

INDEX

- ABATEMENT.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, IV.
- ABORTION.** See **Social Security Act**.
- ADMIRALTY.** See **Maritime Law**.
- AGENT ORANGE.** See **Tucker Act**.
- AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES WARRANTING DEATH PENALTY.** See **Constitutional Law**, I.
- AIRPLANE CRASH ON HIGH SEAS.** See **Warsaw Convention**.
- ANCILLARY JURISDICTION.** See **Jurisdiction**, 1.
- APPELLATE COURTS.** See **Jurisdiction**, 2, 3.
- ARKANSAS.** See **Social Security Act**.
- ARTICLE 17.** See **Warsaw Convention**.
- ASSET FORFEITURE.** See **Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure**.
- AUCTION OF PORTION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM.** See **Stays**.
- AUTOMATIC STAY OF CREDITOR'S SETOFF.** See **Bankruptcy**, 2.
- BANKING.** See **Jurisdiction**, 4.
- BANKRUPTCY.** See also **Jurisdiction**, 2.
1. *Exemption of debt from discharge—Fraudulent misrepresentation—Level of reliance.*—Level of creditor's reliance on a fraudulent misrepresentation that is necessary to exempt a debt from discharge in bankruptcy under 11 U. S. C. § 523(a)(2)(A) is justifiable reliance, not reasonable reliance. *Field v. Mans*, p. 59.
2. *Setoff rights—Automatic stay.*—Refusal of petitioner creditor—a bank—to pay its debt to respondent bankruptcy debtor upon latter's demand—that is, its refusal to pay withdrawals that would reduce respondent's account balance below sum petitioner claimed to be due on an unpaid loan—was not a “setoff” within meaning of 11 U. S. C. § 362(a)(7) and hence did not violate Bankruptcy Code's automatic stay. *Citizens Bank of Md. v. Strumpf*, p. 16.

BOUNDARIES.

Border along Mississippi River.—Louisiana's exceptions to Special Master's report defining boundary between that State and Mississippi along a 7-mile stretch of Mississippi River are overruled. *Louisiana v. Mississippi*, p. 22.

BRADY JURISPRUDENCE. See **Habeas Corpus**, 2.

BREACH OF FIDUCIARY OBLIGATIONS. See **Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974**.

CAPITAL MURDER. See **Constitutional Law**, I.

CERTIORARI. See **Supreme Court**, 1, 2.

CITIZEN SUITS. See **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976**.

CLASS ACTIONS. See **Judgments**.

CLEANUP OF TOXIC WASTES. See **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976**.

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

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.**I. Cruel and Unusual Punishment.**

Death penalty—Invalidation of one aggravating factor.—*Zant v. Stephens*, 462 U. S. 862, supports conclusion that invalidation of one aggravating factor does not necessarily require that a death sentence be set aside, but it did not establish a rule that existence of one valid aggravator always excuses a constitutional error in admission or exclusion of evidence. *Tuggle v. Netherland*, p. 10.

II. Discrimination Against Interstate Commerce.

State intangibles tax—Corporate stock.—North Carolina's intangibles tax on a fraction of value of corporate stock owned by state residents inversely proportional to corporation's exposure to State's income tax discriminates against interstate commerce in violation of dormant Commerce Clause. *Fulton Corp. v. Faulkner*, p. 325.

III. Due Process.

State abatement scheme—Forfeiture of car because of joint owner's actions.—A Michigan court order forfeiting petitioner's car as a public nuisance because her husband had sex with a prostitute in car did not violate Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause notwithstanding her lack of knowledge of her husband's activity. *Bennis v. Michigan*, p. 442.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Continued.**IV. Taking of Property.**

State abatement scheme—Forfeiture of car because of joint owner's actions.—A Michigan court order forfeiting petitioner's car as a public nuisance because her husband had sex with a prostitute in car did not violate Fifth Amendment's Takings Clause notwithstanding her lack of knowledge of her husband's activity. *Bennis v. Michigan*, p. 442.

CORPORATE STOCK. See **Constitutional Law**, II.

COURTS OF APPEALS. See **Jurisdiction**, 2, 3.

CRIMINAL LAW. See also **Constitutional Law**, I; **Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure**; **Habeas Corpus**; **Supreme Court**, 1.

1. *Firearm use during a drug trafficking crime.*—To sustain a conviction for “use” of a firearm during a drug trafficking crime under 18 U. S. C. § 924(c)(1), Government must show that defendant actively employed firearm during and in relation to predicate crime. *Bailey v. United States*, p. 137.

2. *Statutory minimum sentences—LSD sales.*—United States Sentencing Guidelines' dose-based method for determining weight of LSD sold by a drug trafficker does not require reconsideration of actual-weight method used to determine statutory minimum sentences under 21 U. S. C. § 841(b)(1) and *Chapman v. United States*, 500 U. S. 453. *Neal v. United States*, p. 284.

DEATH ON THE HIGH SEAS ACT. See **Warsaw Convention**.

DEATH PENALTY. See **Constitutional Law**, I.

DEBT DISCHARGE. See **Bankruptcy**, 1.

DEFOLIANT USE DURING VIETNAM WAR. See **Tucker Act**.

DELAWARE. See **Judgments**.

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

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

DRUG TRAFFICKING. See **Criminal Law**.

DUE PROCESS. See **Constitutional Law**, III.

ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM. See **Stays**.

EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974.

Equitable relief—Breach of fiduciary obligations.—Section 502(a)(3) of ERISA authorized plan beneficiaries to bring a lawsuit against plan administrator, who was also their employer, seeking equitable relief for individual beneficiaries harmed by administrator's breach of fiduciary obligations. *Varity Corp. v. Howe*, p. 489.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEES. See **Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974; Labor; Railroads.**

ENVIRONMENT. See **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.**

EVIDENCE WITHHOLDING. See **Habeas Corpus**, 2.

EXPEDITED FUNDS AVAILABILITY ACT. See **Jurisdiction**, 4.

FEDERAL CONTRACTORS. See **Tucker Act.**

FEDERAL COURTS. See **Judgments; Jurisdiction.**

FEDERAL INCOME TAXES. See **Jurisdiction**, 5.

FEDERAL JUDGMENT CREDITORS. See **Jurisdiction**, 1.

FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Plea agreement—Stipulated forfeiture of assets.—Rule 11(f) does not require inquiry into factual basis for a stipulated forfeiture of assets under a plea agreement; judicial advice as to Rule 31(e) right to a special forfeiture verdict and an express, written waiver are unnecessary to waive that right. *Libretti v. United States*, p. 29.

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS. See **Judgments; Social Security Act.**

FIDUCIARY OBLIGATIONS. See **Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.**

FIFTH AMENDMENT. See **Constitutional Law**, IV.

FIREARM USE. See **Criminal Law**, 1.

FORFEITURE OF ASSETS. See **Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.**

FORFEITURE OF CAR AS A PUBLIC NUISANCE. See **Constitutional Law**, III, IV.

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT. See **Constitutional Law**, III.

FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATION. See **Bankruptcy**, 1.

FULL FAITH AND CREDIT. See **Judgments.**

GVR ORDER. See **Supreme Court**, 1, 2.

HABEAS CORPUS.

1. *Miranda warnings—State-court “in custody” determination.*—A state court’s determination whether a suspect was “in custody,” and thus entitled to *Miranda* warnings is not a “factual issue presumed to be correct” under 28 U. S. C. § 2254(d)—which governs federal habeas proceedings—but is a mixed question of law and fact warranting independent federal review. *Thompson v. Keohane*, p. 99.

2. *Murder trial—Withholding of inadmissible polygraph results.*—Ninth Circuit misapplied *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83, in reversing habeas denial because of a state prosecutor’s failure to turn over inadmissible polygraph results, since it is not “reasonably likely” that disclosure would have resulted in a different outcome at respondent’s murder trial. *Wood v. Bartholomew*, p. 1.

HOURS OF SERVICE ACT. See **Railroads**, 2.

HYDE AMENDMENT. See **Social Security Act**.

INCOME TAXES. See **Jurisdiction**, 5.

IN CUSTODY. See **Habeas Corpus**, 1.

IN FORMA PAUPERIS. See **Supreme Court**, 3.

INTANGIBLES TAX. See **Constitutional Law**, II.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE. See **Jurisdiction**, 5.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORTATION. See **Warsaw Convention**.

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

JUDGMENT CREDITORS. See **Jurisdiction**, 1.

JUDGMENTS.

State class-action settlement—Full faith and credit in federal court.—A Delaware judgment approving a class-action settlement is entitled to full faith and credit by federal courts even though settlement released claims within exclusive jurisdiction of federal courts. *Matsushita Elec. Industrial Co. v. Epstein*, p. 367.

JURISDICTION.

1. *Federal courts—Ancillary jurisdiction—Federal judgment creditors.*—Federal courts do not possess ancillary jurisdiction over new actions in which a federal judgment creditor seeks to impose liability for a

JURISDICTION—Continued.

money judgment on a person not otherwise liable for judgment. *Peacock v. Thomas*, p. 349.

2. *Federal courts—Bankruptcy appeal—Remand order to state court.*—A court of appeals lacks jurisdiction under 28 U. S. C. § 1447(d) to review a district court order remanding a removed bankruptcy case to state court because of a timely raised defect in removal procedure or lack of subject-matter jurisdiction. *Things Remembered, Inc. v. Petrarca*, p. 124.

3. *Federal courts—Qualified-immunity appeals.*—A defendant's immediate appeal of an unfavorable qualified-immunity ruling on his motion to dismiss does not deprive a federal court of appeals of jurisdiction over a second appeal, also based on qualified immunity, immediately following denial of summary judgment. *Behrens v. Pelletier*, p. 299.

4. *Federal courts—Suits between banks.*—Expedited Funds Availability Act, 12 U. S. C. § 4010, provides for federal-court jurisdiction not only in suits between customers and banks, but also in cases initiated by one bank against another bank. *Bank One Chicago, N. A. v. Midwest Bank & Trust Co.*, p. 264.

5. *Tax Court—Federal income tax refund.*—Title 26 U. S. C. § 6512(b)(3)(B) deprives Tax Court of jurisdiction to award a refund of income taxes paid more than two years before date on which Internal Revenue Service mailed taxpayer a notice of deficiency, when, on that date, taxpayer had not yet filed a tax return. *Commissioner v. Lundy*, p. 235.

JUSTIFIABLE RELIANCE STANDARD. See **Bankruptcy**, 1.

KAL 007. See **Warsaw Convention**.

LABOR.

National Labor Relations Act—Employee.—A worker may be a company's "employee," within terms of NLRA, even if, at same time, a union pays that worker to organize company. *NLRB v. Town & Country Elec., Inc.*, p. 85.

LOSS-OF-SOCIETY DAMAGES. See **Warsaw Convention**.

LOUISIANA. See **Boundaries**.

LSD SALES. See **Criminal Law**, 2.

MARITIME LAW.

Nonseafarer's wrongful death—Pre-emption of state remedies.—In maritime wrongful-death cases in which no federal statute specifies appropriate relief and decedent was a nonseafarer, state remedies remain

MARITIME LAW—Continued.

applicable and have not been displaced by federal action recognized in *Moragne v. States Marine Lines, Inc.*, 398 U.S. 375. *Yamaha Motor Corp., U.S. A. v. Calhoun*, p. 199.

MEDICAID. See **Social Security Act.**

MICHIGAN. See **Constitutional Law**, III, IV.

MINIMUM SENTENCES. See **Criminal Law**, 2.

MIRANDA RIGHTS. See **Habeas Corpus**, 1.

MISSISSIPPI. See **Boundaries.**

MURDER. See **Constitutional Law**, I; **Habeas Corpus**, 2.

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

NORTH CAROLINA. See **Constitutional Law**, II.

NOTICE OF TAX DEFICIENCY. See **Jurisdiction**, 5.

ON-DUTY TIME. See **Railroads**, 2.

PLANE CRASH ON HIGH SEAS. See **Warsaw Convention.**

PLEA AGREEMENTS. See **Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.**

POLLUTION. See **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.**

POLYGRAPH RESULTS. See **Habeas Corpus**, 2.

PRE-EMPTION OF STATE LAW. See **Maritime Law**; **Social Security Act.**

PROSTITUTION. See **Constitutional Law**, III, IV.

QUALIFIED IMMUNITY. See **Jurisdiction**, 3.

RAILROADS.

1. *Safety Appliance Act—Liability for employee injuries.*—Section 2 of Act does not make a railroad liable as a matter of law for injuries incurred by a railroad employee while trying to straighten a misaligned drawbar to ensure that railroad cars automatically couple on impact. *Norfolk & Western R. Co. v. Hiles*, p. 400.

2. *Train crew employees—On-duty time—Time spent waiting for transportation at shift's end.*—Text, structure, and purposes of Act—which limits number of hours that train crew employees can remain on duty—demonstrate that time spent waiting for transportation back to terminal at end of workers' shift is properly classified as "limbo time," not on-duty time. *Locomotive Engineers v. Atchison, T. & S. F. R. Co.*, p. 152.

REASONABLE RELIANCE STANDARD. See **Bankruptcy**, 1.

REFUND OF INCOME TAXES. See **Jurisdiction**, 5.

REMOVAL. See **Jurisdiction**, 2.

REPETITIOUS FILINGS. See **Supreme Court**, 3.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT OF 1976.

Citizen suits—Toxic waste cleanup costs.—Act does not authorize a citizen suit to recover prior cost of cleaning up toxic waste that does not, at time of suit, continue to pose an endangerment to health or environment. *Meghrig v. KFC Western, Inc.*, p. 479.

SAFETY APPLIANCE ACT. See **Railroads**, 1.

SENTENCING GUIDELINES. See **Criminal Law**, 2.

SETOFF RIGHTS. See **Bankruptcy**, 2.

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT. See also **Supreme Court**, 2.

Abortion—Pre-emption of state law.—Amendment 68 of Arkansas Constitution, which denies state money to fund any abortion but one “to save the mother’s life,” is invalid only to extent it actually conflicts with requirement of federal Medicaid law, as affected by 1994 Hyde Amendment, that States fund medically necessary abortions in rape and incest cases. *Dalton v. Little Rock Family Planning Services*, p. 474.

STATE FUNDING OF ABORTIONS. See **Social Security Act**.

STATE TAXES. See **Constitutional Law**, II.

STATUTORY MINIMUM SENTENCES. See **Criminal Law**, 2.

STAYS.

Auction of portion of electromagnetic spectrum.—FCC’s application to vacate a stay preventing it from proceeding with an auction of a portion of electromagnetic spectrum is granted. *FCC v. Radiofone, Inc.* (STEVENS, J., in chambers), p. 1301.

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

SUPREME COURT.

1. *GVR order—Criminal case.*—An order granting certiorari, vacating judgment, and remanding case is appropriate for it enables court below to consider potentially relevant decisions and arguments that were not previously before it when it held that appeal of petitioner’s criminal conviction was untimely. *Stutson v. United States*, p. 193.

2. *GVR order—Social Security case.*—Supreme Court has power to issue a GVR order without first finding error below; equities and legal

SUPREME COURT—Continued.

uncertainties of this Social Security eligibility case merit such an order. *Lawrence v. Chater*, p. 163.

3. *In forma pauperis*—*Repetitious filings*.—Abusive filers are prospectively denied leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* on all certiorari petitions in noncriminal matters. *Attwood v. Singletary*, p. 297; *Jones v. ABC-TV*, p. 363.

TAKING OF PROPERTY. See **Constitutional Law**, IV.

TAX COURT JURISDICTION. See **Jurisdiction**, 5.

TAXES. See **Constitutional Law**, II; **Jurisdiction**, 5.

TOXIC WASTE CLEANUP. See **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976**.

TRAIN CREW EMPLOYEES. See **Railroads**.

TUCKER ACT.

Agent Orange manufacturers—Recovery from Government of third-party tort claims.—Petitioners, Vietnam era federal contractors who manufactured Agent Orange, could not recover from Government under Tucker Act substantial costs they incurred in defending and settling tort claims of veterans alleging injuries from defoliant's use. *Hercules, Inc. v. United States*, p. 417.

UNION ORGANIZER. See **Labor**.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING GUIDELINES. See **Criminal Law**, 2.

VETERANS. See **Tucker Act**.

VIETNAM WAR. See **Tucker Act**.

WARSAW CONVENTION.

Article 17—Loss-of-society damages—Plane crash on high seas.—In a suit brought pursuant to Article 17, petitioners could not recover loss-of-society damages for their relative's death in crash of Korean Air Lines flight KE007 on high seas under Death on the High Seas Act. *Zicherman v. Korean Air Lines Co.*, p. 217.

WELFARE BENEFIT PLANS. See **Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974**.

WITHHOLDING OF EVIDENCE. See **Habeas Corpus**, 2.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

1. "*Employee.*" National Labor Relations Act, 29 U.S.C. § 152(3). NLRB v. Town & Country Elec., Inc., p. 85.

2. "*Uses . . . a firearm.*" 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1). Bailey v. United States, p. 137.

WRONGFUL DEATH. See **Maritime Law.**