

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

UIPATH, INC.,

Petitioner,

v.

RULE 14 LLC.,

Patent Owner.

Case No. IPR2024-01304

U.S. Patent No. 9,229,977

DECLARATION OF SHARI HALL WHITE

I, Shari Hall White, make the following Declaration pursuant to 28 U.S.C.

§ 1746:

1. I am employed by World Patent Services, Inc. (WPS), 107 S. West Street, Suite 805, Alexandria, VA 22314.

2. WPS provides services such as retrieving copies of patent prosecution documents from the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). I routinely perform these services as part of my job responsibilities at WPS.

3. On May 7, 2024, I retrieved a copy of the non-patent literature (NPL) document Callan, J.P., et al., “Searching distributed collections with inference networks”, In Proceedings of SIGIR, 1995, 8 pages (“Document 1”), from the prosecution history of U.S. Patent No. 7,720,870. Attached hereto as Exhibit A is a true and correct electronic copy of Document 1.

4. To retrieve Document 1, I went to the USPTO Public Search Facilities in Alexandria, VA.

5. Using a public search computer terminal, I logged into the “Patent Center” page of the main USPTO website.

6. Once logged in, I entered the patent number for U.S. Patent No. 7,720,870.

7. I selected the “Documents and Transactions” tab, and then I was able to search through the entries of documents to find the correct NPL link for Document 1.

8. I selected the NPL link for Document 1 and printed Document 1 using the on-site printer at the USPTO Public Search Facilities.

9. When I returned to my office, I scanned and sent Document 1 to Michael Snyder, Esq. at Volpe Koenig via e-mail to msnyder@vklaw.com.

10. On August 1, 2024, I retrieved a copy of the non-patent literature (NPL) document “Learning Lexis.com, Lexis Publishing, Dayton OH (2000), pp. 1-32.” (“Document 2”), from the prosecution history of U.S. Patent No. 7,412,463. Attached hereto as Exhibit B is a true and correct electronic copy of Document 2.

11. To retrieve Document 2, I went to the USPTO Public Search Facilities in Alexandria, VA.

12. Using a public search computer terminal, I logged into the “Patent Center” page of the main USPTO website.

13. Once logged in, I entered the patent number for U.S. Patent No. 7,412,463.

14. I selected the “Documents and Transactions” tab, and then I was able to search through the entries of documents to find the correct NPL link for Document 2.

15. I selected the NPL link for Document 2 and printed Document 2 using the on-site printer at the USPTO Public Search Facilities.

16. When I returned to my office, I scanned and sent Document 2 to Michael Snyder, Esq. at Volpe Koenig via e-mail to msnyder@vklaw.com.

17. I hereby declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that all statements made herein of my knowledge are true, and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true. I understand willful false statements and the like are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under § 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

Dated: 8/15/24

By: 
Shari Hall White

EXHIBIT A

Searching Distributed Collections With Inference Networks

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Abstract

The use of information retrieval systems in networked environments raises a new set of issues that have received little attention. These issues include ranking document collections for relevance to a query, selecting the best set of collections from a ranked list, and merging the document rankings that are returned from a set of collections. This paper describes methods of addressing each issue in the inference network model, discusses their implementation in the INQUERY system, and presents experimental results demonstrating their effectiveness.

1 Introduction

Retrospective document retrieval is usually described as the task of searching a single collection of documents to produce a list of documents ranked in order of relevance to a particular query. The need to search multiple collections in distributed environments is becoming increasingly important as the sizes of individual collections grow and network information services proliferate. Distributed collections can be relatively homogeneous, as in the case where a large single collection is partitioned and distributed over a local network to improve search efficiency. They can also be very heterogeneous in that wide-area network services can make hundreds or even thousands of collections available for searching.

Searching a distributed collection presents a number of unique problems. One approach would be to treat the distributed collections as a single, large, "virtual" collection. Every collection would be searched individually and then the results would be combined or merged to produce a single ranked list. One problem with this approach is how to merge the individual ranked lists. The other problems have to do with the economic aspects of searching. It will generally be too expensive in terms of both computer and communication resources and the user's time to search every collection in a distributed environment. Some systems make this clear by making charges for searching dependent on the number of collections searched.

When many collections are available in distributed envi-

ronment, therefore, a decision must be made about which of them to search. A retrieval system should provide techniques that can make this decision automatically, because users may be unable or unwilling to make selections by exhaustively examining long lists of the available collections. Having selected the collections to search, the retrieval system must also provide techniques for effectively merging the individual ranked lists of documents that are produced.

This paper describes how these issues can be addressed in a retrieval system based on the inference net, a probabilistic model of information retrieval. In the next section, we describe related work on collection selection and merging of ranked results. In Section 3, we describe how the inference network can be used to rank collections for relevance to a query. Section 4 presents a method for accurately merging the results from different collections based on the collection ranking. The results in Section 5 show that it is possible to select subsets of the available collections for searching without affecting retrieval effectiveness. Section 6 describes several efficiency optimizations for distributed searching. In the final section, we summarize the results and discuss some unsolved problems.

2 Related Work

Users of commercial retrospective information retrieval systems have always faced the *collection selection* problem. The user must either search all collections or choose the subset to be searched. Experienced users, for example librarians acting as intermediaries, may draw upon their past experience or reference aids to help in deciding which collections to search. Many less experienced choose to search all available collections rather than take the time to select a subset by trial-and-error.¹

Some service providers manually group their collections into sets with common themes, for example newspaper collections or appellate court decisions. Danzig, et al, showed how to automatically maintain similar groupings in distributed environments [3]. They used *broker agents* that maintained centralized indices for particular subjects by periodically querying remote collections. Both of these approaches simplify collection selection for users whose information needs can be anticipated to some extent.

The EXPERT CONIT retrieval system [7] is an early example of automating collection selection. EXPERT decided on a query-by-query basis which collections were most appropriate, albeit for a relatively static set of homogeneous

¹Personal communication from a commercial retrieval service.

collections. It used rule-based inferencing to match the information need to a knowledge-base describing document collections, producing a ranked list of collections.

Voorhees, et al, explored ranking collections using the similarity of a new query to training queries [13]. Relevance judgements for the most similar training queries determine whether, and how much, to retrieve from each collection. This technique may be practical for relatively static collections, but obtaining relevance judgements could be problematic for widely distributed and dynamic collections.

GLOSS [5] estimates the number of potentially relevant documents in collection C for a Boolean AND query Q as $|C| \cdot \prod_{t \in Q} \frac{df_t}{|C|}$, where t is a term in Q , df_t is the number of documents in C containing t , and $|C|$ is the number of documents in C . The GLOSS approach is easily applied to large numbers of dynamic collections, because GLOSS stores only term frequency information about each collection. It's effectiveness is not known yet, due to limited evaluation and the lack of support for other forms of query.

Moffat, et al, used a centralized index on blocks of B documents in individual collections [8]. For example, each block might be 10 documents concatenated together. A new query first retrieves block identifiers from the centralized index, then searches the highly ranked blocks to retrieve documents. This approach worked well for retrieving small numbers of documents, but caused a significant decrease in precision and recall when 1,000 documents had to be retrieved.

Once a set of collections is chosen, the retrieval system must decide how to combine search results from each collection into a single ranking. This task is simple if the results are an unordered set of documents, but it is more difficult if results are ranked lists of documents. Some have successfully used document scores from the different collections to create a merged ranking [6; 8], but others have had problems with this approach [4].

Voorhees, et al, call this the *collection fusion* problem, and describe two solutions [13]. One solution is to interleave the rankings, in a round-robin fashion. A second solution is uneven interleaving, biased by the expected relevance of the collection to the query. The latter approach was substantially more effective in experiments with the TREC collection.

3 Ranking Collections With Inference Networks

Inference networks are a probabilistic approach to information retrieval [12; 11]. The traditional use of inference networks for document retrieval is a directed acyclic graph in which documents are represented by leaves, and the root node represents an information need (Figure 1).

A major part of the collection selection problem is ranking collections for a given information need. Ranking collections can be addressed by an inference network in which the leaves (the d nodes in Figure 1) represent document collections, and the representation (r) nodes represent the terms that occur in the collection. The probabilities that flow along the arcs can be based upon statistics that are analogous to tf and idf in normal document retrieval; for example, document frequency df (the number of documents containing the term) and inverse collection frequency icf (the number of collections containing the term). We call this type of inference network a *collection retrieval inference network*, or *CORI net* for short, to distinguish it from the more common document retrieval inference networks.

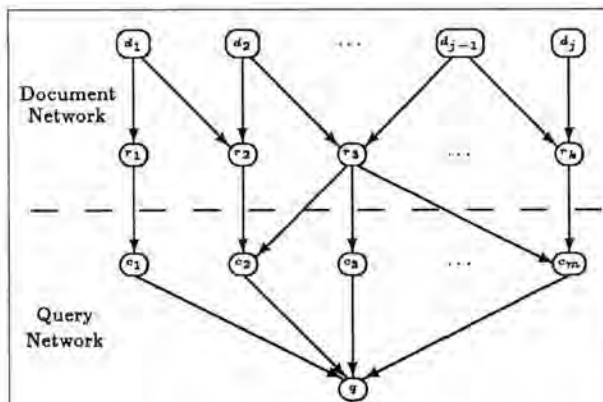


Figure 1: A simple document retrieval inference network.

A CORI net has moderate storage requirements if only document frequency (df) and inverse collection frequency (icf) are stored.² The CORI net for one 1.2 gigabyte collection (TREC Volume 1) would be about 5 megabytes, assuming simple compression algorithms. In this case, the CORI net is about 0.4% the size of the original collection.

One advantage of using the inference network for ranking collections is that one system is used for ranking both documents and collections. It is not necessary to design new file organizations or algorithms. Instead, document retrieval becomes a four step process:

1. Use the query to retrieve a ranked list of collections,
2. Select the top group of collections,
3. Search the top group of collections, in parallel or sequentially, and
4. Merge the results from the various collections into a single ranking.

Steps 1 and 3 can be performed by a single algorithm operating on different indices.

To the retrieval algorithm, a CORI network looks like a document retrieval inference network with very big documents; each 'document' is a surrogate for a complete collection. Search complexity is comparable to searching small collections of abstracts. A CORI network for 3,000 document collections is comparable to searching the well-known collection of CACM abstracts. The ' tf ' (df) and ' idf ' (icf) values are higher, but that does not affect the computational complexity of retrieval. There are also many more inverted lists, but only those that match terms in the query are accessed.

The effectiveness of this approach to ranking collections was evaluated using the INQUERY retrieval system [11; 12; 2] and the 3 gigabyte TREC document collection. The TREC collection is heterogeneous, containing 17 subcollections from different sources and/or periods of time (Table 1). The subcollections vary widely in size, in number of documents, and in average document length. Experiments were conducted with 100 queries developed for TREC topics 51-150 during previous TREC and TIPSTER evaluations [1].

²The inference network can incorporate proximity information and operators, but it is impractical to do so for collection ranking.

Table 1: The TREC document collections used for experiments. The TREC volume number is shown in parentheses.

Name	Documents	Words	Mega-bytes
AP '88 (2)	79,919	21,425,011	249
AP '89 (1)	84,678	22,407,342	267
AP '90 (3)	78,321	21,555,502	249
DOE (1)	226,087	17,201,000	193
Fed. Reg. '88 (2)	19,860	20,068,562	219
Fed. Reg. '89 (1)	25,960	23,444,637	272
Patent (3)	6,711	19,624,651	254
SJM '91 (3)	90,257	36,441,456	301
WSJ '87 (1)	46,448	11,562,767	132
WSJ '88 (1)	39,904	9,738,438	109
WSJ '89 (1)	12,380	3,307,151	38
WSJ '90 (2)	21,705	6,500,181	73
WSJ '91 (2)	52,652	12,418,568	146
WSJ '92 (2)	10,163	2,880,247	35
Ziff 1 (1)	75,180	20,374,002	254
Ziff 2 (2)	56,920	15,637,443	184
Ziff 3 (3)	161,021	44,120,132	362

Table 2: The average optimal rank of the TREC Volume 1 collections for topics 51-100 and 101-150.

	WSJ '87	AP '89	WSJ '88	WSJ '89	DOE	Ziff	FR '89
51-100	2.3	2.6	2.9	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.4
101-150	2.4	2.0	2.9	4.5	4.6	4.9	6.6

The mean-squared error metric was used to compare the effectiveness of variations to the basic collection ranking algorithms. The mean-squared error of the collection ranking for a single query is calculated as:

$$\frac{1}{|C|} \cdot \sum_{i \in C} (O_i - R_i)^2$$

where:

- O_i = optimal rank for collection i , based on the number of relevant documents it contained (the collection with the largest number of relevant documents is ranked 1, the collection with second largest number of relevant documents is ranked 2, and so on),
- R_i = the rank for collection i determined by the retrieval algorithm, and
- C = the set of collections being ranked.

The mean-squared error metric has the advantage that it is easy to understand (an optimal result is 0), and it does not require labeling a collection 'relevant' or 'not relevant' for a particular query. The average optimal rank O_i for each collection in TREC Volume 1 is shown in Table 2.

INQUERY's algorithms for ranking documents have been documented extensively [11; 12; 2; 1], so this discussion is confined to the changes necessary to rank collections. The changes were confined initially to replacing tf with df and idf with icf , as discussed above, and with replacing the maximum term frequency in a document statistic ($max.tf$) with the maximum document frequency in a collection ($max.df$). Hence, the belief $p(r_k|c_i)$ in collection c_i due to observing

term r_k is determined by:

$$T = d.t + (1 - d.t) \cdot \frac{\log(df + 0.5)}{\log(max.df + 1.0)} \quad (1)$$

$$I = \frac{\log\left(\frac{|C| + 0.5}{cf}\right)}{\log(|C| + 1.0)} \quad (2)$$

$$p(r_k|c_i) = d.b + (1 - d.b) \cdot T \cdot I \quad (3)$$

where:

- df is the number of documents in c_i containing r_k ,
- $max.df$ is the number of documents containing the most frequent term in c_i ,
- $|C|$ is the number of collections,
- cf is the number of collections containing term r_k ,
- d_t is the minimum term frequency component when term r_k occurs in collection c_i ,
- d_b is the minimum belief component when term r_k occurs in collection c_i .

This is a variation of the well-known $tf.idf$ approach to ranking documents, with values normalized to remain between 0 and 1, and further modified by default term frequency (d_t) and default belief (d_b) values. d_t and d_b default to 0.4.

The probabilistic query operators that combine the beliefs accruing from the query terms remained unchanged [11; 12]. The proximity operators were replaced by strict Boolean AND operators, due to the lack of proximity information in CORI nets (discussed in Section 6.2).

This approach was used to rank TREC volume 1 collections for topics 51-100. The mean-squared error, averaged over 50 queries, was 2.3471. The rankings for about 75% of the queries were nearly perfect; the rankings for the other 25% were more disorganized, and accounted for most of the error. No pattern was apparent to explain why some queries yielded such poor rankings.

One possible problem in applying the default formulas for ranking documents to ranking collections is the use of the $max.df$ statistic to scale df . Although we have argued that ranking collections is analogous to ranking documents, there are differences. The reason for ranking collections is *not* to find collections about a particular subject; it is to find collections containing as many documents as possible about the subject. Scaling df by $max.df$ tends to obscure small (and not-so-small) sets of interesting documents in large collections.

Recent experiments with document retrieval suggest that it may be better to scale tf by $tf + K$, for some small K [10]. The analogue for this task would be to scale df by $df + K$, replacing Equation 1 above with Equation 4 below.

$$T = d.t + (1 - d.t) \cdot \frac{df}{df + K} \quad (4)$$

When ranking documents, it makes sense to make K a function of document length. However, when ranking collections, it may make more sense to let K be more sensitive to the number, and not the percentage, of documents about the subject. It may also make sense to let K be large, because the df values will generally be large.

We defined $K = k \cdot ((1 - b) + b \cdot cw / \bar{cw})$, where k and b are constants, cw is the number of words in the collection, and $\bar{cw}$ is the mean cw of the collections being ranked. The constant k controls the magnitude of K . Varying b from 0 to 1 increases the sensitivity of K to the size of the collection.

This approach was used to rank TREC volume 1 collections for topics 51-100. Experiments were conducted with

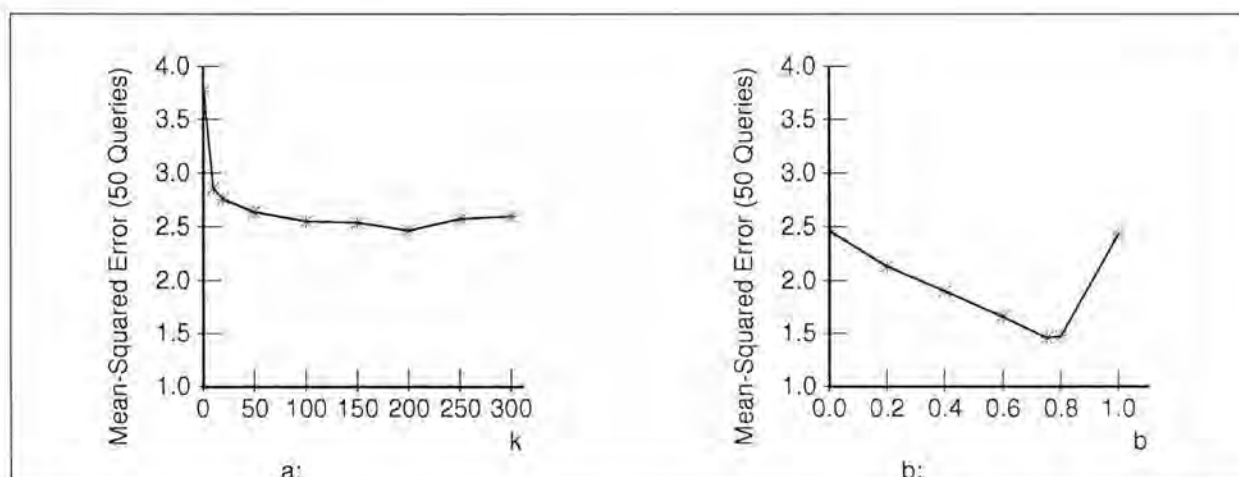


Figure 2: The effect on mean-squared error of varying K (TREC Volume 1 collections, topics 51-100). In a) $b = 0$ as k is varied. In b) $k = 200$ as b is varied.

values of k ranging from 1 to 300 (Figure 2a), and with values of b ranging from 0 to 1 (Figure 2b). The best combination of values for this set of queries and collections is $k = 200, b = 0.75$.

The mean-squared error, averaged over 50 queries, for this combination was 1.4586, which is 38% better than the mean-squared error obtained when scaling df by max_df . The collection rankings improved for 30 queries, some quite dramatically. The rankings for 8 queries deteriorated slightly. The rankings for 12 queries did not change.

A mean-squared error of 1.4586 is not perfect, but it is good. Analysis of the results reveals few serious mistakes. Most of the mistakes were due to mixing up the rankings of collections containing nearly equal numbers of relevant documents. These cases were counted as errors, but they would not be noticeable to a user. Indeed, although further improvement is possible, it is likely to yield diminishing returns.

4 Merging Results

Ranking collections is only part of the problem. After a set of collections is searched, the ranked results from each collection must be merged into a single ranking.

If only the document rankings are available, the results from each collection can be *interleaved* [13]. This solution is not satisfying, for it is unlikely that all of the collections have equal numbers or proportions of relevant documents. However, it is difficult to do anything more sophisticated without more information than just the document rankings.

Many IR systems return not only a ranking of documents, but a numeric score that indicates how well each document matches the query. If the scores from different collections are comparable, one can merge the set of rankings based upon the document scores (*raw score merge*).

With some techniques, the scores from different collections may not be directly comparable. For example, although the *idf* weights for many words are relatively consistent across different collections, the *idf* weights of words such as *computer*, *tort* and *cholesterol* will vary widely among technical, legal and medical collections. This can viewed

as desirable, because the *idf* represents the term's importance in a particular collection. It can also be viewed as undesirable, because an important query term can behave erratically, rewarding the random mention of a term in one collection and penalizing its common use in another [4].

The problem of incomparable scores can be overcome in some cases by *normalizing* statistics such as *idf* for the set of collections being searched [6]. The intent is to normalize document scores to obtain precisely the same results that would be obtained if the individual document collections were merged into a single unified collection. The difficulty of normalizing document scores for a set of collections depends upon the retrieval algorithms employed. For the inference network architecture, normalizing scores requires a preprocessing step prior to query evaluation. In the preprocessing step, the system obtains from each collection the statistics about how many documents each query term or proximity operator matches. The statistics are merged to obtain a normalized *idf*. The query and the normalized *idfs* are sufficient to then retrieve documents with comparable scores from disparate collections.

Normalizing document scores can entail significant communication and computational costs when collections are distributed across a wide-area network. An alternative to both simple interleaving and normalized scores is merging based on *weighted scores*. Weights can be based upon a document's score and/or the collection ranking information. This approach offers the computational simplicity of simple interleaving while overcoming some of its disadvantages.

The weight w , below, is an example of how one might weight results from different collections. We have used the collection's score, instead of its rank, because we believe that similar collections should have similar weights.

$$w = 1 + |C| \cdot \frac{s - \bar{s}}{\bar{s}}$$

where:

- $|C|$ = the number of collections searched,
- s = the collection's score, and
- $\bar{s}$ = the mean of the collection scores.

Each document is ranked based upon the product of its score

Table 3: Different techniques for merging results from different collections (TREC Volume 1, topics 51-100).

Interpolated Recall - Precision Averages (50 queries):							
	Normalized Merge	Interleaved Merge	Raw Score Merge	Weighted Merge			
0%	88.37	78.95	(-10.7)	83.14	(-5.9)	85.92	(-2.8)
10%	65.99	38.67	(-41.4)	60.08	(-9.0)	65.15	(-1.3)
20%	57.49	29.42	(-48.8)	52.49	(-8.7)	58.21	(+1.3)
30%	51.23	24.76	(-51.7)	45.88	(-10.4)	51.84	(+1.2)
40%	45.63	20.13	(-55.9)	40.53	(-11.2)	45.92	(+0.6)
50%	38.65	14.64	(-62.1)	34.23	(-11.4)	39.50	(+2.2)
60%	32.95	10.74	(-67.4)	27.57	(-16.3)	32.83	(-0.4)
70%	26.25	8.81	(-74.1)	21.83	(-16.8)	26.28	(+0.1)
80%	17.31	4.29	(-75.2)	15.24	(-12.0)	18.22	(+5.3)
90%	8.36	1.43	(-82.9)	6.71	(-19.7)	10.64	(+27.3)
100%	1.22	0.33	(-73.0)	1.18	(-3.3)	1.25	(+2.5)
Average precision (non-interpolated) over all rel docs	37.76	17.54	(-53.5)	33.67	(-10.8)	38.18	(+1.1)
Precision:							
5 docs:	69.60	52.80	(-24.1)	63.60	(-8.6)	67.60	(-2.9)
10 docs:	65.00	43.20	(-33.5)	59.20	(-8.9)	64.20	(-1.2)
15 docs:	62.93	38.00	(-39.6)	59.47	(-5.5)	62.00	(-1.5)
20 docs:	62.10	37.30	(-39.9)	56.20	(-9.5)	61.60	(-0.8)
30 docs:	59.00	35.40	(-40.0)	53.67	(-9.0)	59.33	(+0.6)
100 docs:	46.76	29.82	(-36.2)	43.66	(-6.6)	47.76	(+2.1)
R-Precision (precision after R (= num.rel for a query) docs retrieved):							
Exact:	41.96	25.42	(-39.4)	38.67	(-7.8)	42.46	(+1.2)

and the weight w for its collection. This algorithm favors documents from collections with high scores, but also enables a good document from a poor collection to be ranked highly.

These four approaches to merging results, *interleaving*, *raw scores*, *normalized scores* and *weighted scores*, were compared in a series of experiments using the collections and queries described in Section 3. Experiments were conducted with two query sets (51-100 and 101-150) on TREC Volume 1 (7 collections), Volume 2 (6 collections), Volume 3 (4 collections), Volumes 1+2 (13 collections), and Volumes 1+2+3 (17 collections). Results are shown for Volume 1, and Volumes 1+2+3. The *normalized scores* approach was treated as the baseline, because it is equivalent to the "single database" paradigm that has been the norm in information retrieval. The experimental results are contained in Tables 3-5.

Both 11 point recall/precision and absolute precision at various cutoffs are included, to give a clear picture of behavior at both low and high recall. Recall and precision were calculated by the TREC `trec2.eval` program using just the top 1000 documents from the merged ranking. This approach treats all documents above rank 1000 as ranked last, giving a very pessimistic view of high recall behavior.

In each experiment, simple interleaving of document rankings was extremely ineffective, producing dramatic losses in average precision. This result is not surprising, because interleaving has the effect of boosting the rankings of random documents from collections with few relevant documents.

Merging based on raw document scores from each collection was significantly worse than ranking based on normalized document scores, causing losses from 10-20% in average precision. The only difference between the normalized and unnormalized scores was the *idf* component. This result confirms previous research suggesting that unnormalized *idfs* can give misleading results [4].

Ranking based on document scores and collection-

specific weights was about as effective as ranking based on normalized scores. It produced small improvements in most levels of recall for queries 51-100 on the TREC 1 collections; small losses in most levels of recall for queries 101-150 on the TREC 1 collections; and small changes in precision at most levels of recall for queries 51-100 on the TREC 1+2+3 collections. In general, our experience with weighted rankings was small changes at low recall, and occasionally erratic behavior at high recall.

We view these results as extremely encouraging. They suggest that it is possible to get the accuracy of rankings based on normalized scores without the computational effort.

5 Collection Selection

In the experiments described above, all collections were searched, and their results used to create the final document rankings. However, in distributed environments, one rarely has the resources to search every collection. It is more likely that one searches an index of collections, obtains a ranking, and then searches the top few collections for interesting documents.

There are any number of ways to decide how far down the collection rankings to go. One could choose the top n , any collection with a score greater than some threshold, or the top group as defined by some clustering method. We investigated the latter approach.

A single-pass algorithm [9] was used to cluster the collection rankings for each query. Collections were clustered on the basis of their scores, as determined by the collection ranking algorithm (Section 3). The cluster difference threshold was low (0.0012), creating clusters that tended to be smaller than necessary. The seven TREC Volume 1 collections produced an average of 4.04 clusters for topics 51-100 and 4.06 clusters for topics 101-150. It was rare for a collection with a significant number of relevant documents to be excluded from the top 2 clusters.

Table 4: Different techniques for merging results from different collections (TREC Volume 1, topics 101-150).

Interpolated Recall - Precision Averages (50 queries):							
	Normalized	Interleaved	Raw Score	Weighted			
	Merge	Merge	Merge	Merge			
0%	84.05	80.36	(-4.4)	82.91	(-1.4)	79.64	(-5.2)
10%	61.62	42.65	(-30.8)	57.25	(-7.1)	60.76	(-1.4)
20%	54.66	33.35	(-39.0)	49.94	(-8.6)	53.35	(-2.4)
30%	49.54	27.72	(-44.0)	45.16	(-8.8)	48.19	(-2.7)
40%	44.76	22.75	(-49.2)	38.72	(-13.5)	41.86	(-6.5)
50%	38.18	18.26	(-52.2)	32.71	(-14.3)	37.03	(-3.0)
60%	32.68	14.57	(-55.4)	27.82	(-14.9)	30.92	(-5.4)
70%	26.13	8.54	(-67.3)	22.05	(-15.6)	25.30	(-3.2)
80%	19.01	4.62	(-75.7)	16.46	(-13.4)	18.47	(-2.8)
90%	10.66	1.66	(-84.4)	9.40	(-11.8)	9.70	(-9.0)
100%	1.47	0.35	(-76.2)	1.39	(-5.4)	1.15	(-21.8)
Average precision (non-interpolated) over all rel docs	36.98	20.48	(-44.6)	33.22	(-10.2)	35.60	(-3.7)
Precision:							
5 docs:	63.20	54.40	(-13.9)	60.80	(-3.8)	62.00	(-1.9)
10 docs:	58.80	50.00	(-15.0)	55.80	(-5.1)	58.20	(-1.0)
15 docs:	59.13	43.73	(-26.0)	54.00	(-8.7)	56.00	(-5.3)
20 docs:	57.30	41.00	(-28.4)	52.30	(-8.7)	55.50	(-3.1)
30 docs:	55.60	38.47	(-30.8)	50.27	(-9.6)	53.80	(-3.2)
100 docs:	43.92	29.06	(-33.8)	40.04	(-8.8)	43.34	(-1.3)
R-Precision (precision after R (= num.rel for a query) docs retrieved):							
Exact:	39.85	26.50	(-33.5)	36.96	(-7.3)	38.47	(-3.5)

The effect on recall and precision was noticeable, but not significant at low recall. We summarize the results, rather than providing complete recall/precision tables, due to space limitations. With topics 51-100, the difference between using the two best clusters of collections (an average of 4.04 collections) and using all 7 collections was less than -5% at all document cutoffs from 5 to 1,000. The difference in exact R-precision was -0.9%. The difference in average 11 point precision was -2.2%. The effect on topics 101-150 was more noticeable, with differences > 5.0% at and above the 200 document cutoff. The difference in exact R-precision was -5.6%, and the difference in average 11 point precision was -9.1%, both reflecting significant deterioration in high recall results.

It is not surprising that eliminating collections reduces recall. There will occasionally be errors in the collection rankings, or a few relevant documents in marginal collections. In our opinion it is more significant, and encouraging, that precision at low recall is relatively unaffected when the number of collections searched is reduced by 43%. Few interactive users will care about a drop in recall at rank 200. Those that do can choose to search more collections.

6 Optimization

In this section we discuss several decisions that can affect the efficiency of collection ranking and merging rankings.

6.1 Represent a Collection With a Subset of Terms

One could create a smaller collection retrieval inference net by keeping only a subset of the terms that appear in the collection. An example would be to keep only the most frequent. An experiment with TREC Volume 1 and topics 51-100 investigated the effect of building inference nets with different percentages of the most frequent terms in the collection. Figure 3a shows the mean-squared error, averaged over 50 queries. Figure 3b shows the effect on average 11

point precision. The results suggest that it is necessary to store at least the 20% most frequent terms, and that there is some advantage to storing all of the terms.

6.2 Proximity Information

The INQUERY system [2], which is based on the inference network model, extends the inference network formalism to include proximity operators. One could also use term proximity information for collection ranking, but it would require that the location of each term in each document in each collection be stored in the CORI index. Although it is possible to do so, the CORI net for one collection would become about 30% the size of the original collection.

6.3 Retrieving Fewer Documents

If a user wants to retrieve n documents from a set of C collections, one could retrieve n documents from each collection, merge the rankings, and then discard everything below rank n . However, this approach is costly if collections are distributed widely across networks, because $(C-1) \cdot n$ documents are retrieved, sent across the network, and then discarded without a user seeing them [13]. This cost raises the question of whether it is possible to safely retrieve fewer than n documents from collections with low ranks or scores.

We have experimented with a heuristic that uses the collection ranking information to decide how much to retrieve from each collection. The number of documents R retrieved from the i th ranked collection is:

$$R(i) = M \cdot n \cdot \frac{1 + C - i}{\sum_{j=1}^C j} = M \cdot n \cdot \frac{2 \cdot (1 + C - i)}{C \cdot (C + 1)}$$

where $M \in [1.0, \frac{C+1}{2}]$, and $M \cdot n$ is the number of documents to be retrieved from all collections.

This heuristic is a linear function that allocates a pre-determined number of document retrievals ($M \cdot n$) across C collections. If $C = 5$ and $M = 2$, the first collection retrieves

Table 5: Different techniques for merging results from different collections (TREC Volumes 1, 2 and 3, topics 51-100).

Interpolated Recall - Precision Averages (50 queries):							
	Normalized Merge	Interleaved Merge	Raw Score Merge	Weighted Merge			
0%	86.50	77.15	(-10.8)	84.41	(-2.4)	86.54	(+0.0)
10%	59.90	33.81	(-43.6)	54.04	(-9.8)	60.09	(+0.3)
20%	50.96	24.51	(-51.9)	45.88	(-10.0)	50.30	(-1.3)
30%	43.32	16.28	(-62.4)	38.91	(-10.2)	42.04	(-3.0)
40%	33.78	10.06	(-70.2)	29.35	(-13.1)	35.04	(+3.7)
50%	24.67	7.01	(-71.6)	19.71	(-20.1)	23.47	(-4.9)
60%	16.12	4.44	(-72.5)	12.95	(-19.7)	16.61	(+3.0)
70%	12.19	2.04	(-83.3)	10.86	(-10.9)	11.53	(-5.4)
80%	7.44	0.41	(-94.5)	5.55	(-25.4)	6.45	(-13.3)
90%	3.20	0.33	(-89.7)	2.53	(-20.9)	2.76	(-13.8)
100%	0.00	0.00	(Inf)	0.00	(Inf)	0.00	(Inf)
Average precision (non-interpolated) over all rel docs	28.28	12.34	(-56.4)	25.11	(-11.2)	27.91	(-1.3)
Precision:							
5 docs:	68.80	60.00	(-12.8)	64.40	(-6.4)	68.00	(-1.2)
10 docs:	67.00	53.40	(-20.3)	61.60	(-8.1)	66.20	(-1.2)
15 docs:	64.67	42.00	(-35.1)	59.47	(-8.0)	64.53	(-0.2)
20 docs:	63.40	40.90	(-35.5)	57.60	(-9.1)	62.80	(-0.9)
30 docs:	61.27	39.80	(-35.0)	57.93	(-5.5)	61.33	(+0.1)
100 docs:	53.80	32.76	(-39.1)	49.80	(-7.4)	54.40	(+1.1)
R-Precision (precision after R (= num.rel for a query) docs retrieved):							
Exact:	36.99	22.86	(-38.2)	34.54	(-6.6)	36.66	(-0.9)

0.67 · n documents, the second retrieves 0.53 · n documents, the third retrieves 0.40 · n , the fourth retrieves 0.27 · n , and the fifth retrieves 0.13 · n . More documents are retrieved as M is increased, allowing the user or system to trade cost for safety.

In experiments with TREC volume 1 and topics 51-150, the total number of documents retrieved to produce a final list of 1000 was reduced from 4,050 to 2000 (a 51% savings), with only minimal impact on recall and precision. There was almost no change in which documents were ranked 1 to 500 for each query. The average 11 point precision changed -0.1% for topics 51-100, and +1.0% for topics 101-150.

We also explored the effect of retrieving different numbers of documents by varying M from 1 to 3 by 0.5. For the TREC volume 1 collections, all values produced nearly identical results for ranks 1 to 200. At $M = 2$, they were identical down to rank 500. $M = 3$ produced slightly better results between ranks 500 and 1,000, on both query sets, than smaller values of M . Similar results were obtained, with slightly higher values of M (e.g. $M = 3$ instead of $M = 2$), for the full set of 17 TREC collections.

These results are encouraging, but they are based on relatively accurate methods of ranking and selecting collections for a query. When accurate methods are available, computation and communication costs can be minimized by retrieving fewer documents from each collection. When there is doubt about the collection ranking, it may be worth the added cost to retrieve more documents from each collection.

7 Conclusion

As information retrieval systems are applied in networked environments to widely distributed document collections, the systems will need to provide *collection ranking*, *collection selection* and *results merging* capabilities. It is desirable to provide these capabilities efficiently and transparently, so that users can, if they choose, maintain the illusion of a single 'virtual' collection returning a single, coherent set of

results.

This paper describes efficient algorithms for providing these capabilities in systems based on the inference network model of information retrieval. They enable a system to automatically and efficiently rank collections for relevance to a query, select a subset of them, search the subset efficiently, and then accurately merge the results. The effectiveness of the algorithms is demonstrated in experiments with the INQUERY information retrieval system and the TREC set of document collections.

The experimental results are encouraging because simple methods were quite effective with collections that varied widely in size and content. However, they must be viewed as preliminary, because only 17 collections were involved. These methods will be equally efficient with hundreds or thousands of collections, but it is not known whether they will be equally effective.

Distributed collections present several other problems that we have not addressed. In our work, all of the collections used the same stemming algorithm, stopword list, and query processing techniques. When these differ, as they will in collections on wide-area networks, several problems become more difficult. It is less obvious how to represent each collection in the collection retrieval inference network. It is not clear how to provide information to the user about how the information need was transformed into a structured query, because the transformation may be collection-specific. Finally, it is unclear how to perform relevance feedback when the set of relevant documents is scattered across a set of collections with different representations.

The work described in this paper, although positive and encouraging, is merely the first step.

Acknowledgements

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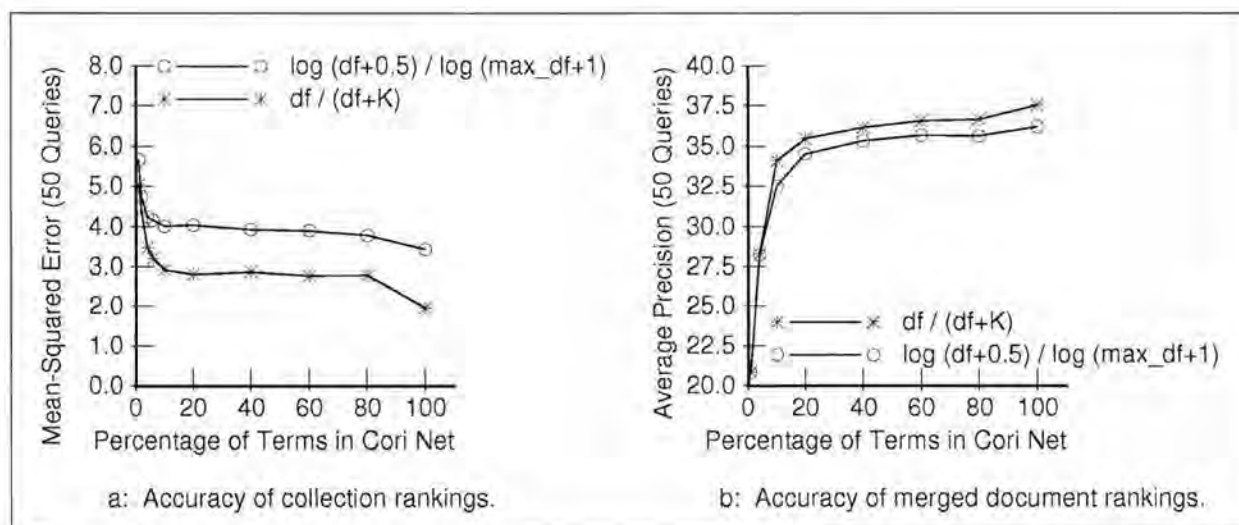


Figure 3: The effect of building CORI nets from only the most frequent terms (TREC Volume 1 collections, topics 51-100).

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EXHIBIT B

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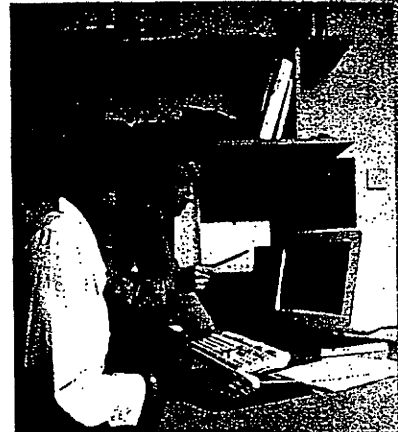
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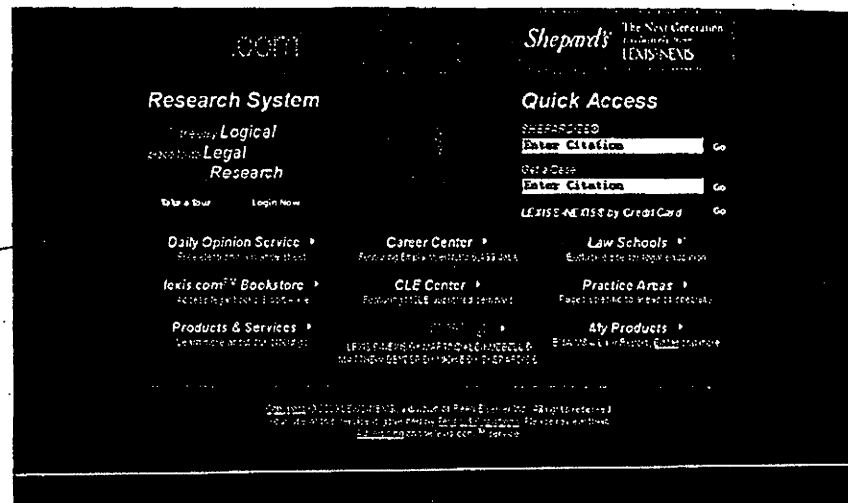
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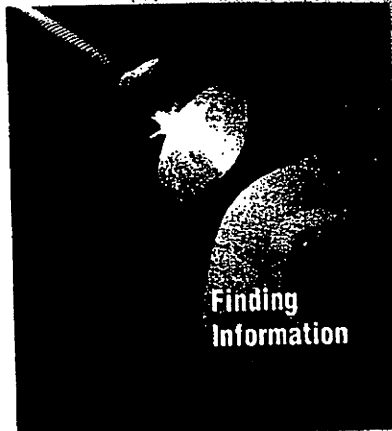
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You have several options for selecting a source. You can:

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- explore sources through the source hierarchy; or
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- b Find a Source
- c Explore Sources
- d LEXIS Search Advisor

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Choose from My Last 20 Sources – Click on the down arrow to the right of this field to display a list of the sources you have used recently.

To select from this list, highlight a source and click “Go” to the right of this field.

Look for a Source

Find a Source

When you know the Long Name

1. Type the formal name (a.k.a. long name) of the source (e.g., Federal Courts, Federal Register, New York Times, Ohio State Law Journal) in the open field.
2. Make sure that Long Names (e.g., Federal Courts) is selected.
3. Click “Find.”
4. Click on your selection from the list of choices found.

When you know the Short Name

1. If you are familiar with the "classic" LEXIS library and file structure, type the library and file name (a.k.a. short name) of the source (e.g., GENFED;USAPP for the General Federal library and the United States Appellate Courts file) in the open field.
2. Make sure that Short Names (e.g., GENFED;COURTS) is selected.
3. Click "Find."

Explore Sources

Exploring sources is useful when you're unsure of the ultimate source you want to use for your research. As the name of the method implies, you explore by pointing and clicking through the source hierarchy until you reach the source you want. Each selection you make by clicking on the source name takes you deeper into the source hierarchy and a "trail" of your selection displays. A "trail" may look like this:

Combined Federal & State Case Law - U.S.: All Courts - By State: CA Federal & State Cases

Click on the source name to choose and advance through the hierarchy. To retrace your selection steps, click on the Back arrow button on your browser bar.

At this point you have selected a source for your research and you are ready to use the Search Terms Form. Go to page 8 for instructions on completing the Search Terms Form.

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Choose a legal topic from the dropdown list.

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Explore Legal Topics through topic and subtopic hierarchy.

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Look for a Legal Topic [Help](#)

Option 1: Find a Legal Topic

[Find](#)

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Option 2: Explore Legal Topics

- ☐ **Administrative Law**
Agency Rulemaking; Government Information, Judicial Review, ...
- ☐ **Admiralty Law**
- ☐ **Immigration Law**
Admission, Nonimmigrants, Immigrants, ...
- ☐ **Insurance Law**

Find a Legal Topic

How to use: Type a legal topic in the field and click "Find."

For example: Type *fair use* in the open field and click "Find."

Explore Legal Topics

1. Point and click through the topic and subtopics to explore and select the topic you want.

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Search Advisor (Get a Document) (Check a Citation)

Legal Topics

All Topics : Copyright Law - (search for documents in this area of law) [Help](#)

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

- ☐ Constitutional Framework
- ☐ Subject Matter
- ☐ Derivative & Collective Works
- ☐ Publication
- ☐ Ownership
- ☐ Formalities
- ☐ Rights

- Duration & Renewal of Copyright**
- Copyrights Restored From the Public Domain
- Assignments, Licenses & Transfers of Rights
- Statutory Termination of Transfers & Nonexclusive Licenses
- ☐ Infringement
- Criminal Actions
- Foreign & International Copyright

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Once you have selected a topic, the Search Advisor screen will appear.

Search **Search Advisor** (Get a Document) (Check a Citation)

Legal Topics

All Topics : Copyright Law : Infringement : Fair Use Defense [Help](#)

Option 1: Link to "Fair Use Defense" in Analytical Materials [Help](#)

- Nimmer on Copyright
- Law Reviews
- Legal News

Option 2: Search for "Fair Use Defense" in Caselaw [Help](#)

Select Jurisdiction

☒ Terms and Connectors ☐ Natural Language

[Search](#)

Use connectors to show relation of terms (cat or feline, jane w/3 doe) [more...](#)

- Suggest Words and Concepts for Fair Use Defense
- Suggest Words and Concepts for Entered Terms
- Restrict Search Using Document Segments

Optional: Restrict by Date

☒ No Date Restrictions ☐ From To

2. To complete your search, type or select the appropriate information in the fields of the Search Advisor template.

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Search Search Advisor Get Document Check Citation ECLIPSE History

Legal Topics

All Topics : Copyright Law : Infringement : Fair Use Defense

h Option 1: Link to "Fair Use Defense" in Analytical Materials Help

Nimmer on Copyright Law Reviews Legal News

Option 2: Search for "Fair Use Defense" in Caselaw Help

Select Jurisdiction **a**

b Terms and Connectors Natural Language

pop! w/3 music or song **c** Search

Use connectors to show relation of terms (cat or feline, jane w/3 doe) more...

d + Suggest Words and Concepts for Fair Use Defense

+ Suggest Words and Concepts for Entered Terms **e**

f + Restrict Search Using Document Segments

Optional: Restrict by Date

g No Date Restrictions From To

- a** Select a jurisdiction from the dropdown menu by clicking on the down arrow to the right of the field.
- b** Select Terms and Connectors or Natural Language depending on the type of research format you want to use.
- c** Type your search terms in the open field.
- d** Add suggested words and concepts for your selected subtopic (optional).
- e** Add suggested words and concepts for the terms you entered in the open field (optional).
- f** Restrict the search by specifying applicable segments (optional).
- g** Specify no date restriction, or enter a date restriction either by clicking on the dropdown list and selecting, or specifying your own restriction by typing in your beginning date and ending date in the From and To fields.
- h** Link to Secondary Sources such as Legal News, Matthew Bender® Treatises, and Law Review Articles.

3. Click "Search" to process your search request.

When documents are retrieved with your search request, you can:

- Click on the case name of a retrieved document to view the full-text of the document.
- Click "KWIC™" or "Full" to select a display format.

Completing the Search Terms Form

1. Select the search format you want to use. Choose from:
 - Terms and Connectors (known as Boolean search logic), which uses words and connectors to create phrases and concepts based on specific rules of search logic. The search for appropriate documents is based on the specific words and combinations of words in the search request. Each word or one of its alternatives must appear in each document retrieved. For example, to find documents concerning employee drug tests, you might use this search request: *drug /15 test or screen /10 employ!*
- For more information on how to use Terms and Connectors searching, see page 9.

Or

Natural Language (known as the FREESTYLE™ feature), which lets you create your own search description with natural language (meaning just as you would use in normal conversation), removing the need for using connectors and search logic. Use Natural Language when you want to research conceptual issues rather than highly specific topics and/or are starting to research a complex issue and you are unsure of what words to use.

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Search Search Advisor Get a Document Check a Citation Sources History

Sources

All Sources: Federal Legal - U.S. : Federal Cases, Combined Courts

Enter Search Terms Help

☒ Terms and Connectors ☐ Natural Language

Search

Use connectors to show relation of terms (cat or feline, Jane w/3 doe) more

☒ Suggest Words and Concepts for Entered Terms

☒ Restrict Search Using Document Segments

Optional: Restrict by Date

☒ No Date Restrictions ☐ From To

Terms and Connectors

Natural Language

Type your search terms

Click "Search" after search form is completed

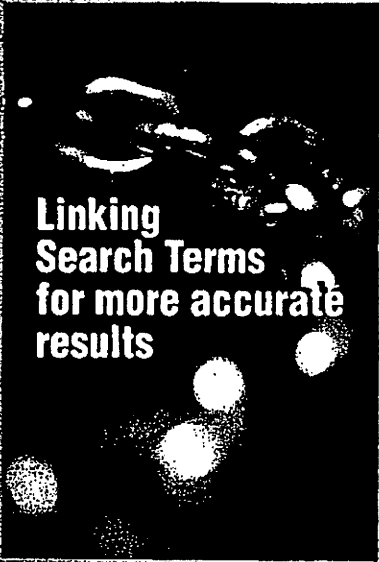
2. Type your search terms (appropriate for your selected search format) in the blank field.

Click "Suggest Words and Concepts for Entered Terms" for additional terms you may want to include in your search request.

Click "Restrict Search using Document Segments" if you want to use particular segments in your search request (applicable only for Terms and Connectors search format). If you know certain segments are available for your chosen source, you may include the segment(s) as part of your search request and not click on this display.

Note: Segments vary from source to source. For example, a case law document will not have the same segments as a newspaper article. See Segments information following this section.

3. Click "Search" to the right of the Search Terms field to process your search request. Do this only after you have satisfactorily completed the search form.



**Linking
Search Terms
for more accurate
results**

Segments – Terms and Connectors Searching

Documents have a structure that is common to all documents of that type. In the *lexis.com* service this structure is called segments. Segments are divisions or sections within documents. They represent the natural parts of a document. For example, cases contain, among others, NAME, DATE, COURT, OPINION, and DISSENT segments. Segment searching is especially useful when you are looking for:

- Opinions written by a particular judge,
- Cases involving a particular party,
- Cases in which a particular attorney or firm appeared as counsel,
- Cases decided on, before, or after a particular date.

Date Restrictions Restrict by Date – optional

You may include a date restriction as part of your search request (date aft, date bef, or date is) or you can specify a date restriction at the optional field. To specify in the optional field:

- Select “No Date Restriction” to specify no date.
- Click on the down arrow to the right of the No Date Restriction field to specify a predetermined date restriction. Highlight the predetermined date in the list to select.

Or

- Select “From,” then type your From and To date restriction within each blank field.

For example, From 6/15/85 To 4/6/91 will retrieve all appropriate documents dated from June 15, 1985 through April 6, 1991.

Date restrictions add specificity to your search request by providing an exact date, an approximate date or a date range in which to search documents. Within your search request, you can specify the date by year; month and year; or month, day, and year.

Examples:

date is 1996 specifies documents dated for the entire year of 1996

date aft 12/15/1995 specifies documents dated after December 15, 1995

date bef 8/20/96 specifies documents dated before August 20, 1996

date aft 11/1995 and date bef 2/1996 specifies documents dated between December of 1995 and January 31, 1996

Words

Words are the basic units of a search. A word is a single character or group of characters, alphabetical or numeric, with a space on either side.

Examples:

<i>McPherson</i>	one searchable word
<i>§1988</i>	one searchable word
<i>§ 1988</i>	two searchable words

Hyphenated words

A hyphen is treated as a space, so a hyphenated word is seen as two words.

Examples:

pretrial	one word
pre-trial	two words
pre trial	two words

Plurals and Possessives

Use any form of a noun – singular, plural, or possessive. The *lexis.com* service automatically picks up the other forms for you as long as the noun is a regular plural.

Examples:

<i>writ</i>	finds writ, writs, writ's, or writs'
<i>city</i>	finds city, cities, city's, or cities'

However, if you use a noun with an irregular plural ending, such as child or ox, you will not automatically get the plurals and plural possessives. Use universal characters to get all forms of the words.

Special Symbols

Many keyboards do not have a § symbol commonly used in citations to statutes. If your keyboard does not have this symbol, you can substitute an @ in its place. For example, to search for citations to Section 305:

Enter: @ 305 OR @305

@ = §

H.U.D. = HUD
Thursday = Thurs
eighty = 80
certiorari = cert

Equivalents

The *lexis.com* service automatically searches for some words and abbreviations that are equivalent to each other. If you use one in a search request, *lexis.com* will search for all equivalents. For example, *cal* will automatically find *Cal*, *Calif.* and *California*.

Noise words

Certain common words cannot be searched in most of *lexis.com*. They are called noise words. The list of noise words is too extensive to give here, but think of words that are used repeatedly in most writing – the, and, of, his, my, when, is, are, and so on. When in doubt, omit the questionable word and use the /n connector instead.

Universal characters

The asterisk (*) and the exclamation mark (!) are referred to as universal characters. Use them to substitute for letters in words, although each has a different function.

The asterisk *

Use the * to replace a letter or letters in a word. You can use more than one * in a word and you can use it anywhere in a word except as the first letter.



<i>bernst**n</i>	finds the <i>ei</i> or the <i>ie</i> spelling of the name
<i>wom*n</i>	finds both the singular and plural forms of the word
<i>bank***</i>	finds any word beginning with bank and which has no more than three letters after the <i>k</i> ; will pick up <i>banker</i> and <i>banking</i> , but will not pick up <i>bankrupt</i> or <i>bankruptcy</i>

The exclamation point !

Use the ! to replace an infinite number of letters following a word root. You can use only one in a word and it must be at the end of the word root.



<i>litigat!</i>	finds variations on the word <i>litigate</i> (<i>litigator</i> , <i>litigated</i> , <i>litigation</i> , <i>litigating</i>)
<i>acqui!</i>	finds variations of the word <i>acquire</i> (<i>acquired</i> , <i>acquiring</i> , <i>acquisition</i>)
<i>child!</i>	finds variations of the word <i>child</i> (<i>child</i> , <i>children</i> , <i>childish</i>)

Connectors

Use connectors to establish logical relationships between words and concepts in a Boolean search request. The *lexis.com* service does not look for the connectors themselves in documents – just for the actual search words. Multiple connectors can be used in one search request.

OR links synonyms, alternative forms of expression, acronyms, antonyms, and so on:

Examples:

doctor OR physician – finds either *doctor* or *physician*

mouse OR rat OR rodent – finds either *mouse* or *rat* or *rodent*

environmental protection agency OR epa – finds either *Environmental Protection Agency* or *EPA*

regulat! OR deregulat! – finds variations on either *regulate* or *deregulate*

OR

/n links search words and phrases to create concepts. The letter *n* stands for a number from 1 to 255. */n* does not specify a word order. No matter how large the value of *n*, */n* will not connect words which are in different segments of a document.

Examples:

john /3 doe – finds *john* within up to three words of *doe*. Use to link first and last names, allowing for middle names and initials, as well as the last name preceding the first name.

market /5 share – finds *market* within up to five words of *share*; links two words that may appear side by side or separated by up to four intervening words. This search finds *market share* or *share of the market*.

spray /25 injur! OR explod! – finds *spray* within up to 25 words of *injur!* or *explod!*

/n

/p looks for documents with search words in the same paragraph. Use the */p* connector when you want your search words to have a general relationship to each other.

Examples:

rule 11 /p sanction – finds *rule* within the same paragraph as *sanction*.

take over OR takeover /p poison pill – finds *take over* or *takeover* in the same paragraph as *poison pill*.

/p

/s

/s looks for documents with search words in the same sentence. Use the **/s** connector when you want a close relationship between words without specifying an exact proximity.

Examples:

sanction /s frivolous – finds *sanction* within the same sentence as *frivolous*.

circumstances /s mitigat! – finds *circumstances* within the same sentence as *mitigat!*

AND

AND links words or phrases that must both appear anywhere in the same document, no matter how close or far apart.

Examples:

bank AND deregulate – finds *bank* and *deregulate* anywhere in the same document.

stock OR share /10 redeem! OR redemption AND takeover OR take over OR merg! – finds either *stock* or *share* within up to 10 words of *redeem!* or *redemption*, and *takeover*, *take over* or *merg!* must appear somewhere in the document.

PRE/n

PRE/n requires both words appear in the document in the same segment, and the first word must precede the second word by *n* words. Use when a different word order would change the meaning.

Example:

cable PRE/2 television OR tv OR t.v. – finds *cable television* or *cable tv* but not *television cables*

Not /n

Not /n – The first search word is required to appear in the document. The second word may also appear; however, it cannot be within *n* words of the first word. There must be at least one example of the first word with the second word not within *n* words.

Example:

rico NOT /5 puerto finds *rico*; however, *rico* cannot appear closer than five words to *puerto*.

And Not

And Not excludes any words that follow the connector from appearing in a document.

Example:

trust AND NOT charitable trust – finds the word *trust* anywhere in the document, but the phrase *charitable trust* cannot appear anywhere in the document.

CAUTION: Use the **AND NOT** connector carefully. It eliminates any words that follow it and, consequently, changes the impact of other connectors.

Connector Order

Priority

Connectors operate in the following order of priority:

1. OR
2. /n, PRE/n, NOT /n
3. /s
4. /p
5. AND
6. AND NOT

In addition, if you use two or more of the same connector, they operate left to right.

If the "number" connectors have different numbers, the smallest number is operated on first.

/p and /s cannot be combined with a proximity connector, e.g., /n.

Example:

bankrupt! /25 discharg! AND student OR college OR education /5 loan

1. Because OR has the highest priority, it operates first and creates a unit of *student OR college OR education!*.
2. /5, the smaller of the /n connectors, ties together the word *loan* and the previously formed unit of *student OR college OR education!*.
3. /25 operates next and creates a unit of *bankrupt! /25 discharg!*.
4. AND, with the lowest priority, operates last and links the units formed.

Get a Document allows you to quickly retrieve a single document from *lexis.com*. To retrieve your document:

1. Click "Get a Document."
2. Click "By Citation," "Party Name," or "Docket Number" to select, depending on the information you have.
3. Fill in the Citation, Party Name, or Docket Number field with the required information. (Jurisdiction information applies to Name and Docket selections.)
4. Select the LEXSEE® feature or the LEXSTAT® feature for By Citation.
5. Click on a date range from the pull-down list of dates (optional).
6. Click "Search" or "Get" to process.

By citation

The LEXSEE® feature allows you to display and print the full text of documents when you have the citation for:

- Federal and state case law
- Slip laws (Advance Legislative Service) and public laws
- Administrative decisions
- Law review articles
- Congressional Record, Cumulative Bulletin, Federal Register and Internal Revenue Bulletin items
- Private Letter Rulings
- Revenue rulings and revenue procedures
- RIA Federal Tax Coordinator 2nd and tax management portfolios

The LEXSTAT® feature retrieves the full text of a code or statute section when you have the citation.

The screenshot shows the Lexis.com website with the 'Get a Document' tab selected. Under the 'Citation' sub-tab, there is a 'Get by Citation' section. A text input field is present, followed by the text 'The citation I entered was:'. Below this, there are two radio button options: 'a case, law review, IRS materials, Federal Register - LEXSEE® Formats' (which is selected) and 'a statute or CFR section - LEXSTAT® Formats'. A 'Get' button is located at the bottom right of the section.

By party name

The screenshot shows the Lexis.com website with the 'Get a Document' tab selected. Under the 'Party Name' sub-tab, there is a 'Get by Party Name' section. A text input field is present. Below it, there is a 'Jurisdiction: Coverage Dates' section with several radio button options and corresponding dropdown menus: 'Combined Courts' (selected) with 'All Federal & State Courts', 'US Supreme Court' with 'All Circuits', 'US Courts of Appeals' with 'All District Courts', 'US District Courts' with 'US Court of Federal Claims', 'Special Courts' with 'All State Courts', and 'State Courts'. Below this is an 'Optional: Restrict by Date' section with a radio button for 'No Date Restrictions' (selected) and fields for 'From' and 'To'. A 'Search' button is located at the bottom right.

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Citation: Party Name **Docket Number**

Get by Docket Number [Help](#)

Jurisdiction: Coverage Dates

☒ Combined Courts:

☐ US Supreme Court:

☐ US Courts of Appeals:

☐ US District Courts:

☐ Special Courts:

☐ State Courts:

Optional: Restrict by Date

☒ No Date Restrictions ☐ From To

By docket number

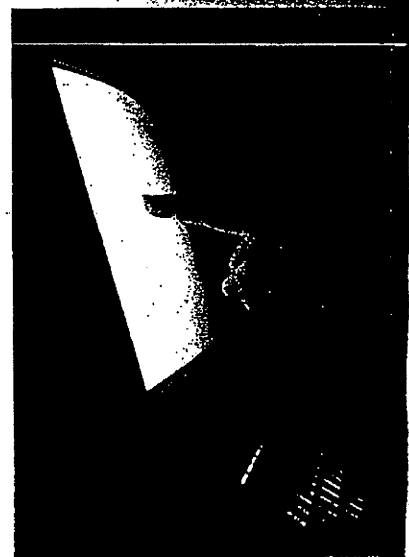
Review

View/Display Formats

The CITE format displays the citations or bibliographic references of the documents the search has retrieved. To view a document that appears in a list in the CITE format, double-click on the underlined text/title to the right of the number for that document.

The KWIC™ format (Key Words in Context) displays a window of text ~ 25 words on either side of your search terms. Use the KWIC format to see the context and quickly determine if a document is on target for your research needs.

The FULL format displays the full text of the document.



Case Summaries

Case Summaries are editorially written synopses of cases. They contain targeted and concise analysis to help you quickly determine the issues addressed by the case. Each Case Summary contains three sections:

- A. **The Procedural Posture** describes the case's procedural history—in other words, how the case arrived before the court at hand.
- B. **The Overview** provides a brief review of the court's holding on the legal issues raised.
- C. **The Outcome** describes the procedural disposition of the case.

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View: Cite | KWIC | Full

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A KEEFE v. PRUDENTIAL PROP. & CAS. INS. CO., 2000 U.S. App. LEXIS 1247

2000 U.S. App. LEXIS 1247

CINDY KEEFE v. PRUDENTIAL PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, Appellant

NO. 99-1292

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

2000 U.S. App. LEXIS 1247

September 27, 1999, Argued
February 2, 2000, Filed

PRIOR HISTORY: On Appeal From the United States District Court For the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. (D.C. Civ. No. 97-cv-03312). District Judge: Honorable Robert S. Gawthrop, III.

DISPOSITION: Reversed and remanded.

Procedural Posture

CASE SUMMARY

PROCEDURAL POSTURE: Defendant insurance company appealed the judgment of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania which denied defendant's motion for summary judgment in plaintiff's bad faith insurance claim.

Overview

OVERVIEW: Plaintiff suffered three injuries in a motor vehicle accident with an uninsured motorist. Two of her injuries were clearly caused by the accident. The third injury was more difficult to evaluate because plaintiff had a preexisting problem with her wrist, and it was not immediately clear whether the post-accident condition of her wrist was attributable to the accident. Defendant, insurance company, asserted bad faith by failing to settle her claims for other injuries while it was awaiting more information regarding her wrist injury. Court ruled that defendant was not acting in bad faith in dealing with plaintiff, thus the case was reversed and remanded.

Outcome

OUTCOME: Judgment reversed and remanded; no bad faith where plaintiff acknowledged she failed to provide medical records regarding preexisting problems with her wrist until less than a month before defendants agreed to settle because defendants were awaiting records on wrist.

Core Terms

Core Terms are representative and important words and phrases extracted directly from the text of a case. They can help you gain a quick overview of the major legal and factual issues of the case—at a glance, in a single location without reading the whole case.

Up to 30 Core Terms display for each case listed in descending order of significance (from most to least important). In CITE and KWIC display formats, an abbreviated set comprised of the first 10 to 15 Core Terms will display. In the FULL display format, the complete set of up to 30 Core Terms will display at the top of the case.

It is also possible to use Core Terms in a search to find cases that contain the most relevant facts and points of law. Searchable Core Terms let you use a segment search to find documents based on the most relevant words in the case. For example, let's say you're researching the issue of double jeopardy. Simply enter the following search:

ENTER: *core-terms (double jeopardy)*

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Search | Search Advisor | Get a Document | Check a Citation

View: Cite | KWIC | Full

PREVIOUS 3 of 9 NEXT

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KEEFE v. PRUDENTIAL PROP. & CAS. INS. CO., 2000 U.S. App. LEXIS 1247

PRIOR HISTORY: On Appeal From the United States District Court For the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. (D.C. Civ. No. 97-cv-03312). District Judge: Honorable Robert S. Gawthrop, III.

DISPOSITION: Reversed and remanded.

CASE SUMMARY

PROCEDURAL POSTURE: Defendant insurance company appealed the judgment of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania which denied defendant's motion for summary judgment in plaintiff's bad faith insurance claim.

OVERVIEW: Plaintiff suffered three injuries in a motor vehicle accident with an uninsured motorist. Two of her injuries were clearly caused by the accident. The third injury was more difficult to evaluate because plaintiff had a preexisting problem with her wrist, and it was not immediately clear how much of the post-accident condition of her wrist was attributable to the accident. Defendant, insurance company settled her uninsured motorist claim. Although plaintiff acknowledged that she failed to provide medical records regarding the preexisting problems with her wrist until less than a month before defendants agreed to settle, she asserted bad faith by defendant failing to settle her claims for other injuries while it was awaiting more information regarding her wrist injury. Court ruled that defendant was not acting in bad faith in dealing with plaintiff, thus the case was reversed and remanded.

OUTCOME: Judgment reversed and remanded; no bad faith where plaintiff acknowledged she failed to provide medical records regarding preexisting problems with her wrist until less than a month before defendants agreed to settle because defendants were awaiting records on wrist.

CORE TERMS: ~~list~~, insured, undisputed, duty, consent judgment, insurer, summary judgment, partial, partial payment, settlement, fair dealing, shoulder, knee, settlement agreement, final judgment, right to appeal, settle, preexisting condition, pain and suffering, reasonable basis, refusal to pay, coverage, failure to pay, uninsured motorist claim, compensatory damages, uninsured motorist, unconditionally, driver, fusion, waived

Core Terms

Core Concepts

Core Concepts are the legal points of a case editorially selected by a LEXIS Publishing team of legal editors. Core Concepts are drawn directly from the language of the case itself so there's no potential for misinterpretation of the court's analysis.

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View: Cite | KWIC | Full

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KEEFE v. PRUDENTIAL PROP. & CAS. INS. CO., 2000 U.S. App. LEXIS 1247

CORE CONCEPTS - • Hide Concepts

Hide Concepts

- ☐ Civil Procedure : Appeals
The court has acknowledged the general rule that a party cannot appeal a consent judgment, as well as two limited exceptions to that rule.
- ☐ Civil Procedure : Appeals
Appeals from judgments entered by consent are disfavored because, as the purpose of a consent judgment is to settle the case without further litigation, an appeal would undermine the agreement reached by the parties. Moreover, a party should not be left guessing about the finality and hence efficacy of the settlement. When it is clear from the agreement between the parties that the losing party intends to appeal, however, it is unlikely that an appeal will undermine the settlement agreement or catch a party unawares. Indeed, in some situations, the option to craft a settlement agreement that provides for the possibility of an appeal on some contested issue may facilitate settlement of other issues. Recognizing these principles, some of our sister circuits have held that a party to a consent decree or other judgment entered by consent may appeal from that decree or judgment if it explicitly reserves the right to do so.
- ☐ Civil Procedure : Appeals
When the losing party in a consent judgment makes its intent to appeal clear in its agreement with the opposing party, an appeal from a consent judgment does not undermine the settlement. Where the terms of a stipulation clearly show that one of the parties has an unequivocal intention to appeal, the court has discretion to accept the appeal insofar as it relates to a prior contested order notwithstanding the parties' later consent to the entry of the final judgment itself. Where it is clear from the record that the parties stipulated to a consent judgment with the express understanding that the party against whom judgment was entered would appeal a contested issue decided by the district court, there is no reason to hold the right to appeal waived.
- ☐ Civil Procedure : Jurisdiction : Subject Matter Jurisdiction
It is the court's duty to assure ourselves of the existence of subject matter jurisdiction even if the parties fail to raise the question.
- ☐ Civil Procedure : Appeals : Appellate Jurisdiction : Final Judgment Rule
- ☐ Civil Procedure : Appeals : Appellate Jurisdiction : Interlocutory Orders
Although an order denying a motion for summary judgment is an interlocutory order that cannot be immediately appealed, after final judgment the losing party may seek review of an issue decided in an order denying summary judgment to the extent that that ruling was dispositive of some issue relevant on appeal. Since only a final judgment or order is appealable, the appeal from a final judgment draws in question all prior non-final orders and rulings.

Core Concepts

Case Summaries, Core Terms and Core Concepts appear on substantive documents automatically. You don't need special commands to find or display them. For added convenience, the Case Summary Overviews and Core Terms display in the Cite list.

If you like, you can "turn off" Case Summaries by changing your personalized settings on the drop-down OPTIONS menu. Core Concepts can be hidden by clicking the Hide Concepts/ Show Concepts link at the beginning of the Core Concepts section of the full version of the case.

Cite List Overviews

Cite List Overviews give you an abbreviated version of the Case Summary Overview when you view your results in the Cite format. They appear in the Cite list beneath the citation for case law documents. Additionally, as many as 10 of the core terms for the case also display in the cite list immediately below the Cite List Overview. If the Cite List Overview or the Core Terms do not display in the cite list, click "Options" at the top right of the screen. Then select "Show Cite List Overviews" and/or "Show Core Terms."

Cite List Overviews provide you with a brief summary of the legal issues of a case to help you quickly determine which documents in your results are most relevant to your research.

- ▲ 1. SYNDICATE SALES v. HAMPSHIRE PAPER CORP., No. 98-4217, UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT, 192 F.3d 633; 1999 U.S. App. LEXIS 21884; 52 U.S.P.Q.2D (BNA) 1035, April 23, 1999, Argued, September 13, 1999, Decided

OVERVIEW: Trade dress famous based solely on niche-market status may be sufficient to establish fame for purposes of Federal Trademark Dilution Act; dilution claim may serve as required illegal act for state law interference with business relations claim.

CORE TERMS: basket, trade dress, retailer, famous, packaging, box, consumer, fame, labeling, dilution...

... Hampshire Paper"), alleging trade dress infringement under the Lanham Act, trade dress dilution under the Federal ...

... II DISCUSSION A. Trade Dress Section 43(a) of the ...

... a), n1 which prohibits infringement of trademarks, also protects trade dress. "Trade dress" refers to the total image of ...

... may establish a trade dress claim under § ...

... prevail on a claim of trade dress infringement, a plaintiff must show that 1) its trade dress is either inherently distinctive or has ...

... 2) that the similarity of the defendant's trade dress causes a likelihood of ...

... a product configuration trade dress infringement, . . . consumers do not have to rely on ...

... similar configurations. Thus, in trade dress infringement suits where the dress inheres ...

... federal claim for trade dress infringement. It notes that Indiana law, which ...

The FOCUS™ Feature

The FOCUS feature lets you highlight words within the documents in your search results even if those words were not part of your original search request.

- Highlight as many words as you want without losing or changing your original search request.
- Use the FOCUS feature with a document retrieved through the LEXSEE or LEXSTAT feature.
- There are no additional search charges for using the FOCUS feature.

Click "FOCUS"
in the upper left
corner of a retrieved
document to invoke
the FOCUS feature

Type terms here

Optional date restriction here

Click here to process the
FOCUS feature search request

FOCUS™

Help

Source: Copyright Cases, Federal

Search fair use and popl w/5 song or music

Terms:

FOCUS lyrics

Terms:

Use connectors to show relation of terms (cat or feline, jane w/3doe) more

Dates: ☒ No Date Restrictions ☐ From To

FOCUS Cancel

Search History

All of your searches for each research session are automatically logged and saved (until 2 a.m. Eastern time of the following day) so that you can review any searches you might like to revisit. To view this list, click on the History tab at the top of the screen.

Highlight and click on
search to revisit.

Search History			
Help			
View Results	# Docs	Source/Service	Time(EDT)
<u>restraint and date is 1999</u>	1	Fair Use Defense - Copyright Cases, Federal	09/15/99 10:11:29
410 u.s. 396	1	Auto-Cite®	09/15/99 10:35:49
410 us 413	1	SHEPARD'S®	09/15/99 10:34:47
FOCUS™ <u>image or depict</u>	2	Source Not Available	09/15/99 10:49:02
FOCUS™ <u>attorney</u>	25	Source Not Available	09/15/99 10:45:20
More Like This (Core Terms): 50 <u>trademarked donovan</u> <u>harder tm register</u> <u>phrase "trademark office"</u> <u>comedian shame "new york"</u> <u>pending pace</u> <u>patent applied</u>		Regional News, All	09/15/99 10:44:42
<u>popl w/5 music or song</u>	24	Fair Use Defense - Copyright Cases, Federal	09/15/99 10:12:19
<u>rights of publicity</u>	566	Regional News, All	09/15/99 10:41:41
<u>restraint and date is 1999</u>	15	Copyright Cases, Federal	09/15/99 09:57:25

* Searches are kept until 2:00 a.m. (Eastern Time).

You can find more documents that resemble the document you are currently viewing by using Core Terms, Core Cites or Selected Text. To access the more Like This feature, click "More Like This" at the top of the document you are viewing.

Core Terms — retrieve documents with similar language patterns

To search for documents with similar language patterns, use the Core Terms search option in the MORE LIKE THIS options screen. A Core Terms search identifies words that represent the key facts and concepts in an on-point document and searches for other documents in which those words are also important.

The core terms are listed in order of relevance from top to bottom and left to right. That is, the most relevant term is the top term in the first column, the next most relevant term is the second term in the first column, and so on. Uncheck any core terms that you don't want used in your More Like This search. Enter any additional terms and phrases (enclosed in quotation marks) you want used in a Core Terms search (limit 60 characters).

Search Tip: Viewing Core Terms in the CITE format is especially useful for pinpointing the terms that you want in documents.

Help

Last 20:

US Courts of Appeals Cases - All Circuits

more sources

Search Using:

☒ Core Cites (retrieve documents with similar citation patterns)
☒ Core Terms (retrieve documents with similar language patterns)

☒ wrist	☒ "consent judgment"	☒ settlement
☒ duty	☒ insurer	☒ "partial payment"
☒ "bad faith"	☒ partial	☒ knee
☒ insured	☒ "summary judgment"	☒ "28 U.S.C.S. 1332"
☒ undisputed	☒ "good faith"	

Add Additional Terms and phrases for Core Terms search

Mandatory Terms:

Specify a term that must be found in retrieved documents

Date:

☒ No Date Restrictions
 ☐ From To

☐ In the future, run search automatically and skip this page

Search

Cancel

Core Cites — retrieve documents with similar citation patterns

To search for documents with similar citation patterns, use the Core Cites search option in the More Like This option screen. A Core Cites search offers an accurate, cost-effective way to find related cases on-point to your issue. Working with a citation rather than words, it identifies the citation patterns in an on-point document, then constructs a search that will find other cases with similar citation patterns. There must be enough citations in your on-point document for the Core Cites option to be available.

MORE LIKE THIS
 Core Terms
 Core Cites
 More Like Selected Text
 Legislative Links

Selected Text — retrieve documents that resemble a portion of selected text

When you want more documents like the one you have already found, use the Selected Text option and build a search that looks for documents with similar citation patterns or similar language patterns.

To use, highlight a portion of relevant text and click "More Like Selected Text" displayed on the screen of a retrieved document.

The screenshot shows a web form titled "More Like Selected Text" with a "Help" link. The "Last 20:" field contains "Copyright Cases, Federal". Below this is a "Terms:" field with the text "a work, under a provision of the Copyright Act of 1976 (17 USCS 107)--which provides in a preamble that the fair use of a". A "Mandatory Terms:" field is empty, with a note "Specify a term that must be found in retrieved documents". The "Date:" field has a radio button selected for "No Date Restrictions" and empty "From" and "To" fields. At the bottom, there is a checkbox "In the future, run search automatically and skip this page" and "Search" and "Cancel" buttons.

The *lexis.com* service will analyze your selected passage, looking for key terms and important legal citations. When this analysis is done, *lexis.com* will then launch a search in your chosen source, retrieving other documents that contain similar patterns of words and cites.

For best results, keep your selected passage relatively brief (e.g., not more than a paragraph). Also, if possible, try to focus on a single proposition or issue and be sure to highlight any case law citations that appear in connection with the issue.

Note: Selected Text requires 4.0 or higher Netscape® for Windows® (available from Netscape) or Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0 or higher (available from Microsoft).

Linking Legislative and News Data

Linking Legislative and News Data provides links for legislative materials – public laws, bill tracking reports – to news sources which specifically reference these materials. The reverse is also true in that Linking Legislative and News Data links from news sources to public laws and bill tracking reports that are specifically referenced within news sources.

Linking Legislative and News Data will also provide additional hypertext links from within documents that contain the Code of Federal Regulations, the Federal Register, public laws, and the full text of bill citations.

The screenshot shows a web page with a title bar "View: Cite | Home | Exit". The main content area displays "FOCUS™ - Narrow Results | Save As ECLIPSE | More Like This | More Like Selected Text" and "1999 8th Tracking S. 33". Below this, it says "Source: All Sources: Legislation & Politics: U.S. Congress: Congressional Bills and Bill Tracking - Current Congress" and "Terms: S. 33 (Oct 22/99)". The document title is "Bill Tracking Report S. 33" and it is "Copyright 1999 Congressional Information Service, Inc". It is a "Bill Tracking Report" for the "105th Congress 1st Session U. S. Senate S. 33". The date is "1999 8th Tracking S. 33; 106 8th Tracking S. 33". At the bottom, there are links for "Related news search" and "Retrieve full text version". The footer says "DATE-INTRO: January 19, 1999".

Click here to link to news material on this topic

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The Shepard's® Citations Service

The *Shepard's* Citations Service provides comprehensive citations history and treatment coverage necessary to verify the status of cases. *Shepard's*, which now integrates *Shepard's*, the Auto-Cite® service, and the LEXCITE® feature, can also be used for case-finding, identifying cases and articles that have cited your case.

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- Federal case law
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Shepard's for Validation (KWIC)

Shepard's for Validation is the editorial portion of the Shepard's Citations Service that assists with answering the question, "Is my case still good law?"

KWIC view provides:

- All Subsequent Appellate History
- Citing references to which the Shepard's editorial staff has assigned analysis, plus recent, additional case law that has not yet been analyzed
- All restrictions
- The new FOCUS search in Shepard's

Note: The default display format for Shepard's is KWIC™.

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View: KWIC | List | Focus Search | Shepard's - 22 Citing References | All Restrictions | All Custom Restrictions | Unrestricted | Text Only | Download | Email

Citation: 800 F.2d 111 (2d Cir. 1986) [Open this Document]

McNeil v. Economics Laboratory, Inc., 800 F.2d 111, 1986 U.S. App. LEXIS 29174, 41 Empl. Prac. Dec. (CCH) P36492, 41 Fair Empl. Prac. Cas. (BNA) 1789 (7th Cir. 11, 1986)

SUBSEQUENT APPELLATE HISTORY (2 citing references) • Hide Subsequent Appellate History

Writ of certiorari denied:

- McNeil v. Economics Laboratory, Inc., 481 U.S. 1041, 95 L. Ed. 2d 823, 107 S. Ct. 1982, 1987 U.S. LEXIS 2021, 55 U.S.L.W. 3746, 42 Empl. Prac. Dec. (CCH) P30984, 43 Fair Empl. Prac. Cas. (BNA) 1056 (1987)

Later proceeding at:

- McNeil v. Economics Laboratory, Inc., 1988 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 10500, 48 Fair Empl. Prac. Cas. (BNA) 1432 (N.D. 18 Nov. 4, 1988)

CITING REFERENCES (20 citing references)

4th Circuit - Court of Appeals

Followed by:

- Duke v. Universal, Inc., 929 F.2d 1413, 1991 U.S. App. LEXIS 5171, 56 Empl. Prac. Dec. (CCH) P40070, 55 Fair Empl. Prac. Cas. (BNA) 811, 19 Fed. R. Serv. 3d (Callaghan) 259 (4th Cir. N.C. 1991)

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- All Subsequent Appellate History
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- All restrictions
- The FOCUS search in *Shepard's*

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Citation: 800 F.2d 111 (2d Cir. 1986)

McNeil v. Economics Laboratory, Inc., 800 F.2d 111, 1986 U.S. App. LEXIS 29174, 41 Empl. Prac. Dec. (CCH) P36492, 41 Fair Empl. Prac. Cas. (BNA) 1779 (7th Cir. Ill. 1986)

PRIOR HISTORY (2 citing references) • Hide Prior History

- McNeil v. Economics Laboratory, Inc., 1985 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 22094, 41 Fair Empl. Prac. Cas. (BNA) 1774 (N.D. Ill. Jan. 30, 1985)

Later proceeding at:

- McNeil v. Economics Laboratory, Inc., 1985 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 18850, 41 Fair Empl. Prac. Cas. (BNA) 1779 (N.D. Ill. June 17, 1985)

Admitted by (CITATION YOU ENTERED):

- McNeil v. Economics Laboratory, Inc., 800 F.2d 111, 1986 U.S. App. LEXIS 29174, 41 Empl. Prac. Dec. (CCH) P36492, 41 Fair Empl. Prac. Cas. (BNA) 1779 (7th Cir. Ill. 1986)

SUBSEQUENT APPELLATE HISTORY (2 citing references) • Hide Subsequent Appellate History

Writ of certiorari denied:

- McNeil v. Economics Laboratory, Inc., 481 U.S. 1041, 95 L. Ed. 2d 623, 107 S. Ct. 1993, 1997 U.S. LEXIS 2021, 55 U.S.L.W. 3746, 42 Empl. Prac. Dec. (CCH) P36494, 43 Fair Empl. Prac. Cas. (BNA) 1056 (1987)

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FOCUS™ Search in SHEPARD'S® - KWIC Help

Citation: 800 Qd 111

Restrictions: Unrestricted

FOCUS Terms:

Enter terms to search in full text of citing cases

FOCUS Hint: The FOCUS feature will return a list of citations to cases that contain your terms.
You may enter up to 480 characters for your FOCUS search.

The FOCUS search will only identify citing references that have corresponding documents available in the LEXIS® service. The FOCUS feature is not available if your current results contain more than 2000 documents.

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1. Select "From."
2. Type a beginning four-digit year date in the From: field.
3. Type an ending four-digit year date in the To: field.

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Custom Restrictions

Help

Citation: ☒ 800 2d 111

Type: Analysis, Jurisdictions, Headnotes, Date

Show Restrictions

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☐ Colorado ☐ Iowa ☐ Wisconsin

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	Citation Information Available

The Auto-Cite® Service and the LEXCITE® Feature

The Auto-Cite service and the LEXCITE feature are integrated into the new Shepard's Citations Service. However, you can exclusively search either of these citator tools by clicking "Check a Citation," then clicking "Auto-Cite" or "LEXCITE."

The Auto-Cite Service

Auto-Cite is a cite verification and validation tool.

Coverage

The Auto-Cite service covers more than 475 reporters, including official and unofficial state and federal reporters and services.

Currentness

Auto-Cite is updated daily with cases being made available on the service within 24 hours after receipt.

How to use

1. Click "Check a Citation" and then click "Auto-Cite."
2. Type your citation in the open field.
3. Click "Check."

The LEXCITE Feature

The LEXCITE feature searches primary and secondary legal materials to find embedded references in sources.

Coverage

The LEXCITE feature will search for citations in:

- Case law – federal and state
- Code sections
- Agency opinions – federal and state
- Law reviews, journals, and other periodicals
- ALR annotations

How to use

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