

***Westlaw[®] /LexisNexis[®]
Comparative Study Series***

Findings and Analyses for the

**Westlaw[®] /LexisNexis[®]
2008-09 Product Comparison Study**

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By

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About the Author . . .

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I. Preface

We measure excellence in legal research in many ways. Fundamentally, the research—online or otherwise—must be thorough and accurate, or attorneys fail their clients. But neither quality nor efficiency is sufficient by itself. To provide the best client service, attorneys need to be thoroughly aware of all capabilities of their research tools.

A comprehensive review and comparison of Westlaw[®] and LexisNexis^{®1} as legal research tools is the subject of this Study. As set forth below, Thomson Reuters, owner of Westlaw[®], commissioned an independent research firm and me to perform a carefully designed and blinded study to compare the two services on a wide range of metrics. The results of the work and analyses we performed follow.

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¹ All trademarks used herein, including Westlaw[®] and LexisNexis[®], are the property of their respective owners, and are used for identification purposes.

II. Introduction

Legal research and writing may be more efficiently and effectively performed using Westlaw[®] than LexisNexis[®], according to an independent and blind comparative Study. The Study was conducted by objective, experienced attorneys who were unaware of the Study's purpose and believed they were performing typical legal research assignments on behalf of a "large customer."

The *Westlaw[®]/LexisNexis[®] 2008-09 Product Comparison Study*, commissioned by Thomson Reuters ("West"), involved the parallel performance of identical legal research assignments using the respective online services. The results of this Study demonstrate that Westlaw[®] may provide the legal researcher with an overall advantage in terms of research quality and efficiency. The blinded study sponsored by West was conducted from October through December 2008 by an independent research firm. It involved 15 research projects, each performed by four Westlaw[®]-proficient researchers and four LexisNexis[®]-proficient researchers. The amount of time spent online and the total time needed to complete each project was monitored, and then the scope and relevance of each work product was reviewed and evaluated by an independent panel of experienced attorneys and legal editors.

The findings and the details of the Study are summarized in the following report.

III. Project Methodology

West engaged an independent national research firm to design and implement the parallel review of work products produced based on legal research using the Westlaw[®] and LexisNexis[®] online research services, to determine metrics regarding:

- a) the amount of research time required to complete specific research on issues commonly encountered by law firms, corporate legal departments, and governmental entities; and
- b) the thoroughness and accuracy of the returned results, based on the number and relevance of cited authorities.

The independent research firm employed the following methodology.

A. Identifying the Research Projects

The research firm retained, which, among other things, performs legal research projects for attorneys across the country, generated a list of 100 legal issues selected from its proprietary knowledgebase of over 20,000 individual legal discussions researched and written for law firms, corporate law departments, and governmental entities nationwide. In addition, two separate lists were generated to include 25 issues on corporate and government matters, respectively. The specific issues for the Study were selected from these lists using a randomizing computer program. The research projects chosen were typical of those generally encountered in real-world settings, based on the collective experiences of the research firm's senior attorney staff members who have worked in such capacities, and they represent a variety of common practice

areas. Appendix 1 lists the specific issues researched for the Study, which covered subject matter areas such as governmental, criminal, and corporate legal issues.

Each issue was assigned to skill-matched pairs of attorneys; in each pair, one researched the issue using Westlaw[®] and the other used LexisNexis[®]. For each issue, four pairs of attorneys performed the research assignment, for a total of 60 trials (15 issues each treated four times) and a total of 120 individual work products.

B. Research Attorney Selection

The independent research firm selected, from its pool of intermediate-experience attorneys,² a group of potential Study participants, each of whom was tested for his or her proficiency using both Westlaw[®] and LexisNexis[®]. The type of questions employed in testing their proficiency is illustrated in Appendix 2. Research pairs were formed based on comparable proficiency scores. Thus, if a researcher scored 10 for Westlaw[®] proficiency, he or she was paired with a researcher with a score of 10 on LexisNexis[®], and they were both assigned the same research project from those identified pursuant to III.A above.

The selected attorneys were assigned the use of either Westlaw[®] or LexisNexis[®] to complete a particular research project, but the assigned sources changed, for the same researchers, from project to project.

The research portion of the Study was kept “blind”—that is, Study participants were not informed of the nature of the Study or of West’s involvement. As noted, they

² The research firm’s attorneys were divided into junior, intermediate, and senior attorneys. Intermediate attorneys were selected to staff the research assignment portion of this Study in order to ensure online-research proficiency.

believed they were doing projects for a “large customer” who wished to evaluate the research firm’s work on a variety of short projects.

C. Performing the Research Assignments

Each research project identified pursuant to III.A above was randomly assigned to four pairs of attorneys as identified pursuant to III.B above. One attorney from each pair assigned to a particular issue performed the research using Westlaw[®] only, while the other completed the identical project using LexisNexis[®] only. Each researcher-attorney prepared a simple list of citations with a brief annotation regarding the cited authority’s relevance to the issue. To further ensure user parity between the Westlaw[®] and LexisNexis[®] researchers, a subset of researchers who were proficient at both services completed a portion of their projects on LexisNexis[®] and others on Westlaw[®].

The researchers were asked to accurately record the following information relative to each research assignment:

- a) the online time required to complete the research,
- b) the number of queries run in standard databases,
- c) the number of queries run in specialty or premium databases,
- d) the time spent offline reviewing results and extracting relevant authorities,
- e) the total research time (online + offline),
- f) the time required to draft the annotated citation list, and
- g) the total time required (with three hours specified as a non-binding goal).

Tracking time accurately is an essential part of the researchers' usual work for the independent research firm, and so their time records are likely sound. Researchers were not allowed to use reference attorneys or any other proprietary and interactive staffed research assistance provided by either service.

Information from the researchers' logs is included, for each issue researched, in the tables in Appendix 5.

D. Evaluating the Results

The resulting annotated cite lists were evaluated by an objective, independent panel, made up of experienced attorneys and legal editors, for accuracy, relevance, and thoroughness of results. Proprietary citations (WL or LN cites) were redacted prior to this evaluation, and the evaluators were unaware of the service used by the researchers whose work they were evaluating. The evaluators graded the relevance of the citations retrieved and summarized by the researchers on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the lowest possible score and 5 being the highest.

The evaluators' relevance scores for each project are included in the tables produced for each issue in Appendix 5.

IV. Key Findings

The following key findings were made from the Study results.

- a) **TOTAL NUMBER OF CITATIONS RETRIEVED:** The researchers using Westlaw[®] retrieved more citations on 8 out of 15 issues researched (53% of the research performed). LexisNexis[®] research resulted in more citations for 6 of 15 issues researched (40%); one issue resulted in a tie. In other words, 60% of the time, the Westlaw[®] research produced as many or more citations than the LexisNexis[®] research. See Table 4 in Appendix 4.
- b) **AVERAGE NUMBER OF CITATIONS RETRIEVED:** The Westlaw[®] research averaged 0.67 more citations per issue than the LexisNexis[®] research (7% better results for Westlaw[®]). The results, when averaged over all 120 work products, were quite close overall, with Westlaw[®] researchers averaging 10.25 citations per issue and LexisNexis[®] researchers averaging 9.58 citations per issue.
- c) **RELEVANCE OF CITATIONS:** Importantly, for 12 out of 15 issues, the Westlaw[®] results were viewed as more relevant than the LexisNexis[®] results. In other words, when viewed by issue, 80% of the time the Westlaw[®] research received a higher relevance score. The overall Westlaw[®] average relevance score was 4.56 on a scale of 1 to 5, while LexisNexis[®] research earned a score of 4.11 on average.
- d) **RELEVANCE BY MATCHED RESEARCH PAIRS:** When the results were analyzed project by project, 20 pairs of researchers (consisting of one Westlaw[®] and one LexisNexis[®] researcher who received comparable scores on competency tests)

(33.33% of all researchers) achieved tied results, while in 32 pairs (53.33%), the Westlaw® researcher scored higher. Thus, the Westlaw® member of the paired-research set achieved an equivalent or better relevancy result in 52 of 60 assignments (86.67%).

e) **RELEVANCE BY CROSS-OVER RESEARCHERS:** Approximately half of the Study work products were completed by researchers who performed research for some issues using Westlaw®, and for others using LexisNexis®. These researchers were equally familiar with both services. The following table shows they achieved more relevant results overall using Westlaw® than they did using LexisNexis®. As shown in the table below, the average Westlaw® relevance score in this subset was 4.61, and the average LexisNexis® relevance score was 4.044, using a scale of 1 to 5 (5 being highest).

Researcher ID	Westlaw® Cite Relevance (average across projects)	LexisNexis® Cite Relevance (average across projects)
Researcher 1	4.5	4.3
Researcher 2	5	4.375
Researcher 3	4.45	4
Researcher 4	4.5	3.5
Averages	4.61	4.044

f) **TOTAL RESEARCH TIME:** The Westlaw® researchers took less time to complete their research (exclusive of writing) for 8 of 15 issues. In other words, slightly over 50% of the time, the Westlaw® research required less time, but retrieved more citations and earned higher relevance scores. Westlaw® researchers averaged 9.5% less total research time per project.

- g) **ONLINE RESEARCH TIME:** The LexisNexis[®] research required slightly less online time just over half (53%) of the time. When reviewed by database type, in 80% of the research performed (12 out of 15 issues), the attorneys using Westlaw[®] spent more time in standard databases than the LexisNexis[®] researchers did. But Westlaw[®] researchers required less time in premium databases for two-thirds of the issues.
- h) **OFFLINE RESEARCH AND WRITING TIME:** For 11 out of 15 issues researched, the Westlaw[®] researchers averaged less “offline research” time reviewing the results retrieved while online, which suggests retrieval of more relevant authorities. Writing time averaged about 12 minutes more per Westlaw[®] project than it did per LexisNexis[®] project.
- i) **TOTAL TIME:** Westlaw[®] projects took about 13 minutes longer to complete on average than did LexisNexis[®] projects. (The average write-up times for Westlaw[®] results took longer.)
- j) **TOTAL NUMBER OF QUERIES RUN:** The Westlaw[®] researchers employed fewer queries for 9 of the 15 issues researched, although the results were close. Westlaw[®] researchers averaged 5.05 queries per issue overall, while the LexisNexis[®] researchers averaged 5.0 queries per issue.
- k) **NUMBER OF QUERIES IN STANDARD DATABASES:** Sixty percent of the time, the Westlaw[®] researchers averaged more standard-database queries than the LexisNexis[®] researchers.

l) NUMBER OF QUERIES IN SPECIALTY OR PREMIUM DATABASES: LexisNexis®

researchers ran fewer queries in the standard databases for over half of the issues researched (8/15), but fewer queries were required in the specialty and premium databases on Westlaw® for 11 out of 15 issues.

The tables in Appendix 4 illustrate these Key Findings in tabular form. Table 1 shows the total citations retrieved for each issue and the total for each service; Table 2 summarizes all of the results, including the time required for the various tasks, the number of queries run in the various databases, and the relevancy scores for each issue and for each service overall; Table 3 splits out the detailed results by service; and Table 4 shows comparative averages on each recorded element.

V. Discussion & Illustration of the Findings

A. General Findings

As the above list of highlights demonstrates, when the results of all of the research projects were tallied and compared, Westlaw® came out ahead in terms of many of the most important factors under consideration, including:

- **Number of citations retrieved,**

including:

- the total number of citations retrieved (615 vs. 575); and

In reviewing the results of the Study, it's important to keep an eye on the forest, rather than the trees. For instance, faster research does you no good if it is incomplete or misses important and relevant results.

The key for legal research, whether it is for a run-of-the-mill tort case or a Supreme Court brief, is obtaining thorough and relevant results as efficiently as possible.

- the average number of citations retrieved per assignment, when calculated by issue (10.25 vs. 9.58).
- **Relevance of citations retrieved**, including:
 - the average relevance of the retrieved citations by issue (4.56 vs. 4.11); and
 - the relevance of citations in within work products of matched and cross-over research pairs.
- **Time required to complete the research**, including:
 - total research time by issue, including online time and offline time reviewing the research results (1.58 hours vs. 1.73 hours);
 - online time required in specialty and premium databases (0.18 hour vs. 0.3 hour, on average, per assignment); and
 - offline research time required for 11 out of 15 issues researched (overall average of 0.85 hour vs. 1.055 hours).
- **Number of queries** required to complete the research, including:
 - the number of queries run for 9 of 15 issues; and
 - the number of queries run in the specialty and premium databases for 11 out of 15 issues (overall average of 1.57 specialty/premium queries vs. 2.15).

It is significant to note that these findings were borne out by researchers who completed projects using both services, which served as a means of double-checking and cross-comparing the efficacy of the results.

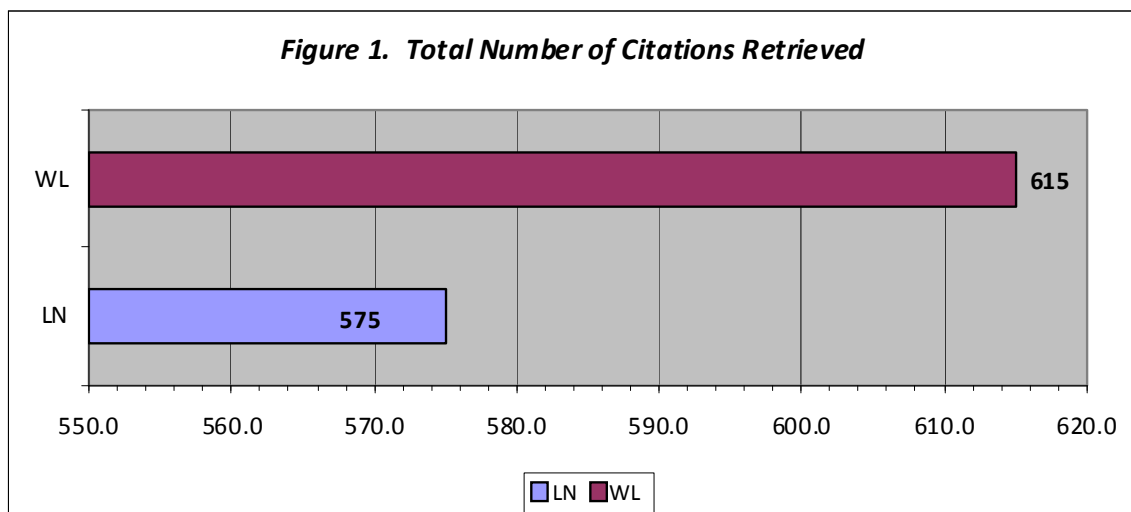
LexisNexis[®] results for some significant comparative elements are summarized below:

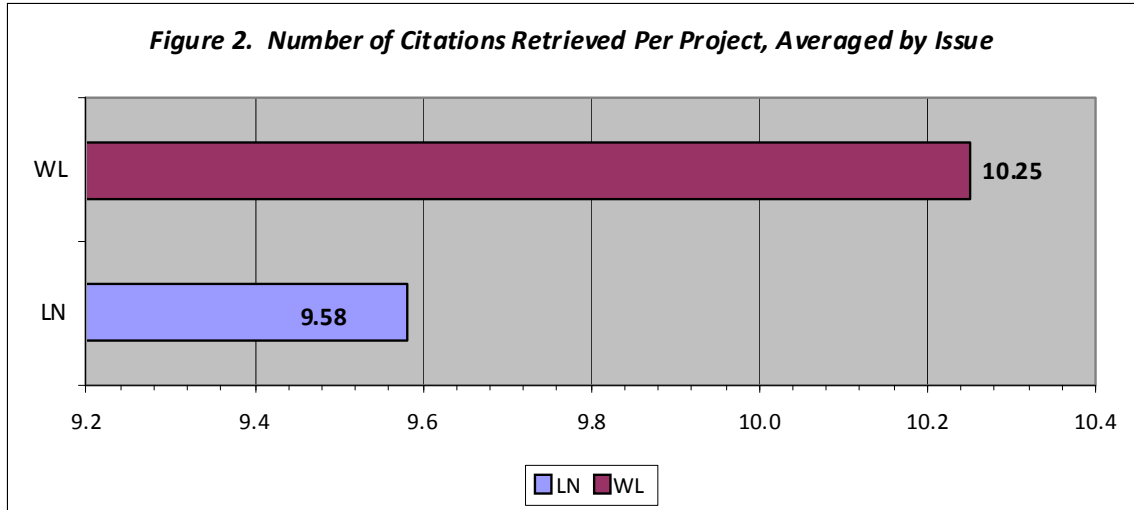
- **Online time** was lower for Lexis[®] users 53% of the time, and for 12 of the 15 issues, Lexis[®] researchers spent less time in standard databases.
- **Number of queries** in *standard* databases was lower for Lexis[®] on 8 of 15 issues.
- **Overall time** was generally lower—Lexis[®] researchers took about 12 minutes less writing time, and 13 minutes less time overall.

See Figure 8 and accompanying text, *infra*, for more detail.

B. Number of Citations Retrieved

One of the more important findings of the Study is that the researchers using Westlaw[®] retrieved *more citations* for 8 out of the 15 issues researched. These results are illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 below, which compare the total number of citations retrieved overall, and the number of citations retrieved per assignment, when averaged by issue (four researchers per service per issue).

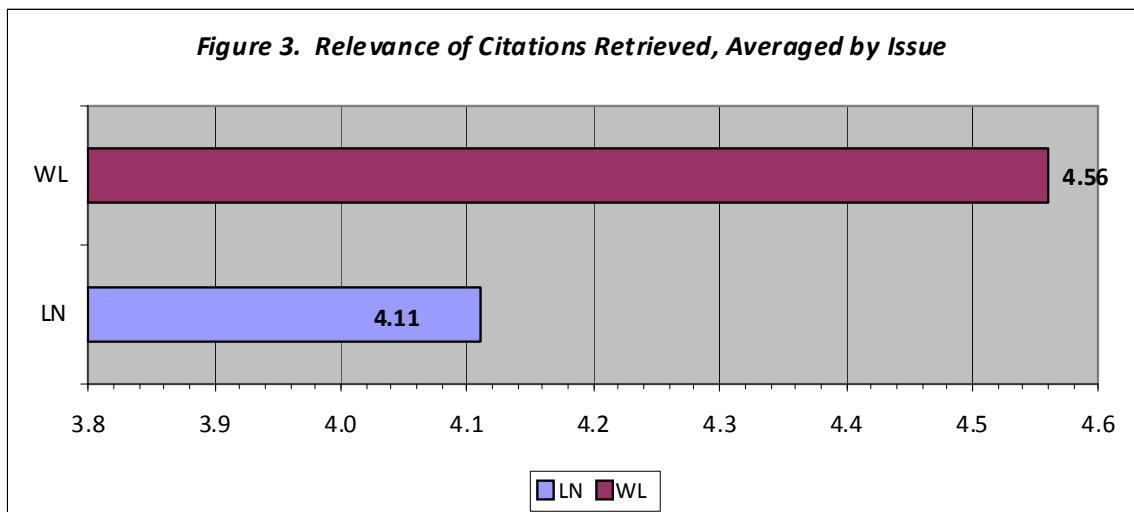




C. Relevance of Citations Retrieved

Even more important than the number of citations retrieved in a research session is the relevance of the citations retrieved. Here again, Westlaw® came out ahead of LexisNexis® in the assignments performed for this Study.

Figure 3 below demonstrates the respective relevance of the citations retrieved by each service in graphic form.

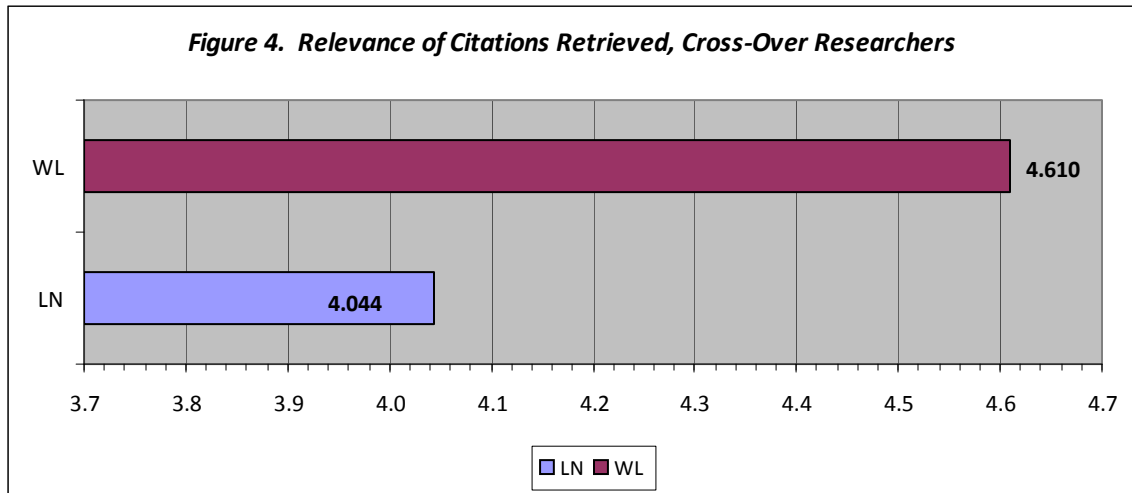


Importantly, about half of the 120 total work products produced for the Study were completed by researchers who performed research for some issues using Westlaw®, and for others using LexisNexis®. These researcher-attorneys, equally adept at

This point is worth emphasizing: when the *same researcher* performed some projects using Westlaw® and others using LexisNexis®, the resulting work product included more relevant sources when done with Westlaw®.

When choosing a preferred online legal research tool, these data are particularly important. This comparison suggests that Westlaw® research provides superior research returns in most contexts.

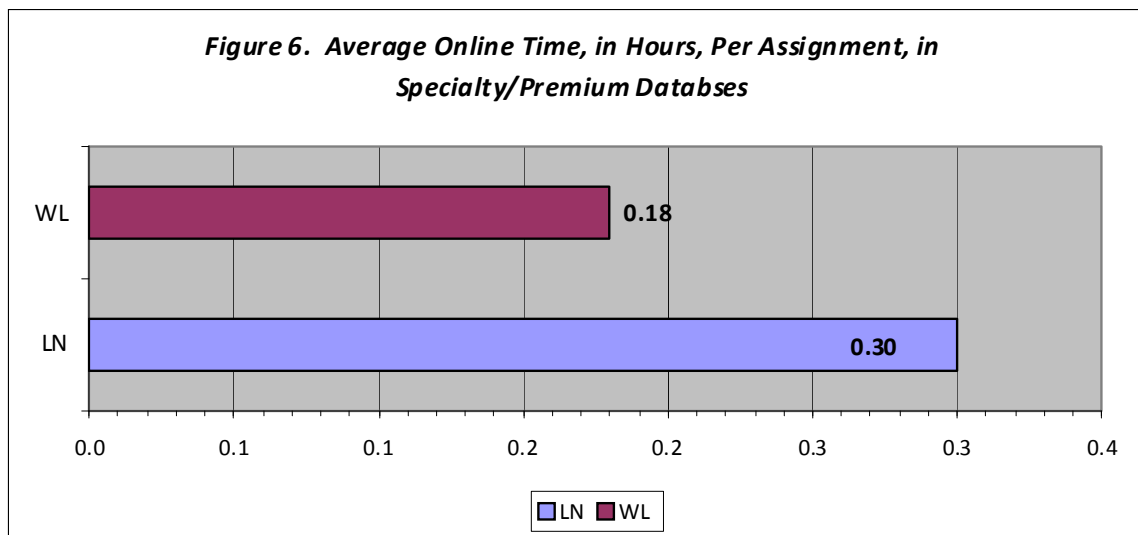
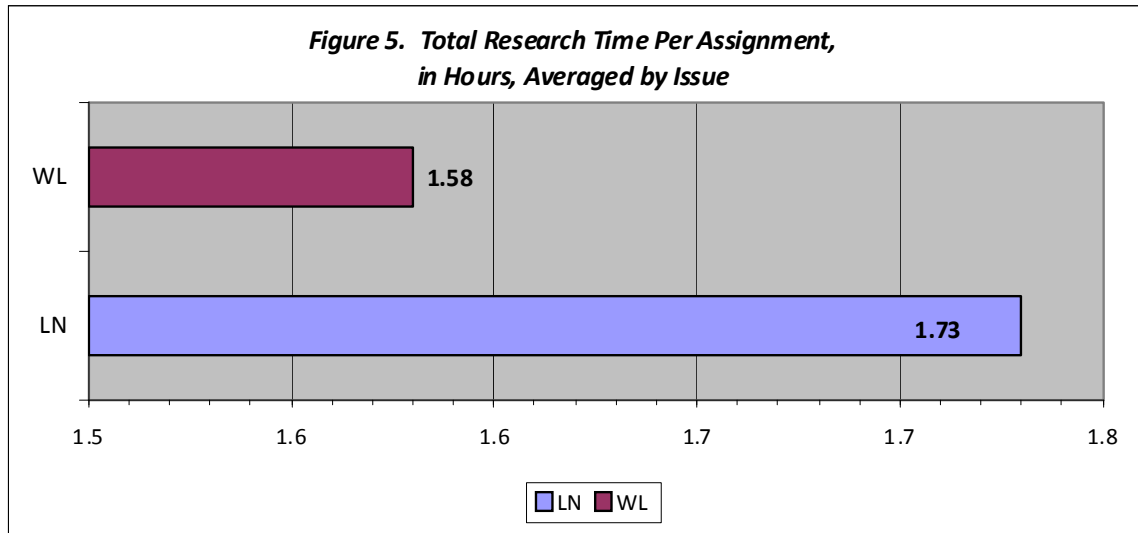
performing research using both services, achieved better results overall using Westlaw®. The average Westlaw® relevance score on their projects was 4.610, and the average LexisNexis® relevance score was 4.044. These findings are illustrated in Figure 4 below.

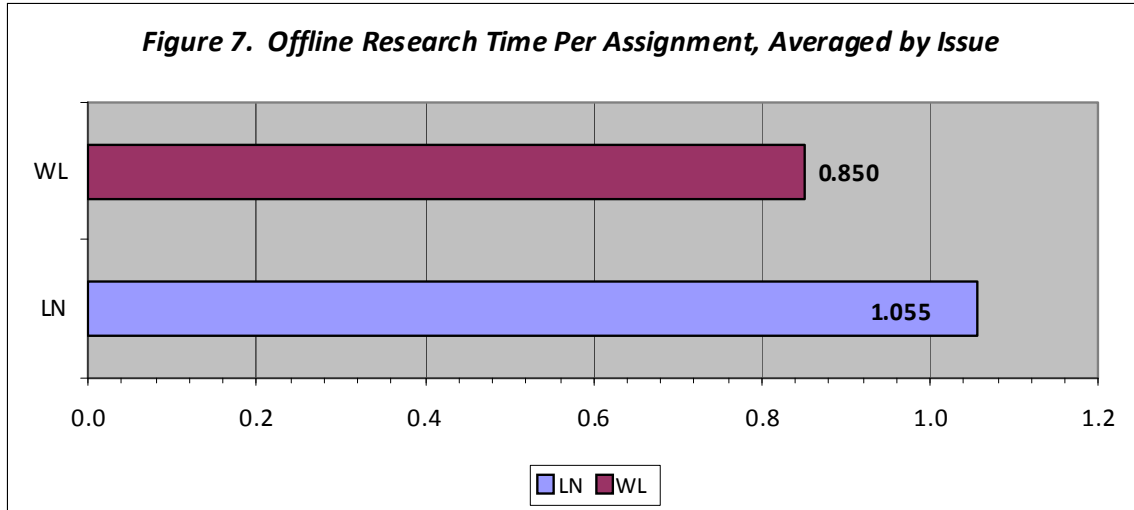


D. Time Required to Complete the Research

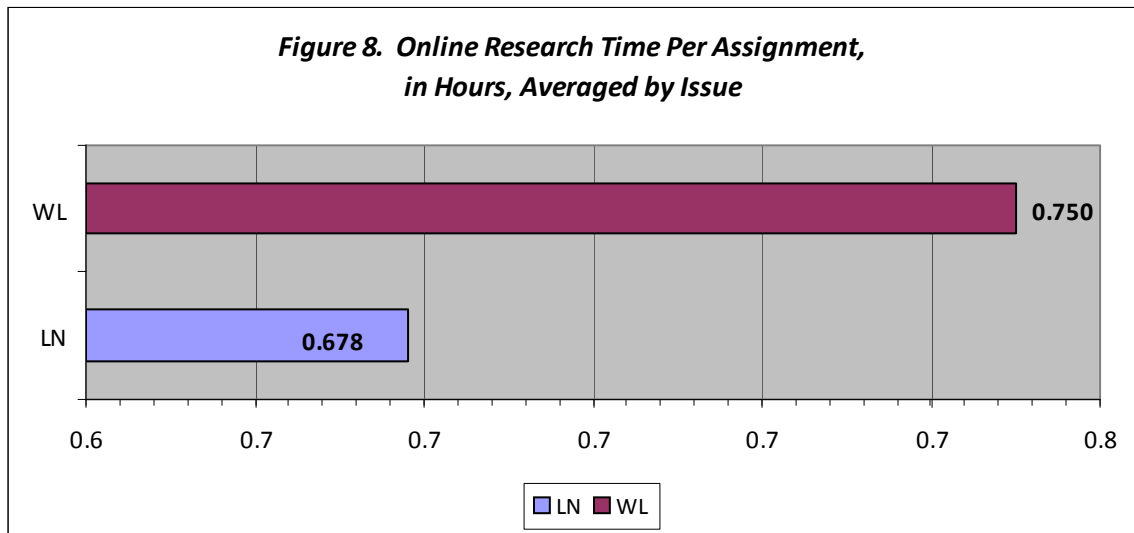
The Westlaw® research averaged less total research time (not including writing), by issue, than the LexisNexis® research; less online time was required in specialty and premium databases; and less time was required to cull through the results after signing

off (deemed “offline research time” for purposes of this Study). See Figures 5 through 7 below, which illustrate these findings in graphic form.





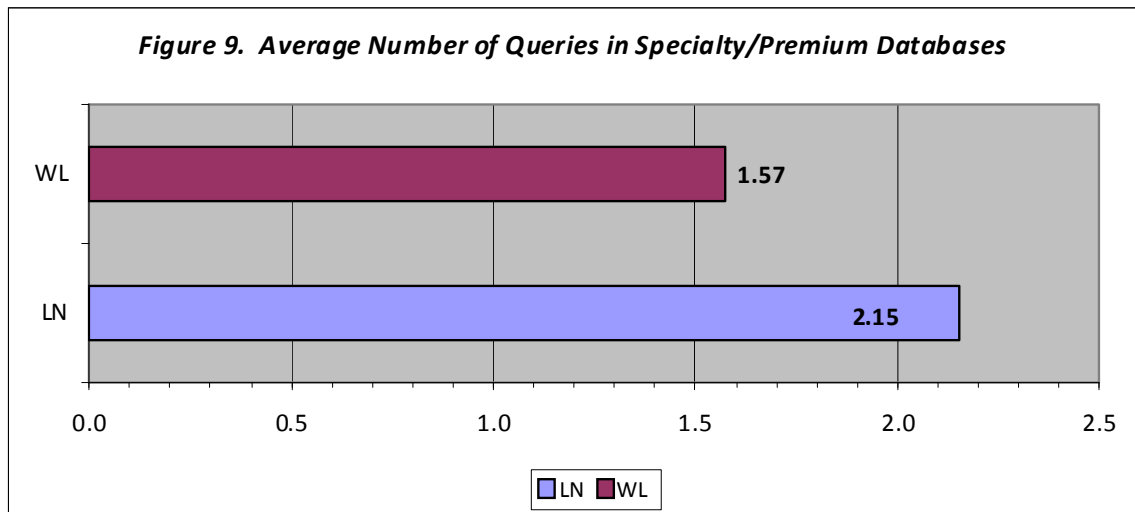
LexisNexis® researchers required, on average, less time on online research in general (see Figure 8 below), and, on average, in the standard databases in particular.



E. Number of Queries

In addition to certain time-saving benefits experienced by the Westlaw® researchers, the Westlaw® researchers also ran fewer queries, on average, for 9 of 15 issues overall. LexisNexis® researchers averaged fewer queries in the standard databases, however.

The Westlaw® research required fewer queries in specialty and premium databases for 11 out of 15 issues (overall average of 1.57 queries vs. 2.15). These results are illustrated in graphic form in Figure 9 below.



F. Limitations on Findings

The Westlaw®/LexisNexis® 2008-09 Product Comparison Study was designed and conducted, and the results were evaluated, in an objective, balanced, and thorough manner designed to produce accurate results. Nonetheless, given the limited sample size and the variability inherent in any study involving “human subjects,” it is possible that further testing could provide an even clearer comparative contrast between the time required to complete and the quality of the research assignments using each of the respective services.

Although every effort was made to closely match the skill sets of the research pairs, and various researchers used both services on different projects to prevent any potential imbalance, further testing using additional attorneys and a greater number of issues could provide a more complete view of the Study’s subjects.

VI. Conclusion

Subject to the limitations noted in the foregoing section, the results of the *Westlaw®/LexisNexis® 2008-09 Product Comparison Study* demonstrate that legal research may be accomplished more effectively and efficiently using Westlaw®. Consistent use of Westlaw® for all legal research projects could result in enhanced legal research quality through efficient yet comparatively more thorough and relevant results.

Importantly, when all was said and done, Westlaw® results were more comprehensive (based on a greater number of citations retrieved) and were evaluated as more relevant. Given these more thorough and relevant results, it is impressive that Westlaw® also generally prevailed with regard to total research time. Westlaw® thus showed itself, through this Study, to be an excellent resource for retrieving top-quality research results, fast.

VII. Appendices

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APPENDIX 1: ISSUES RESEARCHED

1. Under Illinois law, may constitutional defenses to criminal charges be asserted in a municipal prosecution of a local ordinance?
2. Does the victim of an assault by a state law enforcement officer have a Michigan state law cause of action against the state?
3. Under Kansas law, if an entity is governmental, when would the immunities in the Kansas Tort Claims Act (KTCA) apply?
4. What is the standard of proof to obtain a variance before a Wisconsin zoning board of adjustment?
5. Under New York law, are employment contracts containing extraordinary terms enforceable against the corporation in the absence of the signing officer's authority to enter into such agreements?
6. Under federal tax law, what is the definition of a "controlled group" of corporations?
7. When are claims against an employer barred by the Minnesota Workers' Compensation Act?
8. In Vermont, may failure to communicate material information to an insurer void an insurance policy?
9. Does execution of a contract or a guaranty in Massachusetts confer *in personam* jurisdiction on the courts of Massachusetts?
10. How do you determine if an airline is doing business in the U.S. under the Warsaw Convention and agency principles?
11. Under Alaska law, is a holographic will executed in California valid?
12. May a federal court stay civil proceedings when there are criminal proceedings brought against the same defendant?
13. Under federal law, is it appropriate to determine whether an illness qualifies as a "serious health condition" for purposes of the FMLA on summary judgment?
14. What is the standard of review for an administrative agency's actions in the First Circuit?
15. Under Colorado law, what causes of action for non-payment of no-fault benefits survive the insured plaintiff's death?

APPENDIX 2: PROFICIENCY TEST SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Online Research Quiz

- A. How do you verify whether a case, statute, regulation, patents or administrative decision is good law?
- B. How do you design a search for a case when you know one word in the case name and the year the case was decided?
- C. What would the database be for Connecticut case law? What is the difference in the database name for state-only versus state-and-federal cases in Connecticut?
- D. How do you jump directly to an authority with the cite?
- E. How do you find a database name?
- F. How would you search across multiple jurisdictions for statutes containing a certain term?
- G. How do you find other cases dealing with the same issue that you are researching?
- H. How do you find documents citing to cases, statutes, regulations, administrative decisions or law reviews?
- I. How do you search within a set of results?

APPENDIX 3: PROJECT INSTRUCTIONS

October 31, 2008

To: Project Participants
From: Project Manager
Re: Project Instructions

Please read the following instructions carefully. Contact the project manager or your supervisor if you have any questions about the scope or form of this work.

Background:

A large customer is trying out the company's services on a series of short projects. You will receive a research topic and a specified research source; in response, you should prepare a bulleted list of the relevant authorities. Each authority should be followed by the citation, date, and a brief parenthetical. Please list cases first, in chronological order starting with the most recent (ignore court hierarchies for purposes of these projects), followed by statutes, regulations, and other authorities, with each of those three categories under a separate heading.

Scope of Research:

Your research is **strictly limited** to the source specified on your assignment. If you are assigned a topic with an online research source, you must time your research sessions. As you perform your research, please record the databases searched, as well as the number of queries run in each and the amount of time spent in each. Assume all research sessions are billed on an hourly rather than a transactional basis. At the end of your research session, also print or copy and paste the session summary information, if any, and include it at the end of your work product. If you are assigned an online research source, you are not allowed to use Reference Attorneys at West or the equivalent Lexis resource. If you are assigned a library-research project, please keep a log of all sources reviewed, whether or not they lead to citations used in your work product.³

You must separately record the total time spent on research (including, if you are assigned an online research source, offline time reviewing results), as well as the time spent on writing.

³ This "red herring" instruction was included to eliminate any suggestion that this could be an online-research-provider comparative exercise.

Sample Work product:

A sample work product is provided below. This document contains only cases, but headers have been included for statutes, regulations, and other authorities. If your research reveals those sources, they must be included in this fashion.

NOTE: YOU MUST INCLUDE ALL THE SECTIONS SHOWN OR YOU WILL BE REQUIRED TO RE-PERFORM AND RESUBMIT THE RESEARCH.

Date: April 2004

ISSUE: In proceedings in Minnesota to disburse settlement proceeds recovered in a wrongful death action, to whom does the appointed trustee owe a fiduciary duty, and how are the proceeds distributed?

RESEARCH SOURCE: Westlaw

CASES:

In re Bodeker, 661 N.W.2d 271 (Minn. Ct. App. 2003) (court distributes settlement proceeds according to relationships and losses of individuals; trustee's fiduciary duty is to surviving spouse and next of kin, and trustee who is not acting in their best interests should be removed).

Wykoop v. Carpenter, 574 N.W.2d 422, 427 (Minn. 1998) (under Minn. Stat. § 573.02, the proceeds of a wrongful death action recovery must be distributed among the surviving spouse and next of kin proportionate to each person's pecuniary loss, and "next of kin" is defined as "blood relatives who are members of the class from which beneficiaries are chosen under the intestacy statute"; judge may not make preferences among next of kin or pick and choose those among the eligible members who may present evidence of pecuniary loss).

Johnson v. Consol. Freightways, Inc., 420 N.W.2d 608 (Minn. 1988) (under Minn. Stat. § 573.02, trustee seeks recovery on behalf of surviving spouse and next of kin).

Kolles v. Ross, 418 N.W.2d 733 (Minn. 1988) (right and duty of trustee is to act as fiduciary for next of kin; under Minn. Stat. § 573.02, the proceeds of a wrongful death action recovery must be distributed among the surviving spouse and next of kin proportionate to each person's pecuniary loss, and "pecuniary loss" has been broadly defined; court held that trial court's distribution of settlement proceeds in equal shares to surviving spouse and three minor children was not error).

Schreiner v. Schmitz, 418 N.W.2d 206 (Minn. Ct. App. 1988) (judge, not jury, is authorized to make distribution among next of kin; failure to apportion award over time was not error).

Thompson v. United Truck Body Co., 415 N.W.2d 335 (Minn. Ct. App. 1987) (trial court, which found that next of kin had no contact with decedent and received nothing from him in terms of financial support, comfort, advice, assistance or protection, was not required to apply support years formula).

Bond v. Roos, 358 N.W.2d 654 (Minn. 1984) (under Minn. Stat. § 573.02, the proceeds of a wrongful death action recovery must be distributed among the surviving spouse and next of kin proportionate to each person's pecuniary loss; where there had been no judicial finding that the decedent's mother was at fault in causing the death, the trial judge erred in deviating from proportionate loss standard, and should have ordered proceeds distributed in equal thirds to three persons).

Rath v. Hamilton Standard Div. of United Techs. Corp., 292 N.W.2d 282 (Minn. 1980) (under Minn. Stat. § 573.02, the proceeds of a wrongful death action recovery must be distributed among the surviving spouse and next of kin proportionate to each person's pecuniary loss; rejecting strict application of the support years formula in determining the amount of each person's pecuniary loss, and holding that the court should consider factors including the nature of the relationship with the decedent, the extent of the decedent's past support, and if the person is employed or supported by another).

STATUTES:

[in numerical/alphabetical order, as applicable]

REGULATIONS:

[in numerical/alphabetical order, as applicable]

OTHER AUTHORITIES:

[in numerical/alphabetical order, as applicable]

SESSION SUMMARY (ONLINE SERVICES)

[Note: This is an illustration only; it does not correspond to sample research project.]

Connect Time: 45 minutes

Specialty or Premium Files/Databases: 15 minutes (2 searches in [database identifier]; 1 search in [database identifier])

Standard Files/Databases: 23 minutes (6 searches in [database identifier])

Offline research time: 1.25 hours

Writing time: 0.5 hour

Total time: 3.0 hours

APPENDIX 4: SUMMARY TABLES

TABLE 1. TOTAL AUTHORITIES RETRIEVED

ISSUE/SERVICE (WL OR LN)	TOTAL # OF CITES
1WL	47*
1LN	29
2WL	35
2LN	29
3WL	46
3LN	87
4WL	42
4LN	32
5WL	32
5LN	27
6WL	40
6LN	36
7WL	51
7LN	60
8WL	52
8LN	29
9WL	37
9LN	37
10WL	41
10LN	43
11WL	47
11LN	24
12WL	52
12LN	31
13WL	34
13LN	43
14WL	30
14LN	38
15WL	29
15LN	30
ALL WL	615
ALL LN	575

*Bold type indicates the higher score.

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY ISSUE

ISSUE/ SERVICE (WL OR LN)	AVG. # OF CITES	AVG. RELE- VANCE OF CITES ⁴	AVG. TOTAL RESEARCH TIME ⁵ (ONLINE + OFFLINE)	AVG. TOTAL ONLINE RESEARCH TIME	AVG. ONLINE TIME IN <i>STD.</i> DBs	AVG. ONLINE TIME IN <i>SPCLTY/ PREM.</i> DBs	AVG. TOTAL # OF QUERIES RUN	AVG. # OF QUERIES IN <i>STD.</i> DBs	AVG. # OF QUERIES IN <i>SPCLTY/ PREM.</i> DBs	AVG. <i>OFFLINE</i> RESEARCH TIME	AVG. WRITING TIME	AVG. TOTAL TIME
1WL	11.75	5	1.94	1.11	0.86	0.25	8.25	6.5	1.75	0.83	1.55	3.49
1LN	7.25	4.75	1.69	0.594	0.544	0.05	5.25	4.75	0.5	1.094	0.63	2.31
2WL	8.75	3.88	2.05	1.04	0.84	0.0	6.25	6.25	0.0	1.01	1	2.93
2LN	7.25	3.38	1.71	0.56	0.48	0.09	5.5	4.25	1.25	1.21	0.51	2.35
3WL	11.5	4.63	1.66	0.55	0.18	0.05	2.75	2.5	0.25	1.11	1	2.61
3LN	21.75	4.19	3.44	1.01	0.51	0.5	5.5	3.75	1.75	2.43	1.31	2.5
4WL	10.5	4.5	1.6	0.78	0.44	0.34	2.75	2	1.5	1.08	1.14	2.99
4LN	8	4.25	1.38	0.44	0.2	0.24	3.5	2	1.5	0.94	0.69	2.06
5WL	8	4	1.5	0.63	0.4	0.23	5	4	1	0.88	0.81	2.31
5LN	6.75	4.25	1.41	0.64	0.48	0.16	3.5	2.25	1.5	0.78	0.44	1.85
6WL	10	4.25	1.24	0.79	0.66	0.03	6	5.25	0.75	0.45	0.94	2.18
6LN	9	4.25	1.34	0.53	0.29	0.23	4.25	2.5	1.75	0.81	0.51	1.85
7WL	12.75	4.75	1.2	0.84	0.84	0.0	3.75	3.75	0.0	0.36	0.75	1.95
7LN	15	4.63	2.01	0.95	0.46	0.43	6.25	2.25	4	1.06	0.79	2.8
8WL	13	4.38	1.63	0.79	0.74	0.05	4.5	4.25	0.25	0.84	1	2.63
8LN	7.25	4.25	1.76	0.76	0.54	0.21	6	4.75	1.25	1	0.59	2.35
9WL	9.25	4.5	1.71	0.75	0.75	0.0	3.75	3.75	0.0	0.96	0.88	2.59

⁴ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

⁵ All time is recorded in hours. The total research time includes the time spent performing the online research and the time spent reviewing the research results offline, each of which elements is also separately delineated above. The total research time does **not** include the time spent writing up the annotated citation list, which time is calculated and recorded separately in the third-from-the-right column above.

ISSUE/ SERVICE (WL OR LN)	AVG. # OF CITES	AVG. RELE- VANCE OF CITES ⁴	AVG. TOTAL RESEARCH TIME ⁵ (ONLINE + OFFLINE)	AVG. TOTAL <i>ONLINE</i> RESEARCH TIME	AVG. ONLINE TIME IN <i>STD.</i> DBs	AVG. ONLINE TIME IN <i>SPCLTY/ PREM.</i> DBs	AVG. TOTAL # OF QUERIES RUN	AVG. # OF QUERIES IN <i>STD.</i> DBs	AVG. # OF QUERIES IN <i>SPCLTY/ PREM.</i> DBs	AVG. <i>OFFLINE</i> RESEARCH TIME	AVG. WRITING TIME	AVG. TOTAL TIME
9LN	9.25	4.25	1.83	0.66	0.4	0.2	5.75	3.25	2.5	1.16	0.6	2.43
10WL	10.25	5	2.01	0.79	0.6	0.05	5.25	4	1.25	1.23	0.84	2.85
10LN	10.75	3.88	1.96	0.81	0.21	0.53	4.75	1.75	3	1.15	0.69	2.65
11WL	11.75	4.25	1.53	0.79	0.6	0.19	7	5.25	1.75	0.74	0.43	1.95
11LN	6	4.5	1.34	0.75	0.44	0.29	8.5	6.5	2	0.59	0.44	1.78
12WL	13	4.75	1.3	0.43	0.01	0.41	2.75	0.25	2.5	0.88	0.93	2.23
12LN	7.75	3.75	1.39	0.43	0.0	0.43	3	0.0	3	0.96	0.71	2.1
13WL	8.5	4.5	1.28	0.59	0.0	0.59	3.25	0.0	3.25	0.69	0.66	1.94
13LN	10.75	3.75	1.53	0.63	0.13	0.5	3	0.75	2.25	0.9	0.78	2.3
14WL	7.5	5	0.86	0.38	0.38	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.49	0.66	1.53
14LN	9.5	3.75	1.33	0.55	0.35	0.2	3	1.5	1.5	0.78	0.75	2.08
15WL	7.25	5	2.2	1.01	0.54	0.48	12	2.75	9.25	1.19	0.8	3
15LN	7.5	3.75	1.83	0.86	0.41	0.45	7.25	2.75	4.5	0.96	0.65	2.48
ALL WL	10.25	4.56	1.58	0.75	0.52	0.18	5.05	3.53	1.57	0.85	0.89	2.48
ALL LN	9.58	4.11	1.73	0.678	0.363	0.3	5	2.87	2.15	1.055	0.67	2.26

TABLE 3A. SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY SERVICE - WESTLAW®

ISSUE/ SERVICE (WL OR LN)	AVG. # OF CITES	AVG. RELE- VANCE OF CITES ⁶	AVG. TOTAL RESEARCH TIME ⁷ (ONLINE + OFFLINE)	AVG. TOTAL ONLINE RESEARCH TIME	AVG. ONLINE TIME IN <i>STD.</i> DBs	AVG. ONLINE TIME IN <i>SPCLTY/ PREM.</i> DBs	AVG. TOTAL # OF QUERIES RUN	AVG. # OF QUERIES IN <i>STD.</i> DBs	AVG. # OF QUERIES IN <i>SPCLTY/ PREM.</i> DBs	AVG. <i>OFFLINE</i> RESEARCH TIME	AVG. WRITING TIME	AVG. TOTAL TIME
1WL	11.75	5	1.94	1.11	0.86	0.25	8.25	6.5	1.75	0.83	1.55	3.49
2WL	8.75	3.88	2.05	1.04	0.84	0.0	6.25	6.25	0.0	1.01	1	2.93
3WL	11.5	4.63	1.66	0.55	0.18	0.05	2.75	2.5	0.25	1.11	1	2.61
4WL	10.5	4.5	1.6	0.78	0.44	0.34	2.75	2	1.5	1.08	1.14	2.99
5WL	8	4	1.5	0.63	0.4	0.23	5	4	1	0.88	0.81	2.31
6WL	10	4.25	1.24	0.79	0.66	0.03	6	5.25	0.75	0.45	0.94	2.18
7WL	12.75	4.75	1.2	0.84	0.84	0.0	3.75	3.75	0.0	0.36	0.75	1.95
8WL	13	4.38	1.63	0.79	0.74	0.05	4.5	4.25	0.25	0.84	1	2.63
9WL	9.25	4.5	1.71	0.75	0.75	0.0	3.75	3.75	0.0	0.96	0.88	2.59
10WL	10.25	5	2.01	0.79	0.6	0.05	5.25	4	1.25	1.23	0.84	2.85
11WL	11.75	4.25	1.53	0.79	0.6	0.19	7	5.25	1.75	0.74	0.43	1.95
12WL	13	4.75	1.3	0.43	0.01	0.41	2.75	0.25	2.5	0.88	0.93	2.23
13WL	8.5	4.5	1.28	0.59	0.0	0.59	3.25	0.0	3.25	0.69	0.66	1.94
14WL	7.5	5	0.86	0.38	0.38	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.49	0.66	1.53
15WL	7.25	5	2.2	1.01	0.54	0.48	12	2.75	9.25	1.19	0.8	3
ALL WL	10.25	4.56	1.58	0.75	0.52	0.18	5.05	3.53	1.57	0.85	0.89	2.48

⁶ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

⁷ All time is recorded in hours.

TABLE 3B. SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY SERVICE - LEXISNEXIS®

ISSUE/ SERVICE (WL OR LN)	AVG. # OF CITES	AVG. RELE- VANCE OF CITES ⁸	AVG. TOTAL RESEARCH TIME ⁹ (ONLINE + OFFLINE)	AVG. TOTAL <i>ONLINE</i> RESEARCH TIME	AVG. ONLINE TIME IN <i>STD.</i> DBs	AVG. ONLINE TIME IN <i>SPCLTY/ PREM.</i> DBs	AVG. TOTAL # OF QUERIES RUN	AVG. # OF QUERIES IN <i>STD.</i> DBs	AVG. # OF QUERIES IN <i>SPCLTY/ PREM.</i> DBs	AVG. <i>OFFLINE</i> RESEARCH TIME	AVG. WRITING TIME	AVG. TOTAL TIME
1LN	7.25	4.75	1.69	0.594	0.544	0.05	5.25	4.75	0.5	1.094	0.63	2.31
2LN	7.25	3.38	1.71	0.56	0.48	0.09	5.5	4.25	1.25	1.21	0.51	2.35
3LN	21.75	4.19	3.44	1.01	0.51	0.5	5.5	3.75	1.75	2.43	1.31	2.5
4LN	8	4.25	1.38	0.44	0.2	0.24	3.5	2	1.5	0.94	0.69	2.06
5LN	6.75	4.25	1.41	0.64	0.48	0.16	3.5	2.25	1.5	0.78	0.44	1.85
6LN	9	4.25	1.34	0.53	0.29	0.23	4.25	2.5	1.75	0.81	0.51	1.85
7LN	15	4.63	2.01	0.95	0.46	0.43	6.25	2.25	4	1.06	0.79	2.8
8LN	7.25	4.25	1.76	0.76	0.54	0.21	6	4.75	1.25	1	0.59	2.35
9LN	9.25	4.25	1.83	0.66	0.4	0.2	5.75	3.25	2.5	1.16	0.6	2.43
10LN	10.75	3.88	1.96	0.81	0.21	0.53	4.75	1.75	3	1.15	0.69	2.65
11LN	6	4.5	1.34	0.75	0.44	0.29	8.5	6.5	2	0.59	0.44	1.78
12LN	7.75	3.75	1.39	0.43	0.0	0.43	3	0.0	3	0.96	0.71	2.1
13LN	10.75	3.75	1.53	0.63	0.13	0.5	3	0.75	2.25	0.9	0.78	2.3
14LN	9.5	3.75	1.33	0.55	0.35	0.2	3	1.5	1.5	0.78	0.75	2.08
15LN	7.5	3.75	1.83	0.86	0.41	0.45	7.25	2.75	4.5	0.96	0.65	2.48
ALL LN	9.58	4.11	1.73	0.678	0.363	0.3	5	2.87	2.15	1.055	0.67	2.26

⁸ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

⁹ All time is recorded in hours.

TABLE 4. COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE

All Issues	AVG. # OF CITES*	AVG. RELEVANCE OF CITES	AVG. TOTAL RESEARCH TIME (ONLINE + OFFLINE)	AVG. TOTAL ONLINE RESEARCH TIME	AVG. ONLINE TIME IN STD. DBs	AVG. ONLINE TIME IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	AVG. TOTAL # OF QUERIES RUN	AVG. # OF QUERIES IN STD. DBs	AVG. # OF QUERIES IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	AVG. OFFLINE RESEARCH TIME	AVG. WRITING TIME	AVG. TOTAL TIME
LN > WL	6	2	8	6	3	10	8	4	11	10	5	3
WL > LN	8	12	7	8	12	5	7	9	3	5	10	12
Tie	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
LN > WL %	40%	13%	53%	40%	20%	67%	53%	27%	73%	67%	33%	20%
WL > LN %	53%	80%	47%	53%	80%	33%	47%	60%	20%	33%	67%	80%
Tie%	7%	7%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	13%	7%	0%	0%	0%

*Red type indicates an area in which WL received the better score, which in the *scoring* categories means a higher number, but in the *timed* or *tallied* (i.e., # of queries) categories means a lower number.

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUES 1—15

TABLE 1WL. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 1 USING WESTLAW®

Under Illinois law, may constitutional defenses to criminal charges be asserted in a municipal prosecution of a local ordinance?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ¹⁰	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL ONLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN STANDARD DBs	ONLINE TIME IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN STD. DBs	QUERIES IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	OFFLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/ COMMENTS	
6	5	3.3	2.5	1.75	0.75	8	3	5	0.8	1.3	4.6	Few cites, exceeded time budget	
12	5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	5	5	0	0	2.4	3	Long cite list	
16	5	2.25	0.75	0.5	0.25	12	10	2	1.5	2	4.25	Broadest range of materials but exceeded time	
13	5	1.6	0.6	0.6	0	8	8	0	1	0.5	2.1	Results include constitutional provision	
AVGS:	11.75	5	1.94	1.11	0.86	0.25	8.25	6.5	1.75	0.83	1.55	3.49	

¹⁰ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 1LN. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 1 USING LEXISNEXIS®

Under Illinois law, may constitutional defenses to criminal charges be asserted in a municipal prosecution of a local ordinance?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ¹¹	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL ONLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN STANDARD DBs	ONLINE TIME IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN STD. DBs	QUERIES IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	OFFLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/ COMMENTS
5	5	0.75	0.375	0.375	0	1	1	0	0.375	0.25	1	Brief but to the point
11	4	2.25	0.75	0.75	0	5	5	0	1.5	0.75	3	Includes relevant stat.; overworked text
3	5	1.75	0.75	0.75	0	8	8	0	1	0.75	2.5	Too few sources cited
10	5	2	0.5	0.3	0.2	7	5	2	1.5	0.75	2.75	Good cite list; includes stat., recent cases
AVGS:	7.25	4.75	1.69	0.594	0.544	5.25	4.75	0.5	1.094	0.63	2.31	

¹¹ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 2WL. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 2 USING WESTLAW®

Does the victim of an assault by a state law enforcement officer have a Michigan state law cause of action against the state?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ¹²	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL ONLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN STANDARD DBs	ONLINE TIME IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN STD. DBs	QUERIES IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	OFFLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/ COMMENTS	
7	3.5	2.2	1.4	1.4	0	5	5	0	0.8	1	3.2	Useful cases; missed some authorities	
9	4	2	0.75	0.75	0	4	4	0	1.25	1.25	2.75	Useful unpub. Cases; missed some cites	
10	4	2	1	0.5	0	7	7	0	1	0.75	2.75	Good federal cases, long list	
9	4	2	1	0.7	0	9	9	0	1	1	3	Good list w/ secondary sources	
AVGS:	8.75	3.88	2.05	1.04	0.84	0.0	6.25	6.25	0.0	1.01	1	2.93	

¹² 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 2LN. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 2 USING LEXISNEXIS®

Does the victim of an assault by a state law enforcement officer have a Michigan state law cause of action against the state?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ¹³	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL <i>ONLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN <i>STANDARD</i> DBs	ONLINE TIME IN <i>SPCLTY/ PREM.</i> DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN <i>STD.</i> DBs	QUERIES IN <i>SPCLTY/ PREM.</i> DBs	<i>OFFLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/ COMMENTS
13	3.5	2.25	0.75	0.5	0.25	9	6	3	1.75	0.5	3	Includes cites not directly on point
3	3	2.5	0.5	0.5	0	3	3	0	2	0.5	3	Few citations, missed major published cases
5	3	1	0.5	0.4	0.1	6	4	2	0.5	0.75	2	Analogous and unpub. cases; missed citations
8	4	1.1	0.5	0.5	0	4	4	0	0.6	0.3	1.4	Good list of stats.; good range of cases
AVGS:	7.25	3.38	1.71	0.56	0.48	5.5	4.25	1.25	1.21	0.51	2.35	

¹³ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 3WL. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 3 USING WESTLAW®

Under Kansas law, if an entity is governmental, when would the immunities in the Kansas Tort Claims Act (KTCA) apply?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ¹⁴	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL ONLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN STANDARD DBs	ONLINE TIME IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN STD. DBs	QUERIES IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	OFFLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/COMMENTS	
7	4.5	2.5	1.0	0.1	0.2	2	1	1	1.5	1.5	4	Cited relevant and new cases	
4	4.5	0.95	0.2	0.03	0	1	1	0	0.75	0.75	1.7	No cases cited; strictly stats.	
9	5	2.2	0.7	0.3	0	2	2	0	1.5	1.25	3.25	Strong cite list	
26	4.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	0	6	6	0	0.7	0.5	1.5	No cases cited; detailed list of stats.	
AVGS:	11.5	4.63	1.66	0.55	0.18	0.05	2.75	2.5	0.25	1.11	1	2.61	

¹⁴ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 3LN. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 3 USING LEXISNEXIS®

Under Kansas law, if an entity is governmental, when would the immunities in the Kansas Tort Claims Act (KTCA) apply?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ¹⁵	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL <i>ONLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN <i>STANDARD</i> DBs	ONLINE TIME IN <i>SPCLTY/PREM.</i> DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN <i>STD.</i> DBs	QUERIES IN <i>SPCLTY/PREM.</i> DBs	<i>OFFLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/ COMMENTS	
16	5	2.25	0.75	0.75	0	12	12	0	1.5	0.75	3	Excellent cite list w/ recent decisions	
41	4	9.5	2.5	1	1.5	5	2	3	7	2.5	3	Long list, but cases missing; inefficient research time	
17	4	1	0.5	0	0.5	4	0	4	0.5	1.5	2.5	Relevant list, missed some major cases	
13	3.75	1	0.3	0.3	0	1	1	0	0.7	0.5	1.5	Missed several important recent cases	
AVGS:	21.75	4.19	3.44	1.01	0.51	0.5	5.5	3.75	1.75	2.43	1.31	2.5	

¹⁵ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 4WL. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 4 USING WESTLAW®

What is the standard of proof to obtain a variance before a Wisconsin zoning board of adjustment?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ¹⁶	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL <i>ONLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN <i>STANDARD</i> DBs	ONLINE TIME IN <i>SPCLTY/ PREM.</i> DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN <i>STD.</i> DBs	QUERIES IN <i>SPCLTY/ PREM.</i> DBs	<i>OFFLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/ COMMENTS
9	4	2.8	1.5	0.75	0.75	3	2	4	1.3	1.3	4.1	Exceeded time limit
7	5	1.25	0.75	0.5	0.25	4	4	0	1.5	1.25	3.5	Exceeded time limit but good cites
10	4	1.75	0.75	0.4	0.35	3	1	2	1	1	2.75	Good results and relevancy
16	5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0	1	1	0	0.5	1	1.6	Good, comprehensive coverage
AVGS:	10.5	4.5	1.6	0.78	0.44	2.75	2	1.5	1.08	1.14	2.99	

¹⁶ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 4LN. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 4 USING LEXISNEXIS®

What is the standard of proof to obtain a variance before a Wisconsin zoning board of adjustment?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ¹⁷	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL <i>ONLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN <i>STANDARD</i> DBs	ONLINE TIME IN <i>SPCLTY/ PREM.</i> DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN <i>STD.</i> DBs	QUERIES IN <i>SPCLTY/ PREM.</i> DBs	<i>OFFLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/ COMMENTS	
11	4	2	0.5	0.25	0.25	6	2	4	1.5	0.75	2.75	Solid cases and two stats.	
7	4	1.25	0.25	0.25	0	2	2	0	1	1.25	2.5	Cases focused on variances; includes stats.	
10	5	1.75	0.75	0.05	0.7	3	1	2	1	0.5	2.25	Full-spectrum list includes cases, stats., regs., & others	
4	4	0.5	0.25	0.25	0	3	3	0	0.25	0.25	0.75	Cite list limited to four cases	
AVGS:	8	4.25	1.38	0.44	0.2	0.24	3.5	2	1.5	0.94	0.69	2.06	

¹⁷ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 5WL. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 5 USING WESTLAW®

Under New York law, are employment contracts containing extraordinary terms enforceable against the corporation in the absence of the signing officer's authority to enter into such agreements?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ¹⁸	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL <i>ONLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN <i>STANDARD</i> DBs	ONLINE TIME IN <i>SPCLTY/PREM.</i> DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN <i>STD.</i> DBs	QUERIES IN <i>SPCLTY/PREM.</i> DBs	<i>OFFLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/COMMENTS	
7	4	1.5	0.75	0.75	0	4	4	0	0.75	1	2.5	Some cases extraneous	
4	4	1.85	0.6	0.6	0	8	8	0	1.25	0.75	2.6	Short but good	
10	3	1.9	0.9	0	0.9	4	0	4	1	1	2.9	Extraneous secondary authorities	
11	5	0.75	0.25	0.25	0	4	4	0	0.5	0.5	1.25	Thorough case law coverage	
AVGS:	8	4	1.5	0.63	0.4	0.23	5	4	1	0.88	0.81	2.31	

¹⁸ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 5LN. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 5 USING LEXISNEXIS®

Under New York law, are employment contracts containing extraordinary terms enforceable against the corporation in the absence of the signing officer's authority to enter into such agreements?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ¹⁹	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL ONLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN STANDARD DBs	ONLINE TIME IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN STD. DBs	QUERIES IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	OFFLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/COMMENTS
8	5	2	0.5	0.5	0	4	3	1	1.5	0.5	2.5	2008 case, relevant AG op.
2	5	0.5	0.25	0	0.25	3	0	3	0.25	0.5	1	Premium database but only two relevant cites
11	3	2.5	1.5	1.1	0.4	6	5	2	1	0.5	3	Some cases less relevant; high online time
6	4	0.65	0.3	0.3	0	1	1	0	0.35	0.25	0.9	Relevant statute but no recent cases
AVGS:	6.75	4.25	1.41	0.64	0.48	3.5	2.25	1.5	0.78	0.44	1.85	

¹⁹ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 6WL. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 6 USING WESTLAW®

Under federal tax law, what is the definition of a "controlled group" of corporations?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ²⁰	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL <i>ONLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN <i>STANDARD</i> DBs	ONLINE TIME IN <i>SPCLTY/PREM.</i> DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN <i>STD.</i> DBs	QUERIES IN <i>SPCLTY/PREM.</i> DBs	<i>OFFLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/ COMMENTS
7	4.5	0.75	0.25	0.25	0	3	3	0	0.5	0.75	1.5	Reg. and other cites; few cases
7	4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0	6	6	0	0.3	0.5	1.3	Good stat. list; missed cases
9	4	2	1	0.5	0.1	9	6	3	1	1	3	Useful sources, strong stat. list, but no cases
17	4.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	6	6	0	0	1.5	2.9	Complete stat./reg. lists, but no cases
AVGS: 10	4.25	1.24	0.79	0.66	0.03	6	5.25	0.75	0.45	0.94	2.18	

²⁰ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 6LN. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 6 USING LEXISNEXIS®

Under federal tax law, what is the definition of a "controlled group" of corporations?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ²¹	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL <i>ONLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN <i>STANDARD</i> DBs	ONLINE TIME IN <i>SPCLTY/PREM.</i> DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN <i>STD.</i> DBs	QUERIES IN <i>SPCLTY/PREM.</i> DBs	<i>OFFLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/ COMMENTS
10	4.5	2.5	0.75	0.3	0.4	9	4	5	1.75	0.5	3	One irrelevant statutory cite
4	4	1.25	0.25	0.25	0	2	2	0	1.0	0.5	1.75	Very short and general list for time spent
5	4	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	5	3	2	0.5	0.25	1.35	Short cite list; missed recent cases on point
17	4.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	1	0	0	0.8	1.3	Very complete list, but no interpretive cases
AVGS:	9	4.25	1.34	0.53	0.29	4.25	2.5	1.75	0.81	0.51	1.85	

²¹ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 7WL. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 7 USING WESTLAW®

When are claims against an employer barred by the Minnesota Workers' Compensation Act?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ²²	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL <i>ONLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN <i>STANDARD</i> DBs	ONLINE TIME IN <i>SPCLTY/PREM.</i> DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN <i>STD.</i> DBs	QUERIES IN <i>SPCLTY/PREM.</i> DBs	<i>OFFLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/ COMMENTS	
9	5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0	1	1	0	0.5	0.5	1.1	Relevant secondary sources	
8	4	0.75	0.5	0.5	0	3	3	0	0.25	0.5	1.25	Relevant and efficient, but missed cases	
17	5	1.75	1.25	1.25	0	5	5	0	0.5	1	2.75	Complete stat. list; more limited cases	
17	5	1.7	1.5	1.5	0	6	6	0	0.2	1	2.7	Excellent stat. list; very good case list	
AVGS:	12.75	4.75	1.2	0.84	0.84	0.0	3.75	3.75	0.0	0.36	0.75	1.95	

²² 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 7LN. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 7 USING LEXISNEXIS®

When are claims against an employer barred by the Minnesota Workers' Compensation Act?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ²³	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL <i>ONLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN <i>STANDARD</i> DBs	ONLINE TIME IN <i>SPCLTY/PREM.</i> DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN <i>STD.</i> DBs	QUERIES IN <i>SPCLTY/PREM.</i> DBs	<i>OFFLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/ COMMENTS	
14	4.5	2	0.75	0.5	0.25	9	3	6	1.25	0.5	2.5	Good list w/ stat. and other sources; missed recent cases	
19	5	2.25	1.5	0	1.25	8	0	8	0.75	0.75	3	Excellent cite list covering several scenarios	
11	4	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	6	4	2	1.5	1.3	3.6	Unpub. cases of interest, but missed more prominent authorities	
16	5	1.5	0.75	0.75	0	2	2	0	0.75	0.6	2.1	Very thorough list w/ very recent cases	
AVGS:	15	4.63	2.01	0.95	0.46	0.43	6.25	2.25	4	1.06	0.79	2.8	

²³ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 8WL. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 8 USING WESTLAW®

In Vermont, may failure to communicate material information to an insurer void an insurance policy?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ²⁴	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL ONLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN STANDARD DBs	ONLINE TIME IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN STD. DBs	QUERIES IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	OFFLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/COMMENTS
13	5	1.15	0.4	0.4	0	2	2	0	0.75	1.25	2.4	Secondary source cites; thorough list
9	4.5	1.25	0.75	0.75	0	2	2	0	0.5	0.75	2	Strong list; efficient project
11	3	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.2	6	5	1	1	1	3.1	Relevant cites; excluded cases since 1980
19	5	2	0.9	0.9	0	8	8	0	1.1	1	3	Excellent and relevant list
AVGS:	13	4.38	1.63	0.79	0.74	4.5	4.25	0.25	0.84	1	2.63	

²⁴ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 8LN. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 8 USING LEXISNEXIS®

In Vermont, may failure to communicate material information to an insurer void an insurance policy?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ²⁵	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL ONLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN STANDARD DBs	ONLINE TIME IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN STD. DBs	QUERIES IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	OFFLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/COMMENTS
9	5	2.25	0.5	0.5	0	8	8	0	1.75	0.5	2.75	Very thorough case and stat. lists
8	4	2.25	1.25	0.5	0.75	7	3	4	1.0	0.6	2.85	Thorough and relevant
4	3.5	2.05	0.8	0.75	0	7	7	0	1.25	0.75	2.8	Relevant, but too brief; missed cases
8	4.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	2	1	1	0	0.5	1	Good list for time expended
AVGS:	7.25	4.25	1.76	0.76	0.54	6	4.75	1.25	1	0.59	2.35	

²⁵ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 9WL. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 9 USING WESTLAW®

Does execution of a contract or a guaranty in Massachusetts confer *in personam* jurisdiction on the courts of Massachusetts?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ²⁶	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL ONLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN STANDARD DBs	ONLINE TIME IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN STD. DBs	QUERIES IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	OFFLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/COMMENTS	
8	3	1.25	0.25	0.25	0	3	3	0	1	1	2.25	Missed major cases; cited stat. and other sources	
12	5	2	1	1	0	4	4	0	1	0.5	2.5	Range of major authorities; efficient	
7	5	1.75	0.75	0.75	0	4	4	0	1	1	2.75	Missed <u>Bond Leather</u> ; included other major and recent cases	
10	5	1.85	1	1	0	4	4	0	0.85	1	2.85	Missed <u>Bond</u> , included other important and recent cases	
AVGS:	9.25	4.5	1.71	0.75	0.75	0.0	3.75	3.75	0.0	0.96	0.88	2.59	

²⁶ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 9LN. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 9 USING LEXISNEXIS®

Does execution of a contract or a guaranty in Massachusetts confer *in personam* jurisdiction on the courts of Massachusetts?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ²⁷	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL ONLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN STANDARD DBs	ONLINE TIME IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN STD. DBs	QUERIES IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	OFFLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/COMMENTS
9	5	2	0.5	0.5	0	7	7	0	1.5	0.5	2.5	Seminal cases and stat.; efficient
12	5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	1	0	1	0.5	2	Seminal cases, stat., newer cases; quick
9	3	3	1.25	0.5	0.5	12	4	8	1.75	1	4	Missed <u>Bond</u> ; cited less relevant cases; long time
7	4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	3	1	2	0.4	0.4	1.2	Very recent case and stat., but missed basic cases
AVGS:	9.25	4.25	1.83	0.66	0.4	5.75	3.25	2.5	1.16	0.6	2.43	

²⁷ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 10WL. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 10 USING WESTLAW®

How do you determine if an airline is doing business in the U.S. under the Warsaw Convention and agency principles?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ²⁸	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL <i>ONLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN <i>STANDARD</i> DBs	ONLINE TIME IN <i>SPCLTY/PREM.</i> DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN <i>STD.</i> DBs	QUERIES IN <i>SPCLTY/PREM.</i> DBs	<i>OFFLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/COMMENTS	
10	5	2.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	6	4	2	2	0.75	3.25	Cited <u>Eck</u> and USC; missed newer cases	
9	5	1.25	0.75	0.5	0.1	10	7	3	0.5	0.5	1.75	Cited <u>Eck</u> , others; missed newer cases	
11	5	2.4	0.9	0.8	0	2	2	0	1.5	1	3.4	Major cases, but missed newer sources; slow	
11	5	1.9	1	0.9	0	3	3	0	0.9	1.1	3	Cited major cases; no stats./treaty	
AVGS:	10.25	5	2.01	0.79	0.6	0.05	5.25	4	1.25	1.23	0.84	2.85	

²⁸ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 10LN. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 10 USING LEXISNEXIS®

How do you determine if an airline is doing business in the U.S. under the Warsaw Convention and agency principles?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ²⁹	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL ONLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN STANDARD DBs	ONLINE TIME IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN STD. DBs	QUERIES IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	OFFLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/COMMENTS	
12	4	2.25	0.75	0.75	0	6	6	0	1.5	0.75	3	Secondary sources and cases/stats.; missed cases	
11	4	2	1	0	1	4	0	4	1	0.5	2.5	Relevant but missed seminal authorities	
13	2.5	2.5	1	0.1	0.6	7	1	6	1.5	1.25	3.75	Long but over time; some cases irrelevant	
7	5	1.1	0.5	0	0.5	2	0	2	0.6	0.25	1.35	Cited seminal cases but not newer cases or USC; efficient	
AVGS:	10.75	3.88	1.96	0.81	0.21	0.53	4.75	1.75	3	1.15	0.69	2.65	

²⁹ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 11WL. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 11 USING WESTLAW®

Under Alaska law, is a holographic will executed in California valid?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ³⁰	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL ONLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN STANDARD DBs	ONLINE TIME IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN STD. DBs	QUERIES IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	OFFLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/ COMMENTS
9	4	2	1	0.75	0.25	12	9	3	1	0.5	2.5	Good result
25	5	1.4	0.9	0.9	0	6	6	0	0.5	0.5	1.9	Extremely thorough; efficient
7	5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0	3	3	0	0.2	0.2	0.9	Captured both AK and CA law very quickly
6	3	2	0.75	0.25	0.5	7	3	4	1.25	0.5	2.5	Too light on CA law
AVGS:	11.75	4.25	1.53	0.79	0.6	7	5.25	1.75	0.74	0.43	1.95	

³⁰ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 11LN. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 11 USING LEXISNEXIS®

Under Alaska law, is a holographic will executed in California valid?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ³¹	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL ONLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN STANDARD DBs	ONLINE TIME IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN STD. DBs	QUERIES IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	OFFLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/COMMENTS
12	4	2	0.75	0.75	0	10	10	0	1.25	0.5	2.5	Good coverage of AK and CA law
2	5	1.5	1	1	0	10	10	0	0.5	0.5	2	No cases cited; just two stats., but on point
7	5	0.5	0.25	0	0.15	5	1	4	0.25	0.5	1	Obtained good result, quickly
3	4	1.35	1	0	1	9	5	4	0.35	0.25	1.6	Quoted stats. in full ; cited only one old case
AVGS: 6	4.5	1.34	0.75	0.44	0.29	8.5	6.5	2	0.59	0.44	1.78	

³¹ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 12WL. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 12 USING WESTLAW®

May a federal court stay civil proceedings when there are criminal proceedings brought against the same defendant?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ³²	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL ONLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN STANDARD DBs	ONLINE TIME IN SPCLTY/ PREM. DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN STD. DBs	QUERIES IN SPCLTY/ PREM. DBs	OFFLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/ COMMENTS	
6	4	1.75	0.5	0	0.5	3	0	3	1.25	1.25	3	Included both pro and con cases	
7	5	1.6	0.8	0	0.8	5	0	5	0.8	0.8	2.4	Secondary cites, but no parentheticals.	
34	5	1.5	0.25	0.05	0.2	2	1	1	1.25	1.5	3	Exhaustive cite list w/ two stats.	
5	5	0.35	0.15	0	0.15	1	0	1	0.2	0.15	0.5	Short time, short list	
AVGS:	13	4.75	1.3	0.43	0.01	0.41	2.75	0.25	2.5	0.88	0.93	2.23	

³² 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 12LN. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 12 USING LEXISNEXIS®

May a federal court stay civil proceedings when there are criminal proceedings brought against the same defendant?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ³³	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL ONLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN STANDARD DBs	ONLINE TIME IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN STD. DBs	QUERIES IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	OFFLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/COMMENTS	
9	3	2	0.75	0	0.75	7	0	7	1.25	0.75	2.75	Mediocre result	
7	4	1.75	0.25	0	0.25	1	0	1	1.5	1.5	3.25	Relevant cases, but went over time limit	
6	4	0.7	0.3	0	0.3	3	0	3	0.4	0.3	1	Very quick but adequate	
9	4	1.1	0.4	0	0.4	1	0	1	0.7	0.3	1.4	Relevant but short list	
AVGS:	7.75	3.75	1.39	0.43	0.0	0.43	3	0.0	3	0.96	0.71	2.1	

³³ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 13WL. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 13 USING WESTLAW®

Under federal law, is it appropriate to determine whether an illness qualifies as a “serious health condition” for purposes of the FMLA on summary judgment?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ³⁴	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL <i>ONLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN <i>STANDARD</i> DBs	ONLINE TIME IN <i>SPCLTY/PREM.</i> DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN <i>STD. DBs</i>	QUERIES IN <i>SPCLTY/PREM.</i> DBs	<i>OFFLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/COMMENTS	
9	4	1.55	0.8	0	0.8	10	0	10	0.75	0.75	2.3	Stats. and reg.; too much text	
8	4	1.7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0.7	0.6	2.3	Stats. & reg. but too little info	
12	5	1.25	0.25	0	0.25	1	0	1	1	1	2.25	Most cases cited on issue; no stats./regs.	
5	5	0.6	0.3	0	0.3	1	0	1	0.3	0.3	0.9	Little time, but little list	
AVGS:	8.5	4.5	1.28	0.59	0.0	0.59	3.25	0.0	3.25	0.69	0.66	1.94	

³⁴ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 13LN. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 13 USING LEXISNEXIS®

Under federal law, is it appropriate to determine whether an illness qualifies as a “serious health condition” for purposes of the FMLA on summary judgment?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ³⁵	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL ONLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN STANDARD DBs	ONLINE TIME IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN STD. DBs	QUERIES IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	OFFLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/COMMENTS	
12	3	2.25	1	0.5	0.5	6	3	3	1.25	0.75	3	Most online time; lacked focus on legal std.	
10	4	1.3	0.3	0	0.3	2	0	2	1	1.25	2.55	Includes cases, stats. & reg.	
10	4	1.25	0.6	0	0.6	1	0	1	0.65	0.5	1.75	Solid case cites	
11	4	1.3	0.6	0	0.6	3	0	3	0.7	0.6	1.9	Good case list	
AVGS:	10.75	3.75	1.53	0.63	0.13	0.5	3	0.75	2.25	0.9	0.78	2.3	

³⁵ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 14WL. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 14 USING WESTLAW®

What is the standard of review for an administrative agency's actions in the First Circuit?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ³⁶	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL ONLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN STANDARD DBs	ONLINE TIME IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN STD. DBs	QUERIES IN SPCLTY/PREM. DBs	OFFLINE RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/ COMMENTS
6	5	1.3	0.6	0.6	0	3	3	0	0.7	0.7	2	Excessive text copying
7	5	1	0.4	0.4	0	3	3	0	0.6	0.7	1.7	Includes APA cite
12	5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0	2	2	0	0.3	1	1.6	APA cite and best cases
5	5	0.55	0.2	0.2	0	2	2	0	0.35	0.25	0.8	APA cite; short and sweet list
AVGS:	7.5	0.86	0.38	0.38	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.49	0.66	1.53	

³⁶ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 14LN. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 14 USING LEXISNEXIS®

What is the standard of review for an administrative agency's actions in the First Circuit?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ³⁷	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL <i>ONLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN <i>STANDARD</i> DBs	ONLINE TIME IN <i>SPCLTY/PREM.</i> DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN <i>STD.</i> DBs	QUERIES IN <i>SPCLTY/PREM.</i> DBs	<i>OFFLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/ COMMENTS	
12	4	1.75	0.75	0.25	0.5	6	2	4	1	0.75	2.5	Some generally applicable cites	
7	4	1.3	0.3	0.3	0	2	2	0	1	1.5	2.8	Missed APA cite	
9	4	1	0.4	0.1	0.3	3	1	2	0.6	0.25	1.25	Includes APA cite	
10	3	1.25	0.75	0.75	0	1	1	0	0.5	0.5	1.75	Missed APA cite	
AVGS:	9.5	3.75	1.33	0.55	0.35	0.2	3	1.5	1.5	0.78	0.75	2.08	

³⁷ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 15WL. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 15 USING WESTLAW®

Under Colorado law, what causes of action for non-payment of no-fault benefits survive the insured plaintiff's death?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ³⁸	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL <i>ONLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN <i>STANDARD</i> DBs	ONLINE TIME IN <i>SPCLTY/PREM.</i> DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN <i>STD.</i> DBs	QUERIES IN <i>SPCLTY/PREM.</i> DBs	<i>OFFLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/COMMENTS	
8	5	3.4	1.15	0.15	1	24	2	22	2.25	1	4.4	Over time limit; conducted many searches	
9	5	2	1	0.6	0.4	17	6	11	1	1	3	Includes no-fault issue/repeal	
6	5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0	1	1	0	0.5	0.8	1.6	Did not include no-fault focus	
6	5	2.6	1.6	1.1	0.5	6	2	4	1	0.4	3	Includes no-fault angle	
AVGS:	7.25	5	2.2	1.01	0.54	0.48	12	2.75	9.25	1.19	0.8	3	

³⁸ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.

TABLE 15LN. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ISSUE 15 USING LEXISNEXIS®

Under Colorado law, what causes of action for non-payment of no-fault benefits survive the insured plaintiff's death?

CITES	RELEVANCE OF CITES ³⁹	TOTAL RE-SEARCH TIME	TOTAL <i>ONLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	ONLINE TIME IN <i>STANDARD</i> DBs	ONLINE TIME IN <i>SPCLTY/PREM.</i> DBs	TOTAL QUERIES RUN	QUERIES IN <i>STD.</i> DBs	QUERIES IN <i>SPCLTY/PREM.</i> DBs	<i>OFFLINE</i> RE-SEARCH TIME	WRITING TIME	TOTAL TIME	NOTES/COMMENTS	
10	5	2.5	1.25	0.25	1	10	3	7	1.25	0.5	3	Includes no-fault angle	
9	3	1.75	0.5	0.2	0.3	7	2	5	1.25	1.25	3	Missed no-fault repeal	
4	4	0.75	0.5	0.3	0.2	6	2	4	0.25	0.25	1	Very short but caught no-fault repeal	
7	3	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.3	6	4	2	1.1	0.6	2.9	Missed no-fault angle	
AVGS:	7.5	3.75	1.83	0.86	0.41	0.45	7.25	2.75	4.5	0.96	0.65	2.48	

³⁹ 1-5: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good, 4 = very good, 5 = excellent.