

229. *Arkansas Department of Health and Human Services v. Ahlborn*, 547 U.S. 268 (2006).

Arkansas statute that imposes lien on tort settlements in an amount equal to Medicaid costs, even when Medicaid costs exceed the portion of the settlement that represents medical costs, is preempted by the Federal Medicaid law insofar as the Arkansas statute applies to amounts other than medical costs.

230. *League of United Latin American Citizens v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399 (2006).

Part III of the opinion found a Texas redistricting statute to violate the federal Voting Rights Act because it diluted the voting power of Latinos.

Justices concurring in Part III: Kennedy, Stevens, Souter, Ginsburg, Breyer  
Justices dissenting from Part III: Roberts, C.J., Alito, Scalia, Thomas

231. *Watters v. Wachovia Bank, N.A.*, 550 U.S. 1 (2007).

A national bank's state-chartered subsidiary real estate lending business is subject to federal, not state, law.

Justices concurring: Ginsburg, Alito, Breyer, Kennedy, Souter  
Justices dissenting: Stevens, Roberts, C.J., Scalia

232. *Riegel v. Medtronic, Inc.*, 128 S. Ct. 999 (2008).

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act bars common-law claims challenging the safety and effectiveness of medical devices that have been given premarket approval by the FDA.

Justices concurring: Scalia, Roberts, C.J., Kennedy, Souter, Thomas, Breyer, Alito, Stevens  
Justice dissenting: Ginsburg

233. *Rowe v. New Hampshire Motor Transport Association*, 128 S. Ct. 989 (2008).

The federal Motor Carrier Act of 1980, which prohibits states from enacting any law related to a motor carrier price, route, or service, preempts two provisions of a Maine statute that regulate the delivery of tobacco to customers within the state.

234. *Haywood v. Drown*, 556 U.S. \_\_\_, No. 07–10374, slip op. (2009).

New York statute that gave the state's supreme courts—its trial courts of general jurisdiction—jurisdiction over suits brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, except in the case of suits seeking money damages from corrections officers, was preempted because it was “contrary to Congress’s judgment that *all* persons who violate federal rights while acting under color of state law shall be held liable for damages.”

Justices concurring: Stevens, Kennedy, Souter, Ginsburg, Breyer  
Justices dissenting: Thomas, Roberts, C.J., Scalia, Alito