

# Public Policy: Domestic Policy Development



# Introduction

- What does *domestic* mean?
- What started the increase in federal government involvement?
- Some argue for smaller government, but how do most people feel about it?

# Kinds of Policies

- Distributive : aimed at specific groups, very selective
  - What are some groups?
- Regulatory: individuals, business and government institutions
  - Many things, from advertising to public utilities (EPA and SEC)
- Redistributive: helps with financial assistance
  - When did this start?

# Grant Programs

- Federal \$ given to states to control, but within federal guidelines
  - 1973: Highway funds
  - NCLB: accountability of public schools; accused of being an **unfunded mandate**
  - Americans with Disabilities Act: accessibility for disabled citizens

# Basics of Policy Development

1. Agenda setting: Mod. Presidents lead; Cong. listens
2. Policy formation: *cost-benefit analysis* data used
3. Policy adoption: submitted as a bill, debated/revised, either dies or passes through executive branch

# Basics of Policy Development

4. Policy implementation: It is put in place
  - Homeland Security created after 9/11/2001
5. Policy evaluation: Keep or change

# Major Forms of Fed. Assistance to States and Local Governments

Grants-in-Aid (Categorical Grants)	Grants given for specific policy programs
Block Grants	Community Development, law enforcement, education
Formula Grants	Fed rules indicate who gets grants and how they apply. For states to use, they must abide by rules
Project Grants	Competitive bids required, sometimes matching funds from state and local governments are required

# Major Developments in Domestic Policy

Late 1800s: Gilded Age and Populism	
Early 1900s: Progressive Era	
Mid-1930s: Great Depression, New Deal	
Late 1900s: Cold War Era, Great Society	
Early 2000s	