

Housekeeping

- The slides and the link to the archived webinar will be shared via email.
- Feel free to ask questions via the chat box.
 - Unanswered questions will be addressed via email.

Agenda & Presenters

Preemption 101

Staff Attorney ChangeLab Solutions



Recent Preemption Loses and How To Prepare

Lindsey Freitas Senior Director, Advocacy American Lung Association in California Center for Tobacco Policy and Organizing



Q&A

Pratima Musburger Program Director and Senior Staff Attorney ChangeLab Solutions





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The information provided in this discussion is for informational purposes only, and does not constitute legal advice. ChangeLab Solutions does not enter into attorney-client relationships.

ChangeLab Solutions is a non-partisan, nonprofit organization that educates and informs the public through objective, non-partisan analysis, study, and/or research. The primary purpose of this discussion is to address legal and/or policy options to improve public health. There is no intent to reflect a view on specific legislation.

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The Constitution: Supremacy Clause

Article VI, Clause 2 This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the **supreme law of the land:** and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."



Delegation of power: 10th . Amendment

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."







































FOR THE PUBLIC'S HEALTH Bevitalizing Law and Policy to Meet



"The committee recommends that when the federal government regulates state authority, and the states regulate local authority in the area of public health, their actions, wherever appropriate, should set minimum standards (floor preemption), allowing states and localities to further protect the health and safety of their inhabitants. Preemption should avoid language that hinders public health action."

Vacuum or Null Preemption • A higher level of government chooses not to enact regulations in a particular field but then actively forbids lower levels of government from regulating that field. • Creates a "regulatory void" in certain areas



















Preemption on Advertising, Licensure, Smokefree Indoor Air, and Youth Access (CDC STATE System Tobacco Legislation - Preemption) (In effect as of September 30, 2017) No Preemption Preemption for one policy CT Preemption for DC two policies Preemption for DE three policies MD Preemption for NH four policies NJ Rž VT CDC Guam Puerto Rico Virgini



Minimum Legal Sales Age for Tobacco Products

- The federal Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act sets minimum standards by prohibiting the sale of tobacco products to a person under the are of 18.
- State and local governments may not enact *less* stringent requirements (e.g. allowing a 16year-old to buy cigarettes)
- States and (some) local governments may enact more stringent requirements, such as Tobacco 21 laws.
 - California, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oregon, and 350+ localities have adopted Tobacco 21.

Preemption Clause (21 U.S.C. § 387p(a)(2)(A)):

Saving Clause (21 U.S.C. § 387p(a)(2)(B)):

§





Example: South Dakota

For the purposes of equitable and **uniform** regulation and *implementation, the Legislature through this* chapter is the **exclusive** regulator of all matters relating to the distribution, marketing, promotion, and sale of tobacco products.

























