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# The Politics of Federalism

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## **Chapter 3, Theme B**

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# Review to Expand Your Knowledge

- [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EA-91\\_LoKlw](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EA-91_LoKlw)

Who should control the drinking age & what should it be?

- Which side are you on? Debate!
  - Relate this debate to fiscal issues.
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**Group Work:** Number Members in group from 1-6. All should be able to talk!

■ **For each Type of Aid:**

1. Definition of Aid
  2. Positives for states
  3. Negatives for states
  4. Positives for federal government
  5. Negatives for federal government
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# Land Grants

- **Definition?**

- **History?**

- **Examples?**

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Vh5Bim3Enw&feature=related>

- **Why such an increase in 20<sup>th</sup> Century? (Constitutional basis)**

- **+/- from states**

- **+/- from federal government**

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# Why were Grants attractive?

- **Federal Budget surpluses**
  - **Federal income tax increased revenues**
  - **Federal control of the money supply**
  - **Free Money (Pork Barreling and Logrolling)**
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# How Intergovernmental Revenue Looked: 1787-1935

- Dual Federalism
  - Definition: A system of government in which both the states and the national government remain supreme within their own spheres, each responsible for some policies.
  - Like a layer cake
  - Ended in the 1930's



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# Those Radical '60s!

- **How did grants change in the 1960s?**
  - **Why did these grants change in the 1960s?**
  - **Why was this a HUGE problem for the states?**
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# How Intergovernmental Revenue Looks Today

- Cooperative Federalism
  - Definition: A system of government in which powers and policy assignments are shared between states and the national government.
  - Like a marble cake
  - Shared costs
  - Shared administration
  - States follow federal guidelines





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# Slow Down in Free Money

- **How did political coalitions slow down the free money?**
    - Liberal view?
    - Conservative view?
  - **How does Federal money cause rivalry among the states?**
    - Frostbelt vs. Sunbelt
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- **Fiscal Federalism**

- Definition: The pattern of spending, taxing, and providing grants in the federal system; it is the cornerstone of the national government's relations with state and local governments.

- **The Scramble for Federal Dollars**

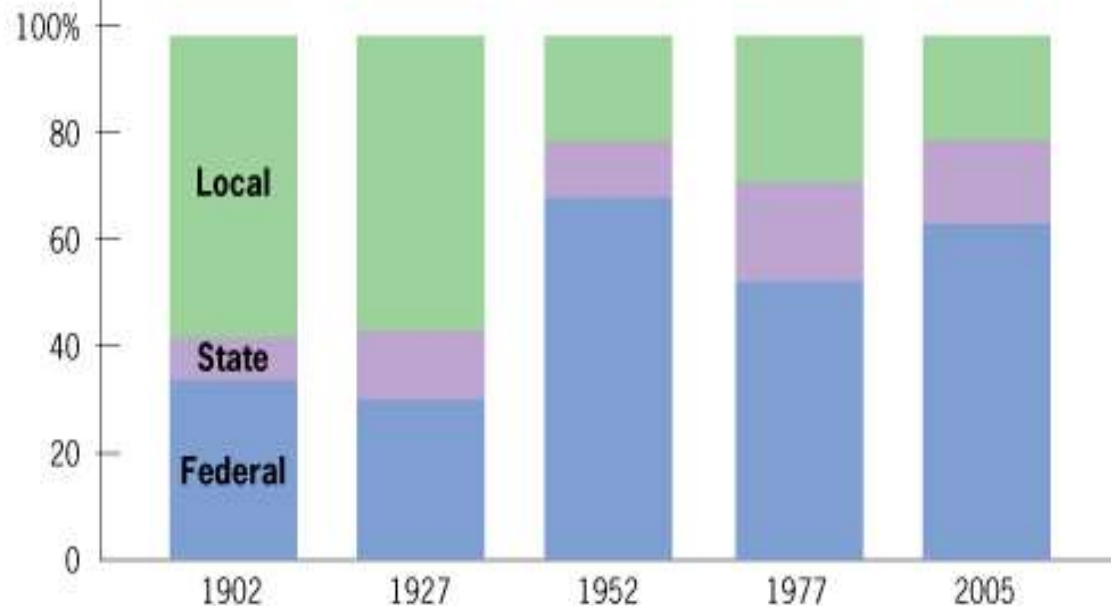
- \$300 billion in grants every year
- Universalism- a little something for everybody

- **The Mandate Blues**

- Mandates are the “strings” attached to federal money
- Unfunded mandates are requirements on state & local governments- but no money

# Fiscal Federalism in the United States

Share of total government spending



## Changing Fiscal Federalism •

In the last hundred years, the federal government has grown significantly relative to state and local governments.

Source: 1902–1977 data from Wallis and Oates (1998), Table 5.1; 2005 data on direct expenditures (grant spending attributed to recipient level of government) from Office of Management and Budget (2006a), Table 15.2, with state and local expenditures divided according to the proportion of direct spending in U.S. Bureau of the Census (2006a), Table 443.

**intergovernmental grants:** Payments from one level of government to another.



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# The Intergovernmental Lobby

- Who is part of this lobby group?
  - Why is it so powerful?
  - What is the goal of this powerful lobby?
  - What were the results after 1980?
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“He who pays the piper calls the tune.”

■ Conditions of Aid

□ Mandates (Funded vs. Unfunded)

□ Examples

□ When confusion arises, what results? Who interprets?

□ Example—ADA

■ Preview homework assignment.

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# Advantages & Disadvantages of our Federal System?

**TABLE 3.3** The Number of Governments in America

GOVERNMENT LEVEL	NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTS
U.S. government	1
States	50
Counties	3,033
Municipalities	19,492
Townships or towns	16,519
School districts	13,051
Special districts	37,381
Total	89,527

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2010* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2010), Table 416.

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# Group Activity

- Hurricane Indira is heading for the Texas coast. Within the next 36 hours, it is predicted to become a powerful category 3 or 4 hurricane. Galveston, TX is right in the heart of this projected path. In 1900, a powerful hurricane devastated this city, killing over 8000 people. Your group is going to compile a list of actions to be taken before this storm hits. Include at least 10 actions that should be taken, which level is responsible for the action, and who specifically should implement the action. This situation is hypothetical, but your group should use recent events, information from the textbook and from our class discussions. Examples may include, but are not limited to the President, Congress, the Governor, the Sheriff's Department, etc.
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# Assignment

- Finish any part of chapter 3 that you have not read in textbook. Take notes.
  - Go to yellow tiles on my AP Symbaloo board and read about the 4 laws there.
  - Answer the questions on the following slide for each of the laws listed on the Symbaloo board.
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# Discussion Questions: 4 laws (Race to Top, ADA, Clean Air Act, PWORA)

- What is the gist of the law?
- To whom does it give power? How? (Ch.1)
- Which political theory is most representative of the law? (Ch. 1)
- What Const. source gives Congress its authority to pass the law? (Ch. 2)
- Whose views on federalism does this law support? (handout & Ch. 3)
- Who Benefits/Pays for the provisions of the laws? (Ch. 3)
- What problems have these laws created? Solved?