

# UT CLE

## U.S. Supreme Court Update for Criminal Appeals

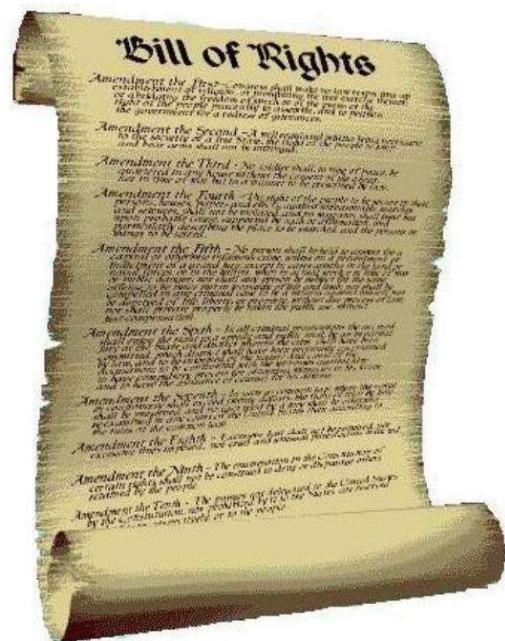
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN  
SCHOOL OF LAW

Professor Jennifer Laurin  
University of Texas School of Law  
[jlaurin@law.utexas.edu](mailto:jlaurin@law.utexas.edu)

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## Presentation Overview

- **Fourth Amendment**
  - *Kansas v. Glover*
- **Sixth Amendment**
  - *Andrus v. Texas*
  - *Ramos v. Louisiana*
- **Sixth/Eighth Amendment**
  - *McKinney v. Arizona*
- **Fourteenth Amendment**
  - *Kahler v. Kansas*



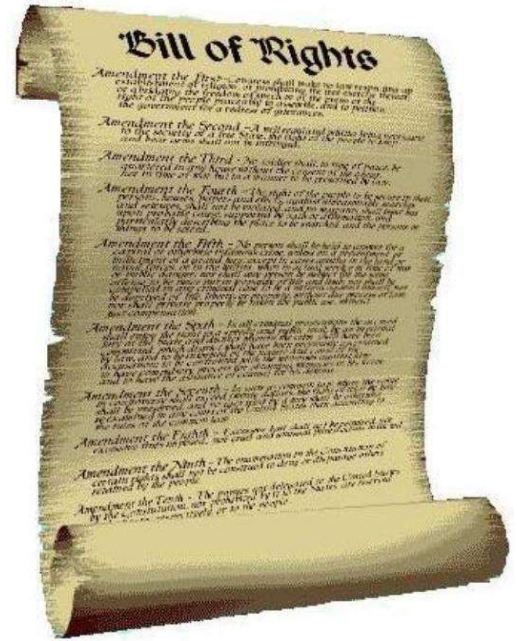
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# Presentation Overview

- **Article VI, para. 2 (What?!)**
  - *Kansas v. Garcia*
- **28 U.S.C. § 2244**
  - *Banister v. Davis*
- **Coming Attractions:**
  - *Edwards v. Vannoy*
  - *Jones v. Mississippi*
  - *Torres v. Madrid*



## Fourth Amendment

- **Kansas v. Glover, 140 S. Ct. 1183 (2020)**
  - **Question presented:** For purposes of an investigative stop under the 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment, is it reasonable for an officer to suspect that the registered owner of a vehicle is the one driving the vehicle absent any information to the contrary?



# Fourth Amendment

- **Kansas v. Glover, 140 S. Ct. 1183 (2020)**
  - **Held (8-1, Justice Thomas writing):** Yes. Knowledge of car make/model + identity of registrant + knowledge that registrant's license was revoked = *reasonable* suspicion that driver was committing offense.
    - Officer may rely on "common sense" judgment that there the registered owner might be the driver. Dissent turns R.S. into too technical/exacting a standard, and wrongly requires that police expertise rather than common sense drive inferences.
    - Facts suggesting driver was *not* registrant might change outcome (but defendant must produce)

# Fourth Amendment

- **Kansas v. Glover, 140 S. Ct. 1183 (2020)**
  - **Justice Kagan concurrence (w/ Justice Ginsburg):**
    - Crucial fact: In Kansas, most revocations are for "serious or repeated driving offenses," so reasonable to assume person with revoked license has a proclivity for breaking vehicular law. Different legal framework for revocation (or suspension) might change outcome.
    - Invitation/encouragement for litigants to use statistical evidence to evaluate reasonableness of suspicion – e.g. "hit rates"/frequency with which these stops discover unlicensed drivers behind the wheel.

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"U.S. Supreme Court Update for Criminal Appeals"