

Federal Grants

Congress appropriates money for three types of grants-in-aid:

Categorical Grants

- **Categorical grants** are made for some specific, closely defined purpose, such as school lunch programs or the construction of airports or water treatment plants. There are usually conditions, or “strings,” attached to regulate the use of these funds.

Block Grants

- **Block grants** are portions of money allocated to States to use for broader purposes, such as health care, social services, or welfare. Block grants often are granted with fewer strings attached.

Project Grants

- **Project grants** are provided to States, localities, and sometimes private agencies that apply for them. They are used for a variety of purposes ranging from medical research to job training and employment programs.

Admission of a State

- *Enabling Act : Congressional Act directing people of a territory to frame a proposed state constitution*
- *Act of Admission: A Congressional Act admitting a new state to the union*

Interstate Compacts

No State may enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation.

However, the States may, with the consent of Congress, enter into **interstate compacts**— agreements among themselves and with foreign states.

More than 200 compacts are now in force, and range in a variety of uses from sharing law-enforcement data to resource development and conservation.



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

Chapter 4, Section 3

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Full Faith and Credit clause

Ensures that States recognize the laws and, documents, and court proceedings of the other States.

(Article IV, Section 1)

There are two exceptions to the clause:

- (1) One State cannot enforce another State's criminal laws.
And,
- (2) Full faith and credit need not be given to certain divorces granted by one State to residents of another State.



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

Chapter 4, Section 3

Prentice
Hall

Extradition

- Extradition is the legal process by which a fugitive from justice in one State is returned to that State.
- Extradition is upheld through Article IV, Section 2, Clause 2 of the Constitution.
- Governors are the State executives that handle the extradition process.
- If a governor is unwilling to return a fugitive to a State, federal courts can intervene and order that governor to do so.



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

Chapter 4, Section 3

Prentice
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Privileges and Immunities

- The **Privileges and Immunities Clause** provides that no State can draw unreasonable distinctions between its own residents and those persons who happen to live in other States.
- States cannot, for example, pay lower welfare benefits to newly arrived residents than it does to its long-term residents, *Saens v. Roe*, 1999.
- However, States can draw *reasonable* distinctions between its own residents and those of other space, such as charging out-of-State residents higher tuition for State universities than in-State residents.



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

Chapter 4, Section 3

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