Restrictive rules in the Chilean Cámara Fighting floor amendments with urgency authority

Eric Magar¹ Valeria Palanza² Gisela Sin³

¹ITAM, Mexico

²Univ. Católica, Chile

³U. of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

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What is urgency authority?

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

When a bill declared urgent:

- Colombia and Brazil: it goes to the top of the schedule and all voting activity in the floor stops
- Uruguay: must act in a pre-specified, short period, inaction turns bill into law
- Chile and Mexico: chamber must act in 30 days or less

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Urgency authority in Chilean constitution and law

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

Cheap talk?

- Speed of consideration (1990–94):
 urgent 29.0 weeks rest 29.7
 (Siavelis 2002)
- Yet 60 % exec. proposals urgent!
- And strongly associated with likelihood of passage
 - → Berríos&Gamboa (2006), Alemán&Navia (2009): It's a signaling tool

Our interpretation

 \neq accelerator \neq signal

Urgency = **cooperation-enhancing mechanism** between president and coalition

Soto Velasco (2015)

Urgent bills are much harder to modify in the floor

ightarrow closed rule protects vote-trading deals made in committee

One example and an intuition

	original version	amendments
Art 1.	appropriate \$200	\$300
Art 2.	split in two equal parts	$(\frac{1}{4},\frac{3}{4})$ split
Art 3.	one for students, one for teachers	<u> </u>

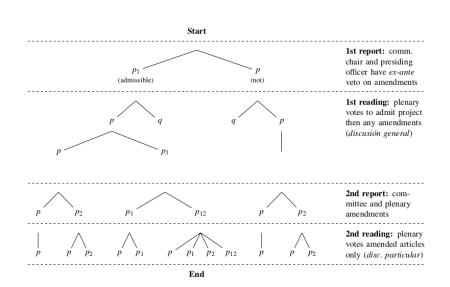
Notation: original version

 $egin{array}{ll} q & ext{status quo} \ p_1 & ext{art. 1 amended} \end{array}$

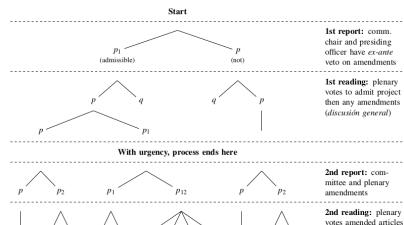
 p_2 art. 2 amended

 p_{12} both amended

The urgency as a restrictive rule

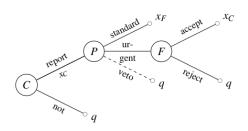


The urgency as a restrictive rule



End

A game (extends Dion&Huber1996)



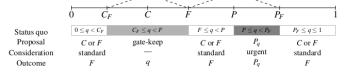
Key result (spatial model): standard consideration only when president and committee on either side of the floor median

Hypothesis

Pr(bill urgent) up when president and committee chair co-partisan

Results





← veto will be sustained

Status quo
Proposal
Consideration
Outcome

$0 \le q < C_F$	$C_F \leq q < P$	$P \le q \le 1$
C or F	gate-keep	C or F
standard	_	standard
F	q	F

 $\leftarrow \text{veto will} \\ \text{be overridden} \\$

- Original dataset of bill histories 1998–2014
- Many missing records before 1998
- Covers 3+ presidencies, variance in president's status (coalition unity, Carey 2002, Alemán&Saiegh 2007)

	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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declared urgent	351	1,016	1,367
as %	26	74	100
as % introduced	6	69	20
declared urgent & passed	167	762	929
as %	18	82	100
as % declared urgent	48	<i>75</i>	68

Message types

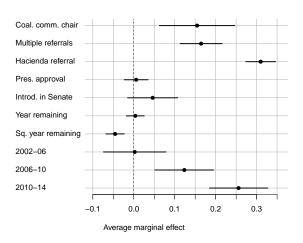
	1000 2002	2002 2006	2006 2010	2010-2014	1000 0014
	1998–2002	2002–2006	2006–2010	2010-2014	1998–2014
Act now	5	6	3	4	4
2-week notice	16	14	9	23	16
4-week notice	29	22	13	12	17
Shorten deadline	2		2	4	3
Extend deadline	29	33	41	43	39
Withdraw (act now)	1		2	2	2
Withdraw (2-week)	7	10	14	8	10
Withdraw (4-week)	10	11	17	3	10
Total messages	100	100	100	100	100
(N)	(1,268)	(1,881)	(4,941)	(5,643)	(13,733)

Logit regressions

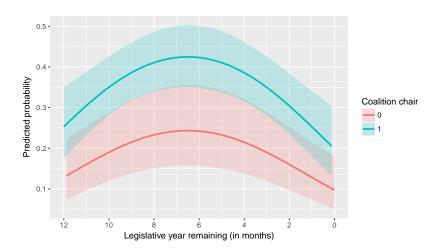
	D,	V: Bill received u	rgency message	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Co-partisan comm. chair	.221* (.092)			
Coalition		.746***	.831***	.800***
comm. chair		(.004)	(.002)	(.002)
Multiple	.856***	.867***	.883***	.882***
referrals	(<.001)	(<.001)	(<.001)	(<.001)
Hacienda	1.755***	1.695***	1.664***	1.668***
referral	(<.001)	(<.001)	(<.001)	(<.001)
Pres.	.024	.004	.031	.011
approval	(.741)	(.960)	(.698)	(.893)
Introduced	.211	.239	.248	.255
in Senate	(.198)	(.147)	(.141)	(.129)
Senate majority	244 (.246)	298 (.151)		
Year	.053	.048	.020	.021
remaining	(.371)	(.416)	(.738)	(.719)
(Year	217***	228***	245***	243***
remaining) ²	(<.001)	(<.001)	(<.001)	(<.001)
Relax deadlines	.696*** (.010)	.696*** (.008)		
Intercept	628***	-1.148***	-1.754***	-1.231***
	(.009)	(<.001)	(<.001)	(.001)
Effects	none	none	fixed	mixed
Observations	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461
Log <i>L</i>	-826	-823	-808	-816
% correct	89	89	90	89

^{*}p<.1; **p<.05; ***p<.01 (p-values in parentheses)

Marginal effects (95 % confidence intervals)



Predicted probability



Wrap-up

- Urgency authority = closed rule
- Unlike Rules Committee, Chilean prez controls this
- Evidence for prediction on president—chair preference similarity
- More tests:
 - 1 Use nominate scores instead of partisan dummies
 - 2 Study amendments, admitted v. not: Corr(amendments, urgency) < 0?
 - 3 Shorten deadlines \rightarrow abort amendment threats?
- Ideas welcome

Thank you!

Wrap-up

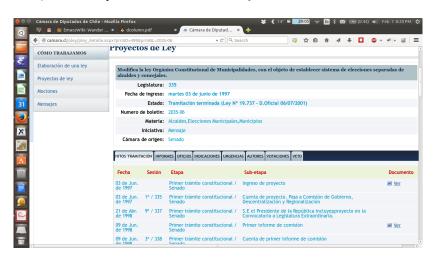
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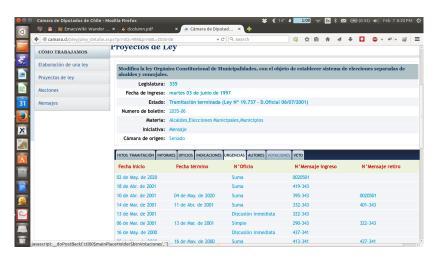
Original data

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



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Partisan status of government

Coalition	1998-02	2002-06	2006-10	2010-14
	Cámara	de Diput	ados	
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

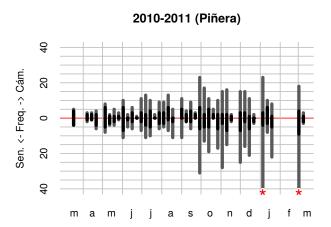
<u>Re</u>cidivism

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)

Micro-managing presidents? Look @ message contents

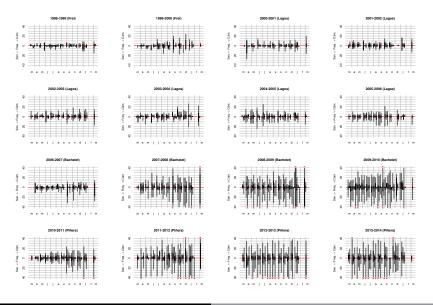
Urgency message incidence

Weekly messages in one legislative year black = original urgency



(Two histograms: Cámara above, Senate below zero line)

When all is urgent...



Lend a helping hand

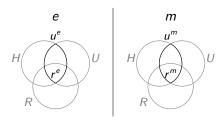
25 % urgencies were for member bills. Vote trading?

	Urgency by			
	Concertación president			
Concertación sponsors	yes	no		
all	39	26		
some	40	48		
none	21	26		
	100	100		

Committee report after an urgency

Message	Report w/i deadline (%)
Act now	63
2-week notice	27
4-week notice	25
Deadline shortened	41
Deadline extended	23
Withdrawn	6
All	27

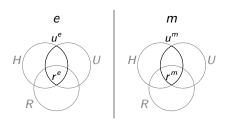
Three event count models



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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Negative binomial regression

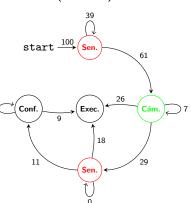
Message effects on Hacienda reports, Cámara

	Weekly reports					Weekly reports					
Type	t = 0	1	2	3	4	t = 0	1	2	3	4	
	$u^e ightarrow r^e$					$u^e o r^m$					
Act Now	++	+					++				
2-week notice		++				++	_	++			
4-week notice				++	++						
Shorten deadline		++									
	$u^{\bar{m}} \rightarrow r^{e}$					$u^{\overline{m}} \rightarrow r^{\overline{m}}$					
Act Now						++	++				
2-week notice	(not estimated)			++ ++							
4-week notice											
Shorten deadline											

Sequence: Piñera bills

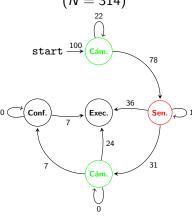
Sent to Senate

$$(N = 90)$$



Sent to Cámara

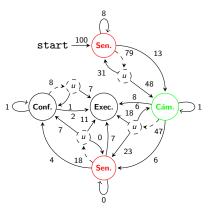
$$(N = 314)$$



Sequence: Piñera bills

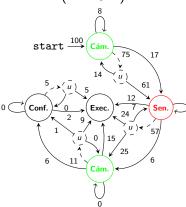
Sent to Senate

$$(N = 90)$$



Sent to Cámara

$$(N = 314)$$



Two intuitions

schedule now \neq passage certainly, but

- Imperfect negative agenda control
 - Committee gatekeeking \rightarrow silent death (Weingast&Marshall 1988)
 - Could majority cartel operate? Must include president (Cox&McCubbins 2005)
- Dilatory tactics
 - Worsen legislative bottleneck (Cox 1987)
 - Exploit impatience of those next in line (Wawro&Schickler 2007)