

CHAPTER 7 CASE LAW RESEARCH

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CASE LAW: BACKGROUND

For the purpose of legal research the term “cases” or “case law” refers to opinions written by judges, usually on the appellate level, which resolve litigated disputes. In deciding cases, appellate judges base their reasoning on mandatory and persuasive legal authority, such as statutes, regulations, and previously decided cases.

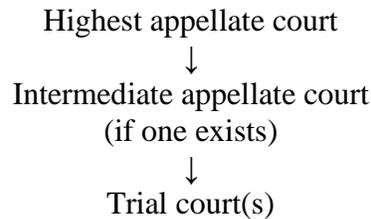
There are several points to keep in mind when conducting case research:

- Opinions of the highest level appellate court of the jurisdiction are the most important mandatory authority. If the highest level court has ruled on a matter, that ruling binds any intermediate level appellate or trial courts in the jurisdiction. If the highest court has not ruled, the rulings of intermediate level courts are the best authority which can be found, but they do not bind the higher level court in any subsequent proceeding.
- When researching, it is usually most efficient to seek out and read the most recent cases first and work your way back. The most recent cases will: a) reflect the current state of the law and b) contain citations to, and discussions of, earlier relevant cases.
- Remember that the short summary of a case (known as the syllabus) and the headnotes which precede the court’s opinion are provided by the editors of the reporter, and do not constitute part of the actual opinion, although they often quote or paraphrase its actual text. Headnotes and syllabi are useful research tools because skimming them may allow the researcher to eliminate irrelevant cases. In order to fully understand the holding of a case, however, you must read the opinion in its entirety.
- Keep in mind the distinction between holding and dicta. The holding is the part of the opinion which is central to deciding the issue before the court; it is characterized as the law applied to the facts at hand. Dicta, on the other hand, refers to parts of the judge’s opinion

which are not essential to the resolution of the dispute before the court. Language in an opinion which can be characterized as dicta is not binding on subsequent court.

COURT HIERARCHIES AND THE APPELLATE PROCESS

In the United States, there are fifty state court systems plus the District of Columbia and federal court systems (not including territories such as American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S Virgin Islands). Court hierarchies in each jurisdiction follow this established pattern:



The holdings of cases decided by the highest-level appellate court in a jurisdiction are mandatory precedent for the lower courts in that particular hierarchy.

The holdings of cases decided by intermediate appellate courts are not binding on the highest appellate court. They are less likely than decisions of the highest court to carry persuasive weight in other jurisdictions.

Cases decided at the trial level which are not appealed usually generate no written opinion, are not reported, and are not considered precedent.

Court decisions are good law (that is, they can be relied upon) unless they are reversed by a higher appellate court, they are overruled by the same court, or a statute renders the holding obsolete.

PRINT SOURCES FOR CASE LAW RESEARCH

Case Reporters

Case reporters are multi-volume sets that contain the text of published cases. The cases are generally published chronologically as they are decided; they are not grouped by subject, judge, or other system. Official reporters are sanctioned by statute or court rule. Official reporters may or may not be printed by a government body.

There are many published reporter series. Separate sets of reporters exist for the United States Supreme Court, for various federal courts, and for state courts. A number of different publishers are involved in producing print reporters; however, for more than a century the publishing of American court cases has been dominated by one company, West Publishing, a part of Thomson Reuters.

Most reporters only publish appellate court cases. This is because at the state level, trial court cases

are for the most part not reported. Selected federal trial court cases are reported in the *Federal Supplement*. For particularly important unreported trial court cases, check newspapers or perhaps subject-specialized reporters from the time of the decision. Materials in court files are generally available for public inspection. Exceptions include juvenile court records, which are closed in most jurisdictions, and cases in which the trial judge has ordered the record sealed. To find out what materials are available, contact the clerk of the court in which the trial was held. The library has directories to help in locating contact information.

West's National Reporter System

West's National Reporter System is a collection of numerous case reporters that publish written opinions from state appellate courts and federal courts. The West Publishing Company began developing the National Reporter System in the late nineteenth century. Today the West National Reporter System is the largest and most widely recognized collection of case reporters in the United States.

Cases published in the National Reporter System typically feature editorial enhancements such as headnotes and the classification of legal issues discussed in the opinion according to West's Key Number System. Case reporters in West's National Reporter System are published in several series that cover geographic regions, particular jurisdictions, and selected subjects.

Cases from state appellate courts are published the following regional reporter series: *Atlantic*, *North Eastern*, *North Western*, *Pacific*, *South Eastern*, *South Western*, and *Southern*. There are also separate reporters in the National Reporter System for two large states—New York and California.

Regional reporters each contain cases from several states. Cases from Maryland appellate courts, for example, appear in the *Atlantic Reporter*, along with cases from the appellate courts of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington, D.C.

In the National Reporter System, cases from federal courts are published in several series including, but not limited to, the *Supreme Court Reporter*, the *Federal Reporter*, the *Federal Appendix*, and the *Federal Supplement*. The *Supreme Court Reporter* collects cases from the U.S. Supreme Court. The *Federal Reporter* collect cases from federal circuit courts of appeals that judges have been selected for publication. The *Federal Appendix* includes cases from federal circuit courts of appeals that judges have not selected for publication (the vast majority of cases). The *Federal Supplement* has federal district trial court opinions.

The National Reporter System also includes reporters for specific subjects. *West's Bankruptcy Reporter* includes cases involving bankruptcy from all federal courts. The *Federal Rules Decisions* reporter collects cases from all federal courts dealing with the federal rules of civil and criminal procedure.

The Thurgood Marshall Law Library no longer maintains an up-to-date set of National Reporter System reporters in print as the opinions are widely available from online legal research services.

Official and Unofficial Reporters

Official reporters are typically published by state or federal governments or they are otherwise sanctioned by statutes or court rules.

Many official reporters only publish decisions from courts of a particular state or decisions from a particular court. Maryland, for example, has two official state reporters: *Maryland Reports* (opinions of the Maryland Court of Appeals) and *Maryland Appellate Reports* (opinions of the Maryland Court of Special Appeals). Maryland court rules require citations to these official reporters when cases are included therein. The Thurgood Marshall Law Library maintains up-to-date sets of both the *Maryland Reports* and the *Maryland Appellate Reports*.

For about one half of the states, however, there is no longer a separate reporter devoted to cases from only that state. Moreover, the tendency has been to rely increasingly upon the National Reporter System for print versions of cases from the fifty states, even when official reporters still exist.

At the federal level, there are some official reporters for decisions from selected federal courts. For example, the *United States Reports*, published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, is the official reporter for decisions from the United States Supreme Court. However, there are currently no official reporters for decisions from federal circuit courts of appeals or federal district trial courts. Most legal professionals largely rely on the National Reporter System for publication of federal court decisions.

Published and Unpublished Opinions

Published opinions are opinions that have been selected for publication in reporters and have sufficient precedential or persuasive value. *Unpublished opinions* do not meet both these requirements. Unpublished opinions often lack a formal citation to a reporter. Additionally, unpublished opinions are often clearly designated as “unpublished,” “not for publication,” “nonprecedential,” “not precedent,” or the like, on the first page of the opinion. The terms *published* and *unpublished* are used interchangeably with *reported* and *unreported*.

It is a common mistake to think that unpublished opinions are also unavailable. With the rise of online legal research systems and the internet, unpublished decisions are just as accessible as published opinions.

Usually, court rules provide that the judges authoring the opinions decide if the opinion has sufficient precedential or persuasive value to be selected for publication. While court rules for selecting an opinion for publication vary by jurisdiction, factors typically considered include: establishes, amends, or clarifies a rule of law; involves a matter of public interest; criticizes existing law; or resolves or creates a split with other courts.

There is a certain degree of arbitrariness in how opinions are selected for publication. Judges may order an opinion to be unpublished or even *depublished* for a variety of reasons. For example, the judge doesn’t want it cited as precedent, the case has been overturned, the opinion was not well

written, the case has been granted review in a higher court, or the judge just thinks too many unimportant cases get printed.

Many courts have rules prohibiting or limiting citations to unpublished opinions. Always check local court rules before using unpublished cases as authority.

Editorial Enhancements to Cases

Many reporters add editorial enhancements to opinions. Two popular enhancements are the syllabus and headnotes. Both the syllabus and the headnotes precede the official text of the opinion. The syllabus is a brief statement that summarizes the rulings of the court. Headnotes are brief notes summarizing the rulings of the court on points of law decided in the case. In most cases, the syllabus and headnotes are drafted by editors of the case reporter or court recorders. They are generally not authoritative (although the Ohio Supreme Court is an unusual exception: in Ohio, the syllabus is the legally authoritative statement of the case's holding). Because the headnotes and syllabus are not authoritative, you should never cite to a case solely on the basis of the headnote or syllabus. You must always read the full case. Headnotes may not contain sufficient factual information to accurately assess the holding of the case, and on occasion the headnote may even misrepresent the holding. In rare cases they are frankly erroneous. An example is omission of the word "not" from a headnote, causing the headnote to describe the holding as the opposite of what the case actually held. Think of the headnotes and syllabus only as finding tools.

Many reporters also list counsel for the various parties somewhere near the beginning of the text of each case. The names of counsel can give you a contact person to call for further details or subsequent history of a case, or to request copies of briefs.

Advance Sheets

Advance sheets are freestanding paper pamphlets that supplement reporter sets. Eventually they are replaced by bound volumes. The exact features found in advance sheets vary by reporter, but typically contain information and finding tools that go far beyond just the most recent cases. Electronic case databases are updated as cases are published; therefore, advance sheets are only necessary for researchers working with print resources.

Case Digests

Because case reporters print cases chronologically, an indexing system is necessary to do effective research. Though other indexing systems exist, the most comprehensive and well known was developed by the West Publishing Company. West developed a system for indexing cases based on the Topic and Key Number System. This system divides the law into more than four hundred broad topics. Within each topic, subtopics are represented by key numbers. Over the years, as the law has developed and grown in complexity, many new topics have been instituted and key numbers have proliferated within both old and new topics. Some complex topics have thousands of subtopics represented by key numbers; other topics have far fewer. The print version of the topic and key number system can be found in a series of West digests, available for state and federal courts. The topic and key number system is also available online on Westlaw. The

Thurgood Marshall Law Library does not maintain an up-to-date print digest for any jurisdiction other than Maryland.

Relationship Between West Digests and Reporters

Every case published in the West reporters is indexed by editors who assign a topic and key number to each issue decided in the case and write a short summary (abstract) of the issue. The two things combined, the topic/key number and the summary of the issue, are consolidated into a headnote. In each reported case, headnotes appear before the text of the opinion. Some cases have only one headnote while others have dozens, depending on the number and complexity of the issues in the case. Central to understanding the West indexing/reporting system is the connection between the headnotes which appear in the reported versions of the cases and the digest summaries. The brief summary of each issue that appears in a headnote at the beginning of a reported case also appears under that corresponding topic and key number in the Digest. The digest provides a subject arrangement of summaries of cases arising in the jurisdictions that are covered by the particular digest, along with citations to the reporters where the full text of the opinions can be found.

Using the West Digests

West publishes individual digests for most states and also publishes regional digests for four of its seven regional reporters. The Thurgood Marshall Law Library does not maintain an up-to-date digest for any jurisdiction other than Maryland. Westlaw provides online access to the West Topic and Key Number System. This online tool is kept up-to-date and is even more current than the print digests.

Whether you are using a print digest or the online equivalent, digests are merely finding tools and are never cited. A case described within a digest should never be cited without first reading the full text of the case itself, verifying the digest's categorization, and making sure the case is still good law.

When using a print digest, the Descriptive Word Index is often the best starting point. Use the Descriptive Word Index to look up key words which describe the legal issues or factual elements of the questions being researched. The index provides references to topics and key numbers, which you then look up to see the cases that have been indexed under those key numbers.

Whether working in print or online, you can also begin with a known case. Look up the topic and key numbers assigned to headnotes in relevant cases you have already found. Then look up those topic and key numbers in the print digest, or simply follow the key number links when working online in Westlaw.

Choose the digest most narrowly focused to your research topic. For example, if you need California cases only, use a California digest instead of the Pacific Digest. When working online in Westlaw, be sure to specify the appropriate jurisdiction to display only relevant cases.

Most print digests are kept up to date by annual "pocket parts," which are pamphlets designed to be inserted into the back of each volume. These pocket parts provide the newest cases added to the

Digest. There may also be free-standing softbound supplementary pamphlets which contain references to recently decided cases not listed in the pocket part. It is essential to check these updating sources; in fact, it is often sensible to check them before consulting the main volume in order to see the more recent cases early in the research process. Similarly, if there are multiple series of a print digest, it usually makes sense to start with the most recent and work your way back as needed.

American Law Reports (A.L.R.)

A.L.R. is characterized as a case finding tool by some researchers. A.L.R. publishes an annotation or review article discussing a topic along with the full text of a representative case. Annotations attempt to provide discussion of and citations to previously reported cases on a topic. The annotations discuss all sides of the issue. Annotations present general principles deduced from the cases and give their exceptions, qualifications, distinctions, and applications, as well as jurisdiction-based differences. The Thurgood Marshall Law Library maintains a print collection of A.L.R. titles updated only through 2016. A.L.R. is available online from Westlaw and Lexis.

ELECTRONIC SOURCES FOR CASE LAW RESEARCH

The text of most reported cases, and many unreported cases, appear in several electronic sources.

Bloomberg Law, Lexis, and Westlaw

Bloomberg Law, Lexis, and Westlaw (collectively online legal research services) provide the full text of state and federal cases, with coverage extending as far back in time as most researchers usually need. They also provide access to selected unpublished opinions. Cases appearing on Westlaw include the headnotes and other “editorial enhancements” added by West to the cases in the print reporters. Lexis includes editorial enhancements for cases as well. Bloomberg Law has editorial enhancements for some but not all cases.

Internet

Though not as highly organized or comprehensive a source for case research as subscription online legal research services, there are many free websites that supply the text of cases. For example, most federal and many state courts have websites where the text of recently decided cases are available. Other free websites that provide access to cases include [Google Scholar](#), [CourtListener](#), [Findlaw](#), and [Justia](#).

There are some limiting factors in case research on the internet compared to online legal research services. An internet site probably will not provide enough historical coverage to allow comprehensive research on many topics or it may provide versions of the text of cases which are not authoritative. The search engines available may not be as sophisticated or as powerful as those available on subscription online legal research services. Citor services that are available on Bloomberg Law (BCite), Lexis (Shepard’s) and Westlaw (KeyCite) currently have no counterpart on the internet.

CITATORS: FUNCTION AND FORMATS

Citation verification and updating tools are central to effective case law research. Once a case is decided and the opinion published, the law does not remain static. The case becomes part of a developing body of law on a particular issue. The individual case may be frequently cited and relied upon by judges considering subsequent cases, or it may be disagreed with and distinguished until its precedential value is negligible. A case which is overruled or otherwise treated unfavorably is not deleted from publications or databases; therefore, its value as precedent is determined by subsequently decided cases which must be discovered through research. This is because judges decide cases based on the reasoning of previously decided cases; therefore, any individual case can be seen as part of a chain of decisions which develops a legal theory. It is often necessary for thorough research and a reliable conclusion to find and read all or most of the cases that are part of the chain. Depending upon where in the research process you enter this chain, by locating a reference to a relevant case through a secondary source, digest or electronic research, or otherwise, it is crucial to determine where that case stands in relation to the body of case law on that or related topics. Such a comprehensive review of the relevant mandatory authorities usually requires the use of several research sources and techniques. Among the resources which must be consulted are citators.

In the current world of legal research, citators are used primarily in electronic format. There are two main purposes achieved by consulting citators as part of the case research process.

The first purpose is to ascertain the status and precedential weight of an individual case. A case's importance as precedent may be affected in two ways: later developments in the procedural history of the case itself or holdings of subsequent cases unrelated to original case.

Later developments in the procedural history of the case itself are referred to as the "history of the case." For example, a case may have been reversed or affirmed on appeal. Holdings of subsequent cases unrelated to the original case are referred to as the "treatment of the case." Outside its own appellate chain, the case may have received significant treatment by subsequently decided cases. For example, the case may have been cited with approval or followed by many later cases, indicating that its holding carries strong precedential weight. Alternatively, the case may have been frequently criticized or limited by later cases, which weakens its value as precedent. Less frequently, a case may be expressly overruled in a later opinion, indicating that the court will no longer follow it as precedent.

The second purpose of a citator is to assure comprehensive case research by identifying subsequently decided cases and secondary sources which have cited and discuss your case. Since often your research goal is to locate relevant authority, citators that list cases and secondary sources that cite and discuss your case are valuable tools.

PRINT CITATORS

Shepard's Citations

The original print publication for citation research was *Shepard's Citations*. This tool, which for

many years represented the only available source for citation research, gave rise to the term *Shepardizing*, which every U.S. law student and lawyer recognizes.

Shepard's Citations is not one publication, but a group of publications. Some of these are based on jurisdiction. For instance, *Shepard's Maryland Citations* lists citations to cases and other materials from Maryland. *Shepard's* essentially consists of a roughly chronological listing of every case that mentions a previous case. It uses a system of editorially assigned codes which indicate the history or treatment given the case by later decided cases. Like other units of *Shepard's*, it consists of several bound volumes updated by a number of supplementary pamphlets. In spite of the issuance of these updating pamphlets, a print *Shepard's* set is generally up to a few months behind in its listing of cases. Therefore the major drawbacks to using the print version of *Shepard's* are its lack of currency relative to the electronic citation tools and the cumbersome nature of the print volumes. Like many academic law libraries, the Thurgood Marshall Law Library no longer subscribes to print *Shepard's*.

ELECTRONIC CITATORS

Electronic citators are currently available on Bloomberg Law, Lexis, and Westlaw.

KeyCite (Westlaw)

KeyCite is Westlaw's citation service that covers all cases on Westlaw, the United States Code Annotated, the Code of Federal Regulations, and statutes from all fifty states and the District of Columbia. KeyCite arranges this information in a manner that eliminates many of the stylistic details that can make print citators confusing. It also attempts to help researchers determine which subsequent cases are likely to be significant, answering the time-honored question, "Do I have to look at **all** those cases?"

Instead of listing citing cases in a roughly chronological arrangement with the use of margin codes such as "r" for reversed or "d" for distinguished (as in the print version of *Shepard's*), KeyCite arranges the citing cases into four categories that indicate the depth of discussion given to the original case. Cases that provide extended discussion (defined by West as more than one printed page) are listed first. Three subsequent categories follow, which reflect declining degrees of depth of treatment, ending with a final category of cases that mention the original opinion in passing, usually in a string cite. Within each category, cases from the same jurisdiction as the court that decided the original case are listed first, followed by cases from other jurisdictions. Non-case materials, such as secondary sources, that cite the original opinion are also listed at the end of the display.

KeyCite also permits restriction of the display of citing cases to those dealing with only the issue(s) of particular interest to the researcher. This technique is tied to the West headnotes and their corresponding topics and key numbers. This facilitates coordination of online research with print research techniques.

Text of cases on Westlaw are linked to KeyCite by a system of graphics that signal the reader of an online opinion that important subsequent history or treatment of the opinion exists. Above the

title of the case there may appear a blue “H” for “History” or a flag that signals subsequent treatment. A red or yellow flag signals important negative treatment. A blue and white striped flag indicates the case has been appealed. Recently, Westlaw introduced a new KeyCite signal, an orange warning icon. This icon indicates a case’s precedential authority may be undermined because the case relies on a previously overruled decision.

KeyCite is very current. West states that full KeyCite coverage is available within a few hours of the time a case appears online, and that it is updated equally quickly. KeyCite Alert is a service that monitors the status of cases and statutes and sends automatic updates when their KeyCite information changes. KeyCite Alert allows the researcher to specify how frequently the case or statute should be checked, and how the alert should be delivered. Delivery by email is one option. KeyCite also includes other features such as a Table of Authorities for each case, which is an alphabetical list of all cases cited within an opinion and signals for any of those cases that have negative history.

Shepard’s (Lexis)

The Lexis version of Shepard’s covers all cases on Lexis, the United States Code Service, the Code of Federal Regulations, and statutes from all fifty states and the District of Columbia. The Lexis version of Shepard’s also eliminates the use of the history and treatment codes that characterize the print Shepard’s. Treatment such as “followed” or “criticized” is indicated by simply including the appropriate word beside the listed citations. Citations are listed by jurisdiction, and in reverse chronological order within each jurisdiction. Headnote numbers, referring back to the headnotes of the cited case, are also listed to help the researcher determine which cases may be most relevant to the issues being researched.

Shepard’s provides citations to cases in secondary sources such as law reviews and A.L.R. The Lexis version of cases also includes codes or signals within the text of cases available online to indicate negative treatment, similar to the KeyCite signals that appear on Westlaw. Shepard’s on Lexis also has an alert feature that lets researchers monitor developments relating to a case.

BCite (Bloomberg Law)

BCite is Bloomberg Law’s citation service. BCite is only available for cases. It provides a citation analysis summary using headers such as “positive,” “distinguished,” “caution,” and “negative.” In addition, the table of authorities notes how thoroughly the citing authority deals with the cited case, provides the characterizing reference, and allows for direct viewing of the citing authority. Like Lexis and Westlaw, Bloomberg Law also has an alert feature that notifies researchers when their case has been cited. However, unlike Lexis and Westlaw, BCite does not let researchers limit their results to cases only addressing the issue(s) of particular interest to the researcher.

CITATION FORMAT FOR CASES

Case citations have for many years followed a standard format. A typical case citation appears as follows:

O’Donnell v. Sardegna, 646 A.2d 398 (Md. 1994).

The elements of this citation are:

<i>O'Donnell v. Sardegna</i>	names of parties to the action
646	volume number of the reporter
A.2d	abbreviation of the reporter title; this citation is to <i>Atlantic Reporter 2d</i> , the West regional reporter which includes Maryland cases
398	the page number on which the particular case begins
Md.	the abbreviation for the court which decided the case - here the Maryland Court of Appeals (this information is found in Table T1 of <i>The Bluebook</i>)
1994	the year the case was decided

The dominant citation manual that governs legal citation form is *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation*. Citation rules according to this manual are complex. Many jurisdictions have local citation rules that supplement, alter, or replace the rules of *The Bluebook*.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BLUEBOOK FORM FOR CASES

Rule 10 provides detailed rules for case citation form, including the parallel citation rule found at 10.3.1. A thumbnail sketch of the most important aspects of the rules for case citation form is provided below.

Case Names

- Underscore or italicize all case names, including the “v.” and any procedural phrases. Do not underscore or italicize the comma that follows the case name. Rule 10.2.
- Rule 10 covers in detail which parts of a case name appear in the citation, and the abbreviations of words in case names. Generally, given names or initials of individuals as well as terms such as “appellee” which describe the parties are omitted. Additionally, when a case is a consolidation of two or more actions, or if multiple parties are listed, usually only the first-named party on each side of the first-named action is used in the citation; phrases such as “*et al.*” are omitted. Long procedural phrases such as “for the use of” or “on behalf of” are abbreviated to “*in re*,” “*ex parte*,” or “*ex rel.*” See Rules 10.2.1. Many terms in party names are abbreviated; for example, the case name *Bazak International Corporation v. Mast Industries, Incorporated* should be written *Bazak Int’l Corp. v. Mast Indus. Inc.* For more information on abbreviations in case names, refer to Rule 10.2 and Table T6.

Reporters

- Table T1 provides information as to which reporters to cite for each jurisdiction. Court name abbreviations are listed in Table T7.
- If writing for non-academic legal documents, such as pleadings and briefs, abbreviations in reporter names may be optionally closed, even if they would normally be separated. For example: “S. Ct.” would be become “S.Ct.” For more information, refer to Rule B6 in the Bluepages.

Parentheticals

- It is essential that every case citation indicate which court decided the case. According to Rule 10.4, give the name of the court and its geographical jurisdiction (abbreviated according to Table T1) in the parenthetical phrase that immediately follows the citation. However, the jurisdiction and court abbreviation are omitted from the parenthetical if they are “unambiguously conveyed by the reporter title.”

If the court of decision is the highest court of the state, the abbreviation for the court provided by Table T1 is simply the abbreviation for that state.

Example: *Weems v. State*, 590 S.W.2d 693 (Mo. Ct. App. 1979).

The Missouri Court of Appeals, Southern District (an intermediate level appellate court, not the highest state court) is abbreviated as shown. Only include the district (or department or county) if it is “of particular relevance.”

- The citation must also include the date or year of decision.
- Prior and subsequent history of a case may be included according to Rule 10.7. The general rule is that the subsequent history of a case (such as decisions on appeal) other than remands, rehearings, and rehearings en banc is given in full. Denials of cert or similar discretionary appeals should be omitted “unless the decision is less than two years old or the denial is particularly relevant.” Prior history is included only if deemed significant by the writer (e.g., if a lower court opinion more clearly describes or analyzes the issues in the case than the disposition on appeal); it is never mandatory.

Rules 10.8.1 and 18.1 govern citations to electronic databases. Although citations to case reporters are preferred, you may need to cite to an electronic source if a case is unreported or is very recent and does not yet appear in a reporter.

Example: *Robinson v. Hicks*, No. 1:07-CV-1751, 2010 WL 5697139, at *5 (M.D. Pa. Dec. 2, 2010).