

INDEX

ABANDONMENT OF PROPERTY RIGHTS. See **General Railroad Right-of-Way Act of 1875.**

ABUSE-OF-DISCRETION STANDARD OF REVIEW. See **Patent Law**, 1.

ADMISSION TO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES. See **Constitutional Law**, III.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION. See **Constitutional Law**, III.

AGREEMENT FOR INVESTMENT PROMOTION AND PROTECTION. See **Arbitration.**

AIRLINE DEREGULATION ACT OF 1978.

State-law claim for breach of implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing—Pre-emption.—Act pre-empts a state-law claim for breach of implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing if it seeks to enlarge contractual obligations that parties voluntarily adopt; that is case here, where respondent challenged termination of his frequent flyer program membership. *Northwest, Inc. v. Ginsberg*, p. 273.

AIR POLLUTION. See **Clean Air Act.**

ANONYMOUS TIPS. See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 1.

ANTITERRORISM AND EFFECTIVE DEATH PENALTY ACT OF 1996. See **Habeas Corpus.**

ARBITRATION.

Award made under investment treaty—Application of “threshold” provisions—Local litigation requirement.—A United States court reviewing an arbitration award made under investment treaty at issue should interpret and apply “threshold” arbitration provisions using framework developed for interpreting similar provisions in ordinary contracts; thus, treaty’s local litigation requirement is a matter for arbitrators primarily to interpret and apply, courts should review their interpretation with deference, and arbitrators’ decision to excuse BG Group’s noncompliance with litigation requirement here was lawful. *BG Group plc v. Republic of Argentina*, p. 25.

ASSAULT. See **Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998.**

ATTORNEY'S FEES. See **Patent Law**, 1, 2.

BANKRUPTCY. See **Taxes.**

BANKS. See **Mandatory Victims Restitution Act of 1996.**

BILATERAL INVESTMENT TREATIES. See **Arbitration.**

BIPARTISAN CAMPAIGN REFORM ACT OF 2002. See **Constitutional Law**, V.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM. See **Constitutional Law**, V.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION IMPLEMENTATION ACT OF 1998.

Simple assault—Use of chemical irritant in attempt to cause skin rash.—Act—which, as relevant here, punishes use of “chemical weapons,” 18 U. S. C. § 229(a)(1), *i. e.*, “any chemical [that] can cause death, temporary incapacitation or permanent harm to humans or animals” regardless of origin or production method, § 229F(8)(A)—does not reach a simple assault like petitioner’s, which involved using a chemical irritant in an attempt to give victim a skin rash. *Bond v. United States*, p. 844.

CHILD ABDUCTION. See **Hague Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.**

CHILD PORNOGRAPHY. See **Criminal Law**, 2.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1871. See **Qualified Immunity From Suit.**

CLEAN AIR ACT.

State Implementation Plan—Emission reductions among upwind States—Good Neighbor Provision.—Act does not command that States be given a second opportunity to file a State Implementation Plan after EPA has quantified State’s interstate pollution obligations; EPA’s cost-effective allocation of emission reductions among upwind States is a permissible, workable, and equitable interpretation of Act’s Good Neighbor Provision, see 42 U. S. C. § 7410(a)(2)(D)(i). *EPA v. EME Homer City Generation*, L. P., p. 489.

COLLEGE ADMISSIONS POLICIES. See **Constitutional Law**, III.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. See also **Habeas Corpus**; **Qualified Immunity From Suit.**

I. Cruel and Unusual Punishment.

Execution of persons with mental disabilities—Florida’s IQ threshold.—A Florida statute defining mitigating factor of intellectual disability

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Continued.

as an IQ score of 70 or below is unconstitutional because, as interpreted by State Supreme Court, it does not permit a prisoner with an IQ above 70 to present any additional intellectual disability evidence. *Hall v. Florida*, p. 701.

II. Double Jeopardy.

Attachment of jeopardy—Acquittal.—Double Jeopardy Clause bars State from retrying Martinez because jeopardy attached when jury was sworn and an acquittal resulted when Martinez's motion for a directed not-guilty verdict was granted. *Martinez v. Illinois*, p. 833.

III. Equal Protection of the Laws.

Voter-enacted constitutional amendment—Race-based university admission preferences.—Sixth Circuit's judgment—that a voter-enacted amendment to Michigan Constitution prohibiting use of race-based preferences as part of admissions process for state universities is invalid under Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection Clause—is reversed. *Schuetz v. BAMN*, p. 291.

IV. Establishment of Religion.

Prayer to open municipal board meetings.—Town's practice of opening its monthly board meetings with a prayer does not violate First Amendment's Establishment Clause. *Town of Greece v. Galloway*, p. 565.

V. Freedom of Speech.

Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971—Aggregate campaign contribution limits.—District Court for District of Columbia's judgment—that aggregate campaign contribution limits imposed by FECA, as amended by Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002, survive First Amendment scrutiny—is reversed. *McCutcheon v. Federal Election Comm'n*, p. 185.

VI. Searches and Seizures.

1. *Traffic stop—Reasonable suspicion of driver's intoxication.*—A traffic stop leading to petitioners' arrest complied with Fourth Amendment because, under totality of circumstances—including a 911 caller's report that she had been run off road by vehicle—officer had reasonable suspicion that truck's driver was intoxicated. *Prado Navarette v. California*, p. 393.

2. *Use of deadly force to terminate car chase.*—Police officers did not violate Fourth Amendment's excessive force prohibition when they used deadly force to terminate a car chase that posed a grave public safety risk. *Plumhoff v. Rickard*, p. 765.

COPYRIGHT ACT.

Infringement claim for damages—Effect of laches.—Laches cannot be invoked to bar adjudication of a copyright infringement claim for damages

COPYRIGHT ACT—Continued.

filed within 17 U.S.C. § 507(b)'s 3-year limitations period; however, in extraordinary circumstances, laches may limit equitable relief available. *Petrella v. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Inc.*, p. 650.

CRIMINAL LAW. See also **Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998**; **Constitutional Law**, I; II; VI; **Habeas Corpus**; **Mandatory Victims Restitution Act of 1996**.

1. *Aiding and abetting—Firearm use—Drug trafficking crime—Advance knowledge requirement.*—Government established that a defendant aided and abetted a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) by proving that defendant actively participated in underlying drug trafficking or violent crime with advance knowledge that a confederate would use or carry a gun during crime's commission; here, trial court's erroneous jury instructions failed to require that Rosemond knew in advance that one of his cohorts would be armed. *Rosemond v. United States*, p. 65.

2. *Child-pornography possession—Victim restitution.*—A defendant must pay restitution to victim of federal criminal offense of child-pornography possession, see 18 U.S.C. § 2259, to extent his offense proximately caused victim's losses; defendants should only be made liable for consequences and gravity of their own conduct, not conduct of others. *Paroline v. United States*, p. 434.

3. *Misdemeanor domestic violence crime—Firearm possession—"Physical force" requirement.*—Castleman's state conviction for causing bodily injury to mother of his child is a "misdemeanor crime of domestic violence" for purposes of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(9)—which forbids misdemeanants to possess firearms—because it involved "use or attempted use of physical force," § 921(a)(33)(A)(ii), a requirement satisfied by degree of force supporting a common-law battery conviction. *United States v. Castleman*, p. 157.

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

CUSTODY RIGHTS. See **Hague Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction**.

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

DISCRIMINATION BASED ON RACE. See **Constitutional Law**, III.

DIVERSITY ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES. See **Constitutional Law**, III.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. See **Criminal Law**, 3.

DOUBLE JEOPARDY. See **Constitutional Law**, II.

DRUG TRAFFICKING. See **Criminal Law**, 1.

EASEMENTS. See **General Railroad Right-of-Way Act of 1875**.

- EIGHTH AMENDMENT.** See **Constitutional Law, I.**
- ELECTION LAWS.** See **Constitutional Law, V.**
- ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.** See **Clean Air Act.**
- EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS.** See **Constitutional Law, III.**
- EQUITABLE RELIEF.** See **Copyright Act.**
- EQUITABLE TOLLING OF LIMITATIONS PERIODS.** See **Hague Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.**
- ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION.** See **Constitutional Law, IV.**
- EXCESSIVE FORCE.** See **Constitutional Law, VI, 2.**
- EXECUTIONS.** See **Constitutional Law, I.**
- FALSE ADVERTISING.** See **Lanham Act.**
- FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN ACT OF 1971.** See **Constitutional Law, V.**
- FEDERAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS ACT.** See **Taxes.**
- FEDERAL RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE.**
Amendments to Rules, p. 1161.
- FEDERAL RULES OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE.**
Amendments to Rules, p. 1169.
- FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.**
Amendment to Rules, p. 1217.
- FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.**
Amendments to Rules, p. 1223.
- FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE.**
Amendments to Rules, p. 1233.
- FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS.** See **Airline Deregulation Act of 1978; Clean Air Act.**
- FIFTH AMENDMENT.** See **Constitutional Law, II; Habeas Corpus.**
- FIREARM POSSESSION OR USE.** See **Criminal Law, 1, 3.**
- FIRST AMENDMENT.** See **Constitutional Law, IV; V; Qualified Immunity From Suit, 2.**
- FLORIDA.** See **Constitutional Law, I.**

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT. See **Constitutional Law**, I; II; III; IV; VI.

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

FRAUD. See **Mandatory Victims Restitution Act of 1996**.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH. See **Constitutional Law**, V; **Qualified Immunity From Suit**, 2.

FREQUENT FLYER PROGRAMS. See **Airline Deregulation Act of 1978**.

GAMBLING. See **Indian Gaming Regulatory Act**.

GENERAL RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY ACT OF 1875.

Right of way grants—Abandonment—Easement.—A right of way across Brandt's land granted pursuant to Act was an easement that was terminated when railroad abandoned it, thus leaving Brandt's land unburdened. *Marvin M. Brandt Revocable Trust v. United States*, p. 93.

GUN USE DURING CRIMES. See **Criminal Law**, 1.

HABEAS CORPUS.

No-adverse-inference instruction—Nontestifying defendant—Penalty phase.—Because Kentucky Supreme Court's holding—that Fifth Amendment's requirement of a no-adverse-inference instruction to protect a nontestifying defendant at guilt phase is not required at penalty phase—was not objectively unreasonable, Sixth Circuit erred in granting respondent's petition for a writ of habeas corpus. *White v. Woodall*, p. 415.

HAGUE CONVENTION ON CIVIL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION.

Article 12 limitations period—Equitable tolling.—Convention's Article 12 limitations period—which requires a court to return an abducted child when left-behind parent makes request within one year of abduction, but which permits court to consider whether child is settled in its new environment when request is made after 1-year period expires—is not subject to equitable tolling. *Lozano v. Montoya Alvarez*, p. 1.

ILLINOIS. See **Constitutional Law**, II.

IMMUNITY OF INDIAN TRIBES FROM SUIT. See **Indian Gaming Regulatory Act**.

INDEFINITENESS. See **Patent Law**, 2.

INDIAN GAMING REGULATORY ACT.

Tribal sovereign immunity—Illegal gaming activity on nontribal land.—Tribal sovereign immunity bars Michigan's suit against Bay Mills

INDIAN GAMING REGULATORY ACT—Continued.

Indian Community for violating Act by operating a casino on nontribal land, because provision that would waive immunity, 25 U. S. C. § 2710(d)(1)(C), only authorizes suit to enjoin illegal gaming activity occurring “on Indian lands.” *Michigan v. Bay Mills Indian Community*, p. 782.

INFRINGEMENT OF PATENTS. See **Patent Law**, 1.

JURY INSTRUCTIONS. See **Criminal Law**, 1; **Habeas Corpus**.

LACHES. See **Copyright Act**.

LANHAM ACT.

Pleading elements of cause of action—False advertising.—Respondent adequately pleaded elements of cause of action for false advertising under Act: Its alleged injuries—lost sales and damage to its business reputation—fall within zone of interests protected by Act and it sufficiently alleged that its injuries were proximately caused by petitioner’s misrepresentations. *Lexmark Int’l, Inc. v. Static Control Components, Inc.*, p. 118.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS’ USE OF EXCESSIVE FORCE.
See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 2.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS. See **Copyright Act**.

LOANS. See **Mandatory Victims Restitution Act of 1996**.

MANDATORY VICTIMS RESTITUTION ACT OF 1996.

Fraudulent mortgage loan applications—Bank losses—Restitution amount.—Act’s phrase “any part of the property . . . returned,” 18 U. S. C. § 3663A(b)(1)(B), refers, here, to money banks lost as result of petitioner’s fraudulent mortgage loan applications and not to collateral banks received; thus, petitioner’s obligation to banks is difference between amount lent to him and amount banks received in selling houses, not value of houses on date banks took title to them in foreclosure. *Roberts v. United States*, p. 639.

MENTALLY DISABLED CRIMINALS. See **Constitutional Law**, I.

MICHIGAN. See **Constitutional Law**, III; **Indian Gaming Regulatory Act**.

MORTGAGES. See **Mandatory Victims Restitution Act of 1996**.

PARENTS AND CHILDREN. See **Hague Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction**.

PATENT LAW.

1. *Fee-shifting provision—District courts’ exceptional-case determination—Abuse of discretion review.*—Because District Courts may make an

PATENT LAW—Continued.

exceptional-case determination under Patent Act's fee-shifting provision, 35 U. S. C. § 285, in exercise of their discretion, all aspects of that determination should be reviewed for abuse of discretion, not *de novo*. *Highmark Inc. v. Allcare Health Management System, Inc.*, p. 559.

2. *Fee-shifting provision*—“*Exceptional case*”—*District courts' discretion*.—Framework of *Brooks Furniture Mfg., Inc. v. Dutailier Int'l, Inc.*, 393 F. 3d 1378, for determining whether a case is “exceptional” under Act's fee-shifting provision, 35 U. S. C. § 285, is unduly rigid and impermissibly encumbers statutory grant of discretion to district courts. *Octane Fitness, LLC v. ICON Health & Fitness, Inc.*, p. 545.

3. *Inducing infringement—Liability*.—A defendant is not liable for inducing patent infringement under 35 U. S. C. § 271(b) when no one has directly infringed under § 271(a), a predicate for § 271(b) liability, or any other patent law provision. *Limelight Networks, Inc. v. Akamai Technologies, Inc.*, p. 915.

4. *Invalidation for indefiniteness—Federal Circuit standard*.—A patent is invalid for indefiniteness under 35 U. S. C. § 112, ¶2, if its claims, read in light of patent's specification and prosecution history, fail to inform, with reasonable certainty, those skilled in art about scope of invention; Federal Circuit's standard, which tolerates some ambiguous claims but not others, does not satisfy definiteness requirement. *Nautilus, Inc. v. Biosig Instruments, Inc.*, p. 898.

PAYROLL TAXES. See **Taxes**.

POLLUTION. See **Clean Air Act**.

PRAYER TO OPEN MUNICIPAL BOARD MEETINGS. See **Constitutional Law**, IV.

PRE-EMPTION OF STATE LAW. See **Airline Deregulation Act of 1978**.

PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION. See **Habeas Corpus**.

PROPERTY RIGHTS. See **General Railroad Right-of-Way Act of 1875**.

PROTESTS. See **Qualified Immunity From Suit**, 2.

PROXIMATE CAUSE. See **Criminal Law**, 2; **Lanham Act**.

PUBLIC LANDS. See **General Railroad Right-of-Way Act of 1875**.

QUALIFIED IMMUNITY FROM SUIT. See also **Constitutional Law**, VI.

1. *Clearly established law—Summary judgment—Nonmoving party*.—In holding that Sergeant Cotton did not violate any clearly established

QUALIFIED IMMUNITY FROM SUIT—Continued.

law when he shot Tolan, Fifth Circuit neglected to adhere to fundamental principle that evidence at summary judgment should be viewed in light most favorable to nonmoving party, *i. e.*, Tolan, with respect to central facts of case. *Tolan v. Cotton*, p. 650.

2. *Secret Service agents—Viewpoint-discrimination claim.*—Petitioner Secret Service agents are shielded by qualified immunity from First Amendment claim of respondent protesters who were relocated farther away from President than President's supporters. *Wood v. Moss*, p. 744.

RACIAL PREFERENCES. See **Constitutional Law**, III.

RAILROADS. See **General Railroad Right-of-Way Act of 1875**.

RESTITUTION AWARDS. See **Criminal Law**, 2; **Mandatory Victims Restitution Act of 1996**.

RIGHTS OF WAY. See **General Railroad Right-of-Way Act of 1875**.

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

SENTENCING. See **Criminal Law**, 1.

SEVERANCE PAYMENTS. See **Taxes**.

STANDING TO SUE. See **Lanham Act**.

STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLANS. See **Clean Air Act**.

STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS. See **Copyright Act**; **Hague Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction**.

SUPPLEMENTAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS. See **Taxes**.

SUPREME COURT.

1. Amendments to Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, p. 1161.
2. Amendments to Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, p. 1169.
3. Amendment to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, p. 1217.
4. Amendments to Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, p. 1223.
5. Amendments to Federal Rules of Evidence, p. 1233.

TAXES.

Federal Insurance Contributions Act—Severance payments to involuntarily terminated employees—Taxable wages.—Respondents' severance payments to involuntarily terminated employees, which were made pursuant to plans that did not tie payments to receipt of state unemployment insurance and varied based on job seniority and time served, are taxable wages for purposes of Act. *United States v. Quality Stores, Inc.*, p. 141.

TRIBAL IMMUNITY FROM SUIT. See **Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.**

UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS POLICIES. See **Constitutional Law**, III.

VEHICLE STOPS. See **Constitutional Law**, VI.

VICTIMS' COMPENSATION. See **Criminal Law**, 2.

WAGES. See **Taxes.**

WARRANTLESS SEARCHES. See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 1.

WITHHOLDING TAXES. See **Taxes.**

WORDS AND PHRASES.

"[A]ny part of the property . . . returned." Mandatory Victims Restitution Act of 1996, 18 U.S.C. § 3663A(b)(1)(B). *Robers v. United States*, p. 639.

"[C]hemical weapons." Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998, 18 U.S.C. § 229(a)(1). *Bond v. United States*, p. 844.

"[U]se or attempted use of physical force." 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(33)(A). *United States v. Castleman*, p. 157.

ZONE OF INTERESTS. See **Lanham Act.**