
FEDERALISM

POWERS IN FEDERAL SYSTEM

- ▶ enumerated
- ▶ concurrent
- ▶ reserved

**THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
HAS ENUMERATED POWERS**

Mr. Waddell

EXAMPLES OF ENUMERATED POWERS

- ▶ coin money
- ▶ declare war
- ▶ regulate interstate and foreign trade



CONCURRENT POWERS

CONCURRENT POWERS

- ▶ levy and collect taxes
- ▶ borrow money
- ▶ establish courts
- ▶ make and enforce laws

**THE STATE HAS RESERVED
POWERS.**

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RESERVED POWERS

- ▶ establish public schools
- ▶ regulate alcoholic beverages
- ▶ conduct elections

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

- ▶ article 1, section 8
- ▶ article 1, section 9
- ▶ article 1, section 10
- ▶ articles IV and VI
- ▶ 9th and 10th amendments



DUAL FEDERALISM



COOPERATIVE FEDERALISM

**WOULD YOU LIKE TO HEAR A
CONSTRUCTION JOKE?**

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I'AM STILL WORKING ON IT.

Mr. Waddell

GRANTS-IN-AID

GRANTS-IN-AID PROGRAMS

- ▶ categorical grant
- ▶ block grant
- ▶ mandate

CATEGORICAL GRANT

- ▶ federal grants for specific purposes.
- ▶ this grant forces states to spend at least a portion of their budget on issues determined by the national government.
- ▶ if they do not match funds, they lose the free money.

BLOCK GRANT

- ▶ broad grants for general purposes.
- ▶ this grant gives the state more freedom in spending money as they see fit.

MANDATE: AKA UNFUNDED MANDATE

- ▶ terms set by the national government that states must follow whether or not they accept federal grants.
- ▶ this forces states to spend money on national desires regardless their personal preferences.

