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Chapter 1 : Court Facilities | District of Puerto Rico

Computer-Assisted Legal Research has several advantages, including finding cases manual methods may not have found, being faster than manual methods in cases, and being available 24 hours a day; the.

Mersky, and Donald J. Dunn Foundation Press, *Where the Law Is: Armstrong and Christopher A.* Designed for upper-level legal research courses, this book is a valuable resource for learning practical details about the research process. Very good at explaining how a specific resource, such as statutes or cases, fits into a research plan. *Tools and Strategies*, 4th edition by Amy E. An effective tool for learning the fundamentals of legal research and providing step-by-step instructions for how to conduct it. Nicely illustrated with good explanations. *Legal Research in a Nutshell*, 11th edition by Morris L. Cohen and Kent C. Continues the tradition of the Nutshell series by putting a lot of information into a single, easy-to-carry volume. A great place to go for a short, accessible explanation of a legal resource. A complete guide to the North Carolina constitution. Includes a section on its history, commentary on every section of the constitution itself, and a bibliographical essay. This book is part of a series of state research guides by the same publisher. It includes chapters on researching secondary sources, constitutions, statutes, legislative history, judicial opinions, and administrative rules and decisions. This book covers the structure of the state government, secondary sources, the state legislative process and history, statutory law, caselaw, practice materials, and other aspects of state law. Features both print and online resources. Lots of examples are provided of many aspects of the writing process. Garner Oxford University Press, *Examples to illustrate usage* are taken from cases and other legal sources. A very good resource for law students interested in writing and publishing. Starts with a chapter on finding something to write about, then offers advice on writing introductions, background sections, and conclusions. Includes chapters on how to finish various drafts, how to conduct research, and how to edit a law article. Another standalone volume in the Nutshell series. Covers the basics of legal composition from the structure of sentences and paragraphs to how a piece of writing should be organized. Erhardt, and Robert P. Charrow Wolters Kluwer, A large volume whose contents range from how to read legal materials to the fundamentals of legal writing. Includes lessons on how to approach a writing assignment, how to understanding its context, and tips on how to organize your work. Features a number of writing guidelines, such as how to compose short sentences, keep a parallel structure, and avoid the typical writing problems. A final section explains how to create memos and an appellate brief. An excellent and comprehensive resource for information about mechanics, grammar, and usage. Full of easy to grasp rules on punctuation, capitalization, spelling, citations, and footnotes. Includes a section on preparing specific legal documents such as briefs and memos. Wydick Carolina Academic Press, A concise and exceedingly useful resource for learning how to write comprehensibly. Includes chapters on omitting surplus words, using the active voice, crafting short sentences, practicing effective word choice and arrangement, and avoiding stylistic pitfalls. You can view them any time, but they are used most often to prepare for exams. To sign in online, go to [http:](http://) Both Student and Faculty registration information are available on my. A number of these are available in the law library and can be searched on our website at [http:](http://) Use the words "nutshell" or "examples and explanations" in a Keyword or Title search to find them.

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Chapter 2 : Computer-assisted legal research - Wikipedia

Computer-assisted legal research (CALR) or computer-based legal research is a mode of legal research that uses databases of court opinions, statutes, court documents, and secondary material. Electronic databases make large bodies of case law easily available.

Search across all sources using words, concepts, terms of art, statutory cite, case cite, your home phone number. Documents are divided into segments called fields. The types of fields will depend upon the type of document. Have any of you ever searched using a field? Ever looked for a book by its title? What types of fields would your casebook be divided into: Author, Title, Publisher, Copyright date, Subject. Your searches will be more efficient and more effective. Enter the terms run more eat less. I retrieved 5, results. Look through the results to find the case using the phrase: Run the search again using the Boolean operative for a phrase: Which was the more efficient, effective search. The goal is to have authority that you can present to the court which allows the court to find in your clients favor. A document in the pdf format can be cited to the court. Search Engines Can you construct a sophisticated search? The simplest method of searching is to pile search term upon search term until you find relevant documents. A more sophisticated search allows you search for a phrase, define the relationship between terms or search only one segment of a document. Can you search across databases? State Supreme Courts put their opinions on a website maintained by the court. But what if you wish to search all the opinions of all the State Supreme Courts on a particular subject. Advance Search Most Site will present you with two options, a single search box where most people pile on the terms and advance search option which allows you to use a more sophisticated search. The advance option will allow you to utilize fields.

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Chapter 3 : Computer-Assisted Legal Research | calendrierdelascience.com

• How CD-ROMs and legal-research services provided by Westlaw® and Lexis® help legal professionals in computer-assisted legal research (CALR). • What the Internet is, and how it can be accessed and navigated.

Both services provide on-line access to the fundamental tools of the legal profession—court opinions, federal and state statutes, federal regulations, administrative law cases, and other law-related materials. Their extensive databases are updated frequently, providing attorneys with the most up-to-the-minute developments in U.S. law. CALR systems contain thousands of databases. In addition to primary source materials, they offer access to business and economic journals, national newspapers, law reviews, federal tax abstracts, and financial data and materials. Specialized databases for narrower topics such as taxes, securities, labor, insurance, and bankruptcy are also available. When CALR was first developed in the 1980s, it borrowed Boolean search techniques from the field of computer programming. A Boolean search looks for a particular term or group of terms in a specific relationship to one another. CALR Boolean searches can include limits with respect to time: CALR service providers have also created plain language search systems. Under the plain language approach, an attorney simply types in a search in the form of a question. The following two samples demonstrate the difference between a Boolean search and a plain language search for the same issue: The sample Boolean search looks for the combination of successor within five words of corporation, in the same paragraph as the combination of toxic or hazardous or chemical or dangerous within five words of waste, within the same paragraph as clean or cleanup or cleans or cleaned or cleaning the exclamation mark in clean! Cases are limited to those dated after January 1, 1980. Boolean search results usually are listed in reverse chronological order—the most recent case first. A plain language search ranks the first 20 documents that best match the search. The first ranked document is the one that most closely matches the terms in the search. A document will be ranked higher if the terms appear more often in that document. Advances in computer technology have produced another innovation in automated research: With this method, a search query is dictated either in plain language or by using Boolean terms and connectors. The keyboard is not used at all during the search. Legal researchers have the option of using CD-ROM compact disc read-only memory libraries, although these have become less popular in the early 1990s. Lawyers are also using the Internet, the public access electronic network. Because many statutes, court opinions, and library of congress materials are online, the Internet is becoming a valuable resource for business and legal research. It is also used for document transfers and client E-mail. Recent Developments Most judges, lawyers, and law librarians continue to rely on the traditional fee-based giants of online legal research—Lexis, Westlaw, and Loislaw owned by New York-based Aspen Publishers, Inc. However, more law-related professionals are turning to free Internet sites to conduct their legal research. A number of Web sites now provide free access to a variety of legal materials that include federal and state case law, codes and regulations, treatises, law reviews, scholarly articles, mainstream news stories, as well as legal forms, public records, and attorney directories. Examples of Internet sites that provide free access to at least some of these legal resources are numerous, though the depth and breadth of coverage offered by each site varies. Among the myriad of such providers, FindLaw generally remains the benchmark for comprehensive quality. Many law school Internet sites also provide free access to a wide variety of information. This site provides a range of primary and secondary source materials, as well as directories to locate additional information on the Web. FindLaw provides multiple channels to access information from its portal and caters the information to specific types of end users. These include channels for legal professionals, students, businesses, and the public. Material specific to these targeted audiences is made available as well as resources for all users, such as cases, codes, articles, and guides. Within each channel users can drill down to the area of law that interests them. For example, students can look at outlines and examinations for a variety of legal courses, view employment opportunities, or learn about study skills. Business people can gain insights into starting a business, review different types of business organizations,

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and look into bankruptcy provisions. For the general public, topics include employment, immigration, personal injury, education, estate planning, and real estate law. FindLaw also continues to provide an excellent federal case law database that is searchable by title, citation, and full text. All cases from U. Reports from to the present are included. While boatloads of legal information can now be obtained on the Internet free of charge, the information typically consists of unanalyzed, non-value-added material such as primary-source documents stripped of the editorial enhancements provided by pay services. Such enhancements include case synopses editorially created summaries of the procedural history and holding of a case , case headnotes editorially created snapshots of each court ruling in a case , statutory annotations editorially created indices listing every case that has interpreted or applied a particular statute , and legal citators editorially created reference guides telling users whether a legal authority may still be cited in court as good law , among others. Because these editorial enhancements can be so valuable in making legal research more efficient and successful, most law-related professionals remain willing to pay significant subscriber and user fees to access them. Legal Resources from Plain to Polished. Law Office Technology Review.

Chapter 4 : Computer-Assisted Legal Research - calendrierdelascience.com

computer-assisted legal research Technology that allows lawyers and judges to bypass the traditional law library and locate statutes, court cases, and other legal references in minutes using a personal computer, research software or the internet, and an online connection.

Chapter 5 : CHAPTER 11 Computer-Assisted Legal Research and Cd-Rom Legal Databases - OATDavis

Computer-assisted legal research (CALR) uses computers to research and retrieve legal information. These services contain the full text of federal and state cases, statutes, and legal periodicals. These services contain the full text of federal and state cases, statutes, and legal periodicals.

Chapter 6 : Secondary Sources

Legal research with the use of a computer; includes the use of CD-ROM, online services such as Lexis and Westlaw, the internet, and intranets Full-text Search legal research method utilized in computer-assisted legal research in which all documents in a database are searched for certain words.

Chapter 7 : CALI - Your partner in legal education and technology | CALI

List the steps the researcher should follow when preparing to research on either LEXIS or Westlaw Distinguish Boolean searching from natural language searching. Discuss the benefits of full-text searching.

Chapter 8 : Legal Research, Writing, & Exam Preparation

A closer look reveals some of the strengths and weaknesses of CALR (Computer Assisted Legal Research). Advertisements and promotional literature for legal research computer products take a simple view of legal problem solving.

Chapter 9 : Computer-Assisted Legal Research (CALR): Lexis and Westlaw

A common feature of legal publications containing a list of all statutes or codes that are referenced in the book or document. Table of Abbreviations A common feature of legal publications containing an explanation of all abbreviations

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found in the book.