

INDEX

(Vol. 579 U. S.)

ABORTIONS. See **Constitutional Law**, IV.

ABUSE OF DISCRETION. See **Federal Courts**.

ARMED CAREER CRIMINAL ACT.

State burglary convictions—ACCA predicate offenses—Sentence enhancement.—Because elements of Iowa's burglary law are broader than those of generic burglary, Mathis' prior burglary convictions cannot give rise to an enhanced sentence under ACCA. *Mathis v. United States*, p. 500.

ATTORNEY'S FEES. See **Copyright Act**.

BANKRUPTCY CODE. See **Pre-emption**.

BIAS AND PREJUDICE BY JUDGES. See **Constitutional Law**, II.

BLOOD-ALCOHOL TESTS. See **Constitutional Law**, VI.

BREATH-ANALYSIS TESTS. See **Constitutional Law**, VI.

BRIBERY. See **Criminal Law**, 1.

BURGLARY. See **Armed Career Criminal Act**.

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

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

I. Double jeopardy.

Dual-sovereignty doctrine—Violations of Puerto Rico Arms Act of 2000 and analogous U. S. gun trafficking statutes.—Because Puerto Rico and United States are not separate sovereigns for purposes of dual-sovereignty doctrine, Double Jeopardy Clause bars them from successively prosecuting a single person for same conduct under equivalent criminal laws. *Puerto Rico v. Sanchez Valle*, p. 59.

II. Due process.

Unconstitutional failure to recuse—Structural error.—Due process rights of death-row inmate Williams were violated when Pennsylvania Supreme Court Chief Justice, who was former district attorney who ap-

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Continued.

proved request to seek death penalty against Williams, denied Williams' recusal motion and participated in decision to vacate a postconviction court's order granting Williams relief; an unconstitutional failure to recuse constitutes structural error that is "not amenable" to harmless-error review, regardless of whether judge's vote was dispositive. *Williams v. Pennsylvania*, p. 1.

III. Equal protection of the laws.

Undergraduate admissions system.—Race-conscious admissions program that University of Texas at Austin used at time of petitioner's application is lawful under Equal Protection Clause. *Fisher v. University of Tex. at Austin*, p. 365.

IV. Right to abortion.

Texas House Bill 2—Admitting-privileges and surgical-center requirements.—Both requirements set out in Texas bill place a substantial obstacle in path of women seeking a previability abortion, constitute an undue burden on abortion access, and thus violate Federal Constitution. *Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt*, p. 582.

V. Right to counsel.

Use of tribal-court convictions as predicate offenses—Right to counsel under Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968.—Because respondent's tribal-court convictions were valid when entered, using those convictions as predicate offenses in a prosecution under 18 U. S. C. § 117(a)—which makes it a federal crime for a person with two prior convictions for domestic violence to commit "domestic assault within . . . Indian country"—does not violate Constitution. *United States v. Bryant*, p. 140.

VI. Searches and seizures.

Warrantless breath tests incident to drunken driving arrests—Warrantless blood tests.—Fourth Amendment permits warrantless breath tests incident to arrests for drunk driving but not warrantless blood tests. *Birchfield v. North Dakota*, p. 438.

COPYRIGHT ACT.

Copyright Act's fee-shifting provision—Reasonableness of losing party's position.—When deciding whether to award attorney's fees under Act's § 505, a district court should give substantial weight to objective reasonableness of losing party's position, while still taking into account all other circumstances relevant to granting fees. *Kirtsaeng v. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.*, p. 197.

CRIMINAL LAW. See also **Armed Career Criminal Act.**

1. *Federal bribery statute—Overinclusive jury instructions.*—In former Virginia Governor McDonnell's trial, District Court's jury instruc-

CRIMINAL LAW—Continued.

tions on meaning of “official act” under federal bribery statute, 18 U. S. C. § 201(a)(3), were significantly overinclusive, allowing for possibility that McDonnell was convicted for conduct that is not unlawful. *McDonnell v. United States*, p. 550.

2. *State domestic assault conviction—Federal prohibition on firearms possession.*—A reckless domestic assault qualifies as a “misdemeanor crime of domestic violence” for purposes of 18 U. S. C. § 922(g)(9), which prohibits persons convicted of such misdemeanors from possessing firearms. *Voisine v. United States*, p. 686.

DAMAGES. See **Patent Law**; *Qui Tam Suits*.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS. See **Government Contracts**.

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

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. See **Constitutional Law**, V; **Criminal Law**, 2.

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

DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. See **Constitutional Law**, VI.

DUAL-SOVEREIGNTY DOCTRINE. See **Constitutional Law**, I.

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

ENHANCED DAMAGES. See **Patent Law**.

ENHANCED SENTENCES. See **Armed Career Criminal Act**.

EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS. See **Constitutional Law**, III.

EXTORTION. See **Criminal Law**, 2.

FALSE CLAIMS ACT. See *Qui Tam Suits*.

FEDERAL COURTS. See also **Copyright Act**.

District Courts’ inherent powers—Rescinding jury discharge order.—Federal District Court in this case did not abuse its limited inherent power to rescind a jury discharge order and recall a jury in a civil case for further deliberations after identifying an error in jury’s verdict. *Dietz v. Bouldin*, p. 40.

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS. See **Constitutional Law**, I; **Preemption**.

FEE-SHIFTING STATUTES. See **Copyright Act**.

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

FIREARMS POSSESSION. See **Criminal Law**, 2.

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT. See **Constitutional Law**, II, IV.

FRAUD. See *Qui Tam Suits*.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Department of Veterans Affairs' competitive contracting procedures—"Rule of Two"—Veteran-owned small business preference.—Because 38 U. S. C. § 8127(d)'s contracting procedures are mandatory and apply to all of Department's contracting determinations, its decision to procure technology services through Federal Supply Schedule rather than employ "Rule of Two," which generally restricts contracting competition to veteran-owned small businesses, was unlawful. *Kingdomware Technologies, Inc. v. United States*, p. 162.

GUN TRAFFICKING. See **Constitutional Law**, I.

HEALTH REGULATIONS. See **Constitutional Law**, IV.

HOBBS ACT. See **Criminal Law**, 1.

HOSPITAL ADMITTING-PRIVILEGES. See **Constitutional Law**, IV.

INDIAN CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1968. See **Constitutional Law**, V.

IOWA. See **Armed Career Criminal Act**.

JUDICIAL BIAS AND PREJUDICE. See **Constitutional Law**, II.

JURY DISCHARGE ORDERS. See **Federal Courts**.

JURY INSTRUCTIONS. See **Criminal Law**, 1.

MAINE. See **Criminal Law**, 2.

MASSACHUSETTS. See *Qui Tam Suits*.

MENTAL HEALTH CARE. See *Qui Tam Suits*.

PATENT INFRINGEMENT. See **Patent Law**.

PATENT LAW.

Patent infringement—Two-part Seagate test—Enhanced damages.—Federal Circuit's two-part test in *In re Seagate Technology, LLC*, 497 F. 3d 1360, for determining whether courts may award enhanced damages in cases of patent infringement is not consistent with 35 U. S. C. § 284. *Halo Electronics, Inc. v. Pulse Electronics, Inc.*, p. 93.

PENNSYLVANIA. See **Constitutional Law**, II.

PHYSICIANS. See **Constitutional Law**, IV.

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

PRE-EMPTION.

Puerto Rico Public Corporation Debt Enforcement and Recovery Act.—Bankruptcy Code provision that bars States from enacting municipal bankruptcy laws, 11 U.S.C. §903(1), pre-empts Puerto Rico's Act. *Puerto Rico v. Franklin Cal. Tax-Free Trust*, p. 115.

PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS. See **Government Contracts.**

PUERTO RICO PUBLIC CORPORATION DEBT ENFORCEMENT AND RECOVERY ACT. See **Pre-emption.**

PUERTO RICO. See **Constitutional Law, I; Pre-emption.**

QUI TAM SUITS.

False Claims Act—Implied false certification theory.—Theory can be basis for FCA liability when a defendant makes specific representations that are misleading because defendant failed to disclose noncompliance with material legal requirements, regardless of whether those requirements were expressly designated as conditions of payment by Government. *Universal Health Services, Inc. v. United States ex rel. Escobar*, p. 176.

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

RECUSAL. See **Constitutional Law, II.**

RIGHT TO ABORTION. See **Constitutional Law, IV.**

RIGHT TO COUNSEL. See **Constitutional Law, V.**

RULE OF TWO. See **Government Contracts.**

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

SENTENCING. See **Armed Career Criminal Act.**

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

SURGICAL CENTERS. See **Constitutional Law, IV.**

TEXAS. See **Constitutional Law, IV.**

TRIBAL COURTS. See **Constitutional Law, V.**

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

VETERAN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESSES. See **Government Contracts.**

VIRGINIA. See **Criminal Law, 1.**

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

WORDS AND PHRASES.

“*[M]isdemeanor crime of domestic violence.*” Gun Control Act of 1968, 18 U. S. C. § 922(g)(9). *Voisine v. United States*, p. 686.

“*[O]fficial act.*” 18 U. S. C. § 201(a)(3). *McDonnell v. United States*, p. 550.