

INDEX

“ADDITIONAL USE TAX.” See **Constitutional Law**, II, 3.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT. See **Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990.**

ADMIRALTY.

1. *Proportionate responsibility—Effect of settlement on damages calculation.*—Judgment was vacated and case was remanded for further proceedings consistent with *McDermott, Inc. v. AmClyde*, p. 202, which adopted a proportionate share rule, under which actions for contribution against settling defendants are neither necessary nor permitted. *Boca Grande Club, Inc. v. Florida Power & Light Co.*, p. 222.

2. *Proportionate responsibility—Effect of settlement on damages calculation.*—Where an admiralty plaintiff has settled with one defendant, nonsettling defendants’ liability should be calculated with reference to jury’s allocation of proportionate responsibility, not by giving defendants a credit for settlement’s dollar amount. *McDermott, Inc. v. AmClyde*, p. 202.

ADMISSIBILITY OF CONFESSIONS. See **Criminal Law**, 1.

AIDING AND ABETTING SECURITIES ACT VIOLATION. See **Securities Exchange Act of 1934.**

APPEALS. See **Jurisdiction**, 1.

ARMED CAREER CRIMINAL ACT OF 1984. See **Criminal Law**, 4.

ARTICLE III. See **Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990.**

ASSAULTS BY INMATES. See **Constitutional Law**, I.

ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL. See **Constitutional Law**, VIII.

ATTORNEYS. See **Sanctions.**

ATTORNEY’S FEES. See **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980.**

BALANCE OF POWERS. See **Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990.**

BANKRUPTCY.

1. *Chapter 11—Motor carrier—Recovery of void undercharges.*—A motor carrier in Chapter 11 bankruptcy may not recover from a shipper for undercharges based on mileage rate tariffs that it has filed with Interstate Commerce Commission but which are void as a matter of law under ICC regulations. *Security Services, Inc. v. Kmart Corp.*, p. 431.

2. *Foreclosure sale—“Reasonably equivalent value.”*—Under § 548(a) (2) of Bankruptcy Code, a “reasonably equivalent value” for foreclosed real property is price in fact received at foreclosure sale, so long as all requirements of State’s foreclosure law have been complied with. *BFP v. Resolution Trust Corporation*, p. 531.

BASE CLOSURES. See **Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990.**

BREACH OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT. See **Jurisdiction**, 2.

CALCULATION OF DAMAGES. See **Admiralty.**

CALIFORNIA. See **Constitutional Law**, VII.

CAPITAL MURDER. See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 1; VII.

CERTIORARI. See **Supreme Court**, 6.

CHAPTER 11. See **Bankruptcy**, 1.

CHOICE OF LAW. See **Criminal Law**, 2.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1866. See **Civil Rights Act of 1991**, 2.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964. See **Civil Rights Act of 1991**, 1.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1991. See also **Sanctions.**

1. *Employment discrimination—Retroactivity of damages and jury trial provisions.*—Section 102, which creates a right to monetary damages for certain violations of Title VII of Civil Rights Act of 1964 and authorizes a jury trial when such damages are claimed, does not apply to cases arising before 1991 Act was enacted. *Landgraf v. USI Film Products*, p. 244.

2. *Employment discrimination—Retroactivity of “make and enforce contracts” provision.*—Section 101, which redefines 42 U.S.C. § 1981 phrase “make and enforce contracts” in response to holding in *Patterson v. McLean Credit Union*, 491 U.S. 164, 171—that § 1981’s prohibition against racial discrimination does not apply to conduct which occurs after a contract’s formation and which does not interfere with right to enforce established contract obligations—does not apply to cases arising before 1991 Act was enacted. *Rivers v. Roadway Express, Inc.*, p. 298.

CIVIL RIGHTS RESTORATION. See **Criminal Law**, 2.

CLEANUP OF HAZARDOUS WASTE. See **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980.**

CLEAN WATER ACT.

Water quality standards—Conditions on hydroelectric project.—Washington's conditioning of a § 401 certification for a hydroelectric project on maintenance of specific minimum stream flows is permissible under Act insofar as necessary to enforce a designated use in State's water quality standards. *PUD No. 1 of Jefferson Cty. v. Washington Dept. of Ecology*, p. 700.

CLOSURE OF DEFENSE BASES. See **Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990.**

COLLATERAL ORDERS. See **Jurisdiction**, 1.

COLLECTIVE-BARGAINING UNITS. See **Labor.**

COMMERCE CLAUSE. See **Constitutional Law**, II.

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986—Attorney's fees.—Given general rule denying attorney's fees to a prevailing party absent specific statutory authority, § 107 of CERCLA, as amended by SARA, does not authorize such fees in a private litigant's action to recover hazardous waste cleanup costs. *Key Tronic Corp. v. United States*, p. 809.

CONFESSIONS. See **Criminal Law**, 1.

CONFINEMENT CONDITIONS. See **Constitutional Law**, I.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. See also **Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990**; **Supreme Court**, 6.

I. Cruel and Unusual Punishment.

Deliberate indifference—Inmate assaults.—A prison official may be held liable under Eighth Amendment for denying humane confinement conditions only if he knows that inmates face a substantial risk of serious harm and disregards that risk by failing to take reasonable measures to abate it. *Farmer v. Brennan*, p. 825.

II. Discrimination Against Interstate Commerce.

1. *Solid waste disposal—Flow control ordinance.*—Clarkstown's flow control ordinance, which requires all solid waste to be processed at a designated transfer station before leaving town, violates Commerce Clause because it deprives out-of-state competitors of local market access. *C & A Carbone, Inc. v. Clarkstown*, p. 383.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Continued.

2. *Solid waste disposal—Surcharge on out-of-state waste.*—Oregon's purportedly cost-based surcharge on in-state disposal of solid waste generated in other States is facially invalid under negative Commerce Clause. *Oregon Waste Systems, Inc. v. Department of Environmental Quality of Ore.*, p. 93.

3. *State taxes—"Additional use tax."*—Missouri's tax on goods purchased outside State and stored, used, or consumed within State impermissibly discriminates against interstate commerce in those political subdivisions where local sales tax is less than use tax. *Associated Industries of Mo. v. Lohman*, p. 641.

III. Double Jeopardy.

Tax on illegal drug possession—Criminal penalty for same conduct.—Montana's tax on possession of illegal drugs assessed after State has imposed a criminal penalty for same conduct is invalid as a form of double jeopardy. *Department of Revenue of Mont. v. Kurth Ranch*, p. 767.

IV. Due Process.

1. *Capital murder—Jury instructions—Reasonable doubt.*—Taken as a whole, pattern jury instructions in petitioners' capital murder trials correctly conveyed concept of reasonable doubt, and there is no reasonable likelihood that jurors understood instructions to allow convictions on proof insufficient under standard of *In re Winship*, 397 U.S. 358. *Victor v. Nebraska*, p. 1.

2. *Mail Order Drug Paraphernalia Control Act—Vagueness.*—Former 21 U.S.C. §857, a provision of Act, is not unconstitutionally vague as applied to petitioners, a "head shop" owner and her business. *Posters 'N' Things, Ltd. v. United States*, p. 513.

V. Equal Protection of the Laws.

Jury selection—Gender discrimination.—Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection Clause prohibits discrimination in jury selection on basis of gender. *J. E. B. v. Alabama ex rel. T. B.*, p. 127.

VI. Freedom of Speech.

Public employee—Discharge.—Court of Appeals' judgment that a discharged public employee's speech, viewed in light most favorable to her, was protected by First Amendment under test set forth in *Connick v. Myers*, 461 U.S. 138, is vacated, and case is remanded. *Waters v. Churchill*, p. 661.

VII. Privilege Against Self-Incrimination.

"In custody"—Officer's subjective views.—Objective circumstances indicating custodial interrogation, not an officer's subjective and undis-

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Continued.

closed view that interrogee is not a suspect, as Court of Appeals held in this capital murder case, determine whether interrogee is “in custody” and is thus entitled to *Miranda* warnings. *Stansbury v. California*, p. 318.

VIII. Right to Counsel.

Uncounseled misdemeanor conviction—Enhanced sentence upon subsequent conviction.—Consistent with Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments, a sentencing court may consider a defendant’s previous uncounseled misdemeanor conviction in sentencing him for a subsequent offense so long as previous conviction did not result in a sentence of imprisonment. *Nichols v. United States*, p. 738.

IX. Searches and Seizures.

Warrantless arrest—Prompt probable-cause determination.—*County of Riverside v. McLaughlin*, 500 U. S. 44, which established that a prompt probable-cause determination must generally be made within 48 hours after a warrantless arrest, must be applied retroactively under *Griffith v. Kentucky*, 479 U. S. 314, 328. *Powell v. Nevada*, p. 79.

CONTRIBUTION. See **Admiralty**, 1.

CRIMINAL LAW. See also **Constitutional Law**, III; IV; VII–IX.

1. *Confessions—Admissibility.*—Title 18 U. S. C. § 3501(c), which provides that a custodial confession made within six hours of arrest is not inadmissible solely because of delay in bringing arrestee before a federal magistrate, does not apply to statements made by an arrestee being held solely on state charges. *United States v. Alvarez-Sanchez*, p. 350.

2. *Firearms possession—Convicted felon—Restoration of state civil rights.*—A person with a federal felony conviction who has had his civil rights restored under state law is considered a convicted felon for purposes of 18 U. S. C. § 922(g), which makes it unlawful for such a felon to possess a firearm. *Beecham v. United States*, p. 368.

3. *Firearms possession—Machinegun.*—To obtain a conviction under National Firearms Act—which criminalizes possession of an unregistered firearm, including a machinegun—Government should have been required to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that petitioner knew of features of his unregistered weapon that brought it within statutory definition of “machinegun.” *Staples v. United States*, p. 600.

4. *Firearms possession—Sentence enhancement—Validity of state convictions.*—Except for convictions obtained in violation of right to counsel, a felon convicted of firearms possession has no right to collaterally attack validity of previous state convictions used to enhance his sentence under Armed Career Criminal Act of 1984. *Custis v. United States*, p. 485.

CRIMINAL LAW—Continued.

5. *Probation—Revocation—Possession of illegal drugs.*—Under 18 U. S. C. § 3565(a)'s proviso that a court revoke probation and resentence a probationer possessing drugs to not less than one-third of "original sentence," latter phrase refers to United States Sentencing Guidelines' maximum prison term for original crime. *United States v. Granderson*, p. 39.

6. *Sale of drug paraphernalia—Scienter requirement.*—Former 21 U. S. C. § 857, a provision of Mail Order Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, contains an objective scienter requirement. *Posters 'N' Things, Ltd. v. United States*, p. 513.

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT. See **Constitutional Law**, I.

CUSTODIAL CONFESSIONS. See **Criminal Law**, 1.

CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION. See **Constitutional Law**, VII.

DAMAGES CALCULATIONS. See **Admiralty**.

DAMAGES FOR EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION. See **Civil Rights Act of 1991**, 1.

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT ACT OF 1990.

Judicial review—Closure of Philadelphia Naval Shipyard.—President's decision, pursuant to Act, to close Philadelphia Naval Shipyard is not subject to judicial review under Administrative Procedure Act or Article III. *Dalton v. Specter*, p. 462.

DELIBERATE INDIFFERENCE. See **Constitutional Law**, I.

DISCHARGE FROM EMPLOYMENT. See **Constitutional Law**, VI.

DISCLAIMERS OF REMAINDER INTERESTS IN TRUSTS. See **Taxes**.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INTERSTATE COMMERCE. See **Constitutional Law**, II.

DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT. See **Civil Rights Act of 1991**; **Sanctions**.

DISCRIMINATION ON BASIS OF GENDER. See **Constitutional Law**, V.

DISCRIMINATION ON BASIS OF RACE. See **Civil Rights Act of 1991**, 2.

DISMISSAL OF WRITS OF CERTIORARI. See **Supreme Court**, 6.

DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 1, 2.

DISTRICT COURTS. See **Jurisdiction**, 2.

- DOUBLE JEOPARDY.** See **Constitutional Law**, III.
- DRUG PARAPHERNALIA.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 2; **Criminal Law**, 6.
- DRUG POSSESSION.** See **Criminal Law**, 5.
- DUE PROCESS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV.
- EIGHTH AMENDMENT.** See **Constitutional Law**, I.
- EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEES.** See **Constitutional Law**, VI; **Labor**.
- EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION.** See **Civil Rights Act of 1991**; **Sanctions**.
- ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCES.** See **Constitutional Law**, VIII; **Criminal Law**, 4.
- ENVIRONMENT.** See **Clean Water Act**; **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980**.
- EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS.** See **Constitutional Law**, V.
- EQUIVALENT VALUE.** See **Bankruptcy**, 2.
- EXTRAORDINARY WRITS.** See **Supreme Court**, 7.
- FEDERAL DISTRICT COURTS.** See **Jurisdiction**, 2.
- FEDERAL GIFT TAXES.** See **Taxes**.
- FEDERAL RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE.**
Amendments to Rules, p. 1155.
- FEDERAL RULES OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE.**
Amendments to Rules, p. 1169.
- FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.**
Amendments to Rules, p. 1175.
- FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE.**
Amendments to Rules, p. 1187.
- FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS.** See **Criminal Law**, 1, 2.
- FIFTH AMENDMENT.** See **Constitutional Law**, III; IV, 2; VII.
- FIREARMS POSSESSION.** See **Criminal Law**, 2–4.
- FIRST AMENDMENT.** See **Constitutional Law**, VI.
- FLOW CONTROL ORDINANCE.** See **Constitutional Law**, II, 1.
- FORECLOSURE SALES.** See **Bankruptcy**, 2.

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT. See **Constitutional Law**, III; IV, 1; V; VII; VIII.

FOURTH AMENDMENT. See **Constitutional Law**, IX.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH. See **Constitutional Law**, VI.

FRIVOLOUS APPEALS. See **Sanctions**.

GENDER DISCRIMINATION. See **Constitutional Law**, V.

GIFT TAXES. See **Taxes**.

HABEAS CORPUS. See **Supreme Court**, 7.

HAZARDOUS WASTE. See **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980**; **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976**.

HEAD SHOPS. See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 2; **Criminal Law**, 6.

HUMANE CONFINEMENT CONDITIONS. See **Constitutional Law**, I.

HYDROELECTRIC PLANTS. See **Clean Water Act**.

HYPOTHETICAL CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS. See **Supreme Court**, 6.

INCINERATOR ASH. See **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976**.

“IN CUSTODY.” See **Constitutional Law**, VII.

IN FORMA PAUPERIS. See **Supreme Court**, 7.

INMATE ASSAULTS. See **Constitutional Law**, I.

INTERROGATION. See **Constitutional Law**, VII.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE. See **Bankruptcy**, 1; **Constitutional Law**, II.

JOB DISCRIMINATION. See **Civil Rights Act of 1991**.

JUDICIAL REVIEW. See **Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990**.

JURIES. See **Civil Rights Act of 1991**, 1; **Constitutional Law**, IV, 1; V.

JURISDICTION.

1. *Appeal from district court—Collateral order.*—An order denying effect to a settlement agreement does not come within narrow ambit of

JURISDICTION—Continued.

collateral orders immediately appealable as of right under 28 U.S.C. § 1291. *Digital Equipment Corp. v. Desktop Direct, Inc.*, p. 863.

2. *Subject-matter jurisdiction—Breach of settlement agreement.*—A federal district court, possessing only that power authorized by Constitution or statute, lacks jurisdiction over a claim for breach of a settlement agreement, part of consideration for which was dismissal of an earlier federal suit. *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, p. 375.

LABOR.

National Labor Relations Act—Supervisory employees—Nurses.—National Labor Relations Board's rule that nurses are not supervisors because supervisory activity incidental to treatment of patients is not authority "in the interest of the employer" under § 2(11) of NLRA is inconsistent with statute. *NLRB v. Health Care & Retirement Corp. of America*, p. 571.

MACHINEGUNS. See **Criminal Law**, 3.

MAIL ORDER DRUG PARAPHERNALIA CONTROL ACT. See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 2; **Criminal Law**, 6.

MARITIME INJURIES. See **Admiralty**.

MILEAGE RATE TARIFFS. See **Bankruptcy**, 1.

MIRANDA WARNINGS. See **Constitutional Law**, VII.

MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS. See **Constitutional Law**, VIII.

MISSOURI. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 3.

MONTANA. See **Constitutional Law**, III.

MOTOR CARRIERS. See **Bankruptcy**, 1.

MUNICIPAL WASTE DISPOSAL. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 1; **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976**.

MURDER. See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 1; VII.

NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT. See **Criminal Law**, 3.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT. See **Labor**.

NEGATIVE COMMERCE CLAUSE. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 2.

NURSES. See **Labor**.

OBJECTIVE SCIENTER REQUIREMENT. See **Criminal Law**, 6.

OREGON. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 2.

PHILADELPHIA NAVAL SHIPYARD. See **Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990.**

POSSESSION OF DRUGS. See **Criminal Law**, 5.

POSSESSION OF FIREARMS. See **Criminal Law**, 2–4.

PREVAILING PARTIES. See **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980.**

PRISON CONDITIONS. See **Constitutional Law**, I.

PRISON TERMS. See **Criminal Law**, 5.

PRIVATE CAUSES OF ACTION. See **Securities Exchange Act of 1934.**

PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION. See **Constitutional Law**, VII.

PROBABLE-CAUSE DETERMINATIONS. See **Constitutional Law**, IX.

PROBATION. See **Criminal Law**, 5.

PROOF BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT. See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 1.

PROPERTY FORECLOSURES. See **Bankruptcy**, 2.

PROPORTIONATE SHARE RULE. See **Admiralty.**

PUBLIC EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEES. See **Constitutional Law**, VI.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. See **Civil Rights Act of 1991**, 2.

REASONABLE-DOUBT STANDARD. See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 1.

REASONABLY EQUIVALENT VALUE. See **Bankruptcy**, 2.

REMAINDER INTERESTS IN TRUSTS. See **Taxes.**

REPETITIOUS FILINGS. See **Supreme Court**, 7.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT OF 1976.

Hazardous waste—Ash from incinerators.—Section 3001(1) of Solid Waste Disposal Act, a provision within RCRA, does not exempt ash generated by a resource recovery facility's incineration of municipal solid waste from regulation as a hazardous waste under RCRA Subtitle C. *Chicago v. Environmental Defense Fund*, p. 328.

RESTORATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS. See **Criminal Law**, 2.

RETROACTIVITY OF FEDERAL LAWS. See **Civil Rights Act of 1991; Sanctions.**

RETROACTIVITY OF SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. See **Constitutional Law, IX.**

REVOCATION OF PROBATION. See **Criminal Law, 5.**

RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT. See **Constitutional Law, VII.**

SALES TAXES. See **Constitutional Law, II, 3.**

SANCTIONS.

Frivolous appeal—Employment discrimination claim.—If only basis for Court of Appeals' order sanctioning on petitioner's attorney for filing a frivolous appeal in petitioner's employment discrimination case was that his retroactivity argument was foreclosed by Circuit precedent, order was not proper, since this Court had not yet ruled on disputed question whether § 101 of Civil Rights Act of 1991 applied retroactively to cases arising before its enactment. *McKnight v. General Motors Corp.*, p. 659.

SCIENTER REQUIREMENT. See **Criminal Law, 6.**

SEARCHES AND SEIZURES. See **Constitutional Law, IX.**

SECTION 10(b). See **Securities Exchange Act of 1934.**

SECTION 1981. See **Civil Rights Act of 1991, 2.**

SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.

Private cause of action—Aiding and abetting a § 10(b) violation.—Private civil liability under § 10(b) does not extend to those who merely aid and abet a violation of that section without actually engaging in violative practice. *Central Bank of Denver, N. A. v. First Interstate Bank of Denver, N. A.*, p. 164.

SELF-INCRIMINATION. See **Constitutional Law, VII.**

SENTENCE ENHANCEMENT. See **Constitutional Law, VIII; Criminal Law, 4.**

SENTENCING GUIDELINES. See **Criminal Law, 5.**

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS. See **Admiralty; Jurisdiction.**

SIXTH AMENDMENT. See **Constitutional Law, VIII.**

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL. See **Constitutional Law, II, 1, 2; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.**

STATE TAXES. See **Constitutional Law, II, 3; III.**

STREAM FLOWS. See **Clean Water Act.**

SUBJECT-MATTER JURISDICTION. See **Jurisdiction**, 2.

SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986. See **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980**.

SUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES. See **Labor**.

SUPREME COURT.

1. Retirement of JUSTICE BLACKMUN, p. IV.
2. Amendments to Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, p. 1155.
3. Amendments to Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, p. 1169.
4. Amendments to Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, p. 1175.
5. Amendments to Federal Rules of Evidence, p. 1187.
6. *Dismissal of writ*.—Writ of certiorari was dismissed as improvidently granted, since deciding this case would have required Court to resolve a constitutional question that may be entirely hypothetical. *Ticor Title Insurance Co. v. Brown*, p. 117.
7. *In forma pauperis—Repetitious filings*.—Under this Court's Rule 39.8, *pro se* petitioner, a prolific filer of frivolous petitions and motions in this Court, is denied leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* on instant habeas corpus petition and on further petitions for extraordinary writs. *In re Anderson*, p. 364.

SURCHARGE ON SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 2.

TARIFF RATES. See **Bankruptcy**, 1.

TAXES. See also **Constitutional Law**, II, 3; III.

Federal gift taxes—Trust—Disclaimer of a remainder interest.—Disclaimer of a remainder interest in a trust is subject to federal gift taxation when creation of interest (but not disclaimer) occurred before 1932 enactment of gift tax. *United States v. Irvine*, p. 224.

TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT. See **Constitutional Law**, VI.

TITLE VII. See **Civil Rights Act of 1991**, 1.

TRUSTS. See **Taxes**.

UNCOUNSELED MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS. See **Constitutional Law**, VIII.

UNDERCHARGE CLAIMS. See **Bankruptcy**, 1.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING GUIDELINES. See **Criminal Law**, 5.

UNREGISTERED FIREARMS. See **Criminal Law**, 3.

USE TAXES. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 3.

VAGUENESS. See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 2.

WARRANTLESS ARRESTS. See **Constitutional Law**, IX.

WASHINGTON. See **Clean Water Act**.

WASTE DISPOSAL. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 1, 2; **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976**.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS. See **Clean Water Act**.

WEAPONS POSSESSION. See **Criminal Law**, 4.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

1. "*In the interest of the employer.*" §2(11), National Labor Relations Act, 29 U.S.C. §152(11). *NLRB v. Health Care & Retirement Corp. of America*, p. 571.

2. "*Reasonably equivalent value.*" Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. §548(a)(2). *BFP v. Resolution Trust Corporation*, p. 531.

WRITS OF CERTIORARI. See **Supreme Court**, 6.