State Powers and the Constitution

Chapter 6



Federal Preemption

- A federal law preempts a state law whenever the state law is inconsistent with the federal law.
- Three types of preemption:
 - Express preemption
 - Field preemption
 - Conflict preemption



Express Preemption

- Some federal laws contain clauses limiting state laws on the same subject.
- Any state law that violates these limitations or is unconstitutional and preempted by the federal law
- An express preemption clause in a federal law can be modified by a saving clause.
- Even when the Court finds that there is no express preemption, it still considers if the state law is otherwise preempted.



Field Preemption

- The Supreme Court considers whether Congress intended to usurp total control over the subject matter of the law.
 - If so, the federal law *implicitly* preempts any state law.
- The key factor in deciding if field preemption applies is the intent of Congress in passing the federal law.



Conflict Preemption

- The supremacy of federal law is unquestioned, but courts must still determine if a conflict does exist.
 - Geier v. American Honda Motor Co.
 - Williamson v. Mazda Motor of America



Dormant Commerce Clause

- The Interstate Commerce Clause limits the rights of states to regulate.
- The Dormant Commerce Clause is not a total prohibition, but it imposes limits.
- An issue of discriminatory state laws
 - Market participant exception
 - Burden on interstate commerce versus local benefit



State Tax Laws and Commerce

- Federal and state governments both have the power to tax.
- Common state taxes include:
 - Income tax
 - Sales tax
 - Real property tax
 - Use tax
 - Excise tax



State Laws and Immigration

- Immigration regulation is within the enumerated powers of Congress.
- Border states have recently expressed dissatisfaction with federal enforcement.
 - Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA)
 - Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA)



Other Constitutional Challenges to State Laws

- A state law or tax is unconstitutional when it violates any provision of the Constitution.
- Limits to state power:
 - Bill of attainder
 - Ex post facto law
 - Consent of Congress needed for certain acts
 - Various amendments to the Constitution

