1. Record Nr. UNINA9910820790803321 Autore Zimmerman Joseph Francis <1928-> Titolo Congressional preemption [[electronic resource]]: regulatory federalism / / Joseph F. Zimmerman Albany, : State University of New York Press, c2005 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 0-7914-8273-1 1-4237-4785-2 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (303 p.) Disciplina 320.473/049 Soggetti Federal government - United States Central-local government relations - United States Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references (p. 237-278) and index. Nota di contenuto Front Matter -- Contents -- Preface -- Acknowledgments --Congressional Preemption -- Establishment of a Federation --Spending Power Preemption -- Complete Field Preemption -- Imperium in Imperio and Limited Preemption -- Judicially Determined Preemption -- Metamorphic Federalism -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index

Sommario/riassunto

Congressional Preemption provides an in-depth account of the use of preemption powers by Congress to either partially or completely remove regulatory authority from state and local governments in a wide variety of fields. Author Joseph F. Zimmerman exposes the inadequacies of the two current theories of United States federalism dual and cooperative—by exploring the impact of Congress' frequent use of its preemption powers since 1965. While the dual and cooperative federalism theories retain a degree of explanatory power, Zimmerman considers why they do not explain the profound systemic changes produced by congressional preemption. Other topics covered include congressional use of conditional grants-in-aid, crossover sanctions, tax credits, tax sanctions, and partial and complete redemption; the theory of political safeguards of federalism; and the Blackmun Thesis, which encourages states to seek relief from preemption statutes in Congress and not the courts. The book concludes with postulates of a broader theory of federalism and recommendations addressed to Congress to reinvigorate the federal