

239. *Wos v. E.M.A.*, 568 U.S. \_\_\_, No. 12–98, slip op. (2013).

North Carolina law on reimbursing the cost of state-funded medical treatment which presumed what portion of a tort case settlement arising from both medical and nonmedical claims could be attributed to medical claims held preempted by federal Medicaid statute's anti-lien provision, 42 U.S.C. §1396p(a)(1). Where settlement of birth injury medical malpractice claim did not allocate money between medical and nonmedical claims, state law's irrebutable presumption that up to one-third of all damages recovered could be allocated to medical expenses is preempted by requirement that only that portion of a judgment or settlement "designated as payments for medical care" could be recovered.

Justices concurring: Kennedy, Ginsburg, Breyer, Alito, Sotomayor, Kagan  
Justices dissenting: Roberts, C.J., Scalia, Thomas

240. *Arizona v. Inter Tribal Council of Arizona*, 570 U.S. \_\_\_, No. 12–71, slip op. (2013).

Arizona law requiring proof of citizenship in order to register to vote preempted by the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA). NVRA requires states to establish uniform voter registration procedures for federal elections when applying for a driver's license, and when registering by mail or in person at certain state and local public offices. Court held that Arizona's documentary proof of citizenship requirement is preempted by the NVRA's mandate that states "accept and use" a specified federal form, which implies that the federal form is to be considered sufficient without additional documentation. Rejected argument that traditional doctrine of presumption against preemption applies, as the Elections Clause of the Constitution, Article I, § 4, specifically confers upon Congress the power to alter state regulations regarding the "Times, Places and Manner" of holding federal elections.

Justices concurring: Scalia, Roberts, C.J., Ginsburg, Breyer, Sotomayor, Kagan  
Justices dissenting: Thomas, Alito

241. *Hillman v. Maretta*, 569 U.S. \_\_\_, No. 11–1221, slip op. (2013)

Virginia law that revokes a death benefit beneficiary designation to a spouse in the event of a divorce also provides that, if such revocation is preempted by federal law, the person who would have benefited from the revoked designation has a cause of action against the former spouse. The Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 (FEGLIA), which establishes an insurance program for federal employees, permits an employee to name a beneficiary of life insurance proceeds. Congress's purpose in passing this provision was to establish a clear and predictable procedure for an employee to indicate who the intended beneficiary of his life insurance shall be, and this purpose is