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The Lexis Advance® Research Quick Guide makes legal research easier. Quickly learn how to use Lexis Advance features to get to better research results faster.

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The LexisNexis® Law School Home Page, lexisnexis.com/lawschool, has a wealth of information to make you an efficient researcher. Use the Training Calendar to sign up for free on-campus training, link to videos, download additional PDFs and much more.
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A. Return to this home page. Click the Lexis Advance logo on any screen page.

B. Find more products such as LexisNexis® Verdict & Settlement Analyzer or LexisNexis® Profile Suite. Launch a product from the Experience Bar and utilize features such as Work Folders, Alerts and History for those products too.

C. Enter search terms or source name—quick access to sources and their Tables of Contents, where available.

D. Enter a citation or popular statute name to retrieve the full-text document as well as search results for that citation.

E. Filter your search by content, jurisdiction, and/or practice area or topic. Or search broadly here, then filter your results from the results page.

F. Browse or search legal topics. Click Browse Topics. Drill down through the legal topic hierarchy or search for topics.

G. Browse sources allows you to find specific sources.

H. Navigate easily. These pull-down boxes display on most Lexis Advance screens. Use My Workspace to go to Work folders, Research History and Alerts in one step. Use Settings to change search preferences.

I. Request a Shepard’s® report. Click this tab to populate the search box with shep:. Enter your citation and click Search.

J. Fast access to what you’re working on. Just click a My Workspace carousel panel. Move to vital work—your Alerts, your recent searches, your Work Folders—as well as helpful resources like top news from Law360® and Customer Support information.

K. View Current Law360® Legal News. Click a link and move to a Law360 window.
A  Search for specific sources or browse through available Lexis Advance sources. Click Browse Sources above the red search box.

B  Enter a title or partial title. A source wheel suggests sources as you type.

C  Filter sources by content types and jurisdictions. Find what you need more quickly by selecting filters, e.g., California, then News.

D  Refine sources alphabetically. Use this bar first to select a letter. Then add content and jurisdiction filters.

E  Click a source link and you can:
   • View source details such as coverage dates
   • Add the source to your search

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A  Open the Lexis Advance legal topic hierarchy. Click Browse Topics.

B  Search for specific topics. Enter your search words and click search.

C  Browse levels of the legal topic hierarchy. Click a Practice Area link. Select a topic or use the arrows to open additional levels.

D  Use your topic in your research! Once you choose a topic, you can:
   •  Add it to a search (and add your own search words)
   •  Create an alert on the topic
   •  View Lexis Advance search results on this topic, i.e., relevant cases, legislation, news, dockets, etc.
   •  Some topics give you access to Topic Summary Reports that offer seminal cases and statutes, secondary sources, details on burden of proof, etc.
USING SEARCH RESULTS

A  See the top results for each content type. Click the Snapshot sub-tab.

B  Filter results! Further narrow your search results fast. Filters vary by source type, e.g., cases can be filtered by date, attorney/law firm, judge, etc. Select and remove multiple filters. Save favorite filter combinations.

C  Search within results. Refine your results by adding search words not covered in the post-filter options.

D  Save to a Work Folder. Check the box next to the document title and click the Work Folder icon. Select a work folder and click OK.

E  Print, download or email without opening documents. Check the box next to document titles and click the appropriate icon. Printing is free on LexisNexis printers.

F  Create a printable page of your results.

G  Set up an Alert for your search.

H  Navigate among research tasks. The anchor tabs show the tasks you’ve opened—documents, searches, Shepard’s reports, research history, Work Folders, etc. Done with a task? Close its tab.

I  Sort documents. Default is by relevance. Use this pull-down box to re-sort by date, jurisdiction, etc. Or click the column headers to sort.

J  Keep track of documents viewed. The binoculars icon marks documents you viewed over the last 30 days. Hover on the icon to see the last review date.

K  Determine relevance. See your search terms in context to help you determine which documents are on point.

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View the most relevant documents retrieved in your search—in one screen—with the Snapshot View. Save even more time by using the Snapshot View to deliver documents for delivery to Work Folders or to colleagues via email, print, etc.*

**A** View the top three results by relevance. In the Snapshot view, the first four content types display automatically.

**B** Click a content type to view the top three results for that content type. Click the down arrow next to the content type to close the view.

**C** Click a document link to move to the full-text document.

**D** Deliver documents across content types. It’s fast. Check the boxes of the document you want and click the print, email or download icon.

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To open Work Folders, use the green My Folder panel in My Workspace. Or Click My Workspace and My Folders. Save more than full-text documents. Copy and save selected document text, search results lists, searches from Research History, Web links, Topic Summary Reports, etc., as well as Research Maps and PDFs from other LexisNexis products like LexisNexis Verdict & Settlement Analyzer. Subscription documents stay in Work Folders until you remove them.

A. Move, copy or delete folders. Click Folder Actions. Also download the folder, rename it or update all Shepard’s Signal™ indicators.

B. Add folder notes. Click and add up to 4,000 characters. You can hide or view these notes.

C. Move, copy or delete folder documents. Check the box next to the document and click Actions.

D. Organize folder documents. Re-sort by newest documents, relevance and more.

E. Annotate saved items. Click Add Notes and add reminders, important findings, etc.

Or, annotate and highlight before you save! As you review full-text documents, highlight text. Options for Selected Text include adding an annotation to the document or highlighting it. Includes link to full-text cases page.

F. Ensure documents are good law. See when a document was checked via Shepard’s. Update if needed.

G. Get notified of updates. Documents you store in Work Folders are flagged when updates are available so you can retrieve them.
When you view a full-text case, you also have access to other vital case materials available through Lexis Advance, e.g., the original case via PDF, related briefs, pleadings and motions for cases, topic summary reports, etc.

A  Save the document to a Work Folder.
B  Change pagination. Select a reporter from the reporter pull-down box.
C  Move to a specific reporter page. Enter the number, e.g., 408, and click the arrow.
D  Navigate among search terms. Select a search term and click the arrows.
E  Move to a specific document segment. Select from the pull-down box. Also find Top of Document for quick return.
F  Shepardize® the case.
G  Link to full-text documents cited. Just click the link.
H  Copy the full case citation for use in your work. Includes The Bluebook® and California Style Manual options.
I  Come up to speed on legal topics. Find seminal cases and statutes, secondary sources and details on burden of proof, review standards and more, for legal topics covered. Also find Topic Summary briefcase icons in your case’s LexisNexis® headnotes.
J  Check the Legal Issue Trail™. Find cases that cite to your case as well as cases cited by this case—for a specific legal issue or point of law. Click Activate Passages. Select the highlighted case passage that represents your issue. Legal Issue Trail opens in a new window.
argued the cause for respondents. With him on the brief was James W. Archer.

Ill and Thomas E. Harris filed a brief for the American Federation of Labor and Industrial Organizations, as amicus curiae, urging reversal.

 Oral Rankin, at whose instance the appeal was prosecuted, was also an amicus curiae, urging reversal.

FRANKFURTER, Black, Frankfurter, Warren]

Search for John Marshall Harlan (judge)

and administration. Thus, judicial concern has necessarily focused on the nature of the activities which the States have sought to regulate, rather than on the method of regulation adopted. In 1935 when the exercise of state power over a particular area of activity threatened interference with the clearly indicated policy of industrial relations, it has been judicially necessary to preclude the States from acting. However, due regard for the presuppositions of our embracing federal system, including the principle of diffusion of power not as a matter of doctrinaire localism but as a promoter of democracy, has required us not to find withdrawal from the States of power to regulate where the activity regulated was a merely peripheral concern of the Labor Management Relations Act. See International Assn. of Machinists v. Gonzales, 356 U.S. 617. Or where the regulation purports to regulate are protected by § 7 and constitute an unfair labor practice under § 8, due to deeply rooted local feeling and responsibility that, in the abs we could not infer that Congress had deprived the States of power to regulate.

When it is clear or may fairly be so held that a State purports to regulate are protected by § 7 and constitute an unfair labor practice under § 8, due to deeply rooted local feeling and responsibility that, in the absence of a plain and affirmative statement requiring that state jurisdiction must yield. To leave the States the central aim of federal regulation involves too great a deviation from the traditional power asserted by Congress and requirements imposed by state law. Nor has it mattered whether the

You can also search across Lexis Advance for more information, such as the entity’s other cases.

Get profiles on judges, attorneys, expert witnesses and companies mentioned in your case. Click the underlined name.

Highlight—and use—vital text. When you highlight text, an Options for Selected Text box displays. You can:

- Annotate and/or save the text to a Work Folder.
- Copy the text and paste into your work—with citations and a link to the full text included.
- Search with the selected text.
- Highlight the text. You can highlight important passages throughout the document—using different colors—then save it to your Work Folder.

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A Find appellate or subsequent history fast. Shepard’s reports are divided into four tabs: appellate history, subsequent citing decisions, secondary sources and Table of Authorities. See the number of references in each up front.

B Table of Authorities shows the cases your case cited as well as the legal relevance and weight these cases currently have.

C See treatment indicators up front. Shepard’s Signal indicators show subsequent treatment at a glance.

D Get an overview of subsequent history fast. In addition to the Shepard’s Signal, find a one-sentence description.

E Review subsequent history by citing reference. Get flag colors and short descriptions for each reference.

F Determine how in-depth the citing case discusses the case you originally Shepardized™. The Depth of Discussion bars show you quickly.

G Filter citing references to get to vital cases faster. Refine by specific editorial analyses, headnotes, jurisdictions or time frame. Even search for specific words within your results.
A View the History List. Click the Appellate History subtab. The List is the default view.

B View the history in a graphical map. Click the Appellate History sub-tab, then click Map. (Map view is shown.)

C See what each map icon means. Click Legend. For example, the star labels the citation you Shepardized.

D Review vital cases in the appellate history. Click a map icon. Then you can go to the full-text document or the reference in the List view.
Citing References Grid—Rarely are cases overruled totally. Points of law within cases may continue to be cited across many jurisdictions. This grid shows you that quickly and effectively.

A View the citing list. Click the Citing Decisions subtab. List is the default view.

B Get the big picture in a graphical grid. Click Grid. (Grid view is shown.)

C Go to vital references in one step. Click a grid box and move to those cases in the List view.

D Set an Alert for changes. Click the Gold Bell icon and request negative analysis, any change or specific changes.

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USING RESEARCH HISTORY AND RESEARCH MAP

View research history for the past 90 days. Searches, document views, Shepard’s reports, document delivery, Web page views, topic summaries, etc., are recorded. You can view your research history in a List view or as a graphical research map. Get interrupted during research? Pick up where you left off quickly by going to your Research History. And go back to your Research History to save useful searches to your Work Folders.

**A** Open Research History. Click My Workspace and select History. Or choose a list view, a graphical map or one of your last 10 tasks. Also open Search History from your My Workspace carousel.

**B** View past research by date(s). Select a date from the left filtering pane. Only dates with research are shown. Also review by date range.

**C** Filter research history by task type. See Alerts created, emails sent, Web searches, legal searches, etc.

**D** View prior research by assignment. Just select the designation you provided as a “client” for your research assignment from the filtering pane.

**E** Set display preferences. The List view can also display 10, 25 or 50 items at a time.

The List view shows all activity and is the default view.
USING RESEARCH HISTORY AND RESEARCH MAP (Continued)

A  Get a step-by-step graphical depiction of your prior research. Click Map to identify explored versus unexplored paths, allowing you to uncover other relevant results.

B  Filter your map. Filter by date, etc.—just like the List view.

C  Rerun or save your work. Click a map icon and choose to rerun your search or save a search to a Work Folder. Even create an Alert.

D  Compare 2 – 3 search results to find common documents—and perhaps expand your research. Click search icons in the map and choose the compare links. Then go to Compare Search Results and click Find. Your results open in a new window.

E  Find similar relevant documents. Click document icons in your map then choose the compare links (not shown). Then go to Find Similar Documents and click Find. This is a fast way to compare relevant documents to find more, including ones you may not have reviewed yet.

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