Supreme Court Database Code Book
2009 Release 04

CONTRIBUTORS

Harold Spaeth
Michigan State University College of Law

Lee Epstein
Northwestern University

Ted Ruger
University of Pennsylvania School of Law

Keith Whittington
Princeton University Department of Politics

Jeffrey Segal
Stony Brook University Department of Political Science

Andrew D. Martin
Washington University in St Louis School of Law

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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 so desired.

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

- End of Content for Variable 7. Supreme Court Citation -
## Lawyers Edition Citation

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</thead>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See variable U.S. Reporter Citation.

- *End of Content for Variable 8, Lawyers Edition Citation -*
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<td>lexisCite</td>
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<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- End of Content for Variable 9. LEXIS Citation -
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 petition 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 -
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 -
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.
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 -
See Petitioner variable.

- End of Content for Variable 14. Respondent -
15 Respondent State

<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>respondentState</td>
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<td>varStates (61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 -
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.
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.
**Administrative Action Preceeding Litigation State**

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<td>adminActionState</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 Preceeding Litigation State* -
19 Three-Judge District Court

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Variable Name</th>
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</table>

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 -
<table>
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<td>caseOrigin</td>
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</table>

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 -
# Origin of Case State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Spaeth Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>caseOriginState</td>
<td>ORIGIN</td>
<td>varStates (61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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* -
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 -
Source of Case State

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>caseSourceState</td>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>varStates (61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 -
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 -
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 -
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lcDisposition</td>
<td>LODIS</td>
<td>varCaseDispositionLc (12)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 -
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 -
<table>
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<th>Variable Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>dateDecision</td>
<td>DEC</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 -

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

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

- End of Content for Variable 31. Chief Justice -
### Date of Oral Argument

<table>
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<th>Variable Name</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>dateArgument</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 -
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* -
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 more than 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 -
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 -
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 -
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 -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Variable Name</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>DIRD</td>
<td>varDecisionDirectionDissent (2)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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 -
Authority for Decision 2

<table>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See variable Authority for Decision 1 (authorityDecision1).

- End of Content for Variable 39. Authority for Decision 2 -
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
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 Fourteent 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 -
Legal Provision Supplement

<table>
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<th>Normalizations</th>
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</table>

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

- End of Content for Variable 41. Legal Provision Supplement -
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 -
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 -
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 -
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 -
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 -
Winning Party

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</table>

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 -
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 -
<table>
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<tbody>
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</table>

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 -
### Variable Name

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### Spaeth Name

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<th>MOW</th>
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</table>

### Normalizations

<table>
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<tr>
<th>varJustices (111)</th>
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</table>

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* -
Majority Opinion Assigner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Spaeth Name</th>
<th>Normalizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>majOpinAssigner</td>
<td>MOA</td>
<td>varJustices (111)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Spaeth Name</th>
<th>Normalizations</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>splitVote</td>
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</table>

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 -
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 dissenter 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 -
Minority Votes

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Variable Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>minVotes</td>
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<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 -
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 -
<table>
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<th>Variable Name</th>
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<th>Normalizations</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>justiceName</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>varJustices (111)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 -
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 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).
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 -
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 -
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 -
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 -
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*

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Army and Air Force Exchange Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Atomic Energy Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Secretary or administrative unit or personnel of the U.S. Air Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Department or Secretary of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Alien Property Custodian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Secretary or administrative unit or personnel of the U.S. Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Board of Immigration Appeals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bureau of Indian Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bureau of Prisons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bonneville Power Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Benefits Review Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Civil Aeronautics Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Bureau of the Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Central Intelligence Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Commodity Futures Trading Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Department or Secretary of Commerce</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Comptroller of Currency</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Consumer Product Safety Commission</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Civil Rights Commission</td>
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<td>Civil Service Commission, U.S.</td>
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<td>Customs Service or Commissioner of Customs</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Drug Enforcement Agency</td>
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<td>Department or Secretary of Defense</td>
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<td>Department or Secretary of Energy</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Department or Secretary of the Interior</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Department of Justice or Attorney General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Department or Secretary of State</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
Merit Systems Protection Board
Multistate Tax Commission
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Secretary or administrative unit of the U.S. Navy
National Credit Union Administration
National Endowment for the Arts
National Enforcement Commission
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
National Labor Relations Board, or regional office or officer
National Mediation Board
National Railroad Adjustment Board
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
National Security Agency
Office of Economic Opportunity
Office of Management and Budget
Office of Price Administration, or Price Administrator
Office of Personnel Management
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs
Patent Office, or Commissioner of, or Board of Appeals of
Pay Board (established under the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970)
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
U.S. Public Health Service
Postal Rate Commission
Provider Reimbursement Review Board
Renegotiation Board
Railroad Adjustment Board
Railroad Retirement Board
Subversive Activities Control Board
Small Business Administration
Securities and Exchange Commission
Social Security Administration or Commissioner
Selective Service System
Department or Secretary of the Treasury
Tennessee Valley Authority
United States Forest Service
United States Parole Commission
Postal Service and Post Office, or Postmaster General, or Postmaster
United States Sentencing Commission
Veterans' Administration or Board of Veterans' Appeals
War Production Board
Wage Stabilization Board
State Agency
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
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<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Court Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>U.S. Customs Court</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>U.S. Court of Appeals, Federal Circuit</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>U.S. Tax Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Temporary Emergency U.S. Court of Appeals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Territorial Court</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>U.S. Court of Appeals, First Circuit</td>
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<td>U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit</td>
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<td>101</td>
<td>North Dakota U.S. District Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Northern Mariana Islands U.S. District Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Ohio Northern U.S. District Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Ohio Southern U.S. District Court</td>
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<td>105</td>
<td>Oklahoma Eastern U.S. District Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Oklahoma Northern U.S. District Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>Oklahoma Western U.S. District Court</td>
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<td>108</td>
<td>Oregon U.S. District Court</td>
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<td>109</td>
<td>Pennsylvania Eastern U.S. District Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Pennsylvania Middle U.S. District Court</td>
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<td>111</td>
<td>Pennsylvania Western U.S. District Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Puerto Rico U.S. District Court</td>
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Rhode Island U.S. District Court
South Carolina U.S. District Court
South Dakota U.S. District Court
Tennessee Eastern U.S. District Court
Tennessee Middle U.S. District Court
Tennessee Western U.S. District Court
Texas Eastern U.S. District Court
Texas Northern U.S. District Court
Texas Southern U.S. District Court
Texas Western U.S. District Court
Utah U.S. District Court
Vermont U.S. District Court
Virgin Islands U.S. District Court
Virginia Eastern U.S. District Court
Virginia Western U.S. District Court
Washington Eastern U.S. District Court
Washington Western U.S. District Court
West Virginia Northern U.S. District Court
West Virginia Southern U.S. District Court
Wisconsin Eastern U.S. District Court
Wisconsin Western U.S. District Court
Wyoming U.S. District Court
Louisiana U.S. District Court
Washington U.S. District Court
West Virginia U.S. District Court
Illinois Eastern U.S. District Court
Massachusetts Eastern U.S. District Court
South Carolina Eastern U.S. District Court
California Middle District Court
Iowa Middle U.S. District Court
Illinois Middle U.S. District Court
Virginia Northern U.S. District Court
South Carolina Western U.S. District Court
West Virginia Western U.S. District Court
State Supreme Court
State Appellate Court
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
10250 extra-legal jury influences: pretrial publicity
10270 confrontation (right to confront accuser, call and cross-examine witnesses)
10280 subconstitutional fair procedure: confession of error
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
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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20050</td>
<td>desegregation, schools</td>
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<td>employment discrimination: on basis of race, age, religion, illegitimacy, national origin, or working conditions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>20070</td>
<td>affirmative action</td>
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<td>20075</td>
<td>slavery</td>
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<td>20080</td>
<td>sit-in demonstrations (protests against racial discrimination in places of public accommodation)</td>
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<td>20090</td>
<td>reapportionment: other than plans governed by the Voting Rights Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>20100</td>
<td>debtors' rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>20110</td>
<td>deportation (cf. immigration and naturalization)</td>
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<td>20120</td>
<td>employability of aliens (cf. immigration and naturalization)</td>
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<td>20130</td>
<td>sex discrimination (excluding sex discrimination in employment)</td>
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<td>Indians, state jurisdiction over</td>
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<td>20170</td>
<td>juveniles (cf. rights of illegitimates)</td>
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<td>20180</td>
<td>poverty law, constitutional</td>
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<td>poverty law, statutory: welfare benefits, typically under some Social Security Act provision.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>illegitimates, rights of (cf. juveniles): typically inheritance and survivor's benefits, and paternity suits</td>
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<td>20210</td>
<td>handicapped, rights of: under Rehabilitation, Americans with Disabilities Act, and related statutes</td>
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<td>20220</td>
<td>residency requirements: durational, plus discrimination against nonresidents</td>
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<td>military: draftee, or person subject to induction</td>
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<td>20240</td>
<td>military: active duty</td>
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<td>military: veteran</td>
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<td>20260</td>
<td>immigration and naturalization: permanent residence</td>
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<td>20270</td>
<td>immigration and naturalization: citizenship</td>
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<td>20280</td>
<td>immigration and naturalization: loss of citizenship, denaturalization</td>
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<tr>
<td>20290</td>
<td>immigration and naturalization: access to public education</td>
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<td>20300</td>
<td>immigration and naturalization: welfare benefits</td>
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<td>20310</td>
<td>immigration and naturalization: miscellaneous</td>
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<td>20320</td>
<td>indigents: appointment of counsel (cf. right to counsel)</td>
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<td>20330</td>
<td>indigents: inadequate representation by counsel (cf. right to counsel)</td>
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<td>indigents: payment of fine</td>
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<td>20350</td>
<td>indigents: costs or filing fees</td>
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<td>20360</td>
<td>indigents: U.S. Supreme Court docketing fee</td>
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<td>20370</td>
<td>indigents: transcript</td>
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<tr>
<td>20380</td>
<td>indigents: assistance of psychiatrist</td>
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<tr>
<td>20390</td>
<td>indigents: miscellaneous</td>
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<tr>
<td>20400</td>
<td>liability, civil rights acts (cf. liability, governmental and liability, nongovernmental)</td>
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<tr>
<td>20410</td>
<td>miscellaneous civil rights (cf. comity: civil rights)</td>
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<tr>
<td>30010</td>
<td>First Amendment, miscellaneous (cf. comity: First Amendment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30020</td>
<td>commercial speech, excluding attorneys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>70050</td>
<td>Occupational Safety and Health Act</td>
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<td>union-union member dispute (except as pertains to union or closed shop)</td>
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<td>labor-management disputes: bargaining</td>
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<td>70080</td>
<td>labor-management disputes: employee discharge</td>
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<td>70090</td>
<td>labor-management disputes: distribution of union literature</td>
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<td>70100</td>
<td>labor-management disputes: representative election</td>
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<td>70110</td>
<td>labor-management disputes: antistrike injunction</td>
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<td>70120</td>
<td>labor-management disputes: jurisdictional dispute</td>
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<td>labor-management disputes: right to organize</td>
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<td>70140</td>
<td>labor-management disputes: picketing</td>
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<td>70150</td>
<td>labor-management disputes: secondary activity</td>
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<td>labor-management disputes: no-strike clause</td>
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<td>labor-management disputes: union representatives</td>
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<td>70180</td>
<td>labor-management disputes: union trust funds (cf. ERISA)</td>
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<td>70190</td>
<td>labor-management disputes: working conditions</td>
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<td>labor-management disputes: miscellaneous dispute</td>
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<td>70210</td>
<td>miscellaneous union</td>
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<td>80010</td>
<td>antitrust (except in the context of mergers and union antitrust)</td>
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<td>mergers</td>
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<td>80030</td>
<td>bankruptcy (except in the context of priority of federal fiscal claims)</td>
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<td>sufficiency of evidence: typically in the context of a jury's determination of compensation for injury or death</td>
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<td>80050</td>
<td>election of remedies: legal remedies available to injured persons or things</td>
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<td>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</td>
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<td>80070</td>
<td>liability, nongovernmental: other than as in sufficiency of evidence, election of remedies, punitive damages</td>
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<td>80090</td>
<td>Employee Retirement Income Security Act (cf. union trust funds)</td>
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<td>state tax</td>
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<td>80105</td>
<td>state and territorial land claims</td>
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<td>80110</td>
<td>state regulation of business (cf. federal pre-emption of state court jurisdiction, federal pre-emption of state legislation or regulation)</td>
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<td>80120</td>
<td>securities, federal regulation of</td>
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<tr>
<td>80130</td>
<td>natural resources - environmental protection (cf. national supremacy: natural resources, national supremacy: pollution)</td>
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<tr>
<td>80140</td>
<td>corruption, governmental or governmental regulation of other than as in campaign spending</td>
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<td>80150</td>
<td>zoning: constitutionality of such ordinances, or restrictions on owners' or lessors' use of real property</td>
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<td>80160</td>
<td>arbitration (other than as pertains to labor-management or employer-employee relations (cf. union arbitration)</td>
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<td>80170</td>
<td>federal or state consumer protection: typically under the Truth in Lending; Food, Drug and Cosmetic; and Consumer Protection Credit Acts</td>
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<tr>
<td>80180</td>
<td>patents and copyrights: patent</td>
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<tr>
<td>80190</td>
<td>patents and copyrights: copyright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80200</td>
<td>patents and copyrights: trademark</td>
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</table>
patents and copyrights: patentability of computer processes
patents and copyrights: railroad
federal transportation regulation: boat
federal transportation regulation: truck, or motor carrier
federal transportation regulation: pipeline (cf. federal public utilities regulation: gas pipeline)
federal transportation regulation: airline
federal public utilities regulation: electric power
federal public utilities regulation: nuclear power
federal public utilities regulation: oil producer
federal public utilities regulation: gas producer
federal public utilities regulation: gas pipeline (cf. federal transportation regulation: pipeline)
federal public utilities regulation: radio and television (cf. cable television)
federal public utilities regulation: cable television (cf. radio and television)
federal public utilities regulation: telephone company
miscellaneous economic regulation
comity, criminal and First Amendment: civil rights
comity, criminal and First Amendment: criminal procedure
comity, criminal and First Amendment: First Amendment
comity, criminal and First Amendment: habeas corpus
comity, criminal and First Amendment: military
comity, criminal and First Amendment: obscenity
comity, criminal and First Amendment: privacy
comity, criminal and First Amendment: miscellaneous
comity, civil procedure (cf. comity, criminal and First Amendment); deference to foreign judicial tribunals
assessment of costs or damages: as part of a court order
Federal Rules of Civil Procedure
judicial review of administrative agency's or administrative official's actions and procedures
mootness (cf. standing to sue: live dispute)
venue
no merits: writ improvidently granted
no merits: dismissed for want of a substantial or properly presented federal question
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)
no merits: adequate non-federal grounds for decision
no merits: remand to determine basis of state court decision (cf. judicial administration: state law)
no merits: miscellaneous
standing to sue: adversary parties
standing to sue: direct injury
standing to sue: legal injury
standing to sue: personal injury
standing to sue: justiciable question
national supremacy: miscellaneous
miscellaneous federalism
boundary dispute between states
non-real property dispute between states
miscellaneous interstate relations conflict
federal taxation, typically under provisions of the Internal Revenue Code
federal taxation of gifts, personal, and professional expenses
priority of federal fiscal claims: over those of the states or private entities
miscellaneous federal taxation (cf. national supremacy: state tax)
legislative veto
miscellaneous
real property
personal property
contracts
evidence
civil procedure
torts
wills and estates
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

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<tr>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>justice wrote no opinion</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>justice wrote an opinion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>justice co-authored an opinion</td>
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**A19  varJustices**  
111 Distinct Values

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<tr>
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<td>JRutledge</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>WCushing</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>JWilson</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>JBlair</td>
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<td>JIredell</td>
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<td>WPaterson</td>
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<td>AMoore</td>
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<td>JMarshall</td>
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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)
Article I, Section 10 (ex post facto)
Article I, Section 2, Paragraph 1 (composition of the House of Representatives)
Article I, Section 2, Paragraph 3 (apportionment of Representatives)
Article I, Section 4, Paragraph 1 (elections clause)
Article I, Section 5, Paragraph 1 (congressional qualifications)
Article I, Section 6, Paragraph 1 (speech or debate clause)
Article I, Section 6, Paragraph 2 (civil appointments)
Article I, Section 7, Paragraph 1 (origination clause)
Article I, Section 7, Paragraph 2 (separation of powers)
Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 1 (spending, general welfare, or uniformity clause)
Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 3 (interstate commerce clause)
Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 4 (bankruptcy clause)
Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 7 (postal power)
Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 8 (patent and copyright clause)
Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 11 (war power)
Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 14 (governance of the armed forces)
Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 15 (call-up of militia)
Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 16 (organizing the militia)
Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 17 (governance of the District of Columbia and lands purchased from the states)
Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 18 (necessary and proper clause)
Article I, Section 9, Paragraph 2 (suspension of the writ of habeas corpus)
Article I, Section 9, Paragraph 3 (bill of attainder or ex post facto law)
Article I, Section 9, Paragraph 4 (direct tax)
Article I, Section 9, Paragraph 5 (export clause)
Article I, Section 9, Paragraph 6 (preference to ports)
Article I, Section 9, Paragraph 7 (appropriations clause)
Article I, Section 10 (state bill of attainder or ex post facto law)
Article I, Section 10, Paragraph 1 (contract clause)
Article I, Section 10, Paragraph 2 (export-import clause)
Article I, Section 10, Paragraph 3 (compact clause)
Article II, Section 1 (executive power)
Article II, Section 1, Paragraph 8 (oath provision)
Article II, Section 2 (commander-in-chief)
Article II, Section 2, Paragraph 1 (presidential pardoning power)
Article II, Section 2, Paragraph 2 (appointments clause)
Article III, Section 1, Paragraph 1 (judicial power)
Article III, Section 1, Paragraph 2 (good behavior and compensation clause of federal judges)
Article III, Section 2 (extent of judicial power)
Article III, Section 2, Paragraph 1 (case or controversy requirement)
Article III, Section 2, Paragraph 2 (original jurisdiction)
Article III, Section 2, Paragraph 3 (vicinage requirement)
Article III, Section 3 (treason clause)
Article IV, Section 1 (full faith and credit clause)
Article IV, Section 2, Paragraph 1 (privileges and immunities clause)
Article IV, Section 2, Paragraph 2 (extradition clause)
Article IV, Section 3, Paragraph 2 (property clause)
Article IV, Section 4 (guarantee clause)
Article VI, Section 2 (supremacy clause)
Article VI, Section 3 (oath provision)
Amendment Clause
Article V, Section 1 (courts)
First Amendment (speech, press, and assembly)
First Amendment (association)
First Amendment (free exercise of religion)
First Amendment (establishment of religion)
First Amendment (petition clause)
Fourth Amendment
Fifth Amendment (double jeopardy)
Fifth Amendment (due process)
Fifth Amendment (grand jury)
Fifth Amendment (Miranda warnings)
Fifth Amendment (self-incrimination)
Fifth Amendment (takings clause)
Fifth Amendment (equal protection)
Sixth Amendment (right to confront and cross-examine, compulsory process)
Sixth Amendment (right to counsel)
Sixth Amendment (right to trial by jury)
Sixth Amendment (speedy trial)
Sixth Amendment (other provisions)
Seventh Amendment
Eighth Amendment (prohibition of excessive bail)
Eighth Amendment (prohibition of excessive fines)
Eighth Amendment (cruel and unusual punishment)
Ninth Amendment
Tenth Amendment
Eleventh Amendment
Twelfth Amendment
Thirteenth Amendment (both sections 1 and 2)
Fourteenth Amendment (privileges and immunities clause)
Fourteenth Amendment (reduction in representation clause)
Fourteenth Amendment (citizenship clause)
Fourteenth Amendment (due process)
Fourteenth Amendment (equal protection)
Fourteenth Amendment (enforcement clause)
Fifteenth Amendment (other provisions)
Fifteenth Amendment (enforcement clause)
Sixteenth Amendment
Seventeenth Amendment
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. 1978)
313  Reconstruction Civil Rights Acts (42 U.S.C. 1982)
314  Reconstruction Civil Rights Acts (42 U.S.C. 1983)
315  Reconstruction Civil Rights Acts (42 U.S.C. 1985)
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
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. 2241-2255 (habeas corpus)
Fair Housing
Interstate Commerce, as amended
Immigration and Naturalization, Immigration, Nationality, or Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Acts, as amended
Internal Revenue Code
Internal Security
Jencks
Jones, or Death on the High Seas
Longshoremen and Harbor Workers' Compensation
Labor-Management Relations
Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure
Motor Carrier
Miller
National Environmental Policy
Natural Gas, or Natural Gas Policy Acts
National Labor Relations, as amended
Norris-LaGuardia
Occupational Safety and Health
Public Utility Regulatory Policy
Rehabilitation
Religious Freedom Restoration
Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations
Railway Labor
Robinson-Patman
Securities Act of 1933, the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, or the Williams Act
Selective Service, Military Selective Service, or Universal Military Service and Training Acts
Sherman
Submerged Lands Acts
Smith, Subversive Activities Control, Communist Control, or other similar federal legislation
Social Security, as amended, including Social Security Disability Benefits Reform Act
Supplemental Security Income
State or local legislative enactments
Truth in Lending
Federal Tort Claims, or Alien Tort Statute
Tucker
Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended
Universal Code of Military Justice
Voting Rights Act of 1965, plus amendments
Reconstruction Civil Rights Acts (42 U.S.C. § 1971)
Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title II)
Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title IV)
Civil Rights Act of 1964 (other)
Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VII)
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)
## varParties

*300 Distinct Values*

varParties is used in conjunction with:
- petitioner
- respondent

### Values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>attorney general of the United States, or his office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>specified state board or department of education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>city, town, township, village, or borough government or governmental unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>state commission, board, committee, or authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>county government or county governmental unit, except school district</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>court or judicial district</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>state department or agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>governmental employee or job applicant</td>
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<td>female governmental employee or job applicant</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>minority governmental employee or job applicant</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>minority female governmental employee or job applicant</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>not listed among agencies in the first Administrative Action variable</td>
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<td>retired or former governmental employee</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>U.S. House of Representatives</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>interstate compact</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>judge</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>state legislature, house, or committee</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>local governmental unit other than a county, city, town, township, village, or borough</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>governmental official, or an official of an agency established under an interstate compact</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>state or U.S. supreme court</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>local school district or board of education</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>U.S. Senate</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>U.S. senator</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>foreign nation or instrumentality</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>state or local governmental taxpayer, or executor of the estate of</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>state college or university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
person subject to selective service, including conscientious objector
drug manufacturer
druggist, pharmacist, pharmacy
employee, or job applicant, including beneficiaries of
employer-employee trust agreement, employee health and welfare fund, or multi-
employer pension plan
electric equipment manufacturer
electric or hydroelectric power utility, power cooperative, or gas and electric company
eleemosynary institution or person
environmental organization
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.
farmer, farm worker, or farm organization
father
female employee or job applicant
female
movie, play, pictorial representation, theatrical production, actor, or exhibitor or
distributor of
fisherman or fishing company
food, meat packing, or processing company, stockyard
foreign (non-American) nongovernmental entity
franchiser
franchisee
homosexual person or organization
person who guarantees another's obligations
handicapped individual, or organization of devoted to
health organization or person, nursing home, medical clinic or laboratory, chiropractor
heir, or beneficiary, or person so claiming to be
hospital, medical center
husband, or ex-husband
involuntarily committed mental patient
Indian, including Indian tribe or nation
insurance company, or surety
inventor, patent assigner, trademark owner or holder
investor
injured person or legal entity, nonphysically and non-employment related
juvenile
government contractor
holder of a license or permit, or applicant therefor
magazine
male
medical or Medicaid claimant
medical supply or manufacturing co.
racial or ethnic minority employee or job applicant
minority female employee or job applicant
manufacturer
management, executive officer, or director, of business entity
military personnel, or dependent of, including reservist
mining company or miner, excluding coal, oil, or pipeline company
mother
auto manufacturer
newspaper, newsletter, journal of opinion, news service
radio and television network, except cable tv
nonprofit organization or business
nonresident
nuclear power plant or facility
owner, landlord, or claimant to ownership, fee interest, or possession of land as well as chattels
shareholders to whom a tender offer is made
tender offer
oil company, or natural gas producer
elderly person, or organization dedicated to the elderly
out of state noncriminal defendant
political action committee
parent or parents
parking lot or service
patient of a health professional
telephone, telecommunications, or telegraph company
physician, MD or DO, dentist, or medical society
public interest organization
physically injured person, including wrongful death, who is not an employee
pipe line company
package, luggage, container
political candidate, activist, committee, party, party member, organization, or elected official
indigent, needy, welfare recipient
indigent defendant
private person
prisoner, inmate of penal institution
professional organization, business, or person
probationer, or parolee
protester, demonstrator, picketer or pamphleteer (non-employment related), or non-indigent loiterer
public utility
publisher, publishing company
radio station
racial or ethnic minority
person or organization protesting racial or ethnic segregation or discrimination
racial or ethnic minority student or applicant for admission to an educational institution
realtor
journalist, columnist, member of the news media
resident
restaurant, food vendor
retarded person, or mental incompetent
retired or former employee
railroad
private school, college, or university
seller or vendor
shipper, including importer and exporter
shopping center, mall
spouse, or former spouse
stockholder, shareholder, or bondholder
retail business or outlet
student, or applicant for admission to an educational institution
taxpayer or executor of taxpayer's estate, federal only
tenant or lessee
theater, studio
forest products, lumber, or logging company
person traveling or wishing to travel abroad, or overseas travel agent
truckin...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>318</td>
<td>Consumer Product Safety Commission</td>
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<td>319</td>
<td>Civil Rights Commission</td>
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<td>Civil Service Commission, U.S.</td>
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<td>321</td>
<td>Customs Service or Commissioner of Customs</td>
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<td>322</td>
<td>Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission</td>
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<td>323</td>
<td>Drug Enforcement Agency</td>
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<td>U.S. Employees' Compensation Commission, or Commissioner</td>
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<tr>
<td>332</td>
<td>Equal Employment Opportunity Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333</td>
<td>Environmental Protection Agency or Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>334</td>
<td>Federal Aviation Agency or Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>335</td>
<td>Federal Bureau of Investigation or Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336</td>
<td>Federal Bureau of Prisons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337</td>
<td>Farm Credit Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>338</td>
<td>Federal Communications Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>339</td>
<td>Federal Credit Union Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340</td>
<td>Food and Drug Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341</td>
<td>Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>342</td>
<td>Federal Energy Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>343</td>
<td>Federal Election Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>344</td>
<td>Federal Energy Regulatory Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>345</td>
<td>Federal Housing Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>346</td>
<td>Federal Home Loan Bank Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>347</td>
<td>Federal Labor Relations Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>348</td>
<td>Federal Maritime Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>349</td>
<td>Federal Maritime Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350</td>
<td>Farmers Home Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351</td>
<td>Federal Parole Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>352</td>
<td>Federal Power Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>353</td>
<td>Federal Railroad Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>354</td>
<td>Federal Reserve Board of Governors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>355</td>
<td>Federal Reserve System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>356</td>
<td>Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>357</td>
<td>Federal Trade Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>358</td>
<td>Federal Works Administration, or Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>359</td>
<td>General Accounting Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360</td>
<td>Comptroller General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>361</td>
<td>General Services Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>362</td>
<td>Department or Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Department or Secretary of Health and Human Services
Department or Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
Interstate Commerce Commission
Indian Claims Commission
Immigration and Naturalization Service, or Director of, or District Director of, or Immigration and Naturalization Enforcement
Internal Revenue Service, Collector, Commissioner, or District Director of
Information Security Oversight Office
Department or Secretary of Labor
Loyalty Review Board
Legal Services Corporation
Merit Systems Protection Board
Multistate Tax Commission
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Secretary or administrative unit of the U.S. Navy
National Credit Union Administration
National Endowment for the Arts
National Enforcement Commission
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
National Labor Relations Board, or regional office or officer
National Mediation Board
National Railroad Adjustment Board
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
National Security Agency
Office of Economic Opportunity
Office of Management and Budget
Office of Price Administration, or Price Administrator
Office of Personnel Management
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission
Office of Workers’ Compensation Programs
Patent Office, or Commissioner of, or Board of Appeals of
Pay Board (established under the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970)
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
U.S. Public Health Service
Postal Rate Commission
Provider Reimbursement Review Board
Renegotiation Board
Railroad Adjustment Board
Railroad Retirement Board
Subversive Activities Control Board
Small Business Administration
Securities and Exchange Commission
Social Security Administration or Commissioner
Selective Service System
Department or Secretary of the Treasury
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
<th>Agence/Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>409</td>
<td>Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410</td>
<td>United States Forest Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>411</td>
<td>United States Parole Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>412</td>
<td>Postal Service and Post Office, or Postmaster General, or Postmaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>413</td>
<td>United States Sentencing Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414</td>
<td>Veterans' Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>415</td>
<td>War Production Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>416</td>
<td>Wage Stabilization Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501</td>
<td>Unidentifiable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### A25 varPartyWinning

**3 Distinct Values**

varPartyWinning is used in conjunction with: 

*partyWinning*

**Values:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>no favorable disposition for petitioning party apparent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>petitioning party received a favorable disposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>favorable disposition for petitioning party unclear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### A26 varPrecedentAlteration

**2 Distinct Values**

varPrecedentAlteration is used in conjunction with: 

*precedentAlteration*

**Values:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>no determinable formal alteration of precedent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>precedent formally altered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### A27 varSplitVote

**2 Distinct Values**

varSplitVote is used in conjunction with: 

*splitVote*

**Values:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>first vote on issue/legal provision</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A28 \texttt{varStates}

\textit{61 Distinct Values}

\texttt{varStates} is used in conjunction with:

- \texttt{petitionerState}
- \texttt{respondentState}
- \texttt{adminActionState}
- \texttt{caseOriginState}
- \texttt{caseSourceState}

\textbf{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
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