Congress skips one turn, again Agenda obstruction in Chile's Congress

Eric Magar ITAM

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What is the urgency authority?

The executive can **interfere with legislative scheduling** at will (Carey&Shugart 1998, Morgenstern 2002)

When a bill declared urgent

- Colombia: it takes precedence over other legislative business immediately
- ② Brazil: assembly must act in 45 days, else it takes precedence Since 2001, all medidas provisórias are urgent
- Mexico: must be scheduled for floor vote in 30 days4 bills/year only
- Uruguay: must act in a pre-specified, short period, inaction turns bill into law
- 6 Chile: like Uruguay, but silent on consequences of inaction

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Urgency authority in Chilean constitution and law

- Any bill at any stage can be declared urgent
- 2 Chamber receiving the message must "discuss and vote" before 30 days
- 3 Law sets the breadth of the interference
 - act now (discusión inmediata, 6 days)
 - two weeks notice (urgencia suma, 15 days)
 - four weeks notice (urgencia simple, 30 days)
- On retire the urgency, with immediate effects
- Non-compliance: reversionary schedule/policy indetermined

Does it matter?

"... can have dramatic effects on ex.-leg. relations, legislative organization, and policy..." (Morgenstern 2002)

Or perhaps irrelevant in the face of opposition: schedule now \neq passage

Under-investigated (Chile only?):

- 60 % exec. proposals 1990–94 urgent (Siavelis 2002)
- Speed of consideration: urgent 29.0 weeks rest 29.7
- Strongly associated with likelihood of passage (Alemán&Navia 2009)
- Methodological obstacles: right censoring, selection bias..

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Road map

- 1 Separation of power
- 2 Model searching
- 3 Data
- 4 Prelim analysis
- **5** Where next?

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In the literature

Presidential v. **parliamentary** democracy (Bagehot 1867, Wilson 1884, Lijphart 1984, Linz 1990, Shugart&Carey 1992, Cheibub 2007)

Will focus not of pros and cons but on how decisions are made under separation of power

Application to presidential system, generalizes to SoP in other forms

Presidentialism: two principles decision-making

- Concurrent consent between the branches
 - executive veto
 - congressional veto
- Unilateralism of one over the other
 - veto override
 - executive decree

Principle 2 restricted, otherwise cancels principle 1

Unilateralism overlooked in early literature pressure boiler with no safety valves (Linz 1990)

Veto & unilateralism side-by-side

| Authority | Executive | Legislative |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| by which | branch | branch |
| branch rejects | executive veto | legislative veto |
| a proposal | | |
| by the other | | |
| branch over- | unilateralism | veto override |
| comes a rejection | | |
| by the other | | |

Veto & unilateralism side-by-side

| Authority | Executive | Legislative |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| by which | branch | branch |
| branch rejects | executive veto | legislative veto |
| a proposal | Ch.3 veto in US states | Ch.8 reacting to executive |
| by the other | Ch.5 stunts Chile/Mex. | decrees in Argentina |
| branch over- | unilateralism | veto override |
| comes a rejection | Ch.6 urgency in Chile | (Ch.4 hopeless |
| by the other | Ch.7 exec. coalition | vetoes in Brazil) |

Theme: what are vetoes?

- Omparative politics: irreconciliable differences
 - Harbingers of democratic breakdown? (Linz&Valenzuela 1994)
 - But see Cheibub (2007), Saiegh (2011)...
- 2 American politics: tactical maneuvers of normal democracy
 - bargaining ploys, reputation of toughness (Cameron 2000)
 - publicity stunts for voters (Groseclose&McCarty 2001)
 - But see Sundquist (1986)...

Polarization, incomplete info., and position-taking compete to explain veto incindence

American exceptionalism?

Shorten gap with comparative field

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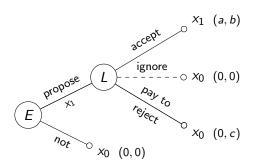
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Two intuitions

schedule now \neq passage

- Imperfect negative agenda control
 - Could majority cartel operate? (Cox&McCubbins 2005)
 - ullet Committee gatekeeking o silent death (Weingast&Marshall 1988)
- ② Dilatory tactics
 - Worsen legislative bottleneck (Cox 1987)
 - Filibusters: exploit impatience of those next in line (Wawro&Schickler 2007)

Costly rejection



Parentheses are gains v. status quo

Impatience

- Legislator and executive each each have pet projects
- Two rounds, one project only can be scheduled (rejection takes time)
- Policy now better than later

| Case | Agend | da (outcomes) | Policy | Discounted payoff |
|------|-------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | abef | (both pass) | (a, b, e_0, f_0) | $a + \delta b$ |
| 2 | eabf | (e rejected) | (a, b_0, e_0, f_0) | δ a |
| 3 | efab | (both rejected) | (a_0, b_0, e_0, f_0) | 0 |
| 4 | eabf | (both pass) | (a, b_0, e, f_0) | $e + \delta a$ |

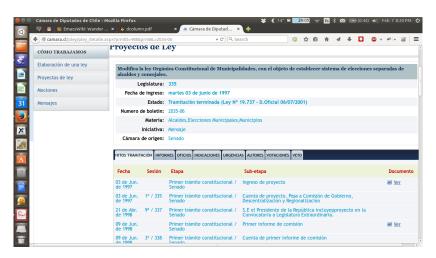
$$e + \delta a > 0 \iff \delta > -\frac{e}{a}$$

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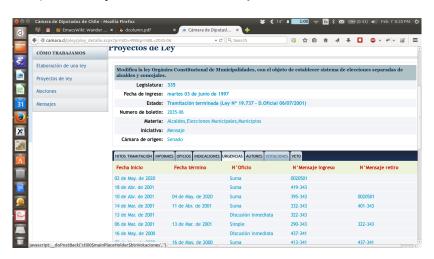
Original data

www.camara.cl very sharp Scraped with Python's Selenium library \rightarrow bill histories 1990-2014



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The president's status in Congress

| Coalition | 1998-02 | 2002-06 | 2006-10 | 2010-14 | |
|-------------|---------|------------|---------|---------|--|
| | Chamb | er of depu | ties | | |
| President's | 58 | 53 | 51 | 50 | |
| Opposition | 42 | 48 | 47 | 48 | |
| Regional | | | 3 | 2 | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| | Senate | | | | |
| President's | 50 | 50 | 55 | 45 | |
| Opposition | 50 | 50 | 45 | 55 | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |

Coalition unity (Carey 2002, Alemán&Saiegh 2007)

Bills, laws, and urgency 1998-2014

| | by | by | by |
|------------|-------------|-----------|--------|
| Bills | legislators | president | either |
| introduced | 5,533 | 1,469 | 7,002 |
| as % | 79 | 21 | 100 |

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| declared urgent | 351 | 1,016 | 1,367 |
| as % | 26 | 74 | 100 |
| as % introduced | 6 | 69 | 20 |

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| as % | 26 | 74 | 100 |
| as % introduced | 6 | 69 | 20 |
| declared urgent & passed | 167 | 762 | 929 |
| as % | 18 | 82 | 100 |
| as % declared urgent | 48 | 75 | 68 |

Recidivism

Total urgency messages \approx 8,200 Bills declared urgent \approx 1,350 only(!)

| Number of | Bill |
|-----------|---------|
| messages | freq. % |
| 1 | 16 |
| 2 | 18 |
| 3 | 11 |
| 4 | 8 |
| 5-10 | 25 |
| 11-20 | 14 |
| 21-71 | 9 |
| Total | 100 |
| (N) | (1,367) |

Q: Re-declared urgent after non-compliance?

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Q: Re-declared urgent after non-compliance?

A: Doesn't seem so, deadlines change/drop a lot

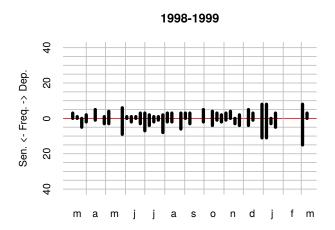
| | 1998-2002 | 2002-2006 | 2006-2010 | 2010-2014 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Act now | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| 2 weeks notice | 17 | 16 | 16 | 26 |
| 4 weeks notice | | 24 | 20 | 13 |
| Shorten deadline | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Extend deadline | 26 | | 27 | 39 |
| Withdraw (act now) | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Withdraw (2-weeks) | 7 | 10 | 14 | 9 |
| Withdraw (4-weeks) | 11 | 11 | 17 | 3 |
| Total messages | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| (N) | (1,279) | (1,915) | (4,964) | (5,689) |

A: Doesn't seem so, deadlines change/drop a lot

| 1998-2002 | 2002-2006 | 2006-2010 | 2010-2014 |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| 17 | 16 | 16 | 26 |
| 30 | 24 | 20 | 13 |
| 2 | 1 | <u>-</u> 1 | 3 |
| 26 | 30 | 27 | 39 |
| 1 | | 2 | |
| 7 | 10 | 14 | 9 |
| 11 | 11 | 17 | 3 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| (1,279) | (1,915) | (4,964) | (5,689) |
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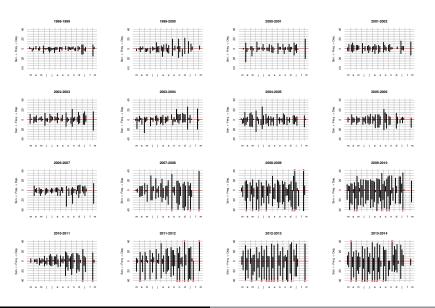
Micro-managing executive

Weekly messages in one legislative year

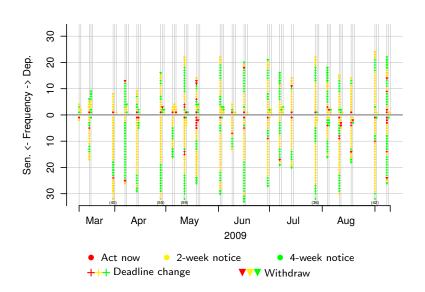


(Two histograms: deputies above, senate below zero line)

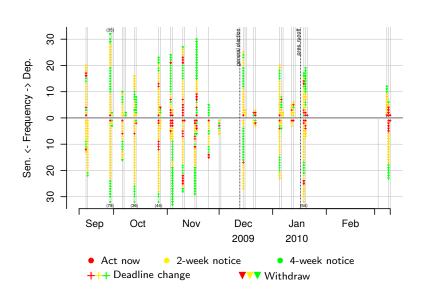
When everything is urgent... nothing really is



Daily messages 2009–10



Daily messages 2009–10



Lend a helping hand

25 % urgencies were for MC bills

Q: Where these coalition-sponsored?

A: Not always!

| | Urgency raised by | |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Concertación | Concertación | Right |
| sponsors | presidents | president |
| | 21 | 26 |
| 1-25 % | 3 | 4 |
| 26-50 % | 10 | 18 |
| 51-75 % | 15 | 12 |
| 76-99 % | 13 | 12 |
| 100 % | 39 | 26 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| (N) | (230) | (121) |

Suggests vote trading?

Lend a helping hand

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|--------------|--------------------|-----------|--|--|--|--|
| Concertación | n Concertación Rig | | | | | |
| sponsors | presidents | president | | | | |
| 0 % | 21 | 26 | | | | |
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Suggests vote trading?

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Urgency ripples

Reversion is indeterminate, so deadline may be pure suggestion

Q: Does action follow an urgency?

Q: Is it punctual?

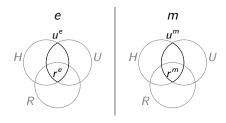
Committee reporting may be good step to trace movement

- Some urgencies may target bills in post-committee bottleneck—not all/most
- Urgency compels a floor vote, so reporting committee(s) must consider and report
- Bills with authorization must be referred to Hacienda committee, no exception

Committee report after an urgency

| | Report observed within deadline | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|------|------|--|
| Message | % yes | % no | N | |
| Act now | 63 | 37 | 475 | |
| 2-week notice | 27 | 73 | 2192 | |
| 4-week notice | 25 | 75 | 1678 | |
| Deadline shortened | 41 | 59 | 241 | |
| Deadline extended | 23 | 77 | 3454 | |
| Withdrawn | 6 | 94 | 211 | |
| All | 27 | 73 | 8251 | |

Three event count models

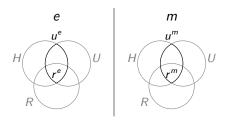


| | DepVar | | | | | |
|--------|--------|----------------|--|--|--|--|
| IndVar | re | r ^m | | | | |
| u^e | Mod. 1 | Mod. 2 | | | | |
| u^m | | Mod. 3 | | | | |

Weekly counts:
$$r_t^e = \beta_0 + \beta_1 u_t^e + \beta_2 u_{t-1}^e + \dots$$

Negative binomial regression

Three event count models



$$\begin{array}{c|c} & \text{DepVar} \\ \text{IndVar} & r^e & r^m \\ u^e & \boxed{\text{Mod. 1} & \text{Mod. 2}} \\ u^m & \boxed{\text{Mod. 3}} \end{array}$$

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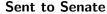
Message effects on Hacienda reports, Cámara

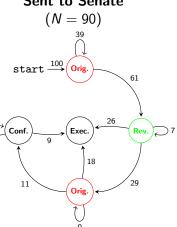
| | Weekly reports | | | Weekly reports | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----|---------------------|----------------|----|-------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---|
| Type | t = 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | t = 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | | 1: | $u^e 	o \iota$ | -e | | | 2: <i>u</i> ^e | $r^n \rightarrow r^n$ | 1 | |
| Act Now | ++ | + | | | | | ++ | | | |
| 2-week notice | | ++ | | | | ++ | _ | ++ | | |
| 4-week notice | | | | ++ | ++ | | | | | |
| Shorten deadline | | ++ | | | | | | | | |
| | | 3: | $u^e \rightarrow r$ | .m | | | 4: u ⁿ | $r^{n} \rightarrow r^{n}$ | n – – – | |
| Act Now | | | | | | ++ | ++ | | | |
| 2-week notice | | (no | t estima | ted) | | | | ++ | ++ | |
| 4-week notice | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shorten deadline | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

Determinants of bill urgency

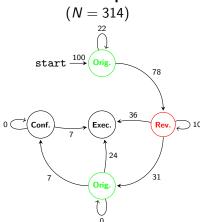
| | DV=1 if urgent, else 0 | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|--|
| | (1) | (2) | |
| MC bill | -2.978*** | | |
| MC bill, oppsponsored | | -3.597*** | |
| MC bill, mixsponsored | | -2.517*** | |
| MC bill, pres. coalsp. | | -2.969*** | |
| Hacienda | 1.761*** | 1.782*** | |
| Senate majority | -0.304*** | -0.302*** | |
| Introduced Senate | 0.184* | 0.415*** | |
| Pres. term remaining | 0.004*** | 0.004*** | |
| Year remaining | 0.003 | 0.003* | |
| Constant | -0.047 | -0.113 | |
| N | 6,987 | 6,987 | |
| Log <i>L</i> | -2,057 | -2,029 | |
| % predicted correctly | 89 | 89 | |

Sequence: Piñera bills

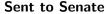




Sent to Deputies



Sequence: Piñera bills



$$(N = 90)$$
start $\xrightarrow{100}$ Orig. $\xrightarrow{79}$ $\xrightarrow{13}$ $\xrightarrow{13}$ $\xrightarrow{1}$ $\xrightarrow{10}$ $\xrightarrow{10}$

Sent to Deputies

$$(N = 314)$$
start $\xrightarrow{100}$ Orig. 75 17
$$14 \quad u \quad 61$$
Conf. $\xrightarrow{2}$ Exec. $\xrightarrow{24}$ Rev. $\xrightarrow{12}$ Rev. $\xrightarrow{12}$ $\xrightarrow{$

Orig.

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Wrap up

- Monthly bills newly declared urgent went from 8 to 30
- One in five messages withdraw an urgency
 - Which exec. proposals not urgent?
 - ② How do MC proposals become urgent?
- Forest out of sight? Model hunting
 - Gains from trade and credible commitment?
 - ② Dilatory tactics, scheduling?
 - ❸ .

Thank you!

Wrap up

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- One in five messages withdraw an urgency
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