This codebook provides information on data used to produce tables 1 and 2 in Jason A. MacDonald and Robert J. McGrath's *Legislative Studies Quarterly* article, "A Race for the Regs: Unified Government, Statutory Deadlines, and Federal Agency Rulemaking."

The unit of analysis is the public law. We examine public laws enacted between 1995 and 2014 (spanning the 104th through the 113th congressional sessions). There are 2715 observations in the dataset.

The variables are as follows:

(1) **intrdate** : The date on which the bill that became law was introduced. (From Adler and Wilkerson's *Congressional Bills Project*)

(2) **year** : The year during which the bill that became law was introduced. (From Adler and Wilkerson's *Congressional Bills Project*)

(3) **plawnum** : The public law number of the public law. (From Adler and Wilkerson's *Congressional Bills Project*)

(4) **id** : Adler and Wilkerson *Congressional Bills Project* (http://congressionalbills.org/codebooks.html) identification number

(5) **billid** : The bill number in the House, e.g., HR 3590 ("Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010") or Senate, e.g., S 652 ("The Telecommunications Act of 1996") of the public law. (From Adler and Wilkerson's *Congressional Bills Project*)

(6) **chamber** : The chamber in which the bill that became law was initially introduced. 0 = House; 1 = Senate.

(7) **cong** : The congressional session during which the law was enacted. 104 = 104th Congress and so on.

(8) **major** : The major topic area into which the Policy Agendas Project coded the public law. For example, "1" refers to subjects (in this case public laws) that fall into the area of "Macroeconomics." See the subjects codebook of what is now referred to as the "Comparative Agendas Project" for the list of major topics:

https://comparativeagendas.s3.amazonaws.com/codebookfiles/Topics_Codebook_2014.pdf

(9) **plawdate** : The date on which the public law was enacted into law. (From Adler and Wilkerson's *Congressional Bills Project*)

(10) **title** : The "official title as introduced" of the public law. For example, for S652, the Telecommunications Act of 1996, the official title is "An original bill to provide for a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework designed to accelerate rapidly private sector deployment of advanced telecommunications and information technologies and services to all Americans by opening all telecommunications markets to competition, and for other purposes." See:

https://www.congress.gov/bill/104th-congress/senate-bill/652/titles

(11) **memberid** : Three identification number combination containing the following information: (1) the Poole-Rosenthal ICPSR identification number for members of Congress; (2) the congressional session during which the law was enacted; (3) the member's political party (200 if Republican; 100 if Democrat). For example, Larry Pressler, as Chair of the Senate Commerce Committee was sponsor of S652, the Telecommunications Act of 1996. His Poole and Rosenthal number is 14268, the law was enacted during the 104th Congress, and Pressler was a Republican. Hence, the **memberid** is 14268-104-200.

(12) **namefull** : The name of the sponsor of the bill that became public law.

(13) **party** : String variable denoting the political party to which the sponsor of the bill that became public law belonged.

(14) **pooleid** : The Poole-Rosenthal identification number of each member of Congress, i.e., the ICSPSR id of members, as corrected by these scholars.

(15) **postal** : The U.S. Postal Service's abbreviation of the state that the sponsor of the bill that became public law represented, e.g., Virginia's abbreviation is "VA."

(16) **norollcall** : A dummy variable indicating whether or not there was no recorded vote on final passage of the bill in either chamber (1 if there was no roll call vote; 0 if there was at least one roll call vote).

(17) **coalitionsize_avg** : The mean proportion of affirmative votes on enacting the public law in the House and Senate. That is, if 95% of senators voted to enact and 85% of House members did, the value would be (.95+.85)/2=.90. This variable is coded as 1 when there was no roll call vote in either chamber.

(18) **presparty** : String variable denoting the political party of the president.

(19) **presname** : String variable identifying the president under whose presidency the law was enacted.

(20) **houseparty** : String variable denoting the political party with a majority of seats in the U.S. during the session of enactment.

(21) **senparty** : String variable denoting the political party with a majority of seats in the U.S. during the session of enactment. Note: the 107th Congress, the Democratic party is coded as being in the majority for the entire session.

(22) **unifiedgovt** : Dummy variable indicating that government is unified under the control of one political party (the party controls the presidency, a majority of House seats, and a majority of Senate seats): 1 if this was the case; 0 if this was not the case.

(23) **UA_deadline** : Dummy variable indicating whether or not there was a deadline in the law. 1 if there was; 0 if not.

(24) **UA_discretion_granting** : Dummy variable indicating whether the law was cited by the *Unified Agenda* as legal justification for any economically significant rulemaking.

(25) **mayhew** : Dummy variable indicating whether or not Mayhew identifies the public law as a "landmark" or "important" law or not. 1 if the law was designated as such; 0 if not.

(26) **lawimportance** : String variable indicating "normal," "important," or "landmark" with respect to the level of importance attached to the public law by Mayhew. See Mayhew's personal website for the source of these data:

http://campuspress.yale.edu/davidmayhew/datasets-divided-we-govern/