

# Veto Players

Political Science 225  
North Dakota State University

# Federalism

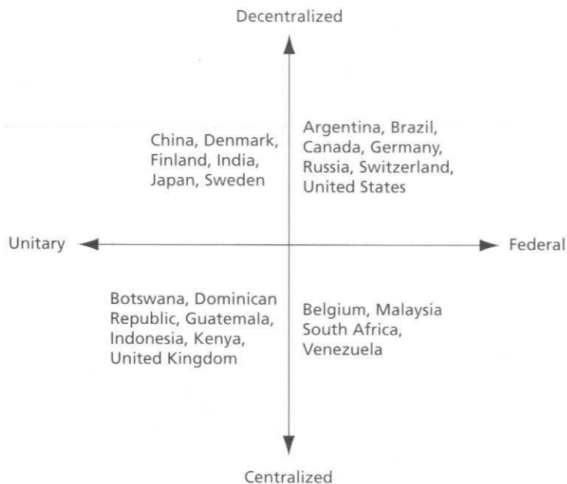
# Federalism

- Geopolitical division
- Independence
- Direct governance

# Devolution vs Federalism



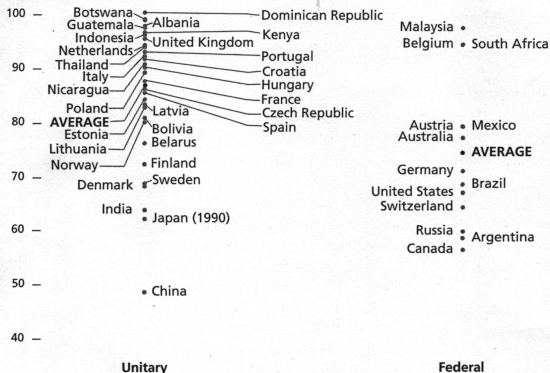
# Federalism and Decentralization



# Federalism and Decentralization

FIGURE 15.1

## Revenue Centralization: Central Government's Share of Tax Revenue



Source: Data are from World Bank (2000, 216–217).

# Federalism

- Congruence
- Symmetry

# Why Federalism?

- Coming-together
- Holding-together



# Why Federalism?

- Advantages
- Disadvantages

# Why Federalism?

- Advantages
  - Sorting
  - Competition
  - Information, accountability
  - Policy Experimentation
  - Limit on tyranny
- Disadvantages

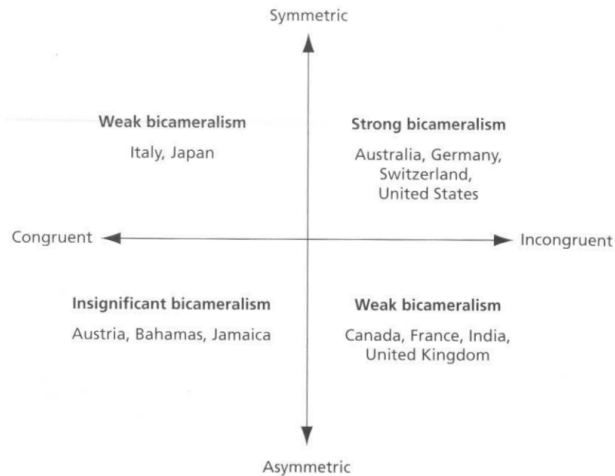
# Why Federalism?

- Advantages
  - Sorting
  - Competition
  - Information, accountability
  - Policy Experimentation
  - Limit on tyranny
- Disadvantages
  - Duplication
  - Collective action problems
  - Race to the bottom
  - Moral hazard

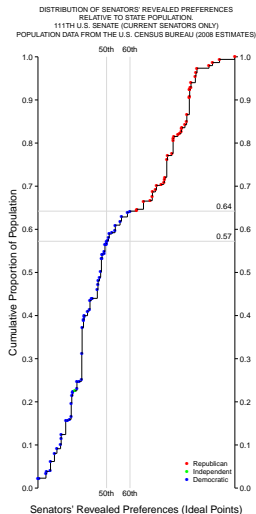
# Bicameralism

- Congruence
- Symmetry

# Bicameralism



# Malapportionment



# Constitutionalism

- Codification
- Entrenchment
- Legislative supremacy vs higher law
- Constitutional Review
  - Abstract vs concrete
  - A priori vs a posteriori
  - Centralization

# American and European Models

**TABLE 15.7**

**American and European Models of Constitutional Justice**

Characteristic	American model	European model
<i>Jurisdiction:</i> Who has the power to engage in constitutional review?	Decentralized; ordinary courts can engage in constitutional review	Centralized; only a single constitutional court can engage in constitutional review; other courts are barred from doing so, although they may refer to the constitutional court.
<i>Timing:</i> When can constitutional review occur?	A posteriori	A priori or a posteriori or both; some courts have a priori review over treaties or government acts; others have both, and some have either but not both.
<i>Type:</i> Can constitutional review occur in the absence of a real case or controversy?	Concrete	Abstract and concrete; most constitutional courts can exercise review in the absence of a real case, and many can also exercise concrete review.
<i>Standing:</i> Who can initiate disputes?	Litigants engaged in a case or controversy and who have a personal stake in the outcome can initiate a dispute.	The range can be broad, from governmental actors (including executives and members of the legislature) to individual citizens.

Source: Adapted from Navia and Ríos-Figueroa (2005, 192).