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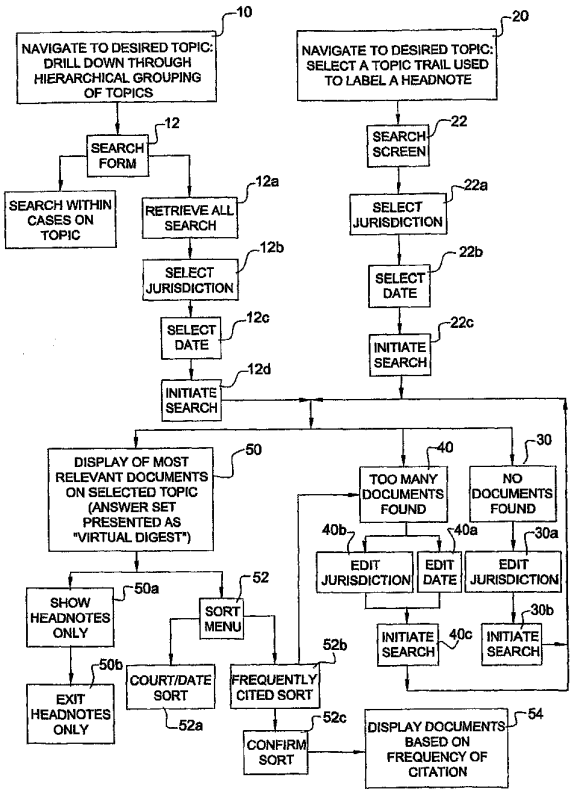
(54) Title: LANDMARK CASE IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM AND METHOD



(57) Abstract: A landmark case identification system and method in which the user is presented with a set of the most relevant documents on a selected topic. This set, which is dynamic and asserted to be inclusive at any point in time, is presented to the user in a Virtual Digest and initially sorted by court/date order. The user has an option to resort the answer set using a Frequently Cited sort option, which causes the system to dynamically analyze the answer set for references between the documents. Landmark cases are identified by their peers in the domain as they will be referenced and relied upon most often. The user is presented with the resorted answer set, and information detailing how many other cases in the domain referenced them is now included.

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LANDMARK CASE IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM AND METHOD

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present patent application is based on, and claims priority from, U.S. provisional Application No. 60/603,278, filed August 23, 2004, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a landmark case identification system and method using interactive legal databases, particularly interactive online legal databases. More specifically, the invention relates to a landmark case identification system and method that pinpoints how many and how often documents in a set of documents relevant to a particular topic reference other documents in the same set.

2. Related Art

Interactive legal databases, and particularly interactive online legal databases, commonly provide a "popularity ranking" for search results. However, a legal database search is not capable of identifying landmark cases in an answer set.

It is to the solution of these and other problems that the present invention is directed.

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It is accordingly an object of the present invention to provide a legal database sort feature that can identify landmark cases in a set of documents relevant to a particular topic.

Other objects, features, and advantages of the present invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art upon a reading of this specification including the accompanying drawings.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for identifying landmark documents in a document database, wherein each document in the database has a standardized citation and a normalized document identifier corresponding to the standardized citation, and wherein each document that includes a citation to another document in the database also includes a normalized document identifier keyword for the normalized document identifier of the cited document, the method including the steps of:

(a) retrieving from a database the most relevant documents on a topic selected by a user from a pre-defined topical hierarchy, the retrieved documents defining an answer set;

(b) following step (a), displaying the answer set to the user, sorted in an order based on bibliographic information;

(c) following step (b), and in response to a user request to sort the answer set based on frequency of citation, retrieving the normalized document identifiers corresponding to the standardized citations of the retrieved documents;

(d) constructing a search request using the retrieved normalized document identifiers as search terms, wherein the search request contains a search term for each document in the answer set;

(e) generating document frequency counts for each search term within the search request for documents in the answer set by counting occurrences of each normalized document identifier keyword corresponding to a search term within the request in the documents in the answer set;

(f) resorting the documents within the answer set based upon the document frequency counts; and

(g) following step (f), displaying the resorted answer set to the user.

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In a further aspect of the invention there is provided a method for identifying landmark documents in a document database, wherein each document in the database has a standardized citation and a normalized document identifier corresponding to the standardized citation, and wherein each document that includes a citation to another document in the database also includes a normalized document identifier keyword for the normalized document identifier of the cited document, the method including the steps of:

(a) initiating a search of a database for the most relevant documents on a topic selected by a user from a pre-defined topical hierarchy;

(b) following step (a), if no documents are found, displaying a message advising the user to change or expand the scope of the search;

(c) following step (a), if more than a predetermined number of documents is found, (i) interrupting the search and (ii) displaying a message advising the user that the search has been interrupted and that the user should narrow the scope of the search;

(d) following step (a) if the number of documents found is at least one and less than the predetermined number, retrieving the most relevant documents on the topic selected by the user, the retrieved documents defining an answer set;

(e) following step (d), displaying the answer set to the user, sorted in an order based on bibliographic information;

(f) following step (e), and in response to a user request to sort the answer set based on frequency of citation, retrieving the normalized document identifiers corresponding to the standardized citations of the retrieved documents;

(g) constructing a search request using the retrieved normalized document identifiers as search terms, wherein the search request contains a search term for each document in the answer set;

(h) generating document frequency counts for each search term within the search request for documents in the answer set by counting occurrences of each normalized document identifier keyword corresponding to a search term within the request in the documents in the answer set;

(i) resorting the documents within the answer set based upon the document frequency counts; and

(j) following step (i), displaying the resorted answer set to the user.

In a further aspect of the invention there is provided a system for identifying landmark documents in a document database, implemented using a processor of a programmable data processing apparatus, wherein each document in the database has a standardized citation and a

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normalized document identifier corresponding to the standardized citation, and wherein each document that includes a citation to another document in the database also includes a normalized document identifier keyword for the normalized document identifier of the cited document, the system including:

means executed by the processor for retrieving from a database the most relevant documents on a topic selected by a user from a pre-defined topical hierarchy, the retrieved documents defining an initial answer set sorted in an order based on bibliographic information;

means executed by the processor for retrieving the normalized document identifiers corresponding to the standardized citations of the retrieved documents, in response to a user request to sort the answer set based on frequency of citation;

means executed by the processor for constructing a search request using the retrieved normalized document identifiers as search terms, wherein the search request contains a search term for each document in the answer set;

means executed by the processor for generating document frequency counts for each search term within the search request for documents in the answer set by counting occurrences of each normalized document identifier keyword corresponding to a search term within the request in the documents in the answer set;

means executed by the processor for resorting the documents within the answer set based upon the document frequency counts; and

means executed by the processor for displaying the initial answer set to the user and for displaying the resorted answer set to the user.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention is better understood by reading the following Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments with reference to the accompanying drawing figures, in which like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout, and in which:

FIGURES 1A-1D are exemplary screen displays illustrating drilling down through a hierarchical grouping of topics using the Lexis™ Research System Search Advisor product hierarchy.

FIGURE 2 illustrates an exemplary screen display presented to a user on reaching the end node of the hierarchy of FIGURE 1D.

FIGURE 3 is an exemplary screen display of the headnotes portion of a FULL case display.

FIGURE 4 illustrates an exemplary screen display presented to a user on clicking on a Retrieve All icon at the end of a topic trail for one of the headnotes of FIGURE 3.

FIGURE 5 illustrates an exemplary screen display of a "No Documents Found" message following running of a "Retrieve All" search.

FIGURE 6 illustrates an exemplary screen display of a "More than 3000 Results" message following request of a "Retrieve All" search.

FIGURE 7 illustrates an exemplary screen display of a "Confirm Sort" message following request of a "Frequently Cited" sort of the results of a "Retrieve All" search.

FIGURE 8 illustrates an exemplary screen display of an "Unable to Sort" message following request of a "Frequently Cited" sort of the results of a "Retrieve All" search.

FIGURE 9A illustrates the top portion of an exemplary screen display of the results of a "Retrieve All" search, sorted by court/date order.

FIGURE 9B illustrates the middle portion of an exemplary screen display of the results of a "Retrieve All" search, sorted by court/date order.

FIGURE 10A illustrates the top portion of an exemplary screen display of a "Frequently Cited" sort of the results of a "Retrieve All" search.

FIGURE 10B illustrates the middle portion of an exemplary screen display of a "Frequently Cited" sort of the results of a "Retrieve All" search.

FIGURE 10C illustrates the bottom portion of an exemplary screen display of a "Frequently Cited" sort of the results of a "Retrieve All" search.

FIGURE 11 is a high level flow diagram of the Frequently Cited process.

FIGURE 12 is a high level flow diagram of the normalized document identifier (NDI) retrieval process.

FIGURE 13 is a high level flow diagram of the NDI Search process.

FIGURE 14 is a tree diagram illustrating the features of the landmark case identification system and method in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In describing preferred embodiments of the present invention illustrated in the drawings, specific terminology is employed for the sake of clarity. However, the invention is not intended to be limited to the specific terminology so selected, and it is to be understood that each specific element includes all technical equivalents that operate in a similar manner to accomplish a similar purpose.

The present invention can be implemented by computer program instructions. These computer program instructions may be provided to a processor of a general purpose computer, special purpose computer, or other programmable data processing apparatus to produce a machine, such that the instructions, which execute via the processor of the computer or other programmable data processing apparatus, create means for implementing the functions specified in the flowchart block or blocks.

These computer program instructions may also be stored in a computer-readable memory that can direct a computer or other programmable data processing apparatus to function in a particular manner, such that the instructions stored in the computer-readable memory produce an article of manufacture including instruction means which implement the functions described.

The computer program instructions may also be loaded onto a computer or other programmable data processing apparatus to cause a series of operational steps to be performed on the computer or other programmable apparatus to produce a computer implemented process such that the instructions that execute on the computer or other programmable apparatus provide steps for implementing the functions described.

The following definitions are used herein:

Headnote: A point of law identified by an editor in the body of a caselaw document; the points of law are reproduced at the top of the case so that researchers can easily determine what the case is about.

Virtual Digest or *Digest View*: A view that displays matching headnotes and the best paragraph display format in a single answer set. The Virtual Digest may be sorted by user-selected options.

Best Paragraph or *Best Text*: A format in which a portion of the text case is displayed. The terms displayed preferably are from one of the most relevant discussions in the case, and the entire chunk of text will be about the size of a paragraph. Additional information about the case, such as the name and citation, is also included.

Retrieve All (*RA*): A search feature that allows users to retrieve cases relevant to a selected legal topic, such as a Lexis™ Research System Search Advisor topic, whether or not the cases contain a headnote with a topic label. Users are able to isolate only the cases with a headnote on a topic from the initial Retrieve All answer set.

Retrieve All Boolean Algorithm: a more narrowly defined Boolean search using the Topic's Boolean Algorithm and restricting it to the CORE-TERMS of the documents within the defined jurisdiction. The Core Terms are determined algorithmically and represent the statistically most important words and phrases within the document using the phrase identification process described in U.S. Patent No. 5819260, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Search Advisor (*SA*): A search feature that allows users to access cases from a subject within a topical hierarchy for a selected jurisdiction.

Topic's Boolean Algorithm: The Boolean search that is written to identify cases that should be included in a Search Advisor topic's collection of cases. A Boolean search is written for every Search Advisor end node.

The landmark case identification system and method in accordance with the present invention identifies landmark cases by dynamically analyzing how many and how often documents in an answer set reference other documents in the answer set. The answer set is a set of documents that are presumed to encompass all material on a given topic within a specified jurisdiction and date range. Preferably, the answer set is displayed as a "Virtual Digest." The Lexis™ Research System Search Advisor hierarchy, or any other search system that displays results as a Virtual Digest can be used to define the answer set.

While the landmark case identification system in accordance with the present invention is not limited to any specific database search, for exemplary purposes, in the implementation described herein, the present invention is presented as a service available through the Lexis™ Research System interactive, online, legal databases, and more particularly, using the Lexis™ Research System Search Advisor product. However, it will be appreciated by those of skill in the art that the present invention can be implemented in association with services other than the Lexis™ Research System and using search features other than the Lexis™ Research System Search Advisor product.

The Search Advisor product classifies Lexis™ Research System caselaw material into groups of various points of law, or topics. Topics are defined

by both a set of editorially maintained searches as well as classifications assigned to headnotes, or points of law, within the material.

With reference to the exemplary screen displays illustrated in FIGURES 1A-1D, 2-8, 9A-9B, and 10A-10C, and to FIGURE 14, which illustrates the exemplary screen display in tree diagram format, a user navigates to his or her desired topic by either: (1) drilling down through a hierarchical grouping of these topics 10, at which point the user is presented with a search form 12, which includes a Retrieve All feature 12a, or (2) selecting a topic trail 20b used to label a LexisNexis headnote 20, which invokes a Retrieve All screen 22. After selecting the Retrieve All feature 12 or 22, the user is presented with a set of the most relevant documents on that topic 50, referred to as the answer set, or domain. This set, or domain, is established using the editorially maintained searches and the LexisNexis Boolean search engine to perform the Retrieve All Boolean Algorithm. Using this approach, the domain is dynamic and asserted to be inclusive at any point in time. The answer set is presented in a Virtual Digest 50 and initially sorted by court/date order 52a.

Once in the Virtual Digest 50 for a Retrieve All search, the user has an option to resort the answer set using a sort menu 52 located on the user interface. Selecting the Frequently Cited sort option 52b will cause the system to dynamically analyze the answer set for references between the documents. This is both dynamic, because the domains established by the Retrieve All searches change over time and by jurisdiction, and distributed, as the data is stored across many servers. Landmark cases are identified by their peers in the domain, as they will be referenced and relied upon most often. The user is presented with the resorted answer set 54 (FIGURES

10A-10C), and information detailing how many other cases in the domain referenced them is now included.

For purposes of illustration, and without limiting the invention thereto, an example is described herein for research relating to Labor and Employment law, and more particularly, to remedies for age discrimination. In the Lexis™ Research System Search Advisor product, the user selects the topic Labor & Employment Law > Discrimination > Age Discrimination > Remedies by drilling down in the Search Advisor topical hierarchy (FIGURES 1A-1D) (corresponding to block 10 in FIGURE 14). Upon arriving at a topical end node, the user encounters a search form screen 12 (FIGURE 2), where the Retrieve-All option 12a is available among other choices. Before carrying out a Retrieve All search, the user must select a jurisdiction 12b, for example by selecting a "Select Jurisdiction" drop-down button to display a list of jurisdictions; and also has the option of selecting a date restriction 12c (FIGURE 2). Once the user has selected a jurisdiction and, optionally, a date restriction, the user clicks on a "Go" icon 12d to initiate the Retrieve All search.

Alternatively, a user can invoke the Retrieve-All feature from an icon 20a appearing in the display of an actual case that the user is reviewing (FIGURE 3) (corresponding to block 20 in FIGURE 14). Specifically, the icon 20a is found at the end of the topic trail 20b for any end-node topic used to label a LexisNexis headnote. When the user clicks on the Retrieve All icon 20a, he or she is presented with a Retrieve All search screen 22, and must then select a jurisdiction 22a and may optionally select a date range 22b (FIGURE 4). Once the user has selected a

jurisdiction and, optionally, a date restriction, the user clicks on a "Go" icon 22c to initiate the Retrieve All search.

If no documents are found, a message 30 is displayed advising the user to change or expand the jurisdiction 30a (FIGURE 5) and try again 30b (FIGURE 14). If more than 3,000 documents are found, a message 40 is displayed advising the user that the search has been interrupted and that the user should try a more restricted jurisdiction 40a (FIGURE 6) or a more specific date 40b (FIGURES 6 and 14) and try again 40c (FIGURE 14). It is noted that the search parameters used to generate the messages shown in FIGURES 5 and 6 are different from the search parameters shown in the preceding figures, as the search parameters in the preceding figures do not generate the error messages shown in FIGURES 5 and 6.

Results appear in Digest View 50, which includes headnotes for the selected topic (FIGURES 9A and 9B). The Digest View 50 also shows the most pertinent text from other highly relevant cases, such as "Stevens v. Department of Treasury" (FIGURE 9B). These additional cases are included because they are relevant to the topic, although they may not have a headnote assigned to the topic.

The user can display only the cases with headnotes by selecting the "Show Headnotes Only" link 50a. To redisplay all cases for the topic, the user can select the "Exit Headnotes Only" link (not shown). Normally, cases are displayed in order by Court/Date 52a (FIGURES 9A-9B). However, the user can use the landmark case identification system and method in accordance with the present invention to sort the cases and display them based on how frequently they are cited in other cases on the list 52b (FIGURE 14). To sort based on frequency of citation, the user clicks on

the "Sort by" drop-down 52, then selects "Frequently Cited." A confirmation message 52c is displayed (FIGURE 7), advising the user that the search may take a few minutes, and requesting confirmation that the user wishes to continue. If there are too many cases to sort based on frequency of citation, a message 60 is displayed advising the user to this effect (FIGURE 8). Otherwise, the documents display 54 with the most frequently cited cases first (FIGURES 10A-10C).

When the user selects a sort based on frequency of citation 52b, the cases 54a are ranked by how often they are cited by the other cases in the answer set. Each case 54a displays the number of cases 54b in which it is cited, and has a "view" link 54c. To display those cases that cite a particular case, the user can select its "view" link.

Referring now to FIGURES 11-13, there are shown high-level flow diagrams illustrating the steps following in ranking the cases.

FIGURE 11 is a high level flow diagram of the Frequently Cited process 100. Blocks 102 - 110 of FIGURE 11 represent the following steps:

102: The process begins with a sort request of an existing search answer set. The answer set is presumed to be a complete collection of documents for a specific topic within a defined jurisdiction and date range.

104: For each document in the set, the normalized document identifier (NDI) of the primary citation for that document (determined by the order established by *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation* (published by the Harvard Law Review Association in conjunction with the Columbia Law Review, the University of Pennsylvania Law Review, and the Yale Law Journal)) is retrieved.

106: A search request is constructed using the retrieved NDIs as search terms. The search is restricted to the current document set.

108: The search engine generates document frequency counts for each term within the search request. The Lexis™ Research System inserts NDI keywords for the official citation reporters into each citing reference within caselaw documents. The search request finds these citing NDI keywords for the NDI terms within the search request. These terms correspond to the documents in the set, and each document frequency is assigned to its corresponding document. The Lexis Freestyle Search Engine identifies relevant documents using search process described in U.S. Patent No. 5692176, which is incorporated herein by reference, however, the search process is aborted immediately after the calculation of the document frequencies.

110: The documents within the set are resorted based upon their assigned frequencies.

In step 104 of the Frequently Cited process 100 as shown in FIGURE 11, the NDI is retrieved by pulling it from the cite segment of that document. Alternatively, the NDIs can be harvested and maintained in a specialized database. While this alternative NDI retrieval method would make it easier to get the NDIs for the documents in the answer set, it would create synchronization problems between the NDIs in the two separate databases, which would need to be solved.

FIGURE 12 is a high level flow diagram of the NDI process 200. Blocks 202 - 216 of FIGURE 12 represent the following steps:

202: The search answer set contains documents from one or more databases (DB). A subtask structure is defined for each DB.

204: The subtask control component of the pre-search software process creates an independently executing subtask for each subtask structure and starts each subtask so they can complete their assigned work in parallel.

206: The subtask processes each document assigned to it. It first retrieves the data assigned to the cite segment within the document.

208: The cite segment is read from the DB.

210: The NDI is extracted from the cite segment data.

212: The NDI is posted into the subtask structure.

214: The subtask control component terminates each subtask when they complete and frees any resources such as dynamic memory held by the subtask.

216: The NDIs are all available for the search step of the sort process.

FIGURE 13 is a high level flow diagram of the NDI Search process 300. Blocks 302 - 314 of FIGURE 13 represent the following steps:

302: The search request contains a search term for each document in the answer set, up to 3000 terms. A subtask structure is created for each 50 search terms.

304: The subtask control component of the pre-search software process creates an independently executing subtask for each subtask structure and starts each subtask so they can complete their assigned work in parallel.

306: Each subtask processes its search request by locating the keywords within the request in the DB dictionary, and counting occurrences of each keyword for the documents being searched.

308: The DB contains a Dictionary of keywords within the documents with location information for each keyword. The location information includes the document numbers.

310: The document frequency for each search term is returned and updated into the subtask structure.

312: The subtask control component terminates each subtask when they complete and frees any resources such as dynamic memory held by the subtask.

314: The document frequencies for each search term are assigned back to the document from with the search term originated, and documents can now be sorted by citation frequency.

Modifications and variations of the above-described embodiments of the present invention are possible, as appreciated by those skilled in the art in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described.

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THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A method for identifying landmark documents in a document database, wherein each document in the database has a standardized citation and a normalized document identifier corresponding to the standardized citation, and wherein each document that includes a citation to another document in the database also includes a normalized document identifier keyword for the normalized document identifier of the cited document, the method including the steps of:

(a) retrieving from a database the most relevant documents on a topic selected by a user from a pre-defined topical hierarchy, the retrieved documents defining an answer set;

(b) following step (a), displaying the answer set to the user, sorted in an order based on bibliographic information;

(c) following step (b), and in response to a user request to sort the answer set based on frequency of citation, retrieving the normalized document identifiers corresponding to the standardized citations of the retrieved documents;

(d) constructing a search request using the retrieved normalized document identifiers as search terms, wherein the search request contains a search term for each document in the answer set;

(e) generating document frequency counts for each search term within the search request for documents in the answer set by counting occurrences of each normalized document identifier keyword corresponding to a search term within the request in the documents in the answer set;

(f) resorting the documents within the answer set based upon the document frequency counts; and

(g) following step (f), displaying the resorted answer set to the user.

2. The landmark document identification method of claim 1, wherein step (g) also includes displaying with the sorted answer set the number of documents in which each document in the sorted answer set is cited.

3. The landmark document identification method of claim 1, wherein the topic is a legal topic, and wherein the documents are legal cases.

4. The landmark document identification method of claim 3, wherein in step (a), the retrieved cases are restricted based on a date range specified by the user.

5. The landmark document identification method of claim 3, wherein in step (b), the cases are sorted in order by court and date.

6. The landmark document identification method of claim 1, wherein the topic selected by the user is one of a plurality of pre-defined topics.

7. A method for identifying landmark documents in a document database, wherein each document in the database has a standardized citation and a normalized document identifier corresponding to the standardized citation, and wherein each document that includes a citation to another document in the database also includes a normalized document identifier keyword for the normalized document identifier of the cited document, the method including the steps of:

(a) initiating a search of a database for the most relevant documents on a topic selected by a user from a pre-defined topical hierarchy;

(b) following step (a), if no documents are found, displaying a message advising the user to change or expand the scope of the search;

(c) following step (a), if more than a predetermined number of documents is found, (i) interrupting the search and (ii) displaying a message advising the user that the search has been interrupted and that the user should narrow the scope of the search;

(d) following step (a) if the number of documents found is at least one and less than the predetermined number, retrieving the most relevant documents on the topic selected by the user, the retrieved documents defining an answer set;

(e) following step (d), displaying the answer set to the user, sorted in an order based on bibliographic information;

(f) following step (e), and in response to a user request to sort the answer set based on frequency of citation, retrieving the normalized document identifiers corresponding to the standardized citations of the retrieved documents;

(g) constructing a search request using the retrieved normalized document identifiers as search terms, wherein the search request contains a search term for each document in the answer set;

(h) generating document frequency counts for each search term within the search request for documents in the answer set by counting occurrences of each normalized document identifier keyword corresponding to a search term within the request in the documents in the answer set;

(i) resorting the documents within the answer set based upon the document frequency counts; and

(j) following step (i), displaying the resorted answer set to the user.

8. The landmark document identification method of claim 7, wherein step (d) also includes displaying with the sorted answer set the number of documents in which each document in the sorted answer set is cited.

9. The landmark document identification method of claim 7, wherein the topic is a legal topic, and wherein the documents are legal cases.

10. The landmark document identification method of claim 8, wherein in step (a), the searched cases are restricted based on a date range specified by the user.

11. The landmark document identification method of claim 8, wherein in step (e), the cases are sorted in order by court and date.

12. The landmark document identification method of claim 7, wherein the user selects the topic from a plurality of subjects and the subjects from which the user makes a selection are pre-defined.

13. A system for identifying landmark documents in a document database, implemented using a processor of a programmable data processing apparatus, wherein each document in the database has a standardized citation and a normalized document identifier corresponding to the standardized citation, and wherein each document that includes a citation to another document in the database also includes a normalized document identifier keyword for the normalized document identifier of the cited document, the system including:

means executed by the processor for retrieving from a database the most relevant documents on a topic selected by a user from a pre-defined topical hierarchy, the retrieved documents defining an initial answer set sorted in an order based on bibliographic information;

means executed by the processor for retrieving the normalized document identifiers corresponding to the standardized citations of the retrieved documents, in response to a user request to sort the answer set based on frequency of citation;

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means executed by the processor for constructing a search request using the retrieved normalized document identifiers as search terms, wherein the search request contains a search term for each document in the answer set;

means executed by the processor for generating document frequency counts for each search term within the search request for documents in the answer set by counting occurrences of each normalized document identifier keyword corresponding to a search term within the request in the documents in the answer set;

means executed by the processor for resorting the documents within the answer set based upon the document frequency counts; and

means executed by the processor for displaying the initial answer set to the user and for displaying the resorted answer set to the user.

14. The landmark document identification system of claim 13, further including:

means for initiating a search of the database for the most relevant documents on the topic;

means for determining whether the number of most relevant documents on the topic is at least one and less than a predetermined number;

means for interrupting the search if the number of most relevant documents is either zero or greater than or equal to the predetermined number; and

means for causing the means for displaying to display an error message to the user allowing the user to expand the scope of the search if the number of most relevant documents is zero or to restrict the scope of the search if the number of most relevant documents is greater than or equal to the predetermined number.

15. The landmark document identification system of claim 13, wherein the means for displaying performs the further function of displaying with the sorted answer set the number of documents in which each document in the sorted answer set is cited.

16. The landmark document identification system of claim 13, wherein the topic is a legal topic, and wherein the documents are legal cases.

17. The landmark document identification system of claim 16, wherein the means for retrieving retrieves cases limited to a jurisdiction specified by the user.

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18. The landmark document identification system of claim 17, wherein the means for retrieving retrieves cases restricted to a date range specified by the user.

19. The landmark document identification system of claim 18, wherein the means for displaying displays the cases in the initial answer set sorted in order by court and date.

20. The landmark document identification system of claim 13, wherein the user selects the topic from a plurality of subject and the subjects from which the user makes a selection are pre-defined.

21. A method for identifying landmark documents in a document database or a landmark document identification system substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

LEXIS-NEXIS A DIVISION OF REED ELSEVIER INC

WATERMARK PATENT & TRADE MARK ATTORNEYS

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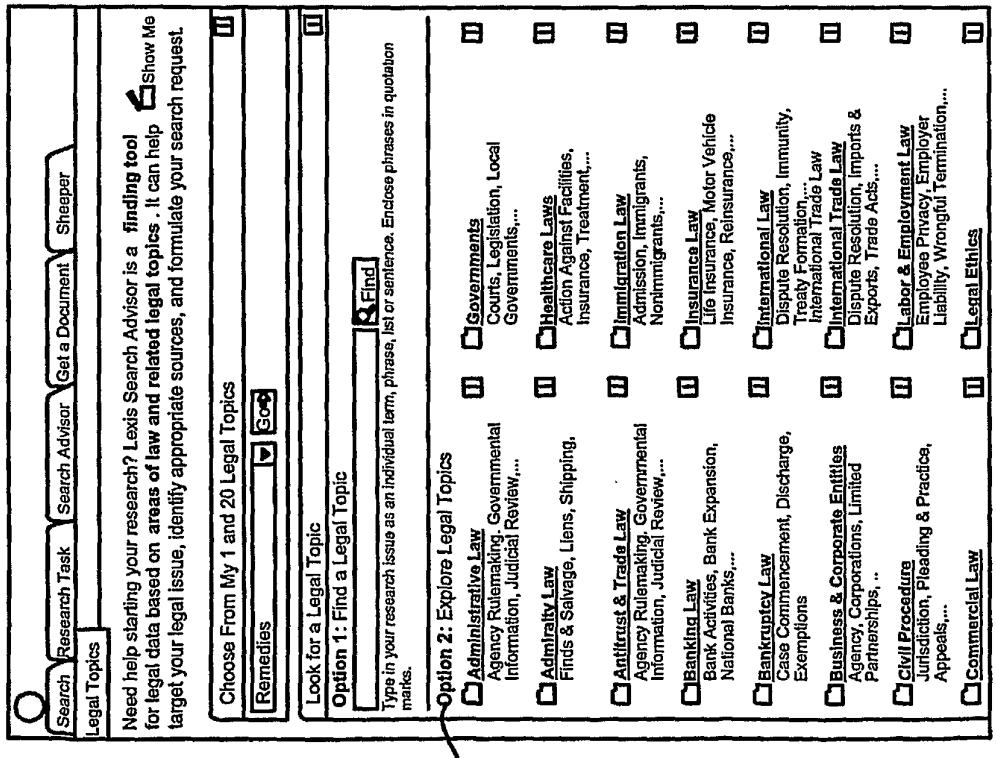
Search
Research Task
Search Advisor
Get a Document
Sheeper
Legal Topics
Need help starting your research? Lexis Search Advisor is a finding tool for legal data based on areas of law and related legal topics. It can help target your legal issue, identify appropriate sources, and formulate your search request.
Show Me
Choose From My 1 and 20 Legal Topics
Remedies
Go
Look for a Legal Topic
Option 1: Find a Legal Topic
Find
Type in your research issue as an individual term, phrase, list or sentence. Enclose phrases in quotation marks.
Option 2: Explore Legal Topics
Administrative Law
Agency Rulemaking, Governmental Information, Judicial Review,...
Admiralty Law
Finds & Salvage, Liens, Shipping,
Antitrust & Trade Law
Agency Rulemaking, Governmental Information, Judicial Review,...
Banking Law
Bank Activities, Bank Expansion, National Banks,...
Bankruptcy Law
Case Commencement, Discharge, Exemptions
Business & Corporate Entities
Agency, Corporations, Limited Partnerships, ..
Civil Procedure
Jurisdiction, Pleading & Practice, Appeals,...
Commercial Law
Governments
Courts, Legislation, Local Governments,...
Healthcare Laws
Action Against Facilities, Insurance, Treatment,...
Immigration Law
Admission, Immigrants, Nonimmigrants,...
Insurance Law
Life Insurance, Motor Vehicle Insurance, Reinsurance,...
International Law
Dispute Resolution, Immunity, Treaty Formation,... International Trade Law
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Labor & Employment Law
Employee Privacy, Employer Liability, Wrongful Termination,...
Legal Ethics
10

FIG. 1A

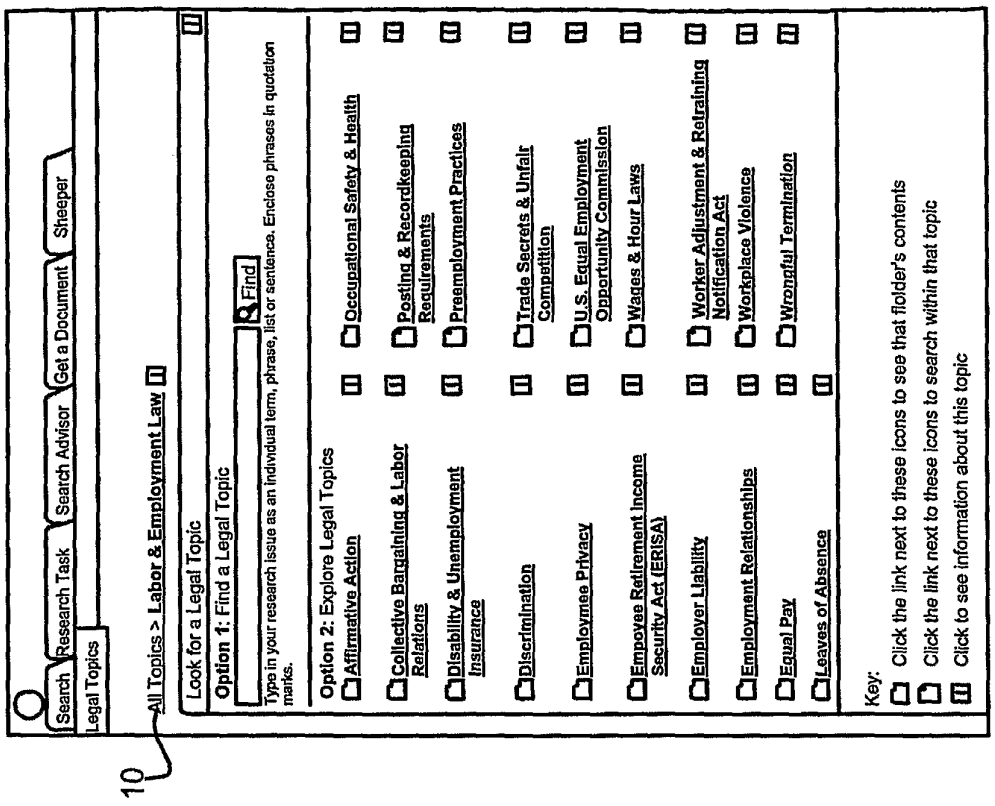
Search
Research Task
Search Advisor
Get a Document
Sheeper
Legal Topics
All Topics > Labor & Employment Law
Look for a Legal Topic
Option 1: Find a Legal Topic
Find
Type in your research issue as an individual term, phrase, list or sentence. Enclose phrases in quotation marks.
Option 2: Explore Legal Topics
Affirmative Action
Collective Bargaining & Labor Relations
Disability & Unemployment Insurance
Discrimination
Employmee Privacy
Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA)
Employer Liability
Employment Relationships
Equal Pay
Leaves of Absence
Occupational Safety & Health
Posting & Recordkeeping Requirements
Preemployment Practices
Trade Secrets & Unfair Competition
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Wages & Hour Laws
Worker Adjustment & Retraining Notification Act
Workplace Violence
Wrongful Termination
Key:
Click the link next to these icons to see that folder's contents
Click the link next to these icons to search within that topic
Click to see information about this topic
10

FIG. 1B

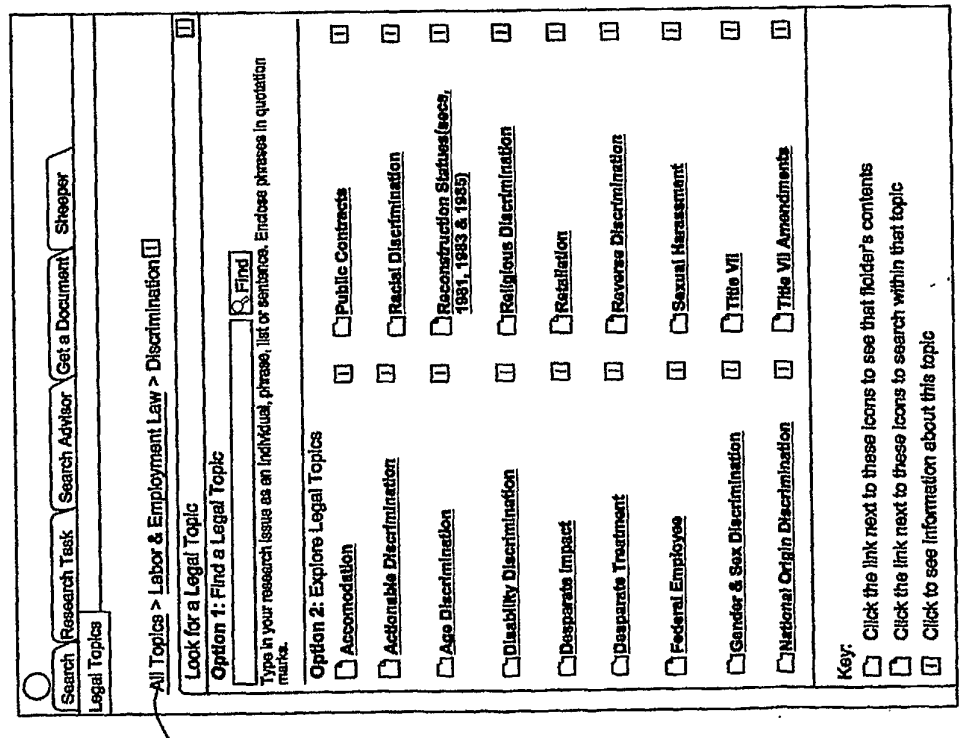
Search
Research Task
Search Advisor
Get a Document
Sheeper
Legal Topics
All Topics > Labor & Employment Law > Discrimination
Look for a Legal Topic
Option 1: Find a Legal Topic
Find
Type in your research issue as an individual, phrase, list or sentence. Enclose phrases in quotation marks.
Option 2: Explore Legal Topics
Accomodation
Actionable Discrimination
Age Discrimination
Disability Discrimination
Desparate Impact
Desparate Treatment
Federal Employee
Gender & Sex Discrimination
National Origin Discrimination
Public Contracts
Racial Discrimination
Reconstruction Statues(secs. 1981, 1983 & 1985)
Religious Discrimination
Retaliation
Reverse Discrimination
Sexual Harassment
Title VII
Title VII Amendments
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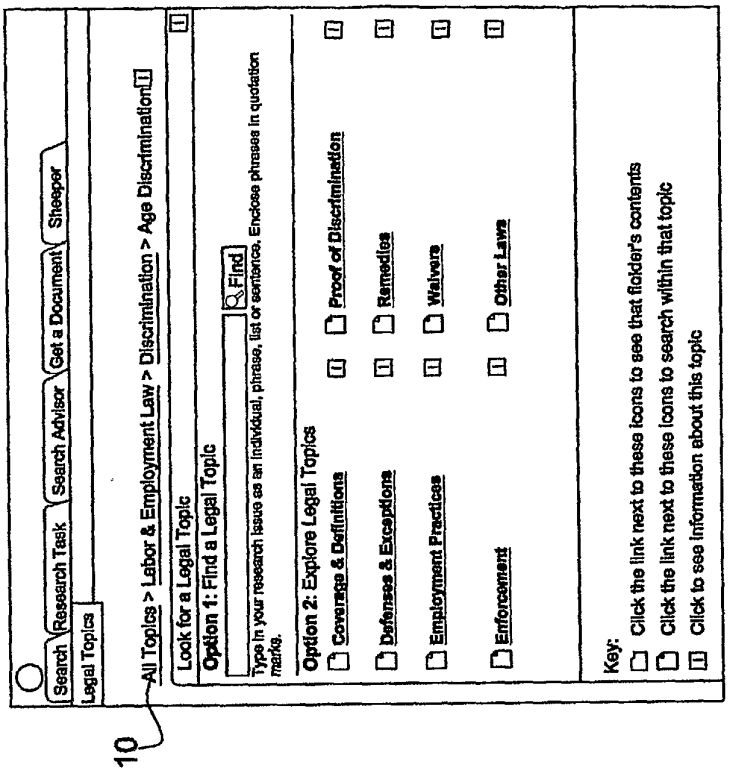
FIG. 1C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Search Advisor
Get a Document
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Legal Topics
All Topics > Labor & Employment Law > Discrimination > Age Discrimination
Look for a Legal Topic
Option 1: Find a Legal Topic
Find
Type in your research issue as an individual, phrase, list or sentence. Enclose phrases in quotation marks.
Option 2: Explore Legal Topics
Coverage & Definitions
Defenses & Exceptions
Employment Practices
Enforcement
Proof of Discrimination
Remedies
Waivers
Other Laws
Key:
Click the link next to these icons to see that folder's contents
Click the link next to these icons to search within that topic
Click to see information about this topic
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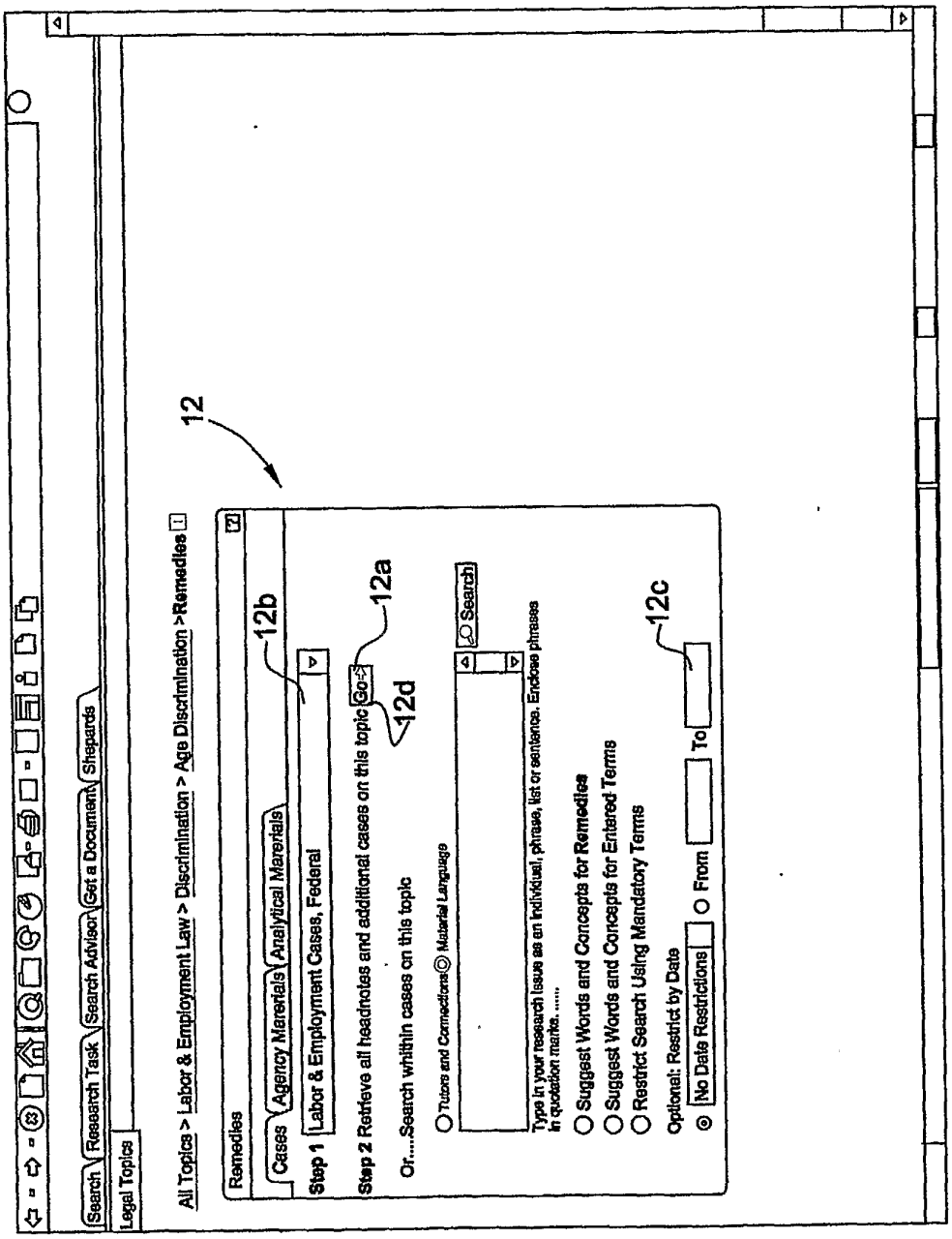
FIG. 1D


Search
Research Task
Search Advisor
Get a Document
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Legal Topics
All Topics > Labor & Employment Law > Discrimination > Age Discrimination >Remedies
12
Remedies
Cases
Agency Materials
Analytical Materials
12b
Step 1
Labor & Employment Cases, Federal
Step 2 Retrieve all headnotes and additional cases on this topic
Go
12a
12d
Or....Search within cases on this topic
Tutors and Connections
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Search
Type in your research issue as an individual phrase, list or sentence. Enclose phrases in quotation marks. .....
Suggest Words and Concepts for Remedies
Suggest Words and Concepts for Entered Terms
Restrict Search Using Mandatory Terms
12c
Optional: Restrict by Date
No Date Restrictions
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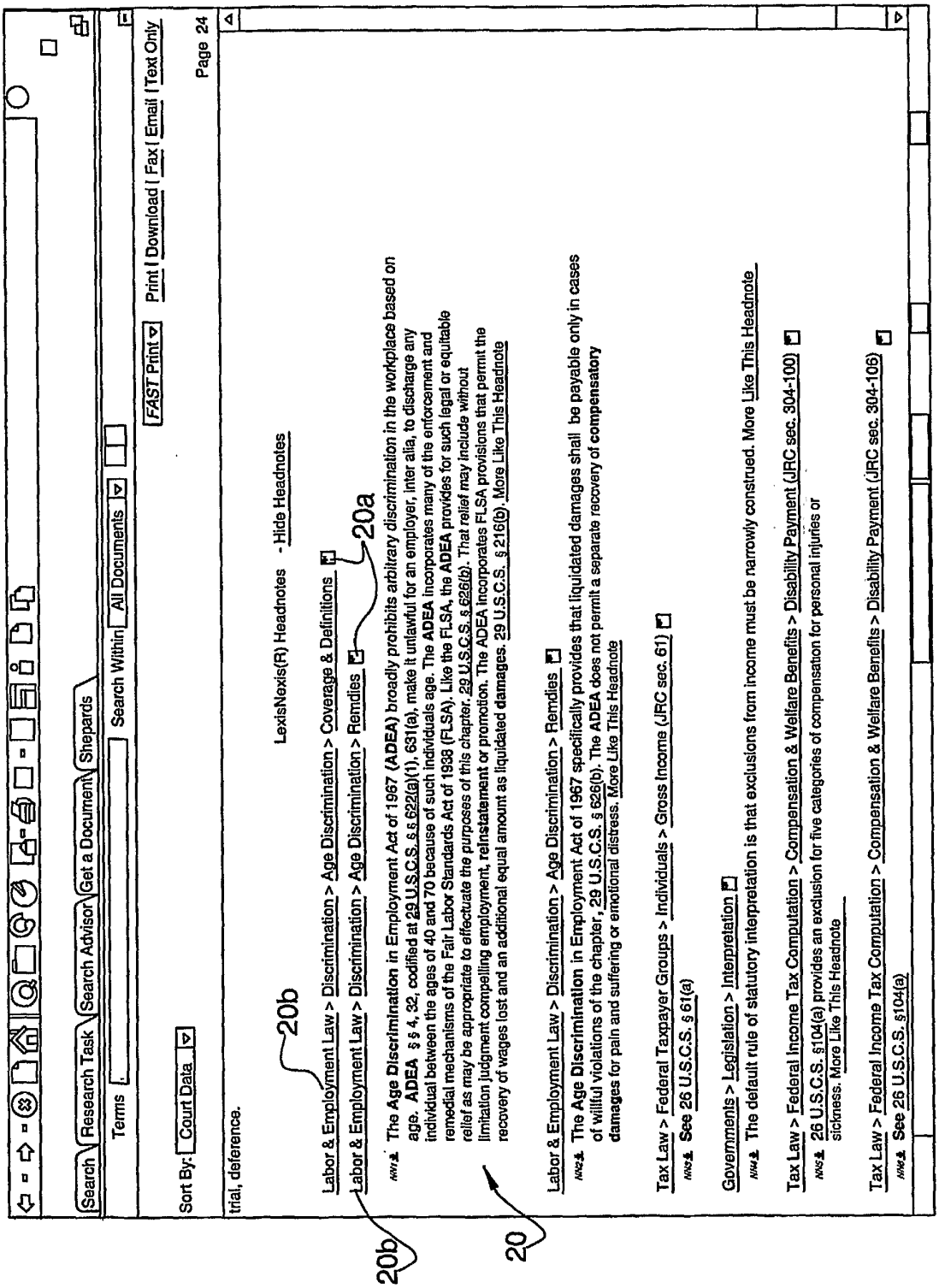
FIG. 2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Court Data
Page 24
trial, deference.
LexisNexis(R) Headnotes - Hide Headnotes
20b
Labor & Employment Law > Discrimination > Age Discrimination > Coverage & Definitions
Labor & Employment Law > Discrimination > Age Discrimination > Remedies
20a
The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) broadly prohibits arbitrary discrimination in the workplace based on age. ADEA §§ 4, 32, codified at 29 U.S.C.S. §§ 623(a)(1), 631(a), make it unlawful for an employer, inter alia, to discharge any individual between the ages of 40 and 70 because of such individuals age. The ADEA incorporates many of the enforcement and remedial mechanisms of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (FLSA). Like the FLSA, the ADEA provides for such legal or equitable relief as may be appropriate to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. 29 U.S.C.S. § 626(b). That relief may include without limitation judgment compelling employment, reinstatement or promotion. The ADEA incorporates FLSA provisions that permit the recovery of wages lost and an additional equal amount as liquidated damages. 29 U.S.C.S. § 216(b). More Like This Headnote
20
Labor & Employment Law > Discrimination > Age Discrimination > Remedies
The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 specifically provides that liquidated damages shall be payable only in cases of willful violations of the chapter, 29 U.S.C.S. § 626(b). The ADEA does not permit a separate recovery of compensatory damages for pain and suffering or emotional distress. More Like This Headnote
Tax Law > Federal Taxpayer Groups > Individuals > Gross Income (JRC sec. 61)
See 26 U.S.C.S. § 61(a)
Governments > Legislation > Interpretation
The default rule of statutory interpretation is that exclusions from income must be narrowly construed. More Like This Headnote
Tax Law > Federal Income Tax Computation > Compensation & Welfare Benefits > Disability Payment (JRC sec. 304-100)
26 U.S.C.S. §104(a) provides an exclusion for five categories of compensation for personal injuries or sickness. More Like This Headnote
Tax Law > Federal Income Tax Computation > Compensation & Welfare Benefits > Disability Payment (JRC sec. 304-106)
See 26 U.S.C.S. §104(a)

FIG. 3

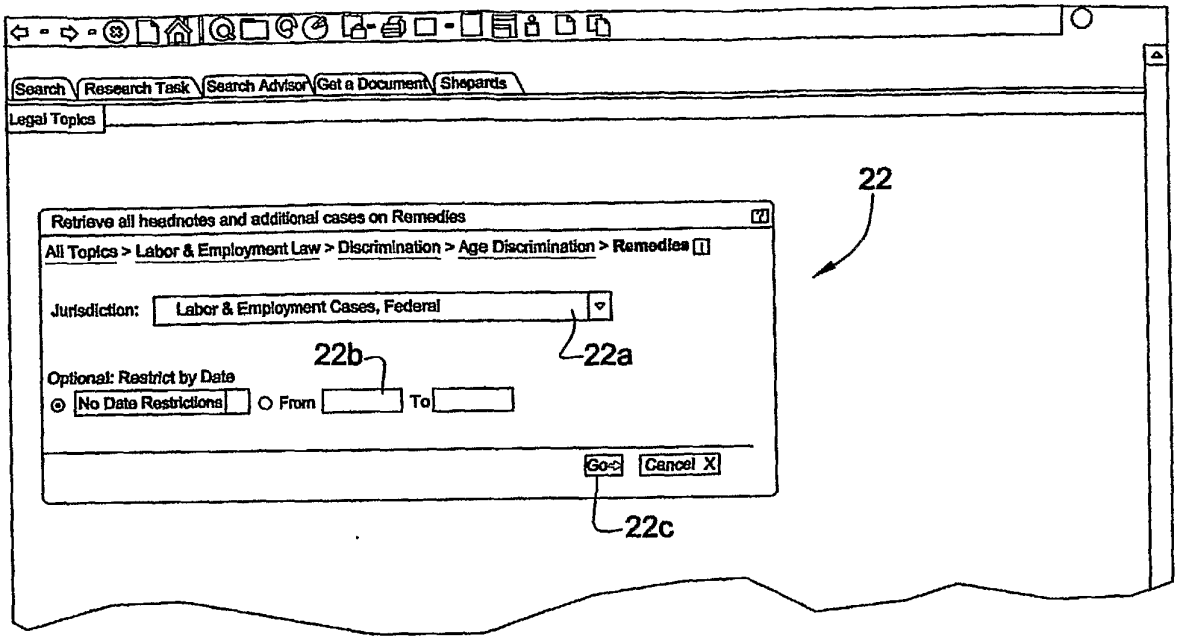


FIG. 4

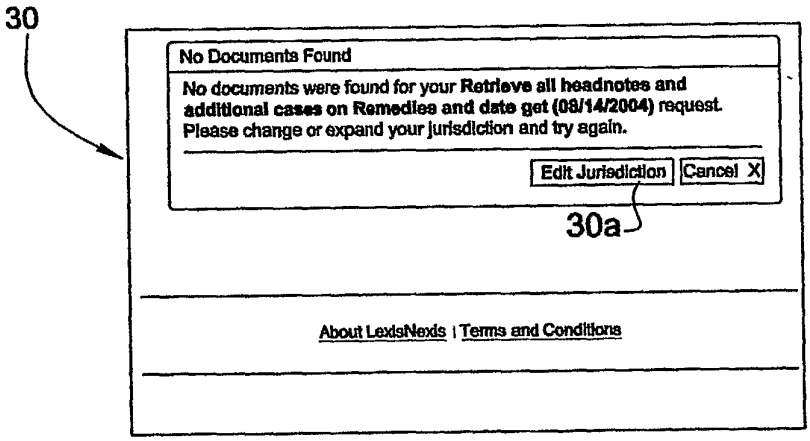


FIG. 5

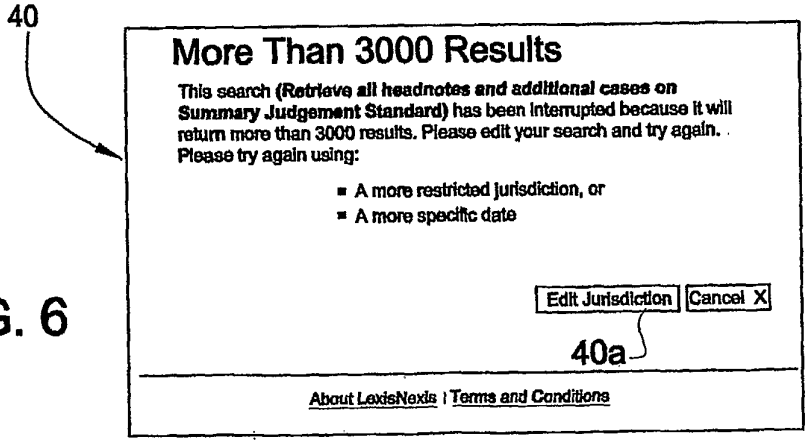


FIG. 6

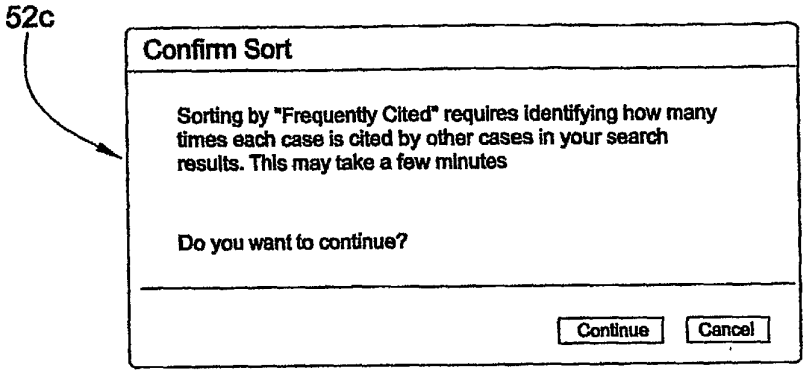
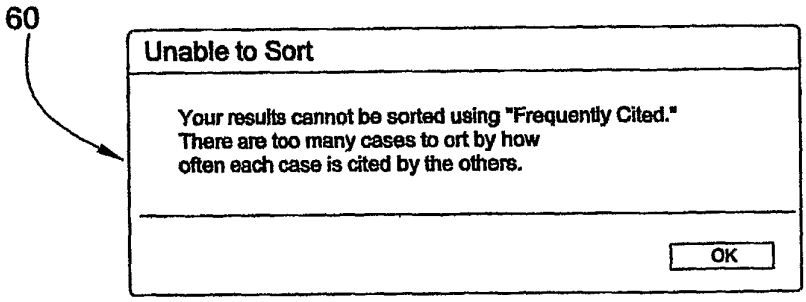

52c
Confirm Sort
Sorting by "Frequently Cited" requires identifying how many times each case is cited by other cases in your search results. This may take a few minutes
Do you want to continue?
Continue
Cancel

FIG. 7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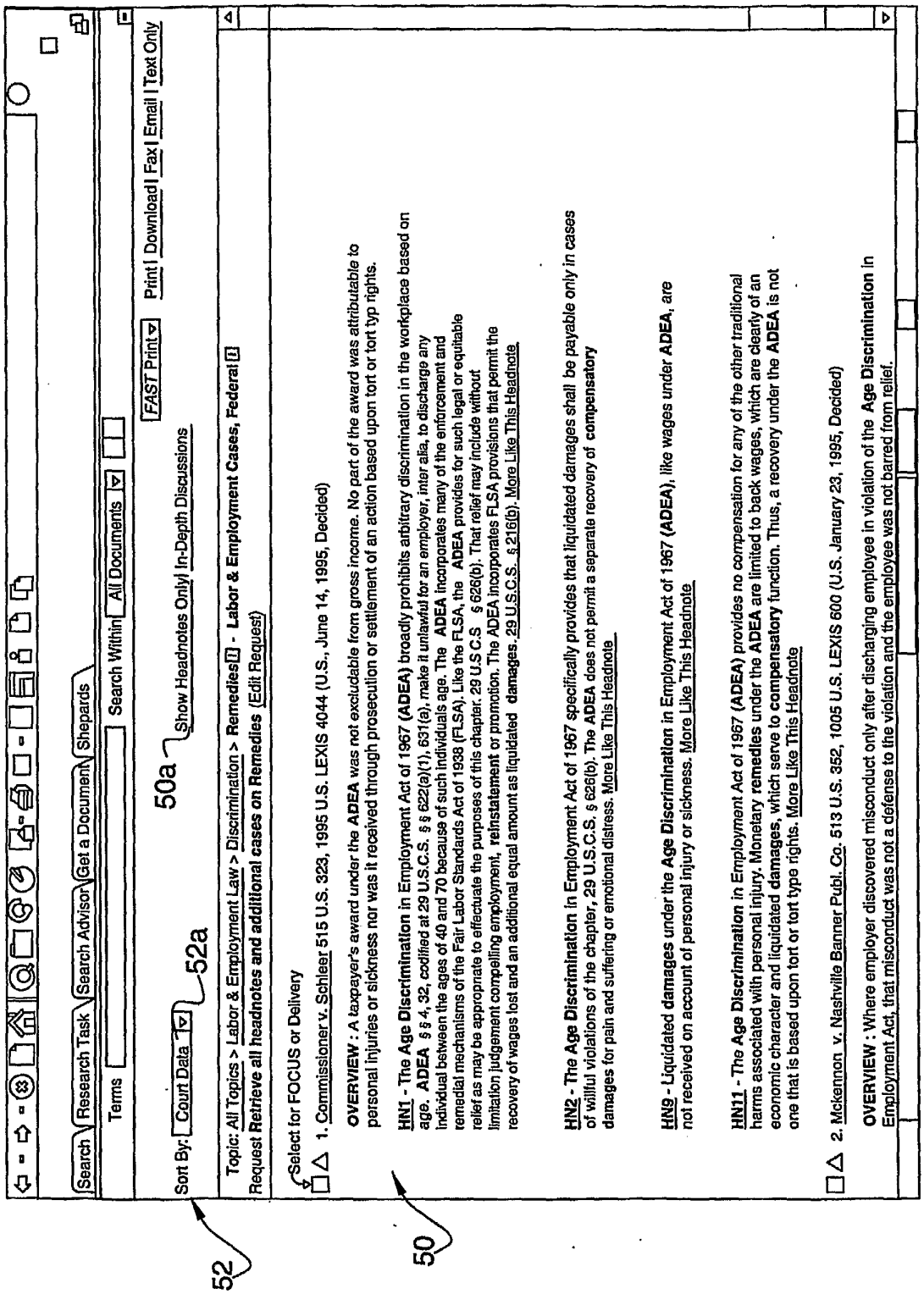
Your results cannot be sorted using "Frequently Cited." There are too many cases to ort by how often each case is cited by the others.
OK

FIG. 8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All Documents
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Print | Download | Fax | Email | Text Only
Sort By: Court Data
50a
Show Headnotes Only | In-Depth Discussions
52a
Topic: All Topics > Labor & Employment Law > Discrimination > Remedies - Labor & Employment Cases, Federal
Request Retrieve all headnotes and additional cases on Remedies (Edit Request)
Select for FOCUS or Delivery
1. Commissioner v. Schleer 515 U.S. 323, 1995 U.S. LEXIS 4044 (U.S., June 14, 1995, Decided)
OVERVIEW : A taxpayer's award under the ADEA was not excludable from gross income. No part of the award was attributable to personal injuries or sickness nor was it received through prosecution or settlement of an action based upon tort or tort typ rights.
HN1 - The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) broadly prohibits arbitrary discrimination in the workplace based on age. ADEA § § 4, 32, codified at 29 U.S.C.S. § § 622(a)(1), 631(a), make it unlawful for an employer, inter alia, to discharge any individual between the ages of 40 and 70 because of such individuals age. The ADEA incorporates many of the enforcement and remedial mechanisms of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (FLSA). Like the FLSA, the ADEA provides for such legal or equitable relief as may be appropriate to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. 29 U.S.C.S § 626(b). That relief may include without limitation judgement compelling employment, reinstatement or promotion. The ADEA incorporates FLSA provisions that permit the recovery of wages lost and an additional equal amount as liquidated damages. 29 U.S.C.S. § 216(b). More Like This Headnote
HN2 - The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 specifically provides that liquidated damages shall be payable only in cases of willful violations of the chapter, 29 U.S.C.S. § 626(b). The ADEA does not permit a separate recovery of compensatory damages for pain and suffering or emotional distress. More Like This Headnote
HN9 - Liquidated damages under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA), like wages under ADEA, are not received on account of personal injury or sickness. More Like This Headnote
HN11 - The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) provides no compensation for any of the other traditional harms associated with personal injury. Monetary remedies under the ADEA are limited to back wages, which are clearly of an economic character and liquidated damages, which serve to compensatory function. Thus, a recovery under the ADEA is not one that is based upon tort or tort type rights. More Like This Headnote
2. Mckennon v. Nashville Banner Publ. Co. 513 U.S. 352, 1005 U.S. LEXIS 600 (U.S. January 23, 1995, Decided)
OVERVIEW : Where employer discovered misconduct only after discharging employee in violation of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, that misconduct was not a defense to the violation and the employee was not barred from relief.
52
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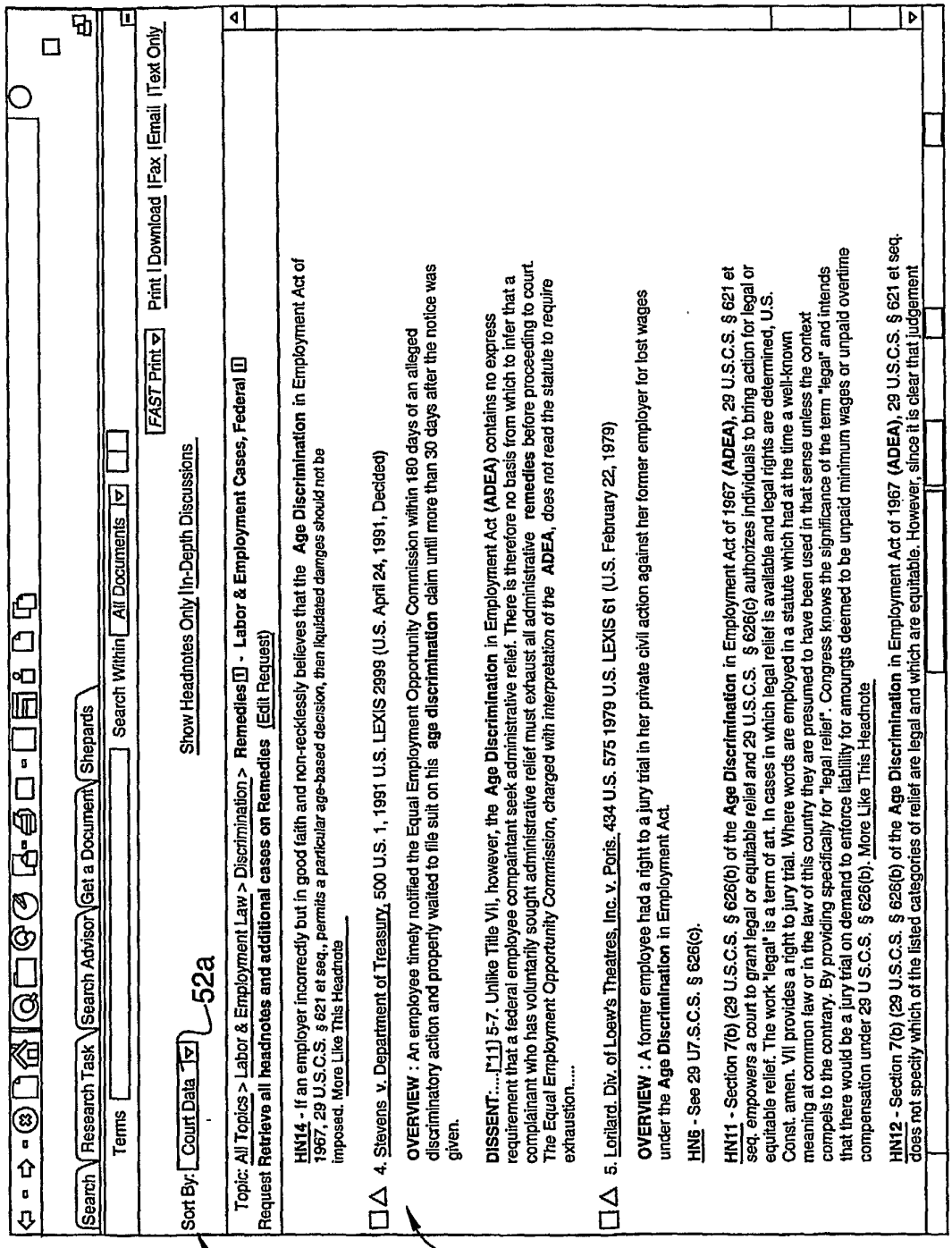
FIG. 9A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Print | Download | Fax | Email | Text Only
Sort By: Court Data
52a
Show Headnotes Only | In-Depth Discussions
Topic: All Topics > Labor & Employment Law > Discrimination > Remedies [1] - Labor & Employment Cases, Federal [1]
Request Retrieve all headnotes and additional cases on Remedies (Edit Request)
HN14 - If an employer incorrectly but in good faith and non-recklessly believes that the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, 29 U.S.C.S. § 621 et seq., permits a particular age-based decision, then liquidated damges should not be imposed. More Like This Headnote
4. Stevens v. Department of Treasury, 500 U.S. 1, 1991 U.S. LEXIS 2999 (U.S. April 24, 1991, Decided)
OVERVIEW : An employee timely notified the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission within 180 days of an alleged discriminatory action and properly waited to file suit on his age discrimination claim until more than 30 days after the notice was given.
DISSENT:...[*11] 5-7. Unlike Title VII, however, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA) contains no express requirement that a federal employee compaintant seek administrative relief. There is therefore no basis from which to infer that a complainant who has voluntarily sought administrative relief must exhaust all administrative remedies before proceeding to court. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, charged with interpretation of the ADEA, does not read the statute to require exhaustion.....
5. Lorilard, Div. of Loew's Theatres, Inc. v. Pons, 434 U.S. 575 1979 U.S. LEXIS 61 (U.S. February 22, 1979)
OVERVIEW : A former employee had a right to a jury trial in her private civil action against her former employer for lost wages under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act.
HN6 - See 29 U7.S.C.S. § 626(c).
HN11 - Section 7(b) (29 U.S.C.S. § 626(b) of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA), 29 U.S.C.S. § 621 et seq. empowers a court to grant legal or equitable relief and 29 U.S.C.S. § 626(c) authorizes individuals to bring action for legal or equitable relief. The work "legal" is a term of art. In cases in which legal relief is available and legal rights are determined, U.S. Const. amen. VII provides a right to jury trial. Where words are employed in a statute which had at the time a well-known meaning at common law or in the law of this country they are presumed to have been used in that sense unless the context compels to the contrary. By providing specifically for "legal relief". Congress knows the significance of the term "legal" and intends that there would be a jury trial on demand to enforce liability for amoungts deemed to be unpaid minimum wages or unpaid overtime compensation under 29 U.S.C.S. § 626(b). More Like This Headnote
HN12 - Section 7(b) (29 U.S.C.S. § 626(b) of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA), 29 U.S.C.S. § 621 et seq. does not specify which of the listed categories of relief are legal and which are equitable. However, since it is clear that judgement
52
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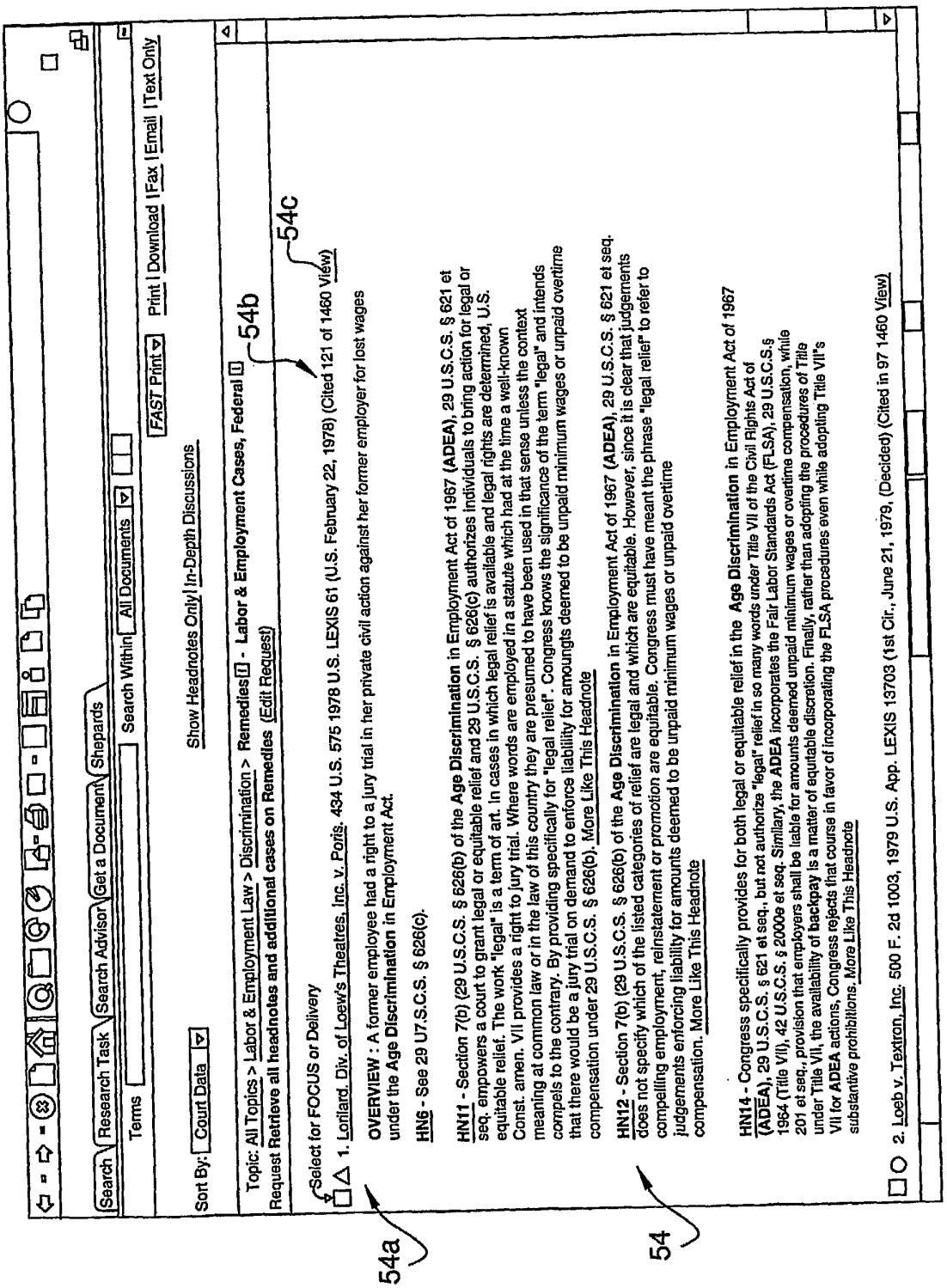
FIG. 9B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Print | Download | Fax | Email | Text Only
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Show Headnotes Only | In-Depth Discussions
Topic: All Topics > Labor & Employment Law > Discrimination > Remedies - Labor & Employment Cases, Federal
Request Retrieve all headnotes and additional cases on Remedies (Edit Request)
Select for FOCUS or Delivery
1. Loriland Div. of Loew's Theatres, Inc. v. Paris, 434 U.S. 575 1978 U.S. LEXIS 61 (U.S. February 22, 1978) (Cited 121 of 1460 View)
OVERVIEW : A former employee had a right to a jury trial in her private civil action against her former employer for lost wages under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act.
HN6 - See 29 U7.S.C.S. § 626(c).
HN11 - Section 7(b) (29 U.S.C.S. § 626(b) of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA), 29 U.S.C.S. § 621 et seq. empowers a court to grant legal or equitable relief and 29 U.S.C.S. § 626(c) authorizes individuals to bring action for legal or equitable relief. The work "legal" is a term of art. In cases in which legal relief is available and legal rights are determined, U.S. Const. amen. VII provides a right to jury trial. Where words are employed in a statute which had at the time a well-known meaning at common law or in the law of this country they are presumed to have been used in that sense unless the context compels to the contrary. By providing specifically for "legal relief", Congress knows the significance of the term "legal" and intends that there would be a jury trial on demand to enforce liability for amoungts deemed to be unpaid minimum wages or unpaid overtime compensation under 29 U.S.C.S. § 626(b). More Like This Headnote
HN12 - Section 7(b) (29 U.S.C.S. § 626(b) of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA), 29 U.S.C.S. § 621 et seq. does not specify which of the listed categories of relief are legal and which are equitable. However, since it is clear that judgements compelling employment, reinstatement or promotion are equitable. Congress must have meant the phrase "legal relief" to refer to judgements enforcing liability for amounts deemed to be unpaid minimum wages or unpaid overtime compensation. More Like This Headnote
HN14 - Congress specifically provides for both legal or equitable relief in the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA), 29 U.S.C.S. § 621 et seq., but not authorize "legal" relief in so many words under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VII), 42 U.S.C.S. § 2000e et seq. Similary, the ADEA incorporates the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), 29 U.S.C.S. § 201 et seq., provision that employers shall be liable for amounts deemed unpaid minimum wages or overtime compensation, while under Title VII, the availability of backpay is a matter of equitable discretion. Finally, rather than adopting the procedures of Title VII for ADEA actions, Congress rejects that course in favor of incorporating the FLSA procedures even while adopting Title VII's substantive prohibitions. More Like This Headnote
2. Loeb v. Textron, Inc., 500 F. 2d 1003, 1979 U.S. App. LEXIS 13703 (1st Cir., June 21, 1979, (Decided) (Cited in 97 1460 View)
54a
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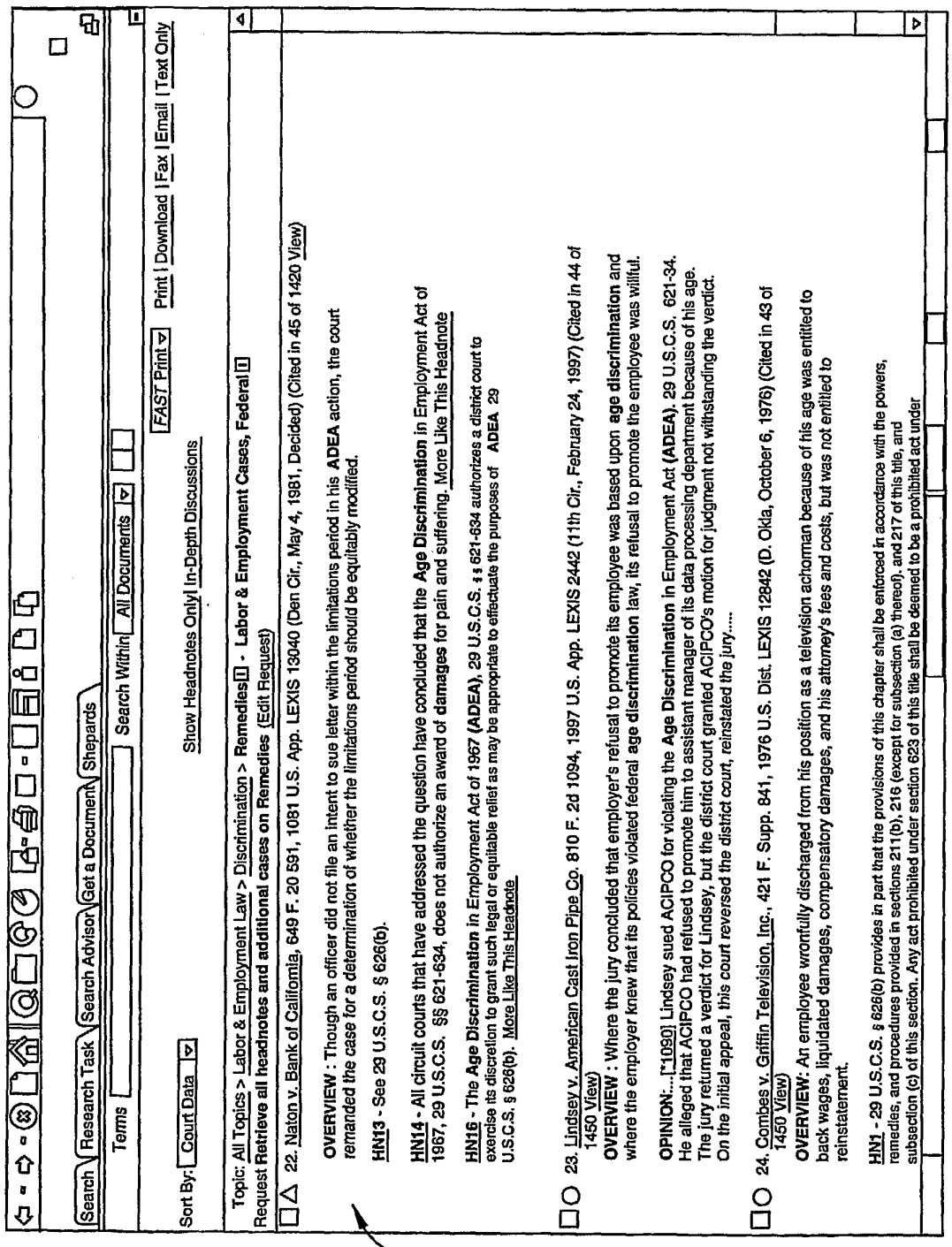
54b
54c

FIG. 10A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Show Headnotes Only | In-Depth Discussions
Topic: All Topics > Labor & Employment Law > Discrimination > Remedies - Labor & Employment Cases, Federal
Request Retrieve all headnotes and additional cases on Remedies (Edit Request)
22. Naton v. Bank of California, 649 F. 20 591, 1081 U.S. App. LEXIS 13040 (Den Cir., May 4, 1981, Decided) (Cited in 45 of 1420 View)
OVERVIEW : Though an officer did not file an intent to sue letter within the limitations period in his ADEA action, the court remanded the case for a determination of whether the limitations period should be equitably modified.
HN13 - See 29 U.S.C.S. § 626(b).
HN14 - All circuit courts that have addressed the question have concluded that the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, 29 U.S.C.S. §§ 621-634, does not authorize an award of damages for pain and suffering. More Like This Headnote
HN16 - The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA), 29 U.S.C.S. § § 621-634 authorizes a district court to exercise its discretion to grant such legal or equitable relief as may be appropriate to effectuate the purposes of ADEA 29 U.S.C.S. § 626(b). More Like This Headnote
23. Lindsey v. American Cast Iron Pipe Co. 810 F. 2d 1094, 1997 U.S. App. LEXIS 2442 (11th Cir., February 24, 1997) (Cited in 44 of 1450 View)
OVERVIEW : Where the jury concluded that employer's refusal to promote its employee was based upon age discrimination and where the employer knew that its policies violated federal age discrimination law, its refusal to promote the employee was willful.
OPINION:...[*1090] Lindsey sued ACIPCO for violating the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA). 29 U.S.C.S. 621-34. He alleged that ACIPCO had refused to promote him to assistant manager of its data processing department because of his age. The jury returned a verdict for Lindsey, but the district court granted ACIPCO's motion for judgment not withstanding the verdict. On the initial appeal, this court reversed the district court, reinstated the jury.....
24. Combes v. Griffin Television, Inc., 421 F. Supp. 841, 1976 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 12842 (D. Okla, October 6, 1976) (Cited in 43 of 1450 View)
OVERVIEW: An employee wrongfully discharged from his position as a television achorman because of his age was entitled to back wages, liquidated damages, compensatory damages, and his attorney's fees and costs, but was not entitled to reinstatement.
HN1 - 29 U.S.C.S. § 626(b) provides in part that the provisions of this chapter shall be enforced in accordance with the powers, remedies, and procedures provided in sections 211(b), 216 (except for subsection (a) thereof), and 217 of this title, and subsection (c) of this section. Any act prohibited under section 623 of this title shall be deemed to be a prohibited act under
54

FIG. 10B

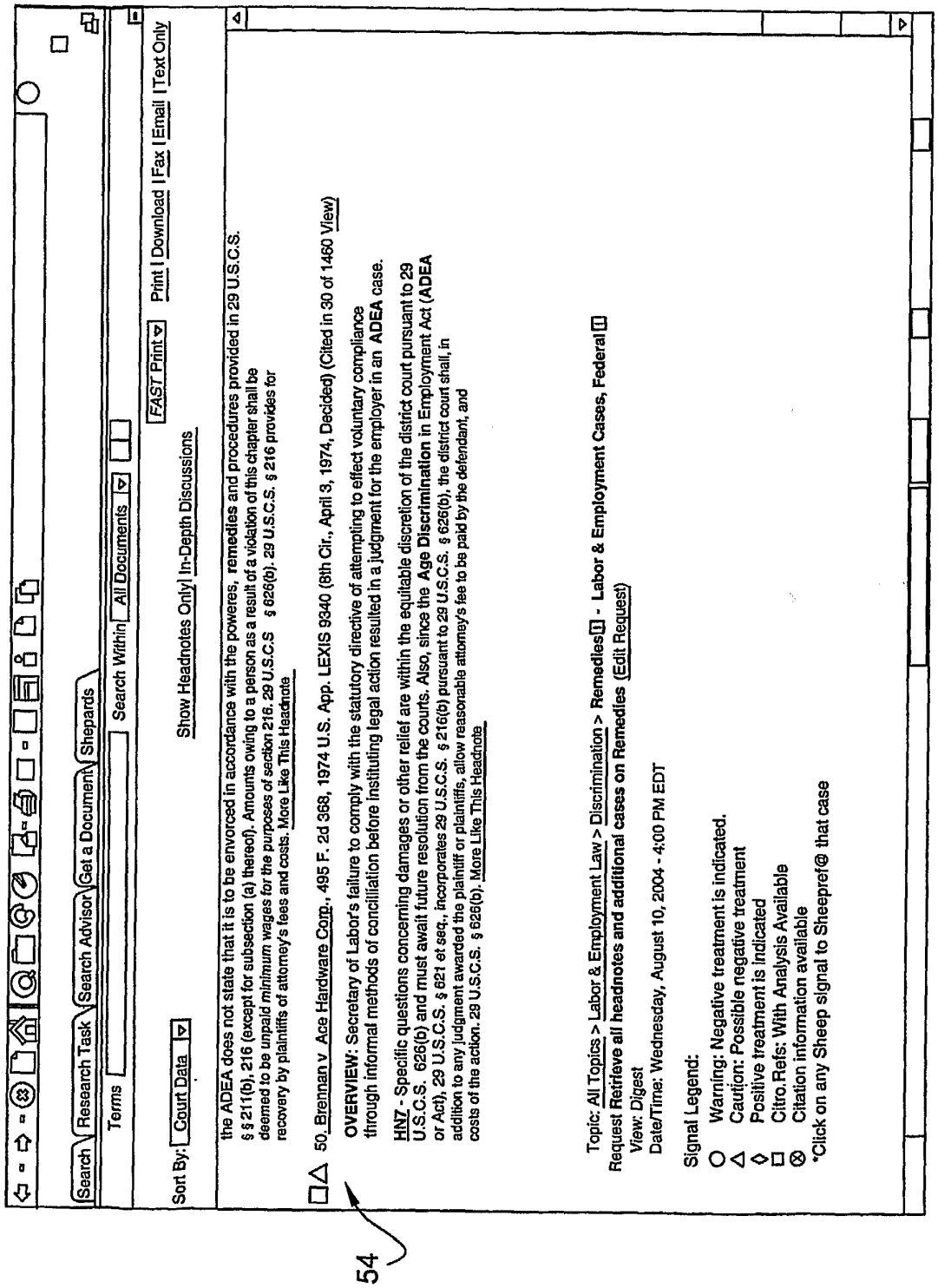
Search
Research Task
Search Advisor
Get a Document
Shepards
Terms
Search Within
All Documents
FAST Print
Print | Download | Fax | Email | Text Only
Sort By: Court Data
Show Headnotes Only | In-Depth Discussions
the ADEA does not state that it is to be enforced in accordance with the powers, remedies and procedures provided in 29 U.S.C.S. § § 211(b), 216 (except for subsection (a) thereof). Amounts owing to a person as a result of a violation of this chapter shall be deemed to be unpaid minimum wages for the purposes of section 216. 29 U.S.C.S § 626(b). 29 U.S.C.S. § 216 provides for recovery by plaintiffs of attorney's fees and costs. More Like This Headnote
50. Brennan v Ace Hardware Corp., 495 F. 2d 368, 1974 U.S. App. LEXIS 9340 (8th Cir., April 3, 1974, Decided) (Cited in 30 of 1460 View)
OVERVIEW: Secretary of Labor's failure to comply with the statutory directive of attempting to effect voluntary compliance through informal methods of conciliation before instituting legal action resulted in a judgment for the employer in an ADEA case.
HN7 - Specific questions concerning damages or other relief are within the equitable discretion of the district court pursuant to 29 U.S.C.S. 626(b) and must await future resolution from the courts. Also, since the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA or Act), 29 U.S.C.S. § 621 et seq., incorporates 29 U.S.C.S. § 216(b) pursuant to 29 U.S.C.S. § 626(b), the district court shall, in addition to any judgment awarded the plaintiff or plaintiffs, allow reasonable attorney's fee to be paid by the defendant, and costs of the action. 29 U.S.C.S. § 626(b). More Like This Headnote
Topic: All Topics > Labor & Employment Law > Discrimination > Remedies - Labor & Employment Cases, Federal
Request Retrieve all headnotes and additional cases on Remedies (Edit Request)
View: Digest
Date/Time: Wednesday, August 10, 2004 - 4:00 PM EDT
Signal Legend:
Warning: Negative treatment is indicated.
Caution: Possible negative treatment
Positive treatment is indicated
Citro.Refs: With Analysis Available
Citation information available
*Click on any Sheep signal to Sheepref@ that case
54

FIG. 10C

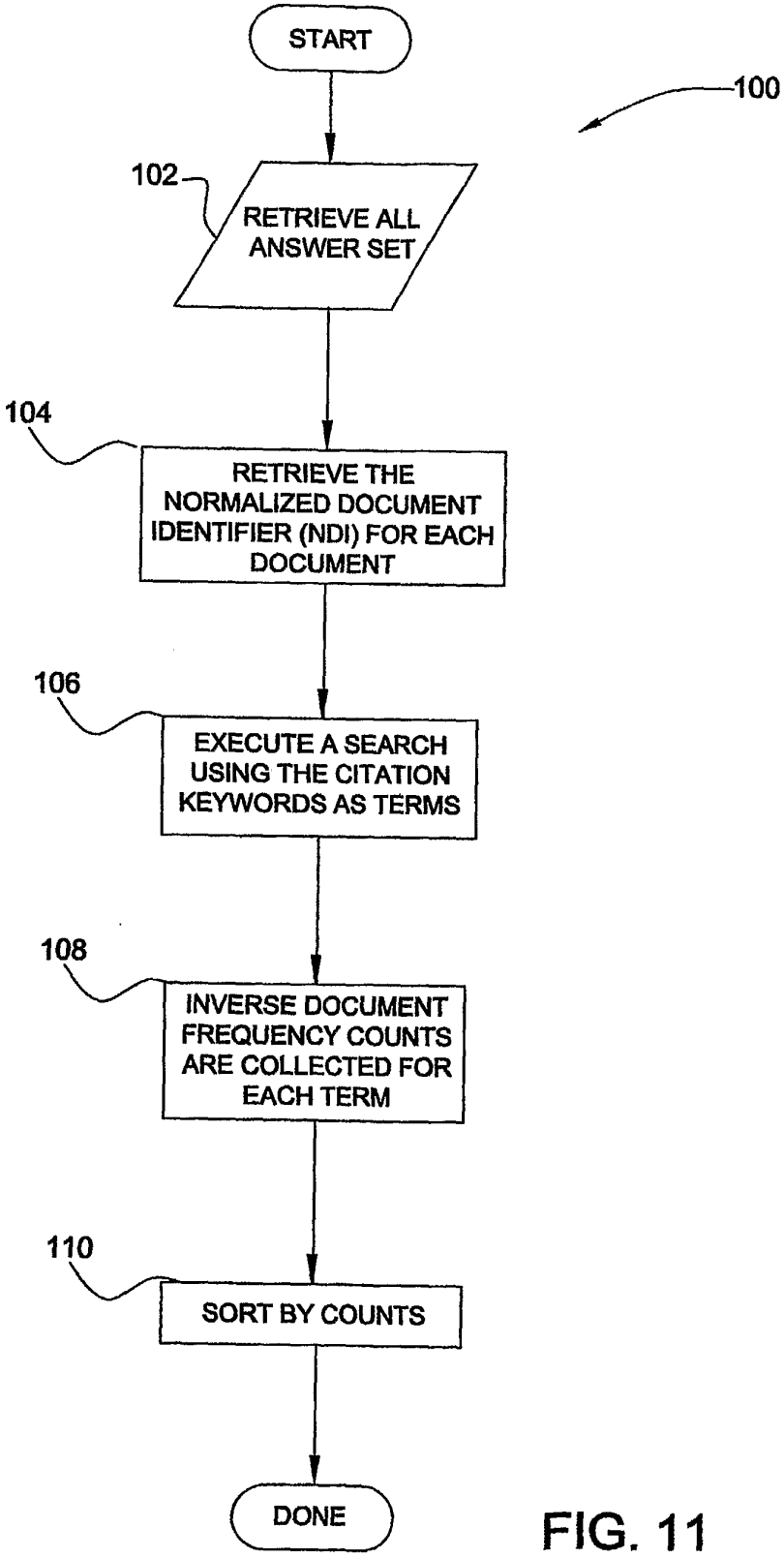
START
100
102
RETRIEVE ALL ANSWER SET
104
RETRIEVE THE NORMALIZED DOCUMENT IDENTIFIER (NDI) FOR EACH DOCUMENT
106
EXECUTE A SEARCH USING THE CITATION KEYWORDS AS TERMS
108
INVERSE DOCUMENT FREQUENCY COUNTS ARE COLLECTED FOR EACH TERM
110
SORT BY COUNTS
DONE

FIG. 11

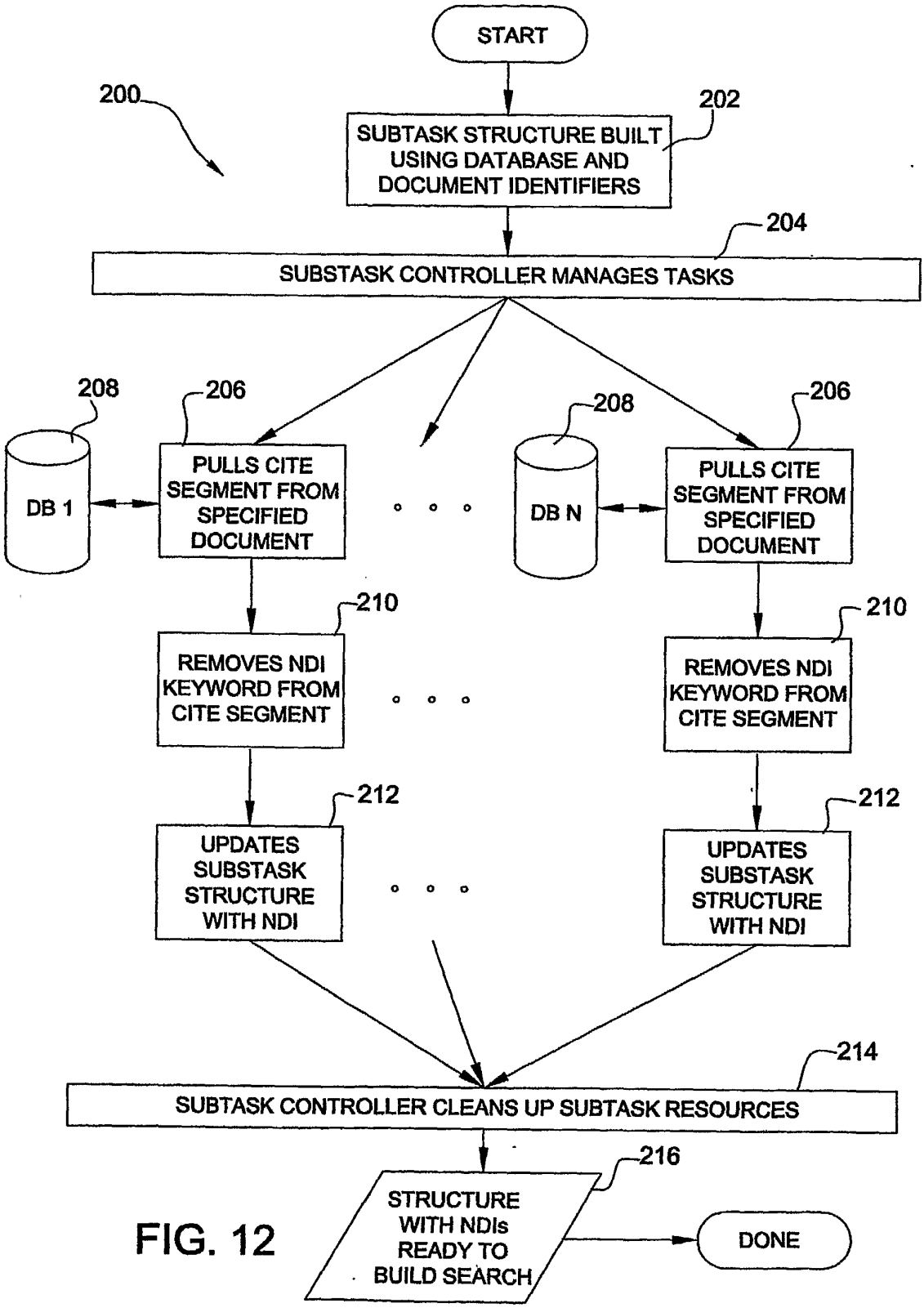
START
200
202
SUBTASK STRUCTURE BUILT USING DATABASE AND DOCUMENT IDENTIFIERS
204
SUBTASK CONTROLLER MANAGES TASKS
208
206
208
206
DB 1
PULLS CITE SEGMENT FROM SPECIFIED DOCUMENT
DB N
PULLS CITE SEGMENT FROM SPECIFIED DOCUMENT
210
210
REMOVES NDI KEYWORD FROM CITE SEGMENT
REMOVES NDI KEYWORD FROM CITE SEGMENT
212
212
UPDATES SUBSTASK STRUCTURE WITH NDI
UPDATES SUBSTASK STRUCTURE WITH NDI
214
SUBTASK CONTROLLER CLEANS UP SUBTASK RESOURCES
216
STRUCTURE WITH NDIs READY TO BUILD SEARCH
DONE

FIG. 12

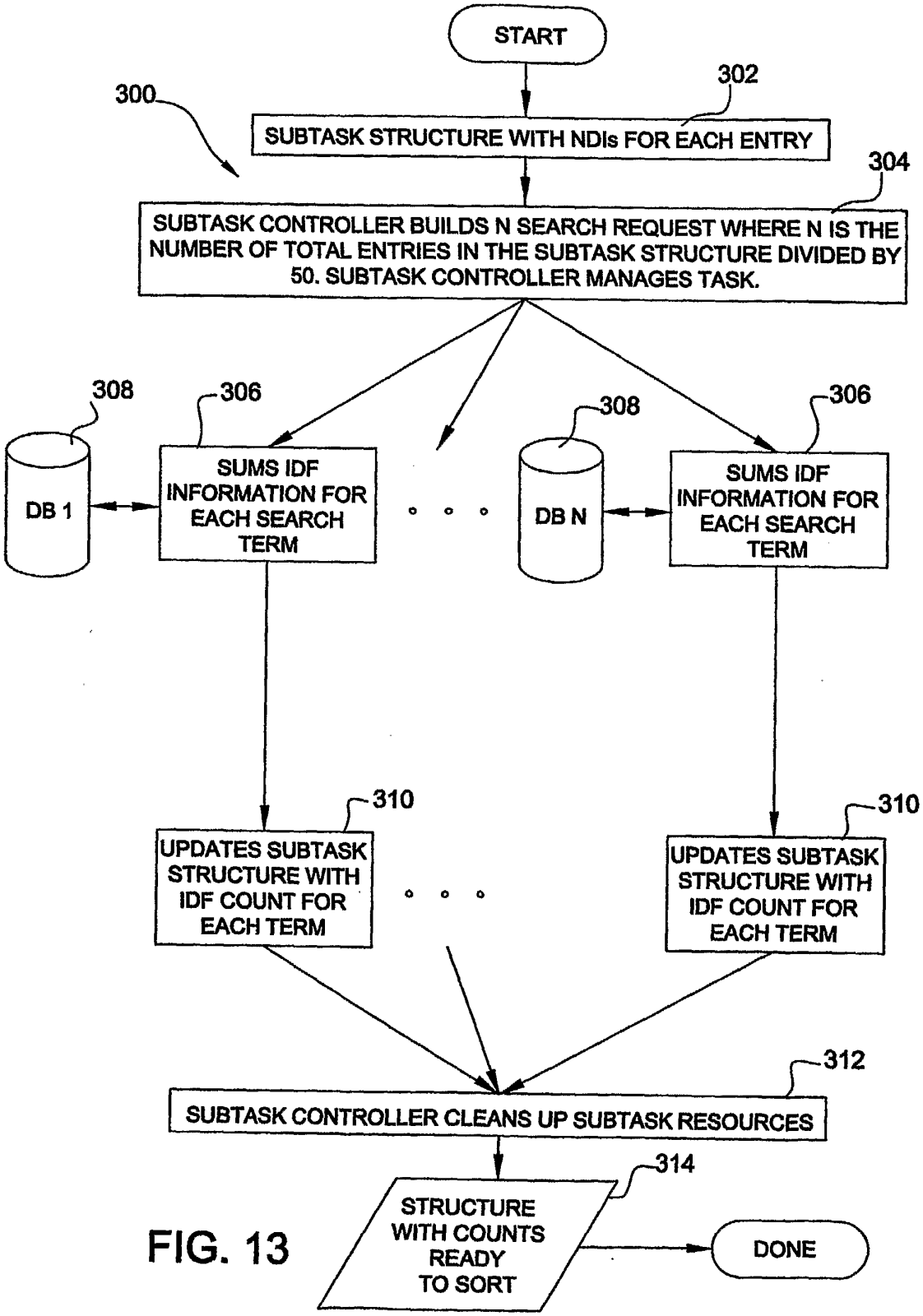
START
300
302
SUBTASK STRUCTURE WITH NDIs FOR EACH ENTRY
304
SUBTASK CONTROLLER BUILDS N SEARCH REQUEST WHERE N IS THE NUMBER OF TOTAL ENTRIES IN THE SUBTASK STRUCTURE DIVIDED BY 50. SUBTASK CONTROLLER MANAGES TASK.
308
306
308
306
DB 1
SUMS IDF INFORMATION FOR EACH SEARCH TERM
DB N
SUMS IDF INFORMATION FOR EACH SEARCH TERM
310
310
UPDATES SUBTASK STRUCTURE WITH IDF COUNT FOR EACH TERM
UPDATES SUBTASK STRUCTURE WITH IDF COUNT FOR EACH TERM
312
SUBTASK CONTROLLER CLEANS UP SUBTASK RESOURCES
314
STRUCTURE WITH COUNTS READY TO SORT
DONE

FIG. 13

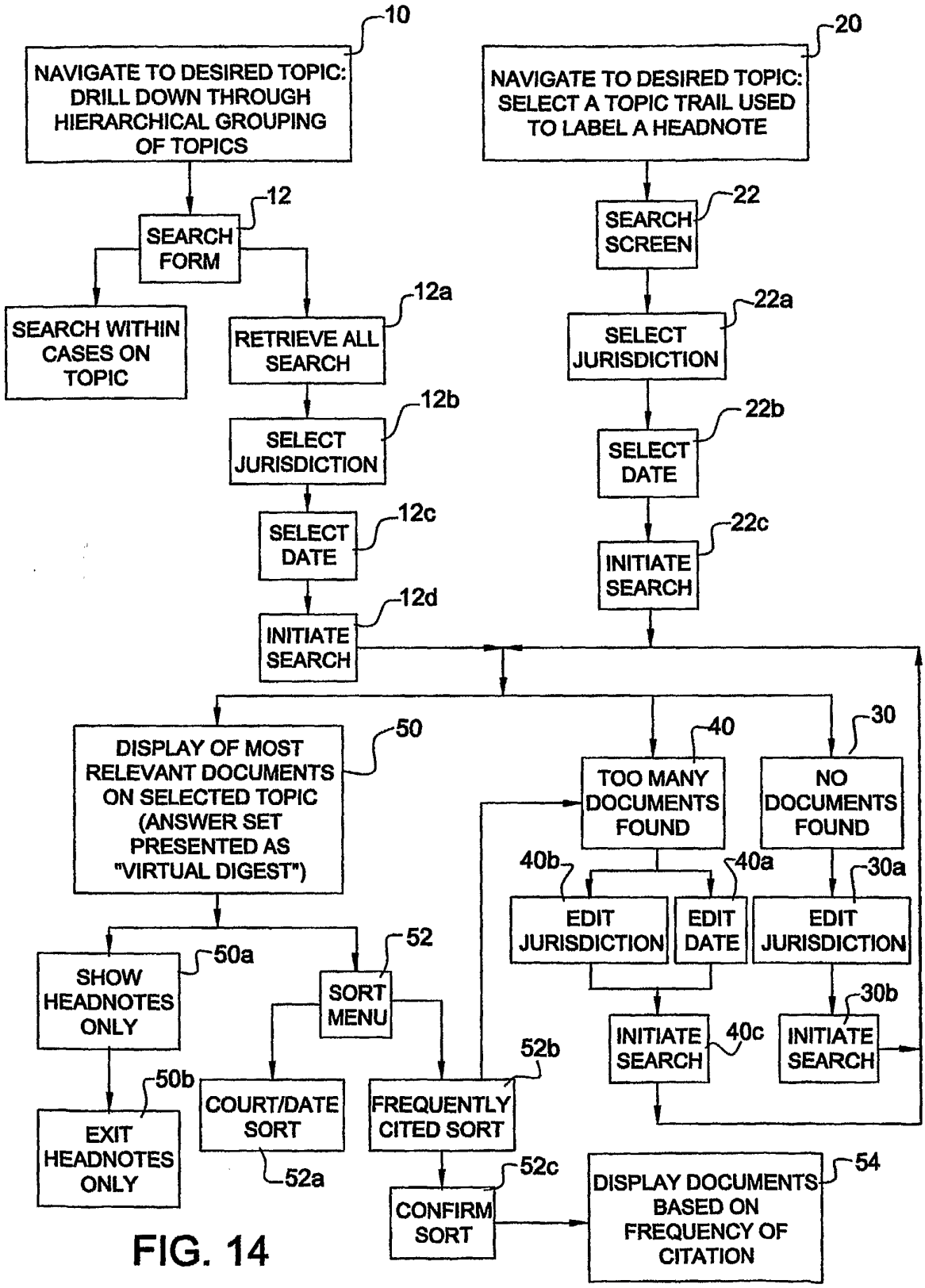
10
NAVIGATE TO DESIRED TOPIC: DRILL DOWN THROUGH HIERARCHICAL GROUPING OF TOPICS
20
NAVIGATE TO DESIRED TOPIC: SELECT A TOPIC TRAIL USED TO LABEL A HEADNOTE
12
SEARCH FORM
22
SEARCH SCREEN
SEARCH WITHIN CASES ON TOPIC
12a
RETRIEVE ALL SEARCH
22a
SELECT JURISDICTION
12b
SELECT JURISDICTION
22b
SELECT DATE
12c
SELECT DATE
22c
INITIATE SEARCH
12d
INITIATE SEARCH
50
DISPLAY OF MOST RELEVANT DOCUMENTS ON SELECTED TOPIC (ANSWER SET PRESENTED AS "VIRTUAL DIGEST")
40
TOO MANY DOCUMENTS FOUND
30
NO DOCUMENTS FOUND
40b
40a
30a
EDIT JURISDICTION
EDIT DATE
EDIT JURISDICTION
50a
SHOW HEADNOTES ONLY
52
SORT MENU
30b
INITIATE SEARCH
40c
INITIATE SEARCH
52b
50b
EXIT HEADNOTES ONLY
COURT/DATE SORT
FREQUENTLY CITED SORT
52a
52c
CONFIRM SORT
54
DISPLAY DOCUMENTS BASED ON FREQUENCY OF CITATION

FIG. 14