
ARTICLE
THE (NON)FINALITY OF SUPREME COURT OPINIONS

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*Richard J. Lazarus**

Remarking on the Supreme Court in his separate concurring opinion in *Brown v. Allen*,¹ Justice Robert Jackson famously quipped, “We are not final because we are infallible, but we are infallible only because we are final.”² As the Court itself makes clear, however, its published opinions are not immediately “final” at all. Just the opposite is true. The Court’s opinion in *Brown* itself was not final on the day it was announced, notwithstanding all the visible trappings and signature headings of the Court. It takes not just days or months but several years after the Court’s initial announcement and publication of its

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¹ 344 U.S. 443 (1953).

² *Id.* at 540 (Jackson, J., concurring in the result).

ruling before the Court releases what it is willing to describe as its “final” and “official” opinion.

Hiding in plain sight at the top of a Supreme Court opinion when first issued is a formal notice that makes clear its nonfinal and nonofficial nature:

NOTICE: This opinion is subject to formal revision before publication in the preliminary print of the United States Reports. Readers are requested to notify the Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, D.C. 20543, of any typographical or other formal errors, in order that corrections may be made before the preliminary print goes to press.³

This notice appears on both “bench opinions,” distributed by the Court at the immediate conclusion of the opinion’s announcement from the bench, and “slip opinions,” which the Court releases several days later.⁴ A similarly worded notice appears on the “preliminary print” of the *United States Reports*, published several months after the original opinion announcement.⁵ The notice states that this formally published version of the Court’s opinion is likewise subject to revision before publication in the “bound volume[s]” of the *United States Reports* and invites members of the public to notify the Reporter of Decisions of errors so that corrections can be made.⁶

According to the Supreme Court, “[o]nly the bound volumes of the United States Reports contain the final, official text of [the Court’s] opinions.”⁷ Those volumes are published several years after the original opinion announcements. For instance, the Court handed down its final merits decisions of the October Term 2007 on June 26, 2008.⁸ The last volume of the corresponding set of *United States Reports*, including those final decisions, was not published until five years later.⁹ Five years is a long time to wait for the “final” and “official” version of a Supreme Court ruling. Since modern technology creates a public expectation of receiving information at lightning speed, a five-year delay

³ E.g., *Burwell v. Hobby Lobby Stores, Inc.*, No. 13-354, slip op. at 1 (U.S. June 30, 2014).

⁴ See, e.g., *id.* See generally *Information About Opinions*, SUPREME CT. U.S., http://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/info_opinions.aspx (last visited Oct. 26, 2014) [<http://perma.cc/TAW9-8LBF>]. Notwithstanding the Court’s stated distinction between “bench” and “slip” opinions, the opinion the Court releases on its website immediately after the announcement of the Court’s opinion from the bench is labeled “slip opinion.” The “bench opinion” version is distributed by the Court’s Office of Public Information that same morning to the news media and members of the public.

⁵ 561 U.S. (2010) (prelim. print) (cover page).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *Information About Opinions*, *supra* note 4 (emphasis added).

⁸ See *Davis v. FEC*, 554 U.S. 724, 724 (2008); *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570, 570 (2008); *Morgan Stanley Capital Grp. Inc. v. Pub. Util. Dist. No. 1*, 554 U.S. 527, 527 (2008).

⁹ See 554 U.S. 1 (2013).

might well be the psychological equivalent of a decades-long delay a half century ago.¹⁰

The origins and potential implications of these seemingly innocuous notices are fascinating and take us back through the Court's history, long before the express acknowledgment was included in the Court's opinions. In what is unquestionably the most extreme instance, Chief Justice Taney in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*¹¹ added approximately eighteen pages to his majority opinion between the time of his original announcement of the Court's ruling and the publication of the opinion several months later.¹² And, as recently as *Lawrence v. Texas*¹³ in 2003, striking down as unconstitutional a Texas law criminalizing sodomy, and *EPA v. EME Homer City Generation, L.P.*¹⁴ in April 2014, upholding a major agency rule promulgated under the federal Clean Air Act,¹⁵ Justices have revised their opinions in significant, including highly substantive, ways prior to their final and official publication in the *United States Reports*.¹⁶

Examination of the Court's practice naturally raises a series of questions. First, what does the Court mean by its suggestion that the initial slip opinions and preliminary prints are not "final, official" opinions? Unlike "proposed" rules that agencies publish in the Federal Register, Supreme Court opinions are legally effective as soon as they are first announced. Further, the Court prints slip opinions on in-house equipment; no unofficial third party is involved.¹⁷

Second, what does the Court mean by "formal errors"?¹⁸ Are formal errors merely typographical errors, including technical errors in citation forms and grammar? Or does the term extend to factual mistakes? Further still, do the Justices make substantive changes in opinions under the rubric of a "formal error"? How frequent and how extensive are the changes that the Justices make?

Third, what notices are provided when Justices make changes? Are other Justices notified of changes before or after they are made? What about the parties to the case? Or members of the public? Is there an opportunity to comment on proposed changes?

¹⁰ See JAMES GLEICK, *FASTER* 9 (1999) ("We are in a rush. We are making haste. A compression of time characterizes the life of the century now closing."); Alex Kacelnik, *The Evolution of Patience, in* TIME AND DECISION 115 (George Loewenstein et al. eds., 2003).

¹¹ 60 U.S. (19 How.) 393 (1857).

¹² See *infra* pp. 589–93.

¹³ 539 U.S. 558 (2003).

¹⁴ 134 S. Ct. 1584 (2014).

¹⁵ 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401–7671q (2012).

¹⁶ See *infra* pp. 599–600, 603–07.

¹⁷ *Information About Opinions, supra* note 4.

¹⁸ E.g., *Burwell v. Hobby Lobby Stores, Inc.*, No. 13-354, slip op. at 1 (U.S. June 30, 2014).

Finally, what problems does the Court's current process of revising opinions create? Do changes unwittingly introduce other errors? Does the lack of transparency invite Justices to make changes that they would be less likely to make if a more public acknowledgment were required? And, more particularly, do legal publications, lawyers, and judges sufficiently account for the Court's revision process by ensuring that they are citing the "final, official" version? By what authority can Justices today correct "mistakes" in opinions published years or even decades before? Mistaken or not, those earlier opinions accurately state the words on which a majority of Justices, none of whom may currently serve on the Court, presumably relied in casting their votes at the time of decision.

The purpose of this Article is to answer these questions by exploring the history and significance of the Court's practice of revising opinions, which legal scholarship has largely ignored.¹⁹ The Article is di-

¹⁹ Every sweeping statement that previous scholarship has "ignored" something has an exception. And when it comes to legal scholars ignoring something significant, that exception invariably is my colleague Professor Mark Tushnet. See Mark Tushnet, *Sloppiness in the Supreme Court, O.T. 1935–O.T. 1944*, 3 CONST. COMMENT. 73 (1986). This exception is no exception in that respect, although Tushnet's focus is very different and far narrower: he focuses on a relatively brief moment between 1935 and 1945, when the Court utilized a wholly transparent practice of revising opinions, while this Article focuses on the strikingly different and nontransparent process that now dominates the Court's practices. Tushnet alludes to this modern practice in a single sentence and does not consider the fuller implications of the scope of subsequent "corrections." See *id.* at 81–82 ("Today the Reporter's office undoubtedly corrects opinions, with the agreement of the Justices, as a routine matter."). In addition, Tushnet expressly stops short of locating the original slip opinions that had been revised, which made it "impossible to determine the exact significance of a modification." *Id.* at 75 n.12. This Article takes that additional step of comparing the final version to the original slip opinion in examined cases. Apart from Tushnet's article, I have come across only three instances in which the practice has been acknowledged, but on each occasion only in application to a single, isolated case, and without any apparent awareness or discussion of the possibility or significance of a more widespread practice. The first is an incidental acknowledgment that the Court made a technical correction in a particular case. See Joshua Dressler, *A Lesson in Incaution, Overwork, and Fatigue: The Judicial Mis craftsmanship of Segura v. United States*, 26 WM. & MARY L. REV. 375, 407 (1985) (describing revision of a slip opinion to correct the misattribution of a quote of Justice Frankfurter to Justice Jackson). The second is a truly fascinating case comment that describes how the Court mistook the date of a Court ruling decided a century earlier and then relied heavily on that erroneous date to support its reasoning. See John P. MacKenzie, Comment, *Hamm v. City of Rock Hill and the Federal Savings Statute*, 54 GEO. L.J. 173 (1965). The case comment includes at the very end a brief "Editor's Note" informing the reader, without analysis, of the author's subsequent receipt of correspondence from the Supreme Court Reporter that the opinion will be revised prior to publication in the *United States Reports*. *Id.* at 182 (citing Letter from Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, to John P. MacKenzie, Supreme Court Reporter, Wash. Post (Oct. 27, 1965)). Finally, there is a short, recently published essay that describes changes made in a separate opinion by Chief Justice Burger, speaking just for himself, concurring in the denial of a petition for a writ of certiorari. See Douglas P. Woodlock, *Chief Justice Burger Writes an Opinion on Palimpsest*, 17 GREEN BAG 2D 37 (2013). The essay evidences no awareness that the practice is in fact far deeper and more widespread than the author discusses, extending throughout the Court's history, to the entire Court, and to the Court's actual opinions on the merits, and not just to an individual

vided into three parts. Part I places the practice of revising Supreme Court opinions in its broader procedural and historical context. This includes a description of the formal stages in the Court's opinion-writing process and a survey of the varied formal and informal processes for triggering and announcing revisions. Part I also catalogues the types of revisions that the Court makes, which from the Court's earliest days to the present have included significant substantive changes.

Part II examines the actual practice of revising opinions. Not surprisingly, discerning this practice proved challenging. Although the Court has long revised its opinions and disclosed the fact that it does so, the Court has done little to make clear what changes have been made in individual cases. Instead, the Court deliberately makes discovery difficult notwithstanding the public nature of the revisions. This Part of the Article illustrates the scope and potential depth of the revision process by describing examples of revisions, extending from the early nineteenth century to the present. These examples do not reflect an exhaustive effort to discover all possible revisions. They represent just a sampling of instances that I discovered based on my review of several sources.

Part III considers options for improving the process and practice of revising Supreme Court opinions. This analysis requires identification of the advantages and disadvantages of the Court's current process, and it discusses the contrasting processes that Congress and federal agencies use to revise statutes and regulations. To the extent, moreover, that such analysis and discussion of current practices implicitly or explicitly criticize the Court's practices, any such criticism is not at all directed at the Office of the Reporter. At least since the early twentieth century, the Reporter's Office has steadfastly performed its responsibilities, as instructed by the Court, with extraordinary skill, integrity, and professionalism. It is instead those Court instructions that this Article questions and that warrant rethinking and reform. The current Court did not itself create those instructions, which find their origins in practices that have persisted for decades if not centuries. The Court today, however, can easily fix them.

I. THE PROCESS OF REVISING SUPREME COURT OPINIONS

The process of revising Supreme Court opinions has changed considerably since its early days and has become both more and less transparent over time. Two fundamental reasons for the changing nature of the revision process are that the process within the Court of

opinion, of a single Justice, on an isolated occurrence, at the jurisdictional stage, and with no force of law.

drafting opinions has changed, and the amount of public and news media interest in the Court's opinions has substantially increased. In particular, the Supreme Court Reporter lost control over the decision of when opinions were to be published. And outside pressures from the public prompted earlier publication before the Reporter had a full opportunity to review initial drafts. In different but ultimately reinforcing ways, the changing Court procedures and increased public interest thereby combined to produce multiple published versions of the Court's opinions and greater divergence between the Court's original and final versions.

A. The Court's Earliest Years and the Supreme Court Reporter's Practice of Revising Opinions

During the Court's earliest years, Supreme Court Reporters regularly revised opinions after they were announced orally by the Justices. Indeed, that was essentially their job.²⁰ The Justices would publicly read their rulings in open Court, but only "in a few instances" would they provide the Reporter with the text.²¹ Instead, the Supreme Court Reporter would create a written opinion based on his notes of what a Justice said and any notes that the Justice provided. The Reporter would also secure notes from other attorneys who happened to be in the courtroom for the opinion announcement, especially if the Reporter had been absent.²²

Somewhat counterintuitively, the first Reporters were not government employees and were essentially self-appointed, enhancing their ability to influence opinions.²³ Nor was this a problem original to a then-new nation. The same practice had long persisted in England. During the early seventeenth century, Sir Edward Coke was notorious for being "too fond of making the law, instead of declaring the law, and of telling untruths to support his own opinions" in his reports.²⁴

²⁰ See MORRIS L. COHEN & SHARON HAMBY O'CONNOR, A GUIDE TO THE EARLY REPORTS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES 4, 7 (1995).

²¹ 5 THE DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789-1800, at xxiv (Maeva Marcus ed., 1994).

²² *Id.* at xxiv-xxv; COHEN & O'CONNOR, *supra* note 20, at 7.

²³ Gerald T. Dunne, *Early Court Reporters*, in 1976 SUPREME COURT HISTORICAL SOC'Y, YEARBOOK 61, 62 (William F. Swindler ed., 1975).

²⁴ JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE, THE REPORTERS 172 (4th ed. 1882) (emphasis omitted) (quoting NICHOLAS HARRIS NICOLAS, A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF ADULTERINE BASTARDY 80 (1836)) (internal quotation mark omitted). Blackstone's *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, originally published between 1765 and 1769, were premised on the notion that judicial opinions were not law itself but "evidence of the law." WILLIAM D. POPKIN, EVOLUTION OF THE JUDICIAL OPINION 13 (2007) (internal quotation marks omitted). The emergence of more formal announcements of judicial opinions in the mid-eighteenth century reportedly reflected an effort by the courts to compete with the rising role of legislatures by making their declarations of

With no government salary, the Reporter's sole source of income for this work derived from the sale of published volumes.²⁵ The Reporter therefore had a strong interest in attracting buyers. Although in theory that could mean making the written rulings more interesting, one of the most significant impacts in practice was that Reporters exercised great discretion in deciding which rulings to report.²⁶ Such discretion both reduced the publication costs and made the resulting volumes more substantively attractive.²⁷ In other words, the Reporter's ability to revise extended to eliminating opinions entirely from the public record based on his view that the rulings were too unimportant to merit the labor (and pages) required for their inclusion.

The earliest Reporters — including in particular each of the first three, Alexander J. Dallas, William Cranch, and Henry Wheaton — had an established practice of not reporting all of the Court's rulings.²⁸ Dallas may have omitted as many as one-third of the Court's rulings from his volumes.²⁹ When Dallas took on the Reporter job, entirely on his own initiative, his reporting of Supreme Court rulings was very much secondary to his reporting of Pennsylvania state court rulings.³⁰ His first volume included only Pennsylvania cases and no Supreme Court decisions; his second volume covered seventeen years of Pennsylvania decisions and was up to date, while that same volume covered only three years of Supreme Court rulings and was five years behind.³¹ The Supreme Court rulings were also at the back of the volume,³² underscoring their secondary status. In his sixteen Terms as Reporter, Dallas published fewer than seventy Supreme Court cases.³³ Not until an act of Congress in 1817 did the Reporter (then Wheaton³⁴) become a government employee and an officer of the Court.³⁵ Even then the stipend (\$1000) was substantially less than the

law more formal "as a parallel and legitimate form of law, side by side with statutes." *Id.* at 7; *see also id.* at 15.

²⁵ *See* COHEN & O'CONNOR, *supra* note 20, at 2.

²⁶ *See* POPKIN, *supra* note 24, at 66.

²⁷ Because Reporters were frequently advocates in cases they reported, there may have been a natural tendency to highlight cases in which the Reporters participated as counsel. *See infra* p. 549.

²⁸ *See* COHEN & O'CONNOR, *supra* note 20, at 4, 7; *see also* Preface, 14 U.S. (1 Wheat.) iii, iii–iv (1816) (acknowledging the omission of cases that were factbound and unimportant).

²⁹ COHEN & O'CONNOR, *supra* note 20, at 4.

³⁰ *See id.* at 17–18.

³¹ *See* 2 U.S. (2 Dall.) (1798); 1 U.S. (1 Dall.) (1790); COHEN & O'CONNOR, *supra* note 20, at 17–21.

³² *See* 2 U.S. (2 Dall.) 399–480 (1798).

³³ COHEN & O'CONNOR, *supra* note 20, at 21.

³⁴ POPKIN, *supra* note 24, at 77.

³⁵ An Act to Provide for Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, ch. 63, 3 Stat. 376 (1817). Justice Story reportedly prompted the federal legislation. POPKIN, *supra* note 24, at 77.

cost of preparing and publishing the volumes, so the Reporter remained dependent on sales.³⁶

The Reporter's exclusive right to publish opinions was essential to the position's economic viability. The flip side, of course, was that neither the news media nor the public had access to written opinions until published by the Reporter. When the Court announced its opinion in *Marbury v. Madison*³⁷ on February 24, 1803, for instance, the market demand was great, but the public had to wait more than a year for Cranch to publish his first volume, covering the Court's rulings from 1801 to 1804.³⁸

The potential for divergence between the Court's orally announced ruling and the Reporter's subsequent written opinion was great, especially when the Justice did not provide the Reporter with a draft written opinion. The Court's first reporter, Dallas, "exercised his own editorial judgment" and "made changes in the language of the opinions."³⁹ Exercising a professional duality that would inspire envy in today's Supreme Court Bar, Dallas reported cases in which he had been the advocate for one of the parties, including the first significant case ever published in the *United States Reports*, *Chisholm v. Georgia*.⁴⁰ Nor did other early Reporters view their responsibilities as a full-time or even primary focus of employment. The second Reporter, Cranch, simultaneously served as "Chief Justice" of the U.S. Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, the forerunner to the D.C. Circuit.⁴¹ The third Reporter, Wheaton, argued more than twenty-five cases during his time in that position.⁴²

B. The Rise of Justices Providing Written Opinions and Increased Pressure for Early Release of Initial Opinions

The relationship among the Justices, the Reporter, and the Court's published opinions, however, evolved during the first half of the nine-

³⁶ See COHEN & O'CONNOR, *supra* note 20, at 45 n.57, 46-47.

³⁷ 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137 (1803).

³⁸ See *id.* (decided February 24, 1803); 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) i (1804) (providing the volume's date of publication); COHEN & O'CONNOR, *supra* note 20, at 30.

³⁹ 5 THE DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789-1800, *supra* note 21, at xxv.

⁴⁰ 2 U.S. (2 Dall.) 419 (1793); see *id.* at 419; see also COHEN & O'CONNOR, *supra* note 20, at 14-15. Dallas's second volume, the first to include federal Supreme Court rulings, published nine Supreme Court opinions in eighty pages. See 2 U.S. (2 Dall.) 401-80 (1798). *Chisholm* constituted sixty-two of those eighty pages and included, as was the custom at the time, a description of the arguments of counsel. See *Chisholm*, 2 U.S. (2 Dall.) at 419-80.

⁴¹ COHEN & O'CONNOR, *supra* note 20, at 26.

⁴² *Id.* at 39. The fifth Reporter, Benjamin Chew Howard, advertised his advocacy services in the *United States Reports*, available when it was "inconvenient or impossible for the counsel who argued [a case] below to" do so. *Id.* at 82 (quoting A Card from the Reporter to His Professional Brethren and the Public Generally, 42 U.S. (1 How.) v, v (1843)).

teenth century. The Justices increasingly began providing written drafts to the Reporter “in all cases of difficulty or importance”⁴³ rather than relying on the Reporter’s doing so in the first instance.⁴⁴ Draft written opinions by the Justices, however, eliminated neither the opportunity for friction between the Justices and the Reporter nor the opportunity for revision of the Court’s opinion between its initial announcement and final publication. In certain respects, the potential for both increased, especially as the pressure for ever-earlier release of the Justice’s draft written opinion for the Court likewise increased.⁴⁵

The resulting rise in friction between individual Justices and various Reporters over the latter’s role in drafting and revising the Court’s opinions was reflected in the challenging tenures many of those Reporters faced in their jobs. On the one hand, the Justices were well aware that they needed the assistance of an able editor. On the other, the Justices became increasingly critical of the job that many Reporters were doing, and coalitions of Justices regularly lobbied, successfully, for the ouster of Reporters from their positions.

For instance, with regard to “verbal and grammatical errors,” Justice Story strongly praised the role of the Reporter in correcting the opinions before their final publication in bound volumes.⁴⁶ According to Justice Story, “it would be a disgrace to all concerned,” “mar the sense,” and “pain the author” not to correct such errors.⁴⁷ And “[i]f a reporter do no more than acts of this sort, removing mere blemishes, he does all Judges a great favor.”⁴⁸

The Justices, however, also regularly complained about Reporter inaccuracy. Justice Story complained about the (in)accuracy of Cranch’s reporting and helped push Cranch out in favor of Wheaton.⁴⁹ Wheaton, in turn, may have resigned under pressure amidst concern on the Court about the extent to which Justice Story collaborated with Wheaton in drafting opinions.⁵⁰ Wheaton’s successor, Richard Peters,

⁴³ Preface, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) iii, v (1804).

⁴⁴ *Id.* at iv–v.

⁴⁵ Publication delays remained a constant complaint. Dallas did not publish his last volume until 1807, three years after the second Reporter, Cranch, had published his first volume. *See* 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) at i; 4 U.S. (4 Dall.) i (1807); COHEN & O’CONNOR, *supra* note 20, at 30. When the third Reporter, Wheaton, took over in 1816, Cranch had not published volumes for cases reported between 1812 and 1815 because of financial difficulties. COHEN & O’CONNOR, *supra* note 20, at 47.

⁴⁶ Alden I. Rosbrook, *The Art of Judicial Reporting*, 10 CORNELL L.Q. 103, 123 (1925) (quoting Letter from Joseph Story, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, to Richard Peters, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States (May 7, 1836), in 2 LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOSEPH STORY 231, 232 (William W. Story ed., 1851)).

⁴⁷ *Id.* (quoting Letter from Joseph Story to Richard Peters, *supra* note 46, at 232).

⁴⁸ *Id.* (quoting Letter from Joseph Story to Richard Peters, *supra* note 46, at 232).

⁴⁹ POPKIN, *supra* note 24, at 76–80.

⁵⁰ COHEN & O’CONNOR, *supra* note 20, at 52–53, 64.

ultimately fared no better.⁵¹ Peters had the advantage of the Court's new rule, established in 1834, that Justices provide their opinions in writing.⁵² But a draft written opinion is still just that: a "draft" and "written." As a practical matter, it was frequently hard to read a Justice's handwriting, and significant editorial assistance was needed to transition from draft to final published version.⁵³ Peters, too, was ultimately forced out by a group of Justices, including Justice Catron,⁵⁴ who published a lengthy letter listing all the errors that Peters had committed in publishing Catron's opinions in five recent volumes.⁵⁵

Once it became well known that the Justices were providing the Reporter with draft written opinions, the pressure naturally increased for earlier publication of those initial drafts. The reasons for delay until publication of the formal *United States Reports* seemed far less compelling once the Reporter was playing a less substantive role. And, even more important, with the rise of the national government during the mid-nineteenth century, the media and the public grew more impatient for a copy of the Court's opinions,⁵⁶ as did competing private publishers.⁵⁷ The Court's rulings were potentially big news and the nation's newspapers, because of modern technology, were capable of publishing ever more quickly and distributing their product ever more widely.⁵⁸

For the Reporter, however, early publication of opinions was plainly problematic. First, such early publication would be potentially catastrophic in terms of the basic economic viability of the job. What made the Reporter position profitable, at least on a marginal basis,

⁵¹ Controversy between Wheaton and Peters famously spilled over into litigation before the Court itself when Peters sought to republish Court opinions that had been handed down while Wheaton was the Reporter. *See id.* at 53–57. The Court rejected Wheaton's claim of copyright infringement. *See* *Wheaton v. Peters*, 33 U.S. (8 Pet.) 591, 667–68 (1834).

⁵² Order of Mar. 14, 1834, 33 U.S. (8 Pet.) vii (1834).

⁵³ COHEN & O'CONNOR, *supra* note 20, at 84–85, 85 n.38; *see also* 5 CARL B. SWISHER, *THE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES DEVISE HISTORY OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES* 310 (1974).

⁵⁴ COHEN & O'CONNOR, *supra* note 20, at 72–73. An example of a Peters transgression was his misspelling of Justice Daniel's name. Daniel, as a result, favored his dismissal. *Id.* at 72 & n.54.

⁵⁵ *See* List of Errata in the Opinions of the Court as Pronounced by Mr. Justice Catron, or in His Dissident Opinions, Contained in the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Volumes of Peters' Reports, 42 U.S. (1 How.) xv, xv–xix (1843). In what appears to have been intended as pointed sarcasm rather than a formal injunction, Justice Catron justified publication of his lengthy list of Peters's errors by referring to the inevitable delays before Peters would be able to publish a corrected "second edition" of his reports. *Id.* at xv. Of course, no such "second edition" was ever forthcoming.

⁵⁶ *See, e.g.*, COHEN & O'CONNOR, *supra* note 20, at 85.

⁵⁷ *Id.* at 68.

⁵⁸ *See generally, e.g.*, JAMES L. CROUTHAMEL, *BENNETT'S NEW YORK HERALD AND THE RISE OF THE POPULAR PRESS* (1989); SUSAN THOMPSON, *THE PENNY PRESS* (2004); Donald K. Brazeal, *Precursor to Modern Media Hype: The 1830s Penny Press*, 28 J. AM. CULTURE 405 (2005).

was the Reporter's exclusive right to publish opinions in the first instance.⁵⁹ To be sure, the position provided significant professional stature, and Reporters routinely did more than just publish the Court's opinions. They would write headnotes, summaries of the arguments of counsel, commentaries, and indices that both added substantive value to the publication and, no less important, increased the price that could be charged for each volume.⁶⁰ But release of the Justices' written opinions upon their initial announcement was perceived as a threat to the viability of the Reporter's entire enterprise.⁶¹

Second, early publication of a Justice's initial opinion for the Court, before the Reporter had fully reviewed the draft for errors or otherwise had an opportunity to make or at least propose editorial modifications, would dramatically increase the potential for divergence between the original published version and the final version appearing in the *United States Reports*. In the past, the revisions were all internal to the Court. The Reporter would review and edit the draft. The Justices would make changes upon further reflection, including based on statements made in concurring and dissenting opinions. The differences between the opinion announced by the Court orally and the subsequently published written opinion could be significant.⁶² But there was still only one written version: the opinion published by the Reporter in the *United States Reports*. There were no competing written versions and therefore no hard evidence of the changes made.

That would no longer be true if the Court were to change its practices and release initial opinions immediately after the announcement of the Court's ruling. Then, any subsequent revisions would result in contrasting written publications. The potential for confusion would be considerable. After a major battle between the Supreme Court Clerk and the Reporter,⁶³ the Court ultimately sided with the Clerk and allowed the Clerk, in response to demand from the news media and the public, to release opinions to the public prior to their formal publication by the Reporter.⁶⁴

To both allow for necessary revisions and reduce the potential for confusion, the Court appears to have taken three steps. The first was

⁵⁹ See COHEN & O'CONNOR, *supra* note 20, at 55.

⁶⁰ See POPKIN, *supra* note 24, at 66–67.

⁶¹ See COHEN & O'CONNOR, *supra* note 20, at 68–69.

⁶² See, e.g., *infra* pp. 589–93.

⁶³ The Court initially sided with the Reporter: the Court would provide its opinions to the Reporter, who would deliver them to the Clerk “for preservation; as soon as the volume of the reports for the term at which they are delivered shall be published,” so the Reporter's publication would take precedence. Order of Mar. 14, 1834, 33 U.S. (8 Pet.) vii, vii (1834).

⁶⁴ COHEN & O'CONNOR, *supra* note 20, at 69 n.43; see also S. CT. R. 42 (1835), 42 U.S. (1 How.) xxxv (1843) (providing that the Court shall deliver all opinions to the Clerk, who will record them and then deliver them to the Reporter).

to delay the announcement of the ruling until the written opinion had been more thoroughly drafted, edited, revised, and proofed within the Court. The best evidence of this change, though indirect and therefore not incontrovertible, is that the Court takes far more time to decide cases than it used to, even though it currently hears far fewer cases than it used to,⁶⁵ and even though each Justice enjoys far more assistance from law clerks, whose presence was sporadic in the late nineteenth century, but standard at four per each Justice's chambers today.⁶⁶ For instance, the average time between oral argument and opinion announcement for cases argued in February Term 1825 was nine days.⁶⁷ For October Term 1875, the corresponding time period was thirty days,⁶⁸ and for October Term 1925, it was forty-nine days.⁶⁹ In more recent decades, the time it has taken to announce opinions following oral argument has been even greater still: often more than one hundred days.⁷⁰ The number of pages of opinions (majority, concurring, and dissenting) has significantly increased during this same time period,⁷¹ so that too could contribute to the length of time needed to review and revise opinions prior to announcement.

Second, the Court developed formal procedures for releasing and publishing advance opinions prior to final publication in the *United States Reports*. Potentially as early as the late nineteenth century, and no later than the early twentieth century, the Court was regularly releasing copies of its opinions within a few days of the opinions' announcements. Private companies published both those original opinions and, later on, the final opinions appearing in the bound *United States Reports*. The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company began publishing *Lawyers' Edition* in 1882,⁷² and West Publishing Com-

⁶⁵ The Court's plenary docket has dramatically shrunk since the late nineteenth century: from just shy of 300 in the late nineteenth century, to closer to 200 in the 1920s, to around 140 in the 1970s, and to around 75 in the past decade. See David R. Stras, *The Supreme Court's Declining Plenary Docket: A Membership-Based Explanation*, 27 CONST. COMMENT. 151, 152-53 (2010); David R. Stras, *The Supreme Court's Gatekeepers: The Role of Law Clerks in the Certiorari Process*, 85 TEX. L. REV. 947, 964-68 (2007) (book review).

⁶⁶ ARTEMUS WARD & DAVID L. WEIDEN, *SORCERERS' APPRENTICES* 30-53 (2006).

⁶⁷ Author's calculations based on 23 U.S. (10 Wheat.) (1825).

⁶⁸ Author's calculations based on 92 U.S. (1890) and 91 U.S. (1876).

⁶⁹ Author's calculations based on 271 U.S. (1927); 270 U.S. (1926); and 269 U.S. (1926).

⁷⁰ Author's calculations based on 428 U.S. (1978); 427 U.S. (1978); 426 U.S. (1978); 425 U.S. (1978); 424 U.S. (1977); and 423 U.S. (1977), as well as all slip opinions for October Term 2010.

⁷¹ Based on the author's review of 428 U.S.; 427 U.S.; 426 U.S.; 425 U.S.; 424 U.S.; 423 U.S.; 272 U.S.; 271 U.S.; 270 U.S.; 93 U.S.; 92 U.S.; and 23 U.S. (10 Wheat.), as well as the slip opinions for October Term 2010, the average total number of opinion pages per case was 11.5, 6.6, 6.7, 26.9, and 30 during February Term 1825 and October Terms 1875, 1925, 1975, and 2010, respectively.

⁷² See 1 L. Ed. (1882); COHEN & O'CONNOR, *supra* note 20, at 5 (describing the commencement of the *Lawyers' Edition* in 1882).

pany commenced publishing its competing *Supreme Court Reporter* one year later in 1883.⁷³

Congress confirmed the established nature of these “advance” publications in 1922 when it enacted legislation requiring publication of Supreme Court opinions by the Government Printing Office (GPO).⁷⁴ This reform was part of a broader legislative effort, promoted by the new Chief Justice Taft, to improve the quality and efficiency of the Court’s decisionmaking.⁷⁵ The 1922 legislation expressly provided for GPO’s publication of both the final bound volumes of the *United States Reports*, beginning with volume 257, and what the statute referred to as “advance copies” of opinions in “pamphlet installments.”⁷⁶

Chief Justice Taft also made slip opinions routinely available to the public, converting what had commenced as an idiosyncratic process in which page proofs were “obtainable only from the Court-selected private printer or from a justice.”⁷⁷ The Bureau of National Affairs’s *United States Law Week* began to publish slip opinions on September 5, 1933.⁷⁸ And, by October Term 1946, anyone could subscribe to receive slip opinions directly from GPO.⁷⁹

⁷³ See 1 S. Ct. (1883); COHEN & O’CONNOR, *supra* note 20, at 5 (describing the commencement of the *Supreme Court Reporter* in 1883).

⁷⁴ See Act of July 1, 1922, Pub. L. No. 67-272, § 1, 42 Stat. 816, 816. The immediate impetus for the legislation was that the Reporter was unable to find a publisher for the *United States Reports* because the statutorily established maximum price per volume deprived the publisher of the opportunity to make a reasonable return on its investment. See H.R. REP. NO. 67-963, at 2 (1922). The statute provided that GPO should print, bind, and issue the *United States Reports* “within eight months after said decisions have been rendered by the Supreme Court.” Act of July 1, 1922, § 1, 42 Stat. at 816.

⁷⁵ See *Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts of Appeals and United States Supreme Court, Pay of Supreme Court Reporter: Hearings Before the H. Comm. on the Judiciary*, 67th Cong. (1922) (statement of William Howard Taft, C.J., Supreme Court of the United States), in 8 THE COLLECTED WORKS OF WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT 395, 395-422 (David H. Burton & Francis Graham Lee eds., 2004) [hereinafter Testimony of Chief Justice Taft Before the House Judiciary Committee]; ALPHEUS THOMAS MASON, WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT: CHIEF JUSTICE 88-120 (1965).

⁷⁶ Act of July 1, 1922, § 1, 42 Stat. at 816; see also *id.* § 4, 42 Stat. at 818 (noting that the number of “advance pamphlet installments” to be printed by GPO is to be determined by the Reporter); FREDERICK C. HICKS, MATERIALS AND METHODS OF LEGAL RESEARCH 102 (2d ed. 1933) (describing GPO’s printing of “advance copies of the decisions in pamphlet installments” and slip opinions immediately after the opinions’ announcements).

⁷⁷ THE OXFORD COMPANION TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES 933 (Kermit L. Hall et al. eds., 2d ed. 2005) (note by Professor Peter Fish).

⁷⁸ See 1 U.S.L.W. 16 (Sept. 5, 1933).

⁷⁹ Current Comment, *Walter Wyatt Announces Availability of Supreme Court Slip Opinions*, 40 LAW LIBR. J. 102, 102 (1947). The differences between the slip opinions and the preliminary prints are several. The former are the Court’s opinions in individual cases, issued within a day or two of the opinion announcement. *Id.* The latter contain, in a single paperback volume, all the opinions with “syllabi, names of counsel, indices, tables of cases, and other editorial additions,” in addition to all of the Court’s orders and other contemporaneously published rulings. *Id.*; see also THE OXFORD COMPANION TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, *supra* note 77, at 20-21, 932-33 (defining “advance sheets,” *id.* at 20, and “slip opinion,” *id.* at 932).

Third, and finally, the Court developed a series of pathways for revising opinions after initial publication. Some of these pathways are more transparent than others. It is to these varied procedures that this Article next turns.⁸⁰

II. HISTORICAL AND CURRENT PATHWAYS FOR REVISING SUPREME COURT OPINIONS AFTER INITIAL PUBLICATION: THE QUESTION OF TRANSPARENCY

A close examination of the Court's opinions over the past two hundred-plus years reveals both that the Court makes a large number of revisions to its opinions following initial publication and that the process for revising Supreme Court opinions has changed considerably over time, especially since the early years. With regard to the former, the Court makes all sorts of revisions, ranging from the most mundane to the most intriguing, with the vast majority not surprisingly falling into the first category. With regard to the latter, several distinct pathways have emerged for revising opinions with varying degrees of transparency.

Two are completely transparent. The first is formal publication of errata in the *United States Reports*. A list of errata typically singles out precise words or phrases as formal errors, along with corresponding deletions, additions, and substitutions to correct the errors. A second option, similarly transparent, is to publish an order in the *United States Reports* that formally revises a previously published opinion. The final pathway is the least transparent, apart from the formal announcement of its existence at the top of each slip opinion and preliminary print. Under this final pathway, the Reporter, in consultation with the Justices, corrects so-called "formal errors" in previously published opinions. The number of corrections made in this manner, through "change pages," dwarfs those made under either of the other pathways, and the corrections range from the most precise technical changes to rewordings of plainly substantive import.⁸¹ But, unlike ei-

⁸⁰ The Reporter remains an important officer of the Court, but the role is far different from what it was in the early nineteenth century. See POPKIN, *supra* note 24, at 66, 79–82. Substantively, Justices draft their own written opinions, and the Court publishes early slip opinions. See *id.* at 81–82. Symbolically, the Reporter's name no longer appears on the binding, a practice that ended when GPO assumed responsibility for publishing the *United States Reports* in 1922. *Id.* at 81.

⁸¹ The sheer number of changes made by the Court through "change pages" for each volume of the *United States Reports* is huge. Almost every page includes numerous changes. See *infra* note 111. But, as described in more detail below, the vast majority of those changes are technical updates — for instance, to reflect changes in pagination in the Court opinion cited, correction of citation form, or correction of truly incidental typographical errors. Precisely because the changes made by the "change page" method lack transparency, it is not possible to know with any level of

ther the errata lists or the orders amending prior opinions, these changes are deliberately made hard to discover by the Court.

Each of these three pathways, and their associated history, is described below. First, however, the varying institutional pressures for opinion revision are outlined and the differing types of changes made are more fully catalogued.

A. The Institutional Reasons for Revision

The Court's practice of revising its opinions is surprising to most people, including those who follow the Court, and naturally raises the question: Why? Why does the Court make mistakes notwithstanding the talent of its personnel and the intensity of its internal review procedures? Why does the Court not do more to eliminate mistakes prior to publication of the slip opinions? And why does the Court insist on correcting all of its mistakes? The answers to some of these questions are quite obvious, but to others far less so.

One obvious answer is that everyone needs a good editor, and Supreme Court Justices are no exception, even those who are especially talented writers. In internal Court correspondence, Chief Justice Stone described himself as "probably the most ineffective proof reader who ever sat on the Bench."⁸² And the central role of the opinion, as the Court's ultimate work product, makes it essential to write and edit carefully, which includes review and revision.

Less obvious is why mistakes persist after publication of the slip opinion. After all, the structure of opinion writing within the Court provides ample opportunity for close scrutiny that invites revision. After the Justices vote at conference, the senior Justice in the majority assigns the responsibility of drafting the majority opinion. But that opinion becomes the opinion of the Court only if a majority of Justices subsequently join it. The Court's internal procedures involve drafting opinions within chambers followed by formal circulation for careful review and harsh criticism by other chambers. Each Justice's chambers relies on suggestions made by other chambers — including by Justices who have decided to join the opinion or are contemplating joining the opinion (and perhaps are conditioning joining on certain changes) — and, of course, responds to criticisms of the draft opinion in draft dissents.⁸³ The internal revision process also extends to the

certainty to what extent substantive changes are made, but what is clear is that significant substantive changes can be and are made by this method. *See infra* pp. 593–95, 599–600.

⁸² Letter from Harlan F. Stone, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, to Ernest Knaebel, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States (Mar. 6, 1931), Stone Papers B82.

⁸³ *See generally* SUSAN LOW BLOCH ET AL., *INSIDE THE SUPREME COURT* 574–635 (2d ed. 2008); WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST, *THE SUPREME COURT* 252–66 (2d ed. 2001).

Reporter's office, which scrutinizes opinions for errors in spelling, grammar, word usage, citation form, and cited authority before transmitting them for printing, publication, and distribution.⁸⁴

The more elusive inquiry is therefore why, given all this exceedingly intense and skilled scrutiny, revision is still necessary *after* the Court's opinion is first announced and published. As the Reporter himself acknowledged in private correspondence to the Chief Justice in 1984, by making a "considerable number of corrections and editorial changes in the Court's opinions after their announcement and prior to their publication in the *United States Reports*[] . . . we actually operate a system that is completely at odds with general publishing practices."⁸⁵

The most fundamental reason is that mistakes are inevitable and will persist even after the rigorous reviewing process. The Justices and their chambers can, of course, reduce the number of mistakes by being more rather than less careful and by being more rather than less skilled. But no matter how much time and skill are applied, the possibility of mistakes cannot be eliminated.

Of course, sometimes the case itself arises out of the kind of conflict that imposes a deadline on the Court, such as in *Bush v. Gore*,⁸⁶ when the Court had to issue a ruling within days of granting review because federal constitutional procedures for deciding presidential elections would otherwise have begun to be triggered irreversibly.⁸⁷ There are, however, far broader and more systemic reasons rooted in the Court's structure, decisionmaking process, and governmental function for why these mistakes persist. In theory, the Court can take as long as it wants to decide a case and can delay publication until every possible layer of review has been applied. But there are costs to delay, which is why the Court instead has chosen to publish its initial opinions earlier, before they are reviewed to the full extent the Justices believe to be necessary for the "final" and "official" versions. That is also why the Court has voluntarily embraced a series of internal rules designed to put pressure on its members to issue rulings sooner rather than later.

The Justices know the obvious. There is no substitute for a deadline of some consequence to promote closure in decisionmaking. And there are significant institutional and societal costs to cases that drag on, which would likely happen absent an internal rule that admits of

⁸⁴ EUGENE GRESSMAN ET AL., *SUPREME COURT PRACTICE* 30–32 (9th ed. 2007).

⁸⁵ Letter from Henry C. Lind, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, to Warren E. Burger, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States 1 (May 11, 1984), White Papers BE:622/F5.

⁸⁶ 531 U.S. 98 (2000).

⁸⁷ Notwithstanding these extraordinary time pressures, a review of *Bush* did not reveal any noteworthy changes in the opinions between the time of the publication of the original slip opinions and the final bound volumes of the *United States Reports*.

no exceptions. With regard to the former, judicial chambers can quickly develop a backlog of work. And that backlog naturally becomes increasingly difficult to overcome over time as the law clerks most knowledgeable about a matter are replaced by new clerks who need time to get up to speed and who were not there either when the case was argued or when the Justices deliberated and recorded their preliminary votes. Broader societal interests also can be harmed by protracted judicial decisionmaking. The longer it takes the Court to decide, the longer legal uncertainty persists on an important legal issue, which necessarily undermines basic planning and investment, often in very personally profound and economically significant ways.

For these reasons, once a sufficient consensus has been formally recorded to support a draft majority opinion, there is invariably significant institutional pressure within the Court to issue that ruling sooner rather than later, providing, of course, sufficient time for the preparation of dissenting and concurring opinions. Those Justices in the majority have no interest in delays that promote waffling, further negotiation, and possible shifts, let alone any unexpected changes in personnel that could occur the longer and longer it takes to issue the opinion.

In January 1981, Justice Blackmun described these precise motivations in internal correspondence to the Reporter as part of an effort to explain why the Court operated “on a strange and ‘reverse’ basis, where the professional editing is done after initial public release. . . . I know of no other situation where delayed editing of this kind is the routine.”⁸⁸ Justice Blackmun elaborated:

There is a natural, and understandable, inclination to “rush to judgment” in the sense that every Justice, when all the votes are in, wants to get the decision down immediately and without delay. He wants to get “on the scoreboard.” I suppose, too, that he wants to guard against any last minute shifting of a vote, particularly in a close case. I suspect, therefore, that an element of impatience will be evident and will be rationalized with the thought that editing, after all, is “secondary” and “those details can be ironed out later.” I think that this attitude is wrong, but it is likely to be present.⁸⁹

One of the most significant internal rules the Court imposes to promote closure relates to the summer recess. The Court’s practice is to reschedule for oral argument the following October Term any case that has not been decided prior to adjournment for the summer.⁹⁰

⁸⁸ Letter from Harry A. Blackmun, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, to Henry C. Lind, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States 1 (Jan. 5, 1981), Blackmun Papers B1425/F13.

⁸⁹ *Id.* at 2.

⁹⁰ See Stephen Wermiel, *SCOTUS for Law Students: It Happens Every Spring*, SCOTUSBLOG (June 20, 2012, 12:06 PM), <http://www.scotusblog.com/2012/06/scotus-for-law-students-it-happens-every-spring-sponsored-by-bloomberg-law> [<http://perma.cc/83PB-WXVZ>].

That tradition places a huge premium on ensuring that the Court reaches closure prior to adjournment. And the Court very rarely carries a case over to the next Term because of its inability to reach consensus. Reargument is generally reserved for instances in which the Justices want the parties to address an additional issue⁹¹ or when the Court lacks a full bench of nine Justices.⁹²

The deliberate upshot is substantial pressure to produce opinions during the closing weeks before the summer recess. The Court's practice is to require circulation of all draft opinions by the beginning of June.⁹³ That timetable leaves relatively little time for revision. Because, moreover, the opinions being announced immediately before the summer recess are disproportionately the cases that have generated the most conflict within the Court (and therefore have taken more time), the limited time for review is particularly problematic. The Justices find themselves faced with simultaneously circulating majority, concurring, and dissenting opinions, each of which responds to language in the others and is subject to revision. Reaching closure on the wording of all opinions is not easy in a Term's final days, hours, and minutes. Each Justice authoring a competing opinion seeks the last word, so closure can be elusive.⁹⁴ Last-minute changes are the most risky because there is less time for review and revision, so the chance of a mistake is great. And as the final hours of the Term approach, the Supreme Court Reporter must struggle to keep up and carefully scrutinize each majority, concurring, and dissenting opinion.

More than a half century ago, Justice Frankfurter was sufficiently concerned about the ability of the Justices to decide cases under this kind of time pressure that he recommended in a private memorandum to the other Justices that the Court change its internal procedures to eliminate the hard deadline of the summer recess:

Changes in majority opinion and dissent, changes often fundamental to the theory of decision and certainly to its precise formulation, criss-crossed the Court in circulations that continued until almost the last minute before we went on the bench. It surely cannot be denied that such an atmosphere is hardly conducive to the full and mature consideration by every

⁹¹ See, e.g., Lyle Denniston, *Kiobel to Be Expanded and Reargued*, SCOTUSBLOG (Mar. 5, 2012, 2:01 PM), <http://www.scotusblog.com/2012/03/kiobel-to-be-reargued> [<http://perma.cc/A9SA-M5PU>].

⁹² See Linda Greenhouse, *Mysteries of Tie Votes and Calls for Reargument*, N.Y. TIMES, Apr. 3, 1985, at A20.

⁹³ See DAVID M. O'BRIEN, *STORM CENTER: THE SUPREME COURT IN AMERICAN POLITICS* 206 (8th ed. 2008).

⁹⁴ See *id.* at 275–87.

member of the Court of the implications of an opinion to which he has formally subscribed.⁹⁵

Nor are the cases decided at the end of the Term a relatively small part of the Court's docket. Not only do they typically include some of the most controversial and high-profile cases, they also reflect a disproportionately high number of the merits rulings. For instance, on June 12, 2013, two weeks before the Supreme Court was scheduled to recess for the summer, the Court had decided fifty-four of the cases that had been briefed and argued during the October 2012 Term. The Court had twenty-three cases yet to rule on, just under one-third of its total docket.⁹⁶

Those twenty-three cases included the Texas affirmative action case, *Fisher v. University of Texas at Austin*,⁹⁷ argued in October;⁹⁸ a constitutional challenge to the federal Voting Rights Act,⁹⁹ *Shelby County v. Holder*,¹⁰⁰ argued in February;¹⁰¹ two cases involving the status of gay marriage under the U.S. Constitution, *Hollingsworth v. Perry*¹⁰² and *United States v. Windsor*,¹⁰³ both argued in March;¹⁰⁴ and the application of the Indian Child Welfare Act¹⁰⁵ to adoption by a non-Indian parent under state law, *Adoptive Couple v. Baby Girl*,¹⁰⁶ argued during the Court's last argument session in April.¹⁰⁷ In addition to the considerable challenge of reaching closure on five extremely difficult and divisive cases, the Court had to resolve eighteen other

⁹⁵ Memorandum from Felix Frankfurter, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, to the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States 9 (Sept. 25, 1961), *microformed on* Felix Frankfurter Papers, at Part 2, Reel 92 (Univ. Publ'ns of Am., Inc.) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library).

⁹⁶ See Kedar S. Bhatia, *Stat Pack for October Term 2012*, SCOTUSBLOG 2 (June 12, 2013), http://sblog.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/SCOTUSblog_stat_pack_06-12-2013.pdf [<http://perma.cc/X25G-FTHP>]; Kedar S. Bhatia, *Merits Cases Remaining for October Term 2012*, SCOTUSBLOG (June 10, 2013, 2:38 PM), <http://www.scotusblog.com/2013/06/merits-cases-remaining-for-october-term-2012> [<http://perma.cc/Z2MQ-GW88>].

⁹⁷ 133 S. Ct. 2411 (2013).

⁹⁸ *Id.* at 2411. There was an obvious explanation for why *Fisher* had not been decided after eight months, related to the sheer difficulty of reaching closure should there be (as was then expected) many competing circulating opinions. That the Court's ruling in *Fisher* ended up being shorter and marked by far more consensus than anticipated is not inconsistent with this explanation for the delay. It instead strongly suggests that the Court ultimately was unable (or ran out of time) to garner a majority for a more specific ruling and therefore opted to achieve consensus by deciding less rather than more.

⁹⁹ 42 U.S.C. §§ 1973 to 1973bb-1 (2012).

¹⁰⁰ 133 S. Ct. 2612 (2013).

¹⁰¹ *Id.* at 2612.

¹⁰² 133 S. Ct. 2652 (2013).

¹⁰³ 133 S. Ct. 2675 (2013).

¹⁰⁴ *Id.* at 2675; *Hollingsworth*, 133 S. Ct. at 2652.

¹⁰⁵ 25 U.S.C. §§ 1901-1963 (2012).

¹⁰⁶ 133 S. Ct. 2552 (2013).

¹⁰⁷ See *id.* at 2552.

cases in just two weeks. The Court's accomplishments each June border on the Herculean. But the risk of introduction of unintended error, as Justice Frankfurter indicated decades ago, is also high.

Nor are the few weeks immediately prior to summer recess the only time such pressures exist. The Court has internal expectations at other times, including in January, when the Justices are expected to have circulated draft opinions from cases argued earlier in the Term. In addition, a senior Justice responsible for assigning a majority opinion can fairly take into account the fact that a particular Justice is behind or slow in opinion production so far that Term.¹⁰⁸ Justices who wish to receive more opinion assignments and more coveted cases have this additional incentive to demonstrate they are "moving" their assigned cases along.

In addition to time pressures, the nature of the opinion can substantially reduce the opportunity for scrutiny prior to publication. The Court's docket is dominated numerically by lower-profile, unanimous rulings.¹⁰⁹ The Court no doubt reviews carefully the draft opinions in unanimous cases, too, but the incentives for review in such cases may be lower, so the resulting review might naturally be commensurately less demanding. The other chambers are less motivated to provide as careful a review, and the Justice's chambers responsible for the opinion may anticipate less exacting scrutiny and do the same.

Another structural reason why the pressures for post-publication revision of Supreme Court opinions are great is because the odds of discovering an error are very high. Most errors, like most trees falling in the woods, are never seen or heard. But that is not true when the Supreme Court commits an error. The number of people who read Supreme Court opinions carefully and the varied expertise of those readers are enormous. Every word, every fact, every characterization of the facts, and every discussion of background legal doctrine is subject to close scrutiny. Errors will be discovered and reported, if not immediately, then eventually, perhaps nearly a hundred years later.¹¹⁰

Finally, one might fairly ask why the Court insists on correcting all errors. As further elaborated below, the Court's current and historic practices extend to correcting mistakes of all types, large and small, including those made decades (or even a century) earlier. Do the

¹⁰⁸ See REHNQUIST, *supra* note 83, at 260 ("I try to be as evenhanded as possible as far as numbers of cases assigned to each justice, but as the term goes on I take into consideration the extent to which the various justices are current in writing and circulating opinions that have previously been assigned.")

¹⁰⁹ During the past five Terms, the Court has decided — in reverse chronological order — 48%, 49%, 44%, 48%, and 46% of its cases on the merits unanimously. See Kedar S. Bhatia, *Stat Pack for October Term 2013*, SCOTUSBLOG 5 (July 3, 2014), http://sblog.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/SCOTUSblog_Stat_Pack_for_OT13.pdf [<http://perma.cc/V87Q-CNE5>].

¹¹⁰ See *infra* p. 574.

Court's authority and stature truly require such an unrelenting drive to correct the record without temporal limitation? No other lawmaking institution seems similarly inclined to correct everything anytime. The short answer is that the Court clearly thinks that the stature and longevity of its opinions, and perhaps its own authority, ultimately require such an unqualified commitment to exactitude. In this regard, the true significance of the Court's practice may be what it underscores about the Court's aspirations for itself.

B. *Types of Revisions*

The types of errors that the Court corrects are many and varied. For analytical purposes, they can be grouped roughly into several categories, with the necessary caveat that specific revisions frequently fail to fall clearly within just one category. Specific examples of all these changes are provided in section II.C, which further describes the pathways for making revisions.

1. *Typographical, Spelling, Grammar, and Citation Errors.* — The Court routinely corrects errors of a strictly technical nature, such as typographical mistakes in spelling, duplicate words, punctuation, spacing, and citation form.¹¹¹ In recent times, just as in the past, this category has extended to the misspelling of the name of a Justice.¹¹² And, while these kinds of errors are not the only errors that the Court considers “typographical and other formal errors,” they have traditionally been the most prevalent.¹¹³

¹¹¹ The striking breadth of these kinds of routine proofreader's changes, and the tremendous skill displayed by the Office of the Supreme Court Reporter, are best illustrated by a review of the official “change pages,” which detail all the changes to be made to the original before printing the final version. See Letter from Christine L. Fallon, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, to Marianne Baylor, Dir. of Content Analysis, LexisNexis (May 17, 2012) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library) (attaching Reporter's official “change pages” for volume 557, part II of the *United States Reports*); Letter from Christine L. Fallon, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, to Marianne Baylor, Dir. of Content Analysis, LexisNexis (Mar. 15, 2012) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library) (attaching Reporter's official “change pages” for volume 557, part I of the *United States Reports*). I received from LexisNexis the change pages for one volume of the *United States Reports*, and then LexisNexis declined to send additional change pages after notifying me that it was the position of the Supreme Court Reporter that LexisNexis should not send further change pages. More than fourteen months later, on September 29, 2014, LexisNexis agreed to provide me with one part of one additional volume of the *United States Reports* in light of the publisher's subsequent communication with the Reporter of Decisions. However, I received that part only a few days before this Article went to final page proofs, and therefore it was too late for the contents of the additional volume to be included. See *infra* note 268.

¹¹² See *Errata*, 483 U.S. II, II (1990) (correcting *Hobbie v. Unemp't Appeals Comm'n of Fla.*, 480 U.S. 136, 148 (1986) (“SEVENS, J., concurring in judgment”)); *COHEN & O'CONNOR*, *supra* note 20, at 72 n.54 (noting misspelling of Justice Daniel's name as “Daniels”).

¹¹³ See, e.g., Letter from Henry C. Lind, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, to Warren E. Burger, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States 1 (Oct. 11, 1979), *Brennan Papers* BII:141 (describing a review of the three preceding Terms, determining that “89%

Within this same general category, the Court further corrects errors in spelling and grammar that are unlikely to be merely typographical in the sense of inadvertent. These errors are intentional in that the author intended to use the words or punctuation but was mistaken about their correctness. Such errors in spelling, grammar, and usage are frequently and generously referred to as “typographical,” though their origins are more personal than mechanical. No less than Justice Holmes misspelled “capital” as “capitol” due to his “deliberate ignorance,” as he confessed in an apologetic letter to the Reporter, further admitting of a “double blush.”¹¹⁴ Citation errors extend to correcting quotations of authority by adding words mistakenly omitted or deleting words mistakenly included. The Court also has internal rules of style that it applies to promote a consistent institutional voice, including the spelling of certain words, such as “marijuana” with a “j,”¹¹⁵ and references to the Court itself as “we” rather than “the Court.”¹¹⁶

2. *Word Additions, Deletions, and Substitutions.* — Another category of corrections involves the addition, deletion, and substitution of words and phrases. This category is distinct from the first because these changes are not implemented to correct technical mistakes such as erroneous quotations. These changes can be merely stylistic, or they can be substantive modifications triggered because the prior phrasing did not convey the Court’s (or the Justice’s) intended meaning.

Sometimes the error is blatant, such as when Justice White’s opinion for the Court in *United States v. Fordice*¹¹⁷ stated: “It is illogical to think that some percentage of black students who fail to score 15 do not seek admission to one of the historically white universities because

of the 2,876 editorial corrections and changes suggested and approved for the preliminary prints fell within” the category of “typographical errors, misquotes, and errors in citations” as well as “all items that do not conform to the [Court’s] Style Manual”).

¹¹⁴ Interview by Paul R. Baier, Assoc. Professor of Law, La. State Univ. Law Ctr., with Henry Putzel, jr., Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, in Baton Rouge, La. 7 (Oct. 1978) (transcript on file with the Harvard Law School Library). Putzel always used the lower case “j” in “jr.” as a personal expression of respect for his father. And the *United States Reports* reflect his personal preference. See, e.g., Note, 375 U.S. IV, IV (1964) (announcing the new Reporter of Decisions “Henry Putzel, jr.”).

¹¹⁵ See Memorandum from Henry C. Lind, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, to the Conference (Apr. 22, 1986), in Tony Mauro, *To the Bag*, 12 GREEN BAG 2D 11, 14 (2008) (“I have now received all votes but one. There were four votes for ‘marijuana,’ one vote for ‘marihuana,’ and three Justices gave me their proxies, which I have cast for ‘marijuana.’ Therefore, the spelling from now on should be with a ‘j.’ I hope that this will settle the matter.”).

¹¹⁶ See Edited Opinion, *Polar Tankers, Inc. v. City of Valdez*, No. 08-310, slip op. at 4 (U.S. June 15, 2009) (rev. n.d.), in Reporter of Decisions Office, Supreme Court of the United States, Change Pages: Volume 557, Part I 1661, 1667 (2009) [hereinafter Change Pages: 557 U.S. Part I] (on file with the Harvard Law School Library) (changing “the Court has” in two instances to “we have”).

¹¹⁷ 505 U.S. 717 (1992).

of this automatic admission standard.”¹¹⁸ As pointed out by an academic in a letter to Justice White, “[t]he context suggests that the sentence needs a negative, which is omitted”¹¹⁹ and should instead say, “It is [*not*] illogical to think”¹²⁰ Subsequent Court publications of the Court’s opinion in *Fordice* rewrote the sentence to state “It is logical to think”¹²¹

Quite often, however, these errors involve precision in word choice.¹²² For example, the Court has substituted “annexing” for “admitting,”¹²³ “ensure” for “insure”¹²⁴ (or “ensure” for “assure”¹²⁵), “has authority to watch” for “watches,”¹²⁶ and “hawkers or peddlers” for “itinerant vendors of merchandise.”¹²⁷ Not surprisingly, the Justices can have sharply contrasting views on the proper definition of some words and even their existence. Justice Blackmun notified his colleagues he “would join no opinion this year which used the word pa-

¹¹⁸ *United States v. Fordice*, 60 U.S.L.W. 4769, 4774 n.9 (U.S. June 26, 1992) (Nos. 90-1205, 90-6855).

¹¹⁹ Letter from Michael H. Hoffheimer, Assoc. Professor of Law, Univ. of Miss. Law Ctr., to Byron R. White, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States (July 7, 1992), White Papers BII:174/F8.

¹²⁰ *Id.* (internal quotation mark omitted).

¹²¹ *Fordice*, 505 U.S. at 735 n.9.

¹²² For instance, in *Safford Unified School District No. 1 v. Redding*, 129 S. Ct. 2633 (2009), Justice Ginsburg revised her separate concurring opinion at the Reporter’s suggestion. She added the words “on her” to avoid creating the misapprehension that the respondent might have hidden medicine “in her body.” See Edited Opinion, *Safford Unified Sch. Dist. No. 1 v. Redding*, No. 08-479, slip op. at 1 (U.S. June 25, 2009) (rev. n.d.) (Ginsburg, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part), in Reporter of Decisions Office, Supreme Court of the United States, Change Pages: Volume 557, Part II 2043, 2062 (2009) [hereinafter Change Pages: 557 U.S. Part II] (on file with the Harvard Law School Library). To similar effect, Justice Ginsburg amended her 2009 dissenting opinion in *Ricci v. DeStefano*, 129 S. Ct. 2658 (2009), changing her wording from “One is left to wonder what cases would meet the standard and why the Court is so sure this case does not” to “One is left to wonder what cases would meet the standard and why the Court is so sure *cases of this genre do not*.” Edited Opinion, *Ricci v. DeStefano*, Nos. 07-1428, 08-328, slip op. at 20 (U.S. June 29, 2009) (rev. n.d.) (Ginsburg, J., dissenting), in Change Pages: 557 U.S. Part II, *supra*, at 2239, 2311 (emphasis added).

¹²³ *United States v. Texas*, 340 U.S. 848, 848 (1950) (amending *United States v. Texas*, 339 U.S. 707 (1950)).

¹²⁴ Compare *Nat’l Ass’n of Home Builders v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 551 U.S. 644, 673 (2007) (Stevens, J., dissenting) (“ensure”), with *Nat’l Ass’n of Home Builders v. Defenders of Wildlife*, Nos. 06-340, 06-549, slip op. at 1 (U.S. June 25, 2007) (Stevens, J., dissenting) (“insure”).

¹²⁵ See Edited Opinion, *Coeur Alaska, Inc. v. Se. Alaska Conservation Council*, Nos. 07-984, 07-990, slip op. at 3 (U.S. June 22, 2009) (rev. n.d.) (Breyer, J., concurring), in Change Pages: 557 U.S. Part I, *supra* note 116, at 1935, 1969; Edited Opinion, *Polar Tankers, Inc. v. City of Valdez*, No. 08-310, slip op. at 9 (U.S. June 15, 2009) (rev. n.d.) (opinion of Breyer, J.), in Change Pages: 557 U.S. Part I, *supra* note 116, at 1661, 1672.

¹²⁶ *Cloverleaf Butter Co. v. Patterson*, 315 U.S. 786, 786 (1942) (amending earlier version of *Cloverleaf Butter Co. v. Patterson*, 315 U.S. 148 (1942)) (substituting “is subject to” for “comes under;” “has authority to watch” for “watches;” and “subject” for “subjected;” and striking the word “continuous”).

¹²⁷ *Healy v. Ratta*, 292 U.S. 607, 607 (1934) (amending earlier version of *Healy v. Ratta*, 292 U.S. 263 (1934)).

parameter,”¹²⁸ which he believed his colleagues and advocates were misusing.¹²⁹ And Justice Harlan insisted on the use of the word “suppletive” in one opinion,¹³⁰ which neither the Reporter nor future members of the Court considered a legitimate word at all.¹³¹

Other times, the changes could have significant substantive import. For instance, in *Perry v. United States*,¹³² Chief Justice Hughes revised his initial majority slip opinion to substitute the words “could have” for “has.”¹³³ Without more, such a revision might appear merely technical in origin and import. Not so in this instance. *Perry* was one of four extremely significant and highly controversial cases that the Court decided on the same day in 1935 regarding the legality of restrictions that Congress had placed on the ownership of gold.¹³⁴ The Chief’s ex post facto revision affected “an integral part of the opinion”¹³⁵ wherein the Court justified its ruling against the plaintiff on the ground that although Congress lacked constitutional authority to abrogate “gold clauses” in its own obligations, such as legal tender, the plaintiff had failed to establish that the congressional action had caused the plaintiff an actual monetary loss.¹³⁶ In what was a limited victory for the government,¹³⁷ the Court’s reasoning that the plaintiff had suffered “no damage”¹³⁸ was described as “confusing” even “at the hundredth” reading.¹³⁹

The Court’s original slip opinion had described the “question of value” for assessing damages as “requir[ing] a consideration of the purchasing power of the dollars which the plaintiff *has received*,”¹⁴⁰ while the subsequently published bound volume opinion shifted the inquiry

¹²⁸ Letter from Harry A. Blackmun, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, to Henry Putzel, jr., Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States (Nov. 17, 1975), Blackmun Papers B1425/F11.

¹²⁹ *Id.*; cf. Letter from Harry A. Blackmun, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, to Henry Putzel, jr., Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States (Mar. 29, 1976), Blackmun Papers B1425/F12 (discussing misuse of “parameter” by an Assistant Solicitor General in oral argument).

¹³⁰ *Labine v. Vincent*, 401 U.S. 532, 540 (1971) (Harlan, J., concurring).

¹³¹ See Letter from Henry Putzel, jr., Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, to Byron R. White, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States (Dec. 8, 1976), White Papers BI:366/F9.

¹³² 294 U.S. 330 (1935).

¹³³ Compare *Perry v. United States*, 2 U.S.L.W. 550, 552 (U.S. Feb. 18, 1935) (No. 532) (“has received”), with *Perry*, 294 U.S. at 357 (“could have received”).

¹³⁴ Henry M. Hart, Jr., *The Gold Clause in United States Bonds*, 48 HARV. L. REV. 1057, 1057 n.2 (1935).

¹³⁵ *Id.* at 1078.

¹³⁶ *Id.* at 1077–78.

¹³⁷ 2 MELVIN I. UROFSKY & PAUL FINKELMAN, *A MARCH OF LIBERTY* 677–78 (2d ed. 2002).

¹³⁸ Hart, *supra* note 134, at 1077.

¹³⁹ *Id.* at 1057; see *id.* at 1077–81.

¹⁴⁰ *Perry v. United States*, 2 U.S.L.W. 550, 552 (U.S. Feb. 19, 1935) (No. 532) (emphasis added).

to “requir[ing] a consideration of the purchasing power of the dollars which the plaintiff *could have received*.”¹⁴¹ The difference in phrasing does not reflect a simple typographical error, and the correction is plainly substantive in nature. To make just such a substantive change is undoubtedly why the Chief amended the wording, albeit without formal notice.

Finally, in *Virginia State Board of Pharmacy v. Virginia Citizens Consumer Council, Inc.*,¹⁴² decided in 1976, Chief Justice Burger deleted ten lines that appeared in the original slip opinion version of his concurring opinion, but which are not included in his concurring opinion as published in the *United States Reports*.¹⁴³ *Virginia State Board of Pharmacy* was the Court’s seminal case holding that commercial speech is entitled to First Amendment protection,¹⁴⁴ and on that ground the Court struck down a state law that had made unlawful a pharmacy’s advertisement of prescription drug prices.¹⁴⁵ What the Chief Justice apparently considered a “formal error” warranting deletion was his extensive slip opinion discussion of the nature of the “tasks a professional pharmacist performs” in dispensing “dosage units already prepared by the manufacturer and sold to the pharmacy in that form.”¹⁴⁶ According to the Chief’s concurring slip opinion, “it is clear that in this regard he no more renders a true professional service than does a clerk who sells lawbooks.”¹⁴⁷ The Chief decided to eliminate much of this discussion from the final bound version, perhaps because some in the pharmaceutical industry took umbrage at his characterization of the profession. If so, *Virginia State Board of Pharmacy* offers an example of a very different kind of “error”: words that some members of the public found insulting.

3. *Erroneous Characterizations of Facts, the Record, the Positions of the Parties, the Positions of the Other Justices, Background Law, and the Court’s Opinion.* — Supreme Court opinions are replete with statements of fact. Those facts may be rooted in the record of the case, including assertions of the parties, or outside the record, including both commonly known facts subject to judicial notice and facts based on a Justice’s own research. The Justices commit errors of all varieties in

¹⁴¹ *Perry v. United States*, 294 U.S. 330, 357 (1935) (emphasis added).

¹⁴² 425 U.S. 748 (1976).

¹⁴³ Compare *Va. State Bd. of Pharmacy v. Va. Citizens Consumer Council, Inc.*, 44 U.S.L.W. 4686, 4693 (U.S. May 25, 1976) (No. 74-895) (Burger, C.J., concurring), with *Va. State Bd. of Pharmacy*, 425 U.S. at 773-74 (Burger, C.J., concurring). This example was brought to my attention by Professor Stephen Wasby.

¹⁴⁴ See Cass R. Sunstein, *The Supreme Court, 1995 Term — Foreword: Leaving Things Undecided*, 110 HARV. L. REV. 4, 82 (1996).

¹⁴⁵ See *Va. State Bd. of Pharmacy*, 425 U.S. at 759-62.

¹⁴⁶ *Va. State Bd. of Pharmacy*, 44 U.S.L.W. at 4693.

¹⁴⁷ *Id.*

such factual assertions. Examples include misstating who was President of the United States in 1799,¹⁴⁸ mischaracterizing the legal arguments of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue,¹⁴⁹ erroneously labeling a prior “indictment” as a “conviction[],”¹⁵⁰ miscalculating the number of copyrighted works that had entered the public domain,¹⁵¹ describing someone as a “librarian” rather than a “professor,”¹⁵² and misidentifying a legislator who made a particular comment.¹⁵³

The Justices have also misquoted other opinions in the same case, presumably because they were working off outdated drafts. For instance, in *Missouri ex rel. Missouri Insurance Co. v. Gehner*,¹⁵⁴ decided in 1930, then-Associate Justice Stone and Justices Holmes and Brandeis omitted language because “a statement in the majority opinion as originally circulated . . . was afterward taken out by the writer of the opinion.”¹⁵⁵ Recent examples include *Boumediene v. Bush*¹⁵⁶ and *Hamdan v. Rumsfeld*.¹⁵⁷ Such errors can also reveal instances

¹⁴⁸ Compare *Am. Ins. Ass’n v. Garamendi*, No. 02-722, slip op. at 16 (U.S. June 23, 2003) (“Making executive agreements to settle claims of American nationals against foreign governments is a particularly longstanding practice, the first example being as early as 1799, when the Washington administration settled demands against the Dutch Government . . .”), with *Am. Ins. Ass’n v. Garamendi*, 539 U.S. 396, 415 (2003) (“Making executive agreements to settle claims of American nationals against foreign governments is a particularly longstanding practice, the first example being as early as 1799, when the Adams administration settled demands against the Dutch government . . .”).

¹⁴⁹ *Helvering v. Stuart*, 317 U.S. 602, 602–03 (1942) (amending earlier version of *Helvering v. Stuart*, 317 U.S. 154 (1942)).

¹⁵⁰ Compare *District of Columbia v. Heller*, No. 07-290, slip op. at 49 (U.S. June 26, 2008) (“convictions”), with *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570, 621 (2008) (“indictment”).

¹⁵¹ Compare *Eldred v. Ashcroft*, No. 01-618, slip op. at 21 (U.S. Jan. 15, 2003) (Stevens, J., dissenting) (“[O]nly one year’s worth of creative work — that copyrighted in 1923 — has fallen into the public domain during the last 80 years.”), with *Eldred v. Ashcroft*, 537 U.S. 186, 241 (2003) (Stevens, J., dissenting) (“[W]ith the exception of works which required renewal and which were not renewed, no copyrighted work created in the past 80 years has entered the public domain or will do so until 2019.”).

¹⁵² Compare *Ledbetter v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.*, No. 05-1074, slip op. at 6 (U.S. May 29, 2007) (“librarian”), with *Ledbetter v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.*, 550 U.S. 618, 626 (2007) (“professor”).

¹⁵³ Compare *Boumediene v. Bush*, No. 06-1195, slip op. at 49 (U.S. June 12, 2008) (attributing quotation to Senator Graham), with *Boumediene v. Bush*, 553 U.S. 723, 778 (2008) (attributing same quotation to Senator Kyl).

¹⁵⁴ 281 U.S. 313 (1930).

¹⁵⁵ Letter from Harlan F. Stone, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, to Ernest Knaebel, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States (May 6, 1930), Stone Papers B82.

¹⁵⁶ 553 U.S. 723. Compare *Boumediene*, No. 06-1195, slip op. at 24, 25 (Roberts, C.J., dissenting), with *Boumediene*, 553 U.S. at 823, 824 (Roberts, C.J., dissenting) (revising two different quotations from majority opinion).

¹⁵⁷ 548 U.S. 557 (2006). In *Hamdan*, the majority opinion was revised to change “jurisdiction-stripping” to “jurisdiction-ousting,” and “jurisdiction-conferring” to “jurisdiction-creating,” in apparent response to Justice Scalia’s change in his dissent, which the majority apparently did not

when individual Justices have changed their opinions and votes during the internal deliberations. Working off an old draft, a slip opinion may mistakenly refer to another opinion as a majority, plurality, concurring, or dissenting opinion when, because of a vote change, it no longer has that same, precise status.¹⁵⁸

Closely related are misstatements about background law and about the Court's opinion. Here, too, there is no question that the change is substantive in nature and may have substantive import. Quite often, the misstatement in question may be "mere dictum," but even non-dicta misstatements can be revised without a corresponding formal modification of the Court's judgment or holding. Examples include mischaracterization of the operation of federal and state statutes,¹⁵⁹ and of the Court's own prior precedent.¹⁶⁰

spot until after the original opinion was issued. Compare *Hamdan v. Rumsfeld*, No. 05-184, slip op. at 17 (U.S. June 29, 2006), with *Hamdan*, 548 U.S. at 582.

¹⁵⁸ My colleague, Professor Larry Tribe, identified for me just such a discrepancy in Justice Blackmun's separate opinion in *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833 (1992). The slip opinion version of Justice Blackmun's opinion takes issue with "the plurality's views of homosexuality as sexual deviance," *Planned Parenthood of Se. Pa. v. Casey*, 60 U.S.L.W. 4795, 4825 n.11 (U.S. June 29, 1992) (No. 91-744) (Blackmun, J., concurring in part, concurring in the judgment in part, and dissenting in part) (emphasis added), while the final bound volume of the *United States Reports* refers instead to "The Chief Justice's views of homosexuality as sexual deviance," *Casey*, 505 U.S. at 941 n.11 (Blackmun, J., concurring in part, concurring in the judgment in part, and dissenting in part) (emphasis added). The difference is consistent with assumptions that vote changes in *Casey* changed the outcome in that case. See Linda Greenhouse, *Documents Reveal the Evolution of a Justice*, N.Y. TIMES, Mar. 4, 2004, at A1.

¹⁵⁹ In *Morton Salt Co. v. G.S. Suppiger Co.*, 314 U.S. 488 (1942), the Supreme Court modified its description of the legal effect of the Clayton Act. See *Morton Salt Co. v. G.S. Suppiger Co.*, 315 U.S. 788, 788 (1942) (amending earlier version of *Morton Salt*, 314 U.S. 488). Compare *Morton Salt Co. v. G.S. Suppiger Co.*, 10 U.S.L.W. 4126, 4127 (U.S. Jan. 5, 1942) (No. 49), with *Morton Salt*, 314 U.S. at 490 (omitting statement that the Clayton Act "imposes criminal penalties for engaging in specified unlawful trade practices tending to monopoly and restraint of trade"). In *Cudahy Packing Co. v. Holland*, 315 U.S. 357 (1942), the Supreme Court eliminated footnotes and significant text to delete an apparent mischaracterization of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937. See *Cudahy Packing Co. v. Holland*, 315 U.S. 788, 788 (1942) (amending earlier version of *Cudahy Packing*, 315 U.S. 357). Compare *Cudahy Packing Co. of La. v. Holland*, 10 U.S.L.W. 4252, 4253 (U.S. Mar. 2, 1942) (No. 245), with *Cudahy Packing*, 315 U.S. at 364-65. In *Hysler v. Florida*, 315 U.S. 411 (1942), the Court struck five sentences that apparently mischaracterized the Florida Supreme Court's responsibilities under Florida state law. See *Hysler v. Florida*, 316 U.S. 642, 642 (1942) (amending earlier version of *Hysler*, 315 U.S. 411). Compare *Hysler v. Florida*, 10 U.S.L.W. 4236, 4238 (U.S. Mar. 2, 1942) (No. 64), with *Hysler*, 315 U.S. at 422. In *Texas & Pacific Railway Co. v. Pottorff*, 291 U.S. 245 (1934), the Supreme Court deleted several sentences that had described the nature of government oversight of national banks and what activity constituted a federal crime. See *Tex. & Pac. Ry. Co. v. Pottorff*, 291 U.S. 649, 649 (1934) (amending earlier version of *Tex. & Pac. Ry.*, 291 U.S. 245); see also *Tex. & Pac. Ry.*, 291 U.S. at 259 n.15.

¹⁶⁰ For instance, in *Lapides v. Board of Regents of University System of Georgia*, 535 U.S. 613 (2002), the Court revised its slip opinion to correct an error in its characterization of a case, *Ford Motor Co. v. Department of Treasury*, 323 U.S. 459 (1945), that it was overruling. The question presented in both *Lapides* and *Ford* was whether a state that litigated a case in the lower courts on the merits, without raising an Eleventh Amendment defense, could invoke that defense in the Supreme Court. *Lapides*, 535 U.S. at 616, 621-23; see also *Lapides v. Bd. of Regents of the Univ.*

The most substantive and potentially significant category of revisions pertains more directly to the reasoning, ruling, and formal judgment of the Court. These kinds of changes are the least frequent but do not appear to be especially unusual. The Court has not categorically shied away from adding and deleting words, phrases, and sentences of substantial import to correct erroneous characterizations of what the Justices intended to convey.

For instance, in *Virginian Railway Co. v. System Federation No. 40*,¹⁶¹ then-Associate Justice Stone subsequently added the critical word “not” to the first sentence of the final paragraph of the Court’s opinion, which summarized the Court’s holding: “It suffices to say that the Norris-LaGuardia Act can affect the present decree only so far as its provisions are found *not* to conflict with those of § 2, Ninth, of the Railway Labor Act”¹⁶² Likewise of clear substantive import, in *Connick v. Myers*,¹⁶³ Justice White eliminated a sentence from a Court opinion he had authored that had asserted that because a particular inquiry into the protected status of speech is one of law, not fact, the Court is “not bound to the views of the District Court unless clearly erroneous.”¹⁶⁴ Five years later, to similar substantive effect, Justice White changed his opinion for the Court in *Monessen Southwestern Railway Co. v. Morgan*¹⁶⁵ to eliminate entirely the unambiguous statement of law in the originally published slip opinion that “there is no right to a jury trial in [Longshoremen’s and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act] actions.”¹⁶⁶

Sys. of Ga., No. 01-298, slip op. at 1, 7–8 (U.S. May 13, 2002). Overruling *Ford*, the Court concluded that the State had waived its defense in those circumstances and could not invoke it later. *Lapides*, 535 U.S. at 623–24; *Lapides*, No. 01-298, slip op. at 8–10. However, in doing so the Court mistakenly asserted that the State in *Ford* had litigated and “lost” in the lower courts, a mistake the Court corrected by the time of publication of the preliminary print. Compare *Lapides*, No. 01-298, slip op. at 7 (“Georgia adds that . . . in *Ford* a State regained immunity . . . even after the State litigated and lost a case brought against it in federal court.”), with *Lapides v. Bd. of Regents of the Univ. Sys. of Ga.*, 535 U.S. 613, 622 (2002) (prelim. print) (“Georgia adds that . . . in *Ford* a State regained immunity . . . even after the State litigated a case brought against it in federal court”). This example was brought to my attention by Karen Cordry.

¹⁶¹ 300 U.S. 515 (1937).

¹⁶² *Id.* at 563 (emphasis added); see Letter from Harlan F. Stone, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, to Ernest Knaebel, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States (Oct. 14, 1937), Stone Papers B82 (requesting the addition).

¹⁶³ 461 U.S. 138 (1983).

¹⁶⁴ *Connick v. Myers*, 51 U.S.L.W. 4436, 4438 n.7 (U.S. Apr. 20, 1983) (No. 81-1251); see Letter from Henry C. Lind, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, to Byron R. White, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States (Mar. 13, 1984), White Papers BI:622/F5; Letter from Byron R. White, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, to Henry C. Lind, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States (Mar. 13, 1984), White Papers BI:622/F5. Compare *Connick*, 51 U.S.L.W. at 4438 n.7, with *Connick*, 461 U.S. at 148 n.7.

¹⁶⁵ 486 U.S. 330 (1988).

¹⁶⁶ *Monessen Sw. Ry. Co. v. Morgan*, 56 U.S.L.W. 4494, 4497 (U.S. June 6, 1988) (No. 86-1743); see Letter from Byron R. White, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, to Frank D.

In *Hamm v. City of Rock Hill*,¹⁶⁷ decided in 1964, the Court made and subsequently corrected a seemingly trivial mistake that in fact had substantive implications for the Court's reasoning.¹⁶⁸ *Hamm* was a major civil rights case involving the validity of the state trespass convictions of several civil rights protestors who, after being denied service at store lunch counters, remained seated and refused to leave.¹⁶⁹ One of the legal issues raised in *Hamm* was whether the federal saving statute,¹⁷⁰ originally enacted in 1871,¹⁷¹ which presumptively preserved prosecutions under laws amended after the commencement of prosecution,¹⁷² limited the reach of the Civil Rights Act of 1964¹⁷³ to invalidate the trespass convictions.¹⁷⁴ The Court held that the federal saving statute did not limit the application of the Civil Rights Act because the 1871 law "was meant to obviate mere technical abatement such as that illustrated by application of the rule in [*United States v. Tynen*]¹⁷⁵ decided in 1870."¹⁷⁶ The Court's reasoning rested on its assumption that *Tynen* was decided a year before Congress passed the saving statute and therefore that Congress had enacted the law in response to *Tynen*.¹⁷⁷ *Tynen*, however, was in fact decided in 1871,¹⁷⁸ af-

Wagner, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States (July 1, 1988), White Papers BII:83/F10. Compare *Monessen Sw. Ry.*, 56 U.S.L.W. at 4497 ("Of course, because there is no right to a jury trial in LHWCA actions, the 'trier of fact' in *Pfeifer* was a judge rather than a jury."), with *Monessen Sw. Ry.*, 486 U.S. at 341 ("Of course, because *Pfeifer* was tried to the bench, the 'trier of fact' in that case was a judge rather than a jury.").

¹⁶⁷ 379 U.S. 306 (1964).

¹⁶⁸ This example was brought to my attention by John MacKenzie, who served as the Supreme Court reporter for the *Washington Post* at the time of the Court's ruling and who published a case comment on *Hamm*, including the Court's error. See MacKenzie, *supra* note 19. The Court's decision to change the opinion in the *United States Reports* occurred after completion of the case comment and just before publication and is accordingly noted only in an "Editor's Note" at the close of the comment. *Id.* at 182.

¹⁶⁹ See *Hamm*, 379 U.S. at 307-08.

¹⁷⁰ Act of July 30, 1947, Pub. L. No. 80-278, § 109, 61 Stat. 633, 635 (codified at 1 U.S.C. § 109 (2012)).

¹⁷¹ Act of Feb. 25, 1871, ch. 71, § 4, 16 Stat. 431, 432.

¹⁷² See 1 U.S.C. § 109.

¹⁷³ Pub. L. No. 88-351, 78 Stat. 241 (codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000a to 2000h-6 (2012)).

¹⁷⁴ See *Hamm*, 379 U.S. at 314.

¹⁷⁵ 78 U.S. (11 Wall.) 88 (1871).

¹⁷⁶ *Hamm v. City of Rock Hill*, 33 U.S.L.W. 4079, 4081 (U.S. Dec. 14, 1964) (Nos. 2, 5).

¹⁷⁷ See *id.*

¹⁷⁸ MacKenzie, *supra* note 19, at 174 n.15. The Court's mistake was apparently caused by its mixing up the Term that the case was decided (December Term 1870) with the year the case was decided (1871). Although not the kind of mistake one would expect of a Supreme Court Justice, this particular mistake was a bit more understandable because the Supreme Court Reporter during the December Term 1870, John William Wallace, did not include the date of the decision in any of his volumes of the *United States Reports*. He provided only the year of the Term of the Court at the outset of the volume and as a running header throughout the volume. See 78 U.S. (11 Wall.) (1871) (volume for December Term 1870); MacKenzie, *supra* note 19, at 174 n.15.

ter Congress had already passed the federal savings statute.¹⁷⁹ The Court subsequently corrected its error, changing the date to 1871 in the *United States Reports*.¹⁸⁰ But the Court did so without any acknowledgment that the sentence, as corrected, no longer supported its apparent thesis that Congress had acted in response to *Tynen*.

Other examples include modifying opinions to clarify what the Court “did not rule,”¹⁸¹ to explain what legal issues were remanded to the court below,¹⁸² and to “vacate” rather than “reverse” a lower court judgment.¹⁸³ Additionally, the Court has deleted assertions that “[t]here was evidence to support this finding”¹⁸⁴ and that the facts of a prior precedent of the Court were “practically on all fours with those of the present case.”¹⁸⁵ And the Court has changed a characterization of “gross negligence” to one of just “negligence.”¹⁸⁶

The Court has even retreated from a clear conclusion of law that it claimed “[w]e do not doubt,” which concerned the result of a conflict between a federal statutory provision and a rule of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.¹⁸⁷ Sufficient doubt plainly arose, however, and the claim was eliminated prior to publication in the *United States Re-*

¹⁷⁹ See MacKenzie, *supra* note 19, at 174–75.

¹⁸⁰ See *Hamm v. City of Rock Hill*, 379 U.S. 306, 314 (1964). The *Washington Post's* Supreme Court reporter notified the Supreme Court Reporter of the error. The Reporter announced the changes would be made in the *United States Reports* in correspondence back to the *Post* reporter, but there was otherwise no public acknowledgment by the Court of the change. See MacKenzie, *supra* note 19, at 182 (Editor's Note).

¹⁸¹ *Elgin, Joliet & E. Ry. Co. v. Burley*, 327 U.S. 661, 666 (1946). In *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co. v. Burley*, 327 U.S. 661, the Court had granted rehearing for the sole purpose of clarifying its prior ruling to make clear what it had not ruled. See *id.* at 666–67 (“[W]e did not rule, and there is no basis for assuming we did, that an employee can stand by with knowledge or notice of what is going on with reference to his claim. . . . No such ruling was necessary for their preservation and none was intended.”); *Elgin, Joliet & E. Ry. Co. v. Burley*, 326 U.S. 801, 801–02 (1945) (order granting rehearing); *Elgin, Joliet & E. Ry. Co. v. Burley*, 325 U.S. 711 (1945).

¹⁸² See *Seminole Nation v. United States*, 316 U.S. 651, 651 (1942) (amending earlier version of *Seminole Nation v. United States*, 316 U.S. 286 (1942)) (making clear that certain legal issues were available for consideration on remand); see also Edited Opinion, *Forest Grove Sch. Dist. v. T. A.*, No. 08-305, slip op. at 16 (U.S. June 22, 2009) (rev. n.d.), in *Change Pages: 557 U.S. Part I*, *supra* note 116, at 1902, 1920 (adding words “and the case is remanded for further proceedings consistent with this opinion”).

¹⁸³ *INS v. Lavoie*, 389 U.S. 908, 908 (1967) (amending earlier version of *INS v. Lavoie*, 387 U.S. 572 (1967) (per curiam)) (providing that “the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit be vacated rather than reversed”).

¹⁸⁴ *Libby, McNeil & Libby v. United States*, 340 U.S. 916, 916 (1951) (amending earlier version of *Libby, McNeil & Libby v. United States*, 340 U.S. 71 (1950)).

¹⁸⁵ *Clearfield Trust Co. v. United States*, 318 U.S. 744, 744 (1943) (amending earlier version of *Clearfield Trust Co. v. United States*, 318 U.S. 363 (1943)).

¹⁸⁶ See Edited Opinion, *The Iroquois*, No. 200, slip op. at 4 (U.S. May 2, 1904) (rev. n.d.) (on file with the National Archives, Record Group 267, Entry 22, Box 81, Folders 18752, 18803) (decision filed and announced on May 2, 1904, then revised and corrected on May 4, 1904).

¹⁸⁷ *Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Bhd. of Teamsters*, 42 U.S.L.W. 4331, 4335 (U.S. Mar. 4, 1974) (No. 72-1566).

ports,¹⁸⁸ forcing the concurring opinion of four Justices to change as well.¹⁸⁹ The Court has also added an entirely new paragraph of reasoning and citations weeks after the original opinion announcement.¹⁹⁰ Concurring and dissenting opinions have backed off on characterizations of the legal import of other Justices' opinions in some of the Court's most significant cases,¹⁹¹ added new characterizations,¹⁹² and significantly amended their own substantive reasoning.¹⁹³

On none of those occasions has the Court felt compelled to grant rehearing or provide public notice prior to modifying its opinion. And while the Court has sometimes made clear that a particular amendment had been made, such as through the publication of an order, the Court has not done so in many of these instances. The same is true for the separate opinions of individual Justices. In recent years and in the past, individual Justices, like the Court, have regularly made

¹⁸⁸ Compare *id.* ("We do not doubt that were there an actual conflict between § 1450 and Rule 65(b), the statute would control. See 28 U.S.C. § 2071 (1970). But no such conflict exists in this case."), with *Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Bhd. of Teamsters*, 415 U.S. 423, 435 (1974) (sentences deleted).

¹⁸⁹ Compare *Granny Goose Foods*, 42 U.S.L.W. at 4339 & n.2 (Rehnquist, J., concurring in the judgment), with *Granny Goose Foods*, 415 U.S. at 447 (Rehnquist, J., concurring in the judgment) (eliminating footnote 2 and accompanying text that appeared in the slip opinion).

¹⁹⁰ In *Late Corp. of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints v. United States*, 136 U.S. 1 (1890), the Court announced the opinion on May 19, 1890, and Justice Bradley made significant revisions several days later, as confirmed by a copy of those changes dated May 28, 1890. Among those changes were insertions, including an entirely new paragraph. See Draft Opinion at 23, *Late Corp. of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints v. United States*, Nos. 1031, 1054 (U.S. May 19, 1890) (drft. May 28, 1890) (on file with the National Archives, Record Group 267, Entry 22, Box 65, Folders 13400–13497) (revising decision filed and announced on May 19, 1890) (adding a paragraph explaining a detail of Spanish property law).

¹⁹¹ Compare *Lawrence v. Texas*, No. 02-102, slip op. at 3 (U.S. June 26, 2003) (O'Connor, J., concurring in the judgment) ("The dissent apparently agrees that if these cases have *stare decisis* effect, Texas' sodomy law would not pass scrutiny under the Equal Protection Clause . . .") (citing *id.*, slip op. at 17–18 (Scalia, J., dissenting)), with *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558, 580 (2003) (O'Connor, J., concurring in the judgment) (statement about dissenting opinion omitted); see also *infra* pp. 599–600.

¹⁹² Compare *Williams v. Georgia*, 23 U.S.L.W. 4297, 4304 (U.S. June 6, 1955) (No. 412) (Clark, J., dissenting), with *Williams v. Georgia*, 349 U.S. 375, 396 (1955) (Clark, J., dissenting) (adding two sentences relating to the majority opinion: "In this case, unlike *Patterson*, the Court determines the state law itself" and "Furthermore, I agree with Mr. Justice Minton that the majority has misconstrued Georgia's law").

¹⁹³ Compare *District of Columbia v. Heller*, No. 07-290, slip op. at 39 (U.S. June 26, 2008) (Breyer, J., dissenting) ("It is similarly 'treacherous' to reason from the fact that colonial legislatures *did not* enact certain kinds of legislation an unalterable constitutional limitation on the power of a modern legislature *cannot* do so."), with *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570, 718 (2008) ("It is similarly 'treacherous' to reason from the fact that colonial legislatures *did not* enact certain kinds of legislation *to a conclusion* that an unalterable constitutional limitation on the power of a modern legislature *cannot* do so.") (text with strikethrough supplied to highlight omission of language previously present in *Heller*, No. 07-290, slip op. at 39 (Breyer, J., dissenting)). For a further example, see *infra* pp. 595–96 (discussing *Hodel v. Va. Surface Mining & Reclamation Ass'n*, 452 U.S. 264 (1981)).

nonincidental, substantive changes in their opinions under the guise of correcting “typographical” and “other formal errors” and without any notice.

C. Pathways for Revising Opinions

As described above, the Court revises its opinions following their initial publication in three different ways, only the first two of which are transparent: (a) a formal “erratum sheet” published in the bound volumes of the *United States Reports*; (b) a formal order, also published in the *United States Reports*, modifying its opinions; and (c) changes correcting “typographical and other formal errors” pursuant to a generic notice that sits atop all slip opinions and preliminary prints that appear in the bound volume of the *United States Reports*. There is no discernible pattern or justification for when the Court has used one pathway rather than another. One can find roughly similar examples in each category. Each pathway, and its historical use, is described below.

1. *Errata Lists*. — The use of errata lists has the most enduring tradition at the Court. Recent volumes of the *United States Reports* contain a list of errata,¹⁹⁴ as do some of the earliest volumes. The first Reporter, Dallas, included a list of “Errata, *et* Addenda” in his third volume, published in 1799, which was the second volume to include Supreme Court opinions.¹⁹⁵ The corrections were, according to Dallas, based on both his own review and “the liberal communications of the Bar.”¹⁹⁶ Although not every subsequent volume has included an errata sheet, they do appear regularly. Other early Reporters, including Cranch, Wheaton, and Peters, all included them.¹⁹⁷

In the early years, errata sheets tended to modify text in the same volume. But, presumably because the changing nature and cost of printing technology allowed for last-second revisions in printed volumes, errata sheets increasingly corrected prior volumes.¹⁹⁸ Errata

¹⁹⁴ See, e.g., Errata, 555 U.S. II (2014); Erratum, 554 U.S. II (2013).

¹⁹⁵ See Errata, *et* Addenda, 3 U.S. (3 Dall.) v, v (1799) (unpaginated in original).

¹⁹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁹⁷ Errata, 27 U.S. (2 Pet.) 735 (1829); Errata, 20 U.S. (7 Wheat.) (1822) (errata sheet appended, unpaginated, to end of volume); Errata, 17 U.S. (4 Wheat.) Index 76 (1819) (errata sheet appended, separately paginated, to end of volume); Errata, 13 U.S. (9 Cranch) iv (1817); Errata, 11 U.S. (7 Cranch) iv (1816); Errata, 10 U.S. (6 Cranch) vii (1812); Errata, 9 U.S. (5 Cranch) viii (1812).

¹⁹⁸ The earliest errata sheet I found that corrected a prior volume was in 13 U.S. (9 Cranch) at iv (listing errata from 12 U.S. (8 Cranch) (1816), as they “escaped notice until it was too late to correct them in the table of *errata* of that volume”), and the latest one I found correcting the same volume that the errata sheet itself appears in was in 1886, see Errata, 118 U.S. iv (1886).

sheets have been used exclusively to correct prior volumes for more than a century.¹⁹⁹

The errata sheets make all kinds of corrections, including to citations, spelling, grammar, word choice, names, and facts.²⁰⁰ The corrections address errors from decades earlier, or more. A recent volume of the *United States Reports*, published in 2013, corrected an error in a volume published in 1991.²⁰¹ A volume published in 2010 corrected an error in a 1933 opinion, changing “enabling” to “employing,”²⁰² and a 1980 volume corrected an error in an 1888 opinion,²⁰³ further underscoring the Court’s commitment to error correction no matter how distant in time.

The errata sheets have acknowledged the mistaken omission of the fact that Justices dissented²⁰⁴ and of an entire separate opinion of a Justice.²⁰⁵ The Court has even used the errata sheet to delete part of its rationale. In *Cass County v. Leech Lake Band of Chippewa Indians*,²⁰⁶ decided in 1998, the Court explained that it had declined to consider a particular legal issue concerning the scope of the Indian Nonintercourse Act²⁰⁷ because “the parcels at issue here are not alienable — and therefore not taxable — under the terms of the Indian Nonintercourse Act.”²⁰⁸ In a subsequent volume of the *United States Reports*, the Court described that reason as erratum and

¹⁹⁹ See, e.g., Erratum, 551 U.S. II (2011); Errata, 528 U.S. II (2001); Errata, 500 U.S. II (1995); Errata, 440 U.S. II (1981); Corrections, 146 U.S. iv (1893).

²⁰⁰ See, e.g., Erratum, 551 U.S. at II; Erratum, 550 U.S. II (2010); Errata, 549 U.S. II (2010); Errata, 528 U.S. at II; Errata, 500 U.S. at II; Errata, 440 U.S. at II. In 1980, Justice White acknowledged that a correspondent “has me cold” in suggesting Justice White had erroneously used the word “union” instead of “employer” in his opinion for the Court in *NLRB v. Local Union No 103 (Iron Workers)*, 434 U.S. 335 (1978), and agreed that an erratum notice should be published in 437 U.S., Letter from Byron R. White, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, to Henry C. Lind, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States (Feb. 28, 1980), White Papers BI:463/F9. See Letter from Henry C. Lind, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, to Byron R. White, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States (Feb. 28, 1980), White Papers BI:463/F9; Letter from Henry C. Lind, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, to Byron R. White, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States (Feb. 27, 1980), White Papers BI:463/F9 [hereinafter Feb. 27, 1980 Letter from Henry C. Lind to Byron R. White]; Letter from Robert Scolnick, Attorney, to Michael Rodak, Jr., Clerk, Supreme Court of the United States (Feb. 22, 1980), White Papers BI:463/F9; see also *Iron Workers*, 434 U.S. at 346.

²⁰¹ See Erratum, 554 U.S. II (2013) (correcting *Basic Inc. v. Levinson*, 485 U.S. 224, 226 (1988)).

²⁰² Errata, 549 U.S. at II (correcting *Conrad, Rubin & Lesser v. Pender*, 289 U.S. 472, 478 (1933)).

²⁰³ Errata, 436 U.S. II (1980) (correcting *Freedman’s Sav. & Trust Co. v. Shepherd*, 127 U.S. 494, 494 (1888)).

²⁰⁴ Memorandum by the Reporter, 48 U.S. (7 How.) vi (1849) (acknowledging erroneous omissions in preceding volume of dissents in four cases).

²⁰⁵ See Errata, 9 U.S. (5 Cranch) viii (1812).

²⁰⁶ 524 U.S. 103 (1998).

²⁰⁷ 25 U.S.C. § 177 (2012).

²⁰⁸ *Cass Cnty.*, 524 U.S. at 115 n.5.

added that “this issue is outside the question presented in the petition for certiorari.”²⁰⁹

2. *Formal, Published Orders Amending a Prior Opinion.* — The second and equally transparent way that the Court revises a previously released opinion is by issuing a formal, published order amending the opinion, which includes the precise language to be added and deleted. The Court has sometimes done so in response to formal motions by parties. For instance, the Court sometimes grants a petition for rehearing and decides to modify its opinion in light of that rehearing.²¹⁰ The Court rarely grants rehearing, though it has done so because of a “single clause in the prior opinion.”²¹¹ The Court has even more frequently modified an original opinion while *denying* rehearing. For example, in *Kennedy v. Louisiana*,²¹² which addressed the constitutionality of the death penalty applied to crimes against individuals in which no person was killed, the Court formally denied a petition for rehearing arguing that the Justices had relied on erroneous statements in the Solicitor General’s brief about the availability of the death penalty under federal statutory law.²¹³ While denying that petition, the Court simultaneously modified its prior opinion to make clear that the Solicitor General’s mistake had not affected its reasoning or ruling.²¹⁴

Such a denial of review on rehearing, coupled with a modification of the Court’s prior opinion, is not historically unusual, although this practice has been narrowly concentrated within one discrete period of time. There are thirty-nine additional instances in which the Court simultaneously denied a petition for rehearing and published an order amending its opinion, often in significant ways. The practice dates back to 1928,²¹⁵ with the vast majority (thirty instances) occurring between 1934 and 1944.²¹⁶ The Court’s reports reveal only four instanc-

²⁰⁹ 533 U.S. 11, 12 (2002) (internal quotation mark omitted).

²¹⁰ See, e.g., *Elgin, Joliet & E. Ry. Co. v. Burley*, 327 U.S. 661, 666–67 (1946); see also *id.* at 668 (Frankfurter, J., dissenting).

²¹¹ *Flora v. United States*, 362 U.S. 145, 167 (1960).

²¹² 554 U.S. 407 (2008), *reh’g denied*, 554 U.S. 945 (2008).

²¹³ See *Kennedy*, 554 U.S. at 946.

²¹⁴ See *id.*; *Kennedy*, 554 U.S. at 426 n.*.

²¹⁵ See *New Mexico v. Texas*, 276 U.S. 557, 557–58 (1928) (mem.).

²¹⁶ See *City of Va. Beach v. Howell*, 411 U.S. 922, 922 (1973); *Parks v. Simpson Timber Co.*, 389 U.S. 909, 909 (1967); *Slochower v. Bd. of Higher Educ.*, 351 U.S. 944, 944 (1956) (per curiam); *Union Trust Co. v. E. Air Lines, Inc.*, 350 U.S. 962, 962 (1956); *SEC v. Drexel & Co.*, 349 U.S. 910, 910 (1955); *Libby, McNeill & Libby v. United States*, 340 U.S. 916, 916 (1951); *United States v. Texas*, 340 U.S. 848, 848 (1950); *Standard Oil Co. of Cal. v. United States*, 338 U.S. 808, 808 (1949); *Flournoy v. Wiener*, 321 U.S. 754, 754–55 (1944); *L.T. Barringer & Co. v. United States*, 319 U.S. 729, 729–30 (1943); *Helvering v. Stuart*, 317 U.S. 602, 602–03 (1942); *Seminole Nation v. United States*, 316 U.S. 651, 651 (1942); *Swift & Co. v. United States*, 316 U.S. 649, 649 (1942); *Hysler v. Florida*, 316 U.S. 642, 642 (1942); *Cloverleaf Butter Co. v. Patterson*, 315 U.S. 786, 786 (1942); *Toucey v. N.Y. Life Ins. Co.*, 314 U.S. 585, 585 (1941); *Detrola Radio & Television Corp. v. Hazeltine Corp.*, 314 U.S. 576, 576 (1941); *Just v. Chambers*, 312 U.S. 668, 668 (1941); *Equitable*

es in the Court's history in which the Court simply granted a petition to modify its opinion.²¹⁷ And in one of those instances, it did so only by formally treating the rehearing petition as a petition to modify.²¹⁸ Finally, on twenty-seven additional occasions, the Court amended its prior opinion by published order without any reference to a pending petition or motion.²¹⁹ All but three of those orders were issued between 1934 and 1943.²²⁰ It is not clear whether the amendments in those instances were prompted by correspondence from outside the Court identifying a problem or resulted from the Court's internal review process.

In all of these instances, both the fact of an opinion amendment and the substance of those changes were published by the Court. Accordingly, one need not compare the final published opinion in the

Life Ins. Co. v. Halsey, Stuart & Co., 312 U.S. 668, 668 (1941); Mo.-Kan. Pipe Line Co. v. United States, 312 U.S. 665, 665 (1941); Sibbach v. Wilson & Co., 312 U.S. 655, 655 (1941); Schriber-Schroth Co. v. Cleveland Trust Co., 312 U.S. 654, 654 (1941); FCC v. Sanders Bros. Radio Station, 309 U.S. 642, 642 (1940); Morgan v. Comm'r, 309 U.S. 626, 626 (1940); Boteler v. Ingels, 308 U.S. 521, 521 (1939); Bonet v. Yabucoa Sugar Co., 307 U.S. 613, 613-14 (1939); Elec. Storage Battery Co. v. Shimadzu, 307 U.S. 613, 613 (1939); Eichholz v. Pub. Serv. Comm'n, 306 U.S. 622, 622 (1939); Mackay Radio & Tel. Co. v. Radio Corp. of Am., 306 U.S. 618, 618 (1939); Schriber-Schroth Co. v. Cleveland Trust Co., 305 U.S. 573, 573-74 (1938); S.C. State Highway Dep't v. Barnwell Bros., 303 U.S. 625, 625 (1938); United Gas Pub. Serv. Co. v. Texas, 303 U.S. 625, 625 (1938); Groman v. Comm'r, 302 U.S. 654, 654 (1937); Stone v. White, 302 U.S. 639, 639-40 (1937); Ickes v. Parks, 300 U.S. 640, 640 (1937); Schwartz v. Irving Trust Co., 300 U.S. 636, 636 (1937); Helvering v. Ill. Life Ins. Co., 299 U.S. 516, 516 (1936); Radio Corp. of Am. v. Radio Eng'g Labs., Inc., 293 U.S. 522, 522 (1934); *New Mexico*, 276 U.S. at 557-58.

²¹⁷ See *Washington v. United States*, 444 U.S. 816, 816-17 (1979); *Mahan v. Howell*, 411 U.S. 922, 922 (1973); *Swenson v. Stidham*, 410 U.S. 904, 904 (1973); *Elec. Storage Battery Co. v. Shimadzu*, 307 U.S. 616, 616-17 (1939).

²¹⁸ See *Mahan*, 411 U.S. at 922.

²¹⁹ See *Emich Motors Corp. v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 340 U.S. 945, 945 (1951); *Ala. Great S. R.R. Co. v. United States*, 340 U.S. 926, 926 (1951); *Frazier v. United States*, 336 U.S. 912, 912 (1949); *Clearfield Trust Co. v. United States*, 318 U.S. 744, 744 (1943); *Fisher v. Whiton*, 317 U.S. 602, 602 (1942); *Miller v. United States*, 317 U.S. 601, 601-02 (1942); *Seminole Nation v. United States*, 316 U.S. 647, 647 (1942); *United States v. New York*, 316 U.S. 643, 643 (1942); *Cudahy Packing Co. v. Holland*, 315 U.S. 788, 788 (1942); *Morton Salt Co. v. G.S. Suppiger Co.*, 315 U.S. 788, 788 (1942); *Holiday v. Johnston*, 313 U.S. 550, 550 (1941); *United States v. Chi., Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pac. R.R. Co.*, 313 U.S. 543, 543 (1941); *Fashion Originators' Guild of Am., Inc. v. FTC*, 312 U.S. 668, 668 (1941); *Opp Cotton Mills, Inc. v. Adm'r of the Wage & Hour Div. of the Dep't of Labor*, 312 U.S. 657, 657 (1941); *United States v. Darby*, 312 U.S. 657, 657 (1941); *Phila. Co. v. Dipple*, 312 U.S. 656, 656 (1941); *Newark Fire Ins. Co. v. State Bd. of Tax Appeals*, 307 U.S. 616, 616 (1939); *NLRB v. Fainblatt*, 307 U.S. 609, 609 (1939); *Taylor v. Standard Gas & Elec. Co.*, 306 U.S. 618, 618 (1939); *Lone Star Gas Co. v. Texas*, 304 U.S. 551, 551-52 (1938); *Gen. Talking Pictures Corp. v. W. Elec. Co.*, 304 U.S. 546, 546-47 (1938); *New Negro Alliance v. Sanitary Grocery Co.*, 304 U.S. 542, 542 (1938); *Helvering v. Davis*, 301 U.S. 672, 672-73 (1937); *Legg v. St. John*, 297 U.S. 695, 695 (1936); *Rowley v. Chi. & Nw. Ry. Co.*, 293 U.S. 532, 532-33 (1934); *Healy v. Ratta*, 292 U.S. 607, 607 (1934); *Tex. & Pac. Ry. Co. v. Pottorff*, 291 U.S. 649, 649 (1934).

²²⁰ See cases cited *supra* note 219.

United States Reports to prior slip opinions or preliminary prints to determine what changes were made.²²¹

The types of modifications that the Court has made in amending prior opinions pursuant to published orders are varied in kind and significance. They can, however, be roughly grouped into the same categories described in section II.B, above. They run the full gamut from the most insignificant and highly technical to the exceedingly significant and substantively important. Many orders include corrections of technical citations and words,²²² word choice substitutions or deletions,²²³ and revisions of factual statements or descriptions of background law.²²⁴ Closely related are corrections of how the Court char-

²²¹ On six occasions between 1945 and 1948, the Court inexplicably departed from this otherwise routine practice by publishing orders that a prior opinion was being amended without any indication of the nature of those amendments. See *Woods v. Hills*, 334 U.S. 856, 856 (1948) (amending earlier version of *Woods v. Hills*, 334 U.S. 210 (1948)); *Schwabacher v. United States*, 334 U.S. 814, 814 (1948) (amending earlier version of *Schwabacher v. United States*, 334 U.S. 182 (1948)); *Aircraft & Diesel Equip. Corp. v. Hirsch*, 332 U.S. 752, 752 (1947) (amending earlier version of *Aircraft & Diesel Equip. Corp. v. Hirsch*, 331 U.S. 752 (1947)); *United States v. Nat'l Lead Co.*, 332 U.S. 751, 751 (1947) (amending earlier version of *United States v. Nat'l Lead Co.*, 332 U.S. 319 (1947)); *United States v. Beuttas*, 325 U.S. 836, 836 (1945) (amending earlier version of *United States v. Beuttas*, 324 U.S. 768 (1945)); *Price v. Gurney*, 324 U.S. 825, 825 (1945) (amending earlier version of *Price v. Gurney*, 324 U.S. 100 (1945)). The reason, if any, for the Court's distinct treatment in these few instances is hard to discern because of lack of explicit explanation from the Court. But, a rough review of one instance, *Schwabacher v. United States*, 334 U.S. 182, suggests that the changes were extremely minor and technical in nature, including substituting "were" for "was" and "," for "." and the addition of an "&" to a citation of authority. Compare *Schwabacher v. United States*, 16 U.S.L.W. 4378, 4380, 4381, 4382 (U.S. May 3, 1948) (No. 258), with *Schwabacher*, 334 U.S. at 182, 192, 194, 199. None of these appears to be the kind of change that could plausibly require formal notice.

²²² See, e.g., *United States v. Texas*, 340 U.S. 848, 848 (1950) (amending earlier version of *United States v. Texas*, 339 U.S. 707 (1950)) (correcting a quotation and several citations).

²²³ See, e.g., *id.* (amending earlier version of *Texas*, 339 U.S. 707) (substituting "annexing" for "admitting"); *Swift & Co. v. United States*, 316 U.S. 649, 649 (1942) (amending earlier version of *Swift & Co. v. United States*, 316 U.S. 216 (1942)) (substituting "establish or become interested in" for "use"); *Cloverleaf Butter Co. v. Patterson*, 315 U.S. 786, 786 (1942) (amending earlier version of *Cloverleaf Butter Co. v. Patterson*, 315 U.S. 148 (1942)) (substituting "is subject to" for "comes under," "has authority to watch" for "watches," and "subject" for "subjected," and striking the word "continuous"); *Detrola Radio & Television Corp. v. Hazeltine Corp.*, 314 U.S. 576, 576 (1941) (amending earlier version of *Detrola Radio & Television Corp. v. Hazeltine Corp.*, 313 U.S. 259 (1941)) (substituting the number "8" for "9"); *Equitable Life Ins. Co. v. Halsey, Stuart & Co.*, 312 U.S. 668, 668 (1941) (amending earlier version of *Equitable Life Ins. Co. v. Halsey, Stuart & Co.*, 312 U.S. 410 (1941)) (deleting the word "unsuccessful"); *Healy*, 292 U.S. at 607 (amending earlier version of *Healy v. Ratta*, 292 U.S. 263 (1934)) (substituting "hawkers or peddlers" for "itinerant vendors of merchandise").

²²⁴ See, e.g., *Mahan v. Howell*, 411 U.S. 922, 922 (1973) (amending earlier version of *Mahan v. Howell*, 410 U.S. 315 (1973)) (correcting a factual error); *Morton Salt*, 315 U.S. at 788 (amending earlier version of *Morton Salt Co. v. G.S. Suppiger Co.*, 314 U.S. 488 (1942)) (rewording the description of the legal effect of the Clayton Act); *Cudahy Packing*, 315 U.S. at 788 (amending earlier version of *Cudahy Packing Co. v. Holland*, 315 U.S. 357 (1942)) (eliminating footnotes and significant text to delete apparent mischaracterization of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937); *Hysler v.*

acterizes the record, including the positions of the parties.²²⁵

Substantive changes include plainly significant matters such as whether the judgment below was affirmed, reversed, or vacated.²²⁶ They also include clarification of the issues the Court had and had not ruled upon, and what legal issues therefore were still available for consideration on remand.²²⁷ The most substantive changes significantly alter the Court's reasoning in support of its judgment. The Court has done so by deleting language²²⁸ and by adding language, including words and phrases of precedential significance.²²⁹

Florida, 316 U.S. 642, 642 (1942) (amending earlier version of *Hysler v. Florida*, 315 U.S. 411 (1942)) (striking five sentences that apparently mischaracterized the Florida Supreme Court's responsibilities under Florida state law); *Lone Star Gas*, 304 U.S. at 551–52 (amending earlier version of *Lone Star Gas v. Texas*, 304 U.S. 224 (1938)) (substituting “intrastate” for “interstate” in describing nature of property with particular claimed value); *Tex. & Pac. Ry.*, 291 U.S. at 649 (amending earlier version of *Tex. & Pac. Ry. Co. v. Pottorff*, 304 U.S. 224, 245 (1934)) (deleting several sentences that had described the nature of government oversight of national banks and what activity constitutes a federal crime).

²²⁵ See, e.g., *Helvering v. Stuart*, 317 U.S. 602, 602–03 (1942) (amending earlier version of *Helvering v. Stuart*, 317 U.S. 154 (1942)) (rewording Court's characterizations of arguments made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue); *United States v. New York*, 316 U.S. 643, 643 (1942) (amending earlier version of *United States v. New York*, 315 U.S. 510 (1942)) (substituting “the total of such claims” for “the sum of the assets available” in describing New York's theory).

²²⁶ See, e.g., *INS v. Lavoie*, 389 U.S. 908, 908 (1967) (amending earlier version of *INS v. Lavoie*, 387 U.S. 572 (1967) (per curiam)) (providing that “the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit be vacated rather than reversed”); *Elec. Storage Battery Co. v. Shimadzu*, 307 U.S. 616, 616–17 (1939) (amending earlier version of *Elec. Storage Battery Co. v. Shimadzu*, 307 U.S. 5 (1939) (modifying opinion and judgment)); *Newark Fire Ins. Co. v. State Bd. of Tax Appeals*, 307 U.S. 616, 616 (1939) (amending earlier version of *Newark Fire Ins. Co. v. State Bd. of Tax Appeals*, 307 U.S. 313 (1939)) (striking “The judgments in both cases are affirmed.”).

²²⁷ See, e.g., *SEC v. Drexel & Co.*, 349 U.S. 910, 910 (1955) (amending earlier version of *SEC v. Drexel & Co.*, 348 U.S. 341 (1955)) (adding a lengthy footnote to clarify that “[w]e do not prejudice” a particular argument available to a party in further proceedings); *Seminole Nation v. United States*, 316 U.S. 651, 651 (1942) (amending earlier version of *Seminole Nation v. United States*, 316 U.S. 286 (1942)) (clarifying that certain legal issues were available for consideration on remand).

²²⁸ See, e.g., *Libby, McNeill & Libby v. United States*, 340 U.S. 916, 916 (1951) (amending earlier version of *Libby, McNeill & Libby v. United States*, 340 U.S. 71 (1950)) (striking the words “There was evidence to support this finding”); *Clearfield Trust Co. v. United States*, 318 U.S. 744, 744 (1943) (amending earlier version of *Clearfield Trust Co. v. United States*, 318 U.S. 363 (1943)) (deleting assertion that another precedent's “facts are practically on all fours with those of the present case”); *Miller v. United States*, 317 U.S. 601, 601–02 (1942) (amending earlier version of *Miller v. United States*, 317 U.S. 192 (1942)) (deleting more than nine lines of text in three places and adding further statement of the Court's holding).

²²⁹ See, e.g., *Frazier v. United States*, 336 U.S. 912, 912 (1949) (amending earlier version of *Frazier v. United States*, 335 U.S. 497 (1948)) (adding language); *Flournoy v. Wiener*, 321 U.S. 754, 754–55 (1944) (amending earlier version of *Flournoy v. Wiener*, 321 U.S. 253 (1944)) (adding language explaining why a particular legal issue was not before the Court); *L.T. Barringer & Co. v. United States*, 319 U.S. 729, 729–30 (1943) (amending earlier version of *L.T. Barringer & Co. v. United States*, 319 U.S. 1 (1943)) (adding language to formally dispose of “appellant's attack on the sufficiency of the evidence”); *Mo.-Kan. Pipe Line Co. v. United States*, 312 U.S. 665, 665 (1941) (amending earlier version of *Mo.-Kan. Pipe Line Co. v. United States*, 312 U.S. 502 (1941))

Cases in which the Court subsequently modified its decision, without granting rehearing, extend to some of its most significant rulings. For instance, the Court amended its opinion in *FCC v. Sanders Brothers Radio Station*,²³⁰ which has been fairly characterized as “the most famous of standing cases.”²³¹ In revising *Sanders*, the Court added a key word and deleted an entire sentence in the portion of its ruling that defined the power of Congress to confer standing. The excerpt below highlights the added word and the deleted sentence:

Congress had some purpose in enacting § 402(b)(2). It may have been of the opinion that one likely to be **financially** injured by the issue of a license would be the only person having a sufficient interest to bring to the attention of the appellate court errors of law in the action of the Commission in granting the license. ~~In this view, while the injury to such person would not be the subject of redress, that person might be the instrument, upon an appeal, of redressing an injury to the public service which would otherwise remain without remedy.~~ It is within the power of Congress to confer such standing to prosecute an appeal.²³²

The substantive import of the changes is considerable. The language narrows the identified purpose of Congress to aid those “financially” injured rather than those injured in any sense at a time when a ripening issue, addressed years later, was whether noneconomic injuries could support standing.²³³ And by deleting that single sentence, the Court significantly undercut Congress’s potentially sweeping authority to eliminate the requirement that a plaintiff demonstrate a personal injury subject to redress to possess Article III standing. The omitted language provided that, even without such personal injury, a plaintiff could serve as “the instrument . . . of redressing an injury to

(adding new paragraph to respond to “[a] final contention in support of the order”); *Fashion Originators’ Guild of Am., Inc. v. FTC*, 312 U.S. 668, 668 (1941) (amending earlier version of *Fashion Originators’ Guild of Am., Inc. v. FTC*, 312 U.S. 457 (1941)) (adding two sentences of support for the Court’s ruling); *Schriber-Schroth Co. v. Cleveland Trust Co.*, 312 U.S. 654, 654 (1941) (amending earlier version of *Schriber-Schroth Co. v. Cleveland Trust Co.*, 311 U.S. 211 (1940)) (adding language in support of Court’s reasoning).

²³⁰ 309 U.S. 470 (1940).

²³¹ Louis L. Jaffe, *Standing to Secure Judicial Review: Private Actions*, 75 HARV. L. REV. 255, 257 (1961); see also Kenneth Culp Davis, *Standing to Challenge Governmental Action*, 39 MINN. L. REV. 353, 363 (1955) (describing *Sanders* as “the most prominent Supreme Court case recognizing standing in absence of violation of a ‘legal right’ of the plaintiff”).

²³² Compare *FCC v. Sanders Bros. Radio Station*, 8 U.S.L.W. 542, 544 (U.S. Mar. 25, 1940) (No. 499), with *Sanders*, 309 U.S. at 477. Text with strikethrough is supplied to highlight omission of language previously present in *Sanders*, 8 U.S.L.W. at 544, while bolded text is supplied to highlight additions made in *Sanders*, 309 U.S. at 477.

²³³ See *Ass’n of Data Processing Serv. Orgs., Inc. v. Camp*, 397 U.S. 150, 154 (1970) (“That interest, at times, may reflect ‘aesthetic, conservational, and recreational’ as well as economic values. . . . We mention these noneconomic values to emphasize that standing may stem from them as well” (citations omitted) (quoting *Scenic Hudson Pres. Conference v. Fed. Power Comm’n*, 354 F.2d 608, 616 (2d Cir. 1965))).

*the public service which would otherwise remain without remedy.*²³⁴ And because of the immediately following sentence, especially its reference to “such standing,” the Court would have made clear that “[i]t is within the power of Congress to confer such standing to prosecute an appeal.”²³⁵ Such a broad notion of congressional authority to confer standing is far different than the Court’s current standing jurisprudence, which describes the redressability of the plaintiff’s personal injury as one of the “three elements” that constitutes the “irreducible constitutional minimum of standing” that Congress lacks authority to displace,²³⁶ although the legislature can “loosen” that “stricture[.]”²³⁷

What is even more remarkable than the large number of orders modifying the Court’s opinions in both very small and very large ways during the 1930s and the 1940s is that there are hardly any such orders beforehand or afterward. The possibility that the Court was particularly sloppy in its production of initial opinions during this timeframe seems clearly wrong. The need to correct errors is a constant. The anomaly is far more likely to reflect a shift in procedure for how the Court corrected errors. In other words, during the 1930s and 1940s, the Supreme Court Reporter chose to embrace the most transparent approach. But before that period and ever since, the Court has made changes, only in a far less transparent fashion.²³⁸

3. “Printer Proofs” and “Change Pages.” — The third and final way that the Court has revised its opinions subsequent to their initial

²³⁴ *Sanders*, 8 U.S.L.W. at 544 (emphasis added).

²³⁵ *Id.* Notwithstanding the Court’s deletion of this substantively significant language, both commentators and the Court itself have nonetheless sometimes characterized the Court’s holding in *Sanders* in ways that would have more force had the language not been deleted. See, e.g., *United States v. Richardson*, 418 U.S. 166, 193 (1974) (Powell, J., concurring) (“The Court has confirmed the power of Congress to open the federal courts to representatives of the public interest through specific statutory grants of standing.” (citing *Sanders*, 309 U.S. 470)); *Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc. v. FCC*, 316 U.S. 4, 14 (1942) (“[T]hese private litigants have standing only as representatives of the public interest.” (citing *Sanders*, 309 U.S. at 477)); Elizabeth Magill, *Standing for the Public: A Lost History*, 95 VA. L. REV. 1131, 1139 (2009) (“As these challengers [to administrative action] had no cognizable rights of their own, they had standing — and the courts were explicit about this — to raise the rights of the public. The case in which this approach was born [was] *FCC v. Sanders Brothers Radio Station* . . .”); Richard B. Stewart, *The Reformation of American Administrative Law*, 88 HARV. L. REV. 1667, 1731 (1975) (“*Sanders* construes statutory review provisions as affording standing to plaintiffs who have no legally protected interest so that they may act as surrogates for those who do.” (footnote omitted)).

²³⁶ *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560 (1992).

²³⁷ *Summers v. Earth Island Inst.*, 555 U.S. 488, 497 (2009).

²³⁸ In commenting on an earlier draft of this Article, Professor Bill Popkin raised the intriguing possibility that the Court’s short-lived practice might somehow relate to the Court’s condemnation during that same time period of the executive branch for failing to have a regularized system, accessible to the public, of publishing executive orders, which led to the creation of the Federal Register. See *United States v. Pub. Utils. Comm’n of Cal.*, 345 U.S. 295, 320 (1953) (Jackson, J., concurring) (describing Court’s actions and oral argument in *Panama Refining Co. v. Ryan*, 293 U.S. 388 (1935)).

announcement and publication is the least transparent. It is accomplished through what are sometimes referred to euphemistically as “printer proofs” or “change pages.” This process of revising the Court’s opinion prior to final publication in the *United States Reports* has become the most common method for making changes in recent decades and has included extensive changes of all types.

(a) *The Meaning of “Printer Proofs” and “Change Pages.”* — The terms “printer proofs” and “change pages” are interchangeable. They both refer to the marked up pages that result from editing and review within the Court following the initial opinion announcement (bench and slip opinions) and again after the publication of the preliminary print. They are literally the pages that the Court sends to the publisher of the *United States Reports* to indicate what changes to make for the “final” and “official” version.²³⁹

Unlike the errata sheets or the orders amending opinions, these pages are not released to the public.²⁴⁰ The absence of any contemporaneous public record makes these changes hidden as a practical matter. Without the change pages, the only way to discover changes is a tedious process of comparing prior versions of the opinion to the final version.

As illustrated by specific examples below, the types of changes that the Court makes in this fashion are not categorically different from changes made through other pathways. Every kind of example — large and small, technical and substantive — that is evidenced in one category can be found in the others. Corrections made through change

²³⁹ See Email from Frank D. Wagner, Former Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, to author (June 22, 2012, 8:51 AM) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library) (“The Reporter’s Office compiles all changes suggested (whether by chambers, Reporter’s Office staff, or the public) on copies of slip opinion pages for the preliminary print and copies of preliminary print pages for the bound volume and sends these change pages to the authoring Justice for approval. Chambers either accepts or exes out the suggestions and returns the change pages to the Reporter, who sends them to the Court’s Publications Unit to input the approved suggestions. Copies of the change pages are then sent to any print or online republisher of opinions (who is willing and able to pay the annual \$600 copying fee) to allow the republisher to update its version of the opinions.”).

²⁴⁰ A former Supreme Court Reporter suggested that the change pages might be available following publication of the bound volumes but that no one had previously requested them. *See id.* (“The original change pages that were returned by chambers are kept in the Reporter’s Office for several years, then sent to the National Archives for permanent storage. The change pages are not separately available to the public prior to their implementation in the preliminary print or bound volume.”); Email from Frank D. Wagner, Former Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, to author (June 29, 2012, 11:22 AM) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library) (“No one ever asked to see them while I was Reporter. The pages remain in the Reporter’s Office for several years, then are sent to the Curator, who forwards them to the Archives on her own schedule. Neither my staff nor I ever dealt with the Archives.”). According to the Archives, the Court has not transmitted to the Archives any additional records of change pages since 1913 and according to Office of the Curator at the Court, any records they might have are commingled with records that are not publicly available. *See infra* note 266 and accompanying text.

pages can also be prompted by errors discovered by the Court itself or by problems identified by outside commentators, which the Court subsequently decides warrant amendment of a previously released opinion.²⁴¹

(b) *The Origin of Printer Proofs and Change Pages.* — As described above, although the Court has long revised opinions following their initial oral announcement, the prospect of differing written opinions in the same case did not arise until the Court began releasing earlier written versions. The historic record is not entirely clear regarding the precise timing, but by the mid-nineteenth century, the Court appears to have been releasing copies of its written opinions prior to publication of the *United States Reports*, at least when there was sufficient public and media demand for advance release.²⁴² Before then, the only published version was the final version in the *United States Reports*.²⁴³ Differences between what was orally announced in Court and the subsequently published written versions were sometimes great but were much harder to pin down.

The need for formal procedures for revising previously printed and published versions became acute in the late nineteenth century once private publishers began routinely publishing both the original opinions and the final opinions appearing in the *United States Reports*. The need became even greater in the 1920s when, as also described above, Congress assigned GPO the responsibility of publishing both the “advance copies” of opinions in “pamphlet installments” and the bound *United States Reports*.²⁴⁴

Indeed, in justifying the legislation, Chief Justice Taft’s testimony before Congress underscored the extent to which the Reporter’s role included making “corrections” to the original opinion. The Chief stressed that “the number of corrections he has to make, even in a careful judge’s opinion, you would hardly credit.”²⁴⁵ In what can be fairly assumed to be a not-so-veiled reference to some of his colleagues

²⁴¹ For instance, according to the Reporter’s official “change pages” for volume 557 of the *United States Reports*, Paul Wolfson — an attorney affiliated with the law firm representing the respondent in *Cuomo v. Clearing House Ass’n*, 129 S. Ct. 2710 (2009), but not himself listed as counsel — contacted the Reporter to suggest that the Court’s opinion contained a grammatical error. See Edited Opinion, *Cuomo v. Clearing House Ass’n*, No. 08-453, slip op. at 5 (U.S. June 29, 2009) (rev. n.d.), in *Change Pages: 557 U.S. Part II*, *supra* note 122, at 2202, 2209 (referring to Paul Wolfson correspondence dated June 30, 2009). The Court subsequently corrected the error. *Id.*

²⁴² See *supra* pp. 551–52.

²⁴³ This includes the Reports compiled and published in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries by private individuals.

²⁴⁴ Act of July 1, 1922, Pub. L. No. 67-272, § 1, 42 Stat. 816, 816.

²⁴⁵ Testimony of Chief Justice Taft Before the House Judiciary Committee, *supra* note 75, at 411; see also 62 CONG. REC. 7756 (1922) (remarks of Rep. Walsh) (“He [the Reporter] has to verify every opinion which is written by the justices of that court.”).

on the bench, the Chief further acknowledged that not all judges are “careful,” by adding: “And when you come to the opinion of a judge who is not so careful, who only tries to reach a conclusion, and is bothered with references, the number of corrections which the reporter has to make are [sic] very numerous and that adds greatly to the burden of his work.”²⁴⁶ The Reporter would himself need to “prepare and furnish the references.”²⁴⁷

As contemplated by the legislation, GPO began to publish the advance copies in paperback volumes entitled “preliminary prints,” which consisted in effect of advance sheets of what would later appear in the *United States Reports*.²⁴⁸ At least by their formal title — *preliminary* print — and later by express notice, the Court made clear for the first time that the initially published versions were subject to change.²⁴⁹ Only several decades later, in January 1970, did the Court begin its current practice of including an express notice in both its “bench opinions” (which the Court releases immediately upon the opinion’s announcement) and its “slip opinions” (which GPO prints and makes available in greater numbers a few days later)²⁵⁰ that the opinions are subject to formal revision.²⁵¹ The change in practice was ap-

²⁴⁶ Testimony of Chief Justice Taft Before the House Judiciary Committee, *supra* note 75, at 411.

²⁴⁷ *Id.* The Chief was referring to the need for the Reporter “to go through every opinion when written and run down every reference in the original opinions, and correct them.” *Id.* The term “reference” is susceptible to a narrow interpretation, nothing more than citation format, but it is also susceptible to a far broader application, consistent with the Court’s use of the term “formal error.”

²⁴⁸ The earliest citation I located to a “preliminary print” was in 1926, only four years after GPO took over the printing responsibilities. See *Judicial Decisions Involving Questions of International Law*, 20 AM. J. INT’L L. 782, 815 (1926) (reproducing *L. Littlejohn & Co. v. United States*, No. 94 (U.S. Mar. 1, 1926)) (citing as “Official Reports of the Supreme Court, Preliminary Print, Vol. 270 U.S., No. 2, p. 215”).

²⁴⁹ The original House version of the 1922 legislation used the word “preliminary” to refer to versions of Court opinions to be released prior to the bound versions, and the Senate, without explanation, amended the bill to replace “preliminary” with “advance.” See 62 CONG. REC. 8226 (1922) (Senate amendment to H.R. 11450, 67th Cong. (1922)); *id.* at 9531 (House agreeing to Senate amendments).

²⁵⁰ The traditional difference between the “bench opinion” and the “slip opinion,” which is still reflected on the Court’s website, is that the former is produced within the Court and is made available in limited numbers to the public and media immediately upon the opinion’s announcement, while the latter is printed in far greater numbers a few days later and is distributed to the public, judges, and government offices. See *Information About Opinions*, *supra* note 4. The slip opinions also include the first set of “corrections.” KENNETH JOST, *THE SUPREME COURT A TO Z* 344 (5th ed. 2012); 2 DAVID G. SAVAGE, *GUIDE TO THE U.S. SUPREME COURT* 999 (5th ed. 2010). With the advent of electronic release of the Court’s opinion within seconds of the opinion announcement, however, any difference between the bench opinion and the slip opinion seems moot. See *supra* note 4.

²⁵¹ The first bench opinion to include the notice was released in *Wade v. Wilson*, 396 U.S. 282 (1970). See *Wade v. Wilson*, No. 55, bench op. at 1 (U.S. Jan. 13, 1970), Brennan Papers

parently ordered by Chief Justice Burger on his own initiative.²⁵²

(c) *The Internal Process for Preparing the Printer Proofs and Change Pages.* — The Reporter has long been responsible for supervising the process of reviewing and modifying the initial, published versions of the Court's opinions prior to publication of the final, official versions in the *United States Reports*. The Reporter, moreover, works closely with the Justice who authored the opinion of the Court (or a dissenting or concurring opinion potentially joined by others) in seeking that Justice's approval prior to sending the final version to GPO for printing. The Reporter regularly sends the proofs to that Justice, and only to that Justice, for review and approval in formal, internal correspondence, which ultimately characterizes the opinion of the Court as "your opinion."²⁵³ The revision process, therefore, contrasts sharply with the procedure followed prior to a slip opinion's initial publication when all chambers are part of the formal review process and a majority vote is achieved only after the most exacting review of a draft opinion's precise wording and detail.

The Reporter follows the same procedure of forwarding only to the opinion's author correspondence from persons outside the Court who write the Reporter to point out an error in an initial, published version of the Court opinion warranting correction in the *United States Re-*

BI:208/F7. A memorandum from Justice Brennan's clerk to the Justice describes "[t]he notice at the top of the opinion" as "new." Memorandum from Judicial Clerk, Supreme Court of the United States, to William J. Brennan, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States (undated), Brennan Papers BI:208/F7. The *United States Law Week's* publication of the Court's slip opinions confirms this same timing. Compare *Wade v. Wilson*, 38 U.S.L.W. 4071, 4071 (U.S. Jan. 13, 1970) (No. 55) (containing the notice, like all Supreme Court opinions published on this date), with *Sullivan v. Little Hunting Park, Inc.*, 38 U.S.L.W. 4059, 4059 (U.S. Dec. 15, 1969) (No. 33) (containing no notice).

²⁵² Memorandum from Judicial Clerk to William J. Brennan, *supra* note 251 ("The notice at the top of the opinion is new; apparently it was ordered by the CJ."). According to handwritten notes on another copy of a draft opinion in *Wade*, Justice Brennan's law clerk for that case was Richard Cooper. See Annotated Draft Opinion at 1, *Wade v. Wilson*, No. 55 (U.S. Jan. 13, 1970) (drft. Dec. 23, 1969) (Black, J., dissenting), Brennan Papers BI:208/F7 (containing a note to Justice Brennan followed by the initials "RMC"); see also Email from Richard M. Cooper to author (Dec. 2, 2013, 9:33 AM) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library); Email from author to Richard M. Cooper (Nov. 30, 2013, 4:09 PM) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library).

²⁵³ *E.g.*, Letter from Henry Putzel, jr., Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, to Byron R. White, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States (Nov. 2, 1964), White Papers BI:52 ("On the attached copies of your opinions for that volume, . . . we have suggested certain changes of a formal nature."); Memorandum from Walter Wyatt, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, to William J. Brennan, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States (May 22, 1959), Brennan Papers BII:141 ("Please advise whether you desire us to make these changes in your opinions before publishing the bound volume of 358 U.S."); Letter from Walter Wyatt, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, to William O. Douglas, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States (May 24, 1949), Douglas Papers B1133/F2 ("Before going to press with the bound volume of 335 U.S., this office has gone through the preliminary prints with a fine-toothed comb . . . [W]e have noticed a few minor matters of form in some of your opinions which you may or may not want to change.").

ports (or, if too late for that, an erratum notice for a final published bound volume).²⁵⁴ This is true even if the Justice has since retired from the Court. It is to the retired Justice that the Reporter sends the proofs for review and approval of “your opinion,”²⁵⁵ and the retired Justice can unilaterally make further suggested changes.²⁵⁶

The “ground rules”²⁵⁷ for making editorial changes in initial, published opinions prior to the final *United States Reports* publication are set forth in a letter from the Reporter to a Justice “[i]n connection with a Justice’s first opinion for the Court.”²⁵⁸ According to those ground rules as described in 1971, “[n]o changes are made in an opinion except those that are specifically approved or authorized by the author *or* the Court,”²⁵⁹ with the exception of incomplete citations and “obviously misspelled words.”²⁶⁰ It was up to the “author of each opinion to determine whether the changes suggested require clearance with the Court and to obtain such clearance when needed.”²⁶¹ That practice apparently changed sometime in 1994 when Chief Justice Rehnquist reportedly informed the Reporter and the other Justices that any substantive changes could in the future be made only after review and approval by the Court.²⁶² It is not clear, however, how that then-new procedure has been administered, including how strictly it has been applied, if at all.²⁶³

²⁵⁴ See, e.g., Feb. 27, 1980 Letter from Henry C. Lind to Byron R. White, *supra* note 200 (referring to a letter describing a factual error in Justice White’s opinion for the Court in *Iron Workers*, 434 U.S. 335 (1978)).

²⁵⁵ See, e.g., Letter from Frank D. Wagner, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, to Harry A. Blackmun, Assoc. Justice (Retired), Supreme Court of the United States (Nov. 14, 1997), Blackmun Papers B1426/F6 (“On the enclosed copies of your opinions for that volume, . . . we have suggested certain changes of a formal nature.”).

²⁵⁶ See, e.g., Letter from Harry A. Blackmun, Assoc. Justice (Retired), Supreme Court of the United States, to Frank D. Wagner, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States (May 6, 1996), Blackmun Papers B1426/F6 (providing changes, described as a “few generally insignificant suggestions,” to his opinions).

²⁵⁷ Letter from Henry Putzel, jr., Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, to Harry A. Blackmun, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States 1 (Jan. 21, 1971), Blackmun Papers B1425/F11 (internal quotation marks omitted).

²⁵⁸ *Id.*

²⁵⁹ *Id.* (emphasis added).

²⁶⁰ *Id.*

²⁶¹ *Id.* at 2.

²⁶² Telephone Interview with Frank D. Wagner, Former Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States (Feb. 27, 2012); Email from Frank D. Wagner, Former Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, to author (Nov. 30, 2013, 5:55 PM) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library); Email from author to Frank D. Wagner, Former Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States (Nov. 30, 2013, 2:02 PM) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library).

²⁶³ In October 1979, the Reporter proposed streamlining the process to allow for the vast majority of changes, such as typographical errors, misquotes, and citation errors, to be changed by the Reporter without the need for a Justice’s specific approval and having “[o]nly [certain] mat-

Even more fundamentally, the term “substantive” is a notoriously opaque and flexible term in discrete application. And, for that same reason, it is no more obvious that Justices would agree on the affixing of that label to specific modifications of an opinion than on other matters about which they routinely disagree. Given, moreover, the tight logic and extreme precision necessary in many Court opinions to achieve a majority, it is not at all speculative to posit that a change of a single word could prove significant. Yet, as far as can be discerned, even under the procedures as modified by Chief Justice Rehnquist, it is up to the Justice authoring the opinion to decide what is sufficiently “substantive” to warrant consultation with other chambers. No other notice is provided.

(d) *Source Materials for Printer Proofs and Change Pages.* — There is no single repository containing all the printer proofs and change pages. Instead, the examples described below were derived from the identification and review of several different sources:

(i) *National Archives Records 1808–1913.* — While always retaining ownership and control over its records, the Court has historically sent some of its records to the National Archives for storage.²⁶⁴ One set of boxes in those records includes the printer proofs that the Court used internally between 1808 and 1913 to revise opinions subsequent to their initial announcement.²⁶⁵ Sometime after 1913, the Court stopped sending those records to the National Archives.²⁶⁶

(ii) *Change Pages in Possession of GPO and Private Publishers.* — The Court provides GPO and private publishers, including Westlaw and LexisNexis, with change pages so they can make necessary corrections and publish final versions of the Court’s opinions. According to the Reporter’s Office, publishers pay an annual fee of \$600 for this service.²⁶⁷ In response to a request, LexisNexis provided the change pages for one past volume but declined to send additional volumes after apparently learning that the Reporter objected to their release.²⁶⁸

ters, primarily changes of a substantive nature” require submission to a Justice for approval. Letter from Henry C. Lind to Warren E. Burger, *supra* note 113, at 1.

²⁶⁴ See Email from Robert Ellis, Archivist, Fed. Judicial Records, Nat’l Archives, to author (July 16, 2012) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library); Email from Frank D. Wagner to author, *supra* note 240.

²⁶⁵ See Email from Robert Ellis to author, *supra* note 264.

²⁶⁶ See *id.* The Archives records are located in “Record Group 267, Records of the United States Supreme Court, Entry 22, Appellate Opinions, 1808–1913, with gaps.” *Id.* I made several contacts with Court officials to try to locate the documents, including speaking to officials at the Supreme Court Library and the Curator’s Office, but was unable to discover where the documents are currently located or to gain access to them.

²⁶⁷ Email from Frank D. Wagner to author, *supra* note 239.

²⁶⁸ LexisNexis initially indicated that it would send more volumes, extending as far back as Volume 542. See Email from Meg Kribble, Harvard Law Sch. Library, to author (Sept. 18, 2012, 5:00 PM) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library) (“Are you looking for a specific starting

point? We have corrections starting with Vol 542 US and sometimes 2nd and 3rd corrections as the court sends them.”) (quoting email correspondence from LexisNexis to Meg Kribble). The publisher subsequently changed its position a few weeks later, suggesting that I would need to “contact the ROD [Reporter of Decisions] directly for additional pages,” Email from Meg Kribble, Harvard Law Sch. Library, to author (Oct. 15, 2012, 6:30 PM) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library) (appending Email from Karen Gray, LexisNexis, to Meg Kribble, Harvard Law Sch. Library (Oct. 11, 2012, 8:55 PM)), and no additional volumes were forthcoming. Several months later, LexisNexis formally wrote me to describe more fully the reasons for its change of position: “Unfortunately,” it lacked the authority to release the volumes to me; to do so required the permission of “the Reporter of Decisions for the Supreme Court” and it was “her position that [the author] would need to establish [his] own subscription to receive these.” Email from Marianne Baylor, Dir. of Content Analysis, LexisNexis, to author (June 10, 2013, 10:45 PM) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library). LexisNexis, accordingly, recommended that I “contact her [the Reporter] directly to request a reduced cost or complimentary subscription.” *Id.* Conversations with GPO, which also receives official change pages from the Court, similarly failed to yield any documents, presumably as a result of the Reporter’s position. Consistent with the advice received from LexisNexis, I wrote directly to the Reporter in April 2013, explained the difficulty I was having in securing the corrections from the publisher, asked if the Reporter had any objection to my receipt of the change pages directly from the publishers, and, in the alternative, expressly offered to pay the Court any necessary subscription fee to receive the change pages. *See* Email from author to Christine L. Fallon, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States (Apr. 25, 2013, 1:19 PM) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library). The April 2013 correspondence also attached prior correspondence with the Reporter, in which I described my plans, consistent with a then-recent telephone conversation with the Reporter, and the Reporter’s agreement “to inquire whether the Court would have any formal objection to [the author’s] gaining access directly from the publishers of the Court’s opinions of the ‘change pages’ that the Court routinely sends to those publishers.” Letter from author to Christine Fallon, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States (July 25, 2012) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library). The Reporter did not respond to either the July 2012 or the April 2013 correspondence. More than a year later, in response to the May 2014 online posting of a draft of this Article, the Reporter wrote an email to me stating that “[o]nce the publisher takes possession of the ‘change’ pages, they belong to the publisher, which has the right to distribute the pages as it sees fit,” including providing the “pages to any interested parties, including [the author].” Email from Christine L. Fallon, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, to author (Aug. 16, 2014, 7:09 PM) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library). I cannot square the Reporter’s most recent statement of her position about the publisher’s authority to release the change pages with the contradictory, express written statements made by the publishers to me about the Reporter’s position against their release of the change pages. In May 2014, the *New York Times*, in an effort to confirm that the Court was denying access to the change pages, made its own formal request of the Court to receive the pages, and was denied. *See* Adam Liptak, *Final Word on U.S. Law Isn’t: Supreme Court Keeps Editing*, N.Y. TIMES, May 25, 2014, at A1. In all events, I wrote back to LexisNexis in September, appended a copy of the Reporter’s recent email statement to me, and inquired whether the publisher might reconsider its position in light of the Reporter’s stated position. *See* Email from author to Marianne Baylor, Dir. of Content Analysis, LexisNexis (Sept. 16, 2014, 8:20 AM) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library). The publisher responded that there had “apparently” been “a misunderstanding regarding the Supreme Court’s policy” and that, after checking directly with the Reporter, the publisher would be able to “furnish [the author] with one additional set of change pages.” Email from Marianne Baylor, Dir. of Content Analysis, LexisNexis, to author (Sept. 29, 2014, 11:58 AM) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library). Further email correspondence with the publisher provided that only one set from one volume (volume 561, part 2) was available. Email from Marianne Baylor, Dir. of Content Analysis, LexisNexis, to author (Sept. 30, 2014, 2:33 PM) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library). The new information contained in that volume is not reflected in this Arti-

(iii) *The Official Papers of Former Justices.* — There are references to revisions of opinions in the official papers of former members of the Court, including Chief Justice Stone,²⁶⁹ and Justices Blackmun,²⁷⁰ Brennan,²⁷¹ Douglas,²⁷² Marshall,²⁷³ and White.²⁷⁴ The Library of Congress or academic institutions maintain these collections, depending on the instructions provided by the Justice. Discovering these references, however, depends largely on happenstance because they frequently appear only in files for particular cases and not in any central location.

(iv) *Electronic Scanning and Comparison of Digitized Versions of Supreme Court Opinions.* — A final way to identify changes is to compare multiple versions of opinions electronically. The susceptibility of opinions to such electronic comparison varies: the earlier slip opinions and *United States Reports* were not created electronically in the first instance, so any electronic versions derived from those print versions (for example, by scanning) are necessarily of lower quality and are more difficult to compare. By contrast, the more recent versions, those produced since the 1990s, of slip opinions, preliminary prints, and final, bound reports, are initially published in a similar electronic format and are available on the Court's website and other websites. They are accordingly far more susceptible to electronic comparison for the identification of changes. But the quality of even those more recent electronic versions has varied over time, and the comparison software proved in actual operation (in contrast to hypothetical explanation) not yet sufficiently sophisticated to identify the changes clearly and efficiently, even for recent opinions. The results were often a puzzle to decipher and time-consuming to compare.²⁷⁵ For this Article, comparisons were made using electronic scanning and comparison software

cle because it was received on October 21, 2014, which was too late for inclusion prior to this Article's publication.

²⁶⁹ See *supra* p. 567.

²⁷⁰ See *supra* pp. 558, 585.

²⁷¹ See *supra* notes 251–53.

²⁷² See *supra* note 253.

²⁷³ See *infra* p. 596.

²⁷⁴ See *supra* pp. 564–65, 569.

²⁷⁵ Following significant media attention to a posting of a draft of this Article in May 2014, see Liptak, *supra* note 268, a service appeared on Twitter promising to “make[] it easy to identify when changes have been made” using computer technology no doubt far more sophisticated than within my grasp, *SCOTUS Servo*, GITHUB, <https://github.com/vzvenyach/scotus-servo> (last visited Oct. 26, 2014) [<http://perma.cc/Pgz9-NTQM>]. Yet even that new service acknowledged a few weeks later unanticipated difficulties: “Gosh, everyone, I’m so sorry. The Supreme Court’s website is flooding me with false alarms. None of the last tweets were valid.” SCOTUS Servo, TWITTER, (Aug. 21, 2014, 10:52 AM), https://twitter.com/SCOTUS_servo/status/489188709095337984 [<http://perma.cc/ET7X-9FEE>].

programs for a sampling of cases decided during fourteen Terms between 1933 and 2008.²⁷⁶

(e) *Types of Corrections Made.* — The best way to illustrate the nature and degree of revisions that the Court has made through change pages and printer proofs is through examples in individual cases. The examples described below were, like many of those discussed above, identified using each of the kinds of source materials just described.²⁷⁷

(i) *Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857).*²⁷⁸ — No doubt the most extreme and most notorious instance of the Court amending its opinion after its original announcement was in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*.²⁷⁹ But both because of the passage of more than 150 years and because the original reading of that opinion was not accompanied by simultaneous publication, even this example has largely faded from memory for all but a very few.

When Chief Justice Taney announced the opinion of the Court on March 6, 1857, he followed the Court's then-typical practice and orally read the opinion.²⁸⁰ Justices Wayne, Nelson, Grier, Daniel, Campbell, and Catron each filed his own concurring opinion.²⁸¹ And the next day, the last day of the Term, Justice McLean filed a dissenting opinion,²⁸² and Justice Curtis filed a separate dissenting opinion.²⁸³ That same day, Justice Curtis unilaterally provided a copy of his dissent to the Clerk of the Court and to a Boston editor for publication, even before the Chief had released the majority opinion to the public.²⁸⁴

²⁷⁶ I am most grateful to Professor Peter Martin, who co-founded Cornell's Legal Information Institute and is an expert on uses of digital technology in law, for his comments on an initial version of this Article posted in May 2014. Martin described the history of the Court's use of digital technology in the production of its opinions in ways that should make it easier for future researchers to undertake the kind of research I performed for this Article. Martin also published a thoughtful blog essay on the topic of revising court opinions roughly contemporaneous to my posting of an initial draft of this Article and, by chance, on the very day of Justice Scalia's error in *EME Homer*. See Peter Martin, *Judges Revising Opinions After Their Release*, CITING LEGALLY (Apr. 29, 2014), <http://citeblog.access-to-law.com/?p=157> [<http://perma.cc/7TJV-P27G>].

²⁷⁷ These examples are not exhaustive of all changes made during those Terms or even in the individual cases. Some other changes have been briefly cited above in the general description of types of revisions. See *supra* section II.B, pp. 562–73.

²⁷⁸ Ironically, the name “Sandford” is itself an error. The party's actual name was “Sanford.” See *infra* note 413.

²⁷⁹ 60 U.S. (19 How.) 393 (1857).

²⁸⁰ GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, 1 A MEMOIR OF BENJAMIN ROBBINS CURTIS, LL. D. 211 (Benjamin R. Curtis ed., 1879).

²⁸¹ *Dred Scott*, 60 U.S. (19 How.) at 454–56 (Wayne, J., concurring); *id.* at 457–69 (Nelson, J., concurring); *id.* at 469 (Grier, J., concurring); *id.* at 469–93 (Daniel, J., concurring); *id.* at 493–518 (Campbell, J., concurring); *id.* at 518–29 (Catron, J., concurring).

²⁸² *Id.* at 529–64 (McLean, J., dissenting).

²⁸³ *Id.* at 564–633 (Curtis, J., dissenting).

²⁸⁴ VINCENT C. HOPKINS, DRED SCOTT'S CASE 156 (1967).

When Justice Curtis subsequently learned that the Chief was making extensive and material revisions, he sought a copy from the Clerk.²⁸⁵ The Clerk referred the request to Chief Justice Taney, who responded by issuing an order imposing an embargo on the release of any more written opinions in the case.²⁸⁶ He also declined Justice Curtis's request for a copy of his opinion, which he explained was undergoing "accustomed"²⁸⁷ and "usual"²⁸⁸ revisions before publication. Justice Curtis complained that he needed to learn what revisions Chief Justice Taney was making in order to respond with revisions in his dissent "before my own opinion should be published by the reporter in a permanent form."²⁸⁹ Chief Justice Taney asserted that the problem was Justice Curtis's effort to disparage the Court by prematurely releasing his written dissent without first allowing the Chief's opinion to undergo the normal process of revision. According to the Chief, Justice Curtis was the one who had "rendered it impossible that the opinions could come out together" and had done so to "encourage attacks upon the court and upon the judges who gave the opinion, by political partisans."²⁹⁰

The Chief further denied that he was materially altering his opinion from what he had read aloud in open court. Chief Justice Taney's denial was categorical and sweeping. He maintained that Justice Curtis's accusation of material alterations in the opinion "had no foundation in truth"²⁹¹ and that Justice Curtis would find "nothing altered, nothing in addition but proofs to maintain the truth of what was announced and affirmed in the opinion delivered"²⁹²:

[N]ot one historical fact, nor one principle of constitutional law, or common law, or chancery law, or statute law, in the printed opinion, which was not distinctly announced and maintained from the bench; nor is there any one historical fact, or principle, or point of law, which was affirmed in the opinion from the bench, omitted or modified, or in any degree altered, in the printed opinion.²⁹³

²⁸⁵ *Id.* at 157; CURTIS, *supra* note 280, at 212.

²⁸⁶ HOPKINS, *supra* note 284, at 157.

²⁸⁷ Letter from Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, to Benjamin R. Curtis, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States (Apr. 28, 1857), *in* CURTIS, *supra* note 280, at 213, 214.

²⁸⁸ Letter from Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, to Benjamin R. Curtis, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States (June 11, 1857), *in* CURTIS, *supra* note 280, at 221, 222.

²⁸⁹ Letter from Benjamin R. Curtis, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, to Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States (May 13, 1857), *in* CURTIS, *supra* note 280, at 217, 219.

²⁹⁰ Letter from Roger B. Taney to Benjamin R. Curtis, *supra* note 288, at 224.

²⁹¹ *Id.* at 221.

²⁹² *Id.* at 222.

²⁹³ *Id.* at 221.

The Chief characterized his changes as no more than the addition of “proofs and authorities to maintain the truth of the historical facts and principles of law” that, until they were “denied in the dissenting opinions,” he would not have “thought it necessary” to include.²⁹⁴ In his memoirs, by contrast, Justice Curtis claimed that the Chief had added “upwards of *eighteen* pages,” and that “they are *in reply* to my opinion.”²⁹⁵

A close review of the “printer proofs” for *Dred Scott* in the National Archives, which include Chief Justice Taney’s handwritten changes to two versions of a printed opinion,²⁹⁶ generally supports Justice Curtis’s characterization of the extent and nature of the Chief’s changes. Although it is uncertain what kinds of pages — typescript or printed — Justice Curtis was referring to in his claim of “eighteen pages,” the archival records certainly reveal pages and pages of substantive changes made in the Chief Justice’s own handwriting or by his inser-

²⁹⁴ *Id.* at 222.

²⁹⁵ Benjamin Robbins Curtis, *Some Observations on the Above Correspondence* (undated), in CURTIS, *supra* note 280, at 229, 229.

²⁹⁶ The National Archives Records for *Dred Scott*, available at Record Group 267, Entry 22, Box 28, Case 3230, consist of three different versions of the Chief Justice’s opinion in the case, which show the changes from the original opinion read on March 6, to the final version published in the *United States Reports*. The records include two sequential typed drafts that each have Chief Justice Taney’s handwritten changes in the margins and on attachments. The identity of Chief Justice Taney’s handwriting was confirmed by an employee in the Office of the Curator of the U.S. Supreme Court. See Email from Matthew Hofstedt, Assoc. Curator, Supreme Court of the United States, to author (May 7, 2013, 10:50 AM) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library) (“I don’t think there is any doubt that the major edits and insertions are in his hand.”). The first of these two drafts includes far more changes than the second. The third version is a handwritten version of the entire opinion, which reflects changes made to the first two typed drafts. The Court did have a practice of having a “scrivener” write up a draft provided by the Justice in order to promote legibility for the printer and reduce errors. This version is somewhat paradoxical, however, given that it clearly was produced *after* the two typed drafts.

The Court records are incomplete in another significant respect. Missing from the National Archives is any clear record establishing that the first typed draft upon which Chief Justice Taney made his extensive handwritten changes was the original opinion he read in Court. It is possible that Chief Justice Taney read an earlier version. I have not discovered a different original opinion in any records of the Court, the Archives, or any of the Justices, but the records may have been destroyed in a fire in 1898. See WALTER EHRlich, *THEY HAVE NO RIGHTS* 229 n.8 (1979) (“The original opinions were all filed with the clerk but were destroyed in a file room fire in November 1898.”). Indeed, there was a fire in November 1898 in the part of the Capitol then used by the Court. See GLENN BROWN, *GLENN BROWN’S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL* 494–95 (William B. Bushong ed., 2d ed. 2008). Further corroboration is provided by the National Archives’s copy of the *Dred Scott* judgment, which evidences fire damage. See *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, No. 7 (U.S. Mar. 6, 1857), available at *Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857)*, OUR DOCUMENTS, <http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=true&doc=29> (last visited Oct. 26, 2014); see also *Judgment in the U.S. Supreme Court Case Dred Scott v. John F.A. Sanford, March 6, 1857, PRESERVATION AT THE NAT’L ARCHIVES* (Mar. 6 2012, 1:44 PM), <http://preservearchives.tumblr.com/post/18854832815/the-dred-scott-document-has-water-and-soot-damage> [<http://perma.cc/JSP4-4G2Z>].

tion of additional typewritten text.²⁹⁷ Justice Curtis also seems correct that some significant substantive changes discuss issues raised in his dissent, although Chief Justice Taney's changes also go far beyond that dissent.

Chief Justice Taney's changes begin with ordinary spelling corrections (for example, correcting "arrisen")²⁹⁸ and word modifications (for example, changing "prove" to "disprove")²⁹⁹ routinely seen in printer proofs. The Chief Justice's amendments also include numerous additions and deletions of single words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs that shifted the opinion's substantive emphasis. For example, in his first set of recorded revisions, Chief Justice Taney extended his original contention that African Americans were not intended to be part of the political community created by the Constitution to assert the further claim that they were "not intended to be embraced in [it]."³⁰⁰ And the Chief deleted an entire paragraph that had embellished his argument that African Americans should not receive the protection of the Privileges and Immunities Clause on the ground that the Framers could not have possibly intended such a result.³⁰¹

But Chief Justice Taney's changes were of a different order of magnitude still, not remotely as narrow and modest as he suggested in his contemporaneous correspondence to Justice Curtis. In the final reported version, Chief Justice Taney added two pages to the opinion's justification for reaching the question of whether Scott was still a slave even after concluding that the Court lacked jurisdiction regardless of whether he was still a slave.³⁰² Chief Justice Taney added more than four pages of discussion to contest dissenting Justice McLean's reliance on a prior Court ruling regarding the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise.³⁰³ And he added more than a page to contend that Scott had acted improperly, as a procedural matter, by not appealing his

²⁹⁷ The first typed version in the Archives records consists of thirty-eight pages, and the final version in the *United States Reports* is approximately fifty-five pages long. Compare Edited Draft Opinion at 1–38, *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, No. 7 (U.S. Mar. 6, 1857) (1st rev. n.d.) [hereinafter First Printer Proofs, *Dred Scott v. Sandford*] (on file with the National Archives, Record Group 267, Entry 22, Box 28, Case 3230), with *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 60 U.S. (19 How.) 393, 399–454 (1857). Two other commentators have analyzed the changes: Austin Allen more closely and Don Fehrenbacher more briefly. See AUSTIN ALLEN, *ORIGINS OF THE DRED SCOTT CASE* (2006); DON E. FEHRENBACHER, *THE DRED SCOTT CASE 320–21* (1978).

²⁹⁸ Edited Draft Opinion at 1, *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, No. 7 (U.S. Mar. 6, 1857) (2d rev. n.d.) [hereinafter Second Printer Proofs, *Dred Scott v. Sandford*] (on file with the National Archives, Record Group 267, Entry 22, Box 28, Case 3230).

²⁹⁹ *Id.* at 3.

³⁰⁰ First Printer Proofs, *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, *supra* note 297, at 6.

³⁰¹ See *id.* at 21.

³⁰² Compare First Printer Proofs, *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, *supra* note 297, at A1–A4, with *Dred Scott*, 60 U.S. (19 How.) at 428–30.

³⁰³ Compare First Printer Proofs, *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, *supra* note 297, at B1–B12, with *Dred Scott*, 60 U.S. (19 How.) at 442–46.

original loss in the Missouri Supreme Court to the U.S. Supreme Court. According to Chief Justice Taney's opinion, as revised, Scott knew that following the correct procedures would have made plain the Court's lack of jurisdiction to second-guess the Missouri court's ruling on whether Scott was a slave under Missouri law.³⁰⁴

In light of the strikingly hostile tones evident in the correspondence between Chief Justice Taney and Justice Curtis, the exchange's most important legacy may be the institutional necessity of settled understandings regarding the timing, revising, and final publication of opinions of individual Justices and of the Court. The contrast between then and now certainly gives credit to the Court's current procedures and reportedly amiable relations between the Justices, notwithstanding the inevitable friction created in producing the final opinions each year. Despite Justice Curtis's denial,³⁰⁵ it would be easy to speculate that the tense relations that developed between Chief Justice Taney and Justice Curtis over the timing of opinions in *Dred Scott* played some role in Justice Curtis's decision to resign from the Court soon thereafter.

(ii) *Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Brotherhood of Teamsters (1974)*. — At issue in *Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Brotherhood of Teamsters*³⁰⁶ was the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 1450, a federal statute providing that when a lawsuit is removed from state court to federal court, any injunction or order issued by the state court prior to removal “shall remain in full force and effect until dissolved or modified by the district court.”³⁰⁷ The district court had held the respondent labor union in contempt for violating the state court's temporary restraining order.³⁰⁸ That order would have lapsed as a matter of state law, but the district court argued that § 1450 provided that only the federal court could lift it.³⁰⁹ The court of appeals disagreed,³¹⁰ and the Supreme Court affirmed in an opinion by Justice Marshall.³¹¹ Justice Rehnquist filed a separate opinion concurring in the judgment, which three other Justices joined.³¹²

³⁰⁴ Compare First Printer Proofs, *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, *supra* note 297, at C1–C4, with *Dred Scott*, 60 U.S. (19 How.) at 453–54.

³⁰⁵ See CURTIS, *supra* note 280, at 243 (“The correspondence with the Chief Justice . . . had no influence upon the determination to which he finally came.”).

³⁰⁶ 415 U.S. 423 (1974).

³⁰⁷ 28 U.S.C. § 1450 (2012); see *Granny Goose Foods*, 415 U.S. at 425.

³⁰⁸ See *Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Bhd. of Teamsters*, No. C-70-1057, 1970 WL 720, at *1–3 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 2, 1970).

³⁰⁹ *Id.* at *1–2.

³¹⁰ *Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Bhd. of Teamsters*, 472 F.2d 764, 765 (9th Cir. 1973).

³¹¹ See *Granny Goose Foods*, 415 U.S. at 425.

³¹² See *id.* at 445 (Rehnquist, J., concurring in the judgment).

The majority held that Congress did not intend that § 1450 give state court injunctions greater duration than they otherwise would have had: “The ‘full force and effect’ provided state court orders after removal of the case to federal court was not intended to be more than the force and effect the orders would have had in state court.”³¹³ The Court further held that once the case was removed, “federal rather than state law governs,”³¹⁴ and the state’s order had lapsed under the applicable time limitation for temporary restraining orders established by Rule 65(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.³¹⁵

The Court’s original slip opinion, published in the *United States Law Week*, included substantive language that was omitted in the *United States Reports*. The slip opinion purported to reach the issue concerning what the result would be if § 1450 and Rule 65(b) were in conflict. The Court was unequivocal: “We do not doubt that were there an actual conflict between § 1450 and Rule 65(b), the statute would control.”³¹⁶ Justice Rehnquist’s concurring opinion sought to exploit the majority’s statement. Justice Rehnquist stressed in the text of his opinion the majority’s concession that the statute would be controlling.³¹⁷ And the concurring opinion went on to include a lengthy footnote that used the majority’s concession as the primary basis for distinguishing a Court precedent upon which the majority had heavily relied.³¹⁸

In the final version published in the *United States Reports*, however, the majority’s strong statement about what it “[did] not doubt,” is gone.³¹⁹ Some “doubt,” apparently, subsequently arose. The majority’s deletion of a significant assertion, moreover, necessarily undermined Justice Rehnquist’s concurrence. The final version of his concurrence correspondingly eliminated both the textual discussion and the accompanying footnote.³²⁰

Nor was this deletion substantively inconsequential. Legal scholars have long debated the validity of the so-called “suppression clause” of the Federal Rules Enabling Act,³²¹ which purports to provide the Su-

³¹³ *Id.* at 436 (majority opinion) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 1450 (1970)).

³¹⁴ *Id.* at 437.

³¹⁵ *Id.* at 437–40.

³¹⁶ *Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Bhd. of Teamsters*, 42 U.S.L.W. 4331, 4335 (U.S. Mar. 4, 1974) (No. 72-1566).

³¹⁷ *Id.* at 4339 (Rehnquist, J., concurring in the judgment).

³¹⁸ *See id.* at 4339 n.2 (citing *Ex Parte Fisk*, 113 U.S. 713 (1885)).

³¹⁹ *Compare id.* at 4335 (majority opinion), with *Granny Goose Foods*, 415 U.S. at 435. Also missing, more incidentally, was the majority’s claim that the temporary restraining order expired “by its [own] terms.” *Compare Granny Goose Foods*, 42 U.S.L.W. at 4337, with *Granny Goose Foods*, 415 U.S. at 440.

³²⁰ *Compare Granny Goose Foods*, 42 U.S.L.W. at 4339 & n.2 (Rehnquist, J., concurring in the judgment), with *Granny Goose Foods*, 415 U.S. at 447 (Rehnquist, J., concurring in the judgment).

³²¹ 28 U.S.C. § 2072 (2012).

preme Court with the authority to “prescribe general rules of practice and procedure”³²² for federal courts that deprive inconsistent statutory provisions of “force or effect.”³²³ The Court’s own opinions oscillate between showing support for that provision and indicating that the Court could not promulgate rules in conflict with a statute.³²⁴ Had the Court retained the original language, it might have (even if unintentionally) resolved a conflict in its own precedent.

(iii) *Hodel v. Virginia Surface Mining & Reclamation Ass’n (1981)*. — In *Hodel v. Virginia Surface Mining & Reclamation Ass’n*,³²⁵ the Court rejected a series of challenges to the constitutionality of the federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977.³²⁶ The challenges included allegations of violations of the Fifth Amendment Due Process and Just Compensation Clauses, the Tenth Amendment, and the Commerce Clause.³²⁷ Several Justices wrote separately,³²⁸ but none dissented. Justice Rehnquist concurred in the judgment only.³²⁹ The thrust of Justice Rehnquist’s opinion was that “there *are* constitutional limits on the power of Congress to regulate pursuant to the Commerce Clause.”³³⁰ Justice Rehnquist stressed that the regulated activity must have a “*substantial effect*”³³¹ on interstate commerce and that congressional findings of such an effect are subject to judicial review and must be supported by a “rational basis.”³³²

Of course, the full import of then-Justice Rehnquist’s concurrence in *Hodel* was not realized until 1995, when Chief Justice Rehnquist authored the majority opinion in *United States v. Lopez*.³³³ In *Lopez*, his earlier concurring opinion effectively became the constitutional rule. The Court applied the “substantial effects” and “rational basis” tests to strike down, for the first time in decades, a federal statute for exceeding Congress’s Commerce Clause authority.³³⁴ *Lopez* remains one of the Rehnquist Court’s most significant and well-known rulings.

What is not widely known is that Justice Rehnquist changed the wording of his opinion in *Hodel* after releasing the slip opinion, and

³²² *Id.* § 2072(a).

³²³ *Id.* § 2072(b); see Leslie M. Kelleher, *Separation of Powers and Delegations of Authority to Cancel Statutes in the Line Item Veto Act and the Rules Enabling Act*, 68 GEO. WASH. L. REV. 395, 398 (2000).

³²⁴ Kelleher, *supra* note 323, at 439 & nn.307–08.

³²⁵ 452 U.S. 264 (1981).

³²⁶ Pub. L. No. 95-87, 91 Stat. 445 (codified as amended in scattered sections of 30 U.S.C.).

³²⁷ *Hodel*, 452 U.S. at 273.

³²⁸ See *id.* at 305 (Burger, C.J., concurring); *id.* (Powell, J., concurring).

³²⁹ See *id.* at 307 (Rehnquist, J., concurring in the judgment).

³³⁰ *Id.* at 309.

³³¹ *Id.* at 310.

³³² *Id.* at 311 (internal quotation marks omitted).

³³³ 514 U.S. 549 (1995).

³³⁴ See *id.* at 567–68.

the change became relevant to the Court's ruling in *Lopez*. In his original slip opinion in *Hodel*, the future Chief Justice provided that "Congress must show that its regulatory activity has a substantial effect on interstate commerce."³³⁵ In the final *United States Reports* version, however, Justice Rehnquist's proposed test became "Congress must show that the activity it seeks to regulate has a substantial effect on interstate commerce,"³³⁶ language consistent with that used in his later opinion for the Court in *Lopez*.

The modification makes substantive sense. As first drafted, the inartful use of "its" suggests that the activity that must have the substantial effect on commerce is Congress's own. As reworded, it is clearly the activity that Congress regulates that must have that substantial effect. The official papers of Justice Marshall, moreover, include a document in which Justice Rehnquist formally seeks permission to make the change to his original slip opinion. Justice Rehnquist was clearly amused that he was seeking to make a change to his concurring opinion in a case in which Justice Marshall wrote the majority opinion when, just a few years earlier in *Granny Goose Foods*, Justice Marshall had amended his slip opinion for the Court in a way that had compelled Justice Rehnquist to change his concurring opinion. In a "Memorandum to the Conference," Justice Rehnquist wrote to his colleagues:

At the suggestion of a law professor who shall remain unnamed, I would like to change the penultimate sentence in my opinion concurring in the Court's judgment last Term to read: "Congress must show that the activity it seeks to regulate has a substantial effect on interstate commerce."³³⁷

In a special plea directed to Justice Marshall, Justice Rehnquist wrote:

Thurgood, I hope you will indulge me in allowing me to make this change; if you don't, I will write for my memoirs the infamous account of your deletion of an entire paragraph in the "Granny Goose" opinion in one of the earlier Terms of the 70's after the case had come down, after I had written a dissent directed largely at that paragraph. Seriously, please let me know if you have any objection to my advising the Reporter of Decisions to go ahead with this change.³³⁸

Justice Rehnquist's memorandum may relate to a then-existing procedure, which assigned the author of the majority opinion some responsibility for overseeing proposed revisions in any of the opinions

³³⁵ *Hodel v. Va. Surface Mining & Reclamation Ass'n*, 49 U.S.L.W. 4654, 4666 (U.S. June 15, 1981) (Nos. 79-1538, 79-1596) (Rehnquist, J., concurring in the judgment).

³³⁶ *Hodel*, 452 U.S. at 313 (Rehnquist, J., concurring in the judgment).

³³⁷ Memorandum from William H. Rehnquist, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, to the Conference (Sept. 3, 1981), Marshall Papers B273 (concerning *Hodel v. Va. Surface Mining & Reclamation Ass'n*, No. 79-1538, slip op. (U.S. June 15, 1981)).

³³⁸ *Id.*

filed in the case. If so, Justice Marshall apparently had no objection because Justice Rehnquist's proposed change was made.

(iv) *International Paper Co. v. Ouellette* (1987). — At issue in *International Paper Co. v. Ouellette*³³⁹ was the extent to which, if any, the federal Clean Water Act³⁴⁰ preempted the application of a state's common law of nuisance.³⁴¹ The lawsuit had been brought by parties injured in a downstream state (affected state) by discharges of pollutants originating in an upstream state (source state).³⁴² The Court held that the affected state's common law of nuisance was entirely preempted, that the source state's nuisance law was not preempted, and that the Clean Water Act superseded otherwise applicable conflict of law rules, thus requiring that courts apply the source state's nuisance doctrines in all lawsuits.³⁴³

Justice Powell wrote the majority opinion.³⁴⁴ In describing the operation of the Clean Water Act, his original slip opinion supported his view that the Act preempted application of the affected state's nuisance law to interstate water pollution by stressing the extensive remedies provided under the federal statute.³⁴⁵ That description included the statement that “[t]he CWA also provides its own remedies, including civil and criminal fines for permit violations, and ‘citizen suits’ that allow individuals (including those from affected States) to compel the EPA to enforce a permit.”³⁴⁶

The majority opinion published in the *United States Reports* amends that sentence in significant respects. As modified, the final version reads: “The CWA also provides its own remedies, including civil and criminal fines for permit violations, and ‘citizen suits’ that allow individuals (including those from affected States) to sue for injunctions to enforce the statute.”³⁴⁷ The Court's opinion no longer provides that citizen plaintiffs can sue to “compel the EPA” to take an action, and it no longer provides that citizen plaintiffs can enforce the “permit” rather than just the “statute.”

Here again, the official papers of one of the former Justices reveal the reasons for the substantive changes. According to a memorandum

³³⁹ 479 U.S. 481 (1987).

³⁴⁰ 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251–1387 (2012); see also 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251–1376 (1982).

³⁴¹ *Ouellette*, 479 U.S. at 483.

³⁴² *Id.* at 483–84.

³⁴³ *Id.* at 497–99, 499 n.20.

³⁴⁴ See *id.* at 483.

³⁴⁵ See *Int'l Paper Co. v. Ouellette*, No. 85-1233, slip op. at 10 (U.S. Jan. 21, 1987) (attached with proposed edits to Memorandum from Lewis F. Powell, Assoc. Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, to the Conference (Mar. 5, 1987), Blackmun Papers B470).

³⁴⁶ *Id.*

³⁴⁷ *Ouellette*, 479 U.S. at 492 (emphasis added); see also Memorandum from Lewis F. Powell to the Conference, *supra* note 345.

to the conference prepared by Justice Powell, the Solicitor General wrote to the Reporter to suggest the change in the opinion.³⁴⁸ The gist of the correction was that the Court had addressed an issue that was not yet settled in the lower courts: “The Solicitor General is correct that it has not yet been decided whether the Clean Water Act authorizes a ‘citizens’ suit’ to compel the EPA to enforce a permit.”³⁴⁹ The “formal error” that justified the revision of the opinion, therefore, was the presence of dictum in the Court’s opinion that unwittingly resolved a circuit split. Justice Powell recommended that, “[a]bsent objection,”³⁵⁰ the changes be made, and they were made.³⁵¹

This example, known only because of historical happenstance,³⁵² may be particularly telling. It cannot be gainsaid that the changes were intended to be substantively significant. If not for their potential significance, the Solicitor General would not have asked the Court to make the revisions, and the Court would not have agreed to the request. If the Court widely applied the concept that uninformed dictum constitutes a “formal error” within the meaning of the notice that an opinion is subject to revision, then opinions could undergo substantial substantive revision without notice following the publication of slip opinions.

The *Ouellette* example is also procedurally important because it highlights a problem, at least in appearance, with the potentially ex parte character of the procedures by which “readers” contact the Reporter to notify the Reporter of an error in a Court slip or preliminary opinion. Under that established procedure, only the Reporter receives notice that the Court may be considering a possible “correction” to the opinion. None of the parties receive such notice, even when, as in *Ouellette*, the reader notifying the Reporter is himself counsel for one of the parties, including amicus, appearing before the Court in the case. Wholly apart from any possible question of whether parties are always entitled to such notice under broad notions of due process — which seems highly remote — the absence of any notice to other par-

³⁴⁸ Memorandum from Lewis F. Powell to the Conference, *supra* note 345.

³⁴⁹ *Id.*

³⁵⁰ *Id.*

³⁵¹ See *Ouellette*, 479 U.S. at 492.

³⁵² While serving as Assistant to the Solicitor General, I represented the United States in this litigation. I authored the amicus brief on the merits filed, at the Court’s invitation, on behalf of the United States and EPA. See *Int’l Paper Co. v. Ouellette*, 475 U.S. 1081, 1081 (1986); Brief for the United States as Amicus Curiae Supporting Affirmance, *Ouellette*, 479 U.S. 481 (No. 85-1233) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library). After EPA expressed concern about the substantive import of certain language in the Court’s slip opinion, I drafted a letter on behalf of the Solicitor General to the Court identifying the language of concern and recommending a modification that the Court ultimately adopted. Because the records were, as required, left at the Department of Justice, I have no record of the letter drafted besides my own recollection.

ties from the Court when the “reader” is itself a party is at least troubling enough to suggest the need for rethinking.³⁵³

(v) *Lawrence v. Texas* (2003). — The Supreme Court’s decision in *Lawrence v. Texas*³⁵⁴ is one of the most significant rulings in recent decades. The Court dramatically overturned its prior decision in *Bowers v. Hardwick*³⁵⁵ and struck down on federal constitutional grounds a state statute that made it a crime for two persons of the same sex to engage in certain intimate sexual conduct.³⁵⁶ According to the Court, the state law violated the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment by interfering with the liberty interests of homosexual persons to engage in “the most private human conduct . . . and in the most private of places, the home.”³⁵⁷ Justice Kennedy wrote the opinion of the Court for a five-Justice majority.³⁵⁸ Justice O’Connor authored a separate opinion, concurring in the judgment.³⁵⁹ Justice Scalia filed a dissenting opinion that Chief Justice Rehnquist and Justice Thomas joined,³⁶⁰ and Justice Thomas filed his own dissenting opinion.³⁶¹

Justice O’Connor’s concurrence was significant because she declined to agree that *Bowers* should be overturned and instead argued that the state sodomy law was unconstitutional on equal protection grounds.³⁶² Justice O’Connor’s concurrence reviewed the Court’s equal protection precedent and described how the Court had “appl[ie]d rational basis review . . . where, as here, the challenged legislation inhibits personal relationships.”³⁶³ Justice O’Connor then included the following claim about Justice Scalia’s dissent: “The dissent apparently agrees that if these cases have *stare decisis* effect, Texas’ sodomy law would not pass scrutiny under the Equal Protection Clause, regardless of the type of rational basis review that we apply.”³⁶⁴

Justice O’Connor’s point about the dissent was sufficiently telling that judges and commentators singled it out. In dissenting from a denial of rehearing en banc a year later, a federal appellate judge agreed with Justice O’Connor’s characterization of Justice Scalia’s dissent, noting that “[a]n examination of these cases bears out Justice

³⁵³ See *infra* p. 611.

³⁵⁴ 539 U.S. 558 (2003).

³⁵⁵ 478 U.S. 186 (1986).

³⁵⁶ See *Lawrence*, 539 U.S. at 578.

³⁵⁷ *Id.* at 567.

³⁵⁸ *Id.* at 561.

³⁵⁹ *Id.* at 579 (O’Connor, J., concurring in the judgment).

³⁶⁰ *Id.* at 586 (Scalia, J., dissenting).

³⁶¹ *Id.* at 605 (Thomas, J., dissenting).

³⁶² *Id.* at 579 (O’Connor, J., concurring in the judgment).

³⁶³ *Id.* at 580.

³⁶⁴ *Lawrence v. Texas*, No. 02-102, slip op. at 3 (U.S. June 26, 2004) (O’Connor, J., concurring in the judgment) (citing *id.*, slip op. at 17–18 (Scalia, J., dissenting)).

O'Connor's point."³⁶⁵ Recent editions of constitutional law casebooks excerpt this language from Justice O'Connor's concurrence.³⁶⁶ And anyone who "Googles" the case will quickly find the same language, including in a highly regarded website administered by a leading law school.³⁶⁷ When, moreover, websites list the various opinions in a single case separately, the Justice O'Connor concurrence does not include the notice from the first page of the majority opinion that slip opinions are preliminary and subject to revision.³⁶⁸

The problem is that the "final," "official" version of Justice O'Connor's opinion no longer includes this sentence. It has been deleted in its entirety.³⁶⁹ Without "Papers of the Justices" like those that exist for substantially older cases decided by Justices no longer on the Court, one can do little more than speculate about the reasons for the subsequent deletion. Perhaps Justice Scalia complained, and Justice O'Connor agreed to make the change as a matter of accommodation. Or perhaps Justice O'Connor's characterization of the import of the dissent was based on language contained in an earlier version of that dissent that was changed prior to the opinion announcement, but escaped the attention of Justice O'Connor's chambers when she first published her concurrence. *Lawrence* was decided on the final day of the October 2002 Term before the summer recess.³⁷⁰ The very end of the Term is when multiple majority, concurring, and dissenting opinions are most likely to be crisscrossing, and therefore the possibility of such missteps is greatest.

Whatever the precise nature of the behind-the-scenes cause for Justice O'Connor's decision to change her *Lawrence* concurrence, this example highlights one of the more significant consequences of the Court's current practice of making such changes without meaningful notice. Supreme Court opinions are cited and quoted frequently, and immediately: by lower courts, by other lawmaking branches, and by legal scholars and teachers. And they are cited in this way and to such an extent for understandable institutional reasons, given the Court's prestige and the tremendous weight of its precedential authority.

³⁶⁵ *Lofton v. Sec'y for the Dep't of Children & Family Servs.*, 377 F.3d 1275, 1292 (11th Cir. 2004) (Barkett, J., dissenting from denial of rehearing en banc).

³⁶⁶ See, e.g., JEROME A. BARRON ET AL., CONSTITUTIONAL LAW 640 (8th ed. 2012); 2 DONALD P. KOMMERS ET AL., AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW 363 (3d ed. 2010).

³⁶⁷ See *Lawrence*, No. 02-102, slip op. at 3 (O'Connor, J., concurring in the judgment), <http://www.law.cornell.edu/supct/pdf/02-102P.ZC> [<http://perma.cc/N5C8-RGPP>].

³⁶⁸ See *Lawrence v. Texas*, LEGAL INFO. INST., <http://www.law.cornell.edu/supct/html/02-102.ZC.html> (last visited Oct. 26, 2014) [<http://perma.cc/62B4-QM74>].

³⁶⁹ See *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558, 580 (2003) (O'Connor, J., concurring in the judgment).

³⁷⁰ See *Opinions*, J. SUP. CT. U.S., Oct. Term 2002, at 1103-04, <http://www.supremecourt.gov/orders/journal/jnl02.pdf> [<http://perma.cc/5VUQ-6SWL>].

But serious practical problems arise when the version of the Court's opinion upon which lower courts, other branches of government, and scholars and teachers rely can change, without notice, as many as five years after initial publication. Not only do those relying on the Court's opinions not know of the need to correct their own work, let alone have any practical way to discover the changes made, but their own writings — whether a judicial opinion, casebook, or treatise — can unwittingly perpetuate the error, long after the Court itself has changed its opinion.

(vi) *Clapper v. Amnesty International USA (2013) (potentially forthcoming)*. — In *Clapper v. Amnesty International USA*,³⁷¹ decided in February 2013, respondents had claimed that section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act³⁷² is unconstitutional.³⁷³ The Supreme Court ruled that respondents lacked Article III standing because they failed to establish the necessary “concrete injury” to themselves from the Act's administration.³⁷⁴ Because the case was so recently decided, it is too soon to know whether the Court will identify any “formal errors” in the opinion warranting revision prior to publication in the final *United States Reports*.

Review of Justice Alito's opinion for the Court, however, reveals a possible error and therefore a contemporaneous occasion to witness the Court's current practices regarding the revision of its opinions. One footnote in the Court's opinion is especially important because it is where the Court seeks to distinguish its ruling in *Clapper* from a precedent upon which the respondents had heavily relied. In making that distinction, the Court reasoned: “But to the extent that the ‘substantial risk’ standard is relevant and is distinct from the ‘clearly impending’ requirement, respondents fall short of even that standard, in light of the attenuated chain of inferences necessary to find harm here.”³⁷⁵

There seems to be an error in that crucial footnote. The use of quotation marks on either side of “clearly impending” suggests that the phrase appears earlier in the opinion. That exact phrasing, however, does not appear anywhere else in the *Clapper* opinion. The phrasing that the Court uses elsewhere is “certainly” impending,³⁷⁶ not “clearly” impending, which are words of potentially very different substantive import. Although the two terms have obvious overlap, their respective references to certainty and clarity can also be differently directed, de-

³⁷¹ 133 S. Ct. 1138 (2013).

³⁷² 50 U.S.C. § 1881a (2012).

³⁷³ *Clapper v. Amnesty Int'l USA*, No. 11-1025, slip op. at 1 (U.S. Feb. 26, 2013).

³⁷⁴ *See id.*, slip op. at 2, 10.

³⁷⁵ *Id.*, slip op. at 15 n.5 (citing *id.*, slip op. at 11–15).

³⁷⁶ *Id.*, slip op. at 2, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 24.

pending entirely on the precise context for their application.³⁷⁷ In Supreme Court opinions, perhaps more than any other, the precise meaning of the words used by the Court matter.

If this is in fact an error, there are two ways a correction could be made. “Clearly” in footnote five could be changed to “certainly,” which would be consistent with the earlier phrasing. Or the quotation marks around “clearly” could be deleted, which would eliminate the suggestion that the words appeared earlier in the opinion but would leave some ambiguity between the footnote’s phrasing of the applicable test and the rest of the opinion. Until the preliminary print is published in a couple of years, or the *United States Reports* a couple of years after that, it will not be known for sure whether the Court has decided that this was an error and, if so, whether it warrants revision.³⁷⁸

Until then, moreover, lower courts will continue to rely on language in a Supreme Court opinion that, because it appears likely to result from an initial drafting error, may be changed. To date, nine courts have cited to *Clapper*’s “clearly impending” language,³⁷⁹ and one of those courts never once uses “certainly impending.”³⁸⁰ Unlike courts citing *Lawrence*, where the removed statement was a concurring opin-

³⁷⁷ Compare WEBSTER’S THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY 367 (1981) (referring to “certainty” in the primary definition of “certainly”), with *id.* at 420 (defining “clearly” as “in a clear manner”). The application of *Clapper* to probabilistic injuries is one example where the difference in wording at least arguably makes a difference. Cf. Jonathan Remy Nash, *Standing’s Expected Value*, 111 MICH. L. REV. 1283, 1297 (2013) (“In spite of the seeming hostility of the *Clapper* holding to less-than-certain harm constituting injury for standing purposes, there is much in the *Clapper* opinion that suggests that standing based on probabilities is far from foreclosed, and indeed that the holding in *Clapper* may be tied to the unique nature of the circumstances raised by the case.”).

³⁷⁸ Consistent with the notice on the slip opinion to notify the Reporter about any “formal errors,” I sent an email to the Reporter regarding this possible discrepancy in the Court’s opinion. See Email from author to Christine L. Fallon, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States (May 14, 2013, 5:28 PM) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library). The Reporter replied that she “will query Justice Alito about your suggestion when we prepare the opinion for publication in the U.S. Reports.” Email from Christine L. Fallon, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, to author (May 20, 2013, 3:16 PM) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library).

³⁷⁹ See *City of Rock Island v. United States*, No. 4:13-CV-04047, 2014 WL 4748326, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 24, 2014); *N.Y. Bankers Ass’n, Inc. v. City of New York*, No. 13 Civ. 7212, 2014 WL 4435427, at *9 n.7 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 9, 2014); *In re Adobe Sys., Inc. Privacy Litig.*, No. 13-CV-05226, 2014 WL 4379916, at *7 n.7 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 4, 2014); *Wallace v. New York*, No. 12-CV-5866, 2014 WL 4243564, at *12 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 28, 2014); *U.S. Hotel & Resort Mgmt., Inc. v. Onity, Inc.*, No. 13-1499, 2014 WL 3748639, at *4 & n.2 (D. Minn. July 30, 2014); *Chevron Corp. v. Donziger*, 974 F. Supp. 2d 362, 554 n.1257 (S.D.N.Y. 2014); *Galaria v. Nationwide Mut. Ins. Co.*, Nos. 2:13-CV-118, 2:13-CV-257, 2014 WL 689703, at *5 n.8 (S.D. Ohio Feb. 10, 2014); *Taylor v. Bernanke*, No. 13-CV-1013, 2013 WL 4811222, at *6 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 9, 2013); *State Nat’l Bank of Big Spring v. Lew*, 958 F. Supp. 2d 127, 162 (D.D.C. 2013).

³⁸⁰ See *Chevron*, 974 F. Supp. 2d at 376–644.

ion's characterization of a dissenting opinion,³⁸¹ these courts relied on language from a majority opinion on the relevant standard of law. Moreover, the very subtlety of this potential mistake makes it possibly far more problematic than the full sentence excision in *Lawrence*. Even if the Court chooses to correct its apparent mistake in *Clapper*, there will be no ready occasion to correct lower court precedent, also published in official versions, that cites to and quotes from the Court's original language.

(vii) *EPA v. EME Homer City Generation, L.P. (2014)*. — In *EPA v. EME Homer City Generation, L.P.*,³⁸² decided in April 2014, the Court upheld the validity of a major federal agency rule promulgated by EPA under the Clean Air Act,³⁸³ which was designed to curb air pollution from upwind states that interfered with the ability of downwind states to meet and maintain compliance with national ambient air quality standards.³⁸⁴ The Court agreed with EPA that the relevant statutory language was sufficiently ambiguous to allow EPA to consider compliance costs in allocating the relative amount of reduction that was required of the multiple upwind states that were all contributing to a downwind state's pollution problems.³⁸⁵ The Agency could, accordingly, decide to require greater emissions reductions from those upwind states that could achieve such reductions less expensively than could other upwind states.³⁸⁶ The majority rejected the contrary view, promoted by regulated industry subject to the rule and some states, that the plain meaning of the Clean Air Act mandated a strictly proportional-reduction approach without any consideration of which states could reduce their emissions more cost-effectively.³⁸⁷

Justice Scalia, joined by Justice Thomas, dissented on the ground that the Clean Air Act unambiguously requires EPA to pursue a strict proportional-reduction approach.³⁸⁸ The depth of Justice Scalia's disagreement with the majority in the case was underscored both by the rhetorical harshness of his slip opinion's criticism and by his decision to announce the reasons for his dissent orally from the bench immediately after Justice Ginsburg announced the opinion for the Court.³⁸⁹

³⁸¹ See *supra* pp. 599–600.

³⁸² 134 S. Ct. 1584 (2014).

³⁸³ 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401–7671q (2012).

³⁸⁴ *EPA v. EME Homer City Generation, L.P.*, Nos. 12-1182, 12-1183, slip op. at 1–2 (U.S. Apr. 29, 2014).

³⁸⁵ See *id.*, slip op. at 2, 25–28.

³⁸⁶ See *id.*, slip op. at 25–28.

³⁸⁷ See *id.*, slip op. at 2, 26.

³⁸⁸ *Id.*, slip op. at 1, 3 (Scalia, J., dissenting) (joined by Thomas, J.).

³⁸⁹ See Robert Barnes, *Scalia v. the Blogosphere: Gaffe Sparks Partisan Outrage*, WASH. POST (May 4, 2014), http://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2014/05/03/8629d9d8-d231-11e3-937f-d3026234b51c_story.html [<http://perma.cc/L9GU-B63V>].

Justice Scalia's written dissent described EPA personnel as "unelected agency officials" and characterized EPA's actions as seeking to exercise "broad lawmaking authority" not delegated to the Agency by Congress.³⁹⁰ According to the dissent, because EPA was "unsatisfied" with the way Congress had "specified quite precisely" how much upwind states should reduce emissions that contributed to downwind problems, the Agency had decided to replace, in effect, the congressionally mandated approach with the Agency's view of a better and "more efficient"³⁹¹ approach, which of course is exactly what Justice Scalia made clear an agency cannot do.³⁹²

As part of Justice Scalia's narrative on EPA's departure from its proper function, the dissent highlighted that "[t]his is not the first time EPA has sought to convert the Clean Air Act into a mandate for cost-effective regulation."³⁹³ The dissent placed this part of its discussion under the heading "Plus Ça Change: EPA's Continuing Quest for Cost-Benefit Authority."³⁹⁴ And, in support of its narrative, the dissent described how in a prior case, *Whitman v. American Trucking Ass'ns*,³⁹⁵ the Court had "confronted EPA's contention that it could consider costs in setting NAAQS" and rejected it.³⁹⁶

Justice Scalia's dissent correctly characterized the Court's ruling in *American Trucking*, but erred in its characterization of EPA's legal argument in that case. In *American Trucking*, EPA had argued the exact opposite of what Justice Scalia's dissent claimed and upon which its narrative about EPA depended. EPA had argued that it could *not* consider costs in setting national ambient air quality standards.³⁹⁷ EPA's opponents were the parties in that case that had argued costs could be considered.³⁹⁸ And the Court had therefore agreed with EPA's view, not rejected it.³⁹⁹ EPA's actual legal position in *American Trucking* was entirely inconsistent with the dissent's narrative about the Agency's history of overreaching.

Justice Scalia was not the first Justice to make this mistake about what EPA had argued in *American Trucking*,⁴⁰⁰ but what made the

³⁹⁰ *EME Homer*, Nos. 12-1182, 12-1183, slip op. at 1 (Scalia, J., dissenting).

³⁹¹ *Id.*

³⁹² *Id.*, slip op. at 1-2.

³⁹³ *Id.*, slip op. at 12.

³⁹⁴ *Id.*

³⁹⁵ 531 U.S. 457 (2001).

³⁹⁶ *EME Homer*, Nos. 12-1182, 12-1183, slip op. at 12 (Scalia, J., dissenting); *see id.*, slip op. at 12-13.

³⁹⁷ *See Am. Trucking*, 531 U.S. at 468-71.

³⁹⁸ *See id.*

³⁹⁹ *See id.* at 464-71.

⁴⁰⁰ Justice Stevens similarly mischaracterized EPA's argument in *American Trucking* in his dissent in *Entergy Corp. v. Riverkeeper, Inc.*, 556 U.S. 208 (2009) (prelim. print). *See id.* at 239 (Stevens, J., dissenting) ("In that case, the Court reviewed the EPA's claim that § 109 of the Clean Air

dissent's error especially remarkable was that Justice Scalia had himself authored the opinion for the Court in *American Trucking* that had upheld EPA's reading of the Clean Air Act.⁴⁰¹ The Justice's error in *EME Homer* was therefore the opinion's mischaracterizing at length aspects of Justice Scalia's own prior Court opinion. And he did so with much gusto, which made the mistake all the more problematic.

Unlike on other occasions, however, this error was identified not months or years later, but only a few hours after the *EME Homer* slip opinions were released. The Court was immediately notified through the formal procedures that the Court has established for notifying the Supreme Court Reporter of such "formal errors," and the Court released a revised slip opinion early the very next morning.⁴⁰² The original slip opinion heading that began with "Plus Ça Change" was changed to the more benign title "Our Precedent" in order to eliminate any characterization of EPA's prior practices.⁴⁰³ And the prior references to what "EPA" had argued before were changed to make clear

Act (CAA), 42 U.S.C. § 7409(a) (2000 ed.), authorized the Agency to consider implementation costs in setting ambient air quality standards." The source of the common error, though not remotely an excuse, might be that the Court in *American Trucking* had granted review of EPA's petition for a writ of certiorari to consider a nondelegation doctrine issue and a cross petition by industry to consider the cost issue, see *Am. Trucking*, 531 U.S. at 462–64, and therefore the most casual reader might wrongly assume, based on the case name, that EPA was the petitioner who had lost on both issues in the court below. The relevant language in Justice Stevens's *Entergy* dissent has since been corrected in the bound *United States Reports*. Compare *Entergy*, 556 U.S. at 239 (Stevens, J., dissenting) (prelim. print) ("In that case, the Court reviewed the EPA's claim that § 109 of the Clean Air Act . . . authorized the Agency to consider implementation costs in setting ambient air quality standards." (citation omitted)), with *Entergy Corp. v. Riverkeeper, Inc.*, 556 U.S. 208, 239 (2009) (Stevens, J., dissenting) ("In that case, the Court reviewed a claim that § 109 of the Clean Air Act . . . authorized the EPA to consider implementation costs in setting ambient air quality standards." (citation omitted)). (I was counsel of record for respondent Riverkeeper in *Entergy*.)

⁴⁰¹ See *Am. Trucking*, 531 U.S. at 462.

⁴⁰² See *EPA v. EME Homer City Generation, L.P.*, Nos. 12-1182, 12-1183, slip op. (U.S. Apr. 29, 2014) (rev. Apr. 30, 2014) (Scalia, J., dissenting). As it happens, I was the first to identify the error, within two hours after the opinion was first released. I immediately reported the error to a listserv of academic colleagues (who broadcast the news more broadly through blogs), to a few members of the news media who cover the Court, and within two hours emailed the Supreme Court Reporter a formal letter. Pursuant to the Court's established procedures, the letter identified the "possible" error, suggested alternative ways to correct the error, and recommended the letter's referral more immediately to Justice Scalia's chambers because of the potential to correct the error in an expedited fashion. See Letter from author to Christine L. Fallon, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States 1 (Apr. 29, 2014) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library).

⁴⁰³ Compare *EME Homer*, Nos. 12-1182, 12-1183, slip op. at 12 (Apr. 29, 2014) (Scalia, J., dissenting) ("Plus Ça Change: EPA's Continuing Quest for Cost-Benefit Authority"), with *EME Homer*, Nos. 12-1182, 12-1183, slip op. at 12 (rev. Apr. 30, 2014) (Scalia, J., dissenting) ("Our Precedent").

that other parties and not EPA had made the argument about costs that Justice Scalia's opinion for the Court had rejected.⁴⁰⁴

The absence of any significant delay before the correction was made contrasts greatly with past experiences, no doubt largely because of the speed of Internet-based communications. The instantaneous availability of the slip opinions on the Internet, within seconds of the opinion's announcement from the bench, allowed for immediate scrutiny by anyone with Internet access; and, once the error was spotted, the Internet further allowed for broad public dissemination of the error as well as for specific notification to the Court itself.⁴⁰⁵ Both the error and the correction were consequently quickly publicized throughout the nation and within the Court's own judicial chambers, even if not at the instigation of the Court itself.

The speedy correction is plainly an improvement over corrections that take years to be made. But the risk of significant confusion still remains. After the revisions were made to the slip opinions in *EME Homer*, there were two different versions of those slip opinions publicly available: the first released on April 29 and the second on April 30. Both have been widely disseminated through electronic media, and there is nothing apparent on the face of either one to indicate which one is the "correct" version. In particular, the second, more recent version nowhere indicates on its face that it constitutes a "revision" of the prior opinion. To that extent, the change is far less transparent, and for that reason even more problematic, than when changes are made between the original slip opinions, the preliminary print, and the *United States Reports*. At least then, one can discern on the face of the document whether the version was produced earlier or later and therefore is authoritative. The Court has notified the public ahead of time that changes may be made between the slip opinion and the preliminary print, and between the preliminary print and the *United States Reports*. No notice is provided either that the Court may silently

⁴⁰⁴ Compare *EME Homer*, Nos. 12-1182, 12-1183, slip op. at 12 (Apr. 29, 2014) (Scalia, J., dissenting) ("This is not the first time EPA has sought to convert the Clean Air Act into a mandate for cost-effective regulation. *Whitman* . . . confronted EPA's contention that it could consider costs in setting NAAQS."), with *EME Homer*, Nos. 12-1182, 12-1183, slip op. at 12 (rev. Apr. 30, 2014) (Scalia, J., dissenting) ("This is not the first time parties have sought to convert the Clean Air Act into a mandate for cost-effective regulation. *Whitman* . . . confronted the contention that EPA should consider costs in setting NAAQS.").

⁴⁰⁵ Both the initial error and the correction received substantial publicity. See, e.g., Jonathan H. Adler, *Justice Scalia Is Not the Only One Making Errors*, WASH. POST: VOLOKH CONSPIRACY (May 1, 2014), <http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/volokh-conspiracy/wp/2014/05/01/justice-scalia-is-not-the-only-one-making-errors> [<http://perma.cc/K8C7-RBX6>]; Barnes, *supra* note 389; Sahil Kapur, *Antonin Scalia's Blunder Is Unprecedented*, *Legal Experts Say*, TALKING POINTS MEMO (May 1, 2014, 6:00 AM), <http://talkingpointsmemo.com/dc/antonin-scalia-blunder-unprecedented-epa> [<http://perma.cc/U4HT-4DBW>].

change its online electronic versions of its slip opinions or, as in *EME Homer*, that specific slip opinions have in fact been changed.⁴⁰⁶

(f) *Frequency of Revisions.* — The full extent and frequency of opinion revisions through printer proofs and change pages are, as a practical matter, unknowable. They are nominally in plain sight because the Court does not shy away from acknowledging that it makes changes. Indeed, the Court expressly invites readers to notify the Reporter of errors. The changes themselves are in a strictly technical sense visible because they can theoretically be discovered by comparing the original bench opinion and the final version published in the *United States Reports*. Only relatively recently have technological advances both in the electronic digitization of legal information, including court opinions, and in comparison-software technology combined to promise the potential for ready identification of revisions made in Supreme Court opinions. Before then, the revisions were wholly invisible as a practical matter. That is perhaps why, until this Article, the public and academics have apparently assumed that only revisions of a technical, nonsubstantive nature were made under the banner of correcting “typographical or other formal errors.”

Based on the examples identified above, it is clear that any such assumption would be mistaken. The revisions that the Court makes through this pathway are categorically no different from the changes it has made through other methods. And the decrease in errata lists and opinion-modification orders in recent decades is most likely explained by an increase in the use of change pages instead. The revisions made through change pages have plainly included changes of substance, the examples of which reveal Justices changing opinions for the Court and for themselves individually for wide-reaching and potentially open-ended reasons. The Justices reconsider the strengths of legal arguments made and revise language accordingly.⁴⁰⁷ They reword core legal conclusions in light of further thinking.⁴⁰⁸ They make revisions in response to concerns about the possible import of unintended dictum.⁴⁰⁹

⁴⁰⁶ Nor is there any reason to presume that such unannounced slip opinion revisions are limited to only certain Justices. A few weeks after Justice Scalia changed his opinion in *EME Homer*, Justice Kagan corrected a factual error in her slip opinion dissenting in *Town of Greece v. Galloway*, 134 S. Ct. 1811 (2014). Compare *Town of Greece v. Galloway*, No. 12-696, slip op. at 23 (U.S. May 5, 2014) (Kagan, J., dissenting) (describing Newport, Rhode Island as “the home of the first community of American Jews”), with *Town of Greece v. Galloway*, No. 12-696, slip op. at 23 (U.S. May 5, 2014) (rev. n.d.) (Kagan, J., dissenting) (describing Newport as “the home of one of the first communities of American Jews”).

⁴⁰⁷ See *supra* pp. 593–95.

⁴⁰⁸ See *supra* p. 596.

⁴⁰⁹ See *supra* pp. 597–99.

And they make changes after reconsidering the accuracy of their initial characterizations of the published opinions of other Justices.⁴¹⁰

It is no safer to assume that the Court is less likely to make significant substantive changes in this manner because it lacks the transparency provided by errata lists and opinion-modification orders. Indeed, precisely the opposite could be true. The lack of transparency could make this pathway a more attractive option for making changes, including some with substantive import, because it allows the Court to correct mistakes without any direct, public acknowledgment.

Lending further support to the possibility that the Court is making more revisions than ever through change pages is the remarkably *increasing* amount of time required to prepare the *United States Reports*. Notwithstanding huge advances in technology, the diminished role of the Reporter, and the marked decrease in the number of cases decided, publication of the *United States Reports* currently requires four to five times *longer* than it used to take. In 1825, the Reporter published the *United States Reports* the same year the decisions were announced. In 1875, they were published one year later; in 1925 within a year; and in 1975, in less than two years.⁴¹¹ By contrast, in recent years, it has typically taken at least four or five years after the original opinion announcement for the corresponding volume of the *United States Reports* to be published.⁴¹² The Justices seem to be trying to have it both ways. On the one hand, the Justices make no effort to hide the fact that they engage in the practice of changing opinions — they publicly announce it. Yet, at the same time, they deliberately make it hard for anyone to determine when changes are made, although they could easily make that information public. In short, the Court is simultaneously transparent and opaque. Part III of this Article next discusses whether such duality is sensible and appropriate.

III. ENSURING THE COURT'S INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRITY BY IMPROVING THE PROCESS AND PRACTICE OF REVISION

The Supreme Court's practice of revising its opinions is praiseworthy in its objective. As the nation's highest court, an unbending com-

⁴¹⁰ See *supra* pp. 599–600.

⁴¹¹ Author's calculations based on the dates of the publication for the *United States Reports* in 428 U.S. (1978); 427 U.S. (1978); 426 U.S. (1978); 425 U.S. (1978); 424 U.S. (1977); 423 U.S. (1977); 271 U.S. (1927); 270 U.S. (1926); 269 U.S. (1926); 91 U.S. (1876); and 23 U.S. (10 Wheat.) (1825). Omitted from this analysis is Volume 92 for October Term 1875, only because of an apparent anomaly relating to the timing of its publication. That volume says it was "entered" with the Library of Congress in 1876 but not "published" until 1890, suggesting some kind of oddity not representative of that time period. See 92 U.S. i–ii (1890).

⁴¹² See, e.g., *supra* p. 543.

mitment to precision and accuracy is plainly a good thing.⁴¹³ A court that decides some of the nation's most pressing legal issues should not have typographical, punctuation, or grammatical errors in its rulings. Nor should its rulings rest on or otherwise perpetuate significant factual errors. The Court's opinions are intended to have a long life and provide an unquestioned source of controlling authority even when ruling on controversial matters, including striking down actions taken by the executive and legislative branches on constitutional grounds. Opinion errors, even of the most seemingly innocuous nature, would seriously erode the Court's prestige and authority.

To its credit, the Court freely acknowledges the possibility of opinion revisions to correct mistakes by providing a formal notice on every slip opinion and preliminary print, although the Court has never acknowledged that it makes changes in electronic versions of its slip opinions made available online. The Court's practice of revising its slip opinions and preliminary prints is also exceedingly impressive in application. The kind of fundamental error made by the third Supreme Court Reporter in no less than *McCulloch v. Maryland*,⁴¹⁴ misquoting the Necessary and Proper Clause,⁴¹⁵ would most certainly not happen under the rigorous review procedures that the Court currently follows. The Justices, their law clerks, and the Reporter today are painstakingly precise and rigorous at each stage. A review of the change pages for one recent volume of the *United States Reports* makes that clear.⁴¹⁶ It reveals a depth and breadth of review fitting for the High Court. That is most likely why, notwithstanding the far

⁴¹³ In some instances, however, the Court has allowed fairly fundamental factual errors about the names of parties in famous cases to persist, perhaps because the error has no substantive significance, but the case name has become so well known that it would be too disruptive to correct. Examples include "Sanford" in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 60 U.S. (19 How.) 393 (1857), "Tysen" in *Swift v. Tyson*, 41 U.S. (16 Pet.) 1 (1842), and "McCulloh" in *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 17 U.S. (4 Wheat.) 316 (1819). See CHARLES ALAN WRIGHT & MARY KAY KANE, LAW OF FEDERAL COURTS § 54 n.5 (7th ed. 2011); see also *id.* (discussing *Ford Motor Credit Co. v. Millhollin*, 444 U.S. 555 (1980)) ("[T]he Court, in an introductory footnote *, says that the respondents spell their name 'Millhollin', but since it has been misspelled throughout the litigation and since 'legal research catalogs and computers are governed by the principle of consistency, not correctness, we feel constrained to adhere to the erroneous spelling.'" (quoting *Ford Motor Credit*, 444 U.S. at 555 n.*)).

⁴¹⁴ 17 U.S. (4 Wheat.) 316.

⁴¹⁵ Compare U.S. CONST. art. I, § 8, cl. 18 ("To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."), with *McCulloch*, 17 U.S. (4 Wheat.) at 412 (mistakenly omitting the words "or Officer"). This error does not appear to have been previously corrected, and an academic colleague recently notified the Reporter of the "formal error" and suggested its possible correction, presumably in a future errata listing. See Letter from John F. Manning, Professor, Harvard Law Sch., to Christine L. Fallon, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States (Oct. 15, 2014) (identifying error in *McCulloch* for possible correction) (on file with the Harvard Law School Library).

⁴¹⁶ See *supra* notes 81, 111.

greater resources now available in each Justice's chambers and the enormous advances in technology, it takes far longer to produce the final bound volumes of the *United States Reports* than it did decades ago.⁴¹⁷

The many examples described above, however, make a strong case in favor of the Court's revising its current practices. In particular, they demonstrate the considerable and potentially increasing costs of the Court's lack of transparency. Described below are some of those costs, some possible lessons from how the other branches of the federal government address similar mistakes, and some possible reforms for the Court's consideration.

A. *Weaknesses of the Court's Current Revision Practices*

The Court's current practices for revising its opinions fall short in at least two significant respects. First, the Court lacks a coherent, sensible set of procedures for determining when revisions should be made that is commensurate to the degree of procedural rigor applied prior to the initial opinion publication. And, second, the Court makes it far too difficult for anyone to discover what corrections have in fact been made.

Both problems warrant changes in the Court's current practices. The first has led to seemingly haphazard revision of "formal errors" and to too few safeguards for determining when a revision is warranted. The second simply makes no sense and deserves both the Court and the public. Every piece of the puzzle is made public, from the fact that changes are made to the various versions of an opinion. There is nothing remotely confidential about the information contained in those change pages and no good reason not to show the changes themselves.

1. *Absence of Apparent Procedural Rigor.* — One of the most striking aspects of the Court's current and historic practices for revising an opinion is the apparent lack of procedural rigor within an institution known for such rigor. There is no discernible pattern for how or why the Court has made different kinds of changes in different ways over time. It seems almost haphazard. The most incidental technical changes have been made in the most public way (for example, erratum

⁴¹⁷ Of course, as all authors (and law review editors) know, it is frustratingly impossible to eliminate all errors. The Supreme Court is no exception in this respect. One amusing example relates to the Reporter's apparently mistaken elimination of language from a concurring opinion. In *Lee v. Weisman*, 505 U.S. 577 (1992), Justice Souter's concurring slip opinion included a footnote paragraph that ended with the acknowledgment that "Homer nodded," see MARK TUSHNET, A COURT DIVIDED 60, 353 (2005), but that statement is missing from the bound volume, see *Lee*, 505 U.S. at 623 n.5 (Souter, J., concurring). The Reporter corrected the error in an errata page a decade later. See Erratum, 535 U.S. II, II (2003) ("505 U.S. 624, n. 5, line 10: add 'Homer nodded.' after '. . . n. 3, *supra*.'").

notices and formal orders modifying opinions),⁴¹⁸ and changes in wordings with obvious substantive import have been made in the least transparent way.⁴¹⁹ The answers to basic questions — including what constitutes a “formal error,” the full extent to which it embraces substantive changes, and how the Justices are consulted about possible changes — are unclear.⁴²⁰ What is clear, however, is that substantive changes are made under the rubric of “formal error,” and that there are few, if any, procedural assurances that modifications are made with awareness of all chambers, let alone the approval of those whose votes were necessary in the first instance to render an opinion of a single Justice anything more than that.

The role of the public and the parties in prompting these changes likewise lacks any clear structure. Before a case is decided, there are strict rules that everyone must follow in any communications with the Court. All parties must receive copies of any document filed by any other party or amicus. Ex parte communication is strictly and appropriately forbidden. But under the Court’s remarkably informal process for revising its opinions, any member of the public — including any party, amicus, or counsel — may and apparently routinely does unilaterally write the Court about a “formal error” and seek its revision.⁴²¹ No service or notice is required. And the Court may revise its opinion in substantive ways without any opportunity for input from interested parties.

2. *Absence of Appropriate Transparency and the Potential Undermining of Opinion Integrity.* — The Court’s dominant method of making changes to its opinions is the least transparent, and deliberately so. The costs, moreover, are considerable. For instance, as described above, the lack of notice invariably perpetuates the Court’s initial error long after the correction has been made and risks considerable confusion about what the law actually is. During the five years between the time of the Court’s release of its original slip opinion and the Court’s publication of the final, official version in the *United States Reports*, lower federal and state courts, lawmakers from other branches of government, legal scholars, and law teachers rely on, cite to, and quote from that initial language. And those citations and quotations naturally persist long after the Court has changed its opinions.

Those relying on the slip opinions’ precise wording do not truly appreciate its tentative nature, notwithstanding the formal notice at-

⁴¹⁸ See *supra* pp. 573–80.

⁴¹⁹ See, e.g., *supra* pp. 597–99.

⁴²⁰ As discussed above, in 1994, Chief Justice Rehnquist apparently notified the Court Reporter that, in the future, the Court would need to approve substantive changes in the Court’s opinions. See *supra* p. 585.

⁴²¹ See, e.g., *supra* pp. 581–82, 598–99.

tached to it, and the Court's deliberately nontransparent procedures make it exceedingly difficult to discover the changes made even if those lower courts, lawmakers, scholars, and teachers tried to discover them. Certainly, those textbook authors who, many years after Justice O'Connor changed her concurring opinion in *Lawrence*, continue to reproduce in their texts the prior language would immediately update their publications were notice of the Court's changes more readily available.⁴²²

Finally, the Court's current policy also undermines the integrity of the Court's central product: its written opinion. It makes little sense to suggest, as the Court currently does, that its opinions formally announced in open Court are not "final" and "official." Perhaps that policy made sense a century ago, but it no longer does. We are far from the early nineteenth century when the initial opinions announced from the bench were truly preliminary and the Supreme Court Reporter played a heavy hand in converting those oral opinions into written opinions. The Court's current process for drafting opinions is appropriately demanding and produces a written text that becomes law only when thoroughly reviewed by all chambers and when a majority of the Justices formally and expressly "join" in its endorsement. That slip opinions and preliminary prints may be subject to change does not make them any less "final" or "official" than are the bound volumes of the *United States Reports*, which are always subject to possible subsequent correction through errata lists.

B. Lessons from the Other Branches

The other two branches of the federal government provide contrasting examples of how a lawmaking entity can correct its mistakes in a more systematic, careful, and transparent manner. To be sure, the judicial branch has different lawmaking responsibilities than the legislative and executive branches. Congress can enact a law only upon adherence to certain strict procedural requirements set forth in the Constitution, which circumscribes the legislature's ability to correct mistakes made in its initial lawmaking efforts. So too, executive branch agencies must make and administer law pursuant to congressionally mandated procedures, and those procedures invariably govern those agencies' abilities to correct their mistakes. Judicial opinion-writing is not similarly circumscribed, and the courts, including the Supreme Court, are far freer to determine the best processes for drafting and revising opinions.⁴²³

⁴²² See *supra* p. 600.

⁴²³ The Supreme Court has long embraced the inherent power of courts "to correct mistakes of the clerk or other officer of the court, inadvertencies of counsel, or to supply defects or omissions

A judicial opinion is also plainly different from both statutory and regulatory text in an even more fundamental respect. The opinion accompanies and explains the judgment, but only the judgment has discrete legal effect. Judges possess tremendous discretion in using an opinion to explain the reasoning underlying the court's judgment. The practice of routinely including a written opinion to explain a judgment is one that emerged over time here in the United States in fits and starts during the nineteenth century, with some states even enacting statutes to require the issuance of written opinions.⁴²⁴

While the distinction may be strictly true as a historical matter, the role of the judicial opinion generally today, and certainly the function of a Supreme Court opinion in particular, cannot be so easily cabined. The judgment, alone, has no precedential significance beyond the facts of the particular case. It is the precedential effect of the Court's opinion that renders the High Court such an important law-making institution.⁴²⁵

Of course, not all words in a Supreme Court opinion are of equal stature. The Court's opinions include extensive explanatory text, some of which is central to the ruling but much of which is dicta without binding precedential effect on the lower courts or on the other governmental branches. And, therefore, the safeguards appropriate for the revision of such explanatory text are not strictly analogous to those necessary in revising statutory or regulatory language, all of which states binding law. The inquiry here, however, is not what the Supreme Court *must* do, but what practices it *should* follow in revising its opinions to be consistent with both the rigorous procedures that the Court imposes on the advocacy that frames its decisionmaking and the exalted role the Court's opinions serve in our nation's laws. And in

in the record." *Gagnon v. United States*, 193 U.S. 451, 456 (1904) (citing *Gonzales v. Cunningham*, 164 U.S. 612, 623 (1896)); see *In re Wight*, 134 U.S. 136, 143–44 (1890); *United States v. Vigil*, 77 U.S. (10 Wall.) 423, 426–27 (1870); see also *Am. Trucking Ass'ns v. Frisco Transp. Co.*, 358 U.S. 133, 145 (1958) ("It is axiomatic that courts have the power and the duty to correct judgments which contain clerical errors or judgments which have issued due to inadvertence or mistake."). The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure expressly authorize courts to correct "a clerical mistake or a mistake arising from oversight or omission" in a "judgment, order, or other part of the record," FED. R. CIV. P. 60(a), and the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure include a comparable provision, see FED. R. CRIM. P. 36. The former provides that the court "may do so on motion or on its own, with or without notice" (until an appeal has been docketed), FED. R. CIV. P. 60(a), and the latter "[a]fter giving any notice [the court] considers appropriate," FED. R. CRIM. P. 36.

⁴²⁴ POPKIN, *supra* note 24, at 93–95.

⁴²⁵ For this same reason, the text of judicial opinions cannot be fairly analogized to the legislative history accompanying a statutory enactment. In all events, Congress does not (to my knowledge) revise the language of legislative reports after a bill has become law, and when individual legislators subsequently revise or add to remarks made on a chamber floor, Congress includes (since 1978) a bullet or other explicit designation to make clear to readers that this language was added later. See Richard J. McKinney, *An Overview of the Congressional Record and Predecessor Publications*, L. LIBR. LIGHTS, Winter 2002, at 16, 20–21.

addressing that latter question, the Court could learn from the experiences and practices of the other two branches.

For instance, Congress has developed a host of procedural pathways for correcting errors, depending on when the mistakes are discovered and corrected.⁴²⁶ If Congress identifies an error in an enrolled bill after its passage by both chambers, but before the President has acted, both chambers can correct that error by passing a concurrent resolution directing changes in enrollment.⁴²⁷ Such resolutions direct the House Clerk or the Secretary of the Senate to make specified corrections needed to ensure that the bill's language accurately reflects congressional intent. If the legislative officers have already signed the bill, the resolution rescinds their signatures, and if the bill has already been presented to the President, the resolution requests that the President return the bill to Congress.⁴²⁸ Corrections can include typographical mistakes, substantive errors, and clerical errors that resulted in each chamber agreeing to a different text.⁴²⁹ If the mistake is not discovered until after the President has signed the enrolled bill — which, therefore, is now *enacted* law — Congress follows a different procedure, which requires Congress to pass and the President to sign a new statute that revises the prior law.⁴³⁰

To this end, Congress has an entire office committed to correcting mistakes in its statutory enactments and the United States Code: the Office of the Law Revision Counsel. One of the Office's primary responsibilities is to “remove ambiguities, contradictions, and other imperfections both of substance and of form” in statutory enactments and their initial codification, with the aim of having Congress pass the corrected version as positive law.⁴³¹ Routine changes include improving wording and revising errors in spelling, punctuation, and grammar.⁴³² In addition, Congress routinely enacts narrowly directed “technical

⁴²⁶ WM. HOLMES BROWN ET AL., *HOUSE PRACTICE: A GUIDE TO THE RULES, PRECEDENTS, AND PROCEDURES OF THE HOUSE* 772–76 (2011); VALERIE HEITSHUSEN, *CONG. RESEARCH SERV., RL34480, ENROLLMENT OF LEGISLATION: RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL PROCEDURES* 3–5 (2013).

⁴²⁷ See HEITSHUSEN, *supra* note 426, at 3. An enrolled bill is one that has been agreed to by both chambers, and enrollment occurs in the chamber where the bill originated. Then the head of each chamber must sign the bill to authenticate that the text reflects what the chamber passed. Only then is the bill presented to the President. *Id.* at 1–2.

⁴²⁸ *Id.* at 3–4. For instance, Senate Concurrent Resolution 32 in the 112th Congress instructed the House Clerk to correct the enrollment of H.R. 470, the Hoover Power Allocation Act. See Hoover Power Allocation Act of 2011, Pub. L. No. 112-72, 125 Stat. 777; S. Con. Res. 32, 112th Cong. (2011) (enacted).

⁴²⁹ HEITSHUSEN, *supra* note 426, at 3.

⁴³⁰ *Id.* at 4–5.

⁴³¹ 2 U.S.C. § 285b(1) (2012).

⁴³² See generally OFFICE OF THE LAW REVISION COUNSEL, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *POSITIVE LAW CODIFICATION IN THE UNITED STATES CODE* (2014), http://uscode.house.gov/codification/positive_law_codification.pdf [<http://perma.cc/H4MY-HBSX>].

amendments”⁴³³ to correct unintended formatting and substantive errors in specific legislation.⁴³⁴

However loosely Congress might apply the “technical” label, its process for identifying and correcting errors that invariably creep into its work product offers lessons for the Court: Congress does not engage in the strange fiction of labeling its initial enactments as neither “final” nor “official.” Congress publishes its procedures for making revisions. And Congress openly describes the changes that it has made, without mystery or embarrassment. The ultimate safeguard is that Congress itself must approve, by formal passage, any proposed changes in the relevant statutory language.

Federal executive branch agency procedures for making corrections are similarly far more coherent and transparent than the Court’s. The Administrative Procedure Act⁴³⁵ (APA) generally governs agency exercises of legislatively delegated lawmaking authority, supplemented by additional requirements and modifications set forth in specific laws under which agencies act.⁴³⁶ More specifically, the APA sets forth procedural requirements applicable to agency rulemakings and adjudications, for which prior notice and public participation are central to the legitimacy of the agency’s exercise of authority.⁴³⁷

Those same APA requirements generally apply to an agency’s efforts to correct errors. As the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit explained, agencies possess no “‘inherent power’ to correct ‘technical errors[]’ . . . without complying with the APA’s procedural requirements.”⁴³⁸ Moreover, where the APA provides various

⁴³³ *Env’tl. Def. v. Duke Energy Corp.*, 549 U.S. 561, 576 (2007).

⁴³⁴ *See, e.g., id.* (“Nothing in the text or legislative history of the technical amendments that added the cross-reference to NSPS [(new source performance standards)] suggests that Congress had details of regulatory implementation in mind when it imposed PSD [(prevention of significant deterioration)] requirements on modified sources”); *Lockhart v. United States*, 546 U.S. 142, 145–46 (2005) (holding it is irrelevant that Congress may not have foreseen all the legal consequences of the language it enacted in the Higher Education Technical Amendments); *see also, e.g.*, 159 CONG. REC. H2169 (daily ed. Apr. 23, 2013) (regarding “Technical Corrections and Improvements in Title 36, United States Code”). The Court considers the “technical” nature of these changes in construing their legal import. *See, e.g., Muniz v. Hoffman*, 422 U.S. 454, 472 (1975) (“[I]t would seem difficult at best to argue that a change in the substantive law could nevertheless be effected by a change in the language of a statute without any indication in the Reviser’s Note of that change.”).

⁴³⁵ Pub. L. No. 79-404, 60 Stat. 237 (1946) (codified as amended in scattered sections of 5 U.S.C.).

⁴³⁶ *See* 5 U.S.C. §§ 551–554 (2012).

⁴³⁷ *See id.* §§ 553–554. A recent law review article ambitiously proposes that courts more fully embrace the administrative agency model by engaging in “notice-and-comment judicial decisionmaking” to reduce the likelihood of judicial error. *See* Michael Abramowicz & Thomas B. Colby, *Notice-and-Comment Judicial Decisionmaking*, 76 U. CHI. L. REV. 965 (2009).

⁴³⁸ *Util. Solid Waste Activities Grp. v. EPA*, 236 F.3d 749, 752 (D.C. Cir. 2001). In *Utility Solid Waste Activities Group v. EPA*, 236 F.3d 749, EPA sought “to correct language resulting from an

avenues for correcting mistakes that do not require compliance with all the requirements that apply to original decisions, safeguards remain in place to ensure that the transparency inherent in the usual procedures is not sacrificed. For instance, there is a “good cause” exception applicable to agency rulemaking that allows an agency to forego prior notice and public procedure when it is “impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.”⁴³⁹ But, even under that narrow exception “limited to emergency situations,”⁴⁴⁰ the agency must publish an after-the-fact notice of specific changes made in the Federal Register.⁴⁴¹

Agencies may forego prior notice and comment rulemaking using either “interim final rulemaking” or “direct final rulemaking.”⁴⁴² With the former, the agency adopts a rule without prior notice and comment, makes the rule effective immediately, and invites comment on whether the rule should be changed in the future. With the latter, there is similarly no prior public notice and opportunity for comment, and the agency states that if it receives a “significant adverse”⁴⁴³ comment, the final rule will be rescinded and normal notice and comment rulemaking requirements triggered.⁴⁴⁴ Interim final rulemaking is used for important, urgent rulemaking, which may well therefore be controversial, while direct final rulemaking is designed for presumptively noncontroversial rulemakings, extending to corrections to prior rulemakings, which is why the receipt of a significant adverse comment automatically triggers rule rescission and the need for full notice and comment rulemaking.⁴⁴⁵

Finally, some agencies have occasionally published “Errata Notices” and “Corrections” to revise errors in prior Federal Register publications, including in the content of final rules. Examples of corrections

erroneous use of the Word Perfect find/replace command in the drafting of the regulation,” *id.* at 752.

⁴³⁹ 5 U.S.C. § 553(b)(3)(B); *see also* Ellen R. Jordan, *The Administrative Procedure Act’s “Good Cause” Exemption*, 36 ADMIN. L. REV. 113 (1984).

⁴⁴⁰ *Util. Solid Waste Activities Grp.*, 236 F.3d at 754 (quoting *Am. Fed’n of Gov’t Emps. v. Block*, 655 F.2d 1153, 1156 (D.C. Cir. 1981)) (internal quotation mark omitted).

⁴⁴¹ *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(1)(E).

⁴⁴² Ronald M. Levin, *Direct Final Rulemaking*, 64 GEO. WASH. L. REV. 1, 2 (1995); *see id.* at 1–4.

⁴⁴³ *Id.* at 32 (internal quotation marks omitted).

⁴⁴⁴ *See* Adoption of Recommendations, 60 Fed. Reg. 43,108, 43,110–12 (Aug. 18, 1995); Michael Kolber, *Rulemaking Without Rules: An Empirical Study of Direct Final Rulemaking*, 72 ALB. L. REV. 79, 88–91 (2009); Levin, *supra* note 442, at 2–3, 4–7 (describing differences between “interim final rulemaking” and “direct final rulemaking,” *id.* at 2, and how EPA “invented direct final rulemaking in the early 1980s,” *id.* at 4); Ronald M. Levin, *More on Direct Final Rulemaking: Streamlining, Not Corner-Cutting*, 51 ADMIN. L. REV. 757, 759–61 (1999); Lars Noah, *Doubts About Direct Final Rulemaking*, 51 ADMIN. L. REV. 401, 419–23 (1999).

⁴⁴⁵ Levin, *supra* note 442, at 2–3, 6.

include typographical errors, misspellings,⁴⁴⁶ missing words,⁴⁴⁷ incorrect numbers,⁴⁴⁸ and even corrections to prior corrections.⁴⁴⁹ In all these circumstances, the federal agencies published the precise corrections and changes being made.

Notwithstanding the obvious differences between judicial opinions, statutory provisions, and agency regulations, there are potentially important lessons to be gleaned by the Court from the contrasting examples of how the legislative and executive branches correct their own errors. Most important, their examples strongly suggest that the institutional costs to the Court of adopting a more rigorous and transparent process for error correction might be less than assumed by the justifications presumably underlying the Court's current practices. They further underscore the shared judgment of two other branches that the public can fairly expect a high level of transparency from its lawmaking institutions.

First, Congress and federal agencies have demonstrated that publicly acknowledging revisions need not prove embarrassing or delegitimizing to a government branch. Such error correction is embarrassing only when one attempts to hide it, and it is discovered nonetheless. As soon as it becomes routine and appreciated as an ordinary and entirely understandable part of an institution's necessary practices, as has happened with the two other branches, the risk of any damaging stigma quickly disappears.

Second, the legislative and executive branch examples demonstrate that there can be flexibility in the precise procedures adopted for correcting errors. Errors can be properly classified based on their nature. And different kinds of errors can warrant different kinds of correction procedures and levels of transparency, including potentially no transparency at all for some types of errors given the different nature of a judicial opinion and the types of revisions frequently needed.

Finally, the contrasting examples of the legislative and executive branches suggest the possibility that the absence of rigor and transparency in the Court's own practices may be interrelated. In particular,

⁴⁴⁶ Correction, 65 Fed. Reg. 81,961, 81,961 (Dec. 27, 2000) (correcting eight misspellings and typographical errors in prior NOAA guidance).

⁴⁴⁷ Errata Notice, 67 Fed. Reg. 43,309, 43,309 (June 27, 2002) (adding words to make clear FERC's obligation to consider and incorporate the views of "affected stakeholders" and not only state public utility commissions).

⁴⁴⁸ Errata Notice, 74 Fed. Reg. 22,773, 22,773 (Apr. 17, 2013) (changing time frame for filing modifications with FERC from forty-five to sixty days).

⁴⁴⁹ In 1979, the Department of the Interior published seventy corrections to an errata sheet that had corrected agency regulations and the accompanying preamble. *See* Surface Coal Mining and Reclamation Operations Permanent Regulatory Program; Corrections, 44 Fed. Reg. 53,507, 53,507-09 (Sept. 14, 1979) (correcting errata notice at Surface Coal Mining and Reclamation Operations, Permanent Regulatory Program; Corrections, 44 Fed. Reg. 49,673, 49,673-87 (Aug. 24, 1979)).

the existing absence of transparency may partly explain why the Court lacks any systematic approach for determining how and what changes are made. Accountability can be a strict, even if indirect, disciplinarian. A modicum of exposure would likely produce a more sensible process of correcting Court opinions. Once the Court routinely makes known the corrections, the Justices would invariably develop and apply more consistent and disciplined procedures in determining what types of corrections are warranted in specific circumstances.

C. Possible Reforms for the Court's Consideration

There are myriad ways that the Court could improve its existing procedures for revising its opinions following their initial publication. At a minimum, however, the Court should consider the following.

First, the Court should consider clarifying what it means by claiming that its slip opinions (and preliminary prints) are not “final” or “official.” The Court’s opinion is plainly “final” with reference to how the Court itself uses that term in describing the culmination of lawmaking processes. It has “all of the hallmarks”⁴⁵⁰ of finality: it has immediate legal effect, has legal consequences for the parties, and ends the Court’s decisionmaking process.⁴⁵¹ The Court can reserve the right to correct unintended errors without that inapt disclaimer.

Nor is the notion that the Court’s opinion is not “official” until the publication of the bound *United States Reports* entirely correct. The opinion that the Court initially releases is not some informal writing that the Reporter then takes and crafts into a finished work. It is the result of extraordinarily careful and rigorous drafting, negotiating, and revising conducted within the chambers of the Justices. The Reporter’s job, by contrast, is ministerial. The slip opinions are physically produced within the Court and contain all the official imprimatur of the Court. In short, it is about as “official” as one could possibly get.

Second, the Court should consider providing more guidance on what constitutes a “formal error” and adopting different procedures for addressing different kinds of errors. The inherent vagueness of the Court’s current notice accompanying slip opinions and preliminary prints invites arbitrariness. Certain kinds of errors are obviously within the Reporter’s purview, such as typographical and formatting errors. But, as demonstrated by the examples above, the Court’s application of the term “formal error” extends to plainly substantive changes that are far from obvious and are not of a comparably technical nature.

The Court can fairly distinguish among different types of corrections and the kinds of procedural safeguards and degrees of transpar-

⁴⁵⁰ *Sackett v. EPA*, 132 S. Ct. 1367, 1371 (2012).

⁴⁵¹ *Cf. id.* at 1371–72.

ency they require. Misspellings, typographical errors, and citation errors or updates trigger, numerically, the vast majority of revisions and presumptively warrant no special safeguards. The same would be true for almost all (but not all) grammatical errors — even something as mundane and incidental as a shift in punctuation could have significant substantive import.⁴⁵²

The addition, deletion, or substitution of words or phrases, by contrast, should presumptively trigger more procedural safeguards and transparency because of the greater likelihood of substantive import. Proposed revisions aimed at correcting erroneous characterizations of facts, the record, the positions of parties, the positions of other Justices, or background law likewise warrant greater safeguards because of their potential substantive import. Corrections about background law, illustrated by the Court's revisions of its description of the Clean Water Act in *Ouellette*,⁴⁵³ are especially susceptible to unintended consequences, making prior notice to and input from the parties more valuable.

At the very least, the Court should reconsider its current practice of delegating the decision whether to make these kinds of word changes to the Justice who authored the opinion, including even when that Justice has since retired.⁴⁵⁴ Wholly apart from the legitimate threshold question whether such retroactive changes should be made at all, especially when the membership of the Court might well have since significantly changed, it is far from obvious that the decision should be left to the Justice who authored the opinion. As the Court's own guidance to oral advocates underscores, "an opinion of the Court" is not the opinion of the single Justice who writes it for the Court;⁴⁵⁵ it is an opinion *of the Court*. For this same reason, it can be forcefully maintained that any such change in the wording of the *Court's* opinion is presumptively substantive enough to warrant at least the opportunity for other chambers (at least those in the majority) to review.

Third, the Court should also consider distinguishing among possible revisions based on the identity of the person proposing the change. The procedures need not be identical for suggestions proposed by those outside the Court, whether a party, amicus, or third person, and those proposed within the Court. For the former, there should be a thresh-

⁴⁵² Cf. *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570 (2008).

⁴⁵³ See *supra* pp. 597–98.

⁴⁵⁴ See *supra* pp. 584–85.

⁴⁵⁵ See CLERK OF THE COURT, SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, GUIDE FOR COUNSEL IN CASES TO BE ARGUED BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES 11 (2013), http://www.supremecourt.gov/oral_arguments/guideforcounsel.pdf [<http://perma.cc/D968-LMES>] (“Do not refer to an opinion of the Court by saying: ‘In Justice Ginsburg’s opinion.’ You should say: ‘In the Court’s opinion, written by Justice Ginsburg.’”).

old presumption that such communications are public or, at the very least, made known to the parties in the case (and typically to the Solicitor General in light of his extensive involvement with the Court's merits docket).⁴⁵⁶ The Court could implement formal service requirements applicable to parties and amici, but the Clerk of the Court would ultimately be responsible for ensuring that the parties received prior notice when the impetus for the revision originated outside the Court from a nonparty or amicus.

The procedures could fairly be different if the initial impetus for the correction came from one of the Chambers or an officer of the Court, including the Reporter. In that circumstance, a presumption against prior notice to the parties could fairly apply, consistent with the strictly confidential nature of the Court's deliberative process once a case is submitted. Even then, however, the Court might decide to provide prior notice of its consideration of such changes to the parties (and to the Solicitor General as an amicus). The Justices are well aware of the value that briefs and oral arguments provide. The Court is highly dependent on effective advocacy in its initial decisionmaking and opinion writing, and there is no obvious reason why such input would not be similarly valuable when the Court (or an individual Justice) is contemplating a revision. The parties and their counsel are frequently aware of aspects of the case and the possible consequences of rewordings not readily anticipated by the chambers. That is especially true when changes are being made long after the opinion was originally announced, so that the clerks who worked on the opinion are no longer there. Without the assistance of the parties, the Court risks substituting one kind of error for another.

Fourth, the Court should provide after-the-fact public notice of any revisions made, just as Congress does in revising its legislation and federal agencies do in correcting errors in regulations. This could be easily accomplished. All the Court would need to do is post to its website the same change pages that it already provides to publishers.⁴⁵⁷

⁴⁵⁶ See Margaret Meriwether Cordray & Richard Cordray, *The Solicitor General's Changing Role in Supreme Court Litigation*, 51 B.C. L. REV. 1323, 1338–60 (2010).

⁴⁵⁷ As described in note 462, *infra*, just as this Article was going to press, the Court publicly announced corrections being made by Justice Ginsburg to a recent slip opinion that she authored in dissent. The announcement suggests the possibility that the Court as a whole has now decided to provide such post-correction notification, most likely in response to significant media attention received by an earlier draft of this Article.

Further, because the Court's revisions occur in the context of litigation where there are individual parties with concrete stakes, the Court should provide specific notice to those parties. As with "direct final rulemaking," a significant adverse comment might prompt the Court to reconsider its revision, albeit in rare instances. Of course, any notice requirement (whether before or after the revision) may chill post-publication changes of a substantive nature simply because the Court would prefer not to contact the parties and their counsel. But that possibility counsels in favor of notice because any such chilling might well be warranted.

The Court should likewise make clear when it has revised a slip opinion available on its website before the issuance of a preliminary print. At the very least, the slip opinion itself should include an incidental notation of the fact of a revision and the date of the revision, making clear that the version currently up on the website differs from a prior version that the Court had made available. Otherwise, as has occurred with *EME Homer* described above,⁴⁵⁸ there will invariably be competing electronic versions available on various websites and readers will be unable readily to discern from the slip opinion's face whether the version they have is an earlier version that has since been corrected or the updated, corrected version.

To be sure, a posting of change pages or the formal acknowledgment of the fact of a revised slip opinion will publicly acknowledge that the Court, too, makes mistakes. That should hardly come as a surprise given that the Court already says just that in the notice on slip opinions and preliminary prints. Nevertheless, public acknowledgment that the Court makes some mistakes not just in theory, but in reality will no doubt generate some initial headlines and uneasiness with the Court. So too, of course, may this Article by describing the Court's past practices so fully. But those headlines will quickly dissipate and the advantages of such a posting moving forward are considerable. The posting should substantially reduce the likelihood of reliance on language that has been superseded. It may also prompt websites that reproduce slip opinions to change that practice or at the very least include revision postings for their readers.

⁴⁵⁸ See *supra* pp. 603–07.

Even more important, such public postings will invariably prompt the Court to be more careful and systematic in deciding when and how to make revisions. Transparency might also encourage the Justices to think twice before venturing in their opinions into areas that are outside the record and beyond their own areas of expertise. Justices and their law clerks are exceedingly smart, but even they have their limits, and a few public corrections can be an effective reminder of the pitfalls of making unilateral assumptions about facts not grounded in the actual record.⁴⁵⁹ Publicity is not always a good thing, but in this context, it should and can be.

Finally, in considering all of these reforms, the Court can fairly conclude that the same procedural rules and degree of transparency that apply to revising majority opinions need not apply to revising concurring and dissenting opinions, at least where the votes in support of the concurring opinion in no manner limit the precedential effect of the majority opinion. The “opinion of the Court” alone has force of law and precedential effect, so revisions to that opinion are of an entirely different character and import than revisions to opinions of individual Justices. The case for greater procedural safeguards and transparency is accordingly far more compelling.

That is not to suggest that there should be no safeguards and no transparency applicable to revisions of concurring and dissenting opinions. The public interest in such opinions and their precise wording is very high. They play a major role in interpreting the Court’s opinion and in future discussions and litigation. At the very least, there should be public, after-the-fact notice of such changes. And, when a Justice is considering a correction to a concurring or dissenting opinion suggested by someone outside the Court, the Court may well change its current practices by providing prior notice to the parties (and the Solicitor General). As before, confidentiality concerns would not be implicated, and the rules against *ex parte* communication would strongly favor such notice and opportunity for input.

CONCLUSION

The Supreme Court’s traditions are a source of the institution’s great strength and durability. Such traditions provide a useful and visible reminder of the Court’s commitment to the institutional framework for lawmaking established by the Framers more than two centuries ago. They enable the Court to issue enormously controversial rulings while maintaining its essential stature and respect, not-

⁴⁵⁹ See, e.g., Jacob Gershman, *Alito’s Statistics Lesson Misses the Mark in Death-Penalty Dissent, Experts Say*, WALL ST. J. L. BLOG (May 28, 2014, 2:43 PM), <http://blogs.wsj.com/law/2014/05/28/justice-alitos-statistics-lesson-misses-the-mark-in-recent-dissent-experts-say>.

withstanding commentators' frequent predictions that the Court has irreversibly squandered its authority. Unlike in the early days of Chief Justice Marshall,⁴⁶⁰ contemporary Justices dissent regularly and loudly, but without ever suggesting a lack of shared commitment to the Court's institutional integrity. The persistent inability of the often-strident acrimony surrounding individual cases to erode the Court's essential authority is a stunning institutional achievement.

Yet, as important a role as tradition has played in the Court's successes, the Court has also quietly and frequently changed its procedures, including in drafting and revising opinions. The Justices long ago abandoned the English tradition of issuing their opinions seriatim in favor of an "opinion of the Court." The Justices no longer delegate to a Reporter, as they did to a potentially unsettling extent in the Court's earliest years, the drafting of the written opinion or the decision whether a ruling is sufficiently significant to warrant publication. Since the mid-nineteenth century, the Justices themselves have been heavily involved in drafting written opinions, and the Reporter's substantive role has diminished.⁴⁶¹

The Court's procedures for revising its opinions have likewise undergone changes. The Justices no longer routinely make extensive substantive changes after the opinion is first announced in Court, as they did during much of the nineteenth century. Nor, on the other hand, do the Justices insist on publishing every modification as a formal order in the *United States Reports*, as they often did during the 1930s.

The Justices also consistently release the majority, concurring, and dissenting opinions at the same time. Happily, long gone are the days, underscored by the destructive institutional discordance in *Dred Scott*, in which Justices failed to provide each of their colleagues with draft opinions and fair opportunity to comment prior to formal release and publication. The Justices all adhere strictly to basic norms of institutional process regarding the drafting and release of their opinions. They do so no matter how deep and intense their disagreement about the results in a particular case.

The Court nonetheless has retained practices regarding the revision of opinions that are long overdue for improvement. Unlike any other domestic court, the nation's Highest Court formally issues its opinions before they have been fully reviewed and checked for errors within the

⁴⁶⁰ See Charles F. Hobson, *Defining the Office: John Marshall as Chief Justice*, 154 U. PA. L. REV. 1421, 1431-35 (2006).

⁴⁶¹ The practice of having the Reporter draft summaries of the arguments of counsel seems to have dissipated during the 1940s. See *Terminal R.R. Ass'n of St. Louis v. Bhd. of R.R. Trainmen*, 318 U.S. 1, 1-2 (1943); *United States v. Local 807 of Int'l Bhd. of Teamsters*, 315 U.S. 521, 522-24 (1942); *United States v. Ragen*, 314 U.S. 513, 514-16 (1942).

Court itself. The Justices do so apparently because of institutional pressures they feel to release opinions as quickly as possible, perhaps related to the desire to formalize an achieved majority before it might potentially change. But, whatever the reason, the Justices have long embraced the odd, but by-now settled practice of routinely revising their initial opinions and justifying their doing so by asserting, in a largely ignored notice, that only the *United States Reports* volume published many years later constitutes the “final,” “official” version of the Court’s opinions.

What reforms are warranted? At the very least, the Court should end the fiction of labeling its initial, published opinions as neither “final” nor “official,” and any specific changes should be subject to after-the-fact public notice. The latter reform in particular should mitigate electronic media’s tendency to perpetuate inaccurate versions of opinions. The mere fact of publication will also likely have a positive effect on the Court’s procedures for determining when and what revisions are necessary and appropriate.

As described above, the Court should also consider a series of changes in its current practices that would provide greater structure and coherence to the revision process. Such reforms would extend to the possibility of notifying parties about certain categories of proposed changes prior to their adoption. However, precisely how those reforms should, in distinguishing between types of error, strike the balance between providing greater transparency and maintaining the essential confidentiality of the Court’s deliberative processes is less clear — at least to an academic on the outside looking in. It is plainly not cost-free to invite overeager advocates to have another round of input. And those within the Court are far better equipped than anyone on the outside to determine how best to restrike that balance.

Justice Jackson’s famous quip about the source of the Court’s “infallibility” is no doubt true. But the Court need not pretend to be infallible to maintain its stature and authority. The strength of the Court’s opinions is firmly rooted in the persuasiveness of its reasoning and, no less importantly, in the fairness and openness of its decisionmaking process. The Court can both make mistakes and admit mistakes without placing its institutional integrity at risk. And the Court need not compromise the confidentiality of the internal deliberative processes that is essential to candid debate, careful reasoning, and the exercise of sound judgment. The Court need only ensure that its process for acknowledging the need to make changes and for correcting mistakes is no less fair and open than that used in producing its opinions in the first instance. The current Court did not create the problems with its existing procedures, which find their origins in prac-

tices that can be traced back to the days of the Court's first great Chief Justice, John Marshall. But the Court today can easily fix them, and now should.⁴⁶²

⁴⁶² Indeed, just as this Article was going to final page proofs, there was a sign that the Court might be moving to a significantly more transparent practice of error correction, most likely in response to the significant attention that an earlier draft of this Article received in the national news media. *See supra* note 275. On October 22, 2014, the Supreme Court's Public Information Office notified by email a large number of reporters who cover the Court for the national print and broadcast media that Justice Ginsburg had "amended her dissent" in a slip opinion released on October 18, 2014, because "[p]age 4 of the dissent contained an error" and that the Court had, accordingly, "updated" the opinion on the Court's website. *See* Email from Kathleen L. Arberg, Pub. Info. Officer, Supreme Court of the United States, to Adam Liptak, Reporter, N.Y. Times, et al. (Oct. 22, 2014, 12:51 PM) (describing *Veasey v. Perry*, Nos. 14A393, 14A402, 14A404 (U.S. Oct. 18, 2014) (Ginsburg, J., dissenting)). The email notice identified the specific error that had been made and the precise language that was being deleted, and also added that the new version would include "small stylistic changes on pages 2 and 4." *Id.* The Court's announcement represents a welcome change from the Court's historical practice and underscores this Article's view that such candor about the need for corrections and that corrections are in fact made ultimately bolsters rather than undermines the Court's stature and authority. It is, however, too soon to know whether Justice Ginsburg's action represents a decision by the Court as a whole to disclose when such corrections are made or just Justice Ginsburg's own new practice. Also unclear is whether further changes in the Court's practices related to revising its opinions will be forthcoming, including others similarly recommended by this Article. In all events, the Court's announcement well illustrates how the Court can so easily — in this instance, a simple email — increase its transparency.