	23.561	**3.309*** **	0.211	27.351
North America	**2.365*** **	0.163	10.649	**2.413*** **	0.164	11.165	**2.546*** **	0.167	12.756
Macro Factors									
Strongly Divided Government				**-0.005**	0.094	0.994	**-0.019**	0.097	0.980
Weakly Divided Government				**-0.253** **	0.101	0.776	**-0.371** **	0.121	0.690
American Exceptionalism				**0.002***	0.001	1.002	**0.003** **	0.001	1.003
GDP Growth Rate				**0.121*** **	0.019	1.128	**0.095*** **	0.021	1.099
Congressional Factors									
Chamber							**0.655**	0.471	1.926
Session							**0.129**	0.078	1.138
Chamber Polarization							**0.375**	0.243	1.455
Party Strength in Committee							**0.213*** **	0.053	1.236
Committee Type							**0.399*** **	0.076	1.491
Controls									
Year	**0.013*** **	0.008	1.013	**0.024**	0.014	1.024	**-0.038*** **	0.035	0.963
Constant	**-27.95**	16.680	0.000	**-51.24**	28.524	0.000	**58.03**	69.280	0.000
Model Summary									
% of cases correctly predicted	76.7%			77.3%			77.3%		
-2 Log likelihood	5403.92			5349.04			5269.2		
$\chi 2$	1241.78			1296.6			1346.99		
df	9			13			18		
Significance	p < .001			p < .001			p < .001		
Cox & Snell R^2	0.200			0.208			0.216		
Nagelkerke R^2	0.287			0.298			0.31		
Hosmer-Lemeshow R^2	70.14			46.28			40.88		
McFadden's R^2	0.184			0.195			0.204		
Adjusted Count R^2	0.182			0.203			0.204		
AIC	5423.93			5377.04			5307.2		

N=5562

The dependent variable is coded 1 if the reference is contextually relevant and 0 if not.

*** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

Note: Omitted from the table are the reference categories for *Issue Area, Region,* and *Divided Government.*

Agriculture served as the reference category for *Issue Area* in all models.

Africa served as the reference category for *Region* in all models.

Weakly Unified served as the reference category for *Divided Government* in all models.

The results generally comport with the hypothesized direction of coefficients. Turning first to issue area, we see that the odds that a reference will contain non-domestic contextually relevant policy information decrease by 63% if the reference

pertains to immigration policy as opposed to agriculture policy. The odds that a reference will contain non-domestic contextually relevant policy information increases by 568% if the reference pertains to LGBT rights policies as opposed to agriculture policy. The odds that a reference will contain non-domestic contextually relevant policy information increases by 379% if the reference pertains to renewable energy policy as opposed to agriculture policy. An independent test for the overall effect of the levels of the variable *Issue Area* taken as a whole verified that its effect is statistically significant at the 0.001 level (*Wald=567.19, df=s, p<0.000*).

There appears to be evidence in the data to support the *coherent policy domain hypothesis*. Agriculture and immigration were the issue areas categorized as being highly coherent policy domains, followed by renewable energy, which is considered moderately coherent, and LGBT rights with the lowest level of policy coherence. As expected, references in the LGBT rights issue area have the highest likelihood of containing non-domestic policy relevant information compared to references in the other issue areas. Support does not appear, however, to exist for hypotheses *H2* and *H3*. Agriculture is the issue area in which the success of policies are most dependent on the rules and regulations of other countries. Therefore, if we were to find support for the *dependency hypothesis* we would expect to see significantly negative coefficients across all other issue areas. Immigration and LGBT rights are the least internationalized policy domains under consideration. While the likelihood that immigration references will contain information about extra-jurisdictional policies does decrease compared to agriculture references, the likelihood that LGBT rights references will contain

information about extra-jurisdictional policies increases significantly. Thus, the null of the *internationalization hypothesis* cannot be rejected.

There is moderate support for the *constituency involvement hypothesis*. Agriculture and immigration were the issue areas characterized as having high levels of constituency involvement due to the policy types of which they are representative. As previously noted, the likelihood that immigration references will contain non-domestic policy relevant information decreases in comparison to agriculture references, and the likelihood that both LGBT rights and renewable energy references will contain non-domestic policy relevant information increases in comparison to agriculture references. Therefore, we know that of the four issue areas, references pertaining to LGBT rights and renewable energy have the highest likelihood of containing contextually relevant questions or statements about policies or practices of other countries. Because these two issue areas are those with low levels of constituency involvement, there is some evidence to suggest that the level of constituency involvement may play a role in the extent to which policymakers are willing to utilize non-domestic information in congressional hearings.

The *technical hypothesis* does not receive support from the data. As discussed in length when outlining the similarities and differences between issue areas, LGBT rights, as a morality policy, is a distinctly non-technical policy domain. Thus, if we were to be able to reject the null of *H5*, renewable energy references would have to be found to be significantly more likely to contain non-domestic policy information than any of the issue areas, but in particular LGBT rights.

Both the *uncertainty hypothesis* and the *emergent hypothesis* are supported by the data. Renewable energy and LGBT rights are the two issue areas that are both relatively new policy areas compared to agriculture and immigration, and the two issue areas that are characterized by relatively high levels of uncertainty and ambiguity. Renewable energy and LGBT rights are the two issue areas in which references are the most likely to contain references to non-domestic policy information, lending support to both hypotheses. It is possible that uncertainty exists within these issue areas precisely because they are emergent and that these hypotheses are, therefore, redundant. Further research is needed in order to ascertain whether it is the "newness" of a policy issue area or the uncertainty and ambiguity surrounding an issue area that increases the likelihood of the utilization of non-domestic information in congressional committee hearings.

For all categories of *Region*, the odds that a reference will contain non-domestic contextually relevant information increase in relation to the reference category, namely Africa. The odds that a reference will contain non-domestic contextually relevant policy information increase by 103% if the reference is discussing a Latin American country, 88% if the reference is discussing an Asian country, 491% in the reference is discussing a European country, 2,635% if the reference is discussing an Oceanic country, and 1,176% if the reference is discussing a North American country. An independent test for the overall effect of the levels of the variable *Region* taken as a whole verified that its effect is statistically significant at the 0.001 level ($Wald=531.82, df=5, p<0.000$). Europe, Oceania, and North America were the regions with the largest statistically relevant likelihoods of being referenced when non-domestic policy relevant information

was utilized in congressional hearings, leading to the conclusion that we can confidently reject the null of *H17*, the *regional hypothesis*.

Turning now to macro-economic and political factors, the data demonstrate that references made during a year when there was either a strongly divided government or a weakly divided government are less likely to contain non-domestic policy relevant information as opposed to references made during a year with a weakly unified government. The odds that a reference will contain contextually relevant non-domestic policy information decrease by 2% if it is made during a strongly divided government as opposed to if it had been made during a weakly unified government. The odds that a reference will contain contextually relevant non-domestic policy information decrease by 31% if it is made during a weakly divided government as opposed to if it had been made during a weakly unified government. While the effect of only the weakly divided government category is statistically significant, an independent test for the overall effect of the levels of the variable *Divided Government* taken as a whole verified that its effect is statistically significant at the 0.01 level (*Wald=9.98, df=2, p<0.01*). The *divided government hypothesis*, therefore, receives marginal support in the data. The 31% decrease in the relative odds of references containing non-domestic information made during a weakly unified government versus those made during a weakly divided government certainly suggests that during times of divided government, policymakers may be less inclined to make references to foreign policies in committee hearings.

The effect of *American Exceptionalism* on the utilization of policy information from other countries runs counter to the *American exceptionalism hypothesis*. While it was expected that increased discussions surrounding American exceptionalism in the

media would result in a decrease of the utilization of non-domestic policy relevant information in congressional hearings, it appears as though this may not be the case. The odds that a reference will contain non-domestic policy information increase by 0.3% for every one unit increase in mentions to American exceptionalism that appear in mainstream print media. While this is only a small increase, it is a statistically significant effect. Due to the contrary findings related to the effects of *American exceptionalism* on the likelihood that congressional members will utilize non-domestic information in committee hearings, I created a comparative line graph to illustrate the change over time in the total number of contextually relevant references utilized in congressional hearings and the change over time in the total number of references made to American exceptionalism that appear in mainstream print media.

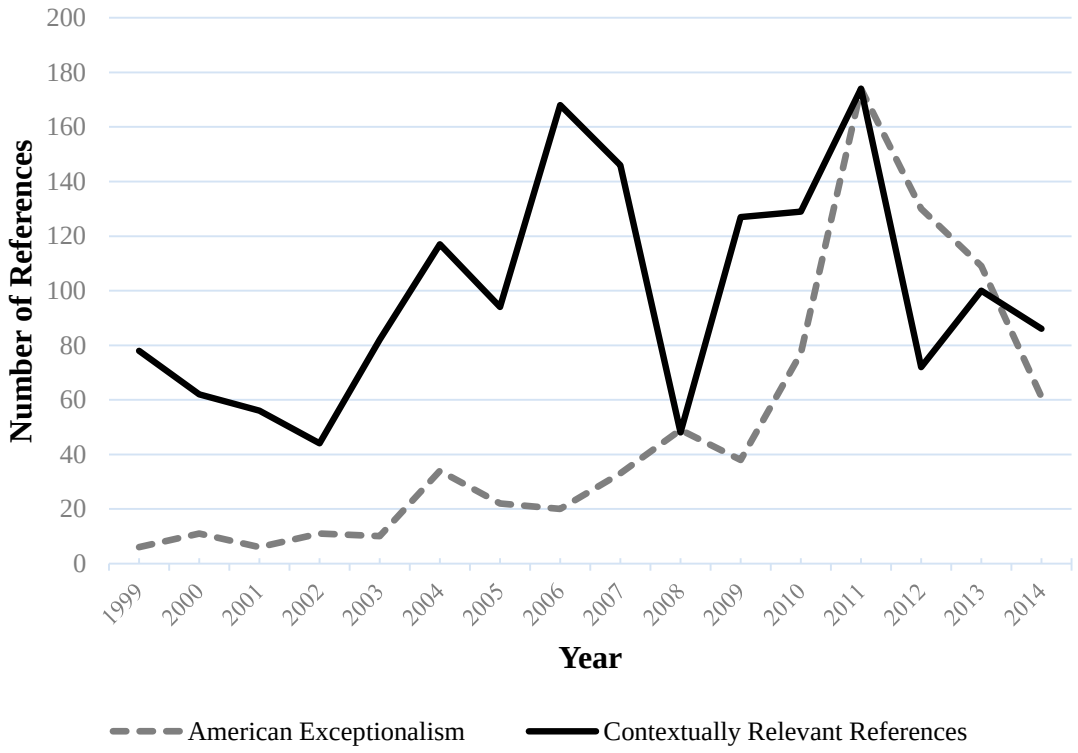


Figure 5.17: American Exceptionalism

As seen in Figure 5.18, between 2008 and 2011, both references to American exceptionalism in the media and references to non-domestic policy information in congressional hearings trend upwards at similar rates, reaching an apex in 2011 only to then decline, again at similar rates, between 2011 and 2012. It is plausible that the references to American exceptionalism found in the media that correspond to increased utilization of information about the policies of other countries are not actually boasting of America's exceptionalism, but rather are drawing attention to America's declining exceptionalism or the policy challenges that are associated with obstinate American exceptionalism. Future research should be undertaken which catalogues not just references that appear in mainstream print media, but also the tone and context of the references as well.

The data confirm the *economically secure hypothesis*. For every one unit increase in the annual percentage change of U.S. GDP, the odds that a reference will contain non-domestic policy information increase by a statistically significant 9.9%. Since it is difficult to ascertain whether decreases in the annual percentage change of U.S. GDP lead to a similar decrease in the utilization of non-domestic policy information from the logistic regression results alone, for illustrative purposes I graphed the change in *GDP Growth Rate* over time (Figure 5.17). When compared to the graphs of change over time in the total number of contextually relevant references utilized in congressional hearings per year (Figures 5.16 and 5.3), an almost perfectly inverse relationship between the percent change in U.S. GDP and the use of non-domestic policy relevant information emerges. The utilization of extra-jurisdictional policy information in congressional hearings peaks in 2006 and 2012. The *GDP Growth Rate*

is at its lowest in 2005 and 2012. The utilization of extra-jurisdictional policy information in congressional hearings is near its lowest point in 2008, while the *GDP Growth Rate* is at its highest point in 2008. Of course, no statistically-based causal conclusions can be drawn from these purely descriptive comparisons, however it does suggest that there is at least preliminary evidence to support the *protectionist hypothesis.*

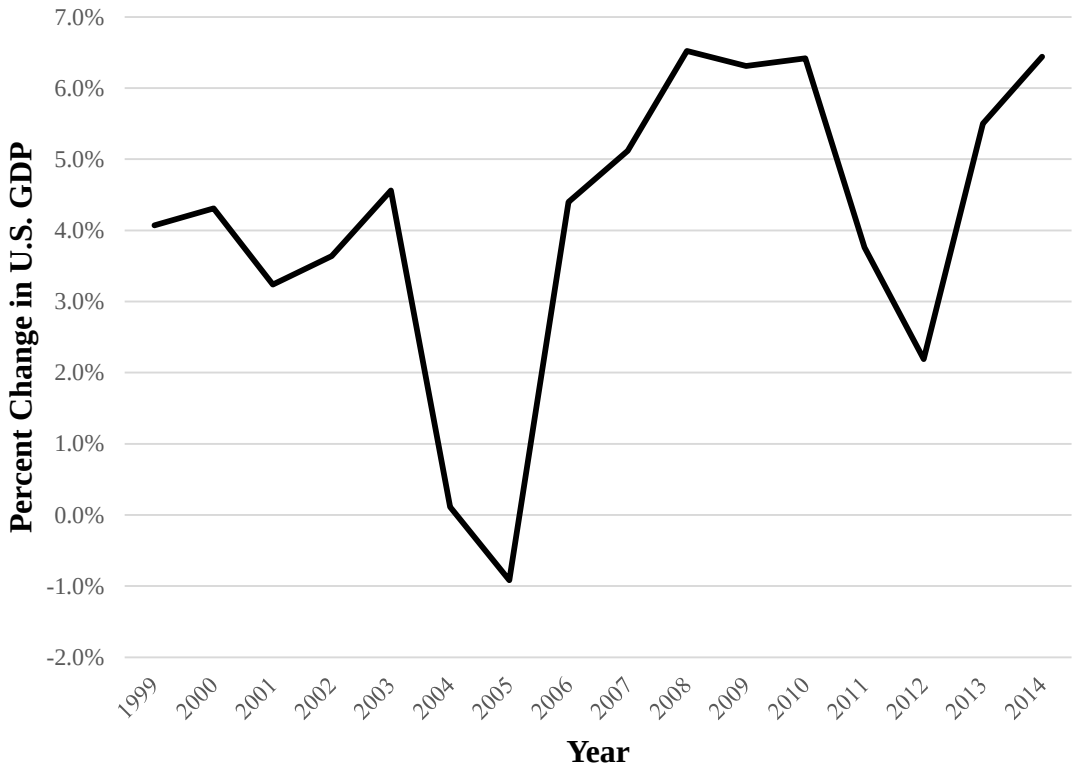


Figure 5.18: Annual Percent Change in U.S. GDP

Lastly, we turn to congressional factors. Of the congressional factors included in the analysis, the two that reach the level of statistical significance include *Party Strength in Committee* and *Committee Type*. As expected, every one unit increase in *Party Strength in Committee* leads to an increase in the odds that a reference will contain non-domestic policy information by 24%. Thus, there is strong support for the

party strength hypothesis. There is similarly strong support for the *committee type hypothesis*. The odds that a reference will contain non-domestic policy relevant information increase by 49% if the committee in which the hearing is held was a policy or prestige committee as opposed to a constituency or mixed committee. This finding lends support to the "making good public policy" motivation of members of Congress who seek out appointments to policy committees. These legislators may very well recognize that part of making good public policy in an increasingly interconnected world with complex, transboundary policy issues entails drawing lessons about the policy experiences of other countries.

Contrary to expectations, the likelihood that a reference will be about non-domestic policies that exist in other countries increases as *Chamber Polarization* increases, but not to a statistically significant degree. For every one unit increase in *Chamber Polarization*, the odds that a reference will contain non-domestic policy relevant information increase by 45%. Therefore, there exists no support for the *chamber polarization hypothesis* in the data.

As expected, references made in Senate committee hearings are more likely to contain non-domestic policy information than references made in House committee hearings, but not statistically significantly so. The odds that a reference will contain non-domestic policy relevant information increase by 92.6% for references made in Senate committee hearings as opposed to House committee hearings. We cannot, therefore, reject the null of the *chamber hypothesis.*

Contrary to the hypothesized expectations, references made during the second session of Congress are more likely to contain non-domestic policy information than

references made during the first session of Congress, but not statistically significantly so. The odds that a reference will contain non-domestic policy relevant information increase by 13.8% if the hearing was held during the second session of Congress, as opposed to the first. Year has a negative and statistically significant effect on the utilization of non-domestic policy relevant information. For every one unit increase in year, the odds that a reference will contain information about extra-jurisdictional policies decrease by 3.7%.

Conclusion

This chapter has demonstrated that U.S. policymakers are engaging in cross-national policy comparisons in diverse policy areas but to varying degrees. By operationalizing Rose's conceptualization of lesson-drawing into reference categories, this chapter has also found evidence to support the claim that U.S. policymakers are actively engaged in cross-national lesson-drawing, and that a broad range of committees from both the House and the Senate offer opportunities for members to make such extra-jurisdictional references. By assessing the impact of a policy in its own context and evaluating its efficacy, feasibly, and transferability, U.S. policymakers are drawing valuable lessons which may shape the policymaking process regardless of whether or not such lessons translate into cognizable policy change.

The results of the preceding analysis demonstrate that, of the four issue areas under investigation, references pertaining to LGBT rights and renewable energy have the highest likelihood of containing contextually relevant questions or statements about policies or practices of other countries. Because these two issue areas are those with low levels of constituency involvement, there is some evidence to suggest that the level of

constituency involvement plays a role in the extent to which policymakers are willing to utilize non-domestic information in congressional hearings. Both of these issue areas are not considered to be highly coherent policy domains. References to LGBT rights, the least coherent policy domain, had the highest likelihood of containing non-domestic policy relevant information. In addition, renewable energy and LGBT rights are the two issue areas that are both relatively new policy areas compared to agriculture and immigration, and the two issue areas that are characterized by relatively high levels of uncertainty and ambiguity. Thus, it appears as though cross-national lesson-drawing may be more prevalent in nascent policy areas with low levels of constituency involvement, low policy coherence, and high levels of uncertainty and ambiguity. This could be due to the fact that emergent policy domains may not have existed long enough for a dominant advocacy coalition to coalesce and begin legitimating some actors at the expense of others or dominating phases of the policy process. It could also be because interactions between two highly solidaristic sets of actors within a policy community (pro-gay rights vs. anti-gay rights, pro-environmental protection vs. climate change deniers e.g.) are decidedly confrontational, leading to policymaking processes that look beyond lowest common denominator solutions and find alternatives that serve broader interests, which may entail looking abroad (Scharpf 1997).

In addition to differences in policy domains, this chapter's analysis demonstrated that regional as well as macro-economic and macro-political factors also mediate the extent to which policymakers engage in cross-national lesson-drawing. Specifically, policymakers are more likely to utilize information about policies from English-speaking neighbors and longtime allies than from elsewhere. References to

non-domestic policy relevant information is also more likely to take place during times when there is a weakly unified federal government, when mainstream print media is discussing American exceptionalism with greater frequency, and when the U.S. GDP is strong.

Lastly, committee factors also play a role in explaining the utilization of policy relevant information from abroad. Notably, the type of committee will influence the likelihood of whether policymakers reference extra-jurisdictional policies in their deliberations. Policy and prestige committees, those most responsible for the design and passage of "good public policy," are more inclined to look to other countries for policy-relevant information. And, committees with greater party homogeneity among their members see greater utilization of references to policies operating abroad.

Depending on who is proffering the information from which cross-national lessons can be draw, and for what purpose is this information being utilized, policy lessons drawn from other countries can influence the agenda-setting process, bias policy choice, expand or contract the scope of political conflict, and affect the coalition supporting a particular policy. The next chapter seeks to better understand precisely who is drawing cross-national policy lessons from abroad and for what purpose they are doing so.

Chapter 6: Who Is Drawing Cross-National Policy Lessons and For What Purpose?

Introduction

The previous chapter demonstrated that congressional committees, particularly those focused on making good public policy, are utilizing non-domestic sources of information in their discussions surrounding nascent policy areas characterized by some level of uncertainty and ambiguity. Despite the fact that the dominant forces of electoral accountability and democratic responsiveness would give us little reason to believe that legislators in the U.S. would be inclined to focus their attention internationally, the results from Chapter 5 evince that policymakers do in fact recognzie the utility of looking abroad for lessons in responding to commonly faced problems by evaluating how their counterparts elsewhere have responded.

As we saw in Chapter 5, however, lesson-drawing is conditional, with some issue areas, congressional committees, and time periods seeing more of this type of policy learning behavior than others. Since lesson-drawing requires the time, ability, and desire to gather and utilize non-domestic policy relevant information in appropriate and meaningful ways, learning about the success of other governments' policies requires skill and expertise (Shipan and Volden 2014, 358). Whether policymakers have the capacity and the desire to engage in lesson-drawing will largely dictate the extent to which they do so. Lesson-drawing may also be conditional on individual-level factors, such as political ideology, institutional position, or the issue expertise of those offering the information which contains non-domestic sources of information. This chapter seeks to elucidate who is drawing cross-national policy lessons, who is proffering the information from which cross-national lessons can be draw, and for what purpose this

information is being utilized. In doing so, this chapter proceeds by outlining the important theoretical considerations in understanding legislative behavior and expertise. I then describe the measures and methods used in the analysis, and concluded with a discussion about the findings and their implications.

Rational Lesson-Drawing

Policy subsystems involve the interaction of a multitude of actors, including bureaucrats, public advocacy and special interest groups, as well as businesses and industries, all of whom have a vested interest in supplying Congress with copious amounts of information due to the fact that this is the best, if not the only, way they can exert influence on the policymaking process. It is in the interest of none of these subsystem actors to selectively provide or purposefully withhold information; doing so might present an opportunity for a competing subsystem actor to exert undue influence in a particular issue area (Workman and Shafran 2015, 256). Thus, policymakers operate within an environment with an endless supply, or rather an oversupply, of information (Jones and Baumgartner 2005). The job of sifting through and prioritizing this abundance of information falls on congressional committees. Within such an information-rich environment, why would members of congressional committees prioritize information about the policies and procedures of foreign countries? In other words, why does lesson-drawing occur? Can we better understand what individual, institutional, or political motivations might lead legislators to engage in this type of policy learning behavior?

Rose describes lesson-drawing as a "novel way of thinking about familiar problems of public policy" (1993, xi). Some have argued, however, that lesson-drawing

is similar to, if not indistinguishable from, conventional rational accounts of policymaking (James and Lodge 2003, 181). These scholars contend that it is "hard to think of any form of rational policy-making that does not, in some way, involve using knowledge about policies in another time or place to draw positive or negative lessons" (James and Lodge 2003, 181). Instead, James and Lodge propose the notion of "rational lesson drawing," which "provides a different conceptual approach to accounts which stress the organisational [sic] -cultural processes involved in learning, which often have more to do with rituals and legitimacy than with processes of optimisation [sic]" (James and Lodge 2003, 181). There are institutional, political, and arguably historical, constraints operating within the United States that may, however, lead even rational policymakers to neglect the utilization of policy-relevant information from non-domestic sources. The rational lesson-drawing concept does perhaps enable us to distinguish rational forms of policymaking from apparent non- or less-rational forms of policymaking, where extra-jurisdictional sources of policy information are not used to pursue goals in any systematic way when to do so would be a logical approach to problem solving in an increasingly interconnected world. Regardless, cross-national lesson-drawing is most likely best described as boundedly-rational process, due to the simple fact that policymakers have neither the time nor the resources to gather full information about all possible policy alternatives.

According to Simon, organizational factors frame how individual choices are made and, thus, contribute to bounded rationality (1957, 61-109). The institutional structure of the U.S. Congress in general, and the committee system in particular, mediates the decision-making processes of policymakers. One such example of an

institutional provision that is of particular import to this analysis is the unique role that the Senate plays in U.S. international relations. Under Article II, section 2 of the Constitution, the Senate must advise and consent to ratification of treaties that have been agreed upon by the president. In addition, while the president has the power to nominate ambassadors, appointments are made with the advice and consent of the Senate. Another institutional factor that mediates the decision-making behavior of Senators is the fact that because Senators represent larger districts than Representatives, and are elected every six years, they are not as closely tied to their constituents or worried about reelection as frequently. All of these factors may mediate the extent to which senators engage in cross-national lesson-drawing. Thus, I hypothesize that:

H18: Senator hypothesis *– senators will be more likely to engage in cross-national lesson-drawing than their colleagues in the House*.

Where one stands within the institutional structure of congressional committees provides a powerful indicator of the distribution of influence in Congress (Sinclair 1988, 277). While the distribution of valued committee positions is a function of a number of factors including party membership and leadership preferences, seniority is arguably the most important factor determining committee rank (Arnold and King 2002, 310; Tobin and Shaffer 1986). Committee leaders, including the chair and ranking minority member, fulfill important institutional roles and wield considerable agenda-setting power. Part of the agenda-setting power of committee chairs, especially, is in their ability to determine which bills will receive committee attention, which topics will receive hearings, and the structure of those hearings. Thus, in effect, committee chairs are responsible for either guiding the committee to consider a broad range of issues or,

alternatively, for contracting the scope of issues considered. All of these institutional factors may play a role in understanding the propensity of policymakers to engage in cross-national lesson-drawing. Seniority may increase the likelihood that members of Congress will look abroad for policy lessons due to the fact that they are more established within the institution and feel less constrained by the demands of their districts. Those in positions of committee leadership roles may be more inclined to engage in cross-national lesson-drawing due to the agenda-setting responsibility associated with their position. And, along the same lines, whether or not the committee chair demonstrates the acceptability of cross-national lesson-drawing by engaging in the behavior him/herself, other committee members may feel inclined to follow suit. Therefore, in light of the above discussion, the following hypotheses are posed:

H19: Senority hypothesis *– seniority will lead to the utilization of more cross-national lesson-drawing behavior.*

H20: Committee leadership hypothesis *- committee leaders will be more likely to engage in cross-national lesson-drawing.*

H21: Agenda setting hypothesis *– if a committee chair engages in cross-national lesson drawing in his/her opening statement, other committee members are more likely to do so.*

In addition to institutional factors, it is my contention that political factors, namely partisanship, will mediate the extent to which policymakers engage in cross-national lesson-drawing. This assertion is based less on a perceived funadamental divison between the international orientation of Republicans versus Democrats than it is on a recognition that, with the exception of China, the results from the previous chapter

demonstrated that most countries to which policymakers are looking for lesson are more liberal, particularly on social policies and to some extent on economic policies. Therefore, I hypothesize that:

H22: Partisan hypothesis *– liberal members of Congress will be more likely to engage in cross-national lesson-drawing than their conservative colleagues.*

The Role of Issue Experts

In addition to attempting to better understand which members of Congress are engaging in cross-national lesson-drawing and why, this chapter also seeks to better understand the sources of the non-domestic policy relevant information that is presented to committee members during congressional hearings. Issue experts called upon by committees to testify can aid in diagnosing problems and offering potential solutions, thus affecting policy outcomes by expanding or contracting the scope of a political conflict (Shattschneider 1960). More specifically, issue area experts can facilitate cross-national lesson-drawing when invited to testify in front of congressional committees by sharing their knowledge and assessment of policies and procedures of other countries. Some scholars argue that congressional hearings are purposefully stacked so that the testimony presented by witnesses is representative of the views of important committee members, particularly the committee chair (Berry 1984; Davidson and Oleszek 1985; Truman 1951). Others contend that committees utilize the hearing process to genuinely collect expert information and ensure that balanced perspectives are offered (Diermeier and Feddersen 2000; Gillian and Krehbiel 1987, 1989, 1990; Krehbiel 1991). And still others convincingly demonstrate that the extent to which these divergent views are true is dependent on the characteristics of the issue area being examined, the stage of the

policy process, and the type of policy subsystem in which the hearing is taking place (Jatkowski 2012). Regardless, witnesses may be an important source of expert information about policy lessons from abroad because of their professional experience and because they are not subject to the same constraints, such as constituency concerns or institutional rules, as members of Congress. Thus, I intend to analyze differences in the sources of non-domestic policy relevant information provided to policymakers in congressional hearings as well as the whether there is a difference in the purpose for which such information is offered.

Issue expertise can come from a number of sources, be it academia, bureaucracies, businesses, think tanks, or professional associations, to name a few. One type of issue expert upon which U.S. policymakers have historically relied is the bureaucracy. Recently, however, the centrality of bureaucratic expertise in policymaking has been challenged by scholars who note that an increase in other actors, such as public interest and advocacy groups, has led to more diffused expertise (Durant 1991; Lee 2013; May, Koski, and Stramp 2014; Rourke 1991). Since different sources of information tend to be grouped together when discussing how policymakers wade through vast amounts of information (Jones and Baumgartner 2005), scholars have called for the need to specifically address the role of the bureaucracy as source of policymaking information (Workman, Jones, and Jochim 2009).

Examining the different sources of information is important because different subsystem actors generate information differently and, consequently, provide different types of information to congressional committees. Interest groups generate information while undertaking other activities, while bureaucratic agencies generate information as

a function of their existence (Workman 2015). In addition, since bureaucrats are often involved in defining policy problems and alternatives or redefining existing policy problems, (Katzmann 1989; Workman 2015; Workman and Shafran 2015, 259), they tend to collect information that benefits them throughout the different stages of the policymaking process (Katzmann 1989; Workman 2015; Workman and Shafran 2015, 259). Both interest group and bureaucratic sources of information contain biases. A status quo bias has been found to exist for interest group involvement, particularly in issue areas where the interest group has been involved in congressional policymaking for some time (Baumgartner et al. 2009). Workman and Shafran opine that bureaucrats tend to bias the information they provide to Congress in order to ensure increased agenda control; this bias is alleviated by policymakers, however, who, by repeated interactions with bureaucrats, systematically adjust the information they are provided (2015, 259).

The issue area under consideration may also affect the availability of issue experts and the type of information they provide (May, Koski, and Stramp 2014). Issue areas that are not highly salient will privilege bureaucratic expertise due to the fact that there is a limited supply of advocacy groups from which information is being offered (May 1991; May, Koski, and Stramp 2014). Conversely, more salient issues will have a diverse pool of issue experts from which to obtain expertise (May, Koski, and Stramp 2014). Using the issue area categorization from the previous chapter, I employ policy visibility as a loose measure of salience and propose that bureaucratic expertise will be more prevalent in low visibility policy areas, in this case agriculture, high in both immigration and LGBT rights, and moderate in renewable energy.

Therefore, in light of the above discussion, I hypothesize that:

H23: Bureaucratic influence hypothesis *–bureaucratic expertise will dominate in providing congressional committees with policy lessons from abroad in less visible issue areas.*

H24: Purpose of information *- in issue areas that are new or emergent, issue experts are more likely to utilize non-domestic policy relevant information for the purpose of providing committee members with information about the particulars of foreign policies; in more entrenched issue areas, issue experts are more likely to utilize non-domestic policy relevant information for the purpose of assessing the policies of other countries.*

Data and Measures

This chapter examines the 1,584 contextually relevant references that were discussed in the previous chapter at the level of the individual. The dependent variable utilized in this chapter's analysis is the same as described in the previous chapter. Table 6.1 provides a summary of the dependent variable categories.

Table 6.1: Summary of Dependent Variable

DV Category	Description	Frequency	Percent	Cum. Percent
1	Specific Inquiry	106	6.69	6.69
2	Comparatively Exceptional	37	2.34	9.03
3	Comparatively Inadequate	256	16.16	25.19
4	Superficial Policy Particulars	477	30.11	55.3
5	Narrowly Descriptive Policy Particulars	191	12.06	67.36
6	Technically Detailed Policy Particulars	109	6.88	74.24
7	Positive Assessment of Policy	77	4.86	79.1
8	Negative Assement of Policy	99	6.25	85.35
9	Neutral Assessment of Policy	97	6.12	91.48
10	Encourage Emulation	24	1.52	92.99
11	International Obligation	111	7.01	100
Total		**1,584**	**100**	

Table 6.2 shows descriptive statistics for the independent variables utilized in analyzing individual committee members who had made contextually relevant references to non-domestic policy information. *Chamber* is a dichotomous variable coded 0 if the reference was made by a representative and 1 if the reference was made by a senator.

The variables *Committee Chair*, *Ranking Member*, *Seniority*, and *DW-Nominate1* were obtained from Adler and Wilkerson's Congressional Bills Project.[20] The name of the congressional member identified as being responsible for making the contextually relevant reference in my database was matched to Adler and Wilkerson's database by Congress. In order to ascertain the name of the congressional member responsible for making the contextually relevant reference, I searched through each committee hearing report for the specific reference and, from the text of the hearing, identified to whom it was attributed. *Committee Chair* is a dichotomous variable coded 1 if the member of Congress serves as the chair of any committee and 0 if otherwise. *Ranking Member* is a dichotomous variable coded 1 if the member of Congress serves as the ranking member of any committee and 0 if otherwise. *Seniority* measures the cumulative number of years the member has served in the chamber in which they currently serve. *DWNominate-1* is a widely accepted score to scale legislators on a liberal to conservative spectrum, with -1 representing the most liberal and 1 representing the most conservative.

Opening Statement is a dichotomous variable coded 1 if the contextually relevant reference to non-domestic policies was made by the chair of the committee

[20] www.congressionalbills.org

holding the hearing during his/her opening statement and 0 if otherwise. I determined this by locating the specific statement within the text of the hearing to ascertain who had made it and when during the committee hearing it had been made. *Year* is included as a control variable.

Table 6.2: Variables and Descriptive Statistics

Independent Variable	Description	Descriptive Statistics
Chamber	Equals "1" if member is a Senator	40%
Committee Chair	Yes (1) or No (0)	20%
Ranking Member	Yes (1) or No (0)	8%
Seniority (years)	Ranges from 2 to 42	16 (mean) 8.90 (sd)
Opening Statement	Yes (1) or No (0)	16%
DW-Nominate1	Ranges from -1 to 1	0.037 (mean) 0.51 (sd)
Controls		
Year	Ranges from 1999 to 2014	2006 (mean) 4.24 (sd)

N = 388

For each reference that was coded as being a contextually relevant reference to non-domestic policy information, I searched for and identified it within the text of the committee hearing report. Upon locating the reference, I catalogued the name of the individual who had made the reference and coded whether it was (1) a member of Congress, (2) a witness, or (3) if it was included in a submission for the record as opposed to being an oral statement. Overall, 388 references (24%) were made by congressional members, 907 references (57%) were made by witnesses, 284 references (18%) were included in materials submitted for the record, and 5 references (0.3%) were made in the "Hearing Charter" which was not accredited to any one individual in particular. I then catalogued the titles and organizational affiliations for all statements and submissions not made by congressional members. I categorized each individual according to the condensed coding scheme employed by May, Koski, and Stramp (2014). Submissions for the record were included in the issue expert categories if they were submitted by one of the identified issue experts. Table 6.3 shows the categories of

issue experts and the number of references to non-domestic policy relevant information made by each.

Table 6.3: Issue Experts

Category	Frequency	Percent	Cum. Percent
Federal Agencies	385	32.19	32.19
Business and Industry	138	11.54	43.73
Research Experts	367	30.69	74.42
Non-Business Interests	193	16.14	90.56
State and Local Governmetns	14	1.17	91.73
International Organizations & Foreign Governments	84	7.02	98.75
Other	15	1.25	100
Total	1,196	100	

The category *Research Experts* includes research and academic experts, consulting firms, think thanks, and non-governmental research organizations (May, Koski, and Stramp 2014, 13). *Non-Business Interests* includes governmental, professional and other associations, as well as public advocacy groups (May, Koski, and Stramp 2014, 13). I added two additional categories to the coding scheme. *International Organziations & Foreign Governments* includes any reference made by witnesses representing international non-governmental organzations or representatives of foreign governments. *Other* is a category that includes testimony by individuals as private citizens or whose affiliation could not be easily discerend from the committee hearing report.

Sources of Non-Domestic Policy Relevant Information

As previously noted, overall 388 references (24%) were made by congressional members, 907 references (57%) were made by witnesses, 284 references (18%) were included in materials submitted for the record, and 5 references (0.3%) were made in the "Hearing Charter." Table 6.4 displays the breakdown of the sources of non-domestic policy relevant references by issue area. In the issue area of agriculutre, 25% of

rerferencs were made my committee members, while 75% of references were made by committee witnesses or were included in materials submitted for the record. In immigration there is a similar breakdown, with 24% of non-domestic refernces coming from committee members and 76% of references made by witnesses or included in the materials submitted for the record. When discussing LGBT rights policy, non-domestic policy references were made by committee members 45% of the time and by witnesses or included in submitted materials 55% of the time. When discussing renewable energy policy, non-domestic policy references were made by committee members only 18% of the time, while 81% of the time they were made by witnessess or included in material submitted for the record.

Table 6.4: Sources of Non-Domestic Policy Information in Committee Hearings

Source	Agriculture	Immigration	LGBT Rights	Renewable Energy	Total
Member	158	76	76	78	388
Witness	412	173	35	287	907
Submission	74	74	58	78	284
Charter	0	0	0	5	5
Total	**644**	**323**	**169**	**448**	**1584**

The fact that witnesses are making more references to non-domestic policies than committee members is unsurprising, given that members of Congress may be more constrained in their ability to do so, either by institutional or political factors, including ideology and constituency concerns. This finding does demonstrate, however, that even if congressional members are themselves reluctant to engage in cross-national lesson-drawing, they are being provided with the necessary information in order to engage in policy learning by those testifying in front of them. Thus, congressional members are at least cognizant of policy relevant information from abroad, even if this information does not come from themselves or their congressional colleagues.

In total, 143 members of Congress were responsible for making the 388 references to non-domestic policies during committee hearings, with the mean number of references being 2.7. The five members who, in their roles as members of Congress, made the most number of references to non-domestic policy relevant information were: Democratic Representative Sheila Jackson Lee from Texas' 18th District (25 references); Democratic Senator Christopher Coons from Delaware (14 references); Republican Senator Jefferson Sessions from Alabama, now U.S. Attorney General (14 references); Democratic Senator and former U.S. Representative Robert Menendez from New Jersey (13 references); and Democratic Senator and former U.S. Representative Barbara Boxer from California (11 references).

Figure 6.1 displays a map of the U.S., highlighting the states from which members of Congress most frequently referred to non-domestic policies. Members of Congress from California (58 references) and Texas (39 references) most frequently made references to non-domestic policies, closely followed by Michigan (19 references), Delaware (17 references), Indiana (15 references), and New Jersey (15 references). At first glance, it seems plausible that this is connected to the number of immigrant or foreign-born people residing within each state, however according to the U.S. Census Bureau's pooled 2009-2013 American Community Survey, the states with the highest percent of foreign-born populations include: California (27%), New York (22.1%), New Jersey (21.2%), Florida (19.4%), and Nevada (19.1%).[21] A more likely explanation is that there is a combination of factors at play here, including population

[21] https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml

size, industry linkages – in Michigan to automobiles, in Delaware to finance, and in New Jersey to trade – as well as congressional members' interests.

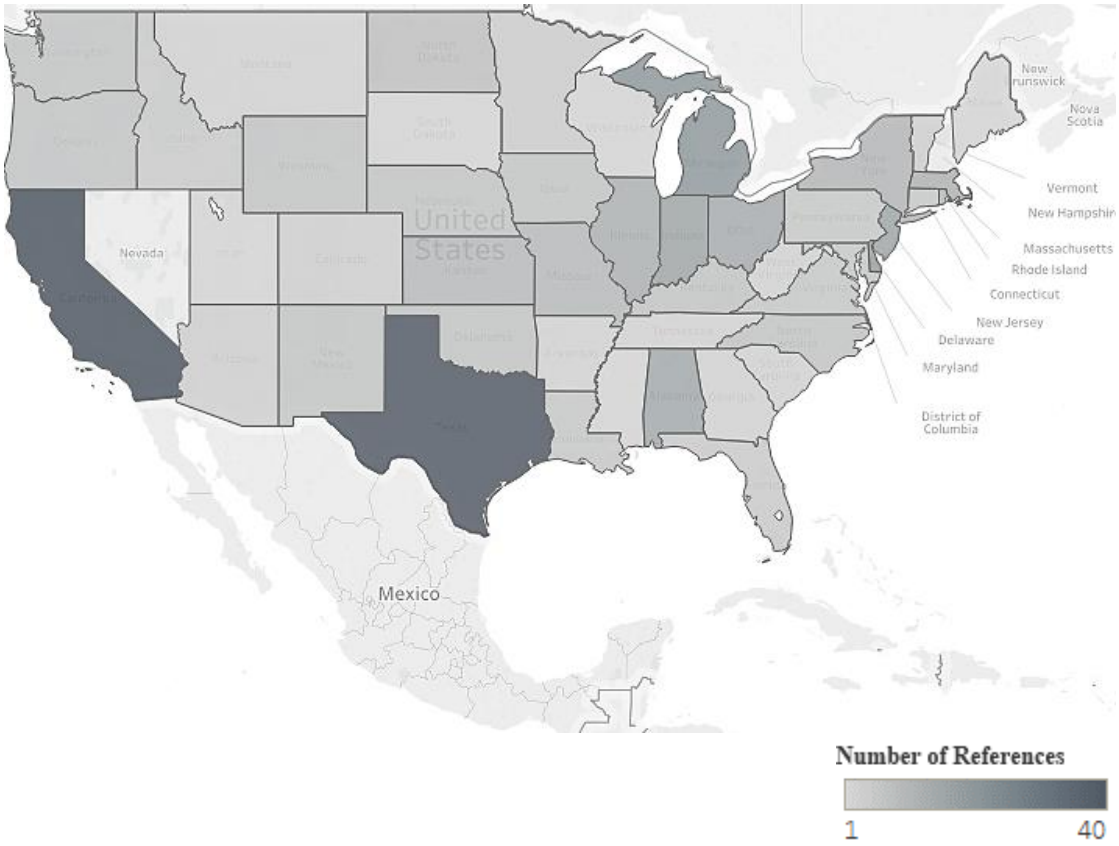
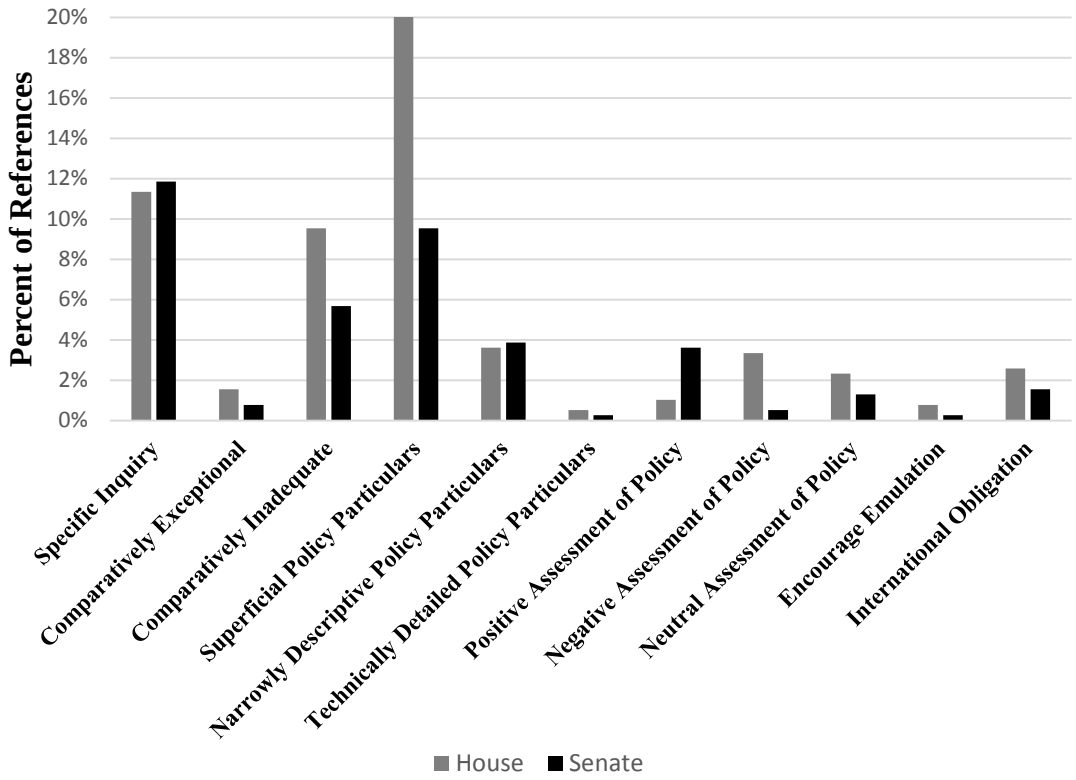


Figure 6.1: States from Which Members of Congress Make the Most References

Purpose of Using of Non-Domestic Policy Relevant Information

Figures 6.2 and 6.3 break down the non-domestic policy references made by congressional members by chamber and by party across categories of the dependent variable. Overall, representatives made a total of 235 contextually relevant references to non-domestic policy information, and senators made a total of 152 references to non-domestic policy information. The most common reason why senators reference non-domestic policy-relevant information is to inquire about the existence or operation of a



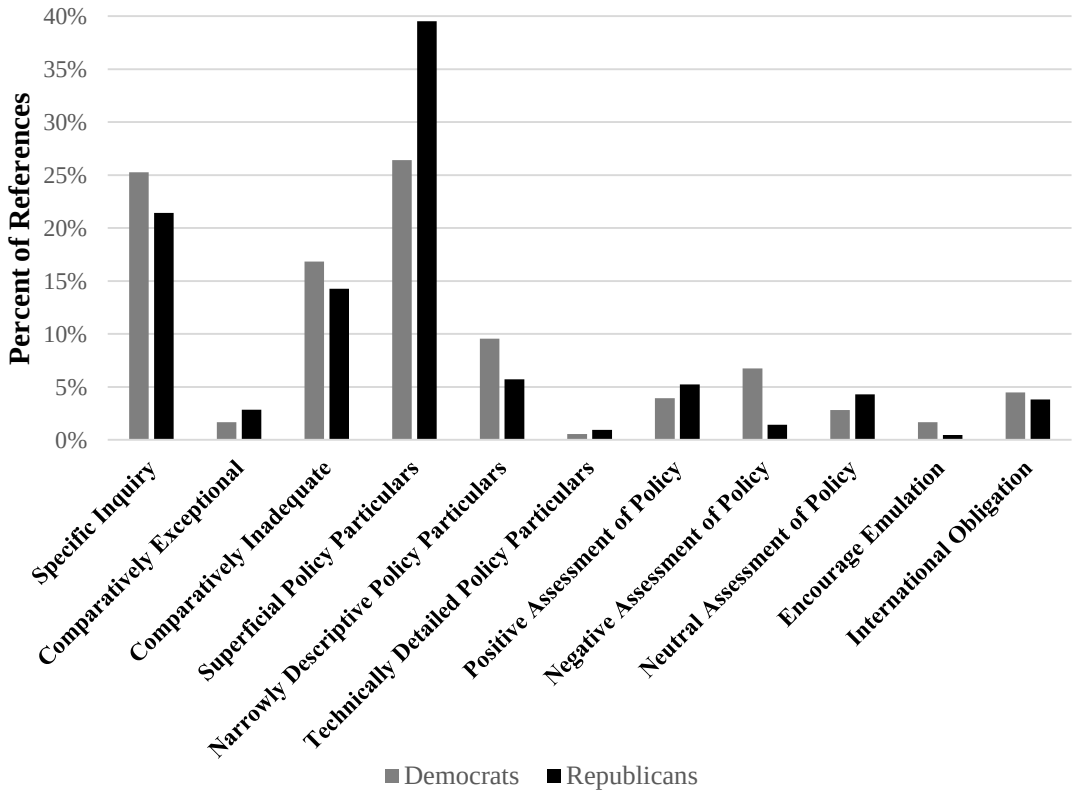
$X^2 = 35.23$, $df = 20$, $p < 0.05$

Figure 6.2: Member References by Chamber

a policy or policies in another country. In the House, on the other hand, the most common reason for which congressional members made references to non-domestic policies was to provide superficial information about the existence of policies operating abroad; House members used non-domestic policy relevant information for this purpose with 14% greater frequently than did Senate members. The two least common reasons for which senators and representatives made references to non-domestic policies were to provide technically detailed information about policies operating abroad and to encourage the U.S. to explicitly emulate the policies of another country. House committee members utilized non-domestic policy information for the purpose of drawing attention to the comparative inadequacy of the U.S. more frequently (4% greater) than did Senate committee members. The other notable difference in the reason

for which non-domestic policy relevant information was proffered by congressional members was in providing assessments of non-domestic policies. Senate members made positive assessments of policies operating in other countries with 3% greater frequency than their House colleagues, while House members made negative assessments of policies operating in other countries with 2% greater frequency than their colleagues in the Senate.

Turning to the breakdown of the utilization of non-domestic policy information by party, Democratic congressional members made a total of 178 contextually relevant references to non-domestic policy information, and Republican congressional members made a total of 210 references to non-domestic policy information.



$X^2 = 18.08$, $df = 10$, $p < 0.05$

Figure 6.3: Member References by Party

Democrats and Republicans utilized non-domestic policy relevant information for relatively similar purposes, with the exception of providing superficial information about the existence of policies operating abroad. Here we see that Republicans made references to the policies of other countries in order to provide purely superficial evidence of their existence with 13% greater frequency than Democrats. Democrats made negative assessments of policies operating abroad with 6% greater frequency than their Republican colleagues.

Figure 6.4 displays the percentage of references made in each category of the dependent variable broken down by members and witnesses. Again we see that the most common reason for which both congressional members and witnesses make reference to non-domestic policies is to provide superificial information about their existence. As can be expected from the procedural nature of congressional hearings, which contain a question and answer period during which members of the committee pose questions to those testifying in front of them, members of Congress specifically inquired about the existence or operation of policies abroad with 22% greater frequency that witnesses.

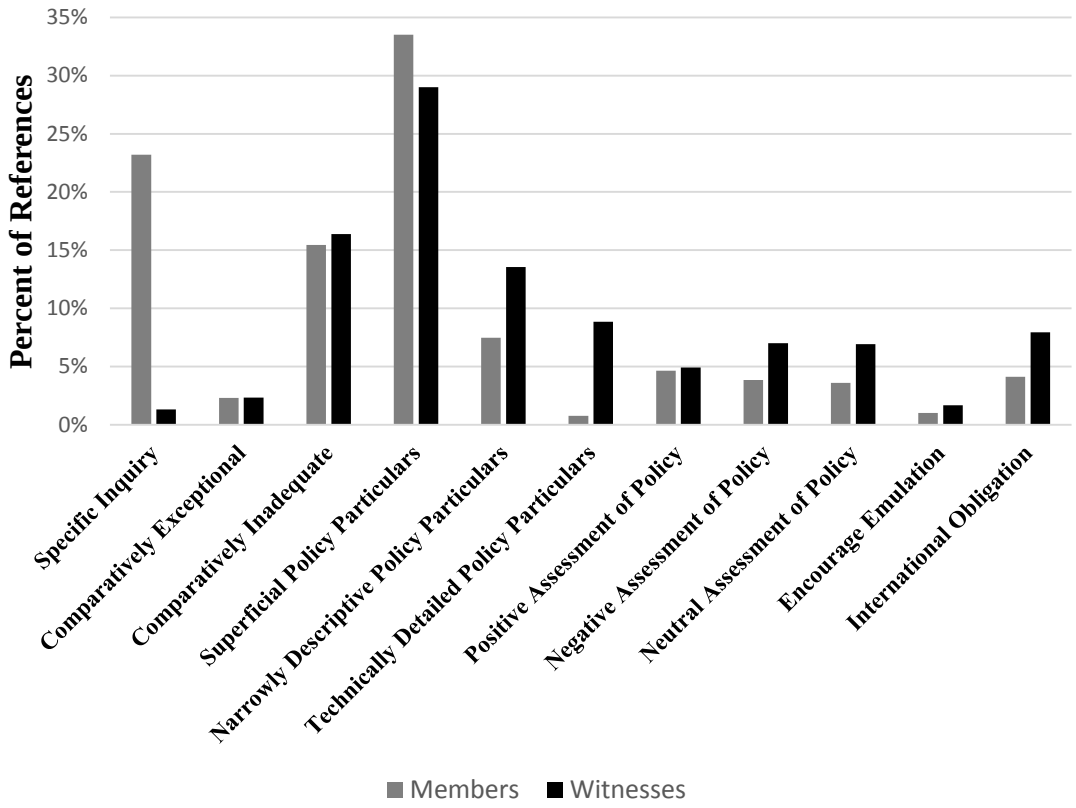


Figure 6.4: Member and Witness References

While witnesses did utilize non-domestic policy information for the purpose of providing superficial details of the existence or operation of policies abroad most frequently, they also utilized non-domestic policy information for the purposes of going into more detailed discussions of these policies. Witnesses utilized non-domestic sources of information for the purpose of providing narrowly descriptive details about the existence or operation of policies with 6.5% greater frequency that congressional members. Moreover, witnesses utilized non-domestic sources of information for the purpose of providing technically detailed descriptions of policies abroad with 8% greater frequency than congressional members. Witnesses made both negative and neutral assessments of foreign policies with 3% greater frequency than congressional members. And, witnesses used non-domestic policy relevant information to draw

attention to existing international obligations or norms with 4% greater frequency than congressional members. These findings are in line with the informational role that witnesses play in congressional hearings. A more in-depth look into the role of witnesses as issue area experts is provided in the next section.

Witness Analysis

Findings about the involvement of different categories of issues experts offering non-domestic policy relevant information in congressional hearings are presented in Table 6.5, which shows the percentage distribution of the types of committee hearing witnesses that provided contextually relevant information about extra-jurisdictional policies across issue areas.

Table 6.5: Issue Area Expertise

	ISSUE AREA			
Witness Category	**Agriculture**	**Immigration**	**LGBT Rights**	**Renewable Energy**
Federal Agencies	35%	37%	17%	29%
Business and Industry	10%	8%	0%	19%
Research Experts	16%	42%	66%	34%
Non-Business Interests	30%	4%	13%	6%
State and Local Government	2%	0%	1%	1%
International Organizations & Foreign Governments	6%	7%	3%	9%
Other	1%	0%	0%	2%
Total Number of References	486	247	93	370

$X^2 = 239.24$, $df = 18$, $p < 0.000$

Consistent with the *bureaucratic influence hypothesis*, we see that federal agency personnel make the highest percent of non-domestic policy relevant contributions in congressional hearings within the agriculture policy issue area, characterized as having the lowest visibility. This finding is in keeping with previous research about reliance on bureaucratic information in congressional hearings. What is unique about this finding is that, in this case, federal agency personnel are contributing information relating to policies outside of the U.S., behavior that may not be generally expected but that is in line with findings in previous chapters suggesting that there is a

recognition that seemingly insular domestic policies are being increasingly threatened and shaped by the policies of other countries. One example of such a reference comes from Susan S. Westin, Associate Director of International Relations and Trade Issues, National Security and International Affairs Division, U.S. General Accounting Office, a witness testifying at a hearing held by the House Ways and Means Committee on January 2, 2000:

> *Ms. WESTIN: Export subsidies, however, are a key mechanism in the EU's Common Agricultural Policy. The Common Agricultural Policy is intended to preserve farm incomes and rural economies by supporting high domestic prices for a wide variety of agricultural commodities and products. EU member states have taken a very strong position on maintaining the Common Agricultural Policy, which is a central element in the EU's institutional system and is regarded as essential to its cohesiveness.*

Federal agency personnel make the second highest percent of non-domestic policy relevant contributions within the renewable energy issue area, categorized as moderately visible. However, federal agency personnel also make the second highest percent of non-domestic policy contributions within the immigration and LGBT rights issues areas, both characterized as being highly visible, calling into question the validity of the *bureaucratic influence hypothesis.*

Research experts make the highest percent of non-domestic policy contributions within the immigration, LGBT rights, and renewable energy issue areas. In the areas of LGBT rights and renewable energy, relatively nascent issues, this makes intuitive sense. Think tanks, non-governmental research organizations, consulting firms, and academics may be highly incentivized to provide members of Congress with information about the existence and operation of policies abroad in the hopes that doing so will, at minimum, expand their informational knowledge and, at best, influence congressional policy-making decisions. One example of such a references comes from Jefferson Tester,

Meissner Professor of Chemical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a witness testifying at a hearing held by the House Committee on Science and Technology held on May 17, 2007:

> *Dr. TESTER: "They [Iceland] are now actively pursuing a means to eliminate their dependence on imported transportation fuels by substituting hydrogen produced by electricity generated from super- critical geothermal resources. Iceland's example of geothermal utilization is a model that the U.S. should strive to emulate. Obviously, Iceland is a special place geologically, and only some regions of the U.S. share those features. However, the development of EGS technology puts geothermal within reach for a much larger portion of the U.S."*

Non-business interests, namely governmental, professional and other associations, as well as public advocacy groups, make the second largest percent of references to non-domestic policies within the agriculture issue area. Witnesses in this category were largely comprised of representatives from professional associations, such as the American Farm Bureau Federation, the American Soybean Association, and the National Pork Producers Council. One example of such a reference comes from Leo McDonnell, a representative of the Ranchers-Cattlemen Action Legal Fund, who testified at hearing held by the House Committee on Ways and Means on August 5, 1999:

> *Mr. MCDONNELL: States in Brazil support programs to increase the production of beef. Incentives include tax cuts to the state value added tax, subsidized genetic programs, and sanitary assistance (such as for vaccinations). Another state program reduces the slaughter age of cattle, thus increasing beef production; through this program, producers receive a tax rebate for slaughtering younger cattle.*

Leo McDonnell's reference to programs operating in Brazil is illustrative of policy information provided by witnesses that extends beyond mere superficial mentions of the existence of such programs. We will now turn our attention to analyzing the purpose for which witnesses provide non-domestic policy relevant information to congressional

committees during their testimony to see if there are discernable differences between the types of issue experts.

Figure 6.6 displays the percentage distribution of references by witnesses across categories of the dependent variable for each issue area. Support for the *purpose of information hypothesis* does not appear to exist within the data. Non-domestic policy relevant references used for the purpose of providing committee members with information about policy particulars constituted 49% of the references made by issue experts in agriculture, 61% of the references made by issue experts in immigration, 45% of the references made by issue experts in LGBT rights, and 49% of the references made by issue experts in renewable energy. On the other hand, non-domestic policy relevant references used for the purpose of providing an assessment of foreign policies constituted 13% of the references made by issue experts in agriculture, 16% of the references made by issue experts in immigration, 53% of the references made by issue experts in LGBT rights, and 20% of the references made by issue experts in renewable energy. Therefore, with the exception of immigration, issue experts utilized non-domestic information about extra-jurisdictional policies to provided information about policies particulars more frequently than they did to provide an assessment of foreign policies.

Looking at other purposes for which issue experts utilize non-domestic policy relevant information, we see that witnesses representing non-business interests in agriculture policy offered the largest percent of references to non-domestic policies for the purpose of pointing out that the U.S. is exceptional. Research experts in immigration policy offered the largest percent of references to non-domestic policies for the purpose

of pointing out that the U.S. is exceptional. No witnesses utilized information about policies abroad when discussing LGBT rights for the purpose of pointing out that the U.S. is exceptional. And, federal agency personnel in renewable energy policy offered the largest percent of references to non-domestic policies for the purpose of pointing out that the U.S. is exceptional.

Business and industry experts offered the largest percent of references for the purpose of generating a sense that the U.S. is a laggard in both agricultural and renewable energy policies. Research experts in immigration policy offered the largest percent of references to non-domestic policies for the purpose of generating a sense that the U.S. is a laggard in this area. And, non-business interest experts were the only ones who utilized non-domestic sources of information to generate a sense that the U.S. is a laggard in promoting LGBT rights.

Across all issue areas, federal agency personnel and research experts most tended to offer matter of fact statements about the existence of a policy in another country with no other accompanying details. For the most part this remains true as discussions of foreign policies get more descriptive; the exception is non-business

Table 6.6: Percentage Distribution of References by Witnesses across Issue Areas

		PURPOSE OF REFERENCE											
ISSUE AREA	**WITNESS CATEGORY**	**Inquiry**	**Exceptional**	**Inadequate**	**Superficial**	**Narrow**	**Technical**	**Positive**	**Negative**	**Neutral**	**Emulation**	**International**	**Total Number**
AGRICULTURE[1]	Federal Agencies	50	33.3	17.2	46.5	27.4	10	8.3	40	35.3	0	52.1	**168**
	Business and Industry	0	0	20.4	6.4	4.1	20	4.2	0	11.8	16.7	11	**48**
	Research Experts	0	22.2	8.6	19.1	5.5	20	70.8	0	32.4	33.3	2.7	**78**
	Non-Business Interests	50	44.4	43	21	50.7	10	4.2	60	17.6	50	24.7	**147**
	State and Local Government	0	0	2.2	0.6	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	5.5	**8**
	International Organizations & Foreign Governments	0	0	5.4	5.7	9.6	40	12.5	0	0	0	4.1	**31**
	Other	0	0	3.2	0.6	1.4	0	0	0	2.9	0	0	**6**
	Number of References	**2**	**9**	**93**	**157**	**73**	**10**	**24**	**5**	**34**	**6**	**73**	**486**
IMMIGRATION[2]	Federal Agencies	20	25	3	30.5	36.7	79	33.3	0	25	0	100	**92**
	Business and Industry	0	0	9.1	15.3	0	3.2	0	20	12.5	12.5	0	**20**
	Research Experts	80	37.5	72.7	40.7	43.3	17.7	66.7	60	50	37.5	0	**104**
	Non-Business Interests	0	25	12.1	3.4	0	0	0	0	0	37.5	0	**11**
	State and Local Government	0	0	0	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
	International Organizations & Foreign Governments	0	12.5	3	6.8	20	0	0	20	12.5	12.5	0	**18**
	Other	0	0	0	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
	Number of References	**5**	**8**	**33**	**59**	**30**	**62**	**6**	**10**	**24**	**8**	**2**	**247**
LGBT RIGHTS[3]	Federal Agencies	0	0	0	30.8	46.2	100	0	0	7.7	0	0	**16**
	Business and Industry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
	Research Experts	100	0	0	53.8	38.5	0	0	85.7	84.6	0	0	**61**
	Non-Business Interests	0	0	100	11.5	0	0	100	11.4	7.7	0	0	**12**
	State and Local Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.9	0	0	0	**1**
	International Organizations & Foreign Governments	0	0	0	3.8	15.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
	Number of References	**1**	**0**	**3**	**26**	**13**	**1**	**1**	**35**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**93**
RENEWABLE ENERGY[4]	Federal Agencies	50	63.6	7.5	34.3	56.5	9.1	14.3	8.8	16.7	0	95	**109**
	Business and Industry	0	9.1	40.3	18.1	15.2	27.3	14.3	0	8.3	33.3	0	**70**
	Research Experts	12.5	18.2	38.8	22.9	13	45.5	32.1	91.2	50	66.7	0	**124**
	Non-Business Interests	25	0	6	6.7	6.5	0	21.4	0	0	0	5	**23**
	State and Local Government	0	9.1	3	0	0	0	3.6	0	0	0	0	**4**
	International Organizations & Foreign Governments	12.5	0	4.5	12.4	6.5	15.2	14.3	0	25	0	0	**32**
	Other	0	0	0	5.7	2.2	3	0	0	0	0	0	**8**
	Number of References	**8**	**11**	**67**	**105**	**46**	**33**	**28**	**34**	**12**	**6**	**20**	**370**

[1] $X^2 = 292.65$, $df = 60$, $p < 0.000$

[2] $X^2 = 144.60$, $df = 60$, $p < 0.000$

[3] $X^2 = 64.22$, $df = 28$, $p < 0.000$

[4] $X^2 = 220.90$, $df = 60$, $p < 0.000$

interest experts, who emerge as an important source of narrowly descriptive policy relevant information in agriculture policy. Federal agency personnel provided the most technically detailed descriptions of immigration and LGBT rights policies of other countries. Interestingly, representatives from international non-governmental organizations and foreign governments provided the most technically detailed descriptions of agriculture policies. And, research experts provided the most technically detailed descriptions of renewable energy policies of other countries.

Research experts made the largest percent of positive assessments about the agricultural, immigration, and renewable energy policies of other countries. Research experts also, however, made the largest percent of negative assessments about the immigration, renewable energy, and LGBT rights policies of other countries. Non-business interest experts tended to make negative assessments about the agriculture policies of other countries. Federal agency personnel and research experts consistently made the largest percent of neutral assessments about non-domestic policies across issue area.

Federal agency personnel never encourage U.S. policymakers to emulate the policies of other countries. The few instances where references to non-domestic policy information are used for the purpose of explicitly encouraging policymakers to do so were made by research experts, with the exception of agriculture policy, where we see the largest percent of this type of reference coming from non-business interest experts.

Federal agency personnel made the largest percent of references to existing international obligations, norms, standards or organizations across issue areas.

Discerning meaningful and generalizable patterns about the purposes for which different issue experts utilize non-domestic policy relevant information proves difficult. Federal agency personnel appear to utilize information about policies abroad to point out that the U.S. is exceptional, rather than to encourage policymakers to emulate other countries. Federal agency personnel also fairly consistently provide both superficial and narrowly detailed information about policies operating in other countries, and do not appear to have a bias in providing overly positive or overly negative assessments about such policies. Federal agency personnel also tend to draw attention to existing international obligations, standards, or organizations.

Business and industry experts do not utilize non-domestic policy relevant information when congressional committees are discussing LGBT rights, and are most active in doing so when they are discussing renewable energy policies. In congressional hearings related to renewable energy policy, business and industry experts utilized non-domestic sources of policy information to draw attention to the fact that the U.S. is a laggard in this area and to encourage policymakers to emulate policies operating in other countries. Given the large industry-related implications of renewable energy technologies, it is not surprising that we find strong advocacy for policy change by these experts.

Research experts utilize non-domestic policy relevant information in the areas of immigration, LGBT rights, and renewable energy, and do so primarily for the purposes of providing information, be it superficial, narrowly descriptive, or technical about the existence and operation of policies abroad. Research experts also make references to non-domestic policies in order to makes assessments about such policies. Similarly,

non-business interest experts as well as representatives from international organizations and foreign governments both provide information about and make assessments of foreign policies.

Member Analysis

In this section, I employ a multinomial logistic regression to analyze what factors play a role in influencing whether and to what extent congressional members utilize non-domestic policy relevant information in committee hearings. The multinomial logistic regression estimates a separate binary logistic regression model for each category of the dependent variable, resulting in *M-1* binary logistic regression models. The models show the effect of the predictors on the probability of success in each category in comparison to the reference category, which in the below analysis is *Specific Inquiry*. Due to concerns about the sparse distribution across categories of the dependent variable and perfect separation by the predictors, I collapsed the dependent variable into six categories as opposed to eleven. Table 6.7 provides a summary of the dependent variable categories.

Table 6.7: Summary of Collapsed Dependent Variable

DV Category	Description	Frequency	Percent	Cum. Percent
1	Specific Inquiry	90	23.2	23.2
2	Policy Comparison	69	17.78	40.98
3	Policy Particular	162	41.75	82.73
4	Policy Assessment	47	12.11	94.85
5	Encourage Emulation	4	1.03	95.88
6	International Obligation	16	4.12	100
Total		**388**	**100**	

Since *Encourage Emulation* occurs such infrequently in references made by congressional members, I excluded it as a category in the analysis. Table 6.8 shows the expected directions of the coefficients for the predictor variables for each cateory of the dependent variable. You will recall that, in light of the theoretical considerations

discussed, it was hypothesized that *Chamber*, *Committee Chair*, *Ranking Member*, *Seniority,* and *Opening Statement* would positively effect the likelihood of utilization of non-domestic policy relevant information by congressional members across all categories of the dependent variable. Conversely, it was hypothesized that *DW-Nominate1* would negatively effect the likelihood of utilization of non-domestic policy relevant information by congressional members across all categories of the dependent variable.

Table 6.8: Variables and Hypothesized Direction of Coefficients

Independent Variable	Expected Direction				
	Specific Inquiry	Policy Comparison	Policy Particular	Policy Assessment	International Obligation
Chamber	+	+	+	+	+
Committee Chair	+	+	+	+	+
Ranking Member	+	+	+	+	+
Seniority (years)	+	+	+	+	+
Opening Statement	+	+	+	+	+
DW-Nominate1	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.9 presents the results of the multinomial logistic regression. In this analysis, the model is statistically significantly better than the null models at the .001 significance, allowing for the rejection of the null hypothesis that there was no difference between the model without the independent variables and the model with the independent variables. The results show the logistic coefficient and the relative risk ratio of each predictor variable for each alternative category of the outcome variable.

Contrary to expectations, relative to *Specific Inquiry*, senators are less likely than representatives to utilize non-domestic policy relevant information in committee hearings for the purposes of making policy comparisons, providing particular information about policies, making policy assessments, or drawing attention to existing international obligations, given that the other variables in the model are held constant.

Table 6.9: Multinomial Logistic Regression Results

	Policy Comparison			Policy Particulars			Policy Assessment			International Obligation		
Independent Variable	***B***	***SE B***	e^B	***B***	***SE B***	e^B	***B***	***SE B***	e^B	***B***	***SE B***	e^B
Chamber	**-0.494**	0.378	0.610	**-0.913****	0.320	0.401	**-0.224**	0.419	0.800	**-1.046**	0.682	0.351
Committee Chair	**0.068**	0.539	1.071	**-0.066**	0.449	0.936	**-0.012**	0.571	0.990	**-0.128**	0.855	0.880
Ranking Member	**0.293**	0.753	1.340	**0.402**	0.592	1.495	**-0.242**	0.829	0.790	**0.126**	1.082	1.134
Seniority	**-0.037**	0.026	0.963	**-0.028**	0.021	0.972	**0.005**	0.027	1.001	**0.075**	0.044	1.078
Opening Statement	**2.882*****	0.797	17.853	**2.517*****	0.767	12.388	**2.359****	0.834	10.575	**3.067****	0.985	21.481
DW-Nominate1	**-0.805***	0.361	0.447	**-0.689***	0.294	0.502	**-0.184**	0.398	0.836	**-0.617**	0.616	0.540
Controls												
Year	**-0.016**	0.043	0.985	**0.063**	0.036	1.065	**-0.039**	0.046	0.962	**-0.121**	0.072	0.886
Constant	**31.61**	86.19	0.000	**-124.43**	71.99	0.000	**77.48**	92.35	0.000	**238.85**	144.90	0.000
Model Summary												
-2 Log likelihood	1076.8											
$\chi 2$	68.78											
df	28											
Significance	$p < .001$											
Cox & Snell R^2	0.164											
Nagelkerke R^2	0.175											
McFadden's Adjusted R^2	0.004											
Adjusted Count R^2	0.095											
AIC	1072											

N=384

Base Outcome = *Specific Inquiry*

Encourage Emulatio n is excluded from the model

*** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

Chamber only plays a statistically significant role in differentiating *Policy Particulars* from the reference category. Thus, we can confidently conclude that the relative odds that a member of Congress will utilize non-domestic policy relevant information in committee hearings for the purpose of providing either superficial, narrowly descriptive, or technically detailed information about policies operating in other countries rather than simply inquiring about such policies is 60% lower for senators than representatives.

Also contrary to expectations, relative to *Specific Inquiry*, members who serve as a chair of any committee are less likely than members who do not to utilize non-domestic policy relevant information in committee hearings for the purposes of providing particular information about policies, making policy assessments, or drawing attention to existing international obligations, given that the other variables in the model are held constant. Members who serve as a chair of any committee are, however, more likely than members who do not to utilize non-domestic policy relevant information in committee hearings for the purpose of making policy comparisons. *Committee Chair* does not reach statistical significance in differentiating any category of the dependent variable from the reference category. Looking at ranking minority members, we see similarly inconclusive results. Relative to *Specific Inquiry*, members who serve as a ranking member of any committee are more likely than those who do not to utilize non-domestic policy relevant information in committee hearings for the purposes of making policy comparisons, providing particular information about policies, and drawing attention to existing international obligations. But, members who serve as a ranking member of any committee are less likely than members who do not to utilize non-

domestic policy relevant information in committee hearings for the purpose of making policy assessments. *Ranking Member* does not reach statistical significance in differentiating any category of the dependent variable from the references category. According to these results, the null of the *committee leadership position* hypothesis cannot be rejected.

Strong evidence is found in the data to support the *agenda-setting hypothesis.* Relative to *Specific Inquiry*, members of Congress are more likely to utilize non-domestic policy relevant information in committee hearings for the purposes of making policy comparisons, providing particular information about policies, making policy assessments, and drawing attention to existing international obligations, if the chair of the committee hearing makes a reference to non-domestic policies in his/her opening statement. *Opening Statement* plays a statistically significant role in differentiating all categories of the dependent variable from the reference category. The relative odds that a member of Congress will utilize non-domestic policy relevant information for the purpose of making policy comparisons rather than simply inquiring about such policies is 1,685% higher if the committee chair makes a reference to non-domestic policies in his/her opening statement. The relative odds that a member of Congress will utilize non-domestic policy relevant information for the purpose of providing either superficial, narrowly descriptive, or technically detailed information about policies operating in other countries rather than simply inquiring about such policies is 1,139% higher if the committee chair makes a reference to non-domestic policies in his/her opening statement. The relative odds that a member of Congress will utilize non-domestic policy relevant information for the purpose of making positive, negative, or neutral

assessments about extra-jurisdictional policies rather than simply inquiring about such policies is 957% higher if the committee chair makes a reference to non-domestic policies in his/her opening statement. The relative odds that a member of Congress will utilize non-domestic policy relevant information for the purpose of drawing attention to an existing international obligation or norm rather than making inquiries is 2,048% higher if the committee chair makes a reference to non-domestic policies in his/her opening statement. We can, therefore, confidently reject the null of the *agenda-setting hypothesis.* Clearly, the opening statement of a committee chair is a powerful predictor of the extent to which international information and lessons will be part of the hearing.

As expected, increases in *DW-Nominate1* decrease the likelihood that members will utilize non-domestic policy relevant information for any purposes. Relative to *Specific Inquiry*, a one unit increase in a member's *DW-Nominate1* score makes it less likely that the member will utilize non-domestic policy relevant information in congressional hearings for the purposes of making policy comparisons, providing particular information about policies, making policy assessments, or drawing attention to existing international obligations. *DW-Nominate1* plays a statistically significant role in differentiating *Policy Comparison* and *Policy Particulars* from the reference category. Given a one unit increase in *DW-Nominate1*, the relative odds that a member of Congress will utilize non-domestic policy relevant information for the purpose of making policy comparisons rather than simply inquiring about such policies decrease by 55% when the other variables in the model are held constant. Given a one unit increase in *DW-Nominate1*, the relative odds that a member of Congress will utilize non-domestic policy relevant information for the purpose of providing either superficial,

narrowly descriptive, or technically detailed information about policies operating in other countries rather than simply inquiring about such policies decrease by 50%.

Opening Statement and *DW-Nominate1* have the most consistent and statistically significant effects on the likelihood that congressional members will utilize information about policies abroad in congressional hearings. These results suggest that not only does the committee chair have immense agenda-setting influence, but also that more conservative members of congress will be less likely to engage in cross-national lesson-drawing.

Conclusion

This chapter sought to better understand who is drawing cross-national policy lessons, who is proffering the information from which cross-national lesson can be draw, and for what purpose this information is being utilized. Specifically, with such an over-supply of information, why would members of congressional committees prioritize information about the policies and procedures of foreign countries? In answering the question why does lesson-drawing occur, the analysis revealed that a combination of individual, institutional, and political motivations lead legislators to engage in this type of policy learning behavior.

In congressional committee hearings, witnesses, either via an oral statement or through materials submitted for the record, make more references to non-domestic policy relevant information than do committee members. In consideration of the institutional and political constraints imposed upon members of Congress, this finding is not unexpected. This finding does demonstrate, however, that even if congressional members are themselves reluctant to engage in cross-national lesson-drawing, they are

being provided with the necessary information in order to engage in extra-jurisdictional policy learning by committee witnesses. Thus, congressional members are indeed cognizant of policy relevant information from abroad, even if this information does not come from their congressional colleagues.

The most common reason for which both congressional members and witnesses make references to non-domestic policies is to provide superficial information about their existence. This analysis suggests that congressional hearings operate at a more superficial level than a substantive one for the purposes of developing public policy. To that end, it may be the case that most of this discourse surrounding non-domestic policies may actually operate to frame the issues for public consumption and not to provide detailed policy information to policymakers. While witnesses did utilize non-domestic policy information for the purpose of providing superficial details of the existence or operation of policies abroad most frequently, they also utilized non-domestic policy information for the purposes of going into more detailed discussions of these policies than did members of Congress. Witnesses utilized non-domestic sources of information for the purpose of providing both narrowly descriptive and technical details about the existence or operation of policies in other countries with greater frequency that congressional members.

Federal agency personnel make the highest percent of non-domestic policy relevant contributions in congressional hearings within the agriculture policy issue area, while research experts make the highest percent of non-domestic policy contributions within the immigration, LGBT rights, and renewable energy issue areas. There is great

variance in the purpose for which issue experts utilize non-domestic policy relevant in congressional hearings, making generalizable conclusions difficult.

There are two main factors that appear to play a role in determining when and for what purpose members of Congress are most likely to utilize non-domestic policy relevant information. First, committee members are more likely to utilize non-domestic policy relevant information in committee hearings for the purposes of making policy comparisons, providing particular information about policies, making policy assessments, and drawing attention to existing international obligations if the chair of the committee hearing makes a reference to non-domestic policies in his/her opening statement. This finding speaks to the agenda-setting power of the committee chair as well as his/her ability to expand the scope of the issue under consideration. If a committee chair makes a reference to how a particular country is addressing a problem that is also currently facing the U.S., other committee members will feel more confident in following suit. This, in turn, will expand the range of alternatives posed to solve the problem. Second, more conservative committee members are less likely to utilize non-domestic policy relevant information for the purpose of making policy comparisons or providing particular information about policies operating in other countries compared to their liberal congressional colleagues. The implications that this finding may have on policymaking are significant especially considering the increased polarization of congressional members. As the parties become more ideologically divergent, and with conservative members less likely to utilize non-domestic policy relevant information, the risk is that the U.S. will increasingly become isolationist, protectionist, or simply fall behind the rest of the world in terms of policy innovations.

Chapter 7: Conclusion

Over a century ago, Frederick Douglass encouraged Americans to look to England and utilize evidence of its economic prosperity in order to draw lessons about the efficacy of restrictive immigration policies. This project set out to explore the extent to which U.S. policymakers in an increasingly globalized world do precisely what Douglass suggested so long ago, namely look to the international context to inform their decision making.

As policy domains are becoming increasing complex due to the forces of economic globalization, global interdependence, institutionalized connections between national, regional, and international levels of governance, and the changing nature of the context within which domestic policymaking processes operate, the divisions between the fields of international relations, comparative public policy, and American politics are becoming increasingly blurred. This necessitates that scholars in these fields look beyond sub-disciplinary boundaries and myopic nationalism and reconsider important theoretical concepts. It also necessitates that policymakers and those seeking to influence the policymaking process in the U.S. look beyond the prevailing nationalist ideology of exceptionalism and be receptive to, or at least aware of, the concerns of stakeholders from outside their traditional geographic polity in order to respond timely and effectively to problems facing the U.S. This project is an important first step in linking some of the formative theoretical work that has already been done recognizing the potential for international factors to influence domestic public policy in general with empirical analyses evincing the extent to which, and the venues and processes through

which, international factors actually enter into U.S. domestic public policy deliberations.

Richard Rose's (1991, 1993) concept of lesson-drawing has gained increasing recognition by scholars and practitioners of public policy, most notably in the United Kingdom. Lesson-drawing served as an important part of the theoretic basis for the Economic and Social Research Council's Future Governance Programme (James and Lodge 2003). This program has encouraged scholarly examination of policy initiatives across a range of issues including, taxation, housing, social insurance, and prisons, among others, and sought to develop our understanding of how practices developed in one jurisdiction can be applied elsewhere (Page 2000). The ESRC Future Governance Programme has, however, been criticized as a purely normative project that runs the risk of "being little more than exhortations that policy-makers should take all relevant information from their own experience and the experience of others into account in reaching a policy decision" (James and Lodge 2003, 187). In addition, Rose's conceptualization of lesson-drawing has come under scrutiny for being theoretically instructive but limited in its capacity to provide satisfactory answers to important empirical questions about policymaking as a process or to contribute to generalizable theories of policy change (Evans 2013; Evans and Davies 1999; Fiorino 2001; James and Lodge 2003). This project has operationalized Rose's notion of lesson-drawing in a way that moves it beyond a theoretically amorphous how-to account of policy learning, demonstrating its potential for making important contributions in future scholarly work.

The first necessary condition of cross-national lesson-drawing is that policymakers are aware of what is going on in foreign jurisdictions. As we saw in

Chapter 4, members of the U.S. Congress discuss foreign countries in committee hearings with some level of frequency. Not only is there evidence to suggest that there is a quantifiable "international focus" in the U.S. Congress, there is also evidence to suggest that this congressional attention to other nations is capable of shifting in response to events that are seemingly trivial to domestic policymakers, especially considering the institutional demands on their attention. Unsurprisingly, we see a shift in congressional attention to countries like Iraq and Afghanistan in response to large national focusing events like 9/11 and the war in Iraq. Also unsurprisingly, we see a shift in congressional attention to countries with whom we are negotiating significant trade agreements, like the Panama-United Sates Trade Promotion Agreement in 2011. Less expected is the shift in congressional attention that we see in response to non-domestic focusing events that are of little consequence to American politicians. This is evident in the increase in congressional attention devoted to Northern African countries in 2008 in response to post-election violence in Kenya or the increase in congressional attention devoted to Haiti in 2010 in response to the devastating earthquake, to offer a few examples. While it seems like an intuitively rational response for individuals to talk more frequently about countries when controversial or devastating events are unfolding, we must keep in mind that issue attention in Congress is extremely limited. Attention devoted to one issue is attention taken away from another issue, thus members of Congress are inherently constrained in their capacity to prioritize issues. What this means is that despite the costs associated with shifting institutional attention to foreign countries with whom the U.S. is neither fighting nor negotiating, policymakers are

capable and seem willing to do so anyway. This is good news when it comes to cross-national lesson-drawing.

While policymakers may be aware of what is going on in foreign jurisdictions, the extent to which they utilize this information in a way that facilitates meaningful cross-national lesson-drawing in important issue areas is another story. Chapter 5 provided evidence to suggest that U.S. policymakers are engaging in cross-national lesson-drawing when discussing agriculture, immigration, LGBT rights, and renewable energy policies, but the extent to which they do so is conditional on a number of factors including the policy domain, macro-economic and political dynamics, and the characteristics of the congressional committee holding the hearing in which references to foreign countries are made. Of the four issue areas analyzed, references pertaining to LGBT rights and renewable energy policies were the most likely to contain contextually relevant information about the policies or practices of other countries. The predictive theoretical contribution of this chapter is that cross-national lesson-drawing in the U.S will be more prevalent in nascent policy domains, with low levels of constituency involvement, low policy coherence, high levels of uncertainty and ambiguity, and low to moderate levels of internationalization. To be sure, cross-national lesson-drawing can be particularly instructive in emergent or rapidly developing areas, such as LGBT rights and renewable energy, where new ground is regularly being broken, policy innovations are regularly being advanced, and mistakes are regularly being made by policymakers and issue experts alike. It is through such a process, as Rose has argued, that we attempt to learn both what to do and what not to in and, in the meantime, gain a better understanding of how to more effectively deal with our own policy problems at home

(1991; 1993). Conversely, in issue areas such as agriculture and immigration, which are well-entrenched, non-technical, strongly controlled by a subsystem of policy actors, and possess characteristics of being highly coherent, namely, a commonality of provisions and goals, a consistency of policies, dominant congressional committee involvement, and issue concentration, there may be less opportunity for new ideas about foreign policies to infiltrate the policy community in order to provide new paradigms around which strategies or alternatives can be considered.

One important question left unanswered by Rose is: why? Rose discusses lesson-drawing as more of a guide for policymakers rather than providing a convincing explanation as to why it occurs (1993, xi). This question is particularly germane in the context of the U.S., where policymakers are constrained by a number of factors including, but not limited to, electoral accountability, democratic responsiveness, institutional rules, and partisan conflicts. Issue experts, in their capacity as committee witnesses, provide the majority of references which contain non-domestic information from which cross-national lessons can be drawn. Therefore, even if congressional members are themselves reluctant to prioritize information about the policies and procedures of foreign countries, they are being provided with the necessary information in order to engage in cross-national lesson-drawing by committee witnesses.

As we saw in Chapter 6, however, the most prevalent reason for which both committee members and witnesses make references to non-domestic policies is to provide superficial information about their existence, suggesting that this discourse is being utilized more for its framing effects. For members of Congress, motivations behind framing attempts include winning approval from their constituents and

increasing support for their policies (Delshad 2013; Horm 2007; Jacobs and Shapiro 2000). Other actors, such as issue experts, are motivated to frame issues because they seek to gain power and influence in the policymaking process (Delshad 2013; Edelman 1988; Entman 2004; Foucault 1980; Reese, Gandy, and Grant 2001). If it is true that non-domestic policy relevant information is being used primarily for purposes of issue-framing, this raises more questions that it answers. With the exception of possibly LGBT rights, there is not an overly negative bias to the references. So, it is not the case that references offered for the purpose of providing superficial information about the existence of poilicies operating in foreign countries are accompanied by conclusions about how deliterious they are perceived to be. One plausible explanation is that the mere existence of extra-jurisdictional policies can serve as exogenous "focusing events" used to trigger problem recognition both among elites and among the public (Delshad 2013). Across all issue areas, non-domestic policy relevant information was utilized for the purpose of pointing to the comparative inadequacy of the U.S. more often that it was used to point out that the U.S. is exceptional. Perhaps the accompanying references to the mere existence of policies operating in foreign countries are intended to shock the policy-making system and, in effect, open the door for issue framing and subsequent reframing to take place with the hopes of leading to eventual policy change (Baumgartner and Jones 2009; Delshad 2013). The strong agenda-setting influence of the opening statements of committee chairs is also a significant indicator of their power, through framing, to elicit a different understanding of the issue under consideration, expand the scope of the range of alternatives posed to address the issue, and shape the political discourse surrounding the issue both within Congress and in the public at large.

All of this suggests that policymakers and issue experts in the U.S. recognize both the increasingly interconnected and complex nature of policy issues, and that there are deficiencies in the existing insular domestic policymaking system, thus, leading them to search for new strategies, new policy alternatives, and perhaps even new policy images with which they can frame issues. Further investigation of the effects of lesson-drawing on policymaking processes and policy outcomes of the U.S. will be an important avenue for future scholarly work. There is a particular need to further deepen our empirical understanding of domestic policymaking processes in a world where the effects of globalization and interconnectedness will only lead to an increasingly internationalized policy environment and greater number of transboundary policy issues, the solutions for which will not be found solely within sovereign states.

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Appendix A: Topic Model Results

Table A.1: 16-Topic Model Term-Document Frequency 0.8 – 0.05
Topic 1: *senator* [1.0] *court* [0.85] *judge* [0.45] *attorney* [0.45] *justice* [0.43] *enforcement* [0.32] *criminal* [0.28] *crime* [0.26] *legal* [0.26] *investigation* [0.22]
Topic 2: [1.0] *senator* [0.81] *secretary* [0.71] *capability* [0.67] *budget* [0.57] *nuclear* [0.53] *military* [0.52] *army* [0.45] *fiscal* [0.41] *mission* [0.4]
Topic 3: *land* [1.0] *forest* [0.55] *tribe* [0.45] *park* [0.42] *indian* [0.42] *specie* [0.36] *wildlife* [0.29] *conservation* [0.28] *tribal* [0.28] *fish* [0.26]
Topic 4: *veteran* [1.0] *military* [0.33] *iraq* [0.21] *training* [0.18] *medical* [0.16] *affair* [0.15] *claim* [0.15] *iraqi* [0.14] *secretary* [0.13] *senator* [0.13]
Topic 5: *graphic* [1.0] *tiff* [1.0] *omitted* [0.97] *davis* [0.06] *shay* [0.05] *senator* [0.05] *didn* [0.05] *gentleman* [0.05] *congressman* [0.03] *waxman* [0.03]
Topic 6: *energy* [1.0] *price* [0.34] *fuel* [0.34] *industry* [0.29] *power* [0.28] *technology* [0.27] *market* [0.25] *production* [0.24] *natural* [0.21] *plant* [0.2]
Topic 7: *employee* [1.0] *transportation* [0.86] *senator* [0.75] *contract* [0.74] *contractor* [0.48] *airport* [0.47] *rail* [0.44] *audit* [0.4] *airline* [0.4] *performance* [0.38]
Topic 8: *border* [1.0] *threat* [0.79] *homeland* [0.75] *terrorist* [0.73] *attack* [0.63] *intelligence* [0.56] *enforcement* [0.53] *terrorism* [0.51] *emergency* [0.43] *assistance* [0.41]
Topic 9: *water* [1.0] *environmental* [0.31] *site* [0.25] *regulation* [0.16] *waste* [0.15] *facility* [0.15] *clean* [0.13] *chemical* [0.13] *quality* [0.13] *senator* [0.13]
Topic 10: *consumer* [1.0] *market* [0.83] *industry* [0.55] *commission* [0.55] *customer* [0.39] *product* [0.36] *regulation* [0.32] *network* [0.31] *technology* [0.31] *competition* [0.29]
Topic 11: *trade* [1.0] *international* [0.97] *foreign* [0.83] *china* [0.82] *senator* [0.55] *political* [0.5] *export* [0.46] *iran* [0.42] *human* [0.33] *global* [0.33]
Topic 12: *bank* [1.0] *credit* [0.88] *loan* [0.87] *market* [0.85] *housing* [0.6] *capital* [0.58] *insurance* [0.55] *senator* [0.52] *income* [0.47] *investment* [0.44]
Topic 13: *school* [1.0] *education* [0.74] *student* [0.73] *science* [0.45] *university* [0.41] *college* [0.33] *child* [0.29] *technology* [0.24] *teacher* [0.24] *institution* [0.16]
Topic 14: *drug* [1.0] *patient* [0.75] *medicare* [0.69] *medical* [0.65] *hospital* [0.48] *physician* [0.41] *disease* [0.4] *product* [0.35] *insurance* [0.34] *payment* [0.29]
Topic 15: *safety* [1.0] *technology* [0.55] *space* [0.42] *industry* [0.39] *coast* [0.39] *nasa* [0.35] *vehicle* [0.25] *port* [0.25] *science* [0.25] *commercial* [0.24]
Topic 16: *child* [1.0] *worker* [0.6] *social* [0.52] *employer* [0.47] *employee* [0.39] *disability* [0.3] *income* [0.28] *employment* [0.26] *labor* [0.25] *retirement* [0.22]

Table A.2: 64-Topic Model Term Document Frequency 0.8 – 0.05
Topic 1: *treaty* [1.0] *island* [0.83] *convention* [0.79] *amendment* [0.66] *puerto* [0.64] *rico* [0.61] *party* [0.52] *political* [0.47] *resolution* [0.46] *international* [0.45]
Topic 2: *housing* [1.0] *davis* [0.56] *norton* [0.39] *madam* [0.27] *chairwoman* [0.22] *johnson* [0.22] *unit* [0.2] *city* [0.18] *mica* [0.14] *affordable* [0.14]
Topic 3: *revenue* [1.0] *property* [0.9] *taxpayer* [0.82] *income* [0.77] *tax* [0.72] *owner* [0.49] *bond* [0.4] *credit* [0.4] *capital* [0.38] *code* [0.37]
Topic 4: *implementation* [1.0] *compliance* [0.82] *audit* [0.8] *oversight* [0.78] *progress* [0.75] *reporting* [0.63] *implement* [0.57] *implementing* [0.49] *improvement* [0.46] *accountability* [0.46]
Topic 5: *forest* [1.0] *land* [0.9] *fire* [0.33] *acre* [0.25] *county* [0.21] *timber* [0.12] *tree* [0.12] *nepa* [0.11] *environmental* [0.11] *conservation* [0.11]
Topic 6: *chemical* [1.0] *regulation* [1.0] *industry* [0.54] *animal* [0.52] *facility* [0.5] *mercury* [0.38] *compliance* [0.38] *regulatory* [0.33] *section* [0.33] *association* [0.28]
Topic 7: *consumer* [1.0] *market* [0.59] *competition* [0.55] *commission* [0.45] *broadband* [0.43] *cable* [0.4] *customer* [0.39] *network* [0.36] *industry* [0.34] *television* [0.28]

Topic 8: *nuclear* [1.0] *weapon* [0.55] *iran* [0.4] *russia* [0.35] *missile* [0.28] *defense* [0.27] *russian* [0.25] *nato* [0.21] *korea* [0.2] *threat* [0.17]
Topic 9: *market* [1.0] *investor* [0.37] *investment* [0.26] *firm* [0.24] *exchange* [0.24] *transaction* [0.22] *commission* [0.21] *trading* [0.19] *stock* [0.19] *price* [0.16]
Topic 10: *science* [1.0] *climate* [0.7] *technology* [0.57] *university* [0.3] *global* [0.3] *scientific* [0.29] *scientist* [0.24] *model* [0.21] *innovation* [0.16] *warming* [0.12]
Topic 11: *capability* [1.0] *defense* [0.73] *navy* [0.56] *senator* [0.49] *fiscal* [0.44] *ship* [0.4] *admiral* [0.39] *aircraft* [0.39] *budget* [0.34] *secretary* [0.34]
Topic 12: *retirement* [1.0] *income* [0.89] *pension* [0.72] *saving* [0.59] *contribution* [0.51] *proposal* [0.38] *investment* [0.38] *defined* [0.29] *reform* [0.27] *asset* [0.27]
Topic 13: *energy* [1.0] *power* [0.3] *fuel* [0.26] *technology* [0.24] *emission* [0.17] *plant* [0.16] *electricity* [0.14] *utility* [0.13] *efficiency* [0.13] *electric* [0.12]
Topic 14: *transportation* [1.0] *rail* [0.47] *highway* [0.35] *transit* [0.33] *vehicle* [0.32] *railroad* [0.3] *infrastructure* [0.28] *truck* [0.24] *driver* [0.19] *road* [0.17]
Topic 15: *space* [1.0] *nasa* [0.63] *mission* [0.32] *launch* [0.23] *satellite* [0.22] *flight* [0.18] *technology* [0.18] *commercial* [0.17] *human* [0.15] *budget* [0.15]
Topic 16: *iraq* [1.0] *afghanistan* [0.61] *iraqi* [0.56] *military* [0.52] *ambassador* [0.52] *region* [0.45] *political* [0.45] *international* [0.43] *assistance* [0.36] *pakistan* [0.35]
Topic 17: *senator* [1.0] *commission* [0.82] *confirmed* [0.65] *secretary* [0.42] *bureau* [0.4] *census* [0.33] *assistant* [0.22] *planning* [0.15] *mission* [0.14] *section* [0.14]
Topic 18: *claim* [1.0] *fraud* [0.27] *appeal* [0.26] *file* [0.22] *payment* [0.2] *claimant* [0.16] *procedure* [0.16] *evidence* [0.16] *complaint* [0.15] *error* [0.14]
Topic 19: *veteran* [1.0] *affair* [0.1] *disability* [0.08] *military* [0.05] *disabled* [0.05] *medical* [0.05] *mental* [0.04] *injury* [0.04] *homeless* [0.04] *secretary* [0.04]
Topic 20: *secretary* [1.0] *reform* [0.15] *mission* [0.07] *crisis* [0.06] *council* [0.06] *structure* [0.05] *sector* [0.05] *european* [0.04] *strategy* [0.04]
Topic 21: *technology* [1.0] *network* [0.39] *communication* [0.35] *computer* [0.31] *privacy* [0.28] *spectrum* [0.26] *user* [0.25] *electronic* [0.23] *software* [0.21] *industry* [0.19]
Topic 22: *food* [1.0] *testing* [0.46] *safety* [0.44] *laboratory* [0.38] *test* [0.37] *inspection* [0.26] *product* [0.23] *technology* [0.2] *device* [0.16] *equipment* [0.14]
Topic 23: *intelligence* [1.0] *threat* [0.81] *homeland* [0.78] *acquisition* [0.56] *attack* [0.53] *cyber* [0.53] *defense* [0.48] *contractor* [0.41] *sector* [0.4] *infrastructure* [0.36]
Topic 24: *protection* [1.0] *section* [0.7] *site* [0.65] *proposed* [0.65] *provision* [0.58] *draft* [0.41] *proposal* [0.32] *application* [0.32] *party* [0.31] *regulation* [0.3]
Topic 25: *contract* [1.0] *contracting* [0.32] *assistance* [0.31] *procurement* [0.24] *firm* [0.22] *owned* [0.21] *size* [0.14] *woman* [0.13] *prime* [0.13] *sector* [0.12]
Topic 26: *guard* [1.0] *coast* [0.84] *port* [0.4] *vessel* [0.33] *ship* [0.3] *maritime* [0.29] *admiral* [0.26] *mission* [0.18] *equipment* [0.15] *contract* [0.14
Topic 27: *waste* [1.0] *site* [0.97] *environmental* [0.72] *cleanup* [0.39] *facility* [0.29] *clean* [0.26] *disposal* [0.23] *nuclear* [0.2] *mountain* [0.17] *repository* [0.13]
Topic 28: *child* [1.0] *parent* [0.2] *woman* [0.1] *abuse* [0.06] *foster* [0.06] *kid* [0.06] *mother* [0.06] *young* [0.05] *father* [0.05] *adult* [0.05]
Topic 29: *drug* [1.0] *product* [0.78] *consumer* [0.65] *industry* [0.25] *patent* [0.24] *manufacturer* [0.22] *prescription* [0.17] *market* [0.14] *pharmaceutical* [0.12] *pharmacy* [0.12]
Topic 30: *student* [1.0] *education* [0.69] *school* [0.6] *teacher* [0.38] *college* [0.25] *university* [0.21] *learning* [0.14] *language* [0.12] *educational* [0.12] *teaching* [0.11]
Topic 31: *employee* [1.0] *worker* [0.87] *employer* [0.66] *labor* [0.44] *union* [0.33] *wage* [0.24] *employment* [0.18] *taxpayer* [0.17] *paid* [0.12] *workplace* [0.1]
Topic 32: *investigation* [1.0] *didn* [0.56] *issa* [0.46] *white* [0.45] *election* [0.45] *gentleman* [0.44] *vote* [0.38] *attorney* [0.35] *okay* [0.35] *burton* [0.32]
Topic 33: *education* [1.0] *training* [0.83] *college* [0.81] *workforce* [0.74] *job* [0.68] *rural* [0.58] *grant* [0.48] *employment* [0.44] *skill* [0.43] *institution* [0.39]
Topic 34: *fishery* [1.0] *ocean* [0.69] *marine* [0.57] *noaa* [0.56] *coastal* [0.51] *fishing* [0.46] *fish* [0.42] *gulf* [0.36] *spill* [0.35] *council* [0.34]

Topic 35: *insurance* [1.0] *medicare* [0.85] *coverage* [0.46] *payment* [0.4] *medicaid* [0.31] *beneficiary* [0.28] *premium* [0.23] *provider* [0.2] *hospital* [0.15] *insurer* [0.14]
Topic 36: *bank* [1.0] *loan* [0.75] *credit* [0.73] *mortgage* [0.43] *market* [0.37] *institution* [0.32] *consumer* [0.28] *capital* [0.25] *housing* [0.2] *lending* [0.18]
Topic 37: *military* [1.0] *army* [0.62] *defense* [0.44] *training* [0.35] *reserve* [0.29] *soldier* [0.26] *personnel* [0.23] *marine* [0.23] *corp* [0.22] *civilian* [0.22]
Topic 38: *trade* [1.0] *china* [0.76] *export* [0.46] *foreign* [0.34] *market* [0.33] *international* [0.26] *chinese* [0.25] *economy* [0.23] *industry* [0.2] *global* [0.19]
Topic 39: *emergency* [1.0] *disaster* [0.74] *fema* [0.58] *hurricane* [0.49] *homeland* [0.42] *preparedness* [0.42] *event* [0.4] *katrina* [0.33] *city* [0.29] *responder* [0.27]
Topic 40: *grant* [1.0] *partnership* [0.72] *initiative* [0.56] *technology* [0.56] *engineering* [0.49] *science* [0.45] *investment* [0.42] *technical* [0.4] *university* [0.35] *foundation* [0.34]
Topic 41: *specie* [1.0] *wildlife* [0.77] *fish* [0.49] *habitat* [0.49] *conservation* [0.48] *endangered* [0.36] *refuge* [0.24] *recovery* [0.23] *population* [0.23] *bird* [0.15]
Topic 42: *indian* [1.0] *tribe* [0.96] *tribal* [0.65] *native* [0.4] *land* [0.35] *trust* [0.27] *reservation* [0.26] *alaska* [0.19] *gaming* [0.17] *interior* [0.12]
Topic 43: *senator* [1.0] *senate* [0.07] *nominee* [0.03] *carper* [0.03] *liberman* [0.02] *specter* [0.02] *leahy* [0.02] *levin* [0.02] *collins* [0.02] *nomination* [0.02]
Topic 44: *regulation* [1.0] *regulatory* [0.74] *mine* [0.73] *mining* [0.64] *industry* [0.51] *coal* [0.45] *environmental* [0.44] *permit* [0.43] *mineral* [0.39] *royalty* [0.26]
Topic 45: *enforcement* [1.0] *crime* [0.74] *drug* [0.7] *criminal* [0.52] *police* [0.49] *victim* [0.32] *officer* [0.31] *justice* [0.31] *trafficking* [0.27] *prison* [0.24]
Topic 46: *performance* [1.0] *employee* [0.66] *audit* [0.51] *accounting* [0.5] *oversight* [0.45] *manager* [0.34] *officer* [0.32] *accountability* [0.31] *independent* [0.2] *rating* [0.19]
Topic 47: *disease* [1.0] *exposure* [0.52] *human* [0.49] *vaccine* [0.47] *cancer* [0.45] *cell* [0.32] *scientific* [0.26] *blood* [0.2] *test* [0.19] *death* [0.19]
Topic 48: *social* [1.0] *disability* [0.58] *income* [0.33] *welfare* [0.3] *woman* [0.25] *poverty* [0.23] *assistance* [0.2] *worker* [0.16] *employment* [0.16] *child* [0.14]
Topic 49: *graphic* [1.0] *tiff* [1.0] *omitted* [0.97] *footnote* [0.02] *horn* [0.01] *appendix* [0.01] *attachment* [0.01] *appears* [0.01] *minority* [0.01] *didn* [0.01]
Topic 50: *water* [1.0] *river* [0.18] *corp* [0.08] *supply* [0.08] *lake* [0.08] *reclamation* [0.07] *basin* [0.07] *district* [0.06] *environmental* [0.06] *drinking* [0.06]
Topic 51: *district* [1.0] *city* [0.81] *county* [0.73] *congressman* [0.7] *pennsylvania* [0.59] *ohio* [0.55] *illinois* [0.52] *governor* [0.43] *miller* [0.38] *florida* [0.36]
Topic 52: *school* [1.0] *child* [0.31] *youth* [0.16] *education* [0.15] *district* [0.14] *kid* [0.12] *parent* [0.11] *sport* [0.11] *student* [0.11] *young* [0.09]
Topic 53: *park* [1.0] *land* [0.66] *wilderness* [0.27] *site* [0.2] *historic* [0.2] *trail* [0.18] *visitor* [0.17] *river* [0.17] *heritage* [0.16] *recreation* [0.15]
Topic 54: *border* [1.0] *immigration* [0.53] *visa* [0.3] *card* [0.3] *enforcement* [0.28] *identity* [0.26] *port* [0.22] *immigrant* [0.2] *theft* [0.19] *illegal* [0.19]
Topic 55: *smith* [1.0] *minority* [0.56] *religious* [0.49] *freedom* [0.45] *gentleman* [0.4] *jackson* [0.38] *university* [0.36] *florida* [0.35] *medium* [0.34] *honorable* [0.34]
Topic 56: *gentleman* [1.0] *shay* [0.91] *postal* [0.83] *barton* [0.6] *stupak* [0.59] *yield* [0.54] *waxman* [0.54] *stearns* [0.53] *dingell* [0.46] *whitfield* [0.46]
Topic 57: *airport* [1.0] *airline* [0.83] *aviation* [0.7] *passenger* [0.53] *industry* [0.49] *flight* [0.49] *carrier* [0.45] *pilot* [0.42] *travel* [0.41] *aircraft* [0.37]
Topic 58: *price* [1.0] *farm* [0.5] *production* [0.47] *market* [0.43] *supply* [0.29] *farmer* [0.37] *producer* [0.32] *industry* [0.29] *agriculture* [0.28] *gasoline* [0.28]
Topic 59: *facility* [1.0] *budget* [0.68] *fiscal* [0.56] *construction* [0.39] *contract* [0.36] *contractor* [0.22] *appropriation* [0.2] *quality* [0.2] *initiative* [0.19] *secretary* [0.17]
Topic 60: *court* [1.0] *judge* [0.54] *attorney* [0.36] *justice* [0.35] *supreme* [0.18] *legal* [0.17] *district* [0.16] *civil* [0.14] *statute* [0.13] *circuit* [0.13]
Topic 61: *international* [1.0] *foreign* [0.48] *human* [0.36] *terrorist* [0.34] *threat* [0.34] *custom* [0.28] *cooperation* [0.23] *global* [0.22] *enforcement* [0.22] *domestic* [0.16]

Topic 62: *budget* [1.0] *spending* [0.4] *economy* [0.36] *growth* [0.31] *fiscal* [0.26] *debt* [0.24] *deficit* [0.23] *cut* [0.19] *investment* [0.14] *job* [0.14]
Topic 63: *safety* [1.0] *fire* [0.23] *pipeline* [0.17] *accident* [0.14] *incident* [0.1] *injury* [0.09] *inspection* [0.09] *training* [0.08] *safe* [0.07] *hazard* [0.07]
Topic 64: *patient* [1.0] *medical* [1.0] *hospital* [0.52] *treatment* [0.44] *physician* [0.43] *mental* [0.28] *clinical* [0.26] *quality* [0.25] *provider* [0.24] *doctor* [0.22]

Table A.3: 16-Topic Model Term Document Frequency 0.5 – 0.025
Topic 1: *specie* [1.0] *fish* [0.78] *fishery* [0.71] *coast* [0.71] *wildlife* [0.69] *conservation* [0.58] *ocean* [0.53] *habitat* [0.51] *environmental* [0.47] *marine* [0.46]
Topic 2: *omitted* [1.0] *drug* [0.14] *investor* [0.07] *audit* [0.07] *transaction* [0.07] *accounting* [0.06] *postal* [0.06] *trading* [0.05] *fraud* [0.05] *stock* [0.05]
Topic 3: *employer* [1.0] *payment* [0.65] *retirement* [0.61] *tax* [0.59] *labor* [0.45] *wage* [0.45] *pension* [0.45] *employment* [0.45] *disability* [0.43] *debt* [0.39]
Topic 4: *china* [1.0] *export* [0.59] *union* [0.34] *chinese* [0.33] *labor* [0.31] *manufacturing* [0.31] *import* [0.21] *osha* [0.19] *japan* [0.19] *negotiation* [0.18]
Topic 5: *transportation* [1.0] *port* [0.47] *airport* [0.45] *border* [0.45] *rail* [0.38] *passenger* [0.36] *airline* [0.36] *aviation* [0.32] *highway* [0.28] *transit* [0.27]
Topic 6: *consumer* [1.0] *competition* [0.38] *transmission* [0.3] *broadband* [0.29] *utility* [0.27] *cable* [0.25] *digital* [0.23] *spectrum* [0.23] *provider* [0.22] *rural* [0.21]
Topic 7: *medical* [1.0] *patient* [0.88] *drug* [0.84] *medicare* [0.69] *hospital* [0.58] *physician* [0.46] *provider* [0.4] *disease* [0.4] *insurance* [0.38] *coverage* [0.33]
Topic 8: *bank* [1.0] *loan* [0.86] *housing* [0.6] *insurance* [0.46] *consumer* [0.44] *mortgage* [0.42] *regulator* [0.24] *debt* [0.2] *reserve* [0.2] *banking* [0.2]
Topic 9: *judge* [1.0] *attorney* [0.98] *justice* [0.94] *crime* [0.58] *criminal* [0.55] *victim* [0.43] *amendment* [0.41] *immigration* [0.35] *supreme* [0.35] *appeal* [0.29]
Topic 10: *student* [1.0] *college* [0.46] *parent* [0.37] *teacher* [0.33] *workforce* [0.23] *skill* [0.2] *kid* [0.19] *educational* [0.18] *learning* [0.18] *youth* [0.17]
Topic 11: *iraq* [1.0] *weapon* [0.78] *iran* [0.68] *nuclear* [0.61] *afghanistan* [0.61] *ambassador* [0.59] *iraqi* [0.52] *treaty* [0.5] *russia* [0.5] *terrorist* [0.48]
Topic 12: *veteran* [1.0] *army* [0.33] *navy* [0.18] *guard* [0.18] *acquisition* [0.17] *marine* [0.16] *command* [0.15] *reserve* [0.14] *corp* [0.14] *admiral* [0.13]
Topic 13: *nuclear* [1.0] *climate* [0.72] *emission* [0.62] *environmental* [0.61] *nasa* [0.6] *coal* [0.59] *fuel* [0.57] *plant* [0.53] *waste* [0.48] *carbon* [0.44]
Topic 14: *food* [1.0] *fuel* [0.74] *production* [0.68] *farm* [0.64] *farmer* [0.49] *agriculture* [0.49] *producer* [0.4] *environmental* [0.37] *gasoline* [0.37] *agriculture* [0.3]
Topic 15: *omitted* [1.0] *homeland* [0.8] *emergency* [0.47] *attack* [0.46] *intelligence* [0.46] *privacy* [0.4] *terrorist* [0.4] *agent* [0.39] *davis* [0.35] *shay* [0.33]
Topic 16: *forest* [1.0] *indian* [0.89] *tribe* [0.87] *park* [0.77] *county* [0.61] *tribal* [0.59] *fire* [0.57] *river* [0.5] *acre* [0.38] *native* [0.37]

Table A.4: 32-Topic Model Term Document Frequency 0.5 – 0.025
Topic 1: *park* [1.0] *immigration* [0.42] *island* [0.28] *county* [0.23] *immigrant* [0.22] *visitor* [0.22] *historic* [0.21] *heritage* [0.19] *trail* [0.18] *memorial* [0.12]
Topic 2: *nasa* [1.0] *trading* [0.38] *swap* [0.3] *launch* [0.29] *cftc* [0.27] *flight* [0.26] *earth* [0.24] *commodity* [0.23] *derivative* [0.21] *exploration* [0.21]
Topic 3: *student* [1.0] *college* [0.44] *teacher* [0.33] *workforce* [0.2] *skill* [0.18] *learning* [0.16] *educational* [0.15] *parent* [0.14] *graduate* [0.13] *academic* [0.12]
Topic 4: *indian* [1.0] *tribe* [0.96] *tribal* [0.66] *native* [0.4] *reservation* [0.28] *alaska* [0.24] *settlement* [0.2] *gaming* [0.17] *interior* [0.14] *compact* [0.14]
Topic 5: *iraq* [1.0] *army* [0.83] *guard* [0.78] *afghanistan* [0.76] *admiral* [0.59] *iraqi* [0.53] *ship* [0.53] *command* [0.49] *marine* [0.42] *commander* [0.41]

Topic 6: *terrorist* [1.0] *intelligence* [0.94] *border* [0.87] *crime* [0.85] *terrorism* [0.74] *drug* [0.72] *police* [0.64] *attack* [0.63] *criminal* [0.6] *homeland* [0.53]
Topic 7: *fishery* [1.0] *ocean* [0.79] *coast* [0.79] *noaa* [0.73] *marine* [0.64] *fish* [0.5] *coastal* [0.49] *fishing* [0.47] *vessel* [0.46] *gulf* [0.43]
Topic 8: *audit* [1.0] *davis* [0.86] *contractor* [0.72] *shay* [0.72] *inspector* [0.71] *fraud* [0.62] *accounting* [0.45] *cummings* [0.42] *burton* [0.4] *norton* [0.39]
Topic 9: *judge* [1.0] *attorney* [0.93] *justice* [0.77] *supreme* [0.33] *amendment* [0.32] *criminal* [0.31] *lawyer* [0.27] *appeal* [0.26] *nominee* [0.24] *constitutional* [0.24]
Topic 10: *airport* [1.0] *border* [0.9] *port* [0.88] *airline* [0.82] *aviation* [0.66] *passenger* [0.53] *travel* [0.51] *custom* [0.51] *flight* [0.47] *pilot* [0.47]
Topic 11: *iran* [1.0] *ambassador* [1.0] *election* [0.75] *sanction* [0.63] *democracy* [0.62] *religious* [0.59] *peace* [0.53] *democratic* [0.51] *freedom* [0.51] *regime* [0.49]
Topic 12: *employer* [1.0] *labor* [0.63] *retirement* [0.63] *tax* [0.58] *debt* [0.47] *wage* [0.46] *pension* [0.45] *deficit* [0.42] *union* [0.31] *cut* [0.25
Topic 13: *consumer* [1.0] *privacy* [0.65] *card* [0.47] *computer* [0.41] *electronic* [0.37] *cyber* [0.34] *online* [0.28] *software* [0.24] *identity* [0.23] *user* [0.23]
Topic 14: *bank* [1.0] *loan* [0.78] *mortgage* [0.41] *investor* [0.32] *regulator* [0.24] *banking* [0.2] *consumer* [0.19] *housing* [0.18] *reserve* [0.18] *lending* [0.18]
Topic 15: *spectrum* [1.0] *consumer* [0.99] *digital* [0.98] *cable* [0.96] *television* [0.93] *station* [0.89] *radio* [0.79] *content* [0.69] *video* [0.64] *programming* [0.61]
Topic 16: *insurance* [1.0] *coverage* [0.23] *consumer* [0.21] *premium* [0.2] *owner* [0.17] *competition* [0.16] *insurer* [0.14] *owned* [0.14] *marketplace* [0.1] *lease* [0.09]
Topic 17: *climate* [1.0] *emission* [0.68] *production* [0.64] *carbon* [0.52] *coal* [0.41] *manufacturing* [0.3] *greenhouse* [0.27] *environmental* [0.26] *plant* [0.22] *export* [0.21]
Topic 18: *food* [1.0] *farm* [0.7] *agriculture* [0.55] *farmer* [0.53] *producer* [0.37] *agricultural* [0.36] *crop* [0.31] *usda* [0.3] *production* [0.25] *export* [0.21]
Topic 19: *china* [1.0] *nuclear* [0.86] *weapon* [0.62] *treaty* [0.46] *russia* [0.44] *missile* [0.41] *chinese* [0.34] *export* [0.33] *korea* [0.32] *russian* [0.3]
Topic 20: *acquisition* [1.0] *operational* [0.64] *army* [0.59] *contractor* [0.54] *navy* [0.51] *readiness* [0.5] *procurement* [0.46] *corp* [0.41] *confirmed* [0.4] *maintenance* [0.33]
Topic 21: *rural* [1.0] *competition* [0.76] *broadband* [0.68] *carrier* [0.5] *provider* [0.46] *telecommunication* [0.43] *wireless* [0.41] *consumer* [0.37] *universal* [0.29] *telephone* [0.24]
Topic 22: *patient* [1.0] *medical* [0.91] *medicare* [0.85] *hospital* [0.65] *drug* [0.6] *physician* [0.55] *disease* [0.53] *provider* [0.35] *medicaid* [0.33] *payment* [0.29]
Topic 23: *drug* [1.0] *patent* [0.39] *consumer* [0.28] *parent* [0.26] *manufacturer* [0.25] *stupak* [0.23] *tobacco* [0.17] *substance* [0.17] *stearns* [0.16] *kid* [0.16]
Topic 24: *fuel* [1.0] *nuclear* [0.57] *plant* [0.33] *gasoline* [0.27] *renewable* [0.25] *laboratory* [0.22] *ethanol* [0.18] *storage* [0.17] *production* [0.17] *advanced* [0.15]
Topic 25: *corp* [1.0] *flood* [0.68] *lake* [0.68] *sport* [0.46] *game* [0.36] *refuge* [0.35] *wetland* [0.31] *player* [0.31] *engineer* [0.26] *horse* [0.25]
Topic 26: *environmental* [1.0] *waste* [0.53] *mine* [0.48] *clean* [0.47] *chemical* [0.44] *mining* [0.43] *cleanup* [0.3] *exposure* [0.28] *coal* [0.26] *mineral* [0.24]
Topic 27: *utility* [1.0] *transmission* [0.89] *pipeline* [0.73] *electric* [0.63] *postal* [0.62] *ferc* [0.58] *electricity* [0.56] *consumer* [0.44] *reliability* [0.4] *census* [0.4]
Topic 28: *forest* [1.0] *specie* [0.53] *river* [0.5] *wildlife* [0.46] *conservation* [0.43] *acre* [0.37] *fire* [0.36] *habitat* [0.31] *fish* [0.3] *county* [0.26]
Topic 29: *transportation* [1.0] *emergency* [0.77] *disaster* [0.55] *rail* [0.49] *fema* [0.43] *fire* [0.37] *highway* [0.35] *transit* [0.34] *hurricane* [0.34] *railroad* [0.31]
Topic 30: *housing* [1.0] *disability* [0.61] *welfare* [0.39] *employment* [0.33] *payment* [0.27] *parent* [0.25] *abuse* [0.22] *foster* [0.22] *eligible* [0.2] *county* [0.2]
Topic 31: *omitted* [1.0] *levin* [0.04] *collins* [0.03] *liberman* [0.03] *carper* [0.03] *puerto* [0.02] *coburn* [0.02] *rico* [0.02] *voting* [0.02] *voinovich* [0.02]
Topic 32: *veteran* [1.0] *medical* [0.15] *mental* [0.13] *disability* [0.08] *servicemembers* [0.07] *injury* [0.07] *compensation* [0.06] *suicide* [0.05] *reserve* [0.05] *disabled* [0.05]

Table A.5: 64-Topic Model Term Document Frequency 0.5 – 0.025
Topic 1: *manufacturer* [1.0] *manufacturing* [0.94] *green* [0.41] *steel* [0.32] *supplier* [0.27] *chain* [0.2] *waste* [0.2] *dealer* [0.18] *recycling* [0.17] *production* [0.15]
Topic 2: *nasa* [1.0] *satellite* [0.32] *launch* [0.32] *earth* [0.26] *flight* [0.25] *exploration* [0.2] *shuttle* [0.19] *station* [0.17] *weather* [0.16] *crew* [0.16]
Topic 3: *contractor* [1.0] *audit* [0.73] *contracting* [0.47] *inspector* [0.45] *payment* [0.45] *acquisition* [0.35] *procurement* [0.32] *award* [0.23] *fraud* [0.21] *processing* [0.21]
Topic 4: *judge* [1.0] *attorney* [0.79] *justice* [0.68] *supreme* [0.29] *leahy* [0.22] *judiciary* [0.22] *circuit* [0.21] *criminal* [0.21] *lawyer* [0.21] *judicial* [0.2]
Topic 5: *utility* [1.0] *transmission* [0.85] *electric* [0.72] *electricity* [0.63] *ferc* [0.56] *grid* [0.43] *reliability* [0.37] *consumer* [0.28] *plant* [0.23] *wholesale* [0.16]
Topic 6: *specie* [1.0] *wildlife* [0.78] *conservation* [0.58] *fish* [0.58] *habitat* [0.5] *endangered* [0.33] *refuge* [0.24] *salmon* [0.21] *recovery* [0.2] *animal* [0.14]
Topic 7: *election* [1.0] *police* [0.47] *voting* [0.46] *voter* [0.38] *violence* [0.36] *freedom* [0.36] *campaign* [0.32] *discrimination* [0.29] *black* [0.29] *muslim* [0.24]
Topic 8: *student* [1.0] *college* [0.4] *teacher* [0.34] *parent* [0.16] *learning* [0.15] *educational* [0.14] *academic* [0.1] *graduate* [0.09] *teaching* [0.09] *kid* [0.09]
Topic 9: *climate* [1.0] *carbon* [0.46] *emission* [0.46] *greenhouse* [0.23] *warming* [0.19] *temperature* [0.15] *environmental* [0.12] *dioxide* [0.1] *scientific* [0.1] *scientist* [0.1]
Topic 10: *rural* [1.0] *county* [0.72] *urban* [0.23] *mayor* [0.12] *eligible* [0.12] *resident* [0.11] *owned* [0.1] *owner* [0.1] *formula* [0.08] *title* [0.07]
Topic 11: *bankruptcy* [1.0] *bachus* [0.67] *rating* [0.64] *okay* [0.6] *bank* [0.59] *miller* [0.58] *bond* [0.56] *baker* [0.52] *treasury* [0.49] *moore* [0.45]
Topic 12: *bank* [1.0] *regulator* [0.23] *banking* [0.21] *dodd* [0.17] *reserve* [0.15] *treasury* [0.11] *shelby* [0.1] *transaction* [0.09] *fdic* [0.08] *swap* [0.08]
Topic 13: *accident* [1.0] *osha* [0.97] *driver* [0.93] *injury* [0.83] *truck* [0.77] *mine* [0.7] *motor* [0.65] *inspection* [0.58] *crash* [0.56] *carrier* [0.47]
Topic 14: *disease* [1.0] *vaccine* [0.59] *medical* [0.52] *biological* [0.31] *animal* [0.3] *emergency* [0.29] *hospital* [0.26] *infection* [0.25] *outbreak* [0.24] *drug* [0.23]
Topic 15: *forest* [1.0] *fire* [0.55] *acre* [0.13] *timber* [0.12] *tree* [0.11] *fuel* [0.09] *restoration* [0.08] *county* [0.08] *oregon* [0.07] *wildlife* [0.07]
Topic 16: *intelligence* [1.0] *terrorist* [0.94] *terrorism* [0.74] *attack* [0.7] *homeland* [0.44] *qaeda* [0.28] *levin* [0.19] *police* [0.19] *warner* [0.15] *counterterrorism* [0.15]
Topic 17: *army* [1.0] *reserve* [0.97] *guard* [0.81] *solider* [0.67] *civilian* [0.53] *marine* [0.44] *corp* [0.34] *deployment* [0.34] *census* [0.32] *servicemembers* [0.29]
Topic 18: *medicare* [1.0] *patient* [0.9] *drug* [0.85] *medical* [0.64] *hospital* [0.59] *physician* [0.56] *provider* [0.43] *medicaid* [0.42] *payment* [0.37] *beneficiary* [0.36]
Topic 19: *loan* [1.0] *mortgage* [0.45] *housing* [0.22] *lender* [0.19] *borrower* [0.19] *lending* [0.16] *foreclosure* [0.14] *homeowner* [0.09] *guarantee* [0.09] *payment* [0.09]
Topic 20: *fishery* [1.0] *ocean* [0.74] *noaa* [0.61] *marine* [0.61] *fishing* [0.47] *coastal* [0.42] *coast* [0.42] *spill* [0.39] *gulf* [0.38] *fish* [0.32]
Topic 21: *insurance* [1.0] *coverage* [0.3] *premium* [0.22] *insurer* [0.13] *affordable* [0.08] *consumer* [0.06] *uninsured* [0.06] *subsidy* [0.05] *inflation* [0.05] *deficit* [0.05]
Topic 22: *indian* [1.0] *tribe* [0.95] *tribal* [0.65] *native* [0.38] *reservation* [0.26] *alaska* [0.19] *gaming* [0.17] *interior* [0.11] *compact* [0.08] *navajo* [0.08]
Topic 23: *innovation* [1.0] *laboratory* [0.84] *engineering* [0.78] *scientific* [0.53] *scientist* [0.45] *advanced* [0.39] *nist* [0.36] *nanotechnology* [0.34] *innovative* [0.26] *engineer* [0.26]
Topic 24: *immigration* [1.0] *disability* [0.57] *island* [0.53] *immigrant* [0.52] *puerto* [0.52] *rico* [0.51] *alien* [0.32] *claimant* [0.31] *guam* [0.28] *illegal* [0.26]
Topic 25: *employment* [1.0] *labor* [0.8] *workforce* [0.76] *employer* [0.42] *wage* [0.42] *skill* [0.34] *unemployment* [0.27] *disability* [0.22] *hiring* [0.21] *welfare* [0.2]
Topic 26: *emergency* [1.0] *disaster* [0.92] *fema* [0.73] *hurricane* [0.62] *shay* [0.6] *katrina* [0.42] *preparedness* [0.32] *horn* [0.28] *recovery* [0.26] *burton* [0.25]

Topic 27: *broadband* [1.0] *cable* [0.89] *consumer* [0.8] *spectrum* [0.75] *wireless* [0.69] *telecommunication* [0.58] *competition* [0.57] *station* [0.56] *television* [0.53] *provider* [0.5]
Topic 28: *iraq* [1.0] *afghanistan* [0.58] *iran* [0.55] *iraqi* [0.54] *ambassador* [0.46] *pakistan* [0.35] *afghan* [0.3] *sanction* [0.28] *regime* [0.25] *troop* [0.22]
Topic 29: *sport* [1.0] *tobacco* [0.86] *player* [0.73] *testing* [0.71] *responder* [0.62] *game* [0.59] *athlete* [0.53] *league* [0.52] *interoperability* [0.42] *baseball* [0.37]
Topic 30: *homeland* [1.0] *visa* [0.9] *travel* [0.6] *border* [0.55] *jackson* [0.37] *immigration* [0.33] *entry* [0.32] *passport* [0.29] *card* [0.27] *terrorist* [0.24]
Topic 31: *governor* [1.0] *johnson* [0.86] *amendment* [0.8] *appropriation* [0.41] *thompson* [0.41] *smith* [0.39] *madam* [0.37] *bush* [0.3] *honorable* [0.23] *branch* [0.22]
Topic 32: *airport* [1.0] *airline* [0.82] *aviation* [0.7] *flight* [0.5] *passenger* [0.44] *aircraft* [0.43] *pilot* [0.43] *carrier* [0.35] *screening* [0.28] *transportation* [0.28]
Topic 33: *corp* [1.0] *lake* [0.71] *flood* [0.59] *river* [0.47] *environmental* [0.41] *restoration* [0.37] *wetland* [0.33] *engineer* [0.33] *clean* [0.25] *construction* [0.23]
Topic 34: *davis* [1.0] *postal* [0.65] *norton* [0.59] *issa* [0.47] *cummings* [0.41] *mica* [0.35] *tierney* [0.3] *kucinich* [0.3] *columbia* [0.23]
Topic 35: *transportation* [1.0] *transit* [0.34] *pipeline* [0.34] *highway* [0.32] *bridge* [0.19] *construction* [0.13] *traffic* [0.1] *mile* [0.09] *oberstar* [0.08] *rail* [0.08]
Topic 36: *army* [1.0] *navy* [0.86] *admiral* [0.63] *command* [0.63] *acquisition* [0.57] *marine* [0.54] *ship* [0.54] *aircraft* [0.53] *readiness* [0.47] *operational* [0.46]
Topic 37: *coordination* [1.0] *stakeholder* [0.78] *integrated* [0.6] *culture* [0.5] *collaboration* [0.46] *interagency* [0.46] *workforce* [0.41] *coordinate* [0.39] *organizational* [0.36] *integration* [0.33]
Topic 38: *housing* [1.0] *chairwoman* [0.43] *madam* [0.24] *affordable* [0.14] *manzullo* [0.13] *owner* [0.13] *cuba* [0.12] *velazquez* [0.12] *voucher* [0.11] *rental* [0.1]
Topic 39: *omitted* [1.0] *levin* [0.03] *collins* [0.02] *lieberman* [0.02] *footnote* [0.02] *exhibit* [0.01] *attachment* [0.01] *recall* [0.01] *coleman* [0.01] *voinovich* [0.01]
Topic 40: *employer* [1.0] *retirement* [0.7] *pension* [0.54] *compensation* [0.33] *retiree* [0.19] *payment* [0.14] *participation* [0.14] *labor* [0.14] *discrimination* [0.14] *liability* [0.13]
Topic 41: *consumer* [1.0] *privacy* [0.29] *online* [0.13] *user* [0.06] *advertising* [0.06] *collection* [0.06] *electronic* [0.06] *disclosure* [0.06] *complaint* [0.05] *marketing* [0.05]
Topic 42: *chemical* [1.0] *commodity* [0.63] *cftc* [0.47] *trading* [0.43] *participant* [0.24] *swap* [0.24] *user* [0.23] *margin* [0.21] *crude* [0.19] *derivative* [0.18]
Topic 43: *food* [1.0] *card* [0.52] *identity* [0.25] *theft* [0.18] *nutrition* [0.15] *healthy* [0.1] *stamp* [0.09] *obesity* [0.09] *fraud* [0.09]
Topic 44: *border* [1.0] *port* [0.62] *guard* [0.57] *coast* [0.47] *custom* [0.32] *drug* [0.26] *maritime* [0.23] *patrol* [0.22] *vessel* [0.19] *cargo* [0.15]
Topic 45: rail [1.0] *railroad* [0.75] *merger* [0.5] *amtrak* [0.42] *passenger* [0.4] *competition* [0.34] *train* [0.32] *transportation* [0.27] *freight* [0.24] *cruise* [0.19]
Topic 46: *cancer* [1.0] *disease* [0.84] *stupak* [0.79] *cell* [0.62] *whitfield* [0.59] *drug* [0.54] *medical* [0.54] *dingell* [0.53] *degette* [0.53] *patient* [0.53]
Topic 47: *river* [1.0] *mining* [0.71] *reclamation* [0.6] *mine* [0.53] *basin* [0.42] *bureau* [0.37] *mineral* [0.33] *acre* [0.32] *valley* [0.3] *environmental* [0.3]
Topic 48: *patent* [1.0] *litigation* [0.78] *settlement* [0.75] *lawsuit* [0.45] *liability* [0.44] *field* [0.4] *damage* [0.35] *appeal* [0.33] *fee* [0.32] *dispute* [0.29]
Topic 49: *content* [1.0] *copyright* [0.87] *music* [0.81] *digital* [0.65] *video* [0.56] *online* [0.47] *movie* [0.42] *radio* [0.42] *intellectual* [0.4] *parent* [0.4]
Topic 50: *tax* [1.0] *debt* [0.92] *union* [0.58] *deficit* [0.53] *treasury* [0.38] *cut* [0.32] *trillion* [0.27] *corporate* [0.26] *code* [0.26] *surplus* [0.24]
Topic 51: *investor* [1.0] *stock* [0.61] *transaction* [0.54] *accounting* [0.52] *disclosure* [0.4] *enron* [0.38] *corporate* [0.36] *shareholder* [0.27] *trading* [0.25] *broker* [0.23]
Topic 52: *confirmed* [1.0] *treaty* [0.62] *nato* [0.54] *european* [0.53] *europe* [0.48] *convention* [0.41] *nomination* [0.37] *nominee* [0.28] *colombia* [0.22] *alliance* [0.19]
Topic 53: *criminal* [1.0] *agent* [0.8] *fraud* [0.69] *crime* [0.53] *secret* [0.29] *investigative* [0.29] *inspector* [0.28] *violation* [0.27] *investigator* [0.26] *attorney* [0.24]

Topic 54: *production* [1.0] *fuel* [0.62] *renewable* [0.51] *plant* [0.5] *wind* [0.45] *lease* [0.38] *solar* [0.38] *storage* [0.38] *waste* [0.37] *drilling* [0.3]
Topic 55: *veteran* [1.0] *medical* [0.14] *mental* [0.13] *disability* [0.11] *disabled* [0.05] *injury* [0.05] *patient* [0.05] *ptsd* [0.05] *suicide* [0.04] *cemetery* [0.04]
Topic 56: *environmental* [1.0] *waste* [0.47] *exposure* [0.4] *cleanup* [0.39] *clean* [0.37] *chemical* [0.3] *drinking* [0.29] *toxic* [0.2] *contamination* [0.18] *mercury* [0.18]
Topic 57: *park* [1.0] *wilderness* [0.28] *historic* [0.2] *trail* [0.18] *visitor* [0.16] *heritage* [0.16] *recreation* [0.15] *county* [0.13] *designation* [0.12] *river* [0.11]
Topic 58: *farm* [1.0] *farmer* [0.75] *agriculture* [0.74] *producer* [0.51] *agricultural* [0.47] *crop* [0.44] *food* [0.4] *usda* [0.38] *production* [0.33] *dairy* [0.2]
Topic 59: *drug* [1.0] *crime* [0.6] *abuse* [0.58] *victim* [0.54] *parent* [0.43] *sexual* [0.37] *violence* [0.36] *youth* [0.34] *welfare* [0.32] *prevention* [0.32]
Topic 60: *nuclear* [1.0] *weapon* [0.43] *missile* [0.26] *russia* [0.22] *russian* [0.18] *treaty* [0.12] *reactor* [0.1] *iran* [0.1] *proliferation* [0.08] *korea* [0.08]
Topic 61: *china* [1.0] *export* [0.53] *chinese* [0.34] *korea* [0.18] *japan* [0.17] *import* [0.15] *asia* [0.15] *india* [0.12] *tariff* [0.11] *negotiation* [0.11]
Topic 62: *africa* [1.0] *african* [0.6] *religious* [0.53] *usaid* [0.5] *sudan* [0.3] *vietnam* [0.29] *haiti* [0.25] *humanitarian* [0.24] *freedom* [0.23] *corruption* [0.22]
Topic 63: *cyber* [1.0] *computer* [0.78] *attack* [0.57] *software* [0.46] *vulnerability* [0.46] *cybersecurity* [0.4] *user* [0.28] *homeland* [0.27] *incident* [0.2] *electronic* [0.18]
Topic 64: *fuel* [1.0] *coal* [0.56] *gasoline* [0.41] *emission* [0.37] *ethanol* [0.28] *clean* [0.27] *plant* [0.21] *production* [0.19] *gallon* [0.18] *refinery* [0.18]

Table A.6: 16-Topic Model Term Document Frequency 0.5 – 0.01
Topic 1: *indian* [1.0] *tribe* [0.97] *park* [0.81] *tribal* [0.65] *native* [0.45] *amendment* [0.34] *county* [0.3] *settlement* [0.3] *reservation* [0.29] *supreme* [0.26]
Topic 2: *forest* [1.0] *food* [0.53] *farm* [0.5] *fire* [0.48] *agriculture* [0.4] *farmer* [0.37] *fuel* [0.35] *county* [0.33] *acre* [0.29] *rural* [0.28]
Topic 3: *transportation* [1.0] *nasa* [0.52] *airport* [0.44] *rail* [0.39] *airline* [0.36] *passenger* [0.36] *flight* [0.32] *aviation* [0.31] *highway* [0.28] *transit* [0.27]
Topic 4: *omitted* [1.0] *privacy* [0.07] *audit* [0.07] *fraud* [0.07] *davis* [0.07] *card* [0.06] *shay* [0.05] *waxman* [0.04] *inspector* [0.04] *consumer* [0.04]
Topic 5: *border* [1.0] *justice* [0.84] *judge* [0.83] *attorney* [0.8] *criminal* [0.78] *crime* [0.74] *drug* [0.61] *immigration* [0.51] *victim* [0.42] *homeland* [0.42]
Topic 6: *army* [1.0] *acquisition* [0.65] *navy* [0.57] *corp* [0.54] *command* [0.5] *marine* [0.46] *operational* [0.44] *contractor* [0.43] *readiness* [0.39] *admiral* [0.37]
Topic 7: *veteran* [1.0] *disability* [0.23] *medical* [0.21] *mental* [0.16] *employment* [0.1] *servicemembers* [0.08] *injury* [0.07] *compensation* [0.07] *disabled* [0.07] *patient* [0.07]
Topic 8: *bank* [1.0] *student* [0.87] *loan* [0.82] *mortgage* [0.41] *investor* [0.37] *college* [0.34] *teacher* [0.32] *debt* [0.28] *regulator* [0.27] *transaction* [0.21]
Topic 9: *coast* [1.0] *fishery* [0.73] *port* [0.66] *guard* [0.6] *ocean* [0.54] *noaa* [0.53] *marine* [0.51] *vessel* [0.45] *gulf* [0.39] *coastal* [0.37]
Topic 10: *nuclear* [1.0] *iraq* [0.66] *weapon* [0.56] *iran* [0.41] *afghanistan* [0.41] *iraqi* [0.33] *attack* [0.32] *intelligence* [0.32] *terrorist* [0.3] *missile* [0.29]
Topic 11: *insurance* [1.0] *medicare* [0.85] *employer* [0.66] *payment* [0.55] *drug* [0.54] *patient* [0.54] *coverage* [0.49] *hospital* [0.41] *physician* [0.41] *medical* [0.39]
Topic 12: *emergency* [1.0] *drug* [0.9] *disease* [0.89] *medical* [0.76] *disaster* [0.62] *fema* [0.54] *patient* [0.53] *homeland* [0.52] *prevention* [0.43] *preparedness* [0.38]
Topic 13: *environmental* [1.0] *waste* [0.68] *chemical* [0.56] *clean* [0.56] *mine* [0.51] *mining* [0.42] *plant* [0.4] *exposure* [0.32] *cleanup* [0.31] *inspection* [0.27]
Topic 14: *consumer* [1.0] *housing* [0.39] *competition* [0.31] *broadband* [0.22] *cable* [0.19] *rural* [0.18] *digital* [0.18] *provider* [0.17] *spectrum* [0.17] *wireless* [0.16]

Topic 15: *china* [1.0] *export* [0.57] *africa* [0.34] *chinese* [0.34] *european* [0.29] *ambassador* [0.28] *union* [0.27] *europe* [0.24] *democracy* [0.23] *relation* [0.23]
Topic 16: *climate* [1.0] *fuel* [0.96] *specie* [0.81] *river* [0.74] *environmental* [0.73] *emission* [0.72] *wildlife* [0.68] *plant* [0.64] *production* [0.63] *carbon* [0.6]

Table A.7: 32-Topic Model Term Document Frequency 0.5 – 0.01
Topic 1: *iraq* [1.0] *afghanistan* [0.57] *iraqi* [0.55] *ambassador* [0.54] *africa* [0.47] *pakistan* [0.35] *afghan* [0.29] *qaeda* [0.29] *peace* [0.28] *usaid* [0.28]
Topic 2: *indian* [1.0] *tribe* [0.96] *tribal* [0.66] *native* [0.41] *reservation* [0.27] *settlement* [0.22] *alaska* [0.22] *gaming* [0.17] *interior* [0.12] *compact* [0.09]
Topic 3: *cancer* [1.0] *cell* [0.91] *disease* [0.86] *sexual* [0.62] *medical* [0.56] *trial* [0.53] *suicide* [0.5] *patient* [0.49] *blood* [0.45] *clinical* [0.44]
Topic 4: *river* [1.0] *environmental* [0.95] *reclamation* [0.47] *basin* [0.43] *corp* [0.43] *lake* [0.42] *lake* [0.42] *clean* [0.39] *transmission* [0.36] *spill* [0.35] *production* [0.34]
Topic 5: *veteran* [1.0] *disability* [0.21] *medical* [0.16] *mental* [0.14] *servicemembers* [0.07] *disabled* [0.07] *employment* [0.07] *compensation* [0.06] *injury* [0.06] *rehabilitation* [0.05]
Topic 6: *forest* [1.0] *fire* [0.63] *environmental* [0.32] *waste* [0.15] *timber* [0.13] *acre* [0.13] *cleanup* [0.13] *county* [0.13] *tree* [0.13] *fuel* [0.11]
Topic 7: *loan* [1.0] *housing* [0.77] *mortgage* [0.5] *lender* [0.2] *borrower* [0.19] *insurance* [0.18] *chairwoman* [0.18] *lending* [0.18] *bank* [0.15] *foreclosure* [0.14]
Topic 8: *trading* [1.0] *participant* [0.78] *swap* [0.71] *dealer* [0.7] *commodity* [0.62] *bankruptcy* [0.62] *cftc* [0.62] *derivative* [0.51] *transaction* [0.47] *exemption* [0.4]
Topic 9: *judge* [1.0] *confirmed* [0.48] *justice* [0.36] *supreme* [0.35] *attorney* [0.33] *nominee* [0.29] *amendment* [0.28] *appeal* [0.26] *circuit* [0.26] *constitution* [0.24]
Topic 10: *food* [1.0] *farm* [0.69] *agriculture* [0.54] *farmer* [0.52] *producer* [0.38] *agricultural* [0.35] *crop* [0.31] *usda* [0.29] *rural* [0.28] *production* [0.28]
Topic 11: *park* [1.0] *county* [0.37] *mine* [0.35] *mining* [0.32] *wilderness* [0.3] *island* [0.25] *historic* [0.21] *acre* [0.18] *river* [0.18] *trail* [0.18]
Topic 12: *specie* [1.0] *fishery* [0.8] *fish* [0.73] *wildlife* [0.62] *ocean* [0.57] *habitat* [0.47] *conservation* [0.46] *noaa* [0.45] *marine* [0.44] *fishing* [0.38]
Topic 13: *competition* [1.0] *consumer* [0.77] *broadband* [0.66] *export* [0.58] *cable* [0.57] *rural* [0.38] *manufacturing* [0.38] *telecommunication* [0.37] *merger* [0.36] *manufacturer* [0.34]
Topic 14: *bank* [1.0] *investor* [0.35] *regulator* [0.23] *banking* [0.21] *reserve* [0.2] *treasury* [0.19] *transaction* [0.18] *stock* [0.17] *accounting* [0.17] *rating* [0.13]
Topic 15: *homeland* [1.0] *border* [0.98] *intelligence* [0.74] *terrorist* [0.73] *attack* [0.64] *terrorism* [0.49] *cyber* [0.36] *custom* [0.27] *agent* [0.24] *vulnerability* [0.23]
Topic 16: *omitted* [1.0] *davis* [0.06] *shay* [0.06] *postal* [0.04] *burton* [0.03] *waxman* [0.03] *collins* [0.03] *carper* [0.02] *lieberman* [0.02] *horn* [0.02]
Topic 17: *criminal* [1.0] *crime* [0.98] *attorney* [0.94] *justice* [0.9] *immigration* [0.61] *victim* [0.6] *illegal* [0.38] *police* [0.37] *violation* [0.29] *prison* [0.28]
Topic 18: *nasa* [1.0] *satellite* [0.51] *station* [0.5] *spectrum* [0.39] *laboratory* [0.36] *engineering* [0.36] *innovation* [0.34] *launch* [0.33] *earth* [0.3] *scientific* [0.29]
Topic 19: *nuclear* [1.0] *china* [0.98] *weapon* [0.66] *iran* [0.53] *treaty* [0.52] *russia* [0.51] *missile* [0.38] *nato* [0.36] *korea* [0.35] *chinese* [0.35]
Topic 20: *issa* [1.0] *okay* [0.89] *census* [0.89] *election* [0.81] *voting* [0.61] *music* [0.59] *copyright* [0.57] *content* [0.56] *bureau* [0.53] *smith* [0.51]
Topic 21: *army* [1.0] *navy* [0.58] *command* [0.52] *acquisition* [0.52] *marine* [0.5] *admiral* [0.47] *guard* [0.43] *corp* [0.39] *readiness* [0.37] *commander* [0.36]
Topic 22: *medicare* [1.0] *insurance* [0.86] *patient* [0.86] *medical* [0.64] *hospital* [0.61] *physician* [0.53] *coverage* [0.51] *payment* [0.42] *medicaid* [0.42] *provider* [0.41]
Topic 23: *contractor* [1.0] *waste* [0.75] *audit* [0.67] *union* [0.65] *nuclear* [0.59] *inspector* [0.41] *contracting* [0.39] *appropriation* [0.34] *procurement* [0.24] *accounting* [0.23]

Topic 24: *drug* [1.0] *parent* [0.21] *welfare* [0.17] *abuse* [0.15] *prescription* [0.11] *youth* [0.09] *foster* [0.09] *prevention* [0.09] *substance* [0.08] *tobacco* [0.08]
Topic 25: *emergency* [1.0] *disaster* [0.95] *fema* [0.71] *hurricane* [0.66] *pipeline* [0.47] *katrina* [0.43] *flood* [0.39] *recovery* [0.34] *damage* [0.3] *driver* [0.29]
Topic 26: *student* [1.0] *college* [0.44] *teacher* [0.33] *workforce* [0.21] *skill* [0.19] *learning* [0.17] *educational* [0.16] *parent* [0.14] *graduate* [0.12] *academic* [0.11]
Topic 27: *airport* [1.0] *airline* [0.82] *aviation* [0.72] *flight* [0.56] *travel* [0.55] *carrier* [0.53] *passenger* [0.48] *pilot* [0.47] *aircraft* [0.46] *transportation* [0.39]
Topic 28: *transportation* [1.0] *port* [0.62] *rail* [0.54] *coast* [0.51] *transit* [0.38] *guard* [0.36] *railroad* [0.34] *vessel* [0.25] *maritime* [0.23] *ship* [0.22]
Topic 29: *employer* [1.0] *labor* [0.63] *retirement* [0.59] *tax* [0.56] *wage* [0.5] *employment* [0.43] *pension* [0.41] *debt* [0.32] *deficit* [0.28] *unemployment* [0.28]
Topic 30: *consumer* [1.0] *privacy* [0.33] *card* [0.28] *fraud* [0.2] *electronic* [0.15] *online* [0.14] *identity* [0.13] *computer* [0.12] *user* [0.12] *stearns* [0.11]
Topic 31: *fuel* [1.0] *emission* [0.62] *plant* [0.51] *coal* [0.47] *climate* [0.41] *carbon* [0.41] *production* [0.39] *electricity* [0.38] *clean* [0.34] *utility* [0.33]
Topic 32: *chemical* [1.0] *disease* [0.98] *exposure* [0.65] *medical* [0.65] *vaccine* [0.57] *testing* [0.57] *osha* [0.45] *laboratory* [0.33] *scientific* [0.33] device [0.29]

Table A.8: 64-Topic Model Term Document Frequency 0.5 – 0.01
Topic 1: *student* [1.0] *college* [0.36] *teacher* [0.35] *learning* [0.13] *educational* [0.12] *parent* [0.1] *academic* [0.07] *classroom* [0.07] *kid* [0.07] *grade* [0.07]
Topic 2: *attorney* [1.0] *justice* [0.67] *criminal* [0.35] *leahy* [0.22] *specter* [0.22] *judge* [0.21] *trial* [0.21] *lawyer* [0.19] *prosecutor* [0.18] *defendant* [0.18]
Topic 3: *transportation* [1.0] *rail* [0.52] *highway* [0.37] *transit* [0.35] *railroad* [0.33] *driver* [0.2] *truck* [0.2] *passenger* [0.19] *amtrak* [0.18] *bridge* [0.16]
Topic 4: *travel* [1.0] *european* [0.94] *cuba* [0.67] *europe* [0.63] *canada* [0.58] *export* [057] *overseas* [0.52] *latin* [0.44] *hemisphere* [0.4] *tourism* [0.39]
Topic 5: *veteran* [1.0] *disability* [0.2] *medical* [0.08] *mental* [0.07] *disabled* [0.06] *servicemembers* [0.05] *employment* [0.05] *compensation* [0.05] *injury* [0.04] *ptsd* [0.04]
Topic 6: *county* [1.0] *rural* [0.5] *mayor* [0.49] *norton* [0.47] *construction* [0.4] *madam* [0.26] *chairwoman* [0.25] *urban* [0.23] *columbia* [0.19] *resident* [0.18]
Topic 7: *loan* [1.0] *bank* [0.67] *debt* [0.24] *lending* [0.23] *lender* [0.17] *union* [0.15] *mortgage* [0.15] *consumer* [0.13] *borrower* [0.13] *chairwoman* [0.13]
Topic 8: *island* [1.0] *governor* [0.75] *puerto* [0.58] *rico* [0.57] *compact* [0.35] *guam* [0.35] *territory* [0.33] *shall* [0.3] *commonwealth* [0.28] *hawaii* [0.28]
Topic 9: *mine* [1.0] *mining* [0.82] *patent* [0.69] *coal* [0.55] *rural* [0.2] *abandoned* [0.18] *mineral* [0.17] *miner* [0.17] *surface* [0.14] *reclamation* [0.13]
Topic 10: *medicare* [1.0] *payment* [0.55] *coverage* [0.45] *beneficiary* [0.43] *medicaid* [0.41] *insurance* [0.38] *provider* [0.24] *premium* [0.15] *hcfa* [0.12] *affordable* [0.12]
Topic 11: *river* [1.0] *corp* [0.43] *lake* [0.42] *reclamation* [0.6] *basin* [0.35] *environmental* [0.27] *fish* [0.25] *restoration* [0.24] *valley* [0.2] *acre* [0.2]
Topic 12: *specie* [1.0] *wildlife* [0.92] *conservation* [0.67] *habitat* [0.55] *fish* [0.39] *endangered* [0.33] *environmental* [0.3] *forest* [0.28] *refuge* [0.28] *nepa* [0.2]
Topic 13: *omitted* [1.0] *davis* [0.06] *shay* [0.06] *burton* [0.03] *cummings* [0.03] *issa* [0.03] *waxman* [0.03] *mica* [0.02] *horn* [0.02] *kucinich* [0.02]
Topic 14: *bank* [1.0] *investor* [0.53] *regulator* [0.42] *trading* [0.31] *banking* [0.29] *dodd* [0.24] *swap* [0.22] *transaction* [0.22] *cftc* [0.19] *derivative* [0.19]
Topic 15: *postal* [1.0] *stupak* [0.69] *barton* [0.68] *stearns* [0.64] *dingell* [0.56] *whitfield* [0.55] *shimkus* [0.51] *degette* [0.46] *markey* [0.46] *walden* [0.45]
Topic 16: *employer* [1.0] *retirement* [0.64] *pension* [0.47] *employment* [0.19] *participant* [0.17] *retiree* [0.16] *labor* [0.14] *earnings* [0.12] *older* [0.11] *compensation* [0.11]

Topic 17: *fraud* [1.0] *audit* [0.88] *accounting* [0.7] *enron* [0.48] *disclosure* [0.47] *transaction* [0.41] *abuse* [0.37] *corporate* [0.36] *client* [0.31] *auditor* [0.3]
Topic 18: *china* [1.0] *export* [0.46] *chinese* [0.34] *asia* [0.17] *import* [0.17] *japan* [0.16] *africa* [0.15] *korea* [0.15] *negotiation* [0.12] *tariff* [0.11]
Topic 19: *appropriation* [1.0] *accounting* [0.71] *walker* [0.65] *transparency* [0.54] *accountable* [0.35] *branch* [0.35] *advisory* [0.33] *governance* [0.32] *compensation* [0.28] *statutory* [0.27]
Topic 20: *nasa* [1.0] *launch* [0.3] *satellite* [0.3] *earth* [0.24] *flight* [0.23] *exploration* [0.2] *shuttle* [0.2] *station* [0.16] *crew* [0.15] *weather* [0.13]
Topic 21: *patient* [1.0] *medical* [0.94] *hospital* [0.6] *physician* [0.48] *provider* [0.26] *healthcare* [0.24] *doctor* [0.23] *clinical* [0.22] *mental* [0.16] *medicine* [0.16]
Topic 22: *fishery* [1.0] *ocean* [0.7] *noaa* [0.65] *marine* [0.57] *fish* [0.46] *fishing* [0.45] *coastal* [0.43] *stock* [0.27] *specie* [0.23] *fisherman* [0.22]
Topic 23: *emergency* [1.0] *disaster* [0.89] *fema* [0.65] *hurricane* [0.6] *katrina* [0.38] *preparedness* [0.33] *flood* [0.32] *storm* [0.25] *recovery* [0.23] *orleans* [0.23]
Topic 24: *indian* [1.0] *tribe* [0.96] *tribal* [0.65] *native* [0.39] *reservation* [0.26] *alaska* [0.18] *gaming* [0.16] *interior* [0.11] *navajo* [0.09] *hawaiian* [0.06]
Topic 25: *climate* [1.0] *carbon* [0.58] *emission* [0.58] *greenhouse* [0.29] *coal* [0.25] *warming* [0.2] *renewable* [0.17] *plant* [0.17] *temperature* [0.16] *environmental* [0.15]
Topic 26: *census* [1.0] *bureau* [0.86] *discrimination* [0.73] *poverty* [0.61] *african* [0.48] *marriage* [0.48] *black* [0.42] *miller* [0.37] *hispanic* [0.3] *survey* [0.3]
Topic 27: *innovation* [1.0] *engineering* [0.84] *student* [0.7] *stem* [0.68] *workforce* [0.63] *college* [0.6] *skill* [0.56] *graduate* [0.5] *nanotechnology* [0.47] *faculty* [0.43]
Topic 28: *drug* [1.0] *prescription* [0.14] *pharmacy* [0.08] *pharmaceutical* [0.08] *generic* [0.07] *cell* [0.06] *medication* [0.05] *manufacturer* [0.04] *medicine* [0.04] *patient* [0.04]
Topic 29: *homeland* [1.0] *terrorist* [1.0] *intelligence* [0.98] *attack* [0.82] *terrorism* [0.64] *cyber* [0.49] *vulnerability* [0.29] *visa* [0.29] *cybersecurity* [0.21] *incident* [0.16]
Topic 30: *airport* [1.0] *airline* [0.8] *aviation* [0.68] *flight* [0.5] *passenger* [0.44] *aircraft* [0.42] *pilot* [0.41] *carrier* [0.31] *screening* [0.3] *transportation* [0.29]
Topic 31: *port* [1.0] *guard* [0.96] *coast* [0.91] *vessel* [0.42] *ship* [0.38] *maritime* [0.38] *admiral* [0.27] *cargo* [0.26] *custom* [0.23] *container* [0.21]
Topic 32: *insurance* [1.0] *deficit* [0.31] *debt* [0.31] *bond* [0.2] *tax* [0.19] *cut* [0.16] *surplus* [0.16] *premium* [0.15] *insurer* [0.15] *trillion* [0.14]
Topic 33: *navy* [1.0] *aircraft* [0.74] *army* [0.7] *admiral* [0.7] *ship* [0.64] *acquisition* [0.61] *command* [0.6] *operational* [0.51] *marine* [0.47] *readiness* [0.46]
Topic 34: *waste* [1.0] *nuclear* [0.96] *environmental* [0.56] *cleanup* [0.44] *plant* [0.39] *reactor* [0.29] *fuel* [0.27] *disposal* [0.25] *superfund* [0.2] *mountain* [0.18]
Topic 35: *park* [1.0] *wilderness* [0.28] *historic* [0.19] *county* [0.19] *trail* [0.18] *recreation* [0.16] *visitor* [0.16] *heritage* [0.16] *river* [0.15] *acre* [0.13]
Topic 36: *clean* [1.0] *fuel* [0.99] *environmental* [0.93] *gasoline* [0.83] *emission* [0.61] *ethanol* [0.54] *pollution* [0.51] *plant* [0.51] *plant* [0.45] *mercury* [0.38] *refinery* [0.38]
Topic 37: *utility* [1.0] *transmission* [1.0] *electricity* [0.79] *electric* [0.76] *ferc* [0.67] *grid* [0.52] *reliability* [0.42] *renewable* [0.38] *wind* [0.35] *plant* [0.25]
Topic 38: *crime* [1.0] *victim* [0.71] *violence* [0.59] *police* [0.57] *justice* [0.48] *abuse* [0.46] *criminal* [0.44] *sexual* [0.43] *prison* [0.42] *trafficking* [0.32]
Topic 39: *settlement* [1.0] *religious* [0.75] *church* [0.42] *freedom* [0.36] *faith* [0.35] *vietnam* [0.31] *religion* [0.22] *christian* [0.19] *litigation* [0.17] *recognition* [0.16]
Topic 40: *broadband* [1.0] *cable* [0.87] *spectrum* [0.74] *wireless* [0.69] *consumer* [0.62] *station* [0.62] *television* [0.6] *telecommunication* [0.53] *radio* [0.5] *rural* [0.45]
Topic 41: *forest* [1.0] *fire* [0.72] *timber* [0.13] *tree* [0.12] *acre* [0.12] *fuel* [0.11] *wildfire* [0.09] *restoration* [0.09] *county* [0.08] *oregon* [0.08]
Topic 42: *consumer* [1.0] *privacy* [0.54] *card* [0.45] *identity* [0.23] *theft* [0.18] *fraud* [0.15] *electronic* [0.12] *online* [0.11] *disclosure* [0.1] *database* [0.09]
Topic 43: *levin* [1.0] *collins* [0.61] *liberman* [0.55] *carper* [0.44] *warner* [0.38] *akaka* [0.36] *voinovich* [0.31] *coburn* [0.3] *footnote* [0.24] *mccaskill* [0.2]

Topic 44: *election* [1.0] *union* [0.83] *amendment* [0.82] *voting* [0.5] *smith* [0.43] *voter* [0.39] *democratic* [0.3] *constitution* [0.28] *democracy* [0.27] *campaign* [0.25]
Topic 45: *housing* [1.0] *mortgage* [0.45] *loan* [0.21] *foreclosure* [0.15] *affordable* [0.14] *homeowner* [0.12] *fannie* [0.12] *freddie* [0.11] *borrower* [0.11] *rental* [0.08]
Topic 46: *consumer* [1.0] *tobacco* [0.6] *manufacturer* [0.51] *food* [0.41] *device* [0.33] *retailer* [0.31] *advertising* [0.3] *marketing* [0.28] *testing* [0.28] *recall* [0.27]
Topic 47: *parent* [1.0] *welfare* [0.64] *foster* [0.42] *sport* [0.39] *kid* [0.33] *game* [0.3] *youth* [0.26] *player* [0.25] *adoption* [0.22] *abuse* [0.21]
Topic 48: *confirmed* [1.0] *nomination* [0.35] *nominee* [0.27] *responder* [0.19] *nominated* [0.17] *governor* [0.17] *homeland* [0.15] *emergency* [0.14] *attack* [0.14] *bush* [0.12]
Topic 49: *nuclear* [1.0] *weapon* [0.8] *iran* [0.73] *treaty* [0.66] *russia* [0.64] *russian* [0.45] *missile* [0.43] *nato* [0.31] *sanction* [0.3] *korea* [0.24]
Topic 50: *labor* [1.0] *wage* [0.62] *employment* [0.54] *unemployment* [0.44] *recovery* [0.27] *workforce* [0.26] *employer* [0.19] *stimulus* [0.15] *recession* [0.12] *unemployment* [0.11]
Topic 51: *iraq* [1.0] *afghanistan* [0.64] *iraqi* [0.56] *ambassador* [0.53] *pakistan* [0.38] *afghan* [0.32] *qaeda* [0.29] *africa* [0.29] *peace* [0.29] *usaid* [0.28]
Topic 52: *computer* [1.0] *user* [0.87] *online* [0.83] *software* [0.8] *content* [0.74] *digital* [0.68] *copyright* [0.65] *music* [0.6] *device* [0.41] *intellectual* [0.4]
Topic 53: *production* [1.0] *lease* [0.57] *pipeline* [0.51] *drilling* [0.51] *offshore* [0.42] *mineral* [0.4] *environmental* [0.38] *alaska* [0.37] *gulf* [0.3] *royalty* [0.29]
Topic 54: *border* [1.0] *immigration* [0.53] *illegal* [0.27] *agent* [0.2] *immigrant* [0.19] *alien* [0.17] *patrol* [0.16] *custom* [0.14] *criminal* [0.14] *mexican* [0.14]
Topic 55: *competition* [1.0] *consumer* [0.54] *merger* [0.42] *marketplace* [0.24] *antitrust* [0.22] *competitor* [0.22] *owned* [0.2] *compete* [0.2] *ownership* [0.16] *transaction* [0.16]
Topic 56: *laboratory* [1.0] *nuclear* [0.85] *testing* [0.46] *nist* [0.4] *weapon* [0.35] *advanced* [0.32] *nnsa* [0.31] *detection* [0.31] *integrated* [0.25] *lab* [0.24]
Topic 57: *food* [1.0] *farm* [0.7] *farmer* [0.51] *agriculture* [0.51] *producer* [0.34] *usda* [0.31] *crop* [0.3] *agricultural* [0.3] *production* [0.22] *rural* [0.18]
Topic 58: *judge* [1.0] *omitted* [0.31] *circuit* [0.27] *supreme* [0.23] *appeal* [0.21] *judicial* [0.19] *nominee* [0.16] *justice* [0.14] *tire* [0.08] *judiciary* [0.08]
Topic 59: *inspection* [1.0] *pipeline* [0.75] *osha* [0.67] *accident* [0.62] *injury* [0.54] *incident* [0.52] *violation* [0.45] *inspector* [0.42] *operator* [0.33] *hazard* [0.3]
Topic 60: *contractor* [1.0] *contracting* [0.47] *acquisition* [0.42] *audit* [0.35] *inspector* [0.34] *procurement* [0.33] *workforce* [0.28] *award* [0.23] *certification* [0.18] *staffing* [0.14]
Topic 61: *tax* [1.0] *johnson* [0.75] *code* [0.62] *bankruptcy* [0.5] *filing* [0.49] *collection* [0.45] *commissioner* [0.44] *payment* [0.37] *penalty* [0.36] *file* [0.32]
Topic 62: *fuel* [1.0] *manufacturing* [0.7] *manufacturer* [0.56] *production* [0.43] *consumer* [0.33] *steel* [0.3] *hydrogen* [0.26] *cell* [0.2] *plant* [0.19] *import* [0.18]
Topic 63: *disease* [1.0] *vaccine* [0.45] *cancer* [0.42] *exposure* [0.37] *animal* [0.31] *chemical* [0.27] *scientific* [0.26] *blood* [0.19] *biological* [0.19] *agent* [0.18]
Topic 64: *army* [1.0] *reserve* [0.57] *soldier* [0.5] *guard* [0.49] *civilian* [0.39] *marine* [0.39] *corp* [0.36] *iraq* [0.3] *commander* [0.3] *command* [0.29]

Appendix B: Topic Outliers Explained

The topics labeled "Misc. Document Attributes" and "Procedural" are clear outliers in that they do not relate to any substantive policy issue area. "Misc. Document Attributes" exists as topical cluster due to the prevalence of terms such as *graphic*, *omitted*, and *tiff* that appear in hearing reports as a matter of document formatting, particularly in earlier Congresses. This is evidenced in Figure 2, a normalized histogram displaying the topic's document space as a percentage of all of the documents for each year.

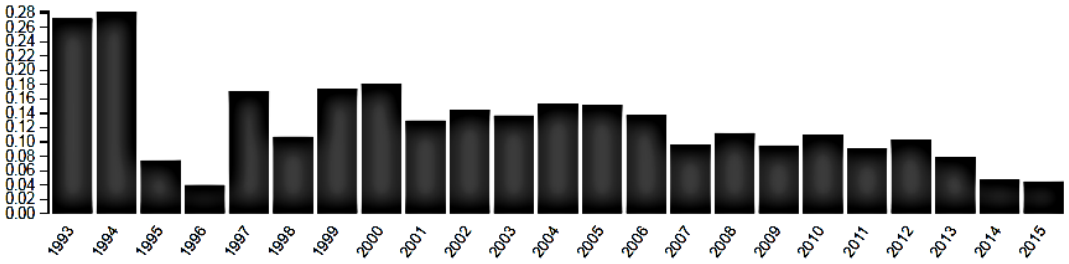

Figure A.1: Average Document Space of "Misc. Document Attributes" Topic by Year

As can be seen, the percentage of hearing reports that are assigned to this topic is heavily concentrated in the earliest Congresses included in the study and declines as Portable Document Format (PDF) files replaced Tagged Image File Format (TIFF) files. On the other hand, while the "Procedural" topic also contains the words *tiff*, *graphic*, and *omitted*, the percentage of hearing reports assigned to this topic remains relatively constant across all Congresses (Figure 3).

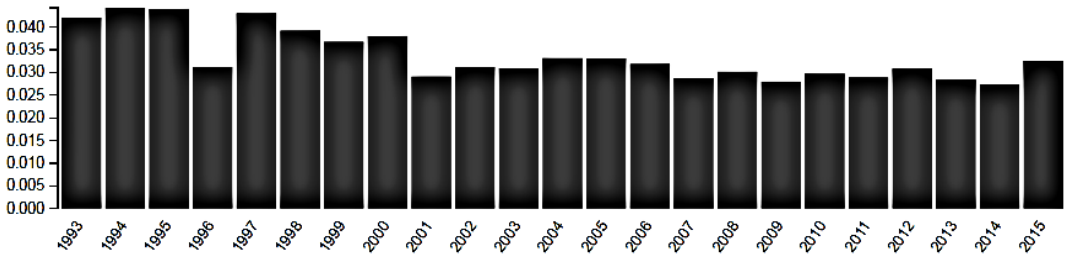

Figure A.2: Average Document Space of "Procedural" Topic by Year

This is because this topic is also populated by words such as *gentleman*, *vote*, *yield*, *vote*, and *objection*, which one would expect to appear in a congressional report documenting committee members following rules of procedure during a hearing. Due to the fact that topic model algorithms extract information about the centroid of a cluster's meaning and lexical use, there will be congressional hearing reports that neither adequately fit into any category nor are unique enough to warrant their own topic (Quinn et al. 2010, 218). Two such examples from the model output are hearing reports related to the Enron scandal and Y2K. I found that documents such these were more likely to fall into one of these two "outlier" topics. This is, of course, ameliorated to some extent by increasing the number of topics from 32 to 64, however, as previously stated, this tends to produce topics that are too fine-grained.

Appendix C: Country and Issue Area Search Terms

Country Search/Issue Area Search/Date of Search

Afghanistan (searched for afghan*) (7.16.16)
- Searched for agriculture match (and) afghan*) ALSO afghanistan (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) afghanistan (10.22.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) afghanistan (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT match (and) afghanistan (11.13.16)
- Searched for gay match (and) afghanistan (11.13.16)
- Searched for lesbian (and) afghanistan (11.13.16)
- Searched for bisexual (and) afghanistan (11.13.16)
- Searched for transgender (and) afghanistan (11.13.16)
- Searched for same sex (and) afghanistan (11.13.16)
- Searched for homosexual (and) afghanistan (11.13.16)

Africa (searched for africa*) (7.16.16)
- Searched for agriculture match (and) africa*) (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) africa (10.22.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) africa (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT match (and) africa (11.13.16)
- Searched for gay match (and) africa (11.13.16)
- Searched for lesbian (and) africa (11.13.16)
- Searched for bisexual (and) africa (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender (and) africa (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex (and) africa (11.13.16)
- Searched for homosexual (and) africa (11.13.16) – no results

Albania (searched for albani*) (7.16.16)
- Searched for agriculture match (and) albania (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) albania (10.22.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) ablania (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT match (and) albania (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) albania (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian (and) albania (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual (and) albania (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender (and) albania (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex (and) albania (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual (and) albania (11.13.16) – no results

Algeria (searched for algeri*) (7.16.16)
- Searched for agriculture match (and) algeria (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) algeria (10.22.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) algeria (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT match (and) algeria (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) algeria (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian (and) algeria (11.13.16) – no results

- Searched for bisexual (and) algeria (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender (and) algeria (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex (and) algeria (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual (and) algeria (11.13.16) – no results

Andorra (searched for andor*) (7.16.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) andorra*) (10.16.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) andorra (10.22.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) andorra (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT match (and) andorra (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) andorra (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian (and) andorra (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual (and) andorra (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender (and) andorra (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex (and) andorra (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual (and) andorra (11.13.16) – no results

Angola (searched for angol*) (7.16.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) angola*) (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) angola (10.22.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) angola (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT match (and) angola (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) angola (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian (and) angola (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual (and) angola (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender (and) angola (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex (and) angola (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual (and) angola (11.13.16) – no results

Antigua and Barbuda (searched for “antigua barbuda (match (AND)) (7.16.16) (searched for antigu*)) (7.16.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) antigua ALSO barbuda (10.16.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) antigua ALSO barbuda (10.16.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) antigua ALSO barbuda (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT match (and) antigua ALSO barbuda (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) antigua ALSO barbuda (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian (and) antigua ALSO barbuda (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual (and) antigua ALSO barbuda (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender (and) antigua ALSO barbuda (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex (and) antigua ALSO barbuda (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual (and) antigua ALSO barbuda (11.13.16) – no results

Arabian (searched for arab*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) arab (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) arab (10.28.16)

- Searched for renewable energy match (and) arab (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) arab (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) arab (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) arab (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) arab (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) arab (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) arab (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) arab (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) arab (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) arab (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) arab (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) arab (11.25.16) – no results

Argentina (searched for argentin*) (7.16.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) argentina (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) argentina ALSO argentinian ALSO argentinean ALSO argentine (10.22.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) argentina ALSO argentinian ALSO argentinean ALSO argentine (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT match (and) argentina (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) argentina (11.13.16) – no applicable results
- Searched for lesbian (and) argentina (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual (and) argentina (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender (and) argentina (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex (and) argentina (11.13.16)
- Searched for homosexual (and) argentina (11.13.16) – no results

Armenia (searched for armeni*) (7.16.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) armenia (10.16.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) armenia ALSO armenian (10.22.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) armenia ALSO armenian (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT match (and) armenia (11.13.16)
- Searched for gay match (and) armenia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian (and) armenia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual (and) armenia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender (and) armenia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex (and) armenia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual (and) armenia (11.13.16) – no results

Aruba (searched for arub*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) aruba (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) aruba (10.22.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) aruba (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT match (and) aruba (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) aruba (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian (and) aruba (11.13.16) – no results

- Searched for bisexual (and) aruba (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender (and) aruba (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex (and) aruba (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual (and) aruba (11.13.16) – no results

Asia (searched for asia*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) asia (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) asia (10.22.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) asia (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT match (and) asia ALSO asian (11.13.16)
- Searched for gay match (and) asia ALSO asian (11.13.16)
- Searched for lesbian (and) asia ALSO asian (11.13.16)
- Searched for bisexual (and) asia ALSO asian (11.13.16)
- Searched for transgender (and) aisa ALSO asian (11.13.16)
- Searched for same sex (and) asia ALSO asian (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual (and) asia ALSO asian (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality (and) asia ALSO asian (11.13.16)

Australia (searched for australia*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) australia (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) australia (10.22.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) australia (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) australia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) australia (11.13.16)
- Searched for lesbian match (and) australia (11.13.16)
- Searched for bisexual match (and) australia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) australia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) australia (11.13.16)
- Searched for homosexual match (and) australia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) australia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) australia (11.13.16) – no results

Austria (searched for austria*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) austria (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) austria (10.22.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) austria (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) austria (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) austria (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) austria (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) austria (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) austria (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) austria (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) austria (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) austria (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) austria (11.13.16) – no results

Azerbaijan (searched for azerbaija*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) azerbaijan (10.16.16)

- Searched for immigration match (and) azerbaijan (10.23.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) azerbaijan(10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) azerbaijan (11.13.16)
- Searched for gay match (and) azerbaijan (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) azerbaijan (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) azerbaijan (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) azerbaijan (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) azerbaijan (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) azerbaijan (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) azerbaijan (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) azerbaijan (11.13.16) – no results

Bahamas (searched for bahama*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) bahamas (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) bahamas (10.23.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) bahamas (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) bahamas (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) bahamas (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) bahamas (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) bahamas (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) bahamas (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) bahamas (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) bahamas (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) bahamas (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) bahamas (11.13.16) – no results

Bahrain (searched for Bahrain*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) bahrain (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) bahrain (10.23.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) bahrain (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) bahrain (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) bahrain (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) bahrain (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) bahrain (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) bahrain (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) bahrain (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) bahrain (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) bahrain (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) bahrain (11.13.16) – no results

Bangladesh (searched for bangladesh*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) bangladesh (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) bangladesh (10.23.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) bangladesh (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) bangladesh (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) bangladesh (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) bangladesh (11.13.16) – no results

- Searched for bisexual match (and) bangladesh (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) bangladesh (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) bangladesh (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) bangladesh (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) bangladesh (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) bangladesh (11.13.16) – no results

Barbados (searched for barbados*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) barbados (10.16.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) barbados (10.23.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) barbados (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) barbados (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) barbados (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) barbados (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) barbados (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) barbados (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) barbados (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) barbados (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) barbados (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) barbados (11.13.16) – no results

Belarus (searched for belarus*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) belarus (10.16.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) belarus (10.23.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) belarus (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) belarus (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) belarus (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) belarus (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) belarus (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) belarus (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) belarus (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) belarus (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) belarus (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) belarus (11.13.16) – no results

Belgium (searched for belgi*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) belgium (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) belgium (10.23.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) belgium (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) belgium (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) belgium (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) belgium (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) belgium (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) belgium (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) belgium (11.13.16)
- Searched for homosexual match (and) belgium (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) belgium (11.13.16) – no results

- Searched for sexuality match (and) belgium (11.13.16) – no results

Belize (searched for beliz*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) belize (10.16.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) belize (10.23.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) belize (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) belize (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) belize (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) belize (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) belize (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) belize (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) belize (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) belize (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) belize (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) belize (11.13.16) – no results

Benin (searched for benin*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) benin (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) benin (10.23.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) benin (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) benin (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) benin (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) benin (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) benin (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) benin (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) benin (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) benin (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) benin (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) benin (11.13.16) – no results

Bhutan (searched for bhutan*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) bhutan (10.16.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) bhutan (10.23.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) bhutan (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) bhutan (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) bhutan (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) bhutan (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) bhutan (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) bhutan (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) bhutan (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) bhutan (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) bhutan (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) bhutan (11.13.16) – no results

Bolivia (searched for bolivia*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) bolivia (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) bolivia (10.23.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) bolivia (10.28.16)

- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) bolivia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) bolivia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) bolivia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) bolivia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) bolivia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) bolivia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) bolivia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) bolivia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) bolivia (11.13.16) – no results

Bosnia and Herzegovina (searched for bosnia*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) bosnia (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) bosnia (10.23.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) bosnia (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) bosnia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) bosnia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) bosnia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) bosnia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) bosnia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) bosnia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) bosnia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) bosnia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) bosnis (11.13.16) – no results

Botswana (searched for botswan*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) botswana (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) botswana (10.23.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) botswana (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) botswana (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) botswana (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) botswana (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) botswana (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) botswana (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) botswana (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) botswana (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) botswana (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) botswana (11.13.16) – no results

Brazil (searched for brazil*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) brazil (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) brazil (10.23.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) brazil (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) brazil (11.13.16)
- Searched for gay match (and) brazil (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) brazil (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) brazil (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) brazil (11.13.16) – no results

- Searched for same sex match (and) brazil (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) brazil (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) brazil (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) brazil (11.13.16) – no results

Britain/Great Britain (searched for britain) (9.5.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) britain (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) britain (10.23.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) britain (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) britain (11.13.16)
- Searched for gay match (and) britain (11.13.16)
- Searched for lesbian match (and) britain (11.13.16)
- Searched for bisexual match (and) britain (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) britain (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) britain (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) britain (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) britain (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) britain (11.13.16) – no results

British (searched for british) (9.5.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) british (10.22.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) british (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) british (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) british (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) british (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) british (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) british (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) british (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) british (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) british (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) british (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) british (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) british (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) british (11.25.16) – no results

Brunei (searched for brunei*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) brunei (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) brunei (10.23.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) brunei (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) brunei (11.13.16)
- Searched for gay match (and) brunei (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) brunei (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) brunei (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) brunei (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) brunei (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) brunei (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) brunei (11.13.16) – no results

- Searched for sexuality match (and) brunei (11.13.16) – no results

Bulgaria (searched for bulgaria*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) bulgaria (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) bulgaria (10.23.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) bulgaria (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) bulgaria (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) bulgaria (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) bulgaria (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) bulgaria (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) bulgaria (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) bulgaria (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) bulgaria (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) bulgaria (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) bulgaria (11.13.16) – no results

Burkina Faso (searched for burkina faso) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) burkina (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) burkina (10.23.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) burkina (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) burkina (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) burkina (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) burkina (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) burkina (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) burkina (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) burkina (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) burkina (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) burkina (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) burkina (11.13.16) – no results

Burma (searched for burma) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) burma (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) burma (10.23.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) burma (10.28.16) – no results

Burmese (searched for burmese) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) burmese (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) burmese (10.23.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) burmese (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) burmese (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) burmese (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) burmese (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) burmese (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) burmese (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) burmese (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) burmese (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) burmese (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) burmese (11.13.16) – no results

Burundi (searched for burund*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) burundi (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) burundi (10.23.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) burundi (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) burundi (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) burundi (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) burundi (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) burundi (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) burundi (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) burundi (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) burundi (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) burundi (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) burundi (11.13.16) – no results

Cambodia (searched for cambodia*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) cambodia (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) cambodia (10.23.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) cambodia (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) cambodia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) cambodia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) cambodia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) cambodia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) cambodia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) cambodia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) cambodia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) cambodia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) cambodia (11.13.16) – no results

Cameroon (searched for cameroon*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) cameroon (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) cameroon (10.23.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) cameroon (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) cameroon (11.13.16)
- Searched for gay match (and) cameroon (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) cameroon (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) cameroon (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) cameroon (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) cameroon (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) cameroon (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) cameroon (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) cameroon (11.13.16) – no results

Canada (searched for canad*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) canada ALSO canadian (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) canada ALSO canadian (10.23.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) canada ALSO canadian (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) Canada ALSO canadian (11.13.16)

- Searched for gay match (and) Canada ALSO canadian (11.13.16)
- Searched for lesbian match (and) Canada ALSO canadian (11.13.16)
- Searched for bisexual match (and) Canada ALSO canadian (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) Canada ALSO canadian (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) Canada ALSO canadian (11.13.16)
- Searched for homosexual match (and) Canada ALSO canadian (11.13.16)
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) Canada ALSO canadian (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) Canada ALSO canadian (11.13.16)

Cape Verde (searched for cape verde Match (AND) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) cape verde (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) cape verde (10.25.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) cape verde (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) cape verde (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) cape verde (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) cape verde (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) cape verde (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) cape verde (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) cape verde (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) cape verde (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) cape verde (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) cape verde (11.13.16) – no results

Central African Republic (searched for “central african republic” (Match Phrase) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) central african republic (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) central african republic (10.25.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) central african republic (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) central African republic (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) central african republic (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) central african republic (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) central african republic (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) central african republic (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) central african republic (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) central african republic (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) central african republic (11.13.16) – no results

- Searched for sexuality match (and) central african republic (11.13.16) – no results

Chad (searched for chad (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) chad (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) chad (10.25.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) chad (10.28.16) – no applicable results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) chad (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) chad (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) chad (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) chad (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) chad (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) chad (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) chad (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) chad (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) chad (11.13.16) – no results

Chile (searched for chile*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) chile ALSO chilean (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) chile ALSO chilean (10.25.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) chile ALSO chilean (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) chile ALSO chilean (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) chile ALSO chilean (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) chile ALSO chilean (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) chile ALSO chilean (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) chile ALSO chilean (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) chile ALSO chilean (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) chile ALSO chilean (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) chile ALSO chilean (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) chile ALSO chilean (11.13.16) – no results

China (searched for china (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) china (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) china (10.25.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) china (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) china (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) china (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) china (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) china (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) china (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) china (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) china (11.18.16)

- Searched for heterosexual match (and) china (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) china (11.18.16) – no results

Chinese (searched for chinese (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) chinese (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) chinese (10.25.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) chinese (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) chinese (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) chinese (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) chinese (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) chinese (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) chinese (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) chinese (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) chinese (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) chinese (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) chinese (11.18.16) – no results

Colombia (searched for colombia*) (7.17.16.)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) colombia ALSO colombian (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) colombia (10.25.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) colombia (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) colombia (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) colombia (11.18.16) – no applicable results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) colombia (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) colombia (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) colombia (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) colombia (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) colombia (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) colombia (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) colombia (11.18.16) – no results

Comoros (searched for comoros (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) comoros (10.16.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) comoros (10.25.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) comoros (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) comoros (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) comoros (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) comoros (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) comoros (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) comoros (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) comoros (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) comoros (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) comoros (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) comoros (11.18.16) – no results

Congo (searched for congo*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) congo (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) congo (10.25.16)

- Searched for renewable energy match (and) congo (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) congo (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) congo (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) congo (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) congo (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) congo (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) congo (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) congo (11.18.16)
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) congo (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) congo (11.18.16) – no results

Costa Rica (searched for costa rica (Match Phrase) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) costa (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) costa rica (10.25.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) costa rica (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) costa rica (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) costa rica (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) costa rica (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) costa rica (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) costa rica (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) costa rica (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) costa rica (11.18.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) costa rica (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) costa rica (11.18.16) – no results

Costa Rican (searched for costa rican (Match Phrase) (7.21.16)

- Searched for immigration match (and) costa rican (10.25.16) – no results

Cote d'Ivoire (searched for cote ivoire~2 (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) cote (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) cote (10.25.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) cote (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) cote (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) cote (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) cote (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) cote (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) cote (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) cote (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) cote (11.18.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) cote (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) cote (11.18.16) – no results

Croatia (searched for croatia*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) croatia (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) croatia (10.25.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) croatia (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) croatia (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) croatia (11.18.16) – no results

- Searched for lesbian match (and) croatia (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) croatia (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) croatia (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) croatia (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) croatia (11.18.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) croatia (11.18.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) croatia (11.18.16) – no results

Cuba (searched for cuba*)(7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) cuba (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) cuba (10.25.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) cuba (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) china (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) china (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) china (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) china (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) china (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) china (11.19.16) – no applicable results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) china (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) china (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) china (11.19.16) – no results

Curacao (searched for curacao*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) curacao (10.16.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) curacao (10.25.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) curacao (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) curacao (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) curacao (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) curacao(11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) curacao (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) curacao (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) curacao (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) curacao (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) curacao (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) curacao (11.19.16) – no results

Cyprus (searched for Cyprus*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) cyprus (10.16.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) cyprus (10.25.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) cyprus (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) cyprus (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) cyprus (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) cyprus (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) cyprus (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) cyprus (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) cyprus (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) cyprus (11.19.16) - no results

- Searched for heterosexual match (and) cyprus (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) cyprus (11.19.16) – no results

Czech Republic/ Czechoslovakia (searched for czech*) (7.17.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) czech (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) czech ALSO czechoslovakia (10.25.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) czech ALSO czechoslovakia (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) czech ALSO czechoslovakia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) czech ALSO czechoslovakia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) czech ALSO czechoslovakia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) czech ALSO czechoslovakia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) czech ALSO czechoslovakia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) czech ALSO czechoslovakia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) czech ALSO czechoslovakia (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) czech ALSO czechoslovakia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) czech ALSO czechoslovakia (11.19.16) – no results

Denmark (searched for Denmark (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) denmark (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) denmark (10.25.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) denmark (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) denmark (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) denmark (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) denmark (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) denmark (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) denmark (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) denmark (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) denmark (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) denmark (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) denmark (11.19.16) – no results

Danish (searched for danish (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) danish (10.16.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) danish (10.25.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) danish (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) danish (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) danish (11.19.16) – no results

- Searched for lesbian match (and) danish (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) danish (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) danish (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) danish (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) danish (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) danish (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) danish (11.19.16) – no results

Djibouti (searched for djibouti*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) djibouti (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) djibouti (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) djibouti (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) djibouti (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) djibouti (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) djibouti (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) djibouti (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) djibouti (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) djibouti (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) djibouti (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) djibouti (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) djibouti (11.19.16) – no results

Dominica (searched for dominica*) (7.19.16) (searched for +dominica –dominican –republic 9.5)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) dominica (10.16.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) dominica (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) dominica (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) dominica (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) dominica (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) dominica (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) dominica (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) dominica (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) dominica (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) dominica (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) dominica (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) dominica (11.19.16) – no results

Dominican Republic (searched for dominican republic (Match Phrase) 9.5)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) dominican (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) dominican (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) dominican (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) dominican (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) dominican (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) dominican (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) dominican (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) dominican (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) dominican (11.19.16) – no results

- Searched for homosexual match (and) dominican (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) dominican (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) dominican (11.19.16) – no results

East Timor (searched for east timor (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) timor (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) timor (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) timor (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) timor (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) timor (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) timor (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) timor (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) timor (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) timor (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) timor (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) timor (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) timor (11.19.16) – no results

Ecuador (searched for ecuador*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) ecuador ALSO ecuadorian (10.16.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) ecuador ALSO ecuadorian (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) ecuador ALSO ecuadorian (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) ecuador ALSO ecuadorian (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) ecuador ALSO ecuadorian (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) ecuador ALSO ecuadorian (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) ecuador ALSO ecuadorian (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) ecuador ALSO ecuadorian (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) ecuador ALSO ecuadorian (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) ecuador ALSO ecuadorian (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) ecuador ALSO ecuadorian (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) ecuador ALSO ecuadorian (11.19.16) – no results

Egypt (searched for egypt*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) egypt ALSO egyptian (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) egypt ALSO egyptian (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) eqypt ALSO eqyptian (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) eqypt ALSO eqyptian (11.19.16) – no results

- Searched for gay match (and) eqypt ALSO eqyptian (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) eqypt ALSO eqyptian (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) eqypt ALSO eqyptian (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) eqypt ALSO eqyptian (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) eqypt ALSO eqyptian (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) eqypt ALSO eqyptian (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) eqypt ALSO eqyptian (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) eqypt ALSO eqyptian (11.19.16) – no results

El Salvador (searched for el Salvador (Match AND) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) salvador (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) salvador (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) salvador (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) salvador (11.19.16)
- Searched for gay match (and) salvador (11.19.16)
- Searched for lesbian match (and) salvador (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) salvador (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) salvador (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) salvador (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) salvador (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) salvador (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) salvador (11.19.16) – no results

England (searched for +england -secretary -Mr. -judge -new –paula (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) england (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) england (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) england (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) england (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) england (11.19.16)
- Searched for lesbian match (and) england (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) england (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) england (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) england (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) england (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) england (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) england (11.19.16) – no results

Equatorial Guinea (searched for equatorial guinea (Match AND) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) equatorial ALSO equatorial guinea (10.18.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) equatorial ALSO equatorial guinea (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) equatorial ALSO guinea (10.28.16) – no results

- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) equatorial ALSO guinea (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) equatorial ALSO guinea (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) equatorial ALSO guinea (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) equatorial ALSO guinea (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) equatorial ALSO guinea (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) equatorial ALSO guinea (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) equatorial ALSO guinea (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) equatorial ALSO guinea (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) equatorial ALSO guinea (11.19.16) – no results

Eritrea (searched for eritrea*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) eritrea (10.18.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) eritrea (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) eritrea (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) eritrea (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) eritrea (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) eritrea (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) eritrea (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) eritrea (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) eritrea (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) eritrea (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) eritrea (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) eritrea (11.19.16) – no results

Estonia (searched for estonia*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) estonia (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) estonia (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) estonia (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) estonia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) estonia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) estonia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) estonia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) estonia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) estonia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) estonia (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) estonia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) estonia (11.19.16) – no results

Ethiopia (searched for ethiopia*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) ethiopia (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) ethiopia (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) ethiopia (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) ethiopia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) ethiopia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) ethiopia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) ethiopia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) ethiopia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) ethiopia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) ethiopia (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) ethiopia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) ethiopia (11.19.16) – no results

Europe (searched for europe*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) europe ALSO european (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) europe ALSO european (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) europe ALSO european (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) europe ALSO european (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) europe ALSO european (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) europe ALSO european (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) europe ALSO european (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) europe ALSO european (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) europe ALSO european (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) europe ALSO european (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) europe ALSO european (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) europe ALSO european (11.19.16) – no results

EU (searched for EU (Match Phrase) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) EU (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) EU (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) EU (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) EU (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) EU (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) EU (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) EU (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) EU (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) EU (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) EU (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) EU (11.25.16) – no results

- Searched for homosexual match (and) EU (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) EU (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) EU (11.25.16) – no results

European Union (searched for European union (Match Phrase) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) european union (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) European union (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) european union (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) European union (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) European union (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) European union (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) European union (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) European union (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) European union (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) European union (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) European union (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) European union (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) European union (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) European union (11.25.16) – no results

Fiji (searched for fiji*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) fiji (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) fiji (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) fiji (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) fiji (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) fiji (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) fiji (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) fiji (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) fiji (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) fiji (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) fiji (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) fiji (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) fiji (11.19.16) – no results

Finland (searched for finland*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) finland (10.18.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) finland (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) finland (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) finland (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) finland (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) finland (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) finland (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) finland (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) finland (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) finland (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) finland (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) finland (11.19.16) – no results

Finnish (searched for finnish (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) finnish (10.18.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) finnish (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) finnish (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) finnish (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) finnish (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) finnish (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) finnish (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) finnish (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) finnish (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) finnish (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) finnish (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) finnish (11.19.16) – no results

France (searched for france (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) france (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) france (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) france (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) france (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) france (11.19.16)
- Searched for lesbian match (and) france (11.19.16)
- Searched for bisexual match (and) france (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) france (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) france (11.19.16)
- Searched for homosexual match (and) france (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) france (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) france (11.19.16) – no results

French (searched for +french -Mr. -Miss. -Ms. -Dr. -Jim -General –Lane (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) french (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) french (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) french (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) french (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) french (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) french (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) french (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) french (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) french (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) french (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) french (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) french (11.19.16) – no results

Gabon (searched for gabon*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) gabon (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) gabon (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) gabon (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) gabon (11.19.16) – no results

- Searched for gay match (and) gabon (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) gabon (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) gabon (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) gabon (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) gabon (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) gabon (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) gabon (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) gabon (11.19.16) – no results

Gambia (searched for gambia*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) gambia (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) gambia (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) gambia (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) gambia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) gambia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) gambia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) gambia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) gambia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) gambia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) gambia (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) gambia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) gambia (11.19.16) – no results

Georgia (searched for georgia*) –atlanta (7.21.16) (searched for georgia –atlanta –state 9.8)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) georgia (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) georgia (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) georgia (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) georgia (11.19.16)
- Searched for gay match (and) georgia (11.19.16)
- Searched for lesbian match (and) georgia (11.19.16)
- Searched for bisexual match (and) georgia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) georgia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) georgia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) georgia (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) georgia (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) georgia (11.19.16) – no results

Germany (searched for german*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) germany ALSO german (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) germany ALSO german (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) germany ALSO german (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) germany ALSO german (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) germany ALSO german (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) germany ALSO german (11.19.16) – no results

- Searched for bisexual match (and) germany ALSO german (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) germany ALSO german (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) germany ALSO german (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) germany ALSO german (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) germany ALSO german (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) germany ALSO german (11.19.16) – no results

Ghana (searched for Ghana*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) ghana (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) ghana (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) ghana (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) ghana (11.19.16)
- Searched for gay match (and) ghana (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) ghana (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) ghana (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) ghana (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) ghana (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) ghana (11.19.16)
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) ghana (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) ghana (11.19.16) – no results

Greece (searched for greece*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) greece (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) greece (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) greece (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) greece (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) greece (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) greece (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) greece (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) greece (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) greece (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) greece (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) greece (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) greece (11.19.16) – no results

Greek (searched for greek*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) greek (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) greek (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) greek (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) greek (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) greek (11.19.16) – no results

- Searched for lesbian match (and) greek (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) greek (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) greek (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) greek (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) greek (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) greek (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) greek (11.19.16) – no results

Greenland (searched for Greenland 9.8)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) greenland (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) greenland (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) Greenland (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) greenland (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) greenland (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) greenland (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) greenland (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) greenland (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) greenland (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) greenland (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) greenland (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) greenland (11.19.16) – no results

Grenada (searched for grenada*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) grenada (10.18.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) grenada (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) grenada (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) grenada (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) grenada (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) grenada (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) grenada (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) grenada (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) grenada (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) grenada (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) grenada (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) grenada (11.19.16) – no results

Guatemala (searched for guatemala*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) guatemala (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) guatemala (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) guatemala (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) guatemala (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) guatemala (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) guatemala (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) guatemala (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) guatemala (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) guatemala (11.19.16)
- Searched for homosexual match (and) guatemala (11.19.16) - no results

- Searched for heterosexual match (and) guatemala (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) guatemala (11.19.16) – no results

Guinea (searched for +guinea*) -pig -pigs -papua –equatorial (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) guinea (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) guinea (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) guinea (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) guinea (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) guinea (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) guinea (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) guinea (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) guinea (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) guinea (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) guinea (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) guinea (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) guinea (11.19.16) – no results

Guinea-Bissau (searched for guinea bissau (Match (AND)) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) bissau (10.18.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) bissau (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) bissau (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) bissau (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) bissau (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) bissau (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) bissau (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) bissau (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) bissau (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) bissau (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) bissau (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) bissau (11.19.16) – no results

Guyana (searched for guyana*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) guyana (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) guyana (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) guyana (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) guyana (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) guyana (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) guyana (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) guyana (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) guyana (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) guyana (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) guyana (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) guyana (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) guyana (11.19.16) – no results

Haiti (searched for Haiti*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) haiti (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) haiti (10.27.16)

- Searched for renewable energy match (and) haiti (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) haiti (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) haiti (11.19.16)
- Searched for lesbian match (and) haiti (11.19.16)
- Searched for bisexual match (and) haiti (11.19.16)
- Searched for transgender match (and) haiti (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) haiti (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) haiti (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) haiti (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) haiti (11.19.16) – no results

Holy See (searched for holy see (Match (AND)) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) holy (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) holy (10.27.16) – no applicable results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) holy see (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) holy see (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) holy see (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) holy see (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) holy see (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) holy see (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) holy see (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) holy see (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) holy see (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) holy see (11.19.16) – no results

Honduras (searched for hondura*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) honduras (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) honduras (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) honduras (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) honduras (11.19.16)
- Searched for gay match (and) honduras (11.19.16)
- Searched for lesbian match (and) honduras (11.19.16)
- Searched for bisexual match (and) honduras (11.19.16)
- Searched for transgender match (and) honduras (11.19.16)
- Searched for same sex match (and) honduras (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) honduras (11.19.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) honduras (11.19.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) honduras (11.19.16) – no results

Hong Kong (searched for hong kong (Match(AND) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) hong (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) hong kong (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) hong kong (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) hong kong (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) hong kong (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) hong kong (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) hong kong (11.20.16) – no results

- Searched for transgender match (and) hong kong (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) hong kong (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) hong kong (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) hong kong (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) hong kong (11.20.16) – no results

Hungary (searched for hunar*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) hungary ALSO hungarian (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) hungary ALSO hungarian (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) hungary ALSO hungarian (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) hungary ALSO hungarian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) hungary ALSO hungarian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) hungary ALSO hungarian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) hungary ALSO hungarian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) hungary ALSO hungarian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) hungary ALSO hungarian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) hungary ALSO hungarian (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) hungary ALSO hungarian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) hungary ALSO hungarian (11.20.16) – no results

Iceland (searched for Iceland*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) iceland (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) iceland (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) iceland (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) iceland (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) iceland (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) iceland (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) iceland (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) iceland (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) iceland (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) iceland (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) iceland (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) iceland (11.20.16) – no results

India (searched for +india*) -native –indiana –indianapolis (7.19.16) (searched for "india" match phrase 9.8.)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) india (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) india (10.27.16)

- Searched for renewable energy match (and) india (10.28.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) india (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) india (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) india (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) india (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) india (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) india (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) india (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) india (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) india (11.20.16) – no results

Indonesia (searched for Indonesia*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) indonesia (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) indonesia (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) indonesia (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) indonesia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) indonesia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) indonesia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) indonesia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) indonesia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) indonesia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) indonesia (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) indonesia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) indonesia (11.20.16) – no results

Iran (searched for iran*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) iran ALSO iranian (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) iran ALSO iranian (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) iran ALSO iranian (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) iran ALSO iranian (11.20.16)
- Searched for gay match (and) iran ALSO iranian (11.20.16)
- Searched for lesbian match (and) iran ALSO iranian (11.20.16)
- Searched for bisexual match (and) iran ALSO iranian (11.20.16)
- Searched for transgender match (and) iran ALSO iranian (11.20.16)
- Searched for same sex match (and) iran ALSO iranian (11.20.16)
- Searched for homosexual match (and) iran ALSO iranian (11.20.16)
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) iran ALSO iranian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) iran ALSO iranian (11.20.16) – no results

Iraq (searched for iraq*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) iraq ALSO iraqi (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) iraq ALSO iraqi (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) Iraq ALSO iraqi (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) iraq ALSO iraqi (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) iraq ALSO iraqi (11.20.16)
- Searched for lesbian match (and) iraq ALSO iraqi (11.20.16)

- Searched for bisexual match (and) iraq ALSO iraqi (11.20.16)
- Searched for transgender match (and) iraq ALSO iraqi (11.20.16)
- Searched for same sex match (and) iraq ALSO iraqi (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) iraq ALSO iraqi (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) iraq ALSO iraqi (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) iraq ALSO iraqi (11.20.16) – no results

Ireland (searched for ireland (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) ireland (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) ireland (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) ireland (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) ireland (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) ireland (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) ireland (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) ireland (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) ireland (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) ireland (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) ireland (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) ireland (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) ireland (11.20.16) – no results

Irish (searched for irish (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) irish (10.18.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) irish (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) irish (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) irish (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) irish (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) irish (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) irish (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) irish (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) irish (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) irish (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) irish (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) irish (11.20.16) – no results

Israel (searched for israel*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) israel ALSO israeli (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) israel ALSO israeli (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) Israel ALSO israeli (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) israel ALSO israeli (11.20.16)
- Searched for gay match (and) israel ALSO israeli (11.20.16)
- Searched for lesbian match (and) israel ALSO israeli (11.20.16)
- Searched for bisexual match (and) israel ALSO israeli (11.20.16)
- Searched for transgender match (and) israel ALSO israeli (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) israel ALSO israeli (11.20.16)
- Searched for homosexual match (and) israel ALSO israeli (11.20.16)

- Searched for heterosexual match (and) israel ALSO israeli (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) israel ALSO israeli (11.20.16) – no results

Italy (searched for italy*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) italy (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) italy (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) italy (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) italy (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) italy (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) italy (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) italy (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) italy (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) italy (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) italy (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) italy (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) italy (11.20.16) – no results

Italian (searched for Italian*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) italian (10.18.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) italian (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) italian (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) italian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) italian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) italian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) italian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) italian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) italian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) italian (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) italian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) italian (11.20.16) – no results

Jamaica (searched for jamaica*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) jamaica ALSO jamaican (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) jamaica ALSO jamaican (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) jamaica ALSO jamaican (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) jamaica ALSO jamaican (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) jamaica ALSO jamaican (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) jamaica ALSO jamaican (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) jamaica ALSO jamaican (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) jamaica ALSO jamaican (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) jamaica ALSO jamaican (11.20.16) – no results

- Searched for homosexual match (and) jamaica ALSO jamaican (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) jamaica ALSO jamaican (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) jamaica ALSO jamaican (11.20.16) – no results

Japan (searched for japan*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) japan ALSO japanese (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) japan ALSO japanese (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) japan ALSO japanese (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) japan ALSO japanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) japan ALSO japanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) japan ALSO japanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) japan ALSO japanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) japan ALSO japanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) japan ALSO japanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) japan ALSO japanese (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) japan ALSO japanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) japan ALSO japanese (11.20.16) – no results

Jordan (searched for jordan*) -Mr. -judge -Ms. -Dr. -lieutenant –colonel (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) jordan (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) jordan (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) jordan (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) jordan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) jordan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) jordan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) jordan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) jordan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) jordan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) jordan (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) jordan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) jordan (11.20.16) – no results

Kazakhstan (searched for kazakhstan*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) kazakhstan (10.18.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) kazakhstan (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) kazakhstan (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) kazakhstan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) kazakhstan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) kazakhstan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) kazakhstan (11.20.16) – no results

- Searched for transgender match (and) kazakhstan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) kazakhstan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) kazakhstan (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) kazakhstan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) kazakhstan (11.20.16) – no results

Kenya (searched for kenya*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) kenya (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) kenya (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) kenya (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) kenya (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) kenya (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) kenya (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) kenya (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) kenya (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) kenya (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) kenya (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) kenya (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) kenya (11.20.16) – no results

Kiribati (searched for kiribati*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) kiribati (10.18.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) kiribati (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) kiribati (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) kiribati (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) kiribati (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) kiribati (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) kiribati (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) kiribati (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) kiribati (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) kiribati (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) kiribati (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) kiribati (11.20.16) – no results

Korea, North (searched for korea*) (7.19.16) (searched for +north +korea – south 9.5)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) korea (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) korea (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) korea (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) korea (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) korea (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) korea (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) korea (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) korea (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) korea (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) korea (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) korea (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) korea (11.20.16) – no results

Korea, South (was captured by previous search) (searched for +south +korea –north 9.5)
Kosovo (searched for kosov*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) kosovo (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) kosovo (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) kosovo (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) kosovo (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) kosovo (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) kosovo (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) kosovo (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) kosovo (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) kosovo (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) kosovo (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) kosovo (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) kosovo (11.20.16) – no results

Kuwait (searched for kuwait*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) kuwait (10.18.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) kuwait (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) kuwait (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) kuwait (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) kuwait (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) kuwait (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) kuwait (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) kuwait (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) kuwait (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) kuwait (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) kuwait (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) kuwait (11.20.16) – no results

Kyrgyzstan (searched for kyrgyzstan*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) kyrgyzstan (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) kyrgyzstan (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) kyrgyzstan (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) kyrgyzstan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) kyrgyzstan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) kyrgyzstan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) kyrgyzstan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) kyrgyzstan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) kyrgyzstan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) kyrgyzstan (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) kyrgyzstan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) kyrgyzstan (11.20.16) – no results

Laos (searched for laos (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) laos (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) laos (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) laos (11.1) – no results

- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) laos (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) laos (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) laos (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) laos (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) laos (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) laos (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) laos (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) laos (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) laos (11.20.16) – no results

Laotian (searched for Laotian*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) laotian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) laotian (10.27.16) – no applicable results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) laotian (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) laotian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) laotian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) laotian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) laotian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) laotian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) laotian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) laotian (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) laotian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) laotian (11.20.16) – no results

Latin America (searched for latin america (Match (AND)) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) latin america (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) latin america (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) latin america (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) latin america (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) latin america (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) latin america (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) latin america (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) latin america (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) latin america (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) latin america (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) latin america (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) latin america (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) latin america (11.20.16) – no results

Latvia (searched for latvia*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) latvia (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) latvia (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) latvia (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) latvia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) latvia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) latvia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) latvia (11.20.16) – no results

- Searched for transgender match (and) latvia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) latvia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) latvia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) latvia (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) latvia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) latvia (11.20.16) – no results

Lebanon (searched for leban*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) lebanon (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) lebanon (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) lebanon (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) lebanon (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) lebanon (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) lebanon (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) lebanon (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) lebanon (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) lebanon (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) lebanon (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) lebanon (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) lebanon (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) lebanon (11.20.16) – no results

Lebanese (was captured by previous search)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) lebanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) lebanese (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) lebanese (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) lebanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) lebanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) lebanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) lebanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) lebanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) lebanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) lebanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) lebanese (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) lebanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) lebanese (11.20.16) – no results

Lesotho (searched for lesotho (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) lesotho (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) lesotho (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) lesotho (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) lesotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) lesotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) lesotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) lesotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) lesotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) lesotho (11.20.16) – no results

- Searched for same sex match (and) lesotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) lesotho (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) lesotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) lesotho (11.20.16) – no results

Basotho (searched for basotho (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) basotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) basotho (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) basotho (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) basotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) basotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) basotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) basotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) basotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) basotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) basotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) basotho (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) basotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) basotho (11.20.16) – no results

Mosotho (searched for mosotho (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) mosotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) mosotho (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) mosotho (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) mosotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) mosotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) mosotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) mosotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) mosotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) mosotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) mosotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) mosotho (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) mosotho (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) mosotho (11.20.16) – no results

Liberia (searched for liberia*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) liberia (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) liberia (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) liberia (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) liberia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) liberia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) liberia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) liberia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) liberia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) liberia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) liberia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) liberia (11.20.16) - no results

- Searched for heterosexual match (and) liberia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) liberia (11.20.16) – no results

Libya (searched for libya*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) libya (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) libya (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) libya (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) libya (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) libya (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) libya (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) libya (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) libya (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) libya (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) libya (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) libya (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) libya (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) libya (11.20.16) – no results

Libyan (was captured by previous search)

- Searched for immigration match (and) libyan (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) libyan (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) libyan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) libyan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) libyan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) libyan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) libyan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) libyan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) libyan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) libyan (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) libyan (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) libyan (11.20.16) – no results

Liechtenstein (searched for liechtenstein*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) liechtenstein (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) liechtenstein (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) liechtenstein (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) liechtenstein (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) liechtenstein (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) liechtenstein (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) liechtenstein (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) liechtenstein (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) liechtenstein (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) liechtenstein (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) liechtenstein (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) liechtenstein (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) liechtenstein (11.20.16) – no results

Lithuania (searched for lithuania*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) lithuania (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) lithuania (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) lithuania (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) lithuania (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) lithuania (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) lithuania (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) lithuania (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) lithuania (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) lithuania (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) lithuania (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) lithuania (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) lithuania (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) lithuania (11.20.16) – no results

Luxembourg (searched for luxembourg*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) luxembourg (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) luxembourg (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) luxembourg (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) luxembourg (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) luxembourg (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) luxembourg (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) luxembourg (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) luxembourg (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) luxembourg (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) luxembourg (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) luxembourg (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) luxembourg (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) luxembourg (11.20.16) – no results

Macau (searched for macau (7.19.16) (also searched for macao 9.8)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) macau ALSO macao (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) macao (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) macau ALSO macao (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) macau ALSO macao (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) macau ALSO macao (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) macau ALSO macao (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) macau ALSO macao (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) macau ALSO macao (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) macau ALSO macao (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) macau ALSO macao (11.20.16) - no results

- Searched for heterosexual match (and) macau ALSO macao (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) macau ALSO macao (11.20.16) – no results

Macanese (searched for macanese (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) macenese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) macanese (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) macanese (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) macanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) macanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) macanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) macanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) macanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) macanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) macanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) macanese (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) macanese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) macanese (11.20.16) – no results

Macedonia (searched for macedonia*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) macedonia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) macedonia (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) macedonia (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) macedonia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) macedonia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) macedonia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) macedonia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) macedonia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) macedonia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) macedonia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) macedonia (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) macedonia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) macedonia (11.20.16) – no results

Madagascar (searched for madagasca*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) madagascar (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) madagascar (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) madagascar (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) madagascar (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) madagascar (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) madagascar (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) madagascar (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) madagascar (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) madagascar (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) madagascar (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) madagascar (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) madagascar (11.20.16) – no results

- Searched for sexuality match (and) madagascar (11.20.16) – no results

Malawi (searched for malawi*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) malawi (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) malawi (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) malawi (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) malawi (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) malawi (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) malawi (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) malawi (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) malawi (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) malawi (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) malawi (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) malawi (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) malawi (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) malawi (11.20.16) – no results

Malaysia (searched for malaysia*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) malaysia (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) malaysia (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) malaysia (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) malaysia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) malaysia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) malaysia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) malaysia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) malaysia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) malaysia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) malaysia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) malaysia (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) malaysia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) malaysia (11.20.16) – no results

Maldives (searched for maldiv*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) maldives (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) maldives (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) maldives (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) maldives (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) maldives (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) maldives (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) maldives (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) maldives (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) maldives (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) maldives (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) maldives (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) maldives (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) maldives (11.20.16) – no results

Mali (searched for mali (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) mali (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) mali (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) mali (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) mali (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) mali (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) mali (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) mali (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) mali (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) mali (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) mali (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) mali (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) mali (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) mali (11.20.16) – no results

Malian (searched for malian (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) malian (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) malian (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) malian (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) malian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) malian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) malian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) malian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) malian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) malian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) malian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) malian (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) malian (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) malian (11.20.16) – no results

Malta (searched for malta (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) malta (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) malta (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) malta (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) malta (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) malta (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) malta (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) malta (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) malta (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) malta (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) malta (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) malta (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) malta (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) malta (11.20.16) – no results

Maltese (searched for maltese (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) maltese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) maltese (10.27.16) – no results

- Searched for renewable energy match (and) maltese (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) maltese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) maltese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) maltese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) maltese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) maltese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) maltese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) maltese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) maltese (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) maltese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) maltese (11.20.16) – no results

Marshall Islands (searched for marshall islands (Match (AND)) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) marshall islands (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) marshall islands (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) marshall islands (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) marshall islands (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) marshall islands (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) marshall islands (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) marshall islands (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) marshall islands (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) marshall islands (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) marshall islands (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) marshall islands (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) marshall islands (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) marshall islands (11.20.16) – no results

Mauritania (searched for mauritania*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) mauritania (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) mauritania (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) mauritania (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) mauritania (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) mauritania (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) mauritania (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) mauritania (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) mauritania (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) mauritania (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) mauritania (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) mauritania (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) mauritania (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) mauritania (11.20.16) – no results

Mauritius (searched for mauriti*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) mauritius (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) mauritius (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) mauritius (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) mauritius (11.20.16) – no results

- Searched for gay match (and) mauritius (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) mauritius (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) mauritius (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) mauritius (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) mauritius (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) mauritius (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) mauritius (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) mauritius (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) mauritius (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) mauritius (11.20.16) – no results

Mexico (searched for mexic*) (7.19.16) (searched for +mexico –new 9.8)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) mexico ALSO mexican (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) mexico ALSO mexican (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) mexico ALSO mexican (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) mexico ALSO mexican (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) mexico ALSO mexican (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) mexico ALSO mexican (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) mexico ALSO mexican (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) mexico ALSO mexican (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) mexico ALSO mexican (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) mexico ALSO mexican (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) mexico ALSO mexican (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) mexico ALSO mexican (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) mexico ALSO mexican (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) mexico ALSO mexican (11.20.16) – no results

Micronesia (searched for micronesia*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) micronesia (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) micronesia (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) micronesia (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) micronesia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) micronesia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) micronesia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) micronesia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) micronesia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) micronesia (11.20.16) – no results

- Searched for transsexual match (and) micronesia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) micronesia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) micronesia (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) micronesia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) micronesia (11.20.16) – no results

Moldova (searched for moldova*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) moldova (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) moldova (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) moldova (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) moldova (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) moldova (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) moldova (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) moldova (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) moldova (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) moldova (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) moldova (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) moldova (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) moldova (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) moldova (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) moldova (11.20.16) – no results

Monaco (searched for monaco*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) monaco (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) monaco (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) monaco (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) monaco (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) monaco (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) monaco (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) monaco (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) monaco (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) monaco (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) monaco (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) monaco (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) monaco (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) monaco (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) monaco (11.20.16) – no results

Mongolia (searched for mongolia*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) mongolia (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) mongolia (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) mongolia (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) mongolia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) mongolia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) mongolia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) mongolia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) mongolia (11.20.16) – no results

- Searched for transgendered match (and) mongolia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) mongolia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) mongolia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) mongolia (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) mongolia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) mongolia (11.20.16) – no results

Montenegro (searched for montenegr*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) montenegro (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) montenegro (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) montenegro (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) montenegro (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) montenegro (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) montenegro (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) montenegro (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) montenegro (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) montenegro (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) montenegro (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) montenegro (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) montenegro (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) montenegro (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) montenegro (11.20.16) – no results

Morocco (searched for morocco*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) morocco (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) morocco (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) morocco (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) morocco (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) morocco (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) morocco (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) morocco (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) morocco (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) morocco (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) morocco (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) morocco (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) morocco (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) morocco (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) morocco (11.20.16) – no results

Mozambique (searched for mozambi*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) mozambique (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) mozambique (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) mozambique (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) mozambique (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) mozambique (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) mozambique (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) mozambique (11.20.16) – no results

- Searched for transgender match (and) mozambique (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) mozambique (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) mozambique (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) mozambique (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) mozambique (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) mozambique (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) mozambique (11.20.16) – no results

Myanmar (searched for myanmar (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) myanmar (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) myanmar (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) myanmar (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) myanmar (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) myanmar (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) myanmar (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) myanmar (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) myanmar (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) myanmar (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) myanmar (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) myanmar (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) myanmar (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) myanmar (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) myanmar (11.20.16) – no results

Namibia (searched for namibia*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) namibia (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) namibia (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) namibia (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) namibia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) namibia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) namibia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) namibia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) namibia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) namibia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) namibia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) namibia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) namibia (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) namibia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) namibia (11.20.16) – no results

Nauru (searched for nauru*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) nauru (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) nauru (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) nauru (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) nauru (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) nauru (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) nauru (11.20.16) – no results

- Searched for bisexual match (and) nauru (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) nauru (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) nauru (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) nauru (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) nauru (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) nauru (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) nauru (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) nauru (11.20.16) – no results

Nepal (searched for nepal*))

- Searched for agriculture match (and) nepal (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) nepal (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) nepal (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) nepal (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) nepal (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) nepal (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) nepal (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) nepal (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) nepal (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) nepal (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) nepal (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) nepal (11.20.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) nepal (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) nepal (11.20.16) – no results

Netherlands (searched for netherlands (7.19.16) (searched for +netherlands –antilles 9.5)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) netherlands (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) netherlands (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) netherlands (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) netherlands (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) netherlands (11.23.16)
- Searched for lesbian match (and) netherlands (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) netherlands (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) netherlands (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) netherlands (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) netherlands (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) netherlands (11.23.16)
- Searched for homosexual match (and) netherlands (11.23.16)
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) netherlands (11.23.16)
- Searched for sexuality match (and) netherlands (11.23.16) – no results

Netherlands Antilles (was captured in above search) (searched for netherlands antilles (Match
Phrase) 9.5)

New Zealand (searched for new zealand (Match (AND)) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) zealand (11.20.16)

- Searched for immigration match (and) zealand (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) zealand (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) zealand (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) zealand (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) zealand (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) zealand (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) zealand (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) zealand (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) zealand (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) zealand (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) zealand (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) zealand (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) zealand (11.23.16) – no results

Nicaragua (searched for nicaragua*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) nicaragua (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) nicaragua (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) nicaragua (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) nicaragua (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) nicaragua (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) nicaragua (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) nicaragua (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) nicaragua (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) nicaragua (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) nicaragua (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) nicaragua (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) nicaragua (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) nicaragua (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) nicaragua (11.23.16) – no results

Niger (searched for niger (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) niger (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) niger (10.27.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) niger (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) niger (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) niger (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) niger (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) niger (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) niger (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) niger (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) niger (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) niger (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) niger (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) niger (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) niger (11.23.16) – no results

Nigeria (searched for nigeria*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) nigeria (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) nigeria (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) nigeria (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) nigeria (11.23.16)
- Searched for gay match (and) nigeria (11.23.16)
- Searched for lesbian match (and) nigeria (11.23.16)
- Searched for bisexual match (and) nigeria (11.23.16)
- Searched for transgender match (and) nigeria (11.23.16)
- Searched for transgendered match (and) nigeria (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) nigeria (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) nigeria (11.23.16)
- Searched for homosexual match (and) nigeria (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) nigeria (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) nigeria (11.23.16) – no results

North Korea (captured by search for korea*))

Norway (searched for norway (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) norway (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) norway (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) norway (11.1)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) norway (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) norway (11.23.16)
- Searched for lesbian match (and) norway (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) norway (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) norway (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) norway (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) norway (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) norway (11.23.16)
- Searched for homosexual match (and) norway (11.23.16)
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) norway (11.23.16)
- Searched for sexuality match (and) norway (11.23.16) – no results

Norwegian (searched for norwegian*) (7.19.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) norwegian (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) norwegian (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) norwegian (11.1) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) norwegian (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) norwegian (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) norwegian (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) norwegian (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) norwegian (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) norwegian (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) norwegian (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) norwegian (11.23.16)
- Searched for homosexual match (and) norwegian (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) norwegian (11.23.16) – no results

- Searched for sexuality match (and) norwegian (11.23.16) – no results

Oman (searched for oman*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) oman (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) oman (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) oman (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) oman (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) oman (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) oman (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) oman (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) oman (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) oman (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) oman (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) oman (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) oman (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) oman (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) oman (11.23.16) – no results

Pakistan (searched for pakistan*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) pakistan (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) pakistan (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) pakistan (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) pakistan (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) pakistan (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) pakistan (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) pakistan (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) pakistan (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) pakistan (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) pakistan (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) pakistan (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) pakistan (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) pakistan (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) pakistan (11.23.16) – no results

Palau (searched for palau*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) palau (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) palau (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) palau (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) palau (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) palau (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) palau (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) palau (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) palau (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) palau (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) palau (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) palau (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) palau (11.23.16) - no results

- Searched for heterosexual match (and) palau (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) palau (11.23.16) – no results

Palestinian Territories (searched for palestin*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) palestinian (11.20.16)
- Searched for agriculture match (and) palestine (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) palestinian ALSO palestine (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) palestine ALSO palestinian (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) palestinian ALSO palestine (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) palestinian ALSO palestine (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) palestinian ALSO palestine (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) palestinian ALSO palestine (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) palestinian ALSO palestine (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) palestinian ALSO palestine (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) palestinian ALSO palestine (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) palestinian ALSO palestine (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) palestinian ALSO palestine (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) palestinian ALSO palestine (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) palestinian ALSO palestine (11.23.16) – no results

Panama (searched for panama*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) panama (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) panama (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) panama (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) panama (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) panama (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) panama (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) panama (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) panama (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) panama (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) panama (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) panama (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) panama (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) panama (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) panama (11.23.16) – no results

Papua New Guinea (searched for papua new guinea (Match Phrase) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) papua (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) papua (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) papua (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) papua (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) papua (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) papua (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) papua (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) papua (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) papua (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) papua (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) papua (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) papua (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) papua (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) papua (11.23.16) – no results

Paraguay (searched for paraguay*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) paraguay (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) paraguay (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) paraguay (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) paraguay (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) paraguay (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) paraguay (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) paraguay (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) paraguay (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) paraguay (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) paraguay (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) paraguay (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) paraguay (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) paraguay (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) paraguay (11.23.16) – no results

Peru (searched for peru*) -perusal (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) peru (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) peru (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) peru (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) china (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) china (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) china (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) china (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) china (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) china (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) china (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) china (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) china (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) china (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) china (11.23.16) – no results

Philippines (searched for philippines (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) philippines (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) philippines (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) philippines (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) philippines (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) philippines (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) philippines (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) philippines (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) philippines (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) philippines (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) philippines (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) philippines (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) philippines (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) philippines (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) philippines (11.23.16) – no results

Filipino (searched for filipino*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) filipino (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) filipino (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) filipino (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) filipino (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) filipino (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) filipino (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) filipino (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) filipino (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) filipino (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) filipino (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) filipino (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) filipino (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) filipino (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) filipino (11.23.16) – no results

Poland (searched for poland*) (7.21.16) (searched for +poland –dr. –mr. 9.8.)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) poland (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) poland (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) poland (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) poland (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) poland (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) poland (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) poland (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) poland (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) poland (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) poland (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) poland (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) poland (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) poland (11.23.16) – no results

- Searched for sexuality match (and) poland (11.23.16) – no results

Polish (searched for polish (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) polish (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) polish (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) polish (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) polish (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) polish (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) polish (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) polish (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) polish (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) polish (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) polish (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) polish (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) polish (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) polish (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) polish (11.23.16) – no results

Portugal (searched for portug*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) portugal ALSO portuguese (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) portugal ALSO portuguese (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) portugal ALSO portuguese (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) portugal ALSO portuguese (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) portugal ALSO portuguese (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) portugal ALSO portuguese (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) portugal ALSO portuguese (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) portugal ALSO portuguese (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) portugal ALSO portuguese (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) portugal ALSO portuguese (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) portugal ALSO portuguese (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) portugal ALSO portuguese (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) portugal ALSO portuguese (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) portugal ALSO portuguese (11.23.16) – no results

Qatar (searched for qatar*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) qatar (11.20.16) – no results

- Searched for immigration match (and) qatar (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) qatar (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) qatar (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) qatar (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) qatar (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) qatar (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) qatar (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) qatar (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) qatar (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) qatar (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) qatar (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) qatar (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) qatar (11.23.16) – no results

Romania (searched for romania*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) romania (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) romania (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) romania (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) romania (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) romania (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) romania (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) romania (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) romania (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) romania (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) romania (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) romania (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) romania (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) romania (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) romania (11.23.16) – no results

Russia (searched for russia*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) russia (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) russia (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) russia (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) russia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) russia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) russia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) russia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) russia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) russia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) russia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) russia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) russia (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) russia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) russia (11.23.16) – no results

Rwanda (searched for rwanda*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) rwanda (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) rwanda (10.27.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) rwanda (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) rwanda (11.23.16)
- Searched for gay match (and) rwanda (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) rwanda (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) rwanda (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) rwanda (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) rwanda (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) rwanda (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) rwanda (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) rwanda (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) rwanda (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) rwanda (11.23.16) – no results

Saint Kitts and Nevis (searched for saint kitts and nevis (Match phrase) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) kitts ALSO nevis (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) kitts ALSO nevis (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) kitts ALSO nevis (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) kitts ALSO nevis (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) kitts ALSO nevis (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) kitts ALSO nevis (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) kitts ALSO nevis (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) kitts ALSO nevis (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) kitts ALSO nevis (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) kitts ALSO nevis (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) kitts ALSO nevis (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) kitts ALSO nevis (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) kitts ALSO nevis (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) kitts ALSO nevis (11.23.16) – no results

Saint Lucia (searched for saint lucia and st. lucia (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) lucia (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) lucia (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) lucia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) lucia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) lucia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) lucia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) lucia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) lucia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) lucia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) lucia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) lucia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) lucia (11.23.16) - no results

- Searched for heterosexual match (and) lucia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) lucia (11.23.16) – no results

Saint Maarten (searched for ?)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) maarten (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) maarten (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) maarten (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) maarten (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) maarten (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) maarten (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) maarten (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) maarten (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) maarten (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) maarten (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) maarten (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) maarten (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) maarten (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) maarten (11.23.16) – no results

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (searched for grenadines (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) vincent ALSO grenadines (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) vincent ALSO grenadines (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) vincent ALSO grenadines (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) vincent ALSO grenadines (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) vincent ALSO grenadines (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) vincent ALSO grenadines (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) vincent ALSO grenadines (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) vincent ALSO grenadines (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) vincent ALSO grenadines (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) vincent ALSO grenadines (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) vincent ALSO grenadines (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) vincent ALSO grenadines (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) vincent ALSO grenadines (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) vincent ALSO grenadines (11.23.16) – no results

Samoa (searched for samoa*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) samoa (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) samoa (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) samoa (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) samoa (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) samoa (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) samoa (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) samoa (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) samoa (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) samoa (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) samoa (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) samoa (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) samoa (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) samoa (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) samoa (11.23.16) – no results

San Marino (searched for san marino (Match (AND)) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) marino ALSO san marino (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) marino ALSO san marino (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) marino ALSO san marino (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) marino ALSO san marino (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) marino ALSO san marino (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) marino ALSO san marino (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) marino ALSO san marino (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) marino ALSO san marino (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) marino ALSO san marino (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) marino ALSO san marino (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) marino ALSO san marino (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) marino ALSO san marino (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) marino ALSO san marino (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) marino ALSO san marino (11.23.16) – no results

Sao Tome and Principe searched for sao tome and principe (Match (AND)) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) sao tome ALSO tome ALSO principe (11.20.16)

- Searched for immigration match (and) sao tome ALSO tome ALSO principe (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) sao tome ALSO tome ALSO principe (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) sao tome ALSO tome ALSO principe (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) sao tome ALSO tome ALSO principe (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) sao tome ALSO tome ALSO principe (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) sao tome ALSO tome ALSO principe (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) sao tome ALSO tome ALSO principe (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) sao tome ALSO tome ALSO principe (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) sao tome ALSO tome ALSO principe (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) sao tome ALSO tome ALSO principe (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) sao tome ALSO tome ALSO principe (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) sao tome ALSO tome ALSO principe (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) sao tome ALSO tome ALSO principe (11.23.16) – no results

Saudi Arabia (searched for saudi*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) saudi ALSO arabia (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) saudi (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) saudi (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) saudi ALSO arabia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) saudi ALSO arabia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) saudi ALSO arabia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) saudi ALSO arabia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) saudi ALSO arabia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) saudi ALSO arabia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) saudi ALSO arabia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) saudi ALSO arabia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) saudi ALSO arabia (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) saudi ALSO arabia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) saudi ALSO arabia (11.23.16) – no results

Scandinavia (searched for scandinavia*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) scandinavia (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) scandinavia (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) scandinavia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) scandinavia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) scandinavia (11.23.16)
- Searched for lesbian match (and) scandinavia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) scandinavia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) scandinavia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) scandinavia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) scandinavia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) scandinavia (11.23.16)
- Searched for homosexual match (and) scandinavia (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) scandinavia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) scandinavia (11.23.16) – no results

Scotland (searched for scotland (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) scotland (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) scotland (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) scotland (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) scotland (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) scotland (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) scotland (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) scotland (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) scotland (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) scotland (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) scotland (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) scotland (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) scotland (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) scotland (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) scotland (11.23.16) – no results

Scottish (searched for scottish (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) scottish (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) scottish (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) scottish (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) scottish (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) scottish (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) scottish (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) scottish (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) scottish (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) scottish (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) scottish (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) scottish (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) scottish (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) scottish (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) scottish (11.23.16) – no results

Senegal (searched for senegal*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) senegal (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) senegal (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) senegal (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) senegal (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) senegal (11.23.16)
- Searched for lesbian match (and) senegal (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) senegal (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) senegal (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) senegal (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) senegal (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) senegal (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) senegal (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) senegal (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) senegal (11.23.16) – no results

Serbia (searched for Serbia*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) serbia (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) serbia (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) serbia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) serbia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) serbia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) serbia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) serbia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) serbia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) serbia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) serbia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) serbia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) serbia (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) serbia (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) serbia (11.23.16) – no results

Seychelles (searched for seychelles*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) seychelles (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) seychelles (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) seychelles (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) seychelles (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) seychelles (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) seychelles (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) seychelles (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) seychelles (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) seychelles (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) seychelles (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) seychelles (11.23.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) seychelles (11.23.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) seychelles (11.23.16) – no results

- Searched for sexuality match (and) seychelles (11.23.16) – no results

Sierra Leone (searched for sierra leone (Match Phrase) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) sierra leone (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) sierra leone (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) sierra leone (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) sierra leone (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) sierra leone (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) sierra leone (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) sierra leone (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) sierra leone (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) sierra leone (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) sierra leone (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) sierra leone (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) sierra leone (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) sierra leone (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) sierra leone (11.25.16) – no results

Singapore (searched for singapore*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) singapore (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) singapore (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) singapore (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) singapore (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) singapore (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) singapore (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) singapore (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) singapore (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) singapore (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) singapore (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) singapore (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) singapore (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) singapore (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) singapore (11.25.16) – no results

Saint Maarten (searched for st. maarten (Match Phrase) and saint maarten (Match Phrase) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) maarten (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) maarten (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) maarten (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) maarten (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) maarten (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) maarten (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) maarten (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) maarten (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) maarten (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) maarten (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) maarten (11.25.16) – no results

- Searched for homosexual match (and) maarten (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) maarten (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) maarten (11.25.16) – no results

Slovakia (searched for slovakia*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) slovakia (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) slovakia (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) slovakia (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) slovakia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) slovakia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) slovakia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) slovakia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) slovakia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) slovakia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) slovakia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) slovakia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) slovakia (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) slovakia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) slovakia (11.25.16) – no results

Slovenia (searched for slovenia*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) slovenia (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) slovenia (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) slovenia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) slovenia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) slovenia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) slovenia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) slovenia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) slovenia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) slovenia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) slovenia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) slovenia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) slovenia (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) slovenia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) slovenia (11.25.16) – no results

Solomon Islands (searched for solomon islands (Match (AND)) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) solomon ALSO solomon islands (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) solomon ALSO solomon islands (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) solomon ALSO solomon islands (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) solomon ALSO solomon islands (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) solomon ALSO solomon islands (11.25.16) – no results

- Searched for lesbian match (and) solomon ALSO solomon islands (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) solomon ALSO solomon islands (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) solomon ALSO solomon islands (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) solomon ALSO solomon islands (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) solomon ALSO solomon islands (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) solomon ALSO solomon islands (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) solomon ALSO solomon islands (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) solomon ALSO solomon islands (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) solomon ALSO solomon islands (11.25.16) – no results

Somalia (searched for somalia*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) somalia (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) somalia (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) somalia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) somalia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) somalia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) somalia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) somalia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) somalia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) somalia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) somalia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) somalia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) somalia (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) somalia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) somalia (11.25.16) – no results

South Africa (searched for south africa (Match (AND)) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) south africa (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) south africa (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) south africa (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) south africa (11.25.16)
- Searched for gay match (and) south africa (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) south africa (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) south africa (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) south africa (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) south africa (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) south africa (11.25.16) – no results

- Searched for same sex match (and) south africa (11.25.16)
- Searched for homosexual match (and) south africa (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) south africa (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) south africa (11.25.16) – no results

South Korea (captured by search for korea*))

South Sudan (searched for south sudan (Match (AND)) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) south sudan (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) south sudan (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) south sudan (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) south sudan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) south sudan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) south sudan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) south sudan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) south sudan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) south sudan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) south sudan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) south sudan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) south sudan (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) south sudan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) south sudan (11.25.16) – no results

Soviet Union (searched for soviet union (Match (AND)) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) soviet union (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) soviet union (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) soviet union (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) soviet union (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) soviet union (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) soviet union (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) soviet union (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) soviet union (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) soviet union (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) soviet union (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) soviet union (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) soviet union (11.25.16)
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) soviet union (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) soviet union (11.25.16) – no results

Spain (searched for spain*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) spain (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) spain (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) spain ALSO spanish (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) spain ALSO spanish (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) spain ALSO spanish (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) spain ALSO spanish (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) spain ALSO spanish (11.25.16) – no results

- Searched for transgender match (and) spain ALSO spanish (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) spain ALSO spanish (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) spain ALSO spanish (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) spain ALSO spanish (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) spain ALSO spanish (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) spain ALSO spanish (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) spain ALSO spanish (11.25.16) – no results

Spaniard (searched for spaniard*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) spaniard (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) spaniard (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) spaniard (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) spaniard (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) spaniard (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) spaniard (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) spaniard (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) spaniard (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) spaniard (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) spaniard (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) spaniard (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) spaniard (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) spaniard (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) spaniard (11.25.16) – no results

Sri Lanka (searched for sri lanka (Match (AND)) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) sri lanka (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) sri lanka (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) sri lanka (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) sri lanka (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) sri lanka (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) sri lanka (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) sri lanka (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) sri lanka (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) sri lanka (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) sri lanka (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) sri lanka (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) sri lanka (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) sri lanka (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) sri lanka (11.25.16) – no results

Sudan (searched for sudan*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) sudan (11.20.16)

- Searched for immigration match (and) sudan (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) sudan (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) sudan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) sudan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) sudan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) sudan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) sudan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) sudan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) sudan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) sudan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) sudan (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) sudan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) sudan (11.25.16) – no results

Suriname (searched for suriname*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) suriname (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) suriname (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) suriname (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) suriname (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) suriname (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) suriname (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) suriname (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) suriname (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) suriname (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) suriname (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) suriname (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) suriname (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) suriname (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) suriname (11.25.16) – no results

Swaziland (searched for swazi*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) swaziland (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) swaziland (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) swaziland (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) swaziland (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) swaziland (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) swaziland (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) swaziland (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) swaziland (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) swaziland (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) swaziland (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) swaziland (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) swaziland (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) swaziland (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) swaziland (11.25.16) – no results

Sweden (searched for swed*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) sweden (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) sweden (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) sweden (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) sweden (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) sweden (11.25.16)
- Searched for lesbian match (and) sweden (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) sweden (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) sweden (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) sweden (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) sweden (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) sweden (11.25.16)
- Searched for homosexual match (and) sweden (11.25.16)
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) sweden (11.25.16)
- Searched for sexuality match (and) sweden (11.25.16) – no results

Switzerland (searched for switzerland (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) switzerland (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) switzerland (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) switzerland (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) switzerland (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) switzerland (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) switzerland (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) switzerland (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) switzerland (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) switzerland (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) switzerland (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) switzerland (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) switzerland (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) switzerland (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) switzerland (11.25.16) – no results

Swiss (searched for swiss (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) swiss (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) swiss (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) swiss (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) swiss (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) swiss (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) swiss (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) swiss (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) swiss (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) swiss (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) swiss (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) swiss (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) swiss (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) swiss (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) swiss (11.25.16) – no results

Syria (searched for syria*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) syria (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) syria (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) syria (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) syria (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) syria (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) syria (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) syria (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) syria (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) syria (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) syria (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) syria (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) syria (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) syria (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) syria (11.25.16) – no results

Taiwan (searched for taiwan*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) taiwan (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) taiwan (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) taiwan (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) taiwan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) taiwan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) taiwan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) taiwan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) taiwan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) taiwan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) taiwan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) taiwan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) taiwan (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) taiwan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) taiwan (11.25.16) – no results

Tajikistan (searched for tajikistan*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) tajikistan (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) tajikistan (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) tajikistan (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) tajikistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) tajikistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) tajikistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) tajikistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) tajikistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) tajikistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) tajikistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) tajikistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) tajikistan (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) tajikistan (11.25.16) – no results

- Searched for sexuality match (and) tajikistan (11.25.16) – no results

Tanzania (searched for tanzania*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) tanzania (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) tanzania (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) tanzania (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) tanzania (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) tanzania (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) tanzania (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) tanzania (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) tanzania (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) tanzania (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) tanzania (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) tanzania (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) tanzania (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) tanzania (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) tanzania (11.25.16) – no results

Thailand (searched for thai*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) thailand (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) thailand (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) thailand (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) thailand (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) thailand (11.25.16)
- Searched for lesbian match (and) thailand (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) thailand (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) thailand (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) thailand (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) thailand (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) thailand (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) thailand (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) thailand (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) thailand (11.25.16) – no results

Tibet (searched for tibet*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) tibet (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) tibet (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) tibet (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) tibet (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) tibet (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) tibet (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) tibet (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) tibet (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) tibet (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) tibet (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) tibet (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) tibet (11.25.16) - no results

- Searched for heterosexual match (and) tibet (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) tibet (11.25.16) – no results

Timor-Leste (searched for timor-leste (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) timor leste (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) timor leste (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) timor leste (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) timor leste (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) timor leste (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) timor leste (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) timor leste (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) timor leste (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) timor leste (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) timor leste (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) timor leste (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) timor leste (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) timor leste (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) timor leste (11.25.16) – no results

Togo (searched for togo*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) togo (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) togo (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) togo (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) togo (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) togo (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) togo (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) togo (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) togo (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) togo (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) togo (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) togo (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) togo (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) togo (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) togo (11.25.16) – no results

Tonga (searched for tonga*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) tonga (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) tonga (10.28.16) - no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) tonga (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) tonga (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) tonga (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) tonga (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) tonga (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) tonga (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) tonga (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) tonga (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) tonga (11.25.16) – no results

- Searched for homosexual match (and) tonga (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) tonga (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) tonga (11.25.16) – no results

Trinidad and Tobago (searched for trinidad tobago (Match (AND)) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) trinidad (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) trinidad (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) trinidad (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) trinidad (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) trinidad (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) trinidad (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) trinidad (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) trinidad (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) trinidad (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) trinidad (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) trinidad (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) trinidad (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) trinidad (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) trinidad (11.25.16) – no results

Tunisia (searched for tunisia*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) tunisia (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) tunisia (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) tunisia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) tunisia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) tunisia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) tunisia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) tunisia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) tunisia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) tunisia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) tunisia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) tunisia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) tunisia (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) tunisia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) tunisia (11.25.16) – no results

Turkey (searched for turk*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) turkey (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) turkey (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) turkey (11.13.16) – no applicable results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) turkey (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) turkey (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) turkey (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) turkey (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) turkey (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) turkey (11.25.16) – no results

- Searched for transsexual match (and) turkey (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) turkey (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) turkey (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) turkey (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) turkey (11.25.16) – no results

Turkmenistan (probably captured by the above search, but also searched for turkmenistan*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) turkmenistan (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) turkmenistan (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) turkmenistan (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) turkmenistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) turkmenistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) turkmenistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) turkmenistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) turkmenistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) turkmenistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) turkmenistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) turkmenistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) turkmenistan (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) turkmenistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) turkmenistan (11.25.16) – no results

Tuvalu (searched for tuvalu*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) tuvalu (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) tuvalu (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) tuvalu (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) tuvalu (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) tuvalu (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) tuvalu (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) tuvalu (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) tuvalu (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) tuvalu (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) tuvalu (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) tuvalu (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) tuvalu (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) tuvalu (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) tuvalu (11.25.16) – no results

Uganda (searched for uganda*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) uganda (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) uganda (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) uganda (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) uganda (11.25.16)
- Searched for gay match (and) uganda (11.25.16)
- Searched for lesbian match (and) uganda (11.25.16)
- Searched for bisexual match (and) uganda (11.25.16) – no results

- Searched for transgender match (and) uganda (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) uganda (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) uganda (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) uganda (11.25.16)
- Searched for homosexual match (and) uganda (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) uganda (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) uganda (11.25.16) – no results

Ukraine (ukrain*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) ukraine (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) ukraine (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) ukraine (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) ukraine (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) ukraine (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) ukraine (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) ukraine (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) ukraine (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) ukraine (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) ukraine (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) ukraine (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) ukraine (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) ukraine (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) ukraine (11.25.16) – no results

United Arab Emirates (searched for united arab emirates (Match (AND)) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) united arab emirates (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) united arab emirates (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) united arab emirates (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) united arab emirates (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) united arab emirates (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) united arab emirates (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) united arab emirates (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) united arab emirates (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) united arab emirates (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) united arab emirates (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) united arab emirates (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) united arab emirates (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) united arab emirates (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) united arab emirates (11.25.16) – no results

UAE (searched for UAE (Match Phrase) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) UAE (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) UAE (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) UAE (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) UAE (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) UAE (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) UAE (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) UAE (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) UAE (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) UAE (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) UAE (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) UAE (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) UAE (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) UAE (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) UAE (11.25.16) – no results

United Kingdom (searched for united kingdom (Match (AND)) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) united kingdom (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) united kingdom (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) united kingdom (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) united kingdom (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) united kingdom (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) united kingdom (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) united kingdom (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) united kingdom (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) united kingdom (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) united kingdom (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) united kingdom (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) united kingdom (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) united kingdom (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) united kingdom (11.25.16) – no results

UK (searched for UK (Match Phrase) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) UK (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) UK (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) UK (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) UK (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) UK (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) UK (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) UK (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) UK (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) UK (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) UK (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) UK (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) UK (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) UK (11.25.16) – no results

- Searched for sexuality match (and) UK (11.25.16) – no results

Uruguay (searched for uruguay*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) uruguay (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) uruguay (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) uruguay (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) uruguay (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) uruguay (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) uruguay (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) uruguay (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) uruguay (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) uruguay (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) uruguay (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) uruguay (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) uruguay (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) uruguay (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) uruguay (11.25.16) – no results

USSR (searched for USSR (Match Phrase) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) USSR (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) USSR (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) USSR (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) USSR (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) USSR (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) USSR (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) USSR (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) USSR (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) USSR (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) USSR (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) USSR (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) USSR (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) USSR (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) USSR (11.25.16) – no results

Uzbekistan (searched for uzbek*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) uzbekistan (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) uzbekistan (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) uzbekistan (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) uzbekistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) uzbekistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) uzbekistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) uzbekistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) uzbekistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) uzbekistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) uzbekistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) uzbekistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) uzbekistan (11.25.16) - no results

- Searched for heterosexual match (and) uzbekistan (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) uzbekistan (11.25.16) – no results

Vanuatu (searched for vanuatu (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) vanuatu (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) vanuatu (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) vanuatu (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) china (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) china (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) china (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) china (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) china (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) china (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) china (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) china (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) china (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) china (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) china (11.25.16) – no results

Venezuela (searched for venezuela*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) venezuela (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) venezuela (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) venezuela (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) venezuela (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) venezuela (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) venezuela (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) venezuela (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) venezuela (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) venezuela (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) venezuela (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) venezuela (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) venezuela (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) venezuela (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) venezuela (11.25.16) – no results

Vietnam (searched for vietnam*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) vietnam (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) vietnam (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) vietnam (11.13.16)
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) vietnam (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) vietnam (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) vietnam (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) vietnam (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) vietnam (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) vietnam (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) vietnam (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) vietnam (11.25.16) – no results

- Searched for homosexual match (and) vietnam (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) vietnam (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) vietnam (11.25.16) – no results

Wales (searched for wales (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) wales (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) wales (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) wales (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) wales (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) wales (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) wales (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) wales (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) wales (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) wales (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) wales (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) wales (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) wales (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) wales (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) wales (11.25.16) – no results

Welsh (searched for welsh (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) welsh (11.20.16) – no results
- Searched for immigration match (and) welsh (10.28.16) – no applicable results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) welsh (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) welsh (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) welsh (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) welsh (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) welsh (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) welsh (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) welsh (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) welsh (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) welsh (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) welsh (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) welsh (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) welsh (11.25.16) – no results

Yemen (searched for yemen*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) yemen (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) yemen (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) yemen (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) yemen (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) yemen (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) yemen (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) yemen (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) yemen (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) yemen (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) yemen (11.25.16) – no results

- Searched for same sex match (and) yemen (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) yemen (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) yemen (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) yemen (11.25.16) – no results

Zambia (searched for zambia*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) zambia (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) zambia (10.28.16) – no results
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) zambia (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) zambia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) zambia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) zambia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) zambia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) zambia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) zambia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) zambia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) zambia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) zambia (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) zambia (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) zambia (11.25.16) – no results

Zimbabwe (searched for zimbabwe*) (7.21.16)

- Searched for agriculture match (and) zimbabwe (11.20.16)
- Searched for immigration match (and) zimbabwe (10.28.16)
- Searched for renewable energy match (and) zimbabwe (11.13.16) – no results
- Searched for LGBT (LGB) match (and) zimbabwe (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for gay match (and) zimbabwe (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for lesbian match (and) zimbabwe (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for bisexual match (and) zimbabwe (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgender match (and) zimbabwe (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transgendered match (and) zimbabwe (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for transsexual match (and) zimbabwe (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for same sex match (and) zimbabwe (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for homosexual match (and) zimbabwe (11.25.16) - no results
- Searched for heterosexual match (and) zimbabwe (11.25.16) – no results
- Searched for sexuality match (and) zimbabwe (11.25.16) – no results