**CODEBOOK**

**Term**
Number before the decimal point = the Term in which the case was decided  
Number after the decimal point = the case's number within the chronological order of all cases coded that Term

**Case Name**
The full case name

**Case Citation**
The citation of the case, including the page on which the citation of oral argument appears

**Footnote**
0 = Citation appears in main text of opinion  
1 = Citation appears in footnote to opinion

**Court**
0 = Case decided by Rehnquist Court  
1 = Case decided by Roberts Court

**Author of Opinion**
0 = Rehnquist  
1 = Stevens  
2 = O'Connor  
3 = Scalia  
4 = Kennedy  
5 = Souter  
6 = Thomas  
7 = Ginsburg  
8 = Breyer  
9 = Roberts  
10 = Alito  
11 = Per curiam  
12 = Stevens and O'Connor (joint opinion)

**Opinion Type**
0 = Majority  
1 = Plurality  
2 = Concurrence  
3 = Concurrence in the judgment (including opinions “concurring in part in the judgment” and opinions “concurring in part and concurring in the judgment”)  
4 = Dissent  
5 = Partial dissent (including opinions “concurring in part and dissenting in part,” opinions “concurring in the judgment in part and dissenting in part,” and opinions “concurring in part, dissenting in part, and concurring in the judgment”)  

**Side**
0 = Opinion sided with prevailing party (i.e., “opinion type” coded as 0, 1, 2, or 3)  
1 = Opinion sided with losing party (i.e., “opinion type” coded as 4 or 5)

**Decision**
0 = Decision below reversed or vacated  
1 = Decision below affirmed  
2 = Decision below affirmed in part and reversed in part  
3 = Not applicable (i.e., the Court was exercising its original jurisdiction)

**Prevailing Party**
0 = Petitioner prevailed (i.e., “decision” coded as 0 or 2), or plaintiff prevailed (if “decision” coded as 3)  
1 = Respondent prevailed (i.e., “decision” coded as 1), or defendant prevailed (if “decision” coded as 3)
Person Cited
0 = Petitioner
1 = Respondent
2 = Amicus supporting petitioner
3 = Amicus supporting respondent
4 = Amicus supporting petitioner in part and respondent in part
5 = Advocate in oral argument before the Court in a different case
6 = Justice
7 = No one in particular (i.e., an entire line of questioning cited)

Reason for Citation
0 = To describe an advocate’s affirmative position
1 = To record an advocate’s concession
2 = To note an advocate’s representation of the record or facts
3 = Not applicable (i.e., “person cited” coded as 6 or 7)

Operative Words
Words used in the opinion to introduce or describe an advocate’s statements at oral argument. They help reveal the Justice’s “reason for citation.” See attached list.

Additional Notes
A string of citations referencing the same advocate for the same point counts as a single citation. For an example of such a string counted as only one citation, see Gratz v. Bollinger, 539 U.S. 244, 266 n.16 (2003).

Citations of transcripts of oral arguments before courts other than the Supreme Court are not counted. For an example of such a citation not counted, see Capitol Square & Advisory Board v. Pinette, 515 U.S. 753, 812 (1995).

Citations appearing in “quoting” or “citing” parentheticals are not counted. For an example of such a citation not counted, see Bennis v. Michigan, 516 U.S. 442, 457 (1996).

The opinion by Justice Stevens announcing the judgment of the Court in Morse v. Republican Party of Virginia, 517 U.S. 186 (1996), is coded as a plurality opinion.

The United States and the Quechan Indian Tribe in Arizona v. California, 530 U.S. 392 (2000), are coded as plaintiffs, and the State parties as defendants.
OPERATIVE WORDS

The following is a list of words used by the Justices in their opinions to introduce or describe an advocate’s statements at oral argument. The words help reveal the Justice’s “reason for citation.” Words in italics correspond to more than one reason.

0 = To describe an advocate’s affirmative position

- according to
- add
- advance
- advise
- affirm
- agree
- allege
- allude to
- analysis
- argue
- argument
- ask for
- ask us to
- assert
- assertion
- assume
- assurance
- assure
- attribute to
- backtrack
- believe
- characterize
- claim
- clarify
- comment
- complain
- contend
- contention
- declare
- decline
- deny making such a claim
- describe
- disavow
- disavowal
- disclaim
- disfavor
- does not agree
- does not argue

- does not challenge
- does not contend
- does not object
- does not press that issue
- does not rely
- does not refer
- does not seriously contend
- does not urge
- emphasize
- endorse
- explain
- explanation
- focus on
- give
- ground
- hope
- hypothesize
- identify
- indicate
- inform
- insist
- interpret
- invite us
- is confident
- is uncertain
- justify
- maintain
- make clear
- make no argument
- misread
- no longer argue
- note
- observe
- offer
- place no significant reliance
- plead
- point out
- point to
- posit
- position
- put it
- raise
- read
- reaffirm
- reason
- reiterate
- reject
- relate
- rely on
- remark
- repeat
- represent
- representation
- repudiate
- request
- resist
- rest its case on
- retreat
- say
- seek
- show
- speculate
- state
- statement
- stipulate
- submission
- suggest
- support
- take the position
- tell us
- theory
- urge
- view
- we were asked to
- wish to
### 1 = To record an advocate’s concession

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acknowledge</td>
<td>could not cite any evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acknowledgement</td>
<td>could not provide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admission</td>
<td>could not support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admit</td>
<td>could offer only one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agree</td>
<td>does not challenge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agreement</td>
<td>does not contest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cannot point to</td>
<td>does not dispute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choose not to challenge</td>
<td>does not know the answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concede</td>
<td>even represent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concededly</td>
<td>has not been able to find</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concession</td>
<td>has not disputed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confirm</td>
<td>has not identified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- now seems willing
- own account
- recognition
- recognize
- state candidly
- unable to cite
- unable to explain
- unable to identify
- unable to provide
- was at a loss for words

### 2 = To note an advocate’s representation of the record or facts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>according to</td>
<td>empirical fact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advise</td>
<td>estimate</td>
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<tr>
<td>agree</td>
<td>explain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apparently</td>
<td>fact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appear</td>
<td>inform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assert</td>
<td>record contains no evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confirm</td>
<td>of record indicates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>declare</td>
<td>record provides us no example of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- represent
- representation
- state
- stipulate
- unable to explain