

Cooperative Federalism

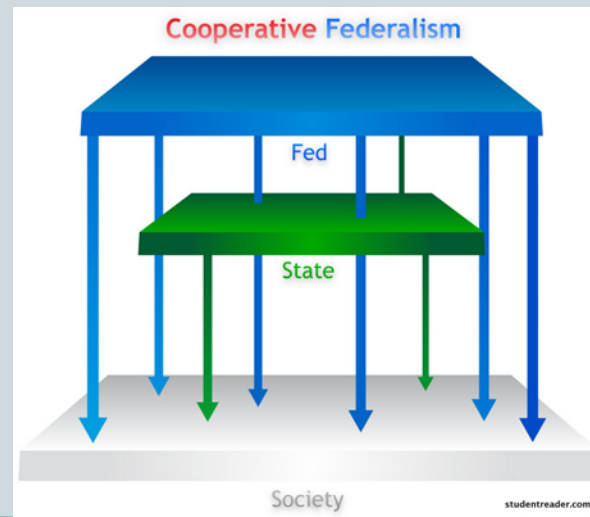


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What is Cooperative Federalism?



- **Cooperative Federalism** is the equal sharing of government responsibilities between the national and state government.
- They were independent and interdependent with the financial resources and shared administration.

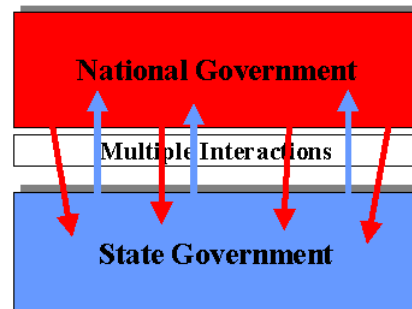


The Three Elements



- National and states agencies undertake government functions jointly instead of exclusively.
- Nations and states sometimes **share power**
- **Power is not concentrated** at any government level
 - However during this time period, the role of the national government increased.

MARBLE CAKE FEDERALISM *



How Cooperative Federalism started



- During the **Great Depression** in the 1930s, dual federalism faded as cooperative federalism arose in society. The people turned to the national government for help and provisions.



The New Deal



- The state and national government worked together to create new agencies, programs and policies that tried to alleviate the financial suffering of the citizens in the **Great Depression**.
 - Social Security
 - Federal Housing Administration (FHA)
 - Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)
 - National Recovery Administration (NRA),
 - Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC),
 - Serviceman's Readjustment Act (GI Bill)

The New Deal



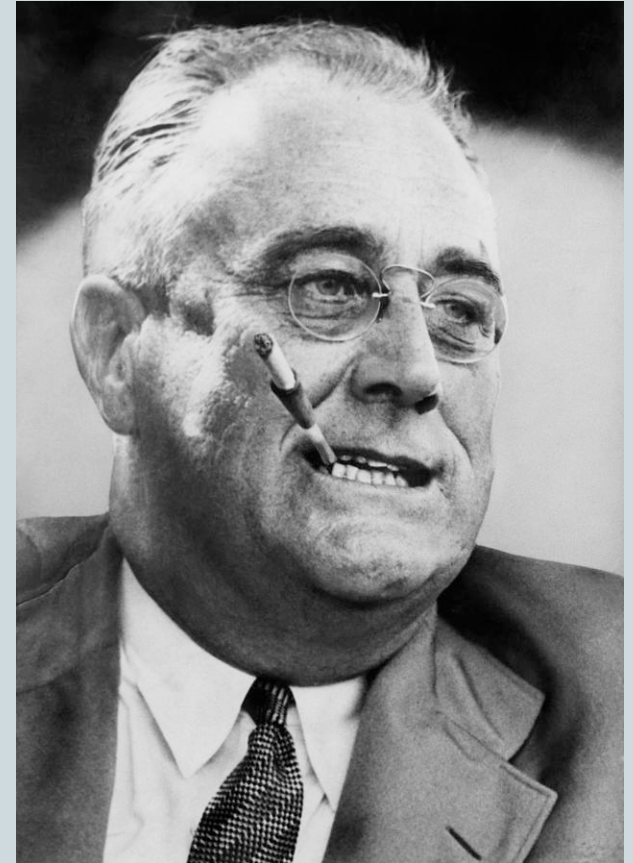
- Both the state and national government worked to create jobs through public works projects, like construction of infrastructure
- The New Deal programs greatly **increased the role of the national government**
- The New Deal acted to increase **confidence** in the national government



Reactions



- Many feared the increasing power of the national government challenged the Constitution and the **laissez-faire (hands off) policy**
- **Franklin Roosevelt** desperately wanted to pass his programs, which led to the **Court-Packing Plan**.
 - The plan suggested the enlarging of the court size from 9 to 13 justices.
 - The plan was unpopular and undermined his leadership.



Reactions



- Some feared that the sudden increase in scope of the national government was **unconstitutional**
 - The Court ruled that some parts of the New Deal exceeded Congressional authority, which caused some programs to be declared unconstitutional
 - After the Court Packing Plan, however, the Court reversed some decisions and **permitted Congress had authority to regulate commerce**

Court Cases



- Court upheld the constitutionality of the New Deal Programs
 - **NLRB v. Jones & Laughlin Steel Co.**
 - ✦ Authorized collective bargaining between unions and employees
 - Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938
 - Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938
- **United States v. Butler (1936)**
 - Determines whether certain provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act conflicts with the Federal Constitution.
- **West Cost Hotel Co. v. Parrish (1937)**
 - The court upheld the state authority to set the minimum wage for women as heralding the creation of a new Court majority.

Legislation



- **Fair Labor Standards Act 1938**
 - Prohibited interstate shipment of goods made by employees earning less than minimum wage
- **Agriculture Adjustment Act**
 - Provided crop subsidies to farmers
- Committee on Civil Rights argued that federal aid be denied to any state that practiced segregation in public facilities. (1946)



Social Change



- **New Congressional authority** allowed the creation of minimum wage and maximum hours, as well as child labor regulation
- The cooperation of all levels of government led to the establishment of **political machines** in the local governments
- The people had **more influence** on the national and state level than they had before.
- People became more **dependent** on the national government for their needs.

World War II



- The national and state government worked together to try and **increase support** by making programs to persuade people to get involved in the war effort
 - Persuading women and minorities to join the workforce.
 - Selling bonds.
 - Persuading young men to join the military.
- The **Federal grant-in aid programs** made national government a major player in domestic policy. They were constructed to cooperate with states to assist the states to protect health and welfare of citizens.
 - Cooperative federalism witnessed an **increase in federal spending**
- **Categorical grants:** The national government will grant a certain percentage of funds to the states for a certain cause.

Amendments



- **20th Amendment**

- Shortened time between November elections and starting date of the new Presidential term. It eliminated the possibility that the nation would have to endure two more months without a new president.

- **21st Amendment**

- Repealed prohibition (18th amendment)
- The first time an amendment had been repealed. Was the first and only amendment to be approved by the state conventions instead of popular vote

- **22nd Amendment**

- Called for limiting presidential terms to two terms.
- FDR ran for 4 terms → 22nd amendment

Works Cited



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