

## OT 99 Case Summaries

### 528 U. S., Part 1

*Brancato v. Gunn*, 528 U. S. 1 (1999)

R001; No. 98-9913; 10/12/99. Abusive filer is denied leave to proceed in forma pauperis on all future certiorari petitions in noncriminal cases.

*Antonelli v. Caridine*, 528 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (1999)

R002; No. 98-9933; 10/12/99. Abusive filer is denied leave to proceed in forma pauperis on all future certiorari and extraordinary writ petitions in noncriminal cases.

*Judd v. United States Dist. Court for Western Dist. of Tex.*, 528 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (1999)

R003; No. 99-5260; 10/12/99. Abusive filer is denied leave to proceed in forma pauperis on all future certiorari and extraordinary writ petitions in noncriminal cases.

*Dempsey v. Martin*, 528 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (1999)

R004; No. 99-5283; 10/12/99. Abusive filer is denied leave to proceed in forma pauperis on all future certiorari and extraordinary writ petitions in noncriminal cases.

*Prunty v. Brooks*, 528 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (1999)

R005; No. 99-5316; 10/12/99. Abusive filer is denied leave to proceed in forma pauperis on all future certiorari petitions in noncriminal cases.

*Flippo v. West Virginia*, 528 U. S. \_\_ (1999)

R006; No. 98-8770; 10/18/99. The trial court's ruling that police were entitled to make a warrantless search of a homicide crime scene and the objects found there conflicts with the rule that there is no "murder scene exception" to the Fourth Amendment's Warrant Clause.

*In re Bauer*, 528 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (1999)

R007; No. 99-5440; 10/18/99. Abusive filer is denied leave to proceed in forma pauperis on all future certiorari and extraordinary writ petitions in noncriminal cases.

*Texas v. Lesage*, 528 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (1999)

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R008; No. 98-1111; 11/29/99. Insofar as the Fifth Circuit held that petitioners were not entitled to summary judgment on respondent's 42 U. S. C. sec. 1983 claim for damages relating to a state university's rejection of his admission application, even if he would have been denied admission under a race-neutral policy, its decision contradicts *Mt. Healthy City Bd. of Ed. v. Doyle*, 429 U. S. 274.

*Fiore v. White*, 528 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (1999)

R009; No. 98-942; 11/30/99. This Court certifies to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court the question whether the interpretation of Pa. Stat. Ann., Tit. 35, sec. 6018.401(a), in *Scarpone v. Commonwealth*, 535 Pa. 273, 279, 634 A. 2d 1109, 1112, was the correct interpretation of Pennsylvania law at the date Fiore's conviction under that provision became final.

*Los Angeles Police Dept. v. United Reporting Publishing Corp.*, 528 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (1999)

R010; No. 98-678; 12/7/99. Respondent publishing company is not entitled to prevail on a First Amendment "facial attack" on Cal. Govt. Code sec. 6254(f)(3), which restricts public access to arrestee addresses in the possession of state and local enforcement agencies.

*Drye v. United States*, 528 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (1999)

R011; No. 98-1101; 12/7/99. Petitioner's interest as heir to his mother's estate constituted "property" or a "right to property" to which federal tax liens attached under 26 U. S. C. sec. 6321, despite petitioner's exercise of the prerogative state law accorded him to disclaim the interest retroactively.

*Kimel v. Florida Bd. of Regents*, 528 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R012; No. 98-791; 1/11/00. Although the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 contains a clear statement of Congress' intent to abrogate the States' Eleventh Amendment immunity, that abrogation exceeded Congress' authority under sec. 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment.

*New York v. Hill*, 528 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R013; No. 98-1299; 1/11/00. Defense counsel's agreement to a trial date outside the time period set by the Interstate Agreement on Detainers bars the defendant from seeking dismissal because trial did not occur within that period.

*Illinois v. Wardlow*, 528 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

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R014; No. 98-1036; 1/12/00. Police officers did not violate the Fourth Amendment when they stopped and searched respondent, who fled an area known for heavy narcotics trafficking upon seeing a police caravan.

[\*Reno v. Condon\*, 528 U. S. \\_\\_\\_\\_ \(2000\)](#)

R015; No. 98-7809; 1/12/00. In enacting the Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1994, which restricts the dissemination and sale of information contained in state motor vehicle records, Congress did not run afoul of the federalism principles enunciated in *New York v. United States*, 505 U. S. 144, and *Printz v. United States*, 521 U. S. 898.

[\*Martinez v. Court of Appeal of Cal.\*, Fourth Appellate Dist., 528 U. S. \\_\\_\\_\\_ \(2000\)](#)

R016; No. 98-7809; 1/12/00. Neither the holding nor the reasoning of *Faretta v. California*, 422 U. S. 806, requires a State to recognize a constitutional right to self-representation on direct appeal from a criminal conviction.

[\*Friends of Earth, Inc. v. Laidlaw Environmental Services \(TOC\), Inc.\*, 528 U. S. \\_\\_\\_\\_ \(2000\)](#)

R017; No. 98-822; 1/12/00. The Fourth Circuit erred in concluding that a citizen suitor's Clean Water Act civil penalties claim must be dismissed as moot when the defendant, after commencement of the suit, has come into compliance with its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit.

[\*Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Slater\*, 528 U. S. \\_\\_\\_\\_ \(2000\) \(per curiam\)](#)

R018; No. 99-295; 1/12/00. The Tenth Circuit erred in concluding that petitioner's suit challenging the U. S. Department of Transportation's procedure for certifying contractors as disadvantaged business enterprises should be dismissed as moot after petitioner was so certified by Colorado's Department of Transportation.

### 528 U. S., Part 2

[\*Weeks v. Angelone\*, 528 U. S. \\_\\_\\_\\_ \(2000\)](#)

R019; No. 99-5746; 01/19/00. The Constitution is not violated when a trial judge directs a capital jury's attention to a specific paragraph of a constitutionally sufficient instruction in response to a question regarding the proper consideration of mitigating evidence; federal habeas relief is barred by 28 U.S.C. sec. 2254(d).

[\*Gutierrez v. Ada\*, 528 U. S. \\_\\_\\_\\_ \(2000\)](#)

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R020; No. 99-51; 1/19/00. The Guam Organic Act does not require a runoff election when a candidate slate has received a majority of the votes cast for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Territory, but not a majority of the number of ballots cast in the simultaneous general election.

[Smith v. Robbins](#), 528 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R021; No. 98-1037; 1/19/00. *Anders v. California*, 386 U. S. 738, sets out one procedure for determining whether an indigent's direct appeal is frivolous, but States are free to adopt other procedures so long as they adequately safeguard a defendant's Fourteenth Amendment right to appellate counsel; California's procedure is adequate.

[United States v. Martinez-Salazar](#), 528 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R022; No. 98-1255; 1/19/00. A defendant's exercise of peremptory challenges pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 24 is not denied or impaired when the defendant chooses to use such a challenge to remove a juror who should have been excused for cause.

[Reno v. Bossier Parish School Bd.](#), 528 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R023; No. 98-405; 1/24/00. In light of the language of sec. 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the Courts holding in *Beer v. United States*, 425 U. S. 130, sec. 5 does not prohibit preclearance of a redistricting plan enacted with a discriminatory but nonretrogressive purpose.

[Nixon v. Shrink Missouri Government PAC](#), 528 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R024; No. 98-963; 1/24/00. *Buckley v. Valeo*, 424 U. S. 1 (per curiam) is authority for state limits on contributions to state political candidates, and those limits need not be pegged to the federal limits approved in *Buckley*.

### 529 U. S., Part 1

[Shalala v. Illinois Council on Long Term Care, Inc.](#), 529 U. S. 1 (2000)

R032; No. 98-1109; 2/29/00. Title 42 U. S. C. 405(h), part of a special system of administrative and judicial review for denials of Medicare claims, bars respondent nursing home association from invoking federal-question jurisdiction to challenge the validity of Medicare enforcement regulations.

[United States v. Johnson](#), 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

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R033; No. 98-1696; 3/1/00. This Court is bound by the controlling statute, 18 U. S. C. sec. 3624(e), which, by its necessary operation, does not reduce the length of a supervised release term by reason of excess time served in prison.

[Portuondo v. Agard](#), 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R034; No. 98-1170; 3/6/00. A prosecutor's comments that respondent had the opportunity to hear all other witnesses before testifying and tailor his testimony accordingly did not violate his Fifth and Sixth Amendment rights to be present at trial and confront his accusers or his Fourteenth Amendment right to due process.

[United States v. Locke](#), 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R035; No. 98-1701; 3/6/00. Washington's supertanker regulations regarding general navigation watch procedures, crew English language skills and training, and maritime casualty reporting are pre-empted by a comprehensive federal regulatory scheme; the case is remanded so the validity of other state regulations may be assessed in light of the considerable federal interest at stake.

[FDA v. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.](#), 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R036; No. 98-1152; 3/21/00. Reading the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as a whole, as well as in conjunction with Congress' subsequent tobacco-specific legislation, it is plain that Congress has not given the Food and Drug Administration the authority to assert jurisdiction over tobacco products.

[Cortez Byrd Chips, Inc. v. Bill Harbert Constr. Co.](#), 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R037; 98-1960; 3/21/00. The venue provisions of the Federal Arbitration Act are permissive, allowing a motion to confirm, vacate, or modify an arbitration award to be brought either in the district where the award was made or in any district proper under the general venue statute.

[Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Samara Brothers, Inc.](#), 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R038; No. 99-150; 3/22/00. In an action for infringement of unregistered trade dress under sec. 43(a) of the Lanham Act, a product's design is distinctive, and therefore protectible, only upon a showing of secondary meaning.

[Board of Regents of Univ. of Wis. System v. Southworth](#), 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R039; No. 98-1189; 3/22/00. The First Amendment permits a public university to charge its students an activity fee used to fund a program to facilitate extracurricular student speech, provided that the program is viewpoint neutral.

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*Garner v. Jones*, 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R040; No. 99-137; 3/28/00. The retroactive application of a Georgia law permitting the extension of intervals between parole considerations does not necessarily violate the Ex Post Facto Clause, but the case is remanded for a determination whether the law, in its operation, violates the Clause.

*Florida v. J. L.*, 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R041; No. 98-1993. 3/28/00. An anonymous tip that a person is carrying a gun is not, without more, sufficient to justify a police officer's stop and frisk of that person.

*Erie v. Pap's A. M.*, 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R042; No. 98-1161. 3/29/00. The judgment of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court invalidating on freedom of expression grounds Erie's ordinance banning public nudity is reversed.

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*Free v. Abbott Laboratories, Inc.*, 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000) (per curiam)

R043; No. 99-391; 4/3/00. The judgment is affirmed by an equally divided Court.

*Bond v. United States*, 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R044; No. 98-9349; 4/17/00. A law enforcement officer's physical manipulation of a bus passenger's carry-on luggage violates the Fourth Amendment's proscription against unreasonable searches.

*Norfolk Southern R. Co. v. Shanklin*, 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R045; No. 99-312; 4/17/00. The Federal Railroad Safety Act of 1970, in conjunction with 23 CFR secs. 646.214(b)(3) and (4), pre-empts state tort claims concerning a railroad's failure to maintain adequate warning devices at crossings where federal funds have participated in the devices' installation.

*Williams v. Taylor*, 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R046; No. 98-8384; 4/18/00. The Fourth Circuit's decision concluding that petitioner was not denied his constitutionally guaranteed right to the effective assistance of counsel, as defined in

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Strickland v. Washington, 466 U. S. 668, when his trial lawyers failed to investigate and to present substantial mitigating evidence is reversed, and the case is remanded.

[Williams v. Taylor](#), 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R047; No. 99-6615; 4/18/00. Under 28 U. S. C. sec. 2254(e)(2), as amended by AEDPA, a "fail[ure] to develop the factual basis of [a] claim in State court" is not established unless there is a lack of diligence, or some greater fault, attributable to the federal habeas petitioner or his counsel.

[Edwards v. Carpenter](#), 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R048; No. 98-2060; 4/25/00. A procedurally defaulted ineffective-assistance of counsel claim can serve as cause to excuse the procedural default of another habeas claim only if the habeas petitioner can satisfy the "cause and prejudice" standard with respect to the ineffective-assistance claim itself.

[Nelson v. Adams USA, Inc.](#), 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R049; No. 99-502; 4/25/00. The District Court violated due process when it amended its attorney fees judgment in favor of respondent to join petitioner, the president and sole shareholder of the defendant, as a party and simultaneously made petitioner liable for the fee award.

[Slack v. McDaniel](#), 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R050; No. 98-6322; 4/26/00. A federal habeas corpus petition filed after an initial petition was dismissed without adjudication on the merits for failure to exhaust state remedies is not a "second or successive" petition that is subject to dismissal for abuse of the writ.

[Beck v. Prupis](#), 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R051; No. 98-1480; 4/26/00. Injury caused by an overt act that is not an act of racketeering or otherwise wrongful under RICO does not give rise to a cause of action under 18 U. S. C. sec. 1964(c) for a violation of sec. 1962(d).

[Carmell v. Texas](#), 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R052; No. 98-7540; 5/1/00. The retrospective application of a Texas statute repealing a corroboration requirement for conviction of a defendant charged with certain sexual offenses violates the Ex Post Facto Clause.

[Christensen v. Harris County](#), 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

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R053; No. 98-1167; 5/1/00. Nothing in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 or its implementing regulations prohibits a public employer from compelling the use of compensatory time.

### 529 U. S., Part 3

[United States v. Morrison, 529 U. S. \\_\\_\\_\\_ \(2000\)](#)

R054; No. 99-5; 5/15/00. Congress had no authority under either the Commerce Clause or section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment to enact 42 U. S. C. sec. 13981, which provides a federal civil remedy for the victims of gender-motivated violence.

[Fischer v. United States, 529 U. S. \\_\\_\\_\\_ \(2000\)](#)

R055; No. 99-116; 5/15/00. The federal bribery statute--which prohibits defrauding organizations which "receiv[e] . . . benefits in excess of \$10,000 under a Federal program," 18 U. S. C. sec. 666(b)--covers fraud perpetrated on organizations participating in Medicare.

[Johnson v. United States, 529 U. S. \\_\\_\\_\\_ \(2000\)](#)

R056; No. 99-5153; 5/15/00. Title 18 U. S. C. sec. 3583(h)--which authorizes a district court to impose an additional term of supervised release following the reimprisonment of those who violate the conditions of an initial term--does not apply retroactively, so no ex post facto violation occurred in this case.

[Public Lands Council v. Babbitt, 529 U. S. \\_\\_\\_\\_ \(2000\)](#)

R057; No. 98-1991; 5/15/00. The grazing regulations at issue here do not exceed the authority that the Taylor Grazing Act grants the Secretary of the Interior.

[Ohler v. U.S., 529 U. S. \\_\\_\\_\\_ \(2000\)](#)

R058; No. 98-9828; 5/22/00. A defendant who preemptively introduces evidence of a prior conviction on direct examination may not challenge the admission of such evidence on appeal.

[Vermont Agency of Natural Resources v. U.S., 529 U. S. \\_\\_\\_\\_ \(2000\)](#)

R059; No. 98-1828; 5/22/00. A private individual has standing to bring suit in federal court on behalf of the United States under the False Claims Act, 31 U. S. C. secs. 3729-3733, but that Act does not subject a State (or state agency) to liability in such actions.

[U.S. v. Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc., 529 U. S. \\_\\_\\_\\_ \(2000\)](#)

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R060; No. 98-1682; 5/22/00. Because the Government failed to prove that sec. 505 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, which requires cable television operators to fully scramble sexually oriented programming before 10 p.m., is the least restrictive means for addressing "signal bleed," the District Court did not err in holding the statute violative of the First Amendment

[\*Jones v. U. S.\*](#), 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R061; No. 99-5739; 5/22/00. Because an owner-occupied residence not used for any commercial purpose does not qualify as property "used in" commerce or commerce-affecting activity, arson of such a dwelling is not subject to federal prosecution under 18 U. S. C. sec. 844(i).

[\*Geier v. American Honda Motor Co.\*](#), 529 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R062; No. 98-1811; 5/22/00. The National Traffic and Motor Safety Act of 1966, read with the relevant regulatory standard, pre-empts this state common-law tort action in which petitioners claim that respondent manufacturer, who was in compliance with the standard, should have equipped a 1987 car with airbags.

### 530 U. S., Part 1

[\*United States v. Hubbell\*](#), 530 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R065; No. 99-166; 6/5/00. Respondent's indictment must be dismissed because the Government cannot prove that the evidence it used in obtaining the indictment and proposed to use at trial was derived from legitimate sources wholly independent of the testimonial aspect of respondent's immunized conduct in producing subpoenaed documents.

[\*Troxel v. Granville\*](#), 530 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R066; No. 99-138; 6/5/00. Washington Supreme Court's judgment that State's nonparental visitation statute--which allows any person to petition for visitation and allows state courts to grant visitation when it is in the child's best interest--violated respondent's due process right to rear her children, affirmed.

[\*Sims v. Apfel\*](#), 530 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R067; No. 98-9537; 6/5/00. Fifth Circuit's judgment that it lacked jurisdiction over claims of Social Security claimant who failed to exhaust administrative remedies reversed, and case remanded.

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[Castillo v. United States, 530 U. S. \\_\\_\\_\\_ \(2000\)](#)

R068; No. 99-658; 6/5/00. Title 18 U. S. C. sec. 924(c)(1) uses the word "machinegun" (and similar words) to state an element of a separate, aggravated crime, not a sentencing factor.

[Hartford Underwriters Ins. Co. v. Union Planters Bank, N. A., 530 U. S. \\_\\_\\_\\_ \(2000\)](#)

R063; No. 99-409; 5/30/00. Title 11 U. S. C. sec. 506(c) does not provide an administrative claimant of a bankruptcy estate an independent right to seek payment of its claim from property encumbered by a secured creditor's lien.

[Raleigh v. Illinois Dept. of Revenue, 530 U. S. \\_\\_\\_\\_ \(2000\)](#)

R064; No. 99-387; 5/30/00. When the substantive law creating a tax obligation puts the burden of proof on a taxpayer, the burden of proof on the tax claim in bankruptcy court remains where the substantive law put it.

[Reeves v. Sanderson Plumbing Products, Inc., 530 U. S. \\_\\_\\_\\_ \(2000\)](#)

R069; No. 99-536; 6/12/00. An employer is not entitled to judgment as a matter of law when its employee's case under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 consists of a prima facie case of discrimination and sufficient evidence for the trier of fact to disbelieve the employer's legitimate, nondiscriminatory explanation for its action.

[Ramdass v. Angelone, 530 U. S. \\_\\_\\_\\_ \(2000\)](#)

R070; No. 99-7000; 6/12/00. Fourth Circuit's judgment--that petitioner was not entitled to a jury instruction on parole ineligibility at his capital sentencing trial where a conviction does not count for the purposes of Virginia's three-strikes law unless a final judgment has been entered--affirmed.

[Pegram v. Herdrich, 530 U. S. \\_\\_\\_\\_ \(2000\)](#)

R071; No. 98-1949; 6/12/00. Mixed treatment and eligibility decisions by a health maintenance organization through its physicians are not fiduciary decisions within the meaning of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

[Harris Trust and Sav. Bank v. Salomon Smith Barney Inc., 530 U. S. \\_\\_\\_\\_ \(2000\)](#)

R072; No. 99-579; 6/12/00. ERISA sec. 502(a)(3)'s authorization to a benefit plan "participant, beneficiary, or fiduciary" to bring a civil action for "appropriate equitable relief" extends to a suit against a nonfiduciary "party in interest" to a prohibited transaction barred by sec. 406(a).

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*Carter v. United States*, 530 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R073; No. 99-5716; 6/12/00. Because 18 U. S. C. sec. 2113(b) requires three elements not required by sec. 2113(a), it is not a lesser included offense of sec. 2113(a), and petitioner is prohibited as a matter of law from obtaining a lesser included offense instruction on the offense described by sec. 2113(b) in his bank robbery trial.

*Santa Fe Independent School Dist. v. Doe*, 530 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R074; No. 99-62; 6/19/00. A Texas school district's policy permitting student-led, student-initiated prayer at high school football games violates the Establishment Clause.

*Miller v. French*, 530 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R075; No. 99-224; 6/19/00. Congress intended the automatic stay provision of the Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995 to preclude courts from exercising their equitable powers to enjoin the stay, and the provision does not violate separation of powers principles.

*Crosby v. National Foreign Trade Council*, 530 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R076; No. 99-474; 6/19/00. Where a Massachusetts law barring state entities from buying goods and services from companies doing business with Burma conflicts with a federal law imposing sanctions on Burma, the Massachusetts law is preempted, and its application unconstitutional, under the Supremacy Clause.

*Arizona v. California*, 530 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R077; No. 8, Orig.; 6/19/00. The claims of the United States and the Quechan Tribe to increased water rights for the disputed boundary lands of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation are not foreclosed by *Arizona v. California*, 373 U. S. 546, or by a 1983 Court of Claims consent judgment.

### 530 U. S., Part 2

*Dickerson v. United States*, 530 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R078; No. 99-5525; 6/26/00. *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U. S. 436, and its progeny continue to govern the admissibility in state and federal courts of statements made during custodial interrogation.

*Apprendi v. New Jersey*, 530 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

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R079; No. 99-478; 6/26/00. The Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause requires that any fact that increases the penalty for a crime beyond the prescribed statutory maximum, other than the fact of a prior conviction, must be submitted to a jury and proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

[California Democratic Party v. Jones](#), 530 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R080; No. 99-401; 6/26/00. California's blanket primary violates a political party's First Amendment rights of association.

[Mobil Oil Exploration & Producing Southeast, Inc. v. United States](#), 530 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R081; No. 99-244; 6/26/00. Petitioner oil companies are entitled to restitution of \$158 million they paid the Federal Government in return for leases giving them rights to explore for and develop offshore oil, where a change in federal law required the Government to impose a delay that violated the contracts.

[Boys Scouts of America v. Dale](#), 530 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R082; No. 99-699; 6/28/00. The New Jersey Supreme Court's application of that State's public accommodations law to require the Boy Scouts to readmit an excluded homosexual Scout leader violates the Boy Scouts' First Amendment right of expressive association.

[Hill v. Colorado](#), 530 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R083; No. 98-1856; 6/28/00. A Colorado law regulating speech-related conduct within 100 feet of the entrance to any health care facility does not violate the First Amendment.

[Mitchell v. Helms](#), 530 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R084; No. 98-1648; 6/28/00. Fifth Circuit judgment invalidating Chapter 2 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981 as a law respecting an establishment of religion is reversed.

[Stenberg v. Carhart](#), 530 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R085; No. 99-830; 6/28/00. Nebraska's statute criminalizing the performance of "partial birth abortion[s]" violates the federal Constitution.

[United States v. Alaska](#), 530 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2000)

R086; No. 84, Orig.; 6/29/00. Decree in original case resolving disputes between the United States and Alaska over the ownership of submerged lands along the State's Arctic Coast.