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FISCAL FEDERALISM (LA CARROT) • Fiscal federalism is the model of spending, taxes, and granting in the federal government system. • The main means of national government to influence state governments is to give money to states in the form of aid grants (or grants). • Since World War II, states have become heavily dependent on federal money. • Similarly, the national government has also relied on states to administer some federal policies, a practice called fiscal federalism. • The nation's leaders originally designed them to help fund agriculture, land grant universities, and farm-related education. • They grew to cover many other types of funding, such as public housing, urban development, and school lunch programs. 75 High Speed Sponsored Downloads Download Fiscal Federalism Worksheet Key - [US Mirror] 3697 dl's 4738 KB/s Download Key Fiscal Federalism - [UK Mirror] 1399 DL 3089 KB/s Download key from the fiscal federalism worksheet - [SG Mirror] 2156 dl's at 2359 KB/s on March 11, March 11, March 11, 2013 01:30:04 AM SCOTLANDu2019S ECONOMIC FUTURE FISCAL FEDERALISM But the key question here is: is fiscal decentralization a cause or consequence of growth? ... 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Key areas are limited if the central government reserves the right to direct the way services[Filename: media_22256_en.pdf] - Read File Online - Report Shared Abuse on: Tax Federalism is the model of spending, taxes, and granting in the federal government system. The main means of national government to influence state governments is to give money to states in the form of aid grants. Aid subsidies have a long history in the United States, dating back to the Confederacy period. The nation's leaders they were designed to help finance agriculture, land-granting universities, and farm-related education. They grew to cover many other types of funding, such as public housing, urban development, and school lunch programs. States often need federal government funding to projects and programs for citizens, but with federal funding comes the requirement of federal regulation. To use a common metaphor, the national government uses the need for tax assistance such as a carrot and stick. Carrot is the federal dollar the state needs, which come in the form of grants in aid. As citizens' needs expand, states seek to help the national government meet the financial aspects of meeting those needs. The stick comes in the form of regulation and compliance with federal mandates to receive the money or to continue to obtain grants in aid. Regulations such as minimum wage, speed limits, and disability accessibility are examples of sticks, or mandates, that states must meet to receive national funds. States may choose to reject regulations, but they also reject funds. In doing so, however, States are in a position not to provide services to their constituents who, in turn, can disadvantage the State by competing economically with citizens of other states. For example, if the national government requires states to reduce speed limits on roads, and a state refuses, the national government can reduce state funding. As a result, the state's roads can deteriorate. Poor roads can prevent new industries from being located in the state, resulting in a decrease in economic position relative to other states that do accept the money and regulations that come with it. The main types of aid grants include categorical grants, formula subsidies, project grants, and block grants. Categorical grants are funds for specific purposes, such as roads, schools and urban development. While they help states meet public needs, they come with many stipulations and regulations. Formula grants give money according to a defined set of rules. For example, more dollars of urban development go to states with higher urban populations. These grants stipulate eligibility and the amount that beneficiaries can receive. Project grants are competitive and can create economic opportunities for states. Examples of project grants are water projects, government facilities, and research grants. Project grants tend to be less dictatorial, giving states more discretion over how funds are spent. States receive block subsidies for general purposes and these subsidies tend to have fewer restrictions, which makes them highly desirable. Another way to used in the past was the income distribution program. The government gave a set of federal tax collections to states as shared money without virtually any restrictions. These types of grants were well received by states; however, they were partially responsible for the huge federal deficits in the 1970s and 1980s. The Reagan Administration ended the revenue distribution program in 1987. Interest groups within the states compete to federal dollars. For example, federal highway dollars come with regulations on structure, signage, and driving restrictions that certain citizens may not favor, such as truckers, but law enforcement personnel, such as road patrol, can lobby. Representatives of cities and states as mayors, school superintendents, and governors lobby intergovernmentally to compete for these dollars. Many states have a staff in Washington, D.C. specifically to lobby for grants and to take care of their state's interests. The nation's capital is also home to several government organizations, such as the National League of Cities and the United States Conference of Mayors, which push for federal funds for their interests. Although states compete for grants in aid, the regulations that come with them often weigh heavily on those who receive the funding. Aid conditions are federal rules attached to grants that states must follow to receive funds. The costs and benefits of these rules can become a matter of discussion between states and the federal government. An important condition of support is funding, which varies depending on the type of subsidy (categorical, formula, project or block). Sometimes the federal government requires states to match the funds it provides to implement policies. This can lead to a heavy burden for state taxpayers. Often, when Congress passes legislation without sufficient national funds to support them, they are considered unfunded mandates. Such legislation often puts States in the difficult position of funding completely new programmes in order to continue receiving national funds for existing programmes. Some of the programs that Congress issues unfunded mandates include civil rights, poverty programs, and environmental issues. The No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) of 2001 is an example of an unfunded mandate. NCLB's goal was to improve school performance by increasing accountability standards for states, school districts, and schools. NclB's main objection to state officials is that it adds to the cost of education without providing any federal funding for new testing and monitoring programs. Because of this, several states have considered ending all federal education money and rejecting the NCLB Act. The Return, which began during the Clinton Administration, is defined as the scale behind the size and activities of the national government, placing the burden on a wide range of national programs in governments An example of a return occurred in the wellness area. Congress introduced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Act (AFDC) in 1935. This law guaranteed states funds to appropriate poor families. AFDC was originally a rights program, but the legislation of the 1990s changed this, making welfare a block and and program administration in the hands of states. Local governments experience a second-order return when states give them powers over these national programs. For example, states can give county and city governments a duty to manage certain aspects of well-being. This pattern can extend to third-order return, where nonprofits and private groups also take their share of responsibility for programs, as the issue of well-being has demonstrated. Federalism has evolved throughout American history. In the 19th century, dual federalism described the relationship between state and national government functions. Starting in the 1930s, the nation veered toward cooperative federalism, evidenced by increased federal assistance and regulation through aid grants. In the second half of the 20th century, federalism has entered a third stage of developments in which the national government has coerced states under the threat of withholding funds and issuing unfunded mandates. Some speculate that a fourth stage is dawning, one that returns considerable power to states. Copyright 2006 The Regents of the University of California and the Monterey Institute for Technology and Education

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