

# Supreme Court Database Code Book

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# 1 Introduction

A Prefatory Note from Harold J. Spaeth

The initial version of this database dates from the mid-1980's at the dawn of the desktop computing revolution and relies on pre-microcomputing and pre-internet conditions. As such, users need knowledge of statistical software packages and the codified variables that the database contains. This new version, however, recognizes the existence of the 21st century by eliminating acquaintance with statistical software packages and coded variables. Plain English rules! But do note that the database can be uploaded into statistical packages to perform advanced calculations if a user so desires.

Aside from the foregoing, the major feature of this version of the database is an interface that is in line with modern technology and which will allow users to directly calculate and view relationships among the variables in the database.

As such, the database may now be treated as justice centered. The original database only allowed for the analyses of judicial decisions and the votes of the individual justices. It is now possible for the individual justice's vote to be the unit of analysis rather than the case. That is, a user may, for example, easily compare the behavior of one or more of the justices with that of others. The original version of the database was not programmed to do so because it was exclusively case centered.

I have specified decision rules governing the entry of data into the various variables, most particularly the legal provisions governing the Court's decisions and the issues to which cases pertain. These, however, are not set in concrete. You, of course, are free to redefine any and all variables on your copy of the database. If convention applies, I adhere to it. But for many variables and their specific entries, none exists.

Although graduate students partially coded a few of the non-interpretative variables -- e.g., docket number, manner in which the Court determines to take jurisdiction, origin and source of case, and the various dates relating to the Court's decision, the responsibility for what is contained in each entry in each of the variables that comprises the database rests solely with me.

I wish to thank Professor Jeffrey Segal of the State University of New York at Stony Brook for his extremely valuable comments and suggestions on all phases and aspects of the database since its creation. I also thank Harriet Dhanak, the former programming and software specialist in the Department of Political Science at Michigan State University, for her expert guidance and assistance. Her successor, Lawrence Kestenbaum, continued and extended the stellar services on which I had become dependent. Most recently I have relied on the superb technical knowledge and skills of John Schwarz of the Michigan State University Institute for Political and Social Science Research. Professor Tim Hagle of the University of Iowa continues to systematically inform me of errors and missing data that I have overlooked. My former graduate students, now bona fide professors--Sara C. Benesh and Wendy L. Martinek--have shepherded me through the more arcane byways of current versions of statistical software packages. And though this feature of the database is now passe, their previous assistance has been key.

I also deeply appreciate the support provided me by the Michigan State University College of Law.

Three outstanding individuals are most responsible for this version of the database. Lee Epstein, whose wide-ranging scholarly productivity is unmatched in the world of judicial scholarship; Andrew D. Martin, chair of the Department of Political Science, professor of law, and Director of the Center for Empirical Research in Law (CERL) at Washington University in St. Louis, whose methodological competence knows no bounds; and Troy DeArmitt, CERL's masterful research technician par excellence.

Compilation of this database has been supported by grants from the National Science Foundation. Without its assistance, the database would not exist.

#### Notes to All Users

1. The Supreme Court Database's research team continuously updates the database. Accordingly, we urge you to pay attention to the date your version appeared on the website and to check whether it is the current one.

2. The codebook now provides five pieces of information for each variable: the name of the variable as it appears in the current version of the Database, the name Spaeth used in previous versions (if applicable), any normalization (changes we made when converting from Spaeth's format to the new web version), and, of course, a description of the variable and a list of its values.

- *End of Content for Variable 1. Introduction* -

## 2 SCDB Case ID

<b>Variable Name</b> caseId	<b>Spaeth Name</b> n/a	<b>Normalizations</b> n/a
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This is the first of four unique internal identification numbers.

The first four digits are the term. The next four are the case within the term (starting at 001 and counting up).

*- End of Content for Variable 2. SCDB Case ID -*



### 3 SCDB Docket ID

<b>Variable Name</b> docketId	<b>Spaeth Name</b> n/a	<b>Normalizations</b> n/a
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This is the second of four unique internal identification numbers.

The first four digits are the term. The next four are the case within the term (starting at 001 and counting up). The last two are the number of dockets within the case (starting at 01 and counting up).

- *End of Content for Variable 3. SCDB Docket ID* -

## 4 SCDB Issues ID

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
caseIssuesId	n/a	n/a

This is the third of four unique internal identification numbers.

The first four digits are the term. The next four are the case within the term (starting at 001 and counting up). The next two are the number of docket within the case (starting at 01 and counting up). The last two are the number of issues and legal provisions within the case (starting at 01 and counting up).

*- End of Content for Variable 4. SCDB Issues ID -*

## 5 SCDB Vote ID

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
voteId	n/a	n/a

This is the fourth of four unique internal identification numbers.

The first four digits are the term. The next four are the case within the term (starting at 001 and counting up). The next two are the number of dockets within the case (starting at 01 and counting up). The next two are the number of issues and legal provisions within the case (starting at 01 and counting up). The next two indicate a split vote within an issue or legal provision (01 for only one vote; 02 if a split vote). The final two represent the vote in the case (usually runs 01 to 09, but fewer if not all nine justices participated).

- *End of Content for Variable 5. SCDB Vote ID* -

## 6 U.S. Reporter Citation

<b>Variable Name</b> usCite	<b>Spaeth Name</b> US	<b>Normalizations</b> n/a
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The next four variables provide the citation to each case from the official United States Reports (US) and the three major unofficial Reports, the Supreme Court Reporter (S.CT), the Lawyers' Edition of the United States Reports(Led2d), and the LEXIS cite.

Note that LEXIS cites have the advantage of being unique; the other reporters can have multiple cases on the same page.

Further note that pagination does not invariably proceed chronologically throughout the volumes. Hence, do not assume that because a given citation has a higher page number than that of another case it was decided on the same or a later date as the other case. The only accurate way to sequence the cases chronologically is by indexing or otherwise sequencing each case's date of decision (date of decision).

- *End of Content for Variable 6. U.S. Reporter Citation* -

## 7 Supreme Court Citation

<b>Variable Name</b> sctCite	<b>Spaeth Name</b> SCT	<b>Normalizations</b> n/a
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See variable U.S. Reporter Citation (usCite).

*- End of Content for Variable 7. Supreme Court Citation -*

## 8 Lawyers Edition Citation

Variable Name	Spaeth Name	Normalizations
ledCite	LED	n/a

See variable U.S. Reporter Citation.

*- End of Content for Variable 8. Lawyers Edition Citation -*

## 9 LEXIS Citation

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
lexisCite	n/a	n/a

See variable U.S. Reporter Citation (usCite).

- *End of Content for Variable 9. LEXIS Citation* -

## 10 Docket Number

Variable Name	Spaeth Name	Normalizations
docket	DOCKET	n/a

This variable contains the docket number that the Supreme Court has assigned to the case. During the Warren Court and the first two terms of the Burger Court, different cases coming to the Court in different terms could have the same docket number. The Court eliminated the possibility of such duplication by including the last two digits of the appropriate term before the assigned docket number. Since the 1971 Term, the Court has also operated with a single docket. Cases filed pursuant to the Court's appellate jurisdiction have a two-digit number corresponding to the term in which they were filed, followed by a hyphen and a number varying from one to five digits. Cases invoking the Court's original jurisdiction have a number followed by the abbreviation, "Orig."

For administrative purposes, the Court uses the letters, "A," "D," and "S," in place of the term year to identify applications ("A") for stays or bail, proceedings of disbarment or discipline of attorneys ("D"), and matters being held indefinitely for one reason or another ("S"). These occur infrequently and then almost always in the Court's summary orders at the back of each volume of the U.S.Reports. The database excludes these cases, the overwhelming majority of which are denials of petititon for certiorari.

A handful of cases in the database lack a docket number. For these, the docket variable has no entry.

Finally, note that the Court can consolidate multiple petitions--each with its own docket number--under one U.S. cite. If you are interested in only the first (lead) case, use the database organized by Supreme Court citation. If you are interested in all the cases consolidated under one cite, select the data grouping 'organize by docket,' which is found at the end of the analysis panel.

- *End of Content for Variable 10. Docket Number* -



## 11 Case Name

<b>Variable Name</b> caseName	<b>Spaeth Name</b> n/a	<b>Normalizations</b> n/a
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This is the name of the case. We initially derived the names from LEXIS and then did a bit of tidying so that they appear in a consistent format. With the exception of various Latin phrases and abbreviations, all words are now in upper case.

Note that case name is tied to the docket number. In other words, if multiple cases appear under the same citation, the case name will be that of the particular case, not the lead case.

*- End of Content for Variable 11. Case Name -*

## 12 Petitioner

Variable Name	Spaeth Name	Normalizations
petitioner	PARTY_1	varParties (300)

The next four variables identify the parties to the case. "Petitioner" refers to the party who petitioned the Supreme Court to review the case. This party is variously known as the petitioner or the appellant. "Respondent" refers to the party being sued or tried and is also known as the appellee. Variables "petitioner" and "respondent" provide detailed information about all parties, except the identity of the state if a state (or one of its subdivisions) is a party, petitioner and respondent variables note only whether a state is a party, not the state's name. See variables Petitioner State and Respondent State for the name.

The specific codes that appear below were created inductively, with petitioner and respondent characterized as the Court's opinion identifies them.

In describing the parties in the cases before it, the justices employ terminology that places them in the context of the litigation in which they are involved. Accordingly, an employer who happens to be a manufacturer will be identified as the former if its role in the litigation is that of an employer and as the latter if its role is that of a business. Because the justices describe litigants in this fashion, a fairly limited vocabulary characterizes them. Note that the list of parties also includes the list of administrative agencies and officials contained in administrative action preceding litigation.

Also note that the Court's characterization of the parties applies whether the petitioner and respondent are actually single entities or whether many other persons or legal entities have associated themselves with the lawsuit. That is, the presence of the phrase, et al., following the name of a party does not preclude the Court from characterizing that party as though it were a single entity. Thus, each docket number will show a single petitioner and a single respondent, regardless of how many legal entities were actually involved.

The decision rules governing the identification of parties are as follows.

1. Parties are identified by the labels given them in the opinion or judgment of the Court except where the Reports title a party as the "United States" or as a named state. Textual identification of parties is typically provided prior to Part I of the Court's opinion. The official syllabus, the summary that appears on the title page of the case, may be consulted as well. In describing the parties, the Court employs terminology that places them in the context of the specific lawsuit in which they are involved. E.g., "employer" rather than "business" in a suit by an employee; as a "minority," "female," or "minority female" employee rather than "employee" in a suit alleging discrimination by an employer.
2. Where a choice of identifications exists that which provides information not provided by the legal provision or the issue is chosen. E.g., a federal taxpayer or an attorney accused of a crime as taxpayer or attorney rather than accused person, particularly if neither the lawType nor the Issue variable identifies the case as a tax matter or one involving an attorney.
3. Identify the parties by reference to the following list and by the list of federal agencies provided in the adminAction variable.

- End of Content for Variable 12. Petitioner -

# 13 Petitioner State

Variable Name	Spaeth Name	Normalizations
petitionerState	PARTY_1	varStates (61)

This variable identifies the state if the state or any one of the following is the petitioner:

- specified state board or department of education
- city, town, township, village, or borough government or governmental unit
- state commission, board, committee, or authority
- county government or county governmental unit
- state department or agency
- court or judicial district
- governmental employee or job applicant
- female governmental employee or job applicant
- minority governmental employee or job applicant
- minority female governmental employee or job applicant
- federal government corporation
- retired or former governmental employee
- U.S. House of Representatives
- interstate compact
- judge
- state legislature, house, or committee
- local governmental unit other than a county, city, town, township, village, or borough
- governmental official, or an official of an agency established under an interstate compact
- state or U.S. supreme court
- local school district or board of education
- U.S. Senate
- U.S. senator
- foreign nation or instrumentality
- state or local governmental taxpayer, or executor of the estate of
- state college or university

See Petitioner variable for more details.

- End of Content for Variable 13. Petitioner State -

## 14 Respondent

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
respondent	PARTY_2	varParties (300)

See Petitioner variable.

- *End of Content for Variable 14. Respondent* -

## 15 Respondent State

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
respondentState	PARTY_2	varStates (61)

This variable identifies the state if the state or any one of the following is the respondent:

- specified state board or department of education
- city, town, township, village, or borough government or governmental unit
- state commission, board, committee, or authority
- county government or county governmental unit
- state department or agency
- court or judicial district
- governmental employee or job applicant
- female governmental employee or job applicant
- minority governmental employee or job applicant
- minority female governmental employee or job applicant
- retired or former governmental employee
- judge
- state legislature, house, or committee
- local governmental unit other than a county, city, town, township, village, or borough
- governmental official, or an official of an agency established under an interstate compact
- state or U.S. supreme court
- local school district or board of education
- state or local governmental taxpayer, or executor of the estate of
- state college or university

See Petitioner variable for more details.

- End of Content for Variable 15. Respondent State -

## 16 Manner in which the Court takes Jurisdiction

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
jurisdiction	JUR	varJurisdiction (11)

The Court uses a variety of means whereby it undertakes to consider cases that it has been petitioned to review. These are listed below. The most important ones are the writ of certiorari and the writ of appeal.

*- End of Content for Variable 16. Manner in which the Court takes Jurisdiction -*

## 17 Administrative Action Preceding Litigation

Variable Name	Spaeth Name	Normalizations
adminAction	ADMIN	varAdminAction (120)

This variable pertains to administrative agency activity occurring prior to the onset of litigation. Note that the activity may involve an administrative official as well as that of an agency. The general rule for an entry in this variable is whether administrative action occurred in the context of the case. Note too that this variable identifies the specific federal agency. If the action occurred in a state agency, adminAction is coded as 117 (State Agency). See the variable adminActionState for the identity of the state.

Determination of whether administration action occurred in the context of the case was made by reading the material which appears in the summary of the case (the material preceding the Court's opinion) and, if necessary, those portions of the prevailing opinion headed by a I or II.

Action by an agency official is considered to be administrative action except when such an official acts to enforce criminal law.

If an agency or agency official "denies" a "request" that action be taken, such denials are considered agency action.

If two federal agencies are mentioned (e.g., INS and BIA), the one whose action more directly bears on the dispute will appear; otherwise the agency that acted more recently. If a state and federal agency are mentioned, the federal agency will appear.

Excluded from entry in this variable are:

- A "challenge" to an unapplied agency rule, regulation, etc.  
A request for an injunction or a declaratory judgment against agency action which, though anticipated, has not yet occurred.
- A mere request for an agency to take action when there is no evidence that the agency did so.
- Agency or official action to enforce criminal law.  
The hiring and firing of political appointees or the procedures whereby public officials are appointed to office.
- Attorney general preclearance actions pertaining to voting.  
Filing fees or nominating petitions required for access to the ballot.
- Actions of courts martial.
- Land condemnation suits and quiet title actions instituted in a court.
- Federally funded private nonprofit organizations.



- End of Content for Variable 17. Administrative Action Preceeding Litigation -

## 18 Administrative Action Preceding Litigation State

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
adminActionState	ADMIN	varStates (61)

Administrative action may be either state or federal. If administrative action was taken by a state or a subdivision thereof, this variable identifies the state. See adminAction for federal agencies and for the coding rules.

*- End of Content for Variable 18. Administrative Action Preceding Litigation State -*

## 19 Three-Judge District Court

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
threeJudgeFdc	J3	varThreeJudgeFdc (2)

This variable will be checked if the case was heard by a three-judge federal district court. Recent congressional legislation has reduced the kinds of lawsuits that must be heard by such a court. As a result, the frequency is less for the Burger Court than for the Warren Court, and all but nonexistent for the Rehnquist and Roberts Courts.

*- End of Content for Variable 19. Three-Judge District Court -*

## 20 Origin of Case

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
caseOrigin	ORIGIN	varCaseSources (133)

The focus of this variable is the court in which the case originated, not the administrative agency (see `adminAction` and `adminActionState`). For this reason a number of cases show a state or federal appellate court as the one in which the case originated rather than a court of first instance (trial court). This variable has no entry for cases that originated in the United States Supreme Court. Note too that `caseOrigin` does not identify the name of the state if the case originated in a state court. For the state name, see variable `caseOriginState`.

Cases that arise on a petition of habeas corpus and those removed to the federal courts from a state court are defined as originating in the federal, rather than a state, court system.

This variable has no entry if the case arose under the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction and in other proceedings with which no other court was involved.

A petition for a writ of habeas corpus begins in the federal district court, not the state trial court.

Cases removed to a federal court originate there.

Also see source of case (`caseSource`).

- *End of Content for Variable 20. Origin of Case* -

## 21 Origin of Case State

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
caseOriginState	ORIGIN	varStates (61)

If the case originated in a state court, this variable identifies the state. For more details, see the variable caseOrigin.

- End of Content for Variable 21. Origin of Case State -

## 22 Source of Case

<b>Variable Name</b> caseSource	<b>Spaeth Name</b> SOURCE	<b>Normalizations</b> varCaseSources (133)
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This variable identifies the court whose decision the Supreme Court reviewed. If the case originated in the same court whose decision the Supreme Court reviewed, the entry in the caseOrigin should be the same as here. This variable has no entry if the case arose under the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction.

If caseSource is a state court, the value of this variable will be 300 (State Supreme Court), 302 (State Appellate Court) or 303 (State Trial Court). Variable caseSourceState identifies the name of the state.

- *End of Content for Variable 22. Source of Case* -

## 23 Source of Case State

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
caseSourceState	SOURCE	varStates (61)

If the source of the case (i.e., the court whose decision the Supreme Court reviewed) is a state court, this variable identifies the state. See also Source of Case (caseSource).

- *End of Content for Variable 23. Source of Case State* -

## 24 Lower Court Disagreement

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
lcDisagreement	DISS	varLcDisagreement (2)

An entry of in this variable indicates that the Supreme Court's majority opinion mentioned that one or more of the members of the court whose decision the Supreme Court reviewed dissented. The presence of such disagreement is limited to a statement to this effect somewhere in the majority opinion.

I.e., "divided," "dissented," "disagreed," "split." A reference, without more, to the "majority" or "plurality" does not necessarily evidence dissent. The other judges may have concurred.

If a case arose on habeas corpus, a dissent will be indicated if either the last federal court or the last state court to review the case contained one. E.g., *Townsend v. Sain*, 9 Led 2d 770 (1963). A dissent will also be indicated if the highest court with jurisdiction to hear the case declines to do so by a divided vote. E.g., *Simpson v. Florida*, 29 L ed 2d 549 (1971).

Note that the focus of this variable tends to be a statement that a dissent occurred rather than the fact of such an occurrence. The fact of a dissent is not always mentioned in the majority opinion. It may be irrelevant. See, for example, *McNally v. United States*, 483 U.S. 350 (1987), and *United States v. Gray and McNally*, 790 F.2d 1290 (1986).

If the lower court denies an en banc petition by a divided vote and the Supreme Court's opinion discusses same, a dissent occurs.

- *End of Content for Variable 24. Lower Court Disagreement* -



## 25 Reason for Granting Cert

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
certReason	CERT	varCertReason (13)

This variable provides the reason, if any, that the Court gives for granting the petition for certiorari. If the case did not arise on certiorari, this variable will be so coded even if the Court provides a reason why it agreed to hear the case. The Court, however, rarely provides a reason for taking jurisdiction by writs other than certiorari.

- End of Content for Variable 25. Reason for Granting Cert -

## 26 Lower Court Disposition

Variable Name	Spaeth Name	Normalizations
lcDisposition	LODIS	varCaseDispositionLc (12)

This variable specifies the treatment the court whose decision the Supreme Court reviewed accorded the decision of the court it reviewed; e.g., whether the court below the Supreme Court--typically a federal court of appeals or a state supreme court---affirmed, reversed, remanded, etc. the decision of the court it reviewed---typically a trial court.

lcDisposition will not contain an entry if the decision the Supreme Court reviewed is that of a trial court or if the case arose under the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction (see the jurisdiction variable).

The decision rules governing this information follow:

1. We adhere to the language used in the "holding" in the summary of the case on the title page or prior to Part I of the Court's opinion. Exceptions to the literal language are the following:
2. Where the court whose decision the Supreme Court is reviewing refuses to enforce or enjoins the decision of the court, tribunal, or agency which it reviewed, we treat this as reversed.
3. Where the court whose decision the Supreme Court is reviewing enforces the decision of the court, tribunal, or agency which it reviewed, we treat this as affirmed.
4. Where the court whose decision the Supreme Court is reviewing sets aside the decision of the court, tribunal, or agency which it reviewed, we treat this as vacated; if the decision is set aside and remanded, we treat it as vacated and remanded.

Also see disposition of case and direction of the lower court's decision (lcDispositionDirection).

- *End of Content for Variable 26. Lower Court Disposition* -

## 27 Lower Court Disposition Direction

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
lcDispositionDirection	LCTDIR	varDecisionDirection (3)

This variable specifies whether the decision of the court whose decision the Supreme Court reviewed was itself liberal or conservative as these terms are defined in the direction of decision variable (decisionDirection).

lcDispositionDirection permits determination of whether the Supreme Court's disposition of the case upheld or overturned a liberal or a conservative lower court decision.

Also see disposition of case by the court whose decision the Supreme Court reviewed (lcDisposition), direction of decision (decisionDirection), disposition of case (caseDisposition), and winning party (partyWinning).

- *End of Content for Variable 27. Lower Court Disposition Direction* -

## 28 Date of Decision

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
dateDecision	DEC	n/a

This variable contains the year, month, and day that the Court announced its decision in the case.

- *End of Content for Variable 28. Date of Decision* -

## 29 Term of Court

<b>Variable Name</b> term	<b>Spaeth Name</b> TERM	<b>Normalizations</b> n/a
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This variable identifies the term in which the Court handed down its decision. Hence, for cases argued in one term and reargued and decided in the next, term indicates the latter.

- *End of Content for Variable 29. Term of Court* -

## 30 Natural Court

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
naturalCourt	NATCT	varNaturalCourt (109)

Although most judicial research is chronologically organized by the term of the Court or by chief justice, many users employ "natural courts" as their analytical frame of reference.

A natural court is a period during which no personnel change occurs. Scholars have subdivided them into "strong" and "weak" natural courts, but no convention exists as to the dates on which they begin and end. Options include 1) date of confirmation, 2) date of seating, 3) cases decided after seating, and 4) cases argued and decided after seating. A strong natural court is delineated by the addition of a new justice or the departure of an incumbent. A weak natural court, by comparison, is any group of justices even if lengthy vacancies occurred.

The values below divide the Courts into strong natural courts, each of which begins when the Reports first specify that the new justice is present but not necessarily participating in the reported case. Similarly, a natural court ends on the date when the Reports state that an incumbent justice has died, retired, or resigned. The courts are numbered consecutively by chief justice as the code at the left-hand margin indicates.

For more on delineating natural courts, see See Edward V. Heck, "Justice Brennan and the Heyday of Warren Court Liberalism," 20 Santa Clara Law Review 841 (1980) 842-843 and "Changing Voting Patterns in the Burger Court: The Impact of Personnel Change," 17 San Diego Law Review 1021 (1980) 1038; Harold J. Spaeth and Michael F. Altfeld, "Measuring Power on the Supreme Court: An Alternative to the Power Index," 26 Jurimetrics 48 (1985) 55.

- End of Content for Variable 30. Natural Court -

## 31 Chief Justice

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
chief	CHIEF	varChiefs (17)

This variable identifies the chief justice during whose tenure the case was decided.

- *End of Content for Variable 31. Chief Justice* -

## 32 Date of Oral Argument

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
dateArgument	ORAL	n/a

This variable contains the day, month, and year that the case was orally argued before the Court. dateArgument has no entry for cases that were not orally argued. See also Date of Reargument (dateRearg) if any.

- *End of Content for Variable 32. Date of Oral Argument* -



## 33 Date of Reargument

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
dateRearg	REORAL	n/a

On those infrequent occasions when the Court orders that a case be reargued, the date of such argument is specified here following the same day, month, and year sequence used in the preceding variable. Also see Date of Oral Argument (dateArgue).

- *End of Content for Variable 33. Date of Reargument* -

Variable Name issue	Spaeth Name ISSUE	Normalizations varIssues (277)
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This variable identifies the issue for each decision. Although criteria for the identification of issues are hard to articulate, the focus here is on the subject matter of the controversy (e.g., sex discrimination, school desegregation, affirmative action) rather than its legal basis (e.g., the equal protection clause) (see the variable lawType).

This variable identifies issues on the basis of the Court's own statements as to what the case is about. The objective is to categorize the case from a public policy standpoint, a perspective that the legal basis for decision (lawType) commonly disregards.

Unlike the lawType variable where the number of legal provisions at issue has no preordained upper bound, each legal provision should not generally have more than a single issue applied to it. A second issue should apply only when a preference for one rather than the other cannot readily be made. Of the many thousand records in the database, few have a legal basis for decision that applies to a second issue. (If you are interested in decisions with with more than with issue or legal provision, use one of the datasets organized by issue/legal provision.)

This variable codes some 260 issues, each of which has an identifying number. They are ordered below by their larger issue area: criminal procedure (10010-10600), civil rights (20010-20410), First Amendment (30010-30020), due process (40010-40070), privacy (50010-50040), attorneys (60010-60040), unions (70010-70210), economic activity (80010-80350), judicial power (90010-90520), federalism (100010-100130), interstate relation (110010-110030), federal taxation (120010-120040), and miscellaneous (130010-130020). These comprise the codes for a separate variable, issue Area, that is described immediately following this one.

The scope of these categories is as follows: criminal procedure encompasses the rights of persons accused of crime, except for the due process rights of prisoners (issue 40040).

Civil rights includes non-First Amendment freedom cases which pertain to classifications based on race (including American Indians), age, indigency, voting, residency, military or handicapped status, gender, and alienage. Purists may wish to treat the military issues (20230, 20240, 20250) and Indian cases (20150, 20160) as economic activity, while others may wish to include the privacy category as a subset of civil rights.

First Amendment encompasses the scope of this constitutional provision, but do note that not every case in the First Amendment group directly involves the interpretation and application of a provision of the First Amendment. Some, for example, may only construe a precedent, or the reviewability of a claim based on the First Amendment, or the scope of an administrative rule or regulation that impacts the exercise of First Amendment freedoms. In other words, not every record that displays a First Amendment issue will correspondingly display a provision of the First Amendment in its legal provision variable (lawType).

Due process is limited to non-criminal guarantees and, like First Amendment issues, need not show 207 (Fifth Amendment Due Process) or 230 (Fourteenth Amendment Due Process) in the lawType variable. Some of you may wish to include state court assertion of jurisdiction over

nonresident defendants and the takings clause as part of judicial power and economic activity, respectively, rather than due process.

The four issues comprising privacy may be treated as a subset of civil rights.

Because of their peculiar role in the judicial process, a separate attorney category has been created. You may wish to include these issues with economic activity, however.

Unions encompass those issues involving labor union activity. You may wish to redefine this category for yourself or combine it, in whole or in part, with economic activity.

Economic activity is largely commercial and business related; it includes tort actions and employee actions vis-a-vis employers. Issues 80140 and 80150 are only tangential to the other issues located in economic activity.

Judicial power concerns the exercise of the judiciary's own power. To the extent that a number of these issues concern federal-state court relationships, you may wish to include them in the federalism category.

Federalism pertains to conflicts between the federal government and the states, except for those between the federal and state courts. Interstate relations contain two types of disputes which occur between states.

Federal taxation concerns the Internal Revenue Code and related statutes. Miscellaneous contains two groups of cases that do not fit into any other category.

If interest lies in a particular issue that has a specific legal or constitutional component, comprehensive coverage may be insured by listing not only the issue(s) that bear thereon, but also the appropriate code(s) from the lawType variable. Thus, if the right to counsel is the focus, issues 10120, 20320, and 20330 will fall within its scope, as will code 214 (Sixth Amendment Right to Counsel) from the lawType variable. Also recognize that the party variables (variables petitioner, petitionerState, respondent, respondentState) may also help locate the cases of interest.

- *End of Content for Variable 34. Issue* -

## 35 Issue Area

<b>Variable Name</b> issueArea	<b>Spaeth Name</b> VALUE	<b>Normalizations</b> varIssuesAreas (14)
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This variable simply separates the issues identified in the preceding variable (issue) into the following larger categories: criminal procedure (issues 10010-10600), civil rights (issues 20010-20410), First Amendment (issues 30010-30020), due process (issues 40010-40070), privacy (issues 50010-50040), attorneys (issues 60010-60040), unions (issues 70010-70210), economic activity (issues 80010-80350), judicial power (issues 90010-90520), federalism (issues 100010-100130), interstate relation (issues 110010-110030), federal taxation (issues 120010-120040), and miscellaneous (issues 130010-130020).

Note that the grossness of this variable conceals the differences among the specific issues that the issue area contains. For the specific issues, see variable issue.

- *End of Content for Variable 35. Issue Area* -

## 36 Decision Direction

Variable Name	Spaeth Name	Normalizations
decisionDirection	DIR	varDecisionDirection (3)

In order to determine whether the Court supports or opposes the issue to which the case pertains, this variable codes the ideological "direction" of the decision.

Specification of direction comports with conventional usage for the most part except for the interstate relations and the miscellaneous issues. A "3" has been entered either because the issue does not lend itself to a liberal or conservative description (e.g., a boundary dispute between two states), or because no convention exists as to which is the liberal side and which is the conservative side (e.g., the legislative veto). This variable will also contain a 3 where one state sues another under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and where parties or issue cannot be determined because of a tied vote or lack of information.

It bears emphasizing that the entry for this variable is determined by reference to the issue variable. If you are using the Case Centered Dataset organized by split votes, it is entirely possible for a citation to relate to a second issue whose direction is opposite that of the first issue. For example, in *Air Pollution Variance Board of the State of Colorado v. Western Alfalfa Corporation*, 416 U.S. 861 (1974), the Court decided that the Fourth Amendment was not violated by a health inspector's warrantless entry onto the property of a business to inspect smoke pollution. The first issue (search and seizure) is coded conservative; the second issue (natural resources) is coded liberal.

In order to determine whether an outcome is liberal (=2) or conservative (=1), the following scheme is employed.

1. In the context of issues pertaining to criminal procedure, civil rights, First Amendment, due process, privacy, and attorneys, liberal (2)=

- pro-person accused or convicted of crime, or denied a jury trial
- pro-civil liberties or civil rights claimant, especially those exercising less protected civil rights (e.g., homosexuality)
- pro-child or juvenile
- pro-indigent
- pro-Indian
- pro-affirmative action
- pro-neutrality in establishment clause cases
- pro-female in abortion
- pro-underdog
- anti-government in the context of due process, except for takings clause cases where a pro-government, anti-owner vote is considered liberal except in criminal forfeiture cases or those where the taking is pro-business
- violation of due process by exercising jurisdiction over nonresidents
- pro-attorney
- pro-accountability and/or anti-corruption in campaign spending

- pro-privacy vis-a-vis the 1st Amendment where the privacy invaded is that of mental incompetent
- pro-jurisdiction in due process, jurisdiction
- pro-disclosure in Freedom of Information Act issues except for employment and student records

conservative (1)=the reverse of above

2. In the context of issues pertaining to unions and economic activity, liberal (2)=

- pro-union except in union antitrust where liberal = pro-competition
- anti-business
- anti-employer
- pro-competition
- pro-liability
- pro-injured person
- pro-indigent
- pro-small business vis-a-vis large business
- pro-state/anti-business in state tax cases
- pro-debtor
- pro-bankrupt
- pro-Indian
- pro-environmental protection
- pro-economic underdog
- pro-consumer
- pro-accountability in governmental corruption
- anti-union member or employee vis-a-vis union
- anti-union in union antitrust
- anti-union in union or closed shop
- pro-trial in arbitration

conservative (1)= reverse of above

3. In the context of issues pertaining to judicial power, liberal (2)=

- pro-exercise of judicial power
- pro-judicial "activism"
- pro-judicial review of administrative action

conservative (1)=reverse of above

4. In the context of issues pertaining to federalism, liberal (2)=

- pro-federal power
- anti-state

conservative (1)=reverse of above

5. In the context of issues pertaining to federal taxation, liberal (2)= pro-United States;  
conservative (1)= pro-taxpayer

6. In interstate relations and miscellaneous issues, unspecifiable (3) for all such cases.

- *End of Content for Variable 36. Decision Direction* -

## 37 Decision Direction Dissent

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
decisionDirectionDissent	DIRD	varDecisionDirectionDissent (2)

Once in a great while the majority as well as the dissenting opinion in a case will both support or, conversely, oppose the issue to which the case pertains. For example, the majority and the dissent may both assert that the rights of a person accused of crime have been violated. The only difference between them is that the majority votes to reverse the accused's conviction and remand the case for a new trial, while the dissent holds that the accused's conviction should be reversed, period. In such cases, the entry in the decisionDirection variable should be determined relative to whether the majority or the dissent more substantially supported the issue to which the case pertains, and an entry should appear in this variable. In the foregoing example, the direction of decision variable (decisionDirection) should show a 1 (conservative) because the majority provided the person accused of crime with less relief than does the dissent, and direction based on dissent should show a 2 (liberal) The person accused of crime actually won the case, but won less of a victory than the dissent would have provided.

- End of Content for Variable 37. Decision Direction Dissent -



## 38 Authority for Decision 1

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
authorityDecision1	AUTHDEC1	varAuthorityDecision (7)

This variable and the next one (authorityDecision2) specify the bases on which the Supreme Court rested its decision with regard to each legal provision that the Court considered in the case (see variable lawType).

Because one of these bases commonly occurs conjoined with another; e.g., the interpretation of the substantive provisions of a federal statute and the Supreme Court's exercise of its supervisory power over the lower federal courts; two separate variables (authorityDecision1, authorityDecision2) follow. The coding is the same in both. In the foregoing example, the first variable will contain a "4," the second a "3." In a case involving congressional acquiescence to longstanding administrative construction of a statute, these variables should appear as "5" and "4." If two bases are identified, and if one is more heavily emphasized, it should appear in the first of the two variables.

Considerable congruence should obtain between the entry in these variables and the code that appears in the lawType variable. Thus, if a constitutional provision appears in the lawType variable, a "1" or a "2" will typically appear in either authorityDecision1 or authorityDecision2. Similarly, if lawType displays a statute, either authorityDecision1 or authorityDecision2 will likely show a "4."

A common exception is where the Court determines the constitutionality of a federal statute, or where judge-made rules are applied to determine liability under various federal statutes, including civil rights acts (e.g., Pulliam v. Allen, 466 U.S. 522), or the propriety of the federal courts' use of state statutes of limitations to adjudicate federal statutory claims (e.g., Burnett v. Grattan, 468 U.S. 42).

The decision rules governing each of the authority for decision codes are as follows:

For a code of 1: The majority determined the constitutionality of some action taken by some unit or official of the federal government, including an interstate compact.

Enter a "1" if 139 appears in the lawType variable.

Enter a "1" if 111 appears in the lawType variable.

For a code of 2: Did the majority determine the constitutionality of some action taken by some unit or official of a state or local government? If so, enter a "2."

For a code of 3: If the rules governing codes "1-2," "4-7" are answered negatively or do not apply, enter a "3." A "3," then, serves as the residual code for these variables.

Enter a "3" if 508 appears in the LAW variable.

Non-statutorily based Judicial Power topics in the issue variable generally warrant a "3."

Most cases arising under the Court's original jurisdiction should receive a "3."

All cases containing a "4" in the type of decision variable = 3.

Enter a "3" in cases in which the Court denied or dismissed the petition for review or where the decision of a lower court is affirmed by a tie vote.

For a code of 4: Did the majority interpret a federal statute, treaty, or court rule? If so, enter a "4."

Enter a "4" rather than a "3" if the Court interprets a federal statute governing the powers or jurisdiction of a federal court. In other words, a statutory basis for a court's exercise of power or jurisdiction does not require that a "3" supplement a "4"; the latter alone suffices.

Enter a "4" rather than a "2" where the Court construes a state law as incompatible with a federal law.

Do not enter only a "4" where an administrative agency or official acts "pursuant to" a statute. All agency action is purportedly done pursuant to legislative authorization of one sort or another. A "4" may be coupled to a "5" (see below) only if the Court interprets the statute to determine if administrative action is proper.

In workers' compensation litigation involving statutory interpretation and, in addition, a discussion of jury determination and/or the sufficiency of the evidence, enter either a "4" and a "3" or a "3" and a "4." If no statute is identified in the syllabus, only enter a "3."

For a code of 5: Did the majority treat federal administrative action in arriving at its decision? If so, enter a "5."

Enter a "5" and a "4," but not a "5" alone, where an administrative official interprets a federal statute.

Enter a "5" if the issue = 90120.

For a code of 6: Did the majority say in approximately so many words that under its diversity jurisdiction it is interpreting state law? If so, enter a "6."

For a code of 7: Did the majority indicate that it used a judge-made "doctrine" or "rule?" If so, enter a "7." Where such is used in conjunction with a federal law or enacted rule, a "7" and "4" should appear in the two variables of this record.

Enter a "7" if the Court without more merely specifies the disposition the Court has made of the case and cites one or more of its own previously decided cases; but enter a "3" if the citation is qualified by the word, "see."

Enter a "7" if the case concerns admiralty or maritime law, or some other aspect of the law of nations.

Enter a "7" if the case concerns the retroactive application of a constitutional provision or a previous decision of the Court.

Enter a "7" if the case concerns an exclusionary rule, the harmless error rule (though not the statute), the abstention doctrine, comity, res judicata, or collateral estoppel. Note that some of these, especially comity issues, likely warrant an entry in both authorityDecision variables: a "7" as well as a "3."

Enter a "7" if the case concerns a "rule" or "doctrine" that is not specified as related to or connected with a constitutional or statutory provision (e.g., 376 U.S. 398).

- *End of Content for Variable 38. Authority for Decision 1* -

## 39 Authority for Decision 2

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
authorityDecision2	AUTHDEC2	varAuthorityDecision (7)

See variable Authority for Decision 1 (authorityDecision1).

- *End of Content for Variable 39. Authority for Decision 2* -

## 40 Legal Provisions Considered by the Court

Variable Name lawType	Spaeth Name LAW	Normalizations varLawArea (9)
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This variable and the next (lawSupp) identify the constitutional provision(s), statute(s), or court rule(s) that the Court considered in the case. The difference between the two variables is that lawSupp is coded finely; it identifies the specific law, constitutional provision or rule at issue (e.g., Article I, Section 1; the Federal Election Campaign Act; the Federal Rules of Evidence). lawType is coded more broadly (e.g., constitution, federal statute, court rules). Note that a third variable, lawMinor, is reserved for infrequently litigated statutes. For those, lawMinor identifies the law at issue.

The basic criterion to determine the legal provision(s) is the "summary" in the Lawyers' Edition. Supplementary is a reference to it in at least one of the numbered holdings in the summary of the United States Reports. This summary, which the Lawyers' Edition of the U.S. Reports labels "Syllabus By Reporter Of Decisions," appears in the official Reports immediately after the date of decision and before the main opinion in the case. Where this summary lacks numbered holdings, it is treated as though it has but one number.

Supplementing the Lawyers' Edition summary are subordinate decision rules. If the Reporters' syllabus has no numbered headings, treat it as though it has but one number. If more than one numbered heading pertains to a single constitutional provision, statute, or court rule, treat such legal provision as though it appeared in but one numbered heading. If separate numerical headings pertain to different sections of a statute under a given title in the United States Code which would not be governed by conventional use of "et seq.," treat them as separate legal provisions. (Note that this occurs very rarely.) If a numbered heading refers to more than a single constitutional provision, statute, and/or court rule, treat them as separate legal provisions. (This not uncommonly occurs.)

Observe that where a state or local government allegedly abridges a provision of the Bill of Rights that has been made binding on the states because it has been "incorporated" into the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, identification is to the specific guarantee rather than to the Fourteenth Amendment.

The legal basis for decision need not be formally stated. For example, a reference in the summary to the appointment of counsel under the Constitution or to the self-incrimination clause warrants entry of the appropriate code. (E.g., *United States v. Knox*, 396 U.S. 77; *Lassiter v. Department of Social Services*, 452 U.S. 18).

Also note that occasionally an unnumbered holding may pertain to more than one legal basis for decision. In such cases, the additional basis or bases are specified as though they are numbered holdings, or as though they are a holding without numbers.

By no means does every record have an entry in the lawType variable. Only constitutional provisions, federal statutes, and court rules are entered here. This variable will have no entry in cases that concern the Supreme Court's supervisory authority over the lower federal courts; those where the Supreme Court's decision does not rest on a constitutional provision, federal statute, or court rule; provisions of the common law; decrees; and nonstatutory cases arising

under the Court's original jurisdiction.

In cases where the Court considers multiple legal provisions no attempt is made to order their appearance. Where the constitutionality of a federal law is challenged, to give either the constitutional provision or the statute primacy would be arbitrary. To the extent that any order characterizes these lawType entries, it likely is the sequence in which they appear in the summary.

Beyond the foregoing, observe that an entry should appear in this variable only when the summary indicates that the majority opinion discusses the legal provision at issue. The mere fact that the Court exercises a certain power (e.g., its original jurisdiction, as in *Arkansas v. Tennessee*, 397 U.S. 91), or makes reference in its majority opinion rather than in the summary that a certain constitutional provision, statute, or frequently used common law rule applies (e.g., the "equal footing" principle which pertains to the admission of new states under Article IV, section 3, clause 2 of the Constitution, as *Utah v. United States*, 403 U.S. 9, illustrates) provides no warrant for any entry.

There are three exceptions to this "discussion" requirement, the first of which dismisses the writ of certiorari as "improvidently granted" either in so many words (e.g., *Johnson v. United States*, 401 U.S. 846) or dismisses it on this basis implicitly (e.g., *Baldonado v. California*, 366 U.S. 417). In such cases, the code 508 should appear. More often than not, these cases have no summary. Note that the phrase is a term of art: 1) it overrides any substantive provision that the summary may mention (e.g., *Conway v. California Adult Authority*, 396 U.S. 107); 2) it does not apply where the Supreme Court takes jurisdiction on appeal.

In the second exception the Court, without discussion, remands a case to a lower court for consideration in light of an earlier decision. The summary of the earlier case is then consulted and the instant case coded with the entry that appeared there (e.g., *Wheaton v. California*, 386 U.S. 267). If a discussion in the summary precedes the remand, this variable should be governed by that discussion as well as the basis for decision in the case that the lower court is instructed to consider. Usually these bases will be identical (e.g., *Maxwell v. Bishop*, 398 U.S. 262).

The third exception to the "discussion" criterion involves the legality of administrative agency action without specific reference to the statute under which the agency acted. Inasmuch as administrative agencies may only act pursuant to statute, the majority opinion was consulted to determine the statute in question (e.g., *National Labor Relations Board v. United Insurance Co. of America*, 390 U.S. 254). The same situation may characterize the statute under which a court exercises jurisdiction (e.g., the Court of Claims in *United States v. King*, 395 U.S. 1).

As indicated, this variable should usually lack an entry if the numbered holding(s) indicates that the Court's decision rests on its supervisory authority over the federal judiciary, the common law, or diversity jurisdiction.

Note that where a state or local government allegedly abridges a provision of the Bill of Rights that has been made binding on the states because it has been incorporated into the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, identification is to the specific guarantee rather than to the Fourteen Amendment Due Process Clause.

International treaties and conventions, which rarely serve as the basis for the Court's decision, are identified (in the lawSupp variable) as a treaty (509), an interstate compact as Interstate

Compact (510), an executive order as Executive Order (511), and a statute of a territory of the U.S., which is not in the U.S. Code or the Statutes at Large, as Territory Statute (512).

A case that challenges the constitutionality of a federal statute, court or common law rule will usually contain at least two legal bases for decision: the constitutional provision as well as the challenged statute or rule.

Where a heading concerns the review of agency action under a statute, but the statute is not identified, it is ascertained from the opinion (e.g., National Labor Relations Board v. United Insurance Co. of America, 390 U.S. 254). So also where the decision turns on the statutory jurisdiction of a federal court, and the holding does not specify it (e.g., United States v. King, 395 U.S. 1).

- *End of Content for Variable 40. Legal Provisions Considered by the Court* -

## 41 Legal Provision Supplement

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
lawSupp	LAW	varLegalProvisions (200)

See variable Legal Provisions Considered by the Court (lawType).

*- End of Content for Variable 41. Legal Provision Supplement -*



## 42 Legal Provision Minor Supplement

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
lawMinor	LAW	n/a

This variable, lawMinor, is reserved for infrequently litigated statutes. For those, lawMinor identifies the law at issue. Note: This is a string variable.

- *End of Content for Variable 42. Legal Provision Minor Supplement* -

## 43 Decision Type

Variable Name	Spaeth Name	Normalizations
decisionType	DEC_TYPE	varDecisionTypes (6)

Users should choose among the types of decisions that the Supreme Court renders.

decisionType=1: Cases in which the Court hears oral argument and which it decides by a signed opinion. These are the Court's so-called formally decided full opinion cases.

decisionType=2: Cases decided with an opinion but without hearing oral argument; i.e., per curiam opinions.

decisionType=4: Decrees. This infrequent type of decision usually arises under the Court's original jurisdiction and involves state boundary disputes. The justices will typically appoint a special master to take testimony and render a report, the bulk of which generally becomes the Court's decision. The presence of the label, "decree," distinguishes this type of decision from the others.

decisionType=5: Cases decided by an equally divided vote. When a justice fails to participate in a case or when the Court has a vacancy, the participating justices may cast a tie vote. In such cases, the Reports merely state that "the judgment is affirmed by an equally divided vote" and the name of any nonparticipating justice(s). Their effect is to uphold the decision of the court whose decision the Supreme Court reviewed.

decisionType=6: This decision type is a variant of the formally decided cases (decisionType=1). It differs from type 1 only in that no individual justice's name appears as author of the Court's opinion. Instead, these unsigned orally argued cases are labeled as decided "per curiam." The difference between this type and decisionType=2 is the occurrence of oral argument in the former but not the latter. In both types the opinion of the Court is unsigned; i.e., per curiam.

decisionType=7: Judgments of the Court. This decision type is also a variant of the formally decided cases. It differs from type 1 in that less than a majority of the participating justices agree with the opinion produced by the justice assigned to write the Court's opinion. Except for those interested only in the authors of the opinions of the Court, decisionType=7 should be included in analyses of the Court's formally decided cases.

The database contains all decisions of types 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

The database does not contain all of the non-orally argued per curiam decisions (decisionType=2). The Reports contain large numbers of brief, non-orally argued per curiam decisions. The database includes only those for which the Court has provided a summary, as well as those without a summary in which one or more of the justices wrote an opinion.

- End of Content for Variable 43. Decision Type -

## 44 Declaration of Unconstitutionality

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
declarationUncon	UNCON	varDeclarationUncon (4)

An entry in this variable indicates that the Court either declared unconstitutional an act of Congress; a state or territorial statute, regulation, or constitutional provision; or a municipal or other local ordinance.

An entry should appear in the record that lists the law declared unconstitutional. An entry should also appear in the record containing the constitutional provision that served as the basis for the declaration of unconstitutionality. None will appear when the Court merely cites a previous decision that has already been used to void the provision at issue; e.g., *Grisham v. Hagan*, 361 U.S. 278, 4 L Ed 2d 279, and *McElroy v. Guagliardo*, 361 U.S. 281, 4 L Ed 2d 282 (1960).

The summary frequently, though not invariably, will indicate such action in its statement of the Court's holdings. Hence, where such action may have occurred, it may be necessary to read carefully the opinion of the Court to determine whether an entry should be made in this variable.

Where federal law pre-empts a state statute or a local ordinance, unconstitutionality does not result unless the Court's opinion so states. Nor are administrative regulations the subject of declarations of unconstitutionality unless the declaration also applies to the law on which it is based. Also excluded are federal or state court-made rules; e.g., *Virginia Supreme Court v. Friedman*, 487 U.S. 59 (1988).

- *End of Content for Variable 44. Declaration of Unconstitutionality* -

## 45 Disposition of Case

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
caseDisposition	DIS	varCaseDispositionSc (10)

The treatment the Supreme Court accorded the court whose decision it reviewed is contained in this variable; e.g., affirmed, vacated, reversed and remanded, etc. The values here are the same as those for lcDisposition (how the court whose decision the Supreme Court reviewed disposed of the case).

The information relevant to this variable may be found near the end of the summary that begins on the title page of each case, or preferably at the very end of the opinion of the Court.

As in the lcDisposition variable, the value label pertaining to the specific language used by the Court is entered. If incongruence between the Court's language and the above codes occurs, consult variable caseDispositionUnusual.

In cases containing multiple docket numbers, not every docket number will necessarily receive the same disposition. Hence, in focusing on the outcome of the Court's decisions, users might want to consider the datasets in which cases are organized by docket rather than citation.

Note for users of the Justice Centered Database: The entry in this variable governs whether the individual justices voted with the majority or in dissent.

- *End of Content for Variable 45. Disposition of Case* -

## 46 Unusual Disposition

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
caseDispositionUnusual	DISQ	varCaseDispositionUnusual (2)

An entry (1) will appear in this variable to signify that the Court made an unusual disposition of the cited case which does not match the coding scheme of the preceding variable. The disposition which appears closest to the unusual one made by the Court should be selected for inclusion in the preceding variable, caseDisposition.

- *End of Content for Variable 46. Unusual Disposition* -

## 47 Winning Party

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
partyWinning	WIN	varPartyWinning (3)

This variable indicates whether the petitioning party (i.e., the plaintiff or the appellant) emerged victorious. The victory the Supreme Court provided the petitioning party may not have been total and complete (e.g., by vacating and remanding the matter rather than an unequivocal reversal), but the disposition is nonetheless a favorable one.

Generally speaking, a favorable disposition is anything other than "affirmed," "denied," or "dismissed." Exceptions, however, occasionally occur. Hence, it is more accurate to use this variable rather than the disposition variables (variables caseDisposition and caseDispositionUnusual) to determine the prevailing party.

- End of Content for Variable 47. Winning Party -

## 48 Formal Alteration of Precedent

Variable Name	Spaeth Name	Normalizations
precedentAlteration	ALT_PREC	varPrecedentAlteration (2)

A "1" will appear in this variable if the majority opinion effectively says that the decision in this case "overruled" one or more of the Court's own precedents. Occasionally, in the absence of language in the prevailing opinion, the dissent will state clearly and persuasively that precedents have been formally altered: e.g., the two landmark reapportionment cases: *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186 (1962), and *Gray v. Sanders*, 372 U.S. 368 (1963). Once in a great while the majority opinion will state--again in so many words--that an earlier decision overruled one of the Court's own precedents, even though that earlier decision nowhere says so. E.g, *Patterson v. McLean Credit Union*, 485 U.S. 617 (1988), in which the majority said that *Braden v. 30th Judicial Circuit of Kentucky*, 410 U.S. 484, 35 L Ed 2d 443 (1973) overruled a 1948 decision. On the basis of this later language, the earlier decision will contain a "1" in this variable. Formal alteration also extends to language in the majority opinion that states that a precedent of the Supreme Court has been "disapproved," or is "no longer good law."

Note, however, that formal alteration does not apply to cases in which the Court "distinguishes" a precedent. Such language in no way changes the scope of the precedent contained in the case that has been distinguished.

Do not assume that each record of a given case indicates the formal alteration of a separate precedent. A given citation may have several docket numbers, each of which is governed by a single opinion in which only one precedent was altered. Conversely, an opinion in a citation with a single docket number may formally alter a whole series of Supreme Court precedents. To determine the number of formally altered precedents, carefully read the prevailing opinion in each citation that has an entry in this variable.

- *End of Content for Variable 48. Formal Alteration of Precedent* -

## 49 Vote Not Clearly Specified

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
voteUnclear	VOTEQ	varVoteUnclear (2)

In the vast majority of cases, the individual justices clearly indicate whether or not they agree with the disposition made by the majority. For a small number of cases clarity may be lacking, as when a justice concurs in part and dissents in part. A justice will typically use this or equivalent language to indicate agreement with the reasoning in a portion of the majority opinion while disagreeing with the majority's disposition of the case, or vice-versa.

A close reading of the justice's opinion usually indicates whether he or she has concurred (i.e., agreed with the majority's disposition) or dissented from the disposition made by the majority. But in the rare case where a justice does not clearly indicate which it is, this variable will so indicate.

- *End of Content for Variable 49. Vote Not Clearly Specified* -



## 50 Majority Opinion Writer

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
majOpinWriter	MOW	varJustices (111)

This variable identifies the author of the Court's opinion or judgment, as the case may be.

- *End of Content for Variable 50. Majority Opinion Writer* -

## 51 Majority Opinion Assigner

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
majOpinAssigner	MOA	varJustices (111)

This variable identifies the assigner of the opinion or judgment of the Court, as the case may be. These data are drawn from the membership in the final (report vote) coalition and from the rules governing opinion assignment: If the chief justice is a member of the majority vote coalition at the conference vote, he assigns the opinion; if not, the senior associate justice who is a member of the majority at the conference vote does so. According to several scholarly studies, considerable voting shifts occur between the final conference vote (where the assignment is made) and the vote that appears in the Reports. As a result, in approximately 16 percent of the cases, a person other than the one identified by the database actually assigned the opinion.

To overcome this discrepancy, users may consult the expanded versions of the database, available at <http://www.cas.sc.edu/poli/juri/>, but which include only the Vinson, Warren, and Burger Courts.

- *End of Content for Variable 51. Majority Opinion Assigner* -

## 52 Split Vote

<b>Variable Name</b> splitVote	<b>Spaeth Name</b> n/a	<b>Normalizations</b> varSplitVote (2)
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This variable indicates whether the vote variables (e.g., majVotes, minVotes) pertain to the vote on the first or second issue (or legal provision). Because split votes are so rare over 99 percent of the votes are on the first issue.

Users interested in analyzing cases with split votes should use the dataset which organizes cases by legal provision and split votes.

- *End of Content for Variable 52. Split Vote* -

## 53 Majority Votes

Variable Name	Spaeth Name	Normalizations
majVotes	n/a	n/a

This variable specifies the number of justices voting in the majority; minVotes indicates the number of justices voting in dissent.

A quorum requires the participation of six justices for a decision on the merits.

The number that appears in this variable pertains to the number of justices who agree with the disposition made by the majority (see caseDisposition) and not to the justices' vote on any particular issue in the case. Thus, for example, in *Bates v. Arizona State Bar*, 433 U.S. 350 (1977), the vote in the case was 5 to 4, even though all participants agreed that the disciplinary rule prohibiting attorney advertising did not violate the Sherman Act. Unlike the majority, the dissenters disagreed that the rule violated the First Amendment.

See also Minority Votes (minVotes) and Vote Not Clearly Specified (voteUnclear).

- *End of Content for Variable 53. Majority Votes* -

## 54 Minority Votes

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
minVotes	n/a	n/a

This variable specifies the number of votes in dissent. Only dissents on the merits are specified in this variable.

Justices who dissent from a denial or dismissal of certiorari or who disagree with the Court's assertion of jurisdiction count as not participating in the decision.

For more details, see the variable Minority Votes (majVotes).

- *End of Content for Variable 54. Minority Votes* -

## 55 Justice ID

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
justice	HAR-BRY	varJustices (111)

This variable provides a unique identification number for each of the justices. Even though several justices served as both associate and chief justice they receive only one identification number.

This variable appears in the Justice Centered Datasets only.

*- End of Content for Variable 55. Justice ID -*

## 56 Justice Name

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
justiceName	n/a	varJustices (111)

This is a string variable indicating the first initial for the five justices with a common surname (Harlan, Johnson, Marshall, Roberts, and White) and last name of each justice. This variable appears in the Justice Centered Datasets only.

- *End of Content for Variable 56. Justice Name* -

## 57 The Vote in the Case

Variable Name	Spaeth Name	Normalizations
vote	HARV to BRYV	varVote (7)

This variable provides information about each justice's vote in the case. It appears in the Justice Centered Datasets only. A regular concurrence is when the justice agrees with the Court's opinion as well as its disposition. A special concurrence (i.e., a concurrence in the judgment) is when the justice agrees with the Court's disposition but not its opinion. A jurisdictional dissent is when the justice disagrees with the Court's assertion or denial of jurisdiction. Such votes are counted as nonparticipations.

Determination of how a given justice voted is by no means a simple matter of culling the Reports. The justices do not always make their actions clear.

Two problems, in particular, afflict efforts to specify votes: 1) whether the vote is a regular or a special concurrence, and 2) the treatment to be accorded a vote "concurring in part and dissenting in part."

The first typically manifests itself when a justice joins the opinion of the Court "except for . . ." Because such exceptions typically tend to approach de minimis status, these are coded as regular concurrences. For example, Chief Justice Burger concurred in the opinion of the Court in *New York Gaslight Club, Inc. v. Carey*, except for "footnote 6 thereof." 447 U.S. 54, at 71. Similarly, Blackmun's agreement with the Court in *Pruneyard Shopping Center v. Robins*, except for "that sentence thereof . . ." 447 U.S. 74, at 88. Where the Reports identify a justice as "concurring" or "concurring in part" said justice is treated as a member of the majority opinion coalition (i.e., as = 3), rather than a merely concurring in the result (i.e., as = 4).

Whereas the preceding problem pertains to determining which type of concurrence a vote is, the problem with votes concurring and dissenting in part is whether they are special concurrences (= 4) or dissents (= 2). This matter was addressed previously in connection with the variable `voteUnclear` (vote not clearly specified). A vote concurring and dissenting in part is listed as a special concurrence if the justice(s) doing so does not disagree with the majority's disposition of the case. This may occur when: 1) the justice concurring and dissenting in part only voices disagreement with some or all of the majority's reasoning; 2) when said justice disapproves of the majority's deciding or refusing to decide additional issues involved in the case; or 3) when in a case in which dissent has been voiced, the justice(s) concurring and dissenting in part votes to dispose of the case in a manner more closely approximating that of the majority than that of the dissenter(s).

In cases where determination of whether a vote concurring and dissenting in part is the former or the latter is not beyond cavil, an entry will appear in the `voteUnclear` variable of the affected case to allow users to make an independent judgment, if they are so minded. Note, however, that listing such votes as dissents (= 2) or special concurrences (= 4) has no effect on whether or not an opinion is written (the `opinion` variable).

- End of Content for Variable 57. The Vote in the Case -



Variable Name	Spaeth Name	Normalizations
opinion	HARO to BRYO	varJusticeOpinion (3)

This variable indicates the opinion, if any, that the justice wrote. It appears in the Justice Centered Datasets only.

Because determination of whether a justice wrote an opinion is no simple matter, rules must be formulated.

1. A justice authors no opinion unless he or she specifies a reason for his or her vote. A bare citation to a previously decided case or a simple statement that the author concurs or dissents because of agreement with a lower court's opinion suffices as an opinion
2. Where a justice specifies that the opinion applies to an additional case or cases, the opinion is counted as so many separate ones. Thus, the opinions of Brennan and Marshall in *Mobile v. Bolden*, 446 U.S. 55, also apply to *Williams v. Brown*, 446 U.S. 236. Hence, each of these opinions is counted as though it were two separate opinions.
3. When a justice joins the substance of another justice's opinion, without any personal expression of views, that justice is listed as joining the other's opinion (see variables `firstAgreement` and `secondAgreement`) and not as an author unless he or she also writes an opinion.

Thus, in *United States v. Havens*, 446 U.S. 620, Justices Stewart and Stevens are listed as joining Brennan's dissenting opinion notwithstanding that the pertinent language reads: "Mr. Justice Brennan, joined by Mr. Justice Marshall and joined in Part I by Mr. Justice Stewart and Mr. Justice Stevens, dissenting." 446 U.S. at 629. The opinion contains two parts of roughly equal length. Failure to list the latter pair as joiners would have required that they appear as dissenting without opinion, a manifestly inaccurate result. Similarly, Justice White's language in *Parratt v. Taylor*, 451 U.S. 527, at 545: "I join the opinion of the Court but with the reservations stated by my Brother Blackmun in his concurring opinion," is not listed as an opinion by White. He rather appears as joining Blackmun's concurrence. Conversely, where a justice, in his or her own words only partially agrees with one or more opinions authored by others, he or she is listed as an author. Two examples of Justice Stewart illustrate: "Mr. Justice Stewart dissents for the reasons expressed in Part I of the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Powell." (*Dougherty County Board of Education v. White*, 439 U.S. 32, at 47) "Mr. Justice Stewart concurs in the judgment, agreeing with all but Part II of the opinion of the Court, and with Part I of the concurring opinion of Mr. Justice Stevens." (*Jenkins v. Anderson*, 447 U.S. 231, at 241).

4. When two or more justices jointly author an opinion, an entry will so indicate. Joint authorship, however, does not include per curiam opinions.

- End of Content for Variable 58. Opinion -

## 59 Direction of the Individual Justice's Votes

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
direction	HARDIR-BRYDIR	varJusticeDirection (2)

This variable indicates whether the justice cast a liberal or conservative vote. For the definitions of liberal and conservative, see variable decisionDirection. A missing value code indicates that the decisionDirection was unspecifiable or that that justice did not participate.

This variable appears in the Justice Centered Datasets only.

- *End of Content for Variable 59. Direction of the Individual Justice's Votes* -

## 60 Majority and Minority Voting by Justice

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
majority	HARM - BRYM	varJusticeMajority (2)

Analysts commonly want to know the frequency with which given justices vote with the majority and/or in dissent overall or in certain sets of circumstances. This variable provides that information for each justice.

This variable appears in the Justice Centered Datasets only.

- *End of Content for Variable 60. Majority and Minority Voting by Justice* -

## 61 First Agreement

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
firstAgreement	HARA1 - BRYA1	varJustices (111)

This variable (and Second Agreement) denotes whether the justice agreed with a dissent or concurrence written by another justice (indicated by the justice's id number). Two agreements are coded---one in this variable and the second in secondAgreement. For more details, see the opinion variable.

This variable appears in the Justice Centered Datasets only.

- *End of Content for Variable 61. First Agreement* -

## 62 Second Agreement

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Spaeth Name</b>	<b>Normalizations</b>
secondAgreement	HARA2 - BRYA2	varJustices (111)

See variable First Agreement (firstAgreement).

This variable appears in the Justice Centered Datasets only.

- *End of Content for Variable 62. Second Agreement* -

# Appendix

This appendix contains an exhaustive list of the numeric codes used for all numeric variables in the Supreme Court Database. In the language of database administration, these lists are called normalizations. In the language of statistical software, these lists are called value labels. All of the data files available for software that supports them, e.g., Stata, R, and SPSS, include all of these value labels. The naming convention used throughout is `varVariableName`.

## A1 `varAdminAction`

*120 Distinct Values*

`varAdminAction` is used in conjunction with:  
*adminAction*

### Values:

- 1 Army and Air Force Exchange Service
- 2 Atomic Energy Commission
- 3 Secretary or administrative unit or personnel of the U.S. Air Force
- 4 Department or Secretary of Agriculture
- 5 Alien Property Custodian
- 6 Secretary or administrative unit or personnel of the U.S. Army
- 7 Board of Immigration Appeals
- 8 Bureau of Indian Affairs
- 9 Bureau of Prisons
- 10 Bonneville Power Administration
- 11 Benefits Review Board
- 12 Civil Aeronautics Board
- 13 Bureau of the Census
- 14 Central Intelligence Agency
- 15 Commodity Futures Trading Commission
- 16 Department or Secretary of Commerce
- 17 Comptroller of Currency
- 18 Consumer Product Safety Commission
- 19 Civil Rights Commission
- 20 Civil Service Commission, U.S.
- 21 Customs Service or Commissioner of Customs
- 22 Defense Base Closure and REalignment Commission
- 23 Drug Enforcement Agency
- 24 Department or Secretary of Defense
- 25 Department or Secretary of Energy
- 26 Department or Secretary of the Interior
- 27 Department of Justice or Attorney General
- 28 Department or Secretary of State

29 Department or Secretary of Transportation  
30 Department or Secretary of Education  
31 U.S. Employees' Compensation Commission, or Commissioner  
32 Equal Employment Opportunity Commission  
33 Environmental Protection Agency or Administrator  
34 Federal Aviation Agency or Administration  
35 Federal Bureau of Investigation or Director  
36 Federal Bureau of Prisons  
37 Farm Credit Administration  
38 Federal Communications Commission  
39 Federal Credit Union Administration  
40 Food and Drug Administration  
41 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation  
42 Federal Energy Administration  
43 Federal Election Commission  
44 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission  
45 Federal Housing Administration  
46 Federal Home Loan Bank Board  
47 Federal Labor Relations Authority  
48 Federal Maritime Board  
49 Federal Maritime Commission  
50 Farmers Home Administration  
51 Federal Parole Board  
52 Federal Power Commission  
53 Federal Railroad Administration  
54 Federal Reserve Board of Governors  
55 Federal Reserve System  
56 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation  
57 Federal Trade Commission  
58 Federal Works Administration, or Administrator  
59 General Accounting Office  
60 Comptroller General  
61 General Services Administration  
62 Department or Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare  
63 Department or Secretary of Health and Human Services  
64 Department or Secretary of Housing and Urban Development  
65 administrative agency established under an interstate compact (except for the MTC)  
66 Interstate Commerce Commission  
67 Indian Claims Commission  
68 Immigration and Naturalization Service, or Director of, or District Director of, or  
Immigration and Naturalization Enforcement  
69 Internal Revenue Service, Collector, Commissioner, or District Director of  
70 Information Security Oversight Office  
71 Department or Secretary of Labor  
72 Loyalty Review Board  
73 Legal Services Corporation

74 Merit Systems Protection Board  
75 Multistate Tax Commission  
76 National Aeronautics and Space Administration  
77 Secretary or administrative unit of the U.S. Navy  
78 National Credit Union Administration  
79 National Endowment for the Arts  
80 National Enforcement Commission  
81 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration  
82 National Labor Relations Board, or regional office or officer  
83 National Mediation Board  
84 National Railroad Adjustment Board  
85 Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
86 National Security Agency  
87 Office of Economic Opportunity  
88 Office of Management and Budget  
89 Office of Price Administration, or Price Administrator  
90 Office of Personnel Management  
91 Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
92 Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission  
93 Office of Workers' Compensation Programs  
94 Patent Office, or Commissioner of, or Board of Appeals of  
95 Pay Board (established under the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970)  
96 Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation  
97 U.S. Public Health Service  
98 Postal Rate Commission  
99 Provider Reimbursement Review Board  
100 Renegotiation Board  
101 Railroad Adjustment Board  
102 Railroad Retirement Board  
103 Subversive Activities Control Board  
104 Small Business Administration  
105 Securities and Exchange Commission  
106 Social Security Administration or Commissioner  
107 Selective Service System  
108 Department or Secretary of the Treasury  
109 Tennessee Valley Authority  
110 United States Forest Service  
111 United States Parole Commission  
112 Postal Service and Post Office, or Postmaster General, or Postmaster  
113 United States Sentencing Commission  
114 Veterans' Administration or Board of Veterans' Appeals  
115 War Production Board  
116 Wage Stabilization Board  
117 State Agency  
118 Unidentifiable



## A2 varAuthorityDecision

*7 Distinct Values*

varAuthorityDecision is used in conjunction with:

*authorityDecision1*

*authorityDecision2*

### **Values:**

- 1 judicial review (national level)
- 2 judicial review (state level)
- 3 Supreme Court supervision of lower federal or state courts or original jurisdiction
- 4 statutory construction
- 5 interpretation of administrative regulation or rule, or executive order
- 6 diversity jurisdiction
- 7 federal common law

## A3 varCaseDispositionLc

*12 Distinct Values*

varCaseDispositionLc is used in conjunction with:

*lcDisposition*

### **Values:**

- 1 stay, petition, or motion granted
- 2 affirmed
- 3 reversed
- 4 reversed and remanded
- 5 vacated and remanded
- 6 affirmed and reversed (or vacated) in part
- 7 affirmed and reversed (or vacated) in part and remanded
- 8 vacated
- 9 petition denied or appeal dismissed
- 10 modify
- 11 remand
- 12 unusual disposition

## A4 varCaseDispositionSc

## 10 Distinct Values

`varCaseDispositionSc` is used in conjunction with:  
*caseDisposition*

### Values:

- 1 stay, petition, or motion granted
- 2 affirmed
- 3 reversed
- 4 reversed and remanded
- 5 vacated and remanded
- 6 affirmed and reversed (or vacated) in part
- 7 affirmed and reversed (or vacated) in part and remanded
- 8 vacated
- 9 petition denied or appeal dismissed
- 10 certification to a lower court

## A5 `varCaseDispositionUnusual` 2 Distinct Values

`varCaseDispositionUnusual` is used in conjunction with:  
*caseDispositionUnusual*

### Values:

- 0 no unusual disposition specified
- 1 unusual disposition

## A6 `varCaseSources` 133 Distinct Values

`varCaseSources` is used in conjunction with:  
*caseOrigin*  
*caseSource*

### Values:

- 1 U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals
- 2 U.S. Court of International Trade
- 3 U.S. Court of Claims, Court of Federal Claims
- 4 U.S. Court of Military Appeals, renamed as Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces
- 5 U.S. Court of Military Review
- 6 U.S. Court of Veterans Appeals

- 7 U.S. Customs Court
- 8 U.S. Court of Appeals, Federal Circuit
- 9 U.S. Tax Court
- 10 Temporary Emergency U.S. Court of Appeals
- 11 Territorial Court
- 21 U.S. Court of Appeals, First Circuit
- 22 U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit
- 23 U.S. Court of Appeals, Third Circuit
- 24 U.S. Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit
- 25 U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit
- 26 U.S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit
- 27 U.S. Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit
- 28 U.S. Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit
- 29 U.S. Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit
- 30 U.S. Court of Appeals, Tenth Circuit
- 31 U.S. Court of Appeals, Eleventh Circuit
- 32 U.S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit
- 33 U.S. Court of Appeals, Federal Circuit
- 41 Alabama Middle U.S. District Court
- 42 Alabama Northern U.S. District Court
- 43 Alabama Southern U.S. District Court
- 44 Alaska U.S. District Court
- 45 Arizona U.S. District Court
- 46 Arkansas Eastern U.S. District Court
- 47 Arkansas Western U.S. District Court
- 48 California Central U.S. District Court
- 49 California Eastern U.S. District Court
- 50 California Northern U.S. District Court
- 51 California Southern U.S. District Court
- 52 Colorado U.S. District Court
- 53 Connecticut U.S. District Court
- 54 Delaware U.S. District Court
- 55 District Of Columbia U.S. District Court
- 56 Florida Middle U.S. District Court
- 57 Florida Northern U.S. District Court
- 58 Florida Southern U.S. District Court
- 59 Georgia Middle U.S. District Court
- 60 Georgia Northern U.S. District Court
- 61 Georgia Southern U.S. District Court
- 62 Guam U.S. District Court
- 63 Hawaii U.S. District Court
- 64 Idaho U.S. District Court
- 65 Illinois Central U.S. District Court
- 66 Illinois Northern U.S. District Court
- 67 Illinois Southern U.S. District Court

- 68 Indiana Northern U.S. District Court
- 69 Indiana Southern U.S. District Court
- 70 Iowa Northern U.S. District Court
- 71 Iowa Southern U.S. District Court
- 72 Kansas U.S. District Court
- 73 Kentucky Eastern U.S. District Court
- 74 Kentucky Western U.S. District Court
- 75 Louisiana Eastern U.S. District Court
- 76 Louisiana Middle U.S. District Court
- 77 Louisiana Western U.S. District Court
- 78 Maine U.S. District Court
- 79 Maryland U.S. District Court
- 80 Massachusetts U.S. District Court
- 81 Michigan Eastern U.S. District Court
- 82 Michigan Western U.S. District Court
- 83 Minnesota U.S. District Court
- 84 Mississippi Northern U.S. District Court
- 85 Mississippi Southern U.S. District Court
- 86 Missouri Eastern U.S. District Court
- 87 Missouri Western U.S. District Court
- 88 Montana U.S. District Court
- 89 Nebraska U.S. District Court
- 90 Nevada U.S. District Court
- 91 New Hampshire U.S. District Court
- 92 New Jersey U.S. District Court
- 93 New Mexico U.S. District Court
- 94 New York Eastern U.S. District Court
- 95 New York Northern U.S. District Court
- 96 New York Southern U.S. District Court
- 97 New York Western U.S. District Court
- 98 North Carolina Eastern U.S. District Court
- 99 North Carolina Middle U.S. District Court
- 100 North Carolina Western U.S. District Court
- 101 North Dakota U.S. District Court
- 102 Northern Mariana Islands U.S. District Court
- 103 Ohio Northern U.S. District Court
- 104 Ohio Southern U.S. District Court
- 105 Oklahoma Eastern U.S. District Court
- 106 Oklahoma Northern U.S. District Court
- 107 Oklahoma Western U.S. District Court
- 108 Oregon U.S. District Court
- 109 Pennsylvania Eastern U.S. District Court
- 110 Pennsylvania Middle U.S. District Court
- 111 Pennsylvania Western U.S. District Court
- 112 Puerto Rico U.S. District Court

- 113 Rhode Island U.S. District Court
- 114 South Carolina U.S. District Court
- 115 South Dakota U.S. District Court
- 116 Tennessee Eastern U.S. District Court
- 117 Tennessee Middle U.S. District Court
- 118 Tennessee Western U.S. District Court
- 119 Texas Eastern U.S. District Court
- 120 Texas Northern U.S. District Court
- 121 Texas Southern U.S. District Court
- 122 Texas Western U.S. District Court
- 123 Utah U.S. District Court
- 124 Vermont U.S. District Court
- 125 Virgin Islands U.S. District Court
- 126 Virginia Eastern U.S. District Court
- 127 Virginia Western U.S. District Court
- 128 Washington Eastern U.S. District Court
- 129 Washington Western U.S. District Court
- 130 West Virginia Northern U.S. District Court
- 131 West Virginia Southern U.S. District Court
- 132 Wisconsin Eastern U.S. District Court
- 133 Wisconsin Western U.S. District Court
- 134 Wyoming U.S. District Court
- 150 Louisiana U.S. District Court
- 151 Washington U.S. District Court
- 152 West Virginia U.S. District Court
- 153 Illinois Eastern U.S. District Court
- 154 Massachusetts Eastern U.S. District Court
- 155 South Carolina Eastern U.S. District Court
- 156 California Middle District Court
- 157 Iowa Middle U.S. District Court
- 158 Illinois Middle U.S. District Court
- 159 Virginia Northern U.S. District Court
- 160 South Carolina Western U.S. District Court
- 161 West Virginia Western U.S. District Court
- 300 State Supreme Court
- 301 State Appellate Court
- 302 State Trial Court

## A7 varCertReason

*13 Distinct Values*

varCertReason is used in conjunction with:  
*certReason*

**Values:**

- 1 case did not arise on cert or cert not granted
- 2 federal court conflict
- 3 federal court conflict and to resolve important or significant question
- 4 putative conflict
- 5 conflict between federal court and state court
- 6 state court conflict
- 7 federal court confusion or uncertainty
- 8 state court confusion or uncertainty
- 9 federal court and state court confusion or uncertainty
- 10 to resolve important or significant question
- 11 to resolve question presented
- 12 no reason given
- 13 other reason

## A8 varChiefs

*17 Distinct Values*

varChiefs is used in conjunction with:  
*chief*

**Values:**

- 1 Jay
- 2 Rutledge
- 3 Ellsworth
- 4 Marshall
- 5 Taney
- 6 Chase
- 7 Waite
- 8 Fuller
- 9 White
- 10 Taft
- 11 Hughes
- 12 Stone
- 13 Vinson
- 14 Warren
- 15 Burger
- 16 Rehnquist
- 17 Roberts

## A9 varDecisionDirection

### 3 Distinct Values

varDecisionDirection is used in conjunction with:  
*lcDispositionDirection*  
*decisionDirection*

**Values:**

- 1 conservative
- 2 liberal
- 3 unspecifiable

## A10 varDecisionDirectionDissent

### 2 Distinct Values

varDecisionDirectionDissent is used in conjunction with:  
*decisionDirectionDissent*

**Values:**

- 0 dissent in opposite direction
- 1 majority and dissent in same direction

## A11 varDecisionTypes

### 6 Distinct Values

varDecisionTypes is used in conjunction with:  
*decisionType*

**Values:**

- 1 opinion of the court (orally argued)
- 2 per curiam (no oral argument)
- 4 decrees
- 5 equally divided vote
- 6 per curiam (orally argued)
- 7 judgment of the Court (orally argued)

## A12 varDeclarationUncon

### 4 Distinct Values

varDeclarationUncon is used in conjunction with:

**Values:**

- 1 no declaration of unconstitutionality
- 2 act of congress declared unconstitutional
- 3 state or territorial law, reg, or const provision unconstitutional
- 4 municipal or other local ordinance unconstitutional

## A13 varIssues

*277 Distinct Values*

varIssues is used in conjunction with:  
*issue*

**Values:**

- 10010 involuntary confession
- 10020 habeas corpus
- 10030 plea bargaining: the constitutionality of and/or the circumstances of its exercise
- 10040 retroactivity (of newly announced or newly enacted constitutional or statutory rights)
- 10050 search and seizure (other than as pertains to vehicles or Crime Control Act)
- 10060 search and seizure, vehicles
- 10070 search and seizure, Crime Control Act
- 10080 contempt of court
- 10090 self-incrimination (other than as pertains to Miranda or immunity from prosecution)
- 10100 Miranda warnings
- 10110 self-incrimination, immunity from prosecution
- 10120 right to counsel (cf. indigents appointment of counsel or inadequate representation)
- 10130 cruel and unusual punishment, death penalty (cf. extra legal jury influence, death penalty)
- 10140 cruel and unusual punishment, non-death penalty
- 10150 line-up
- 10160 discovery and inspection (in the context of criminal litigation only, otherwise Freedom of Information)
- 10170 double jeopardy
- 10180 ex post facto (state)
- 10190 extra-legal jury influences: miscellaneous
- 10200 extra-legal jury influences: prejudicial statements or evidence
- 10210 extra-legal jury influences: contact with jurors outside courtroom
- 10220 extra-legal jury influences: jury instructions
- 10230 extra-legal jury influences: voir dire
- 10240 extra-legal jury influences: prison garb or appearance
- 10250 extra-legal jury influences: jurors and death penalty (cf. cruel and unusual



punishment)

10260 extra-legal jury influences: pretrial publicity

10270 confrontation (right to confront accuser, call and cross-examine witnesses)

10280 subconstitutional fair procedure: confession of error

10290 subconstitutional fair procedure: conspiracy (cf. Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure: conspiracy)

10300 subconstitutional fair procedure: entrapment

10310 subconstitutional fair procedure: exhaustion of remedies

10320 subconstitutional fair procedure: fugitive from justice

10330 subconstitutional fair procedure: presentation, admissibility, or sufficiency of evidence

10340 subconstitutional fair procedure: stay of execution

10350 subconstitutional fair procedure: timeliness

10360 subconstitutional fair procedure: miscellaneous

10370 Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

10380 statutory construction of criminal laws: assault

10390 statutory construction of criminal laws: bank robbery

10400 statutory construction of criminal laws: conspiracy (cf. subconstitutional fair procedure: conspiracy)

10410 statutory construction of criminal laws: escape from custody

10420 statutory construction of criminal laws: false statements (cf. statutory construction of criminal laws: perjury)

10430 statutory construction of criminal laws: financial (other than in fraud or internal revenue)

10440 statutory construction of criminal laws: firearms

10450 statutory construction of criminal laws: fraud

10460 statutory construction of criminal laws: gambling

10470 statutory construction of criminal laws: Hobbs Act; i.e., 18 USC 1951

10480 statutory construction of criminal laws: immigration (cf. immigration and naturalization)

10490 statutory construction of criminal laws: internal revenue (cf. Federal Taxation)

10500 statutory construction of criminal laws: Mann Act

10510 statutory construction of criminal laws: narcotics

10520 statutory construction of criminal laws: obstruction of justice

10530 statutory construction of criminal laws: perjury (other than as pertains to statutory construction of criminal laws: false statements)

10540 statutory construction of criminal laws: Travel Act, 18 USC 1952

10550 statutory construction of criminal laws: war crimes

10560 statutory construction of criminal laws: sentencing guidelines

10570 statutory construction of criminal laws: miscellaneous

10580 jury trial (right to, as distinct from extra-legal jury influences)

10590 speedy trial

10600 miscellaneous criminal procedure (cf. due process, prisoners' rights, comity: criminal procedure)

20010 voting

20020 Voting Rights Act of 1965, plus amendments

20030 ballot access (of candidates and political parties)

20040 desegregation (other than as pertains to school desegregation, employment

discrimination, and affirmative action)  
20050 desegregation, schools  
20060 employment discrimination: on basis of race, age, religion, illegitimacy, national origin, or working conditions.  
20070 affirmative action  
20075 slavery  
20080 sit-in demonstrations (protests against racial discrimination in places of public accommodation)  
20090 reapportionment: other than plans governed by the Voting Rights Act  
20100 debtors' rights  
20110 deportation (cf. immigration and naturalization)  
20120 employability of aliens (cf. immigration and naturalization)  
20130 sex discrimination (excluding sex discrimination in employment)  
20140 sex discrimination in employment (cf. sex discrimination and employment discrimination)  
20150 Indians (other than pertains to state jurisdiction over)  
20160 Indians, state jurisdiction over  
20170 juveniles (cf. rights of illegitimates)  
20180 poverty law, constitutional  
20190 poverty law, statutory: welfare benefits, typically under some Social Security Act provision.  
20200 illegitimates, rights of (cf. juveniles): typically inheritance and survivor's benefits, and paternity suits  
20210 handicapped, rights of: under Rehabilitation, Americans with Disabilities Act, and related statutes  
20220 residency requirements: durational, plus discrimination against nonresidents  
20230 military: draftee, or person subject to induction  
20240 military: active duty  
20250 military: veteran  
20260 immigration and naturalization: permanent residence  
20270 immigration and naturalization: citizenship  
20280 immigration and naturalization: loss of citizenship, denaturalization  
20290 immigration and naturalization: access to public education  
20300 immigration and naturalization: welfare benefits  
20310 immigration and naturalization: miscellaneous  
20320 indigents: appointment of counsel (cf. right to counsel)  
20330 indigents: inadequate representation by counsel (cf. right to counsel)  
20340 indigents: payment of fine  
20350 indigents: costs or filing fees  
20360 indigents: U.S. Supreme Court docketing fee  
20370 indigents: transcript  
20380 indigents: assistance of psychiatrist  
20390 indigents: miscellaneous  
20400 liability, civil rights acts (cf. liability, governmental and liability, nongovernmental)  
20410 miscellaneous civil rights (cf. comity: civil rights)  
30010 First Amendment, miscellaneous (cf. comity: First Amendment)  
30020 commercial speech, excluding attorneys

30030 libel, defamation: defamation of public officials and public and private persons  
30040 libel, privacy: true and false light invasions of privacy  
30050 legislative investigations: concerning internal security only  
30060 federal internal security legislation: Smith, Internal Security, and related federal statutes  
30070 loyalty oath or non-Communist affidavit (other than bar applicants, government employees, political party, or teacher)  
30080 loyalty oath: bar applicants (cf. admission to bar, state or federal or U.S. Supreme Court)  
30090 loyalty oath: government employees  
30100 loyalty oath: political party  
30110 loyalty oath: teachers  
30120 security risks: denial of benefits or dismissal of employees for reasons other than failure to meet loyalty oath requirements  
30130 conscientious objectors (cf. military draftee or military active duty) to military service  
30140 campaign spending (cf. governmental corruption):  
30150 protest demonstrations (other than as pertains to sit-in demonstrations): demonstrations and other forms of protest based on First Amendment guarantees  
30160 free exercise of religion  
30170 establishment of religion (other than as pertains to parochiaid:)  
30180 parochiaid: government aid to religious schools, or religious requirements in public schools  
30190 obscenity, state (cf. comity: privacy): including the regulation of sexually explicit material under the 21st Amendment  
30200 obscenity, federal  
40010 due process: miscellaneous (cf. loyalty oath), the residual code  
40020 due process: hearing or notice (other than as pertains to government employees or prisoners' rights)  
40030 due process: hearing, government employees  
40040 due process: prisoners' rights and defendants' rights  
40050 due process: impartial decision maker  
40060 due process: jurisdiction (jurisdiction over non-resident litigants)  
40070 due process: takings clause, or other non-constitutional governmental taking of property  
50010 privacy (cf. libel, comity: privacy)  
50020 abortion: including contraceptives  
50030 right to die  
50040 Freedom of Information Act and related federal or state statutes or regulations  
60010 attorneys' fees  
60020 commercial speech, attorneys (cf. commercial speech)  
60030 admission to a state or federal bar, disbarment, and attorney discipline (cf. loyalty oath: bar applicants)  
60040 admission to, or disbarment from, Bar of the U.S. Supreme Court  
70010 arbitration (in the context of labor-management or employer-employee relations) (cf. arbitration)  
70020 union antitrust: legality of anticompetitive union activity  
70030 union or closed shop: includes agency shop litigation  
70040 Fair Labor Standards Act

70050 Occupational Safety and Health Act  
70060 union-union member dispute (except as pertains to union or closed shop)  
70070 labor-management disputes: bargaining  
70080 labor-management disputes: employee discharge  
70090 labor-management disputes: distribution of union literature  
70100 labor-management disputes: representative election  
70110 labor-management disputes: antistrike injunction  
70120 labor-management disputes: jurisdictional dispute  
70130 labor-management disputes: right to organize  
70140 labor-management disputes: picketing  
70150 labor-management disputes: secondary activity  
70160 labor-management disputes: no-strike clause  
70170 labor-management disputes: union representatives  
70180 labor-management disputes: union trust funds (cf. ERISA)  
70190 labor-management disputes: working conditions  
70200 labor-management disputes: miscellaneous dispute  
70210 miscellaneous union  
80010 antitrust (except in the context of mergers and union antitrust)  
80020 mergers  
80030 bankruptcy (except in the context of priority of federal fiscal claims)  
80040 sufficiency of evidence: typically in the context of a jury's determination of compensation for injury or death  
80050 election of remedies: legal remedies available to injured persons or things  
80060 liability, governmental: tort or contract actions by or against government or governmental officials other than defense of criminal actions brought under a civil rights action. Economic Activity  
80070 liability, nongovernmental: other than as in sufficiency of evidence, election of remedies, punitive damages  
80080 liability, punitive damages  
80090 Employee Retirement Income Security Act (cf. union trust funds)  
80100 state tax  
80105 state and territorial land claims  
80110 state regulation of business (cf. federal pre-emption of state court jurisdiction, federal pre-emption of state legislation or regulation)  
80120 securities, federal regulation of  
80130 natural resources - environmental protection (cf. national supremacy: natural resources, national supremacy: pollution)  
80140 corruption, governmental or governmental regulation of other than as in campaign spending  
80150 zoning: constitutionality of such ordinances, or restrictions on owners' or lessors' use of real property  
80160 arbitration (other than as pertains to labor-management or employer-employee relations (cf. union arbitration)  
80170 federal or state consumer protection: typically under the Truth in Lending; Food, Drug and Cosmetic; and Consumer Protection Credit Acts  
80180 patents and copyrights: patent  
80190 patents and copyrights: copyright  
80200 patents and copyrights: trademark

80210 patents and copyrights: patentability of computer processes  
80220 patents and copyrights: railroad  
80230 federal transportation regulation: boat  
80240 federal transportation regulation: truck, or motor carrier  
80250 federal transportation regulation: pipeline (cf. federal public utilities regulation: gas pipeline)  
80260 federal transportation regulation: airline  
80270 federal public utilities regulation: electric power  
80280 federal public utilities regulation: nuclear power  
80290 federal public utilities regulation: oil producer  
80300 federal public utilities regulation: gas producer  
80310 federal public utilities regulation: gas pipeline (cf. federal transportation regulation: pipeline)  
80320 federal public utilities regulation: radio and television (cf. cable television)  
80330 federal public utilities regulation: cable television (cf. radio and television)  
80340 federal public utilities regulation: telephone company  
80350 miscellaneous economic regulation  
90010 comity, criminal and First Amendment: civil rights  
90020 comity, criminal and First Amendment: criminal procedure  
90030 comity, criminal and First Amendment: First Amendment  
90040 comity, criminal and First Amendment: habeas corpus  
90050 comity, criminal and First Amendment: military  
90060 comity, criminal and First Amendment: obscenity  
90070 comity, criminal and First Amendment: privacy  
90080 comity, criminal and First Amendment: miscellaneous  
90090 comity, civil procedure (cf. comity, criminal and First Amendment); deference to foreign judicial tribunals  
90100 assessment of costs or damages: as part of a court order  
90110 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure  
90120 judicial review of administrative agency's or administrative official's actions and procedures  
90130 mootness (cf. standing to sue: live dispute)  
90140 venue  
90150 no merits: writ improvidently granted  
90160 no merits: dismissed for want of a substantial or properly presented federal question  
90170 no merits: dismissed for want of jurisdiction (cf. judicial administration: Supreme Court jurisdiction or authority on appeal from federal district courts or courts of appeals)  
90180 no merits: adequate non-federal grounds for decision  
90190 no merits: remand to determine basis of state court decision (cf. judicial administration: state law)  
90200 no merits: miscellaneous  
90210 standing to sue: adversary parties  
90220 standing to sue: direct injury  
90230 standing to sue: legal injury  
90240 standing to sue: personal injury  
90250 standing to sue: justiciable question

90260 standing to sue: live dispute  
90270 standing to sue: parens patriae standing  
90280 standing to sue: statutory standing  
90290 standing to sue: private or implied cause of action  
90300 standing to sue: taxpayer's suit  
90310 standing to sue: miscellaneous  
90320 judicial administration: jurisdiction or authority of federal district courts  
90330 judicial administration: jurisdiction or authority of federal courts of appeals  
90340 judicial administration: Supreme Court jurisdiction or authority on appeal from federal district courts or courts of appeals (cf. 753)  
90350 judicial administration: Supreme Court jurisdiction or authority on appeal from highest state court  
90360 judicial administration: jurisdiction or authority of the Court of Claims  
90370 judicial administration: Supreme Court's original jurisdiction  
90380 judicial administration: review of non-final order  
90390 judicial administration: change in state law (cf. no merits: remand to determine basis of state court decision)  
90400 judicial administration: federal question (cf. no merits: dismissed for want of a substantial or properly presented federal question)  
90410 judicial administration: ancillary or pendent jurisdiction  
90420 judicial administration: extraordinary relief  
90430 judicial administration: certification (cf. objection to reason for denial of certiorari or appeal)  
90440 judicial administration: resolution of circuit conflict, or conflict between or among other courts  
90450 judicial administration: objection to reason for denial of certiorari or appeal  
90460 judicial administration: collateral estoppel or res judicata  
90470 judicial administration: interpleader  
90480 judicial administration: untimely filing  
90490 judicial administration: Act of State doctrine  
90500 judicial administration: miscellaneous  
90510 Supreme Court's certiorari, writ of error, or appeals jurisdiction  
90520 miscellaneous, especially diversity jurisdiction  
100010 federal-state ownership dispute (cf. Submerged Lands Act)  
100020 federal pre-emption of state court jurisdiction  
100030 federal pre-emption of state legislation or regulation  
100035 executive authority vis-a-vis congress or the states  
100040 Submerged Lands Act (cf. federal-state ownership dispute)  
100050 national supremacy: commodities  
100060 national supremacy: intergovernmental tax immunity  
100070 national supremacy: marital and family relationships and property, including obligation of child support  
100080 national supremacy: natural resources (cf. natural resources - environmental protection)  
100090 national supremacy: pollution, air or water (cf. natural resources - environmental protection)  
100100 national supremacy: public utilities (cf. federal public utilities regulation)  
100110 national supremacy: state tax (cf. state tax)

100120 national supremacy: miscellaneous  
100130 miscellaneous federalism  
110010 boundary dispute between states  
110020 non-real property dispute between states  
110030 miscellaneous interstate relations conflict  
120010 federal taxation, typically under provisions of the Internal Revenue Code  
120020 federal taxation of gifts, personal, and professional expenses  
120030 priority of federal fiscal claims: over those of the states or private entities  
120040 miscellaneous federal taxation (cf. national supremacy: state tax)  
130010 legislative veto  
130020 miscellaneous  
140010 real property  
140020 personal property  
140030 contracts  
140040 evidence  
140050 civil procedure  
140060 torts  
140070 wills and estates  
140080 commercial transactions

## A14 varIssuesAreas

*14 Distinct Values*

varIssuesAreas is used in conjunction with:

*issueArea*

### **Values:**

- 1 Criminal Procedure
- 2 Civil Rights
- 3 First Amendment
- 4 Due Process
- 5 Privacy
- 6 Attorneys
- 7 Unions
- 8 Economic Activity
- 9 Judicial Power
- 10 Federalism
- 11 Interstate Relations
- 12 Federal Taxation
- 13 Miscellaneous
- 14 Private Action

## A15 varJurisdiction

*11 Distinct Values*

varJurisdiction is used in conjunction with:  
*jurisdiction*

### Values:

- 1 cert
- 2 appeal
- 3 bail
- 4 certification
- 5 docketing fee
- 6 rehearing or restored to calendar for reargument
- 7 injunction
- 8 mandamus
- 9 original
- 12 stay
- 13 writ of error

## A16 varJusticeDirection

*2 Distinct Values*

varJusticeDirection is used in conjunction with:  
*direction*

### Values:

- 1 conservative
- 2 liberal

## A17 varJusticeMajority

*2 Distinct Values*

varJusticeMajority is used in conjunction with:  
*majority*

### Values:

- 1 dissent
- 2 majority



## A18 varJusticeOpinion

*3 Distinct Values*

varJusticeOpinion is used in conjunction with:  
*opinion*

### Values:

- 1 justice wrote no opinion
- 2 justice wrote an opinion
- 3 justice co-authored an opinion

## A19 varJustices

*111 Distinct Values*

varJustices is used in conjunction with:  
*majOpinWriter*  
*majOpinAssigner*  
*justice*  
*justiceName*  
*firstAgreement*  
*secondAgreement*

### Values:

- 1 JJay
- 2 JRutledge
- 3 WCushing
- 4 JWilson
- 5 JBlair
- 6 JIredell
- 7 TJohnson
- 8 WPaterson
- 9 JRutledge
- 10 SChase
- 11 OEllsworth
- 12 BWashington
- 13 AMoore
- 14 JMarshall
- 15 WJohnson
- 16 HBLivingston
- 17 TTodd
- 18 GDuvall
- 19 JStory

20 SThompson  
21 RTrimble  
22 JMcLean  
23 HBaldwin  
24 JMWayne  
25 RBTaney  
26 PPBarbour  
27 JCatron  
28 JMcKinley  
29 PVDaniel  
30 SNelson  
31 LWoodbury  
32 RCGrier  
33 BRCurtis  
34 JACampbell  
35 NClifford  
36 NHSwayne  
37 SFMiller  
38 DDavis  
39 SJField  
40 SPChase  
41 WStrong  
42 WHunt  
43 MRWaite  
44 JHarlan1  
45 WBWoods  
46 SMatthews  
47 HGray  
48 SBlatchford  
49 LQLamar  
50 MWFuller  
51 DJBrewer  
52 HBBrown  
53 GShiras  
54 HEJackson  
55 EDEWhite  
56 RWPeckham  
57 JMcKenna  
58 OWHolmes  
59 WRDay  
60 WHMoody  
61 HHLurton  
62 CEHughes1  
63 WVanDevanter  
64 JRLamar

65 MPitney  
66 JCMcReynolds  
67 LDBrandeis  
68 JHClarke  
69 WHTaft  
70 GSutherland  
71 PButler  
72 ETSanford  
73 HFStone  
74 CEHughes2  
75 OJRoberts  
76 BNCardoza  
77 HLBlack  
78 SFReed  
79 FFrankfurter  
80 WODouglas  
81 FMurphy  
82 JFByrnes  
83 RHJackson  
84 WBRutledge  
85 HHBurton  
86 FMVinson  
87 TCClark  
88 SMinton  
89 EWarren  
90 JHarlan2  
91 WJBrennan  
92 CEWhittaker  
93 PStewart  
94 BRWhite  
95 AJGoldberg  
96 AFortas  
97 TMarshall  
98 WEBurger  
99 HABlackmun  
100 LFPowell  
101 WHRehnquist  
102 JPStevens  
103 SDOConnor  
104 AScalia  
105 AMKennedy  
106 DHSouter  
107 CThomas  
108 RBGinsburg  
109 SGBreyer

110 JGRoberts

111 SAAlito

## A20 varLawArea

*9 Distinct Values*

varLawArea is used in conjunction with:  
*lawType*

**Values:**

- 1 Constitution
- 2 Constitutional Amendment
- 3 Federal Statute
- 4 Court Rules
- 5 Other
- 6 Infrequently litigated statutes (title and section of U.S. Code)
- 7 Infrequently litigated statute (volume and page of session laws)
- 8 State or local law or regulation
- 9 No Legal Provision

## A21 varLcDisagreement

*2 Distinct Values*

varLcDisagreement is used in conjunction with:  
*lcDisagreement*

**Values:**

- 0 no mention that dissent occurred
- 1 dissent in ct whose dec the sct reviewed

## A22 varLegalProvisions

*200 Distinct Values*

varLegalProvisions is used in conjunction with:  
*lawSupp*

**Values:**

- 99 No Legal Provision
- 100 Article I, Section 1 (delegation of powers)

- 101 Article I, Section 10 (ex post facto)
- 102 Article I, Section 2, Paragraph 1 (composition of the House of Representatives)
- 103 Article I, Section 2, Paragraph 3 (apportionment of Representatives)
- 104 Article I, Section 4, Paragraph 1 (elections clause)
- 105 Article I, Section 5, Paragraph 1 (congressional qualifications)
- 106 Article I, Section 6, Paragraph 1 (speech or debate clause)
- 107 Article I, Section 6, Paragraph 2 (civil appointments)
- 108 Article I, Section 7, Paragraph 1 (origination clause)
- 109 Article I, Section 7, Paragraph 2 (separation of powers)
- 110 Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 1 (spending, general welfare, or uniformity clause)
- 111 Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 3 (interstate commerce clause)
- 112 Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 4 (bankruptcy clause)
- 113 Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 7 (postal power)
- 114 Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 8 (patent and copyright clause)
- 115 Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 11 (war power)
- 116 Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 14 (governance of the armed forces)
- 117 Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 15 (call-up of militia)
- 118 Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 16 (organizing the militia)
- 119 Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 17 (governance of the District of Columbia and lands purchased from the states)
- 120 Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 18 (necessary and proper clause)
- 121 Article I, Section 9, Paragraph 2 (suspension of the writ of habeas corpus)
- 122 Article I, Section 9, Paragraph 3 (bill of attainder or ex post facto law)
- 123 Article I, Section 9, Paragraph 4 (direct tax)
- 124 Article I, Section 9, Paragraph 5 (export clause)
- 125 Article I, Section 9, Paragraph 6 (preference to ports)
- 126 Article I, Section 9, Paragraph 7 (appropriations clause)
- 127 Article I, Section 10 (state bill of attainder or ex post facto law)
- 128 Article I, Section 10, Paragraph 1 (contract clause)
- 129 Article I, Section 10, Paragraph 2 (export-import clause)
- 130 Article I, Section 10, Paragraph 3 (compact clause)
- 131 Article II, Section 1 (executive power)
- 132 Article II, Section 1, Paragraph 8 (oath provision)
- 133 Article II, Section 2 (commander-in-chief)
- 134 Article II, Section 2, Paragraph 1 (presidential pardoning power)
- 135 Article II, Section 2, Paragraph 2 (appointments clause)
- 136 Article III, Section 1, Paragraph 1 (judicial power)
- 137 Article III, Section 1, Paragraph 2 (good behavior and compensation clause of federal judges)
- 138 Article III, Section 2 (extent of judicial power)
- 139 Article III, Section 2, Paragraph 1 (case or controversy requirement)
- 140 Article III, Section 2, Paragraph 2 (original jurisdiction)
- 141 Article III, Section 2, Paragraph 3 (vicinage requirement)
- 142 Article III, Section 3 (treason clause)
- 143 Article IV, Section 1 (full faith and credit clause)
- 144 Article IV, Section 2, Paragraph 1 (privileges and immunities clause)

- 145 Article IV, Section 2, Paragraph 2 (extradition clause)
- 146 Article IV, Section 3, Paragraph 2 (property clause)
- 147 Article IV, Section 4 (guarantee clause)
- 148 Article VI, Section 2 (supremacy clause)
- 149 Article VI, Section 3 (oath provision)
- 150 Amendment Clause
- 151 Article V, Section 1 (courts)
- 200 First Amendment (speech, press, and assembly)
- 201 First Amendment (association)
- 202 First Amendment (free exercise of religion)
- 203 First Amendment (establishment of religion)
- 204 First Amendment (petition clause)
- 205 Fourth Amendment
- 206 Fifth Amendment (double jeopardy)
- 207 Fifth Amendment (due process)
- 208 Fifth Amendment (grand jury)
- 209 Fifth Amendment (Miranda warnings)
- 210 Fifth Amendment (self-incrimination)
- 211 Fifth Amendment (takings clause)
- 212 Fifth Amendment (equal protection)
- 213 Sixth Amendment (right to confront and cross-examine, compulsory process)
- 214 Sixth Amendment (right to counsel)
- 215 Sixth Amendment (right to trial by jury)
- 216 Sixth Amendment (speedy trial)
- 217 Sixth Amendment (other provisions)
- 218 Seventh Amendment
- 219 Eighth Amendment (prohibition of excessive bail)
- 220 Eighth Amendment (prohibition of excessive fines)
- 221 Eighth Amendment (cruel and unusual punishment)
- 222 Ninth Amendment
- 223 Tenth Amendment
- 224 Eleventh Amendment
- 225 Twelfth Amendment
- 226 Thirteenth Amendment (both sections 1 and 2)
- 227 Fourteenth Amendment (privileges and immunities clause)
- 228 Fourteenth Amendment (reduction in representation clause)
- 229 Fourteenth Amendment (citizenship clause)
- 230 Fourteenth Amendment (due process)
- 231 Fourteenth Amendment (equal protection)
- 232 Fourteenth Amendment (enforcement clause)
- 233 Fifteenth Amendment (other provisions)
- 234 Fifteenth Amendment (enforcement clause)
- 235 Sixteenth Amendment
- 236 Seventeenth Amendment
- 237 Twenty-First Amendment

238 Twenty-Fourth Amendment  
239 Second Amendment  
300 Americans with Disabilities Act  
302 Age Discrimination in Employment  
303 Aid to Families with Dependent Children provisions of the Social Security Act, plus amendments  
304 Clean Air, plus amendments  
305 Administrative Procedure, or Administrative Orders Review  
306 Atomic Energy  
307 Bankruptcy Code, Bankruptcy Act or Rules, or Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978  
308 Medicaid provisions of the Social Security Act  
309 Medicare provisions of the Social Security Act  
310 Clayton  
311 Reconstruction Civil Rights Acts (42 U.S.C.  $\alpha$  1978)  
312 Reconstruction Civil Rights Acts (42 U.S.C.  $\alpha$  1981)  
313 Reconstruction Civil Rights Acts (42 U.S.C.  $\alpha$  1982)  
314 Reconstruction Civil Rights Acts (42 U.S.C.  $\alpha$  1983)  
315 Reconstruction Civil Rights Acts (42 U.S.C.  $\alpha$  1985)  
316 Reconstruction Civil Rights Acts (42 U.S.C.  $\alpha$  1986)  
317 Civil Rights Act of 1964 (public accommodations)  
318 Civil Rights Act of 1957  
319 Civil Rights Act of 1991  
320 Statutory provisions of the District of Columbia  
321 Equal Access to Justice  
322 Education Amendments of 1972  
323 Employee Retirement Income Security, as amended  
324 Elementary and Secondary Education  
325 Federal False Claims  
326 Communication Act of 1934, as amended  
327 Federal Employees' Compensation  
328 Civil Rights Attorney's Fees Awards  
329 Federal Employers' Liability, as amended  
330 Federal Election Campaign  
331 Family Educational Rights and Privacy (Buckley Amendment)  
332 Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic, and related statutes  
333 Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide  
334 Fair Labor Standards  
335 Freedom of Information, Sunshine, or Privacy Act  
336 Federal Power  
337 Federal Trade Commission  
338 Federal Water Pollution Control (Clean Water), plus amendments  
339 Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets, National Firearms, Organized Crime Control, Comprehensive Crime Control, or Gun Control Acts  
340 Education of the Handicapped, Education for All Handicapped Children, or Individuals with Disabilities Education Acts, or related statutes, as amended  
341 28 U.S.C.  $\alpha$  2241-2255 (habeas corpus)

342 Fair Housing  
343 Interstate Commerce, as amended  
344 Immigration and Naturalization, Immigration, Nationality, or Illegal Immigration  
Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Acts, as amended  
345 Internal Revenue Code  
346 Internal Security  
347 Jencks  
348 Jones, or Death on the High Seas  
349 Longshoremen and Harbor Workers' Compensation  
350 Labor-Management Relations  
351 Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure  
352 Motor Carrier  
353 Miller  
354 National Environmental Policy  
355 Natural Gas, or Natural Gas Policy Acts  
356 National Labor Relations, as amended  
357 Norris-LaGuardia  
358 Occupational Safety and Health  
359 Public Utility Regulatory Policy  
360 Rehabilitation  
361 Religious Freedom Restoration  
362 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations  
363 Railway Labor  
364 Robinson-Patman  
365 Securities Act of 1933, the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, or the Williams Act  
366 Selective Service, Military Selective Service, or Universal Military Service and  
Training Acts  
367 Sherman  
368 Submerged Lands Acts  
369 Smith, Subversive Activities Control, Communist Control, or other similar federal  
legislation  
370 Social Security, as amended, including Social Security Disability Benefits Reform Act  
371 Supplemental Security Income  
372 State or local legislative enactments  
373 Truth in Lending  
374 Federal Tort Claims, or Alien Tort Statute  
375 Tucker  
376 Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended  
377 Universal Code of Military Justice  
378 Voting Rights Act of 1965, plus amendments  
379 Reconstruction Civil Rights Acts (42 U.S.C. § 1971)  
380 Reconstruction Civil Rights Acts (42 U.S.C. § 1999)  
381 Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title II)  
382 Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title IV)  
383 Civil Rights Act of 1964 (other)  
384 Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VII)



- 385 Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title IX)
- 387 Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI)
- 400 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, including Appellate Procedure, or relevant rules of a circuit court
- 401 Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, or relevant rules of a circuit court
- 402 Federal Rules of Evidence
- 403 Supreme Court Rules
- 500 Abstention Doctrine
- 501 Retroactive application of a constitutional right
- 502 Exclusionary Rule (Fourth Amendment)
- 503 Exclusionary Rule (Right to Counsel)
- 504 Exclusionary Rule (Miranda warnings)
- 505 Harmless Error
- 506 Res Judicata
- 507 Estoppel
- 508 Writ Improvidently Granted
- 509 Treaty
- 510 Interstate Compact
- 511 Executive Order
- 512 Territory Statute
- 513 International Law
- 600 Infrequently litigated statutes (title and section of U.S. Code)
- 700 Infrequently litigated statute (volume and page of session laws)
- 800 State or Territorial Law or Local Ordinance

## A23 varNaturalCourt

*109 Distinct Values*

varNaturalCourt is used in conjunction with:  
*naturalCourt*

### **Values:**

- 101 Jay 1
- 102 Jay 2
- 103 Jay 3
- 104 Jay 4
- 201 Rutledge 1
- 202 No Chief (Post-Rutledge)
- 301 Ellsworth 1
- 302 Ellsworth 2
- 303 Ellsworth 3
- 401 Marshall 1
- 402 Marshall 2
- 403 Marshall 3

404 Marshall 4  
405 Marshall 5  
406 Marshall 6  
407 Marshall 7  
408 Marshall 8  
409 Marshall 9  
410 Marshall 10  
501 Taney 1  
502 Taney 2  
503 Taney 3  
504 Taney 4  
505 Taney 5  
506 Taney 6  
507 Taney 7  
508 Taney 8  
509 Taney 9  
510 Taney 10  
511 Taney 11  
512 Taney 12  
513 Taney 13  
514 Taney 14  
515 Taney 15  
601 Chase 1  
602 Chase 2  
603 Chase 3  
701 Waite 1  
702 Waite 2  
703 Waite 3  
704 Waite 4  
705 Waite 5  
706 Waite 6  
707 Waite 7  
801 Fuller 1  
802 Fuller 2  
803 Fuller 3  
804 Fuller 4  
805 Fuller 5  
806 Fuller 6  
807 Fuller 7  
808 Fuller 8  
809 Fuller 9  
810 Fuller 10  
811 Fuller 11  
812 Fuller 12  
813 No Chief (Post-Fuller)

901 White 1  
902 White 2  
903 White 3  
904 White 4  
905 White 5  
1001 Taft 1  
1002 Taft 2  
1003 Taft 3  
1004 Taft 4  
1005 Taft 5  
1101 Hughes 1  
1102 Hughes 2  
1103 Hughes 3  
1104 Hughes 4  
1105 Hughes 5  
1106 Hughes 6  
1107 Hughes 7  
1108 Hughes 8  
1201 Stone 1  
1202 Stone 2  
1203 Stone 3  
1301 Vinson 1  
1302 Vinson 2  
1303 Vinson 3  
1401 Warren 1  
1402 Warren 2  
1403 Warren 3  
1404 Warren 4  
1405 Warren 5  
1406 Warren 6  
1407 Warren 7  
1408 Warren 8  
1409 Warren 9  
1410 Warren 10  
1411 Warren 11  
1501 Burger 1  
1502 Burger 2  
1503 Burger 3  
1504 Burger 4  
1505 Burger 5  
1506 Burger 6  
1507 Burger 7  
1601 Rehnquist 1  
1602 Rehnquist 2  
1603 Rehnquist 3

1604 Rehnquist 4  
1605 Rehnquist 5  
1606 Rehnquist 6  
1607 Rehnquist 7  
1701 Roberts 1  
1702 Roberts 2  
1703 Roberts 3

## A24 varParties

*300 Distinct Values*

varParties is used in conjunction with:

*petitioner*

*respondent*

### **Values:**

- 1 attorney general of the United States, or his office
- 2 specified state board or department of education
- 3 city, town, township, village, or borough government or governmental unit
- 4 state commission, board, committee, or authority
- 5 county government or county governmental unit, except school district
- 6 court or judicial district
- 7 state department or agency
- 8 governmental employee or job applicant
- 9 female governmental employee or job applicant
- 10 minority governmental employee or job applicant
- 11 minority female governmental employee or job applicant
- 12 not listed among agencies in the first Administrative Action variable
- 13 retired or former governmental employee
- 14 U.S. House of Representatives
- 15 interstate compact
- 16 judge
- 17 state legislature, house, or committee
- 18 local governmental unit other than a county, city, town, township, village, or borough
- 19 governmental official, or an official of an agency established under an interstate compact
- 20 state or U.S. supreme court
- 21 local school district or board of education
- 22 U.S. Senate
- 23 U.S. senator
- 24 foreign nation or instrumentality
- 25 state or local governmental taxpayer, or executor of the estate of
- 26 state college or university
- 27 United States

28 State  
100 person accused, indicted, or suspected of crime  
101 advertising business or agency  
102 agent, fiduciary, trustee, or executor  
103 airplane manufacturer, or manufacturer of parts of airplanes  
104 airline  
105 distributor, importer, or exporter of alcoholic beverages  
106 alien, person subject to a denaturalization proceeding, or one whose citizenship is  
revoked  
107 American Medical Association  
108 National Railroad Passenger Corp.  
109 amusement establishment, or recreational facility  
110 arrested person, or pretrial detainee  
111 attorney, or person acting as such; includes bar applicant or law student, or law firm or  
bar association  
112 author, copyright holder  
113 bank, savings and loan, credit union, investment company  
114 bankrupt person or business, including trustee in bankruptcy, or business in  
reorganization  
115 establishment serving liquor by the glass, or package liquor store  
116 water transportation, stevedore  
117 bookstore, newsstand, printer, bindery, purveyor or distributor of books or magazines  
118 brewery, distillery  
119 broker, stock exchange, investment or securities firm  
120 construction industry  
121 bus or motorized passenger transportation vehicle  
122 business, corporation  
123 buyer, purchaser  
124 cable TV  
125 car dealer  
126 person convicted of crime  
127 tangible property, other than real estate, including contraband  
128 chemical company  
129 child, children, including adopted or illegitimate  
130 religious organization, institution, or person  
131 private club or facility  
132 coal company or coal mine operator  
133 computer business or manufacturer, hardware or software  
134 consumer, consumer organization  
135 creditor, including institution appearing as such; e.g., a finance company  
136 person allegedly criminally insane or mentally incompetent to stand trial  
137 defendant  
138 debtor, excluding bankrupt person or business  
139 real estate developer  
140 disabled person or disability benefit claimant  
141 distributor

142 person subject to selective service, including conscientious objector  
143 drug manufacturer  
144 druggist, pharmacist, pharmacy  
145 employee, or job applicant, including beneficiaries of  
146 employer-employee trust agreement, employee health and welfare fund, or multi-  
employer pension plan  
147 electric equipment manufacturer  
148 electric or hydroelectric power utility, power cooperative, or gas and electric company  
149 eleemosynary institution or person  
150 environmental organization  
151 employer. If employer's relations with employees are governed by the nature of the  
employer's business (e.g., railroad, boat), rather than labor law generally, the more  
specific designation is used in place of Employer.  
152 farmer, farm worker, or farm organization  
153 father  
154 female employee or job applicant  
155 female  
156 movie, play, pictorial representation, theatrical production, actor, or exhibitor or  
distributor of  
157 fisherman or fishing company  
158 food, meat packing, or processing company, stockyard  
159 foreign (non-American) nongovernmental entity  
160 franchiser  
161 franchisee  
162 homosexual person or organization  
163 person who guarantees another's obligations  
164 handicapped individual, or organization of devoted to  
165 health organization or person, nursing home, medical clinic or laboratory, chiropractor  
166 heir, or beneficiary, or person so claiming to be  
167 hospital, medical center  
168 husband, or ex-husband  
169 involuntarily committed mental patient  
170 Indian, including Indian tribe or nation  
171 insurance company, or surety  
172 inventor, patent assigner, trademark owner or holder  
173 investor  
174 injured person or legal entity, nonphysically and non-employment related  
175 juvenile  
176 government contractor  
177 holder of a license or permit, or applicant therefor  
178 magazine  
179 male  
180 medical or Medicaid claimant  
181 medical supply or manufacturing co.  
182 racial or ethnic minority employee or job applicant  
183 minority female employee or job applicant  
184 manufacturer

185 management, executive officer, or director, of business entity  
186 military personnel, or dependent of, including reservist  
187 mining company or miner, excluding coal, oil, or pipeline company  
188 mother  
189 auto manufacturer  
190 newspaper, newsletter, journal of opinion, news service  
191 radio and television network, except cable tv  
192 nonprofit organization or business  
193 nonresident  
194 nuclear power plant or facility  
195 owner, landlord, or claimant to ownership, fee interest, or possession of land as well  
as chattels  
196 shareholders to whom a tender offer is made  
197 tender offer  
198 oil company, or natural gas producer  
199 elderly person, or organization dedicated to the elderly  
200 out of state noncriminal defendant  
201 political action committee  
202 parent or parents  
203 parking lot or service  
204 patient of a health professional  
205 telephone, telecommunications, or telegraph company  
206 physician, MD or DO, dentist, or medical society  
207 public interest organization  
208 physically injured person, including wrongful death, who is not an employee  
209 pipe line company  
210 package, luggage, container  
211 political candidate, activist, committee, party, party member, organization, or elected  
official  
212 indigent, needy, welfare recipient  
213 indigent defendant  
214 private person  
215 prisoner, inmate of penal institution  
216 professional organization, business, or person  
217 probationer, or parolee  
218 protester, demonstrator, picketer or pamphleteer (non-employment related), or non-  
indigent loiterer  
219 public utility  
220 publisher, publishing company  
221 radio station  
222 racial or ethnic minority  
223 person or organization protesting racial or ethnic segregation or discrimination  
224 racial or ethnic minority student or applicant for admission to an educational  
institution  
225 realtor  
226 journalist, columnist, member of the news media  
227 resident

228 restaurant, food vendor  
229 retarded person, or mental incompetent  
230 retired or former employee  
231 railroad  
232 private school, college, or university  
233 seller or vendor  
234 shipper, including importer and exporter  
235 shopping center, mall  
236 spouse, or former spouse  
237 stockholder, shareholder, or bondholder  
238 retail business or outlet  
239 student, or applicant for admission to an educational institution  
240 taxpayer or executor of taxpayer's estate, federal only  
241 tenant or lessee  
242 theater, studio  
243 forest products, lumber, or logging company  
244 person traveling or wishing to travel abroad, or overseas travel agent  
245 trucking company, or motor carrier  
246 television station  
247 union member  
248 unemployed person or unemployment compensation applicant or claimant  
249 union, labor organization, or official of  
250 veteran  
251 voter, prospective voter, elector, or a nonelective official seeking reapportionment or redistricting of legislative districts (POL)  
252 wholesale trade  
253 wife, or ex-wife  
254 witness, or person under subpoena  
255 network  
301 Army and Air Force Exchange Service  
302 Atomic Energy Commission  
303 Secretary or administrative unit or personnel of the U.S. Air Force  
304 Department or Secretary of Agriculture  
305 Alien Property Custodian  
306 Secretary or administrative unit or personnel of the U.S. Army  
307 Board of Immigration Appeals  
308 Bureau of Indian Affairs  
309 Bureau of Prisons  
310 Bonneville Power Administration  
311 Benefits Review Board  
312 Civil Aeronautics Board  
313 Bureau of the Census  
314 Central Intelligence Agency  
315 Commodity Futures Trading Commission  
316 Department or Secretary of Commerce  
317 Comptroller of Currency



318 Consumer Product Safety Commission  
319 Civil Rights Commission  
320 Civil Service Commission, U.S.  
321 Customs Service or Commissioner of Customs  
322 Defense Base Closure and REalignment Commission  
323 Drug Enforcement Agency  
324 Department or Secretary of Defense  
325 Department or Secretary of Energy  
326 Department or Secretary of the Interior  
327 Department of Justice or Attorney General  
328 Department or Secretary of State  
329 Department or Secretary of Transportation  
330 Department or Secretary of Education  
331 U.S. Employees' Compensation Commission, or Commissioner  
332 Equal Employment Opportunity Commission  
333 Environmental Protection Agency or Administrator  
334 Federal Aviation Agency or Administration  
335 Federal Bureau of Investigation or Director  
336 Federal Bureau of Prisons  
337 Farm Credit Administration  
338 Federal Communications Commission  
339 Federal Credit Union Administration  
340 Food and Drug Administration  
341 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation  
342 Federal Energy Administration  
343 Federal Election Commission  
344 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission  
345 Federal Housing Administration  
346 Federal Home Loan Bank Board  
347 Federal Labor Relations Authority  
348 Federal Maritime Board  
349 Federal Maritime Commission  
350 Farmers Home Administration  
351 Federal Parole Board  
352 Federal Power Commission  
353 Federal Railroad Administration  
354 Federal Reserve Board of Governors  
355 Federal Reserve System  
356 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation  
357 Federal Trade Commission  
358 Federal Works Administration, or Administrator  
359 General Accounting Office  
360 Comptroller General  
361 General Services Administration  
362 Department or Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare

363 Department or Secretary of Health and Human Services  
364 Department or Secretary of Housing and Urban Development  
366 Interstate Commerce Commission  
367 Indian Claims Commission  
368 Immigration and Naturalization Service, or Director of, or District Director of, or  
Immigration and Naturalization Enforcement  
369 Internal Revenue Service, Collector, Commissioner, or District Director of  
370 Information Security Oversight Office  
371 Department or Secretary of Labor  
372 Loyalty Review Board  
373 Legal Services Corporation  
374 Merit Systems Protection Board  
375 Multistate Tax Commission  
376 National Aeronautics and Space Administration  
377 Secretary or administrative unit of the U.S. Navy  
378 National Credit Union Administration  
379 National Endowment for the Arts  
380 National Enforcement Commission  
381 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration  
382 National Labor Relations Board, or regional office or officer  
383 National Mediation Board  
384 National Railroad Adjustment Board  
385 Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
386 National Security Agency  
387 Office of Economic Opportunity  
388 Office of Management and Budget  
389 Office of Price Administration, or Price Administrator  
390 Office of Personnel Management  
391 Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
392 Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission  
393 Office of Workers' Compensation Programs  
394 Patent Office, or Commissioner of, or Board of Appeals of  
395 Pay Board (established under the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970)  
396 Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation  
397 U.S. Public Health Service  
398 Postal Rate Commission  
399 Provider Reimbursement Review Board  
400 Renegotiation Board  
401 Railroad Adjustment Board  
402 Railroad Retirement Board  
403 Subversive Activities Control Board  
404 Small Business Administration  
405 Securities and Exchange Commission  
406 Social Security Administration or Commissioner  
407 Selective Service System  
408 Department or Secretary of the Treasury

- 409 Tennessee Valley Authority
- 410 United States Forest Service
- 411 United States Parole Commission
- 412 Postal Service and Post Office, or Postmaster General, or Postmaster
- 413 United States Sentencing Commission
- 414 Veterans' Administration
- 415 War Production Board
- 416 Wage Stabilization Board
- 501 Unidentifiable

## A25 varPartyWinning

*3 Distinct Values*

varPartyWinning is used in conjunction with:  
*partyWinning*

**Values:**

- 0 no favorable disposition for petitioning party apparent
- 1 petitioning party received a favorable disposition
- 2 favorable disposition for petitioning party unclear

## A26 varPrecedentAlteration

*2 Distinct Values*

varPrecedentAlteration is used in conjunction with:  
*precedentAlteration*

**Values:**

- 0 no determinable formal alteration of precedent
- 1 precedent formally altered

## A27 varSplitVote

*2 Distinct Values*

varSplitVote is used in conjunction with:  
*splitVote*

**Values:**

- 1 first vote on issue/legal provision

## A28 varStates

*61 Distinct Values*

varStates is used in conjunction with:

*petitionerState*

*respondentState*

*adminActionState*

*caseOriginState*

*caseSourceState*

### **Values:**

- 1 Alabama
- 2 Alaska
- 3 American Samoa
- 4 Arizona
- 5 Arkansas
- 6 California
- 7 Colorado
- 8 Connecticut
- 9 Delaware
- 10 District of Columbia
- 11 Federated States of Micronesia
- 12 Florida
- 13 Georgia
- 14 Guam
- 15 Hawaii
- 16 Idaho
- 17 Illinois
- 18 Indiana
- 19 Iowa
- 20 Kansas
- 21 Kentucky
- 22 Louisiana
- 23 Maine
- 24 Marshall Islands
- 25 Maryland
- 26 Massachusetts
- 27 Michigan
- 28 Minnesota
- 29 Mississippi
- 30 Missouri

- 31 Montana
- 32 Nebraska
- 33 Nevada
- 34 New Hampshire
- 35 New Jersey
- 36 New Mexico
- 37 New York
- 38 North Carolina
- 39 North Dakota
- 40 Northern Mariana Islands
- 41 Ohio
- 42 Oklahoma
- 43 Oregon
- 44 Palau
- 45 Pennsylvania
- 46 Puerto Rico
- 47 Rhode Island
- 48 South Carolina
- 49 South Dakota
- 50 Tennessee
- 51 Texas
- 52 Utah
- 53 Vermont
- 54 Virgin Islands
- 55 Virginia
- 56 Washington
- 57 West Virginia
- 58 Wisconsin
- 59 Wyoming
- 60 United States
- 61 Interstate Compact

## A29 varThreeJudgeFdc

*2 Distinct Values*

varThreeJudgeFdc is used in conjunction with:  
*threeJudgeFdc*

### **Values:**

- 0 no mention that a 3-judge ct heard case
- 1 3-judge district ct heard case

## A30 varVote

*7 Distinct Values*

varVote is used in conjunction with:  
*vote*

### **Values:**

- 1 voted with majority or plurality
- 2 dissent
- 3 regular concurrence
- 4 special concurrence
- 5 judgment of the Court
- 6 dissent from a denial or dismissal of certiorari , or dissent from summary affirmation of an appeal
- 7 jurisdictional dissent

## A31 varVoteUnclear

*2 Distinct Values*

varVoteUnclear is used in conjunction with:  
*voteUnclear*

### **Values:**

- 0 vote clearly specified
- 1 the vote in the case not clear