

Chapter 4 Section 1 Federalism The Division Of Powers Quiz

Provides detailed information and an analysis of interstate relations, and advances recommendations to improve the economic and political union.

This report provides an overview of the institutional and financial relations across levels of government that enables policymakers evaluate their position and identify good practices for mobilizing sub-central governments for national growth, equity and stability objectives.

Beyond Autonomy forces readers to rethink the purpose of autonomy as a central organising pillar of federalism asking how modern federalism can be reimaged in the 21st Century.

Over the past few decades, a clear trend has emerged worldwide toward the devolution of spending and, to a lesser extent, revenue-raising responsibilities to state and local levels of government. One view is that the decentralization of spending responsibilities can entail substantial gains in terms of distributed equity and macroeconomic management. The papers in this volume, edited by Teresa Ter-Minassian, examine the validity of these views in light of theoretical considerations, as well as the experience of a number of countries.

In this forward-thinking book, fifteen leading scholars set forth cutting-edge agendas for research on

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significant facets of federalism, including basic theory, comparative studies, national and subnational constitutionalism, courts, self-rule and shared rule, centralization and decentralization, nationalism and diversity, conflict resolution, gender equity, and federalism challenges in Africa, Asia, and the European Union. More than 40 percent of the world's population lives under federal arrangements, making federalism not only a major research subject but also a vital political issue worldwide.

This book is the product of the authors' rethinking of what a Federal Courts course can be. Although fully attentive to the deeper theoretical issues of federalism and separation of powers raised by the cases, the book also focuses on giving students the grounding they will need to be effective lawyer-litigators. The book's objective is to provide students with the doctrinal, theoretical, and practical education that will enable them to identify and strategically employ jurisdictional tools to effectively serve their clients in litigation. Two major themes distinguish this book from others on the market: • First, the book gives sustained and systematic attention to the role of state courts as a forum for litigation of federal issues. • : Second, the book is grounded in the realities of litigation today -- in particular, the strong tendency of defendants in civil litigation to prefer federal court over state court. The statutory device of removal, and other issues that

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dominate contemporary litigation, are addressed throughout this book. In addition, the book is organized in a way that reinforces learning and facilitates interstitial reiteration of important points. A modular design enables teachers to select particular aspects of larger topics for made-to-order course coverage. Based on the authors' extensive classroom experience teaching Federal Courts, the book effectively integrates problems as teaching and learning tools. The problems have been carefully designed to require students to identify and apply relevant concepts from the governing law, including the cases in the book, from the perspective of a lawyer seeking to accomplish a particular goal. Many of the problems are based on recent appellate cases that the Supreme Court declined to hear. The book provides thorough coverage of the public law issues that dominate scholarly writings on federal courts, but it is also uniquely geared to preparing students to serve their clients effectively ordinary litigation. This publication is also accompanied by the Judicial Code Supplement. A unique feature of this Supplement is the inclusion of selected provisions of other titles of the United States Code -- not just procedural provisions like the Administrative Procedure Act and the Federal Arbitration Act, but also ERISA, FELA, RICO, and other substantive statutes that bear on the issues treated in a Federal Courts course. Ambition theory suggests that scholars can

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understand a good deal about politics by exploring politicians' career goals. In the USA, an enormous literature explains congressional politics by assuming that politicians primarily desire to win re-election. In contrast, although Brazil's institutions appear to encourage incumbency, politicians do not seek to build a career within the legislature. Instead, political ambition focuses on the subnational level. Even while serving in the legislature, Brazilian legislators act strategically to further their future extra-legislative careers by serving as 'ambassadors' of subnational governments. Brazil's federal institutions also affect politicians' electoral prospects and career goals, heightening the importance of subnational interests in the lower chamber of the national legislature. Together, ambition and federalism help explain important dynamics of executive-legislative relations in Brazil. This book's rational-choice institutionalist perspective contributes to the literature on the importance of federalism and subnational politics to understanding national-level politics around the world.

During and after the Second World War, public intellectuals in Britain and the United States grappled with concerns about the future of democracy, the prospects of liberty, and the decline of the imperial system. Without using the term "globalization," they identified a shift toward technological, economic, cultural, and political interconnectedness and

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developed a "globalist" ideology to reflect this new postwar reality. The Emergence of Globalism examines the competing visions of world order that shaped these debates and led to the development of globalism as a modern political concept. Shedding critical light on this neglected chapter in the history of political thought, Or Rosenboim describes how a transnational network of globalist thinkers emerged from the traumas of war and expatriation in the 1940s and how their ideas drew widely from political philosophy, geopolitics, economics, imperial thought, constitutional law, theology, and philosophy of science. She presents compelling portraits of Raymond Aron, Owen Lattimore, Lionel Robbins, Barbara Wootton, Friedrich Hayek, Lionel Curtis, Richard McKeon, Michael Polanyi, Lewis Mumford, Jacques Maritain, Reinhold Niebuhr, H.G. Wells, and others. Rosenboim shows how the globalist debate they embarked on sought to balance the tensions between a growing recognition of pluralism on the one hand and an appreciation of the unity of humankind on the other."--Dust jacket

The Case for Centralized Federalism and its sister volume The Case for Decentralized Federalism are the outcome of the Federalism Redux Project, created to stimulate a serious and useful conversation on federalism in Canada. They provide the vocabulary and arguments needed to articulate the case for a centralized or a decentralized Canadian federalism. In The Case for

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Centralized Federalism, an array of experts condemns the federal government's submissiveness in its dealings with the provinces and calls for a renewed federal assertiveness. They argue that the federal government is best placed to create effective policy, support democracy and respond to issues of national importance.

The crisis and its aftermath had a dramatic short-term effect on federal relations and, as the twelve case studies in this volume show, set in place a new set of socio-political factors that are shaping the longer-run process of institutional evolution and adaptation in federal systems. This illuminating book illustrates how an understanding of these complex dynamics is crucial to the development of policies needed for effective and sustainable federal governance in the twenty-first century.?

Abraham Lincoln worried that the "walls" of the constitution would ultimately be leveled by the "silent artillery of time." His fears materialized with the 1913 ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment, which, by eliminating federalism's structural protection, altered the very nature and meaning of federalism. Ralph A.

Rossum's provocative new book considers the forces unleashed by an amendment to install the direct election of U.S. Senators. Far from expecting federalism to be protected by an activist court, the Framers, Rossum argues, expected the constitutional structure, particularly the election of the Senate by state legislatures, to sustain it. In *Federalism*, the Supreme Court, and the Seventeenth Amendment Rossum challenges the fundamental jurisprudential assumptions about

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federalism. He also provides a powerful indictment of the controversial federalist decisions recently handed down by an activist U.S. Supreme Court seeking to fill the gap created by the Seventeenth Amendment's ratification and protect the original federal design. Rossum's masterful handling of the development of federalism restores the true significance to an amendment previously consigned to the footnotes of history. It demonstrates how the original federal design has been amended out of existence; the interests of states as states abandoned and federalism left unprotected, both structurally and democratically. It highlights the ultimate irony of constitutional democracy: that an amendment intended to promote democracy, even at the expense of federalism, has been undermined by an activist court intent on protecting federalism, at the expense of democracy.

Iraq today faces a whole gamut of problems associated with post-war recovery and state-rebuilding compounded by age old mistrust and suspicion. The situation in Iraq resembles a huge experiment in which social scientists can observe the consequences of actions taken across an entire country. Can Western ideas take route and flourish in non-western societies? Can constitutionalism take hold and work in a traditional religious and deeply divided society? Is Iraqi federalism a solution to the country's severe disunity or a temporary fix? Iraqi Federalism and the Kurds: Learning to Live Together addresses these important questions and focuses on the role of federalism as a viable solution to Iraq's many problems and the efforts the Kurdish government has

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deployed to adjust to new federal relations that entail not only gains, but also concessions and compromises. The author's direct experience of living and working within this embattled country allows a unique reflection on the successes and failures of federalism and the positive developments the introduction of federal relationships have brought.

In this provocative book, one of our most eminent political scientists questions the extent to which the American Constitution furthers democratic goals. Robert Dahl reveals the Constitution's potentially antidemocratic elements and explains why they are there, compares the American constitutional system to other democratic systems, and explores how we might alter our political system to achieve greater equality among citizens. In a new chapter for this second edition, he shows how increasing differences in state populations revealed by the Census of 2000 have further increased the veto power over constitutional amendments held by a tiny minority of Americans. He then explores the prospects for changing some important political practices that are not prescribed by the written Constitution, though most Americans may assume them to be so.

Explains how policy design and timing cause American state governments to greet national laws with enthusiasm, indifference, or hostility.

This book examines different approaches by which states characterised by federal or decentralized arrangements reconcile equality and autonomy. In case studies from four continents, leading experts analyse the challenges of ensuring institutional, social and economic

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equality whilst respecting the competences of regions and the rights of groups.

Comparing Fiscal Federalism investigates intergovernmental financial relations and the current allocation of financial and fiscal powers in compound states from a comparative and interdisciplinary perspective. Theoretical approaches and case studies provide a comprehensive analysis of recent developments and emerging trends.

The second edition of *Government in the Federal Republic of Germany*, first published in 1973, has been substantially rewritten and expanded and the title altered in recognition of an emphasis already present in the first edition, and greatly enhanced after revision. Since the first appearance of this authoritative text many changes in the details of organization and procedure have taken place, as well as extensive changes in personnel and, to some extent, in the problems and policy issues which now face those responsible for government in the Federal Republic. In considering these changes the author presents a view of the political institutions of the Federal Republic which develops logically and naturally from his earlier perspective.

American Government

The balance between state and federal health care financing for low-income people has been a matter of considerable debate for the last 40 years. Some argue for a greater federal role, others for more devolution of responsibility to the states. Medicaid, the backbone of the system, has been plagued by an array of problems that have made it unpopular and difficult to use to extend

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health care coverage. In recent years, waivers have given the states the flexibility to change many features of their Medicaid programs; moreover, the states have considerable flexibility to in establishing State Children's Health Insurance Programs. This book examines the record on the changing health safety net. How well have states done in providing acute and long-term care services to low-income populations? How have they responded to financial incentives and federal regulatory requirements? How innovative have they been?

Contributing authors include Donald J. Boyd, Randall R. Bovbjerg, Teresa A. Coughlin, Ian Hill, Michael Housman, Robert E. Hurley, Marilyn Moon, Mary Beth Pohl, Jane Tilly, and Stephen Zuckerman.

The Robust Federation offers a comprehensive approach to the study of federalism. Jenna Bednar demonstrates how complementary institutions maintain and adjust the distribution of authority between national and state governments. These authority boundaries matter - for defense, economic growth, and adequate political representation - and must be defended from opportunistic transgression. From Montesquieu to Madison, the legacy of early institutional analysis focuses attention on the value of competition between institutions, such as the policy moderation produced through separated powers. Bednar offers a reciprocal theory: in an effective constitutional system, institutions complement one another; each makes the others more powerful. Diverse but complementary safeguards - including the courts, political parties, and the people - cover different transgressions, punish to different

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extents, and fail under different circumstances. The analysis moves beyond equilibrium conceptions and explains how the rules that allocate authority are not fixed but shift gradually. Bednar's rich theoretical characterization of complementary institutions provides the first holistic account of federal robustness.

What is the price of federalism? Does it result in governmental interconnections that are too complex? Does it create overlapping responsibilities? Does it perpetuate social inequalities? Does it stifle economic growth? To answer these questions, Paul Peterson sets forth two theories of federalism: functional and legislative. Functional theory is optimistic. It says that each level of the federal system is well designed to carry out the tasks for which it is mainly responsible. State and local governments assume responsibility for their area's physical and social development; the national government cares for the needy and reduces economic inequities. Legislative theory, in contrast, is pessimistic: it says that national political leaders, responding to electoral pressures, misuse their power. They shift unpopular burdens to lower levels of government while spending national dollars on popular government programs for which they can claim credit. Both theories are used to explain different aspects of American federalism. Legislative theory explains why federal grants have never been used to equalize public services. Elected officials cannot easily justify to their constituents a vote to shift funds away from the geographic area they represent. The overall direction that American federalism has taken in recent years is better explained by

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functional theory. As the costs of transportation and communication have declined, labor and capital have become increasingly mobile, placing states and localities in greater competition with one another. State and local governments are responding to these changes by overlooking the needs of the poor, focusing instead on economic development. As a further consequence, older, big cities of the Rust Belt, inefficient in their operations and burdened by social responsibilities, are losing jobs and population to the suburban communities that surround them. Peterson recommends that the national government adopt policies that take into account the economic realities identified by functional theory. The national government should give states and localities responsibility for most transportation, education, crime control, and other basic governmental programs. Welfare, food stamps, the delivery of medical services, and other social policies should become the primary responsibility of the national government.

The book offers a comparative analysis of center-region relations in Russia and in China. The authors focus in particular on fiscal ties and incentives, bureaucratic and local government practices, flows of information, and the determinants of divergence between both countries. The book is based on a synthesis of a large body of empirical and theoretical evidence, and will appeal to scholars in public economics, political economy and comparative politics, as well as to students and policy analysts.

Our American Government textbook adheres to the scope and sequence of introductory American government courses nationwide. We have endeavored to

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make the workings of American Government interesting and accessible to students while maintaining the conceptual coverage and rigor inherent in the subject at the college level. With this objective in mind, the content of this textbook has been developed and arranged to provide a logical progression from the fundamental principles of institutional design at the founding, to avenues of political participation, to thorough coverage of the political structures that constitute American government. The book builds upon what students have already learned and emphasizes connections between topics as well as between theory and applications. The goal of each section is to enable students not just to recognize concepts, but to work with them in ways that will be useful in later courses, future careers, and as engaged citizens. The organization and pedagogical features were developed and vetted with feedback from American government instructors dedicated to the project.

American Federalism and Individual Rights presents the founding concepts of federalism and individual rights, and facilitates a discussion of their compatibility. Through the lens of policy analysis, the author discovers ways in which federalism has both helped and hindered the protection of individual rights in the United States. Research on federalism is rarely concerned with its philosophical foundations. However, arguments on why and how best to organise a plurality of states in a multilevel political order have first been discussed by philosophers and continue to inspire contemporary reasoning on international and supranational relations

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not only in political philosophy. This book offers a unique overview of the philosophical foundations of federalism from both a historical and a systematic perspective. The analyses proposed by renowned scholars from the US and from several European countries cover classic writers such as Hobbes and the authors of the Federalist Papers, Kant and Rawls, and range from anthropological justifications of federal orders to contemporary problems of EU constitutionalism, the principle of subsidiarity and the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR). The book is of relevance to anyone interested in philosophical justifications of federalism.

"This manual provides guidance on preparing district and captain of the port regulations for publication in the Federal Register"--Page [1 of prelim. material].

This convenient Portable Version of

Edwards/Wattenberg/Lineberry, Government in America: People, Politics, and Policy features all the content of the

original comprehensive text split into four lightweight, paperbacks—accompanied by new practice tests at the

back of each volume. Framing its content within a resonant “politics matters” theme and emphasizing public policy throughout, Government in America illustrates the

impact that government has on the daily lives of each and every American, motivating students to become

active participants in all aspects of our political system, and helping overcome the biggest challenge instructors

face in this course -- student apathy toward government. (High School) Hailed as a stellar educational resource for

nearly a century, Magruder's American Government is updated annually to meet the changing needs of today's

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high school students and teachers. The program's engaging narrative is enhanced with numerous primary sources, political cartoons, charts, graphs, and photos, making the structure and principals of government accessible and motivating to students of all abilities. Hailed as a stellar educational resource since 1917, Magruder's American Government is updated annually to incorporate the most current, most authoritative American Government content, and meet the changing needs of today's high school students and teachers. Magruder's clear, engaging narrative is enhanced with the Essential Questions, numerous primary sources, political cartoons, charts, graphs, photos and interactive online activities, to make the subject of American Government accessible and motivating to students of all abilities. The Pearson Advantage Respected, relevant, and reliable Teacher's most trusted and authoritative program in the nation! Magruder's is recognized for its clear, well-written narrative using a variety of methods to make content accessible to all students. Written around Grant Wiggin's Essential Questions In each Unit and Chapter, students explore Essential Questions, with additional activities in the Essential Question Journal. New features to make content easier to understand How Government Works feature, academic vocabulary defined at the point of use, multiple graphic organizers, audio tours accompanying complex graphics. Quick Study Guides, and text having a fresh, magazine-inspired design, demystify difficult American Government concepts. Student Resources: American Government Online Student Center Students connect to 21st Century

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learning with rich digital assets that include two Online Student Editions, downloadable audio and video resources, and interactive assessments. The American Government Essential Question Journal Print consumable that accompanies the Magruder's American Government Textbook for students to answer the Essential Questions in graphic, chart, question and essay formats. American Government Essential Question Video on DVD Students identify the Essential Questions for American Government through relevant videos. Teacher Resources: American Government Online Teacher Center All teaching resources are conveniently organized online and include interactive presentation tools, leveled editable teacher resources and assessments, instructional management tools which include: assigning content tracking student's progress accessing student's learning generating reports for administration, students and parents. Teacher's All-in-One Resources with Editable Worksheets on CD-ROM CD-ROM includes Teacher's Edition and a wide range of on-level and Foundations lesson plans, worksheets, and assessments. This built-in differentiation allows teachers to pick and choose among the resources that meet the needs of all students!

With an emphasis on public policy, and through the use of its resonant "politics matters" theme, Government in America, Brief Ninth Edition, illustrates the impact that government has on the daily lives of each and every American, motivates students to become active participants in all aspects of our political system, and overcomes apathy toward American government. The

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Brief Ninth Edition contains all the information included in the comprehensive version, in a more compact form for ease of use.

This softcover book is the fourth volume in the Federal Constitutional Law Modular Series. The modular casebook design concept makes it possible for instructors to custom-tailor their materials for courses of varying length and focus by requiring students to purchase the entire set or only specific volumes.

Coverage in this fourth volume of the series includes: • Commerce Clause limitations on state power • The Supremacy Clause and preemption of state law • Limitation of state authority under the Dormant Commerce Clause; and • Constraints on federal power from the Tenth Amendment and federalism.

On marijuana, there is no mutual federal-state policy; will this cause federalism to go up in smoke? More than one-half the 50 states have legalized the use of marijuana at least for medical purposes, and about a dozen of those states have gone further, legalizing it for recreational use. Either step would have been almost inconceivable just a couple decades ago. But marijuana remains an illegal “controlled substance” under a 1970 federal law, so those who sell or grow it could still face federal prosecution. How can state and federal laws be in such conflict? And could federal law put the new state laws in jeopardy at some point? This book, an edited volume with contributions by highly regarded legal scholars and policy analysts, is the first detailed examination of these and other questions surrounding a highly unusual conflict between state and federal policies and laws. Marijuana

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Federalism surveys the constitutional issues that come into play with this conflict, as well as the policy questions related to law enforcement at the federal versus state levels. It also describes specific areas—such as banking regulations—in which federal law has particularly far-reaching effects. Readers will gain a greater understanding of federalism in general, including how the division of authority between the federal and state governments operates in the context of policy and legal disputes between the two levels. This book also will help inform debates as other states consider whether to jump on the bandwagon of marijuana legalization.

The Case for Decentralized Federalism and its sister volume The Case for Centralized Federalism are the outcome of the Federalism Redux Project, created to stimulate a serious and useful conversation on federalism in Canada. They provide the vocabulary and arguments needed to articulate the case for a centralized or a decentralized Canadian federalism. The Case for Decentralized Federalism brings together experts who believe decentralized federalism is the optimal arrangement for governing the contextual diversity and cultural pluralism in Canada. Using different approaches, they argue that by dividing the work of public governance among different levels of government, it is easier to address the needs and aspirations of the diverse groups that make up Canada.

Federalism is one of the most influential concepts in modern political discourse as well as the focus of immense controversy resulting from the lack of a single coherent definition. Malcolm M. Feeley and Edward

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Rubin expose the ambiguities of modern federalism, offering a powerful but generous treatise on the modern salience of the term. “Malcolm Feeley and Edward Rubin have published an excellent book.” —Sanford Levinson, University of Texas at Austin “At last, an insightful examination of federalism stripped of its romance. An absolutely splendid book, rigorous but still accessible.” —Larry Yackle, Boston University “Professors Feeley and Rubin clearly define what is and is not federal system. This book should be required for serious students of comparative government and American government.” —G. Ross Stephens, University of Missouri, Kansas City “Feeley and Rubin have written a brilliant book that looks at federalism from many different perspectives—historical, political, and constitutional. Significantly expanding on their earlier pathbreaking work, they have explained the need for a theory of federalism and provided one. This is a must read book for all who are interested in the Constitution.” —Erwin Chemerinsky, Duke University School of Law . . . highly recommendable to anyone interested in international competition policy. Arndt Christiansen, *European Competition Law Review* This book provides a comprehensive and refreshing analysis of the competition issues raised by the globalisation of markets. It draws on a very wide range of economic and legal sources to assess the manifold proposals for controlling the competitive forces released by the freeing up of world markets. All those interested in these important and largely unresolved issues will find it an invaluable source of reference. Michael A. Utton, University of

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Reading, UK and Dongbei University of Finance and Economics, Dalian, China The globalization of market competition and business behaviour fosters globalization of cartels and monopolising mergers that can lead to abusive and predatory strategies. The globalization of competition therefore also demands an internationalization of competition policy. However, Oliver Budzinski is realistic in his assertion that supranational competition governance must be built upon the existing, predominantly national, regimes. The resulting multilevel system of antitrust institutions and authorities, he argues, is problematic for the horizontal and vertical allocation of competences. This book employs the economics of federalism to create an analytical framework which can be used for comparative analysis of stylised competence allocation rules. The result is a proposal for a sound international multilevel competition policy system that combines elements of both centralized and decentralized governance. This book provides an innovative and unique perspective on international competition policy and will be of interest to economists, legal scientists and competition authorities as well as academics and practitioners of international governance and international relations and politics. This book explores the causes of the unrest and speculates on the possible future direction of national movements. It seeks to answer: What are the implications of socialist federalism for political development within the USSR?

Classic Books Library presents this brand new edition of "The Federalist Papers", a collection of separate essays

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and articles compiled in 1788 by Alexander Hamilton. Following the United States Declaration of Independence in 1776, the governing doctrines and policies of the States lacked cohesion. "The Federalist", as it was previously known, was constructed by American statesman Alexander Hamilton, and was intended to catalyse the ratification of the United States Constitution. Hamilton recruited fellow statesmen James Madison Jr., and John Jay to write papers for the compendium, and the three are known as some of the Founding Fathers of the United States. Alexander Hamilton (c. 1755–1804) was an American lawyer, journalist and highly influential government official. He also served as a Senior Officer in the Army between 1799-1800 and founded the Federalist Party, the system that governed the nation's finances. His contributions to the Constitution and leadership made a significant and lasting impact on the early development of the nation of the United States. A pioneering model for constructing and assessing government authority and achieving policy goals more effectively Regulation is frequently less successful than it could be, largely because the allocation of authority to regulatory institutions, and the relationships between them, are misunderstood. As a result, attempts to create new regulatory programs or mend under-performing ones are often poorly designed. Reorganizing Government explains how past approaches have failed to appreciate the full diversity of alternative approaches to organizing governmental authority. The authors illustrate the often neglected dimensional and functional aspects of inter-jurisdictional relations through in-depth

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explorations of several diverse case studies involving securities and banking regulation, food safety, pollution control, resource conservation, and terrorism prevention. This volume advances an analytical framework of governmental authority structured along three dimensions—centralization, overlap, and coordination. Camacho and Glicksman demonstrate how differentiating among these dimensions better illuminates the policy tradeoffs of organizational alternatives, and reduces the risk of regulatory failure. The book also explains how differentiating allocations of authority based on governmental function can lead to more effective regulation and governance. The authors illustrate the practical value of this framework for future reorganization efforts through the lens of climate change, an emerging and vital global policy challenge, and propose an “adaptive governance” infrastructure that could allow policy makers to embed the creation, evaluation, and adjustment of the organization of regulatory institutions into the democratic process itself.

Medicaid is the single largest public health insurer in the United States, covering upwards of 70 million Americans. Crucially, Medicaid is also an intergovernmental program that yokes poverty to federalism: the federal government determines its broad contours, while states have tremendous discretion over how Medicaid is designed and implemented. Where some locales are generous and open handed, others are tight-fisted and punitive. In *Fragmented Democracy*, Jamila Michener demonstrates the consequences of such disparities for democratic citizenship. Unpacking how federalism transforms

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Medicaid beneficiaries' interpretations of government and structures their participation in politics, the book examines American democracy from the vantage point(s) of those who are living in or near poverty, (disproportionately) Black or Latino, and reliant on a federated government for vital resources.

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