

# Find It Free and Fast on the Net: Strategies for Legal Research on the Web

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### How to Search Like a Pro

## What is the Difference Between a Search and a Directory?

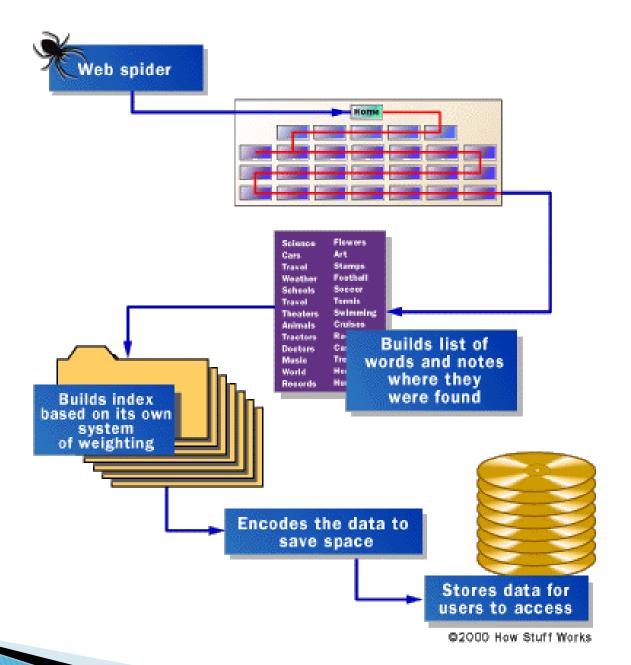
- According to Yahoo! Help
- Additional clarification provided by DirectoryOne.com
  - Some search engines and directories include both types of indexes, and are known as "hybrids".
  - Some examples of search engines are Google, Gigablast, and Alltheweb.
  - The best known directories are <u>Yahoo</u>, <u>Business.com</u>, <u>Dmoz.org</u>, and <u>Looksmart</u>.
  - Directories, unlike search engines, use a tree hierarchic structure to organize their database.
- Levitt and Davis provide additional information about portals and directories versus search engines as it relates to legal research

### How Do Search Engines Really Work?

- Franklin provides a nice description of how Internet search engines work.
- Internet search engines are special sites on the Web that are designed to help people find information stored on other sites. There are differences in the ways various search engines work, but they all perform three basic tasks:
  - They search the Internet or select pieces of the Internet — based on important words.
  - They keep an index of the words they find, and where they find them.
  - They allow users to look for words or combinations of words found in that index.

### How Do Search Engines Really Work?

- Early search engines held an index of a few hundred thousand pages and documents, and received maybe one or two thousand inquiries each day.
- Today, a top search engine will index hundreds of millions of pages, and respond to tens of millions of queries per day.
- "Spiders" take a Web page's content and create key search words that enable online users to find pages they're looking for.
- When a spider is building its lists, the process is called Web crawling.



### Learn Boolean Logic

- Franklin describes the various options for creating search strategies using Boolean logic:
  - Searching through an index involves a user building a query and submitting it through the search engine.
  - The query can be quite simple, a single word at minimum.
  - Building a more complex query requires the use of <u>Boolean operators</u> that allow you to refine and extend the terms of the search.

### Learn Boolean Logic

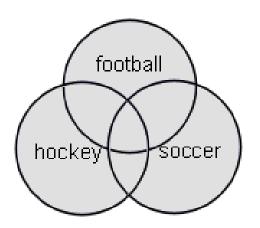
- The Boolean operators most often seen are:
  - AND All the terms joined by "AND" must appear in the pages or documents. Some search engines substitute the operator "+" for the word AND.
  - OR At least one of the terms joined by "OR" must appear in the pages or documents.
  - NOT The term or terms following "NOT" must not appear in the pages or documents. Some search engines substitute the operator "-" for the word NOT.
  - FOLLOWED BY One of the terms must be directly followed by the other.
  - NEAR One of the terms must be within a specified number of words of the other.
  - Quotation Marks The words between the quotation marks are treated as a phrase, and that phrase must be found within the document or file.

#### Learn Boolean Logic

- Some databases and search engines may substitute symbols and numbers for words:
  - Proximity connectors
  - Wildcards can be indicated by a question mark (?) to replace one character before, within or after a search term and the asterisk symbol (\*) to replace one or more characters before, within or after a search term.
  - Parentheses should be used when creating complex searches.
  - Many databases and search engines will use field code or tags that let you restrict your search to just author, title, etc.
- Whatever search engine or database you are using, you will want to become familiar with the particular words, abbreviations and symbols it uses so that you can effectively increase the relevance of your search retrieval.

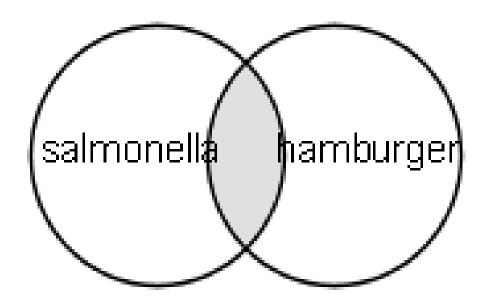
### **Boolean Operator OR**

- Used to retrieve a set in which each citation contains at least one of the search terms.
- Use OR when you want to pull together articles on similar topics.
- **Example:** football OR hockey OR soccer



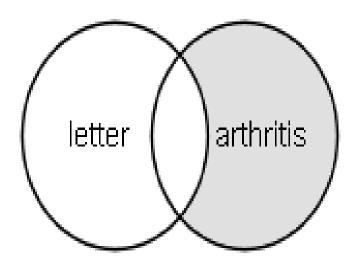
### **Boolean Operator AND**

- Used to retrieve a set in which each citation contains all search terms.
- **Example:** salmonella AND hamburger



### **Boolean Operator NOT**

- Retrieves a set from which citations to articles containing specified search terms following the NOT operator are eliminated.
- **Example**: *arthritis NOT letter*



#### Which Search Engines Are the Best?

- Gil provides an interesting article on titled The 10 Best Search Engines of 2014:
  - 1. Dogpile
  - 2. Ask (aka "Ask Jeeves")
  - 3. Duck Duck Go
  - 4. Google
  - 5. Bing
  - 6. Yippy (formerly "Clusty")
  - 7. Webopedia
  - 8. Yahoo!
  - 9. The Internet Archive
  - 10.Mahalo

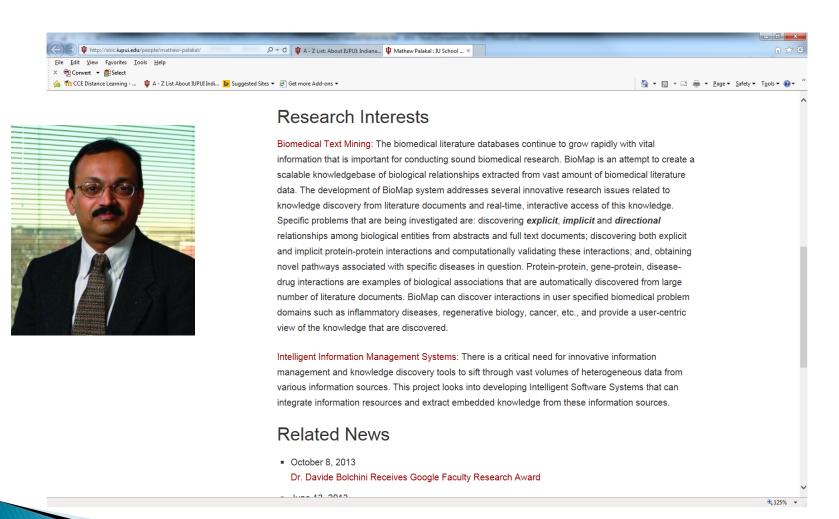
## Search Engines That Think: The Future of Searching

- On the other hand, there are newer types of search strategies being developed to more accurately capture what the user is searching for.
- Franklin reports on two opportunities that show promise in the future:
  - Concept-based searching
  - Natural-language queries.

## Search Engines That Think: The Future of Searching

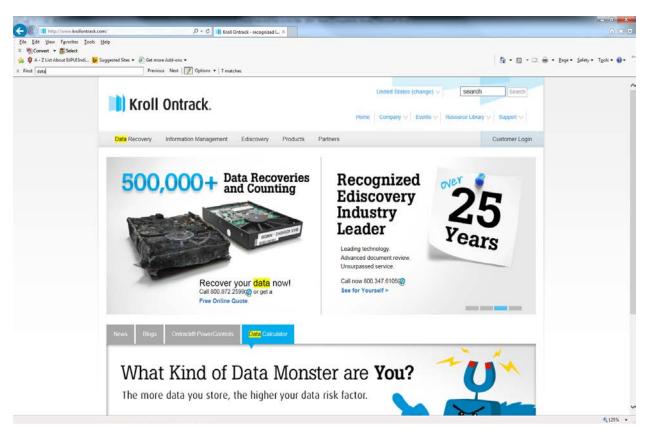
- Massive amounts of information are now being generated in digital form in a wide variety of formats and file sizes.
- The era of "big data" is clearly upon us. And that is where we will turn to technology to help solve the problem.
- Data mining, algorithms, tags, etc. are all being developed and tested, by entrepreneurs and vendors as well as by faculty researchers in my own school. (See Mathew Palakal, Ph.D., <a href="http://soic.iupui.edu/people/mathew-palakal/">http://soic.iupui.edu/people/mathew-palakal/</a>, accessed 11/13/14)
- Some articles about big data in the context of law are listed in your seminar materials.

### Mathew Palakal, Ph.D.

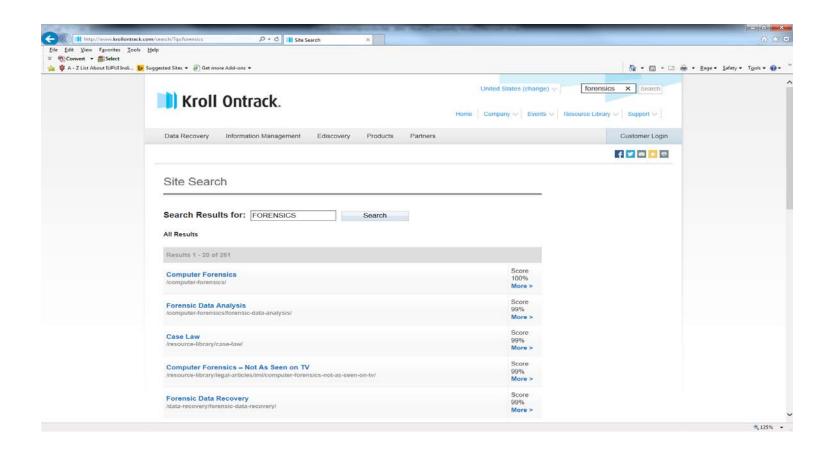


# The Power of the "Find" Function to Scan Web Pages Quickly

- The Find command [CTRL] + [F] can be a powerful tool because it enables you to search for information within a specific website.
- The process is very easy.
- Once you have located a website that you believe may have the information you want, simple use the pull-down menu under Edit and select Find on this page.
- You will be provided with a search box to type your keywords.

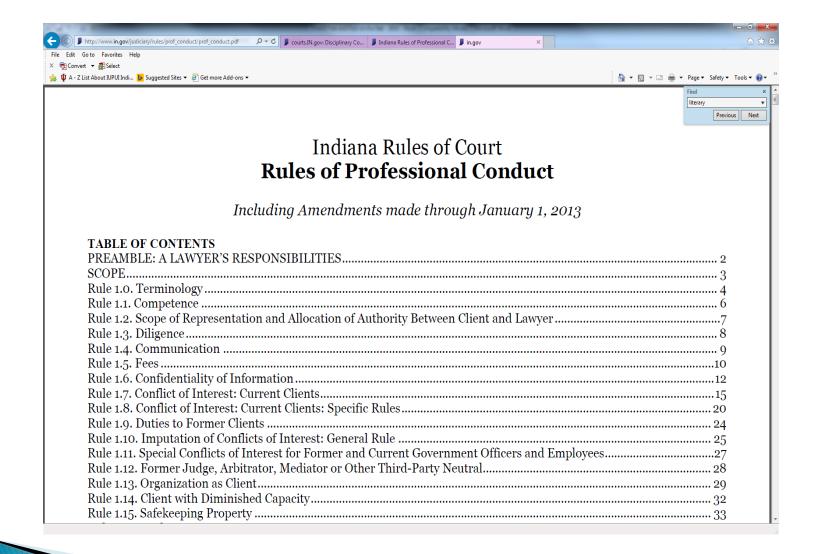


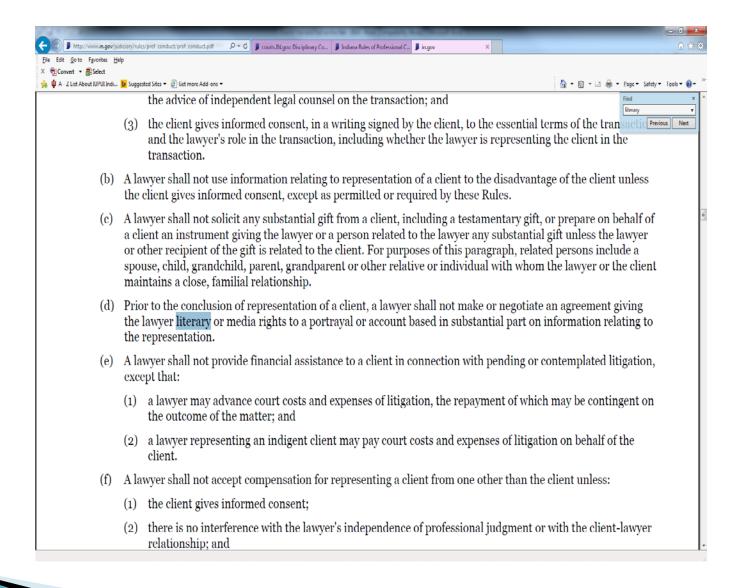
You can see that the word I searched for, "data," is highlighted in yellow. This can be a quick way to scan large amounts of information. It is a great device for finding that "needle in a haystack". Fortunately, most websites now provide their own search boxes (typically at the top right of the screen), which is even more convenient, and it will search the entire website, rather than just one page at a time.

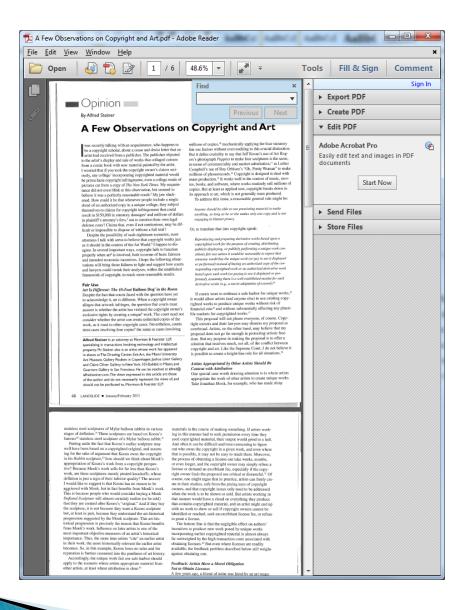


If I search "forensics" on Kroll Ontrack, here is what I locate.

The equivalent of a Find command is also available in other software. Rather than print and review an entire PDF document, you can use the Find feature on the top left side of the screen. For example, if I have a question about whether a lawyer can benefit from a client's literary rights, I will open the PDF version of the Indiana Rules of Professional Conduct. I merely use the pull-down menu under Edit, select Find and then fill out the text box at the top of the screen. I can then then see all instances of the keyword "literary" within the document and move seamlessly to each of them by clicking on Next or Previous.







Other versions of PDF readers may use a binoculars symbol on the left-hand side or the document or a pull-down menu at the top.

### Managing Bookmarks

- There is no need to continually re-invent the wheel when conducting legal research or competitive intelligence on the Internet.
- One of the best tools available is the "bookmarks" or Favorites (Microsoft Explorer) feature of website browsers.
- If you find a website that is useful, simply add it to your list.
- You can organize bookmarks into a variety of categories or folders, which is particularly helpful when your list contains more websites than you can easily remember.

#### Managing Bookmarks

- As time goes on, you may notice that you have accumulated a long list of bookmarks or Favorites.
- It is useful to periodically weed through and delete bookmarks that you are no longer using.
- It is also a good idea to periodically go through your list and make sure all of the websites are still in operation.
- Delete those that are no longer active or update your list when the URLs change.
- Re-alphabetizing your list is also a good habit to get into.
- You can also place your most-used bookmarks onto a Favorites bar.
- Another strategy is to have two separate lists.
  - The top list can be for websites that you will use again and again.
  - The bottom list can be for websites that you are only using for a short-term project that can be deleted later.
- You can also organize your bookmarks into folders.

### Managing Bookmarks

- To keep my list of Favorites at a manageable size, I try to find very comprehensive websites that are likely to have links to other sites I might be most interested in.
- For example, if I can get to chapters of an organization through its national headquarters website, I will add the national headquarters website to my Favorites.

### Effectively Using RSS Feeds, Blogs and Podcasts

- Free RSS reader programs are available on the Internet.
- See the following websites for information, free RSS readers and reviews:
  - Heinz Tschabitscher, Top 8 Free Windows RSS Feed Readers / News Aggregators, About Technology, <a href="http://email.about.com/od/rssreaderswin/tp/windows\_free.htm">http://email.about.com/od/rssreaderswin/tp/windows\_free.htm</a>, accessed 11/13/14/
  - RSS Reader, <a href="http://www.rssreader.com/">http://www.rssreader.com/</a>, accessed 11/13/14.
  - http://www.dmoz.org/Computers/Software/Internet/Clients/Web/Feed\_Readers/, accessed 11/13/14.

## Some helpful RSS feeds covering legal topics include:

- Automobile recalls listed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
- from http://auto-recalls.justia.com
- RSS Mojo <a href="http://www.rethinkip.com/rssmojo/">http://www.rethinkip.com/rssmojo/</a> (intellectual property law)
- U.S. government provides dozens of RSS feeds, arranged under categories such as defense and international relations, education and employment, environment, energy and agriculture, family, home and community, health, money, public safety and law, and science and technology see <a href="http://www.usa.gov/rss/index.shtml">http://www.usa.gov/rss/index.shtml</a>, accessed 11/13/14.
- Through the Legal Information Institute (LII) at Cornell University, <a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/nyctap/subscribe.html">http://www.law.cornell.edu/nyctap/subscribe.html</a>, accessed 11/13/14.
  - Daily decisions: <a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/nyctap/rss/nyctap\_today.rss">http://www.law.cornell.edu/nyctap/rss/nyctap\_today.rss</a>
  - Recent decisions: <a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/nyctap/rss/nyctap\_recent.rss">http://www.law.cornell.edu/nyctap/rss/nyctap\_recent.rss</a>
- LeapLaw's 50 State Blawg: <a href="http://www.leaplaw.com/blawg/pub/pubHome.cfm?tid=1">http://www.leaplaw.com/blawg/pub/pubHome.cfm?tid=1</a>, accessed 11/13/14.
- Legislative developments: <a href="http://www.govtrack.us/">http://www.govtrack.us/</a>
- Law journal articles: <a href="http://law.wlu.edu/library/feeds/index.asp">http://law.wlu.edu/library/feeds/index.asp</a>
- CIO (IT related information: <a href="http://www.cio.com/feeds">http://www.cio.com/feeds</a>, accessed 11/13/14.

## There are a number of search engines for blogs. For example:

- BlogSearchEngine: <a href="http://www.blogsearchengine.org/">http://www.blogsearchengine.org/</a>, accessed 11/13/14.
- IceRocket blogs: <a href="http://blogs.icerocket.com/?&q">http://blogs.icerocket.com/?&q</a>, accessed 11/13/14.
- LiveJournal Seek: <a href="http://www.ljseek.com/">http://www.ljseek.com/</a>, accessed 11/13/14.

### There are also blogs for law, sometimes referred to as blawgs.

- An index of blawgs is available through Justia's BlawgSearch. (<a href="http://blawgserach.justia.com">http://blawgserach.justia.com</a>, accessed 11/1314)
- Another source for blawgs is through the ABA Journal's Blawg Directory.
   (<a href="http://www.abajournal.com/blawgs">http://www.abajournal.com/blawgs</a>, accessed 11/13/14)
- In addition, you can try the following websites:
  - beSpacific: <a href="http://www.bespacific.com">http://www.bespacific.com</a>, accessed 11/13/14.
  - Law Blogs: <a href="http://www.nolo.com/law-blogs">http://www.nolo.com/law-blogs</a>, accessed 11/13/14.
  - USA.gov: <a href="http://blog.usa.gov/">http://blog.usa.gov/</a>, accessed 11/13/14.

### Blawgs

- See also the ABA's Blawg 100, the annual ranking of that year's top legal blawgs:
- The 2013 ABA Journal Blawg 100, <a href="http://www.abajournal.com/blawg100">http://www.abajournal.com/blawg100</a>, accessed 11/13/14, and also the Hall of Fame, <a href="http://www.abajournal.com/magazine/article/2013\_blawg\_100\_hall\_of\_fame">http://www.abajournal.com/magazine/article/2013\_blawg\_100\_hall\_of\_fame</a>, accessed 11/13/14.
- The nominations for the 2014 ranking were due in August.
- The 2014 Annual Blawg 100 was just published in the November 2014 ABA Journal.
- One blawg that is always at the top of the list is myShingle.com, by Carolyn Elefant, who is also an excellent speaker. (<a href="http://myshingle.com/">http://myshingle.com/</a>, accessed 11/13/4).

#### **Podcasts**

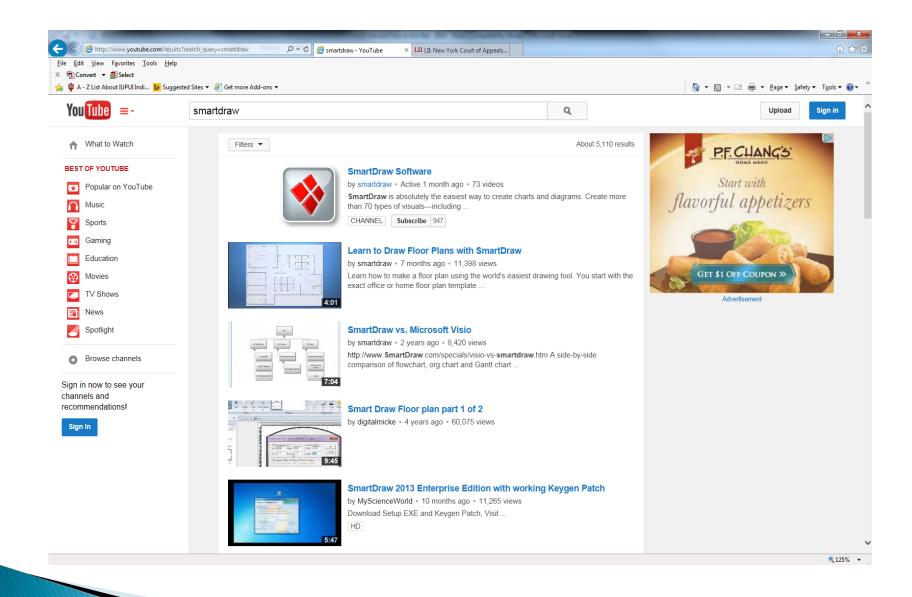
- According to Wikipedia, '[a] podcast is a digital medium consisting of an episodic series of audio, video, radio, PDF, or ePub files subscribed to and downloaded through web syndication or streamed online to a computer or mobile device." (Podcast, Wikipedia, <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Podcast">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Podcast</a>, accessed 11/13/14)
- Podcasting is very popular in educational settings, especially with the increased use of mobile devices.
- I record and upload a weekly podcast for all of my courses at the School of Informatics and Computing, which students really enjoy and which is a nice complement to text-based information.

#### Law-Related Podcasts

- Allpodcasts.com: <a href="http://www.allpodcasts.com">http://www.allpodcasts.com</a>
- Podcast Directory: <a href="http://www.podcastdirectory.com/podcasts.html">http://www.podcastdirectory.com/podcasts.html</a>, accessed 11/13/14.
- Podcasts from the American Bar Association through many of its sections, for example: <a href="http://www.americanbar.org/portals/solo\_home/cle/podcasts.html">http://www.americanbar.org/portals/solo\_home/cle/podcasts.html</a> (for solo practitioners)
- LegalTalkNetwork: <u>http://www.legaltalknetwork.com/modules.php?name=News&new\_topic=15</u>
- Government podcasts: <a href="http://freegovinfo.info/node/174">http://freegovinfo.info/node/174</a>
- Nolo podcasts: <a href="http://www.nolocast.com/">http://www.nolocast.com/</a>
- U.S. Supreme Court: <a href="http://www.oyez.org/cases/2014">http://www.oyez.org/cases/2014</a>, accessed 11/13/14.
- Openculture Podcasts from Top American Law Schools: http://www.oculture.com/2007/03/podcasts\_from\_t.html, accessed 11/13/14.
- Legal Talk Network: <a href="http://legaltalknetwork.com/podcasts/">http://legaltalknetwork.com/podcasts/</a>, accessed 11/13/14.

#### Other Information Sources

- Of course, there are additional opportunities to follow trends and capture up-to-the-minute information and events through Twitter and other social media sites.
- Also, many people may prefer to watch a video rather than read or listen to information.
  - Thus, YouTube can be an excellent source of information.
  - YouTube may be especially useful for training, for example, if you are trying to learn a new piece of software.
  - In one of my legal informatics courses, we teach SmartDraw software for use in courtroom presentations.
  - YouTube has many tutorials available on how to use this software.



# FINDING FREE LEGAL RESEARCH SITES AND FREE CASE LAW

# Roper's Classification of Search Engines

- Individual search engines, such as Google
- Specialty search engines, such as FindLaw
- Metasearch engines, such as Metacrawler or Dogpile
- Subject directories, such as Yahoo
- Library gateways, such as Infomine (<a href="http://infomine.ucr.edu/">http://infomine.ucr.edu/</a>, accessed 11/13/14) or the Internet Public Library (<a href="http://www.ipl.org/">http://www.ipl.org/</a>, accessed 11/13/14)
- Subject-specific databases, such as PubMed (<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed</a>, accessed 11/131/4) or any of the databases offered through INSPIRE. (<a href="http://www.in.gov/library/inspire/faq.html">http://www.in.gov/library/inspire/faq.html</a>, accessed 11/13/14).

#### Levitt and Davis

- Justia: <a href="http://www.justia.com">http://www.justia.com</a>
- FindLaw: <u>www.findlaw.com</u>
- Law.com <a href="http://www.law.com">http://www.law.com</a>
- HR.org (formerly Hieros Gamos) <a href="http://hg.org">http://hg.org</a>
- LLRX.com: <a href="http://www.llrx.com">http://www.llrx.com</a>
- Nolo Press: <a href="http://www.nolo.com">http://www.nolo.com</a>
- Zimmerman's Research Guide: <u>http://law.lexisnexis.com/infopro/zimmermans</u>
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- VISALAW.com: <a href="http://www.visalaw.com">http://www.visalaw.com</a>

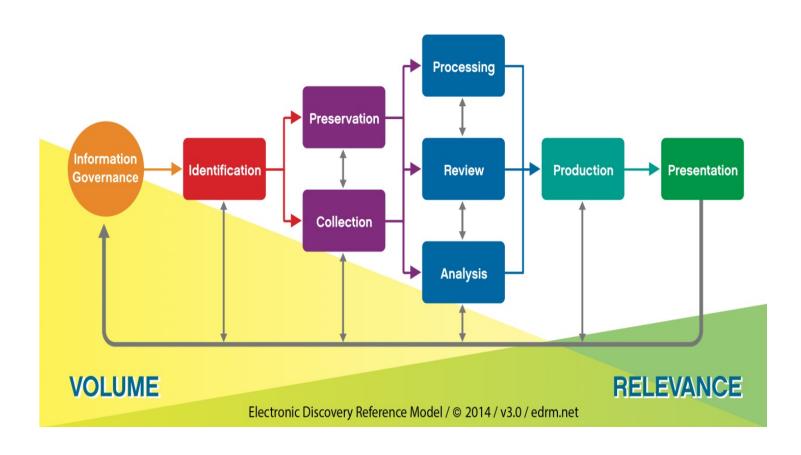
## **Additional Options**

- \*\*One of my favorites is the Legal Information Institute: <a href="https://www.law.cornell.edu">www.law.cornell.edu</a>
- Washburn University's WashLaw: www.washlaw.edu
- CataLaw: www.catalaw.com
- Public Legal Internet Legal Research Group: www.ilrg.com
- WWW Virtual Library: <a href="http://vlib.org/admin/AboutVL">http://vlib.org/admin/AboutVL</a>
- Virtual Chase: <a href="http://www.virtualchase.com">http://www.virtualchase.com</a>
- All Law: <a href="http://www.alllaw.com">http://www.alllaw.com</a>
- Law & Politics Institutions Guide: http://www.lpig.org/
- TheLaw.net: <a href="http://www.thelaw.net">http://www.thelaw.net</a>

## **Electronic Discovery**

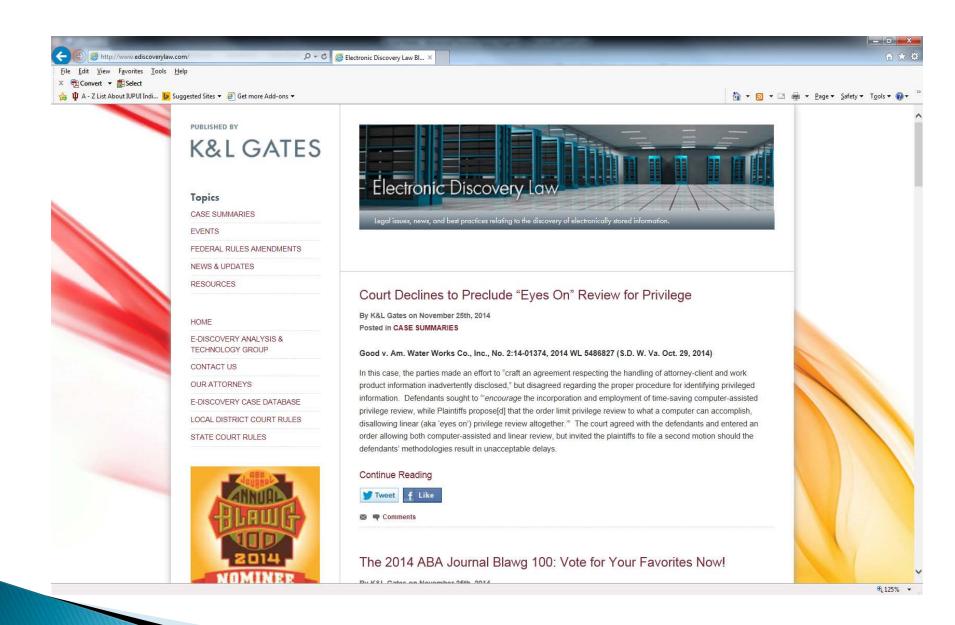
- Many of my research projects for presentations and publications involve electronic discovery.
- Whenever I have a question regarding electronic discovery, the first place I start is a review of the Electronic Discovery Reference Model (EDRM) and the information provided on the EDRM website. (EDRM, <a href="http://www.edrm.net/">http://www.edrm.net/</a>, accessed 11/12/14)
- By visualizing the steps in handling a piece of electronically-stored information (ESI) from the lefthand side of the model (which starts with proper information governance) to the presentation of the ESI in court, the EDRM also reminds me of the potential for ethical breaches at each step.

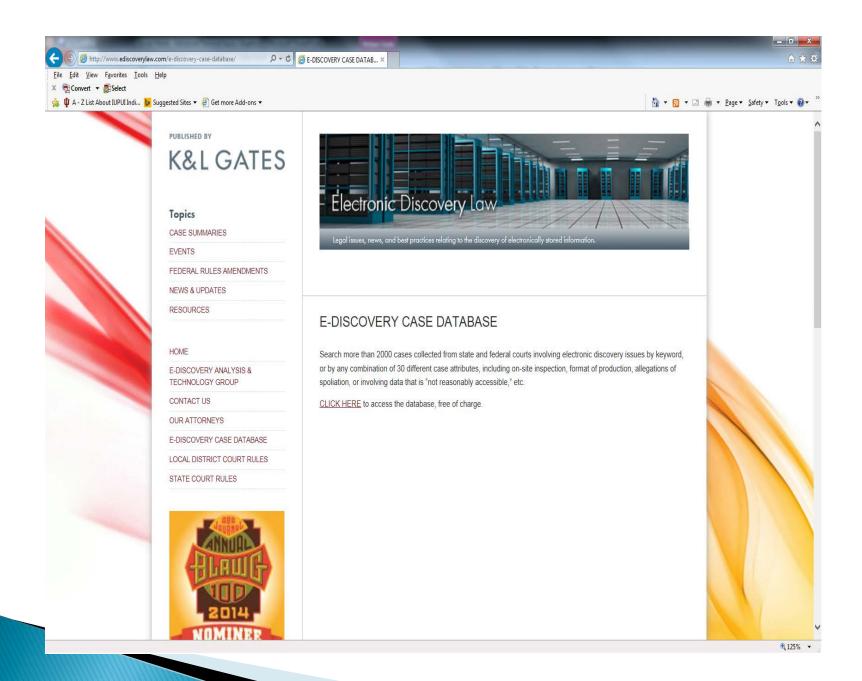
#### **Electronic Discovery Reference Model**

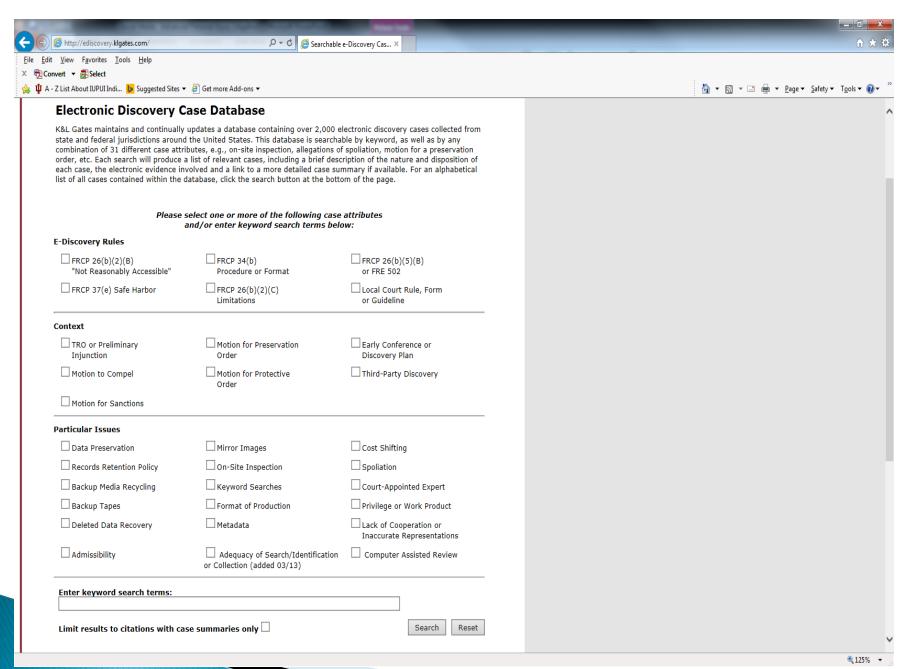


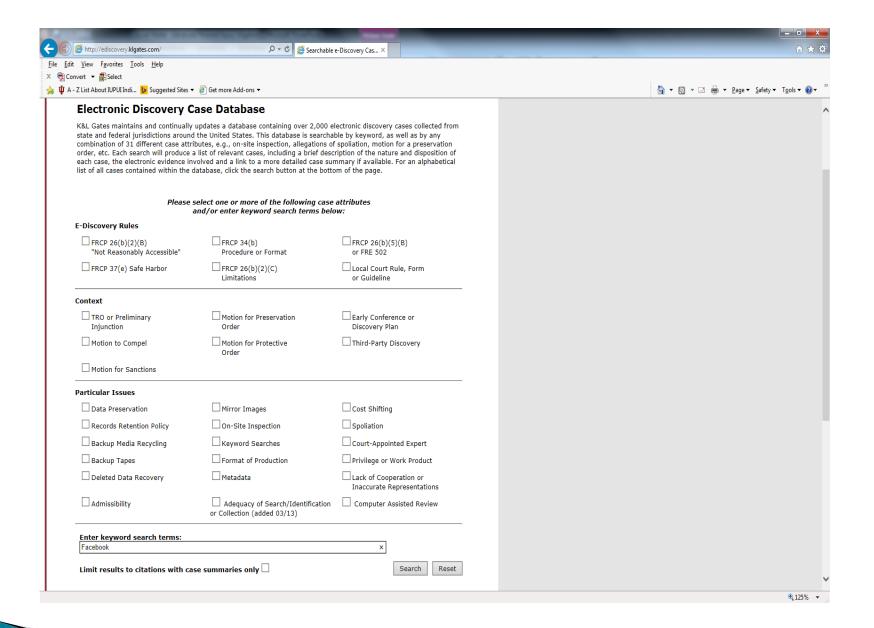
#### **K&L** Gates

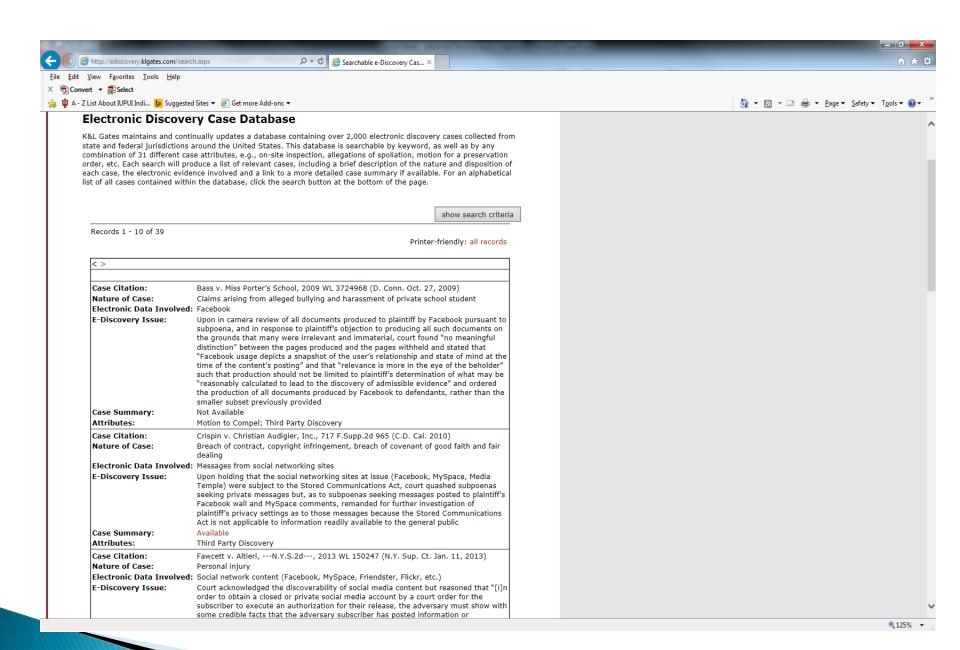
- Another excellent resource for cases, statutes, guidelines and other materials for electronic discovery is the K&L Gates Electronic Discovery Law website. (<a href="http://www.ediscoverylaw.com/">http://www.ediscoverylaw.com/</a>, accessed 11/12/14)
- The website contains a very helpful database of over 2000 cases that is searchable by keyword as well as having a number of pre-determined case attributes. (<a href="http://www.ediscoverylaw.com/e-discovery-case-database/">http://www.ediscoverylaw.com/e-discovery-case-database/</a>, accessed 11/12/14)
- Many of the cases have very short summaries that include the case citation, the nature of the case, the electronic data involved, the electronic discovery issue and searchable attributes.
- A number of the cases have more robust summaries that also may have links to additional materials.

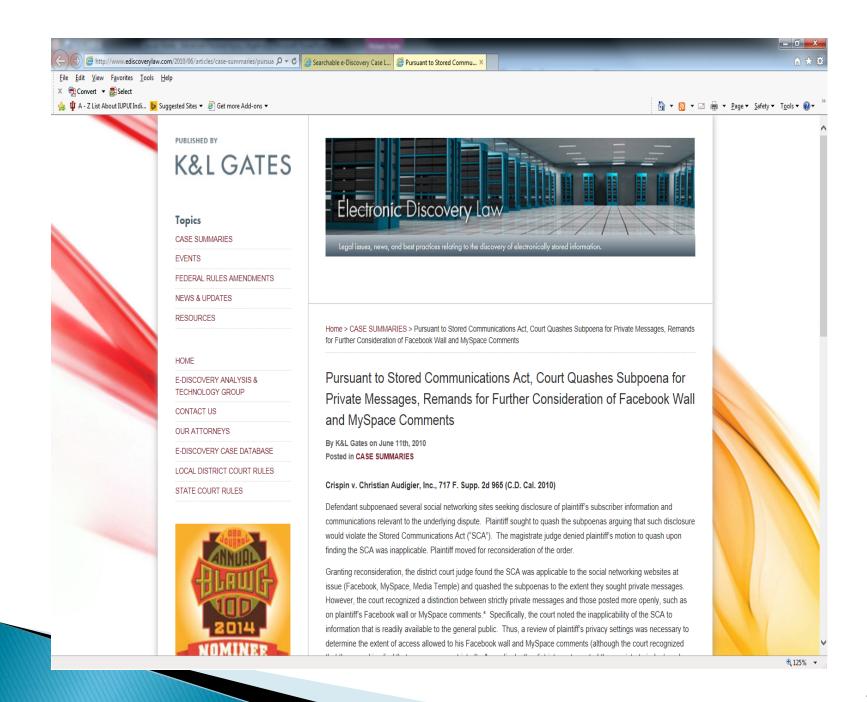


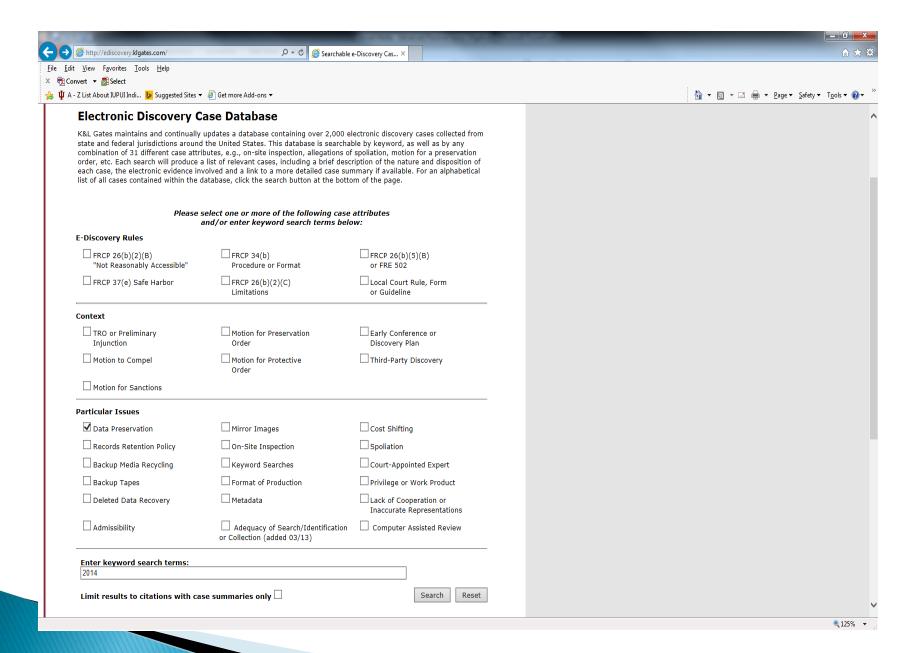


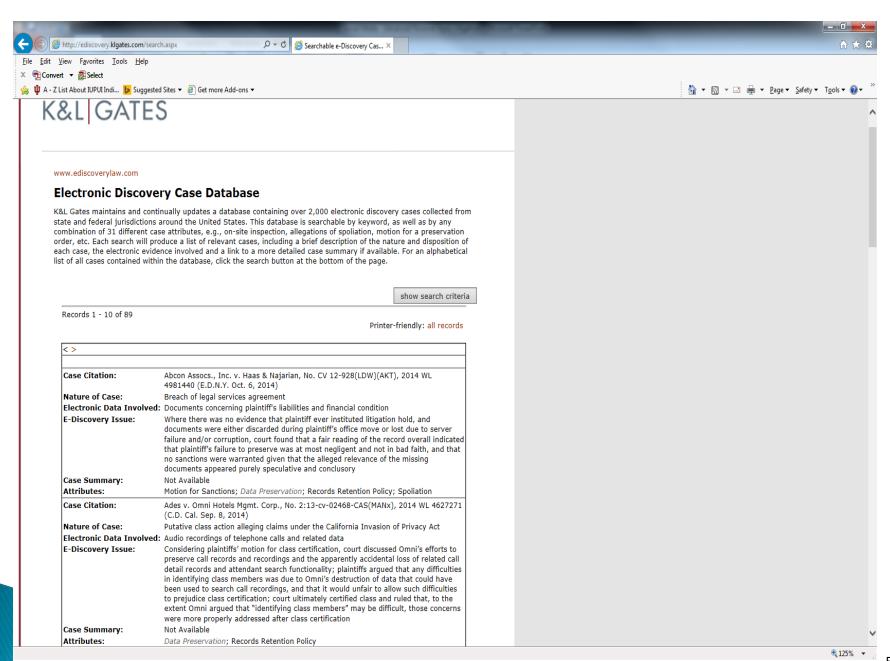


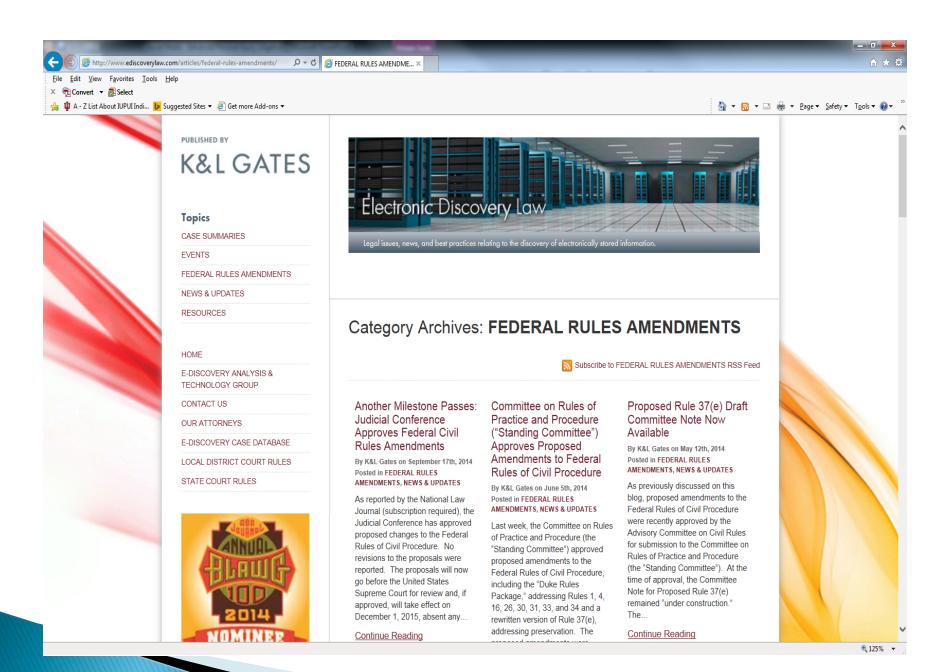


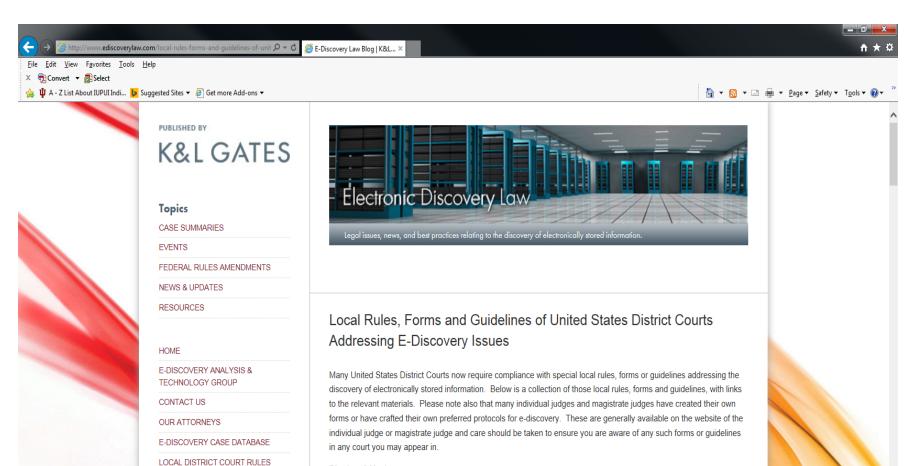












District of Alaska Local Rules (Civil)

STATE COURT RULES

Local Form 26(f): Scheduling and Planning Conference Report

Local Rule 16.1 Pre-Trial Procedures (requiring use of Local Form 26(f) or one substantially similar)

Eastern and Western Districts of Arkansas

Local Rule 26.1 Outline for Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) Report

Northern District of California

Guidelines for the Discovery of Electronically Stored Information

ESI Checklist for use during the Rule 26(f) meet and confer process

Model Stipulated Order Re: the Discovery of Electronically Stored Information

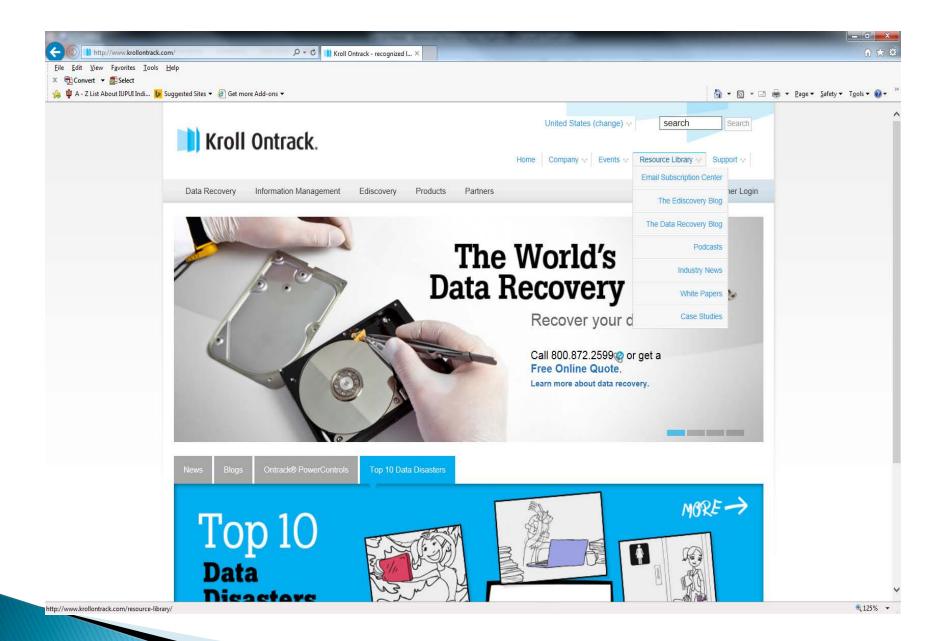
Standing Order for All Judges of the Northern District of California

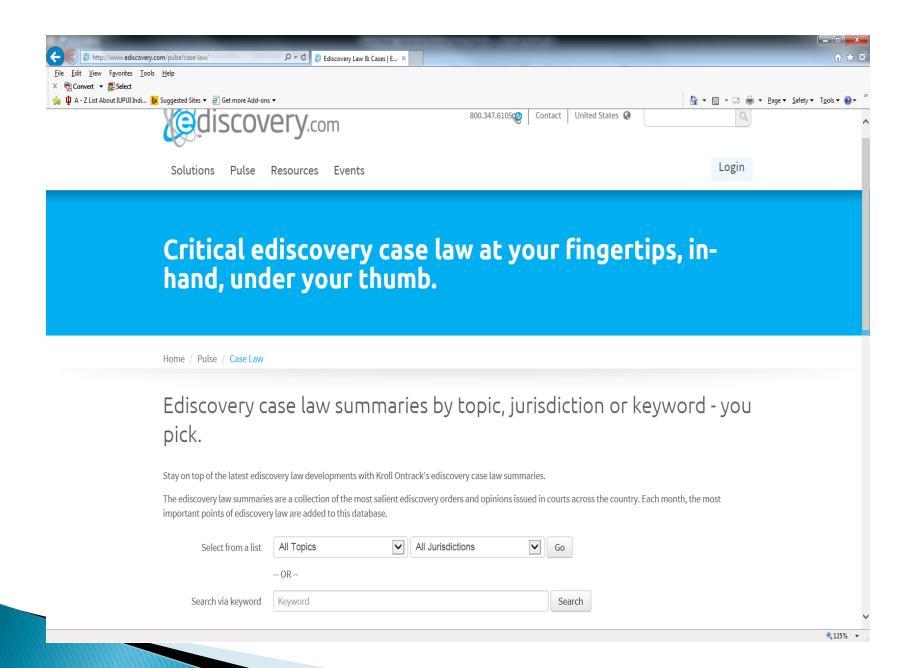


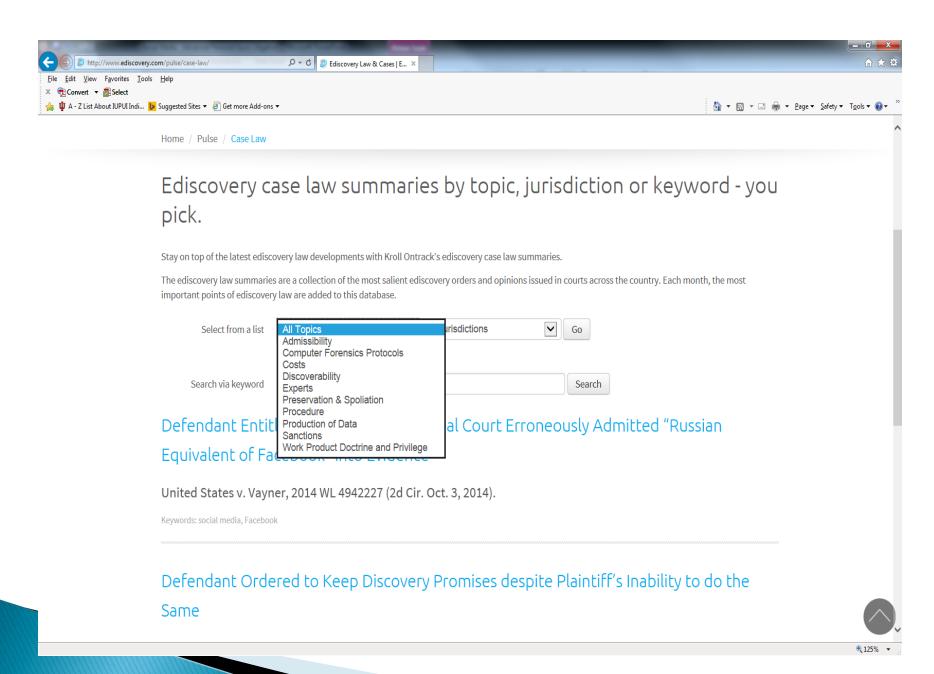
#### Kroll Ontrack

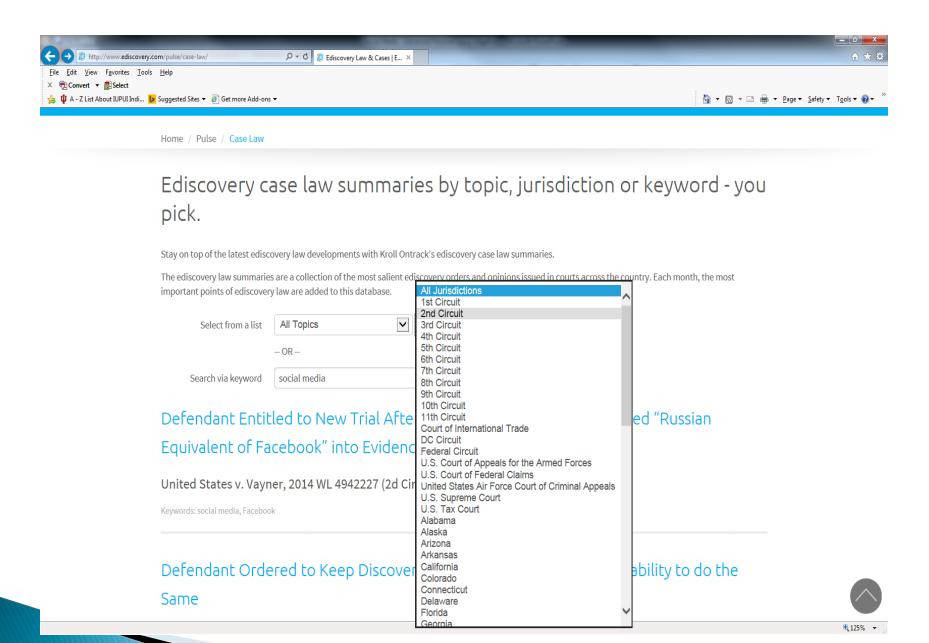
- A second excellent resource for materials on electronic discovery is the Kroll Ontrack.
   (<a href="http://www.krollontrack.com/">http://www.krollontrack.com/</a>, accessed 11/12/14)
- This website includes blogs on electronic discovery and data recovery, white papers, case studies and industry news.
- It also offers a searchable database of electronic discovery cases that complements what is provided by K&L Gates and is searchable by keyword as well as by e-discovery-related topics and jurisdiction.

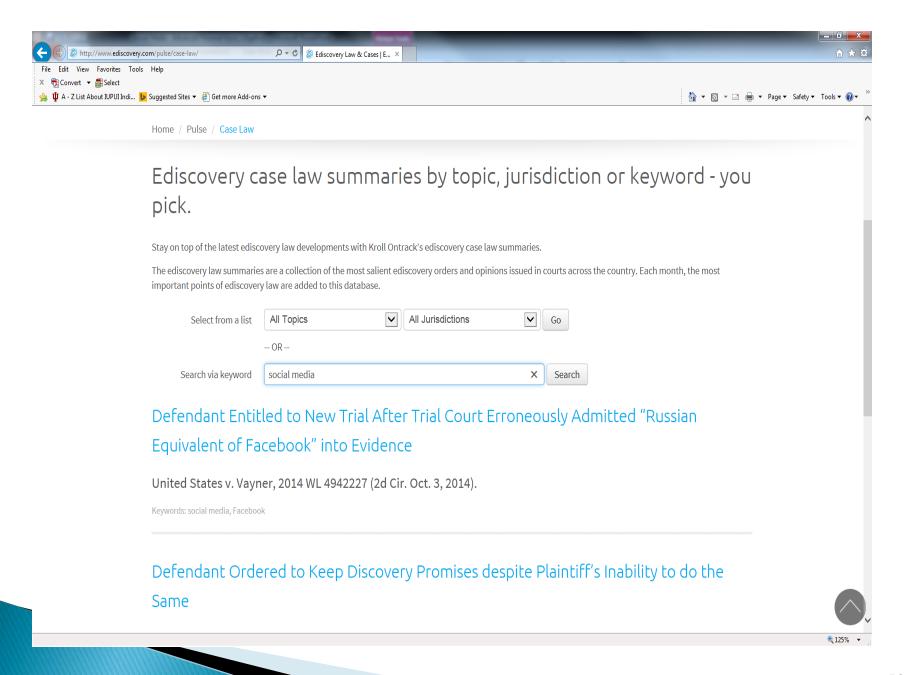
  (<a href="http://www.ediscovery.com/pulse/case-law/">http://www.ediscovery.com/pulse/case-law/</a>, accessed 11/12/14)
- I find it comforting when both of these databases provide summaries of the same case, but also they may cover different cases, which broadens my collection of cases.

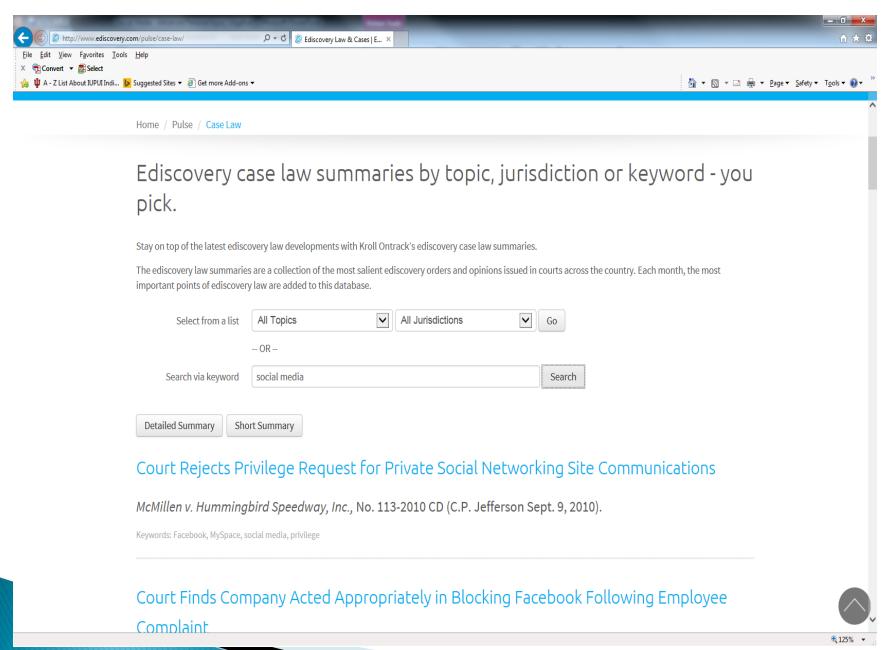


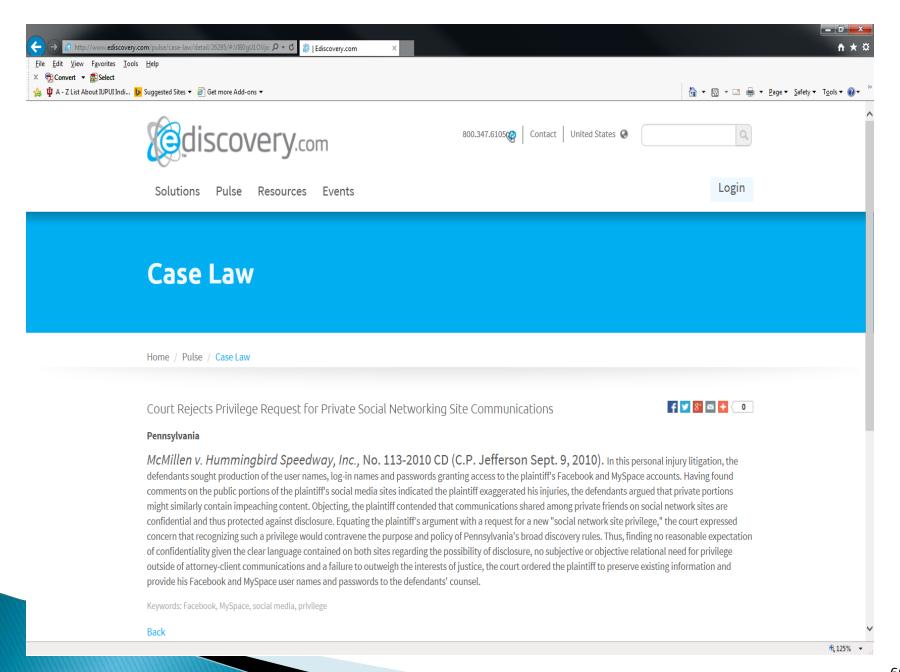






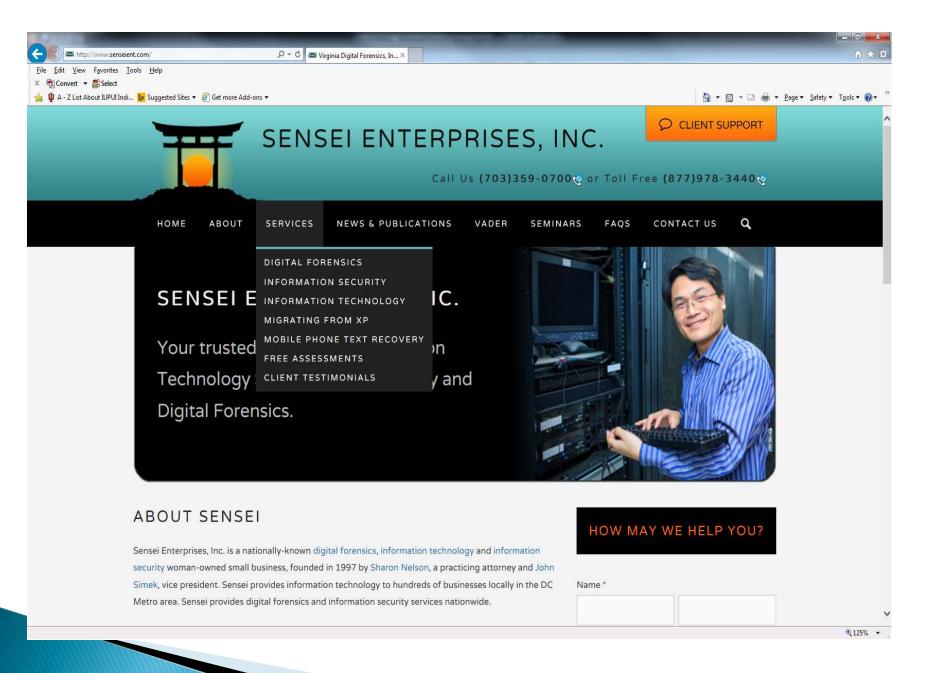


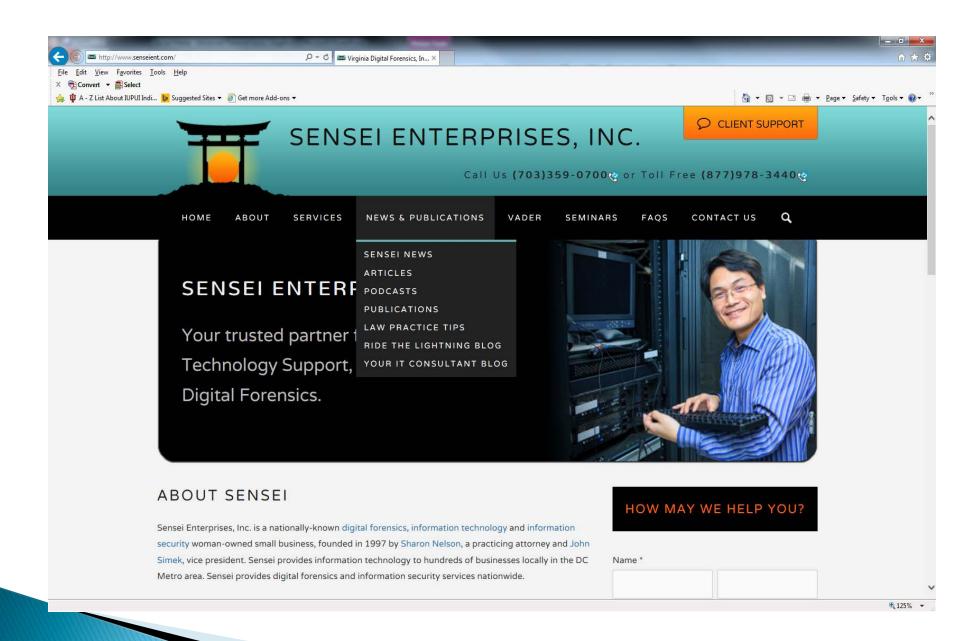


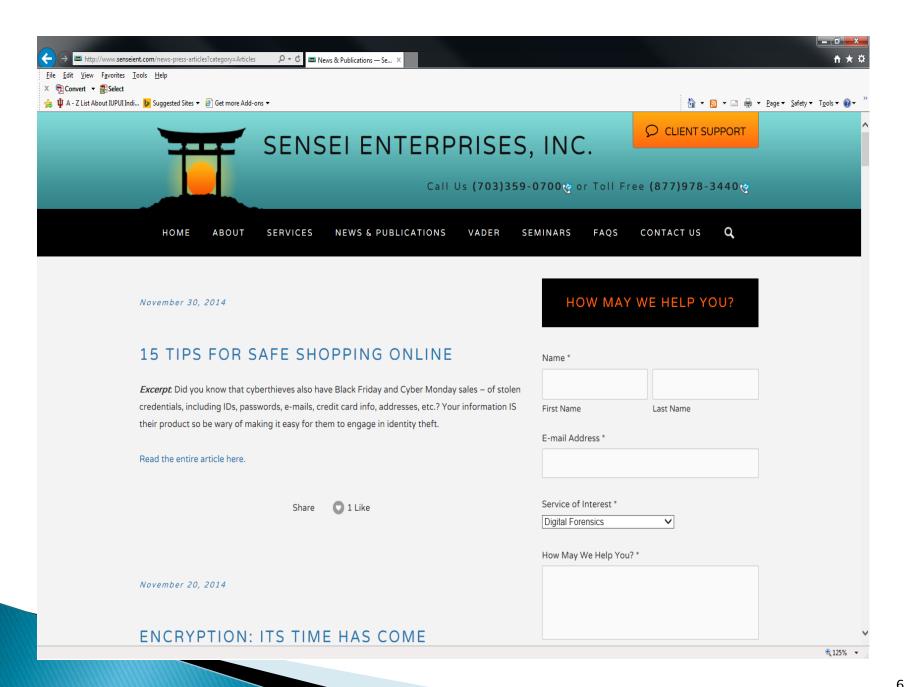


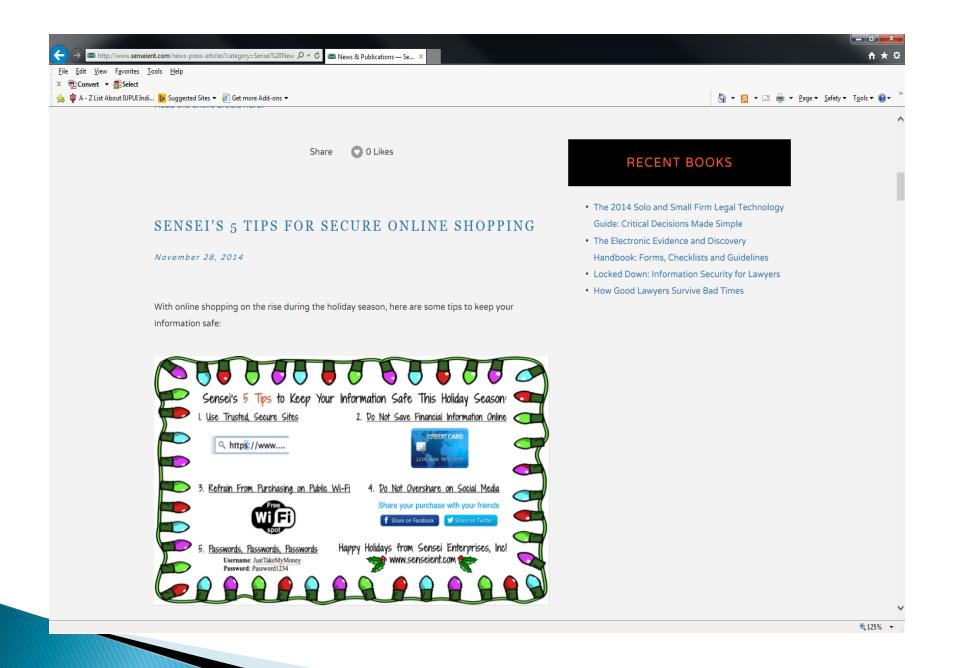
#### **Another Excellent Resource**

- Two of my favorite authors are Sharon Nelson and John Simek, who have been on the cutting edge of security, digital forensics, electronic discovery and legal technology for many years through their company, Sensei Enterprises.
- One suggestion is that all lawyers register for Sensei's free article distribution service.
- A recent article by Nelson and Simek covers the preservation and harvesting of social media evidence as well as authentication, which is available from the Sensei Enterprises website.
- In this article, they discuss the benefits and risks of outsourcing the preservation process versus trying to handle it in-house, with special concerns raised about the danger of spoliation which often results in significant sanctions.
- They also provide practical suggestions for how to harvest the information without going through the social media vendor, who are only allowed to provide basic subscriber information, but not content, because of the Stored Communications Act.



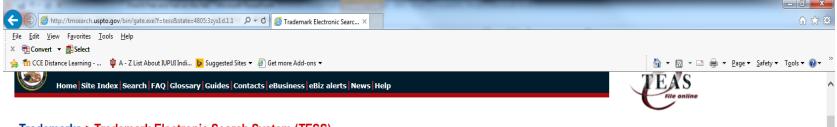






## **Intellectual Property Law**

- Depending on the area of law you practice in or have research questions about - there are excellent websites with free databases available.
- For example, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office provides a wonderful website with information about how to apply for patents and trademarks, manuals and guides, law and policy, and other helpful material, including information for the general public and for kids. (<a href="http://www.uspto.gov/">http://www.uspto.gov/</a>, accessed 11/13/14).
- From this website, you can also search the patent database) and the trademark database.
- For copyright information, including the copyright database, forms and assistance for filing copyright applications and other documents, current and proposed legislation, fee schedules and other information, use the website for the U.S. Copyright Office. (<a href="http://www.copyright.gov/">http://www.copyright.gov/</a>, accessed 11/17/14)

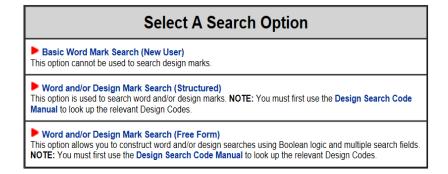


#### Trademarks > Trademark Electronic Search System (TESS)

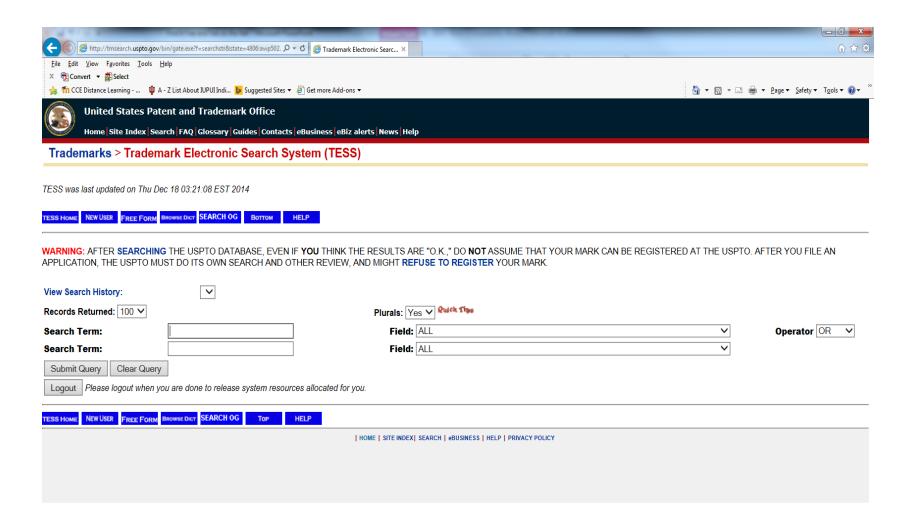
HELP News!

Welcome to the **Trademark Electronic Search System (TESS)**. This search engine allows you to search the USPTO's database of registered trademarks and prior pending applications to find marks that may prevent registration due to a **likelihood of confusion** refusal.

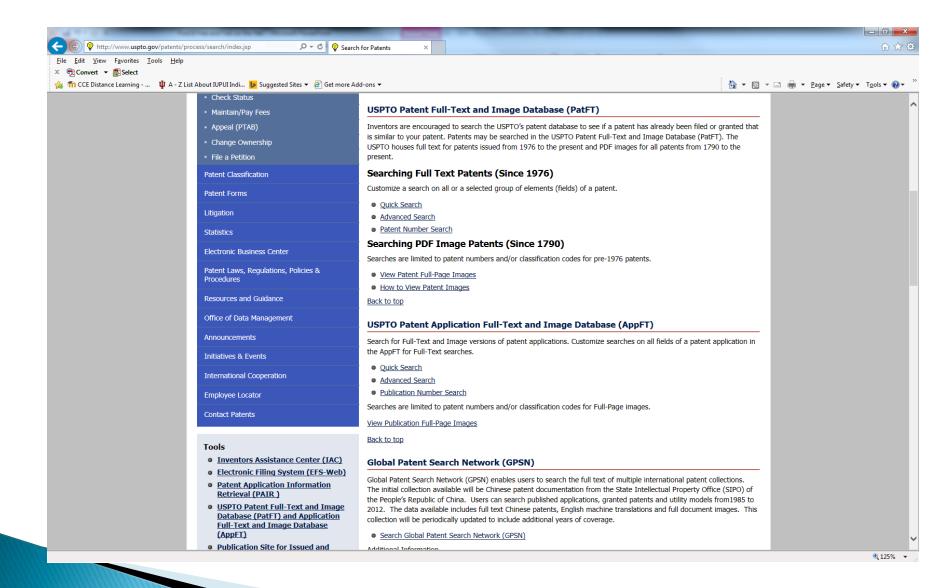
WARNING: Before conducting your search, you must understand the following: (1) what the database includes; (2) how to construct a complete search; and (3) how to interpret the search results. Click TESS TIPS for detailed information on these and other important search topics.









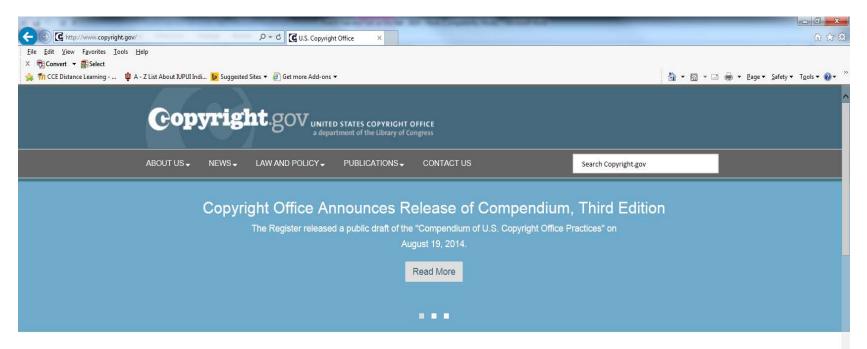




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Patents from 1790 through 1975 are searchable only by Issue Date, Patent Number, and Current US Classification. When searching for specific numbers in the Patent Number field, patent numbers must be seven characters in length, excluding commas, which are optional.

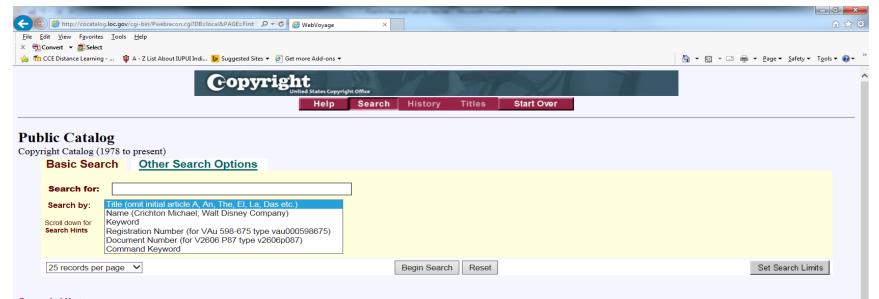


#### HOW DO I ...?



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#### **Search Hints**

- Works registered prior to 1978 may be found only in the Copyright Public Records Reading Room.
- · Can't find what you're looking for? Try our "Other Search Options".
- · Search terms are not case sensitive.
- · Search limits can be used with all "Search by:" options.

Search Type	Hint
<u>Title</u>	- Omit initial articles (A, An, The, El, La, Das): <b>King and I</b> - Type the entire title, or the first few words of the title, starting with the first word
<u>Name</u>	- For personal names, type last name first name: Hillerman Tony - For corporate names, type in order: Sony Music Entertainment; Walt Disney Company
	For Claimant names, go to <b>Other Search Options</b> and select "Name: Claimant (KLCN)" from the <i>Search by</i> box. For personal names, type first name last name: James Michener. For corporate names, type in order: Metro Goldwyn Mayer
	For Document names, go to Other Search Options and select either "Docs: Party1 Statement (K291)" or "Docs: Party2 (K292)", or "Docs Party1/2 (KPTY)" from

### Other Sources of Information

- Another outstanding source of information can also be found on the websites of professional organizations devoted to specific areas of the law.
- American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA)
- International Legal Technology Association (ILTA)
- Organization of Legal Professionals (OLP)

### Legal Dictionaries

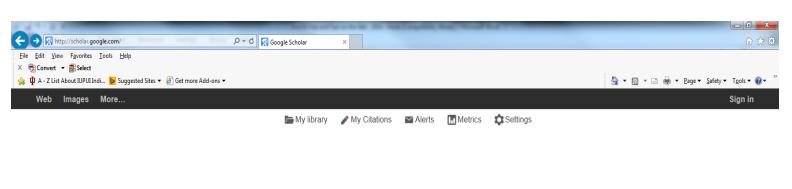
- Legal Dictionary: <a href="http://www.legal-dictionary.org">http://www.legal-dictionary.org</a>
- Law.com Dictionary: http://dictionary.law.com
- FindLaw Legal Dictionary: http://dictionary.lp.findlaw.com
- Black's Law Dictionary: <a href="http://thelawdictionary.org/">http://thelawdictionary.org/</a>
- Nolo's Free Dictionary of Law Terms and Legal Definitions:
  - http://www.nolo.com/dictionary

### Legal Dictionaries - Mobile Devices

- In terms of legal dictionaries, there is probably an "app" for that so that content can be accessed on mobile devices. For example,
  - Black's Law Dictionary: for Android
     http://thelawdictionary.org/blacks-law-dictionary-android-app/ and the iPhone
     http://thelawdictionary.org/blacks-law-dictionary-iphone-app/
  - Nolo's Plain English Law Dictionary:
     https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/nolos-plain-english-law-dictionary/id319070903?mt=8

## Finding and Using Free Full-Text Case Law Sites

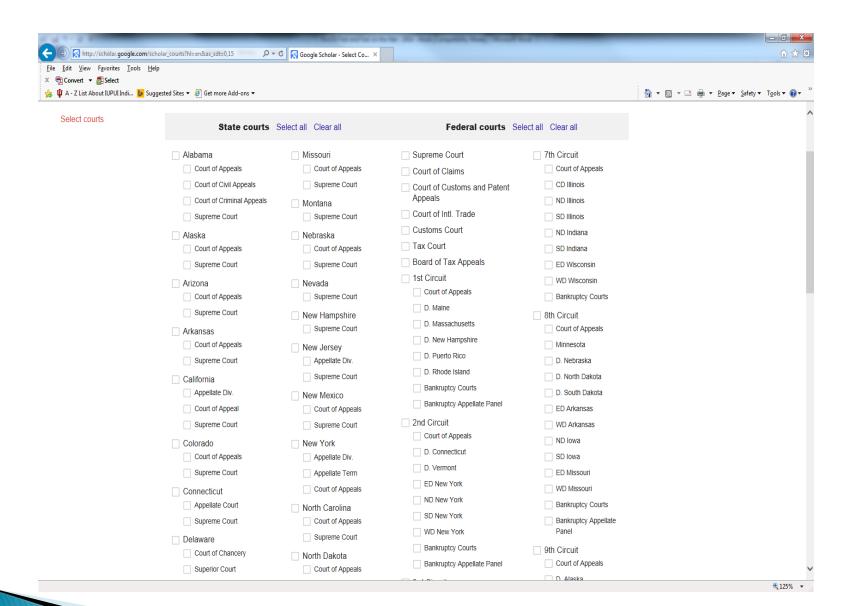
- Google Scholar: <a href="http://scholar.google.com/">http://scholar.google.com/</a>
- FindLaw: www.findlaw.com
- The Public Library of Law: <a href="http://www.plol.org">http://www.plol.org</a>
- The Free Law Reporter 2011—): http://www.freelawreporter.org
- FindACase Network (free from VersusLaw): http://findacase.com
- Justia's U.S. Supreme Court Center: http://supreme.justia.com
- Oyez (for free U.S. Supreme Court resources, including audio files): <a href="http://www.oyez.org">http://www.oyez.org</a>
- Casetext (a "crowdsourced" case law database): https://casetext.com
- Supreme Court of the United States: http://www.supremecourt.gov







Stand on the shoulders of giants



#### Other Websites

- Other websites that are useful when doing legal research are:
  - Administrative Offices of the U.S. Courts: <a href="http://www.uscourts.gov">http://www.uscourts.gov</a>
  - Seventh Circuit (1993-present): <a href="http://www.ca7.uscourts.gov/">http://www.ca7.uscourts.gov/</a>
  - National Center for State Courts: <a href="http://www.ncsc.org/">http://www.ncsc.org/</a>
  - United States Federal & State Courts, Internet Legal Research Group: <a href="http://www.ilrg.com/caselaw">http://www.ilrg.com/caselaw</a>
  - American Law Sources Online: <a href="http://www.lawsource.com/also">http://www.lawsource.com/also</a>
  - Legal Dockets On-line: <a href="http://www.legaldockets.com">http://www.legaldockets.com</a>
  - LLRX Court Rules, Forms and Dockets: <u>http://www.llrx.com/courtrules</u>
  - SunEthics.com: <a href="http://sunethics.com">http://sunethics.com</a>
  - Southern District of Indiana: <a href="http://www.insd.uscourts.gov">http://www.insd.uscourts.gov</a>
  - Northern District of Indiana: <a href="http://www.innd.uscourts.gov/">http://www.innd.uscourts.gov/</a>
  - Indiana Courts: <a href="http://www.in.gov/judiciary/">http://www.in.gov/judiciary/</a>

### State Court Records - Indiana

In terms of Indiana, more of the state court case records are available online, depending on when the county and its courts begin using the new electronic filing system called the Odyssey Case Management System.

(<a href="https://mycase.in.gov/default.aspx">https://mycase.in.gov/default.aspx</a>, accessed 11/13/14)

For a list of the courts that use Odyssey and how far back their records go, see <a href="http://www.in.gov/judiciary/jtac/3147.htm">http://www.in.gov/judiciary/jtac/3147.htm</a>







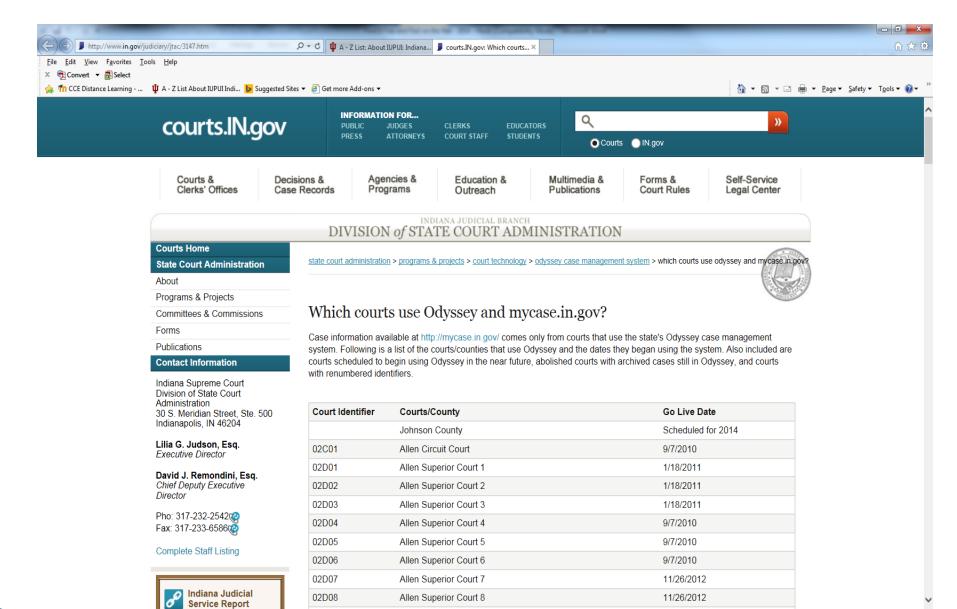
Criminal & Citation Case Records
Civil, Family & Probate Case Records

This is the public access site for Odyssey Case Management System for Indiana Courts and Clerks.

- Which courts use Odyssey and mycase.in.gov?
- Get information about bulk data requests
- On the search screen, you'll be asked to read and enter characters on a CAPTCHA image. If you
  have trouble reading it, click the speaker button to the right of the image to hear the code read
  aloud or click the refresh button to display a different image.

State of Indiana Website | Indiana State Courts | Policies and Disclosure

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## Learn About the Free (Poor Man's) "Shepard's"

- Shepardizing is an important step in legal research.
- See the explanation from the LexisNexis website in your seminar manual.
- The importance of taking this step in legal research is explained on the website for the E.H Butler Library, Buffalo State University.
- However, Shepardizing requires either consulting bound volumes or an online service through LEXIS for a fee.
- It can be a tedious and expensive process.
- See also Westlaw's KeyCite feature.

# Definition of the Poor Man's Shepard's

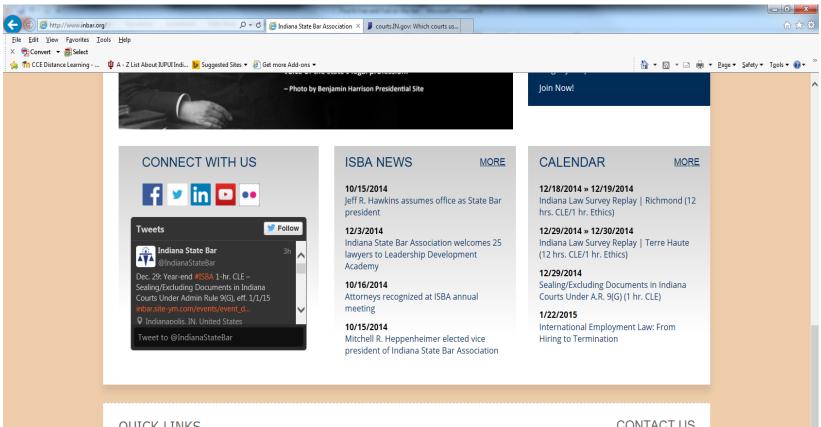
- Back in 2006, Hilyerd commented that "in some circles an even lower cost alternative is mentioned for checking to see if a particular opinion is still part of the law of a jurisdiction.
- This method is known as the 'poor man's Shepard's.'
- It consists of using free case law databases such as LexisOne to determine if the courts in a jurisdiction are still relying on a particular opinion in their newer opinions.
- This is done by using the name of the opinion the researcher wishes to check as a search term in the database and seeing if new opinions can be located.
- While this method is available, it is very sloppy research and should only be used if no access is available to other methods."

## A Hybrid Strategy to Save Costs Without Sacrificing Retrieval

- Rather than relying totally on a poor man's approach, a hybrid strategy may be in order.
- Use the Internet and free case law databases as a first step.
- If more recent cases or materials are located, utilize the Shepard's service, either online (through LexisNexis or using Westlaw's KeyCite) or through the printed volumes.
- This will save costs and time without sacrificing the unique information and peace of mind that Shepardizing or using Westlaw's KeyCite feature can provide.
- Levitt and Davis devote Chapter 18 to several free alternatives to using either LexisNexis or Westlaw.
- Among these options are Google Scholar and FindLaw as well as a party name or case number as a keyword search.
- In terms of my electronic discovery research, this is often the first thing I try after I have located a case summary through either the K&L Gates or Kroll Ontrack case database.

### Casemaker

- Members of the Indiana State Bar Association have free access to Casemaker. When the most recent contract for Casemaker was negotiated, the ISBA was able to add a number of premium features at no additional cost to members.
- Per the Casemaker marketing flyer, these features include:
  - CaseCheck+: a negative citator system that lets you know instantly if the case you are reading is still good law. CaseCheck+ returns treatments instantly as you search. It allows you to link to negative treatments and quickly review the citation history for both state and federal cases.
  - CiteCheck: If you upload a brief or pleading, within 90 seconds Casemaker will provide a report stating whether your case citations continue to be good law.
  - Casemaker Digest: A daily summary of appellate decisions for all state and all federal circuits, categorized by subject. Casemaker Digest will email or send you an RSS feed of the latest cases in your selected jurisdictions and subject areas of interest.
- To learn more about Casemaker and the tools available to you as an ISBA member, you can call Customer Support at 877-659-0801.



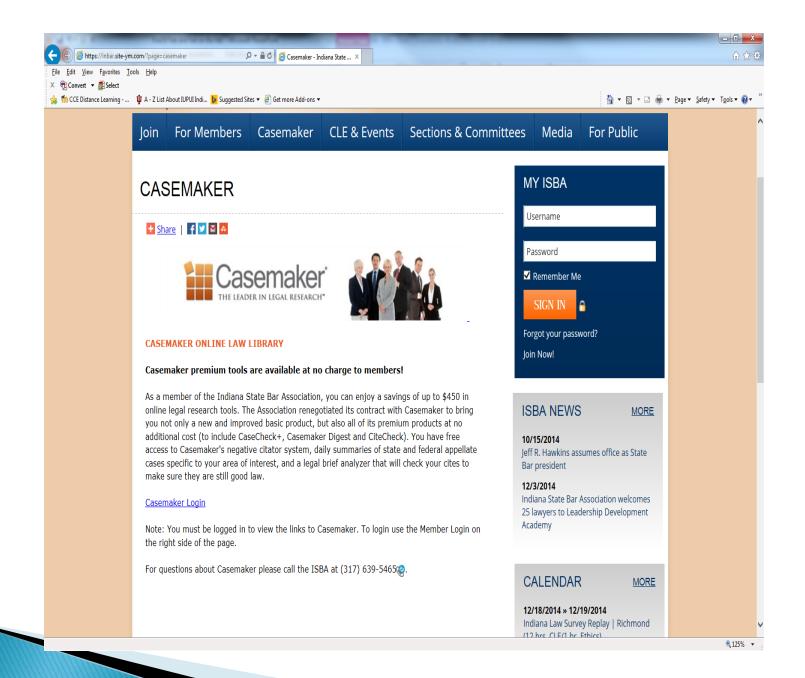
#### **QUICK LINKS**

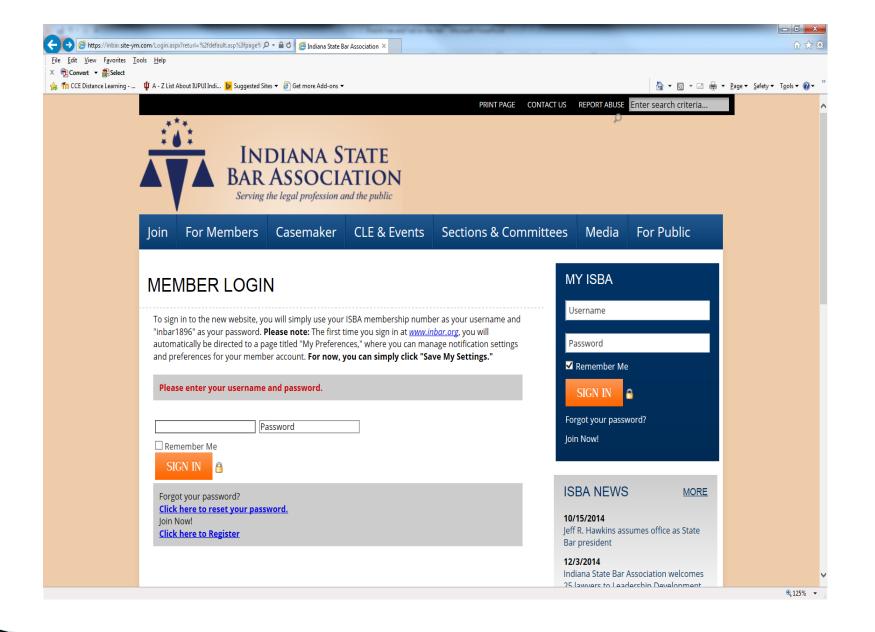
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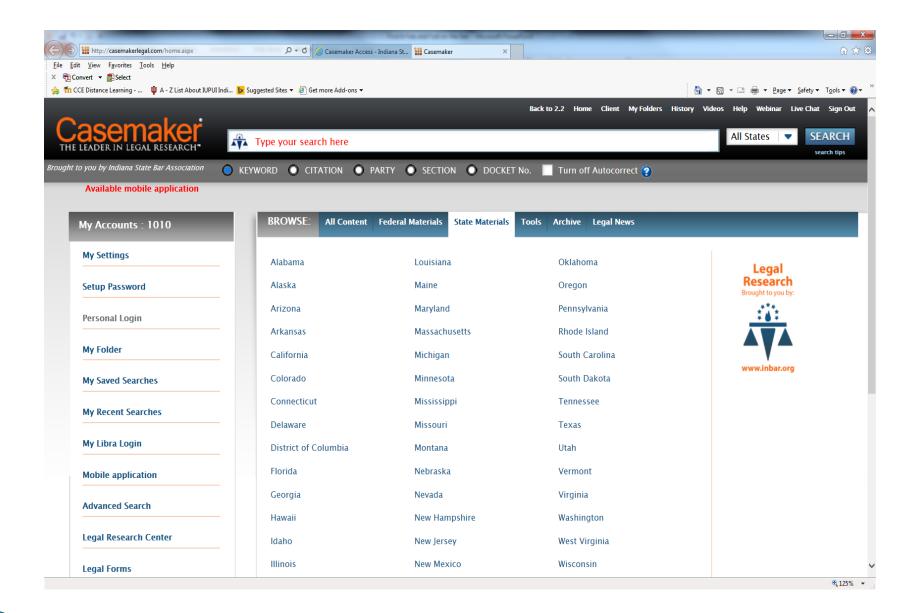
#### CONTACT US

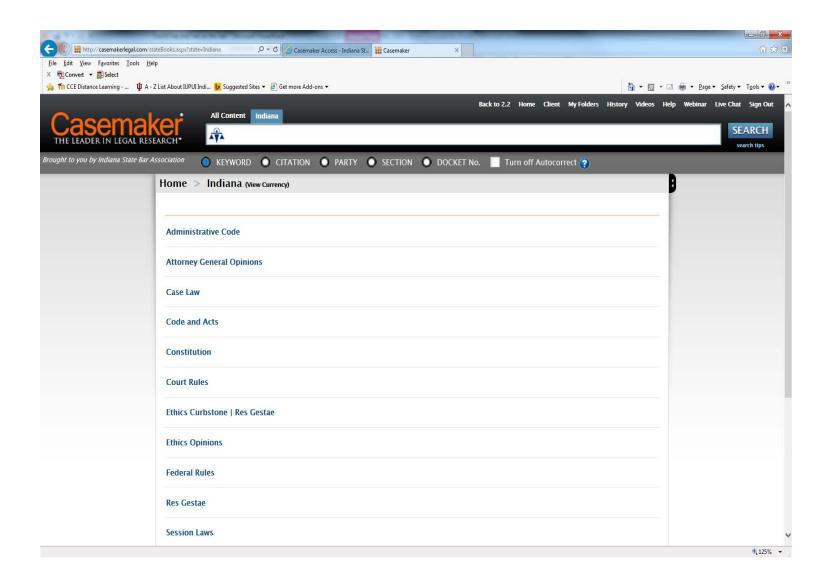
Indiana State Bar Association One Indiana Square, Suite 530 Indianapolis, IN 46204 800-266-2581@ | 317-639-5465@ Fax 317-266-2588@ admin@inbar.org

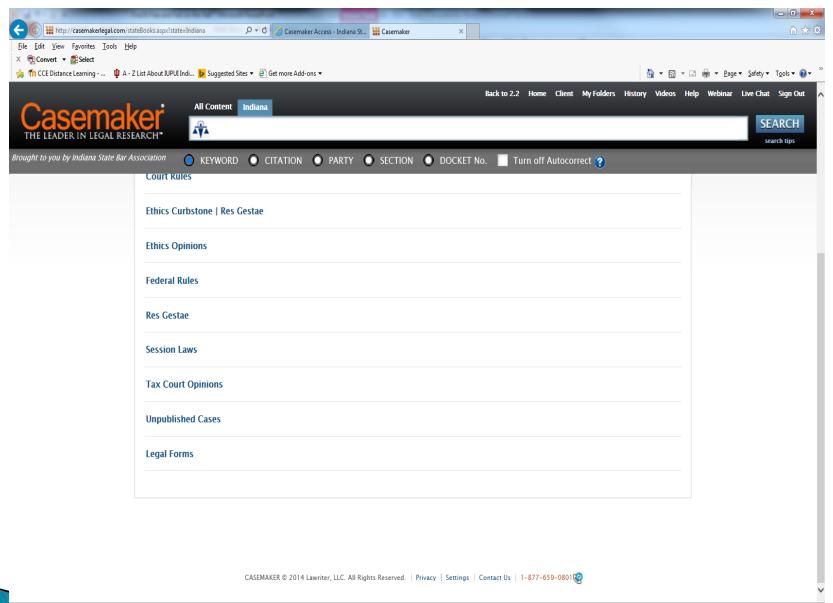
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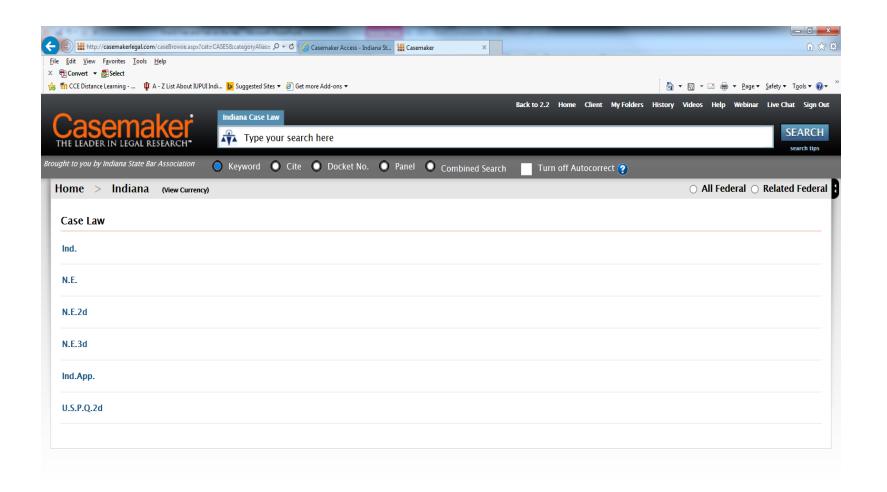












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### Any Questions?

Thank you for attending today's seminar! Happy holidays!