

conflict. “[A] contested selection of candidates for a congressional office that is concluded as a matter of law before the federal election day . . . clearly violates § 7.”

224. *United States v. Locke*, 529 U.S. 89 (2000).

Four Washington State regulations governing oil tanker operations and manning are preempted. Primarily through Title II of the Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972, Congress has occupied the field of regulation of general seaworthiness of tankers and their crews, and there is no room for these state regulations imposing training and English language proficiency requirements on crews and imposing staffing requirements for navigation watch. State reporting requirements applicable to certain marine incidents are also preempted.

225. *Beneficial Nat’l Bank v. Anderson*, 539 U.S. 1 (2003).

Alabama’s usury statute is preempted by sections 85 and 86 of the National Bank Act as applied to interest rates charged by national banks.

Justices concurring: Stevens, O’Connor, Kennedy, Souter, Ginsburg, Breyer, Rehnquist, C.J.

Justices dissenting: Scalia, Thomas

226. *American Ins. Ass’n v. Garamendi*, 539 U.S. 396 (2003).

California’s Holocaust Victim Insurance Relief Act, which requires any insurance company doing business in the state to disclose information about policies that it or “related” companies sold in Europe between 1920 and 1945, is preempted as interfering with the Federal Government’s conduct of foreign relations.

Justices concurring: Souter, O’Connor, Kennedy, Breyer, Rehnquist, C.J.

Justices dissenting: Ginsburg, Stevens, Scalia, Thomas

227. *Aetna Health, Inc. v. Davila*, 542 U.S. 200 (2004).

Suits brought in state court alleging that HMOs violated their duty under the Texas Health Care Liability Act “to exercise ordinary care when making health care treatment decisions” are preempted by ERISA § 502(a), which authorizes suit “to recover benefits due [a participant] under the terms of his plan.”

228. *Gonzales v. Raich*, 545 U.S. 1 (2005).

California law allowing use of marijuana for medical purposes is preempted by the Controlled Substances Act’s categorical prohibition of the manufacture and possession of marijuana.

Justices concurring: Stevens, Kennedy, Souter, Ginsburg, Breyer

Justices dissenting: O’Connor, Thomas, Rehnquist, C.J.