

Be confident in your cases with *Shepard's*®



Your legal argument is only as strong as the authority you cite to support it.

When you have an important research assignment and you want your work to be impressive, you'll need several cases for your argument. They must be the strongest authority, and you have to be confident that none of the points of law you're relying upon have been overruled in the courts.

LexisNexis® *Shepard's*® has remained the industry's premier legal citator for the past 150+ years, so much so that the process of verifying the validity of a case is referred to as *Shepardizing*™ by attorneys and judges alike.

Use *Shepard's*® to understand and analyze the usefulness and nuances of each relevant point of law in the cases you cite to build your argument.

Three ways to access a *Shepard's*® report

- 1 Click the *Shepard's* Signal™ indicator by the case name.
- 2 Enter **shep:** and the cite in the Search Box, e.g., *shep: 591 f3d 1232*
- 3 Click *Shepardize*® document in the *Shepard's*® preview for the case (at right).
 - Click the "Why?" link to display the the most influential citing reference.
 - Select a **treatment** to view your *Shepard's*® report filtered to that treatment.

1 Clouthier v. County of Contra Costa, 59...

2 Enter a source name, a citation, terms or shep:[citation] to Shepardize®

Shepard's®

Warning Why? 3

No subsequent appellate history. Prior history available.

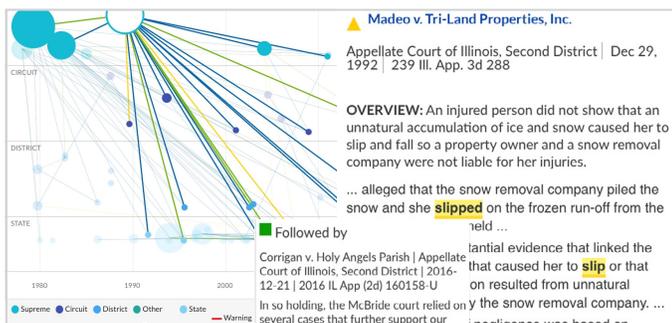
Citing Decisions 1497

Warning	1
Questioned	29
Caution	25
Positive	196
Neutral	9
Cited	1254

Shepardize® document

Use Ravel® View to see *Shepard's*® analysis for cases in your results list

Select the Ravel View icon from a list of case law search results. When you hover over, or otherwise select a case in Ravel View, the lines connecting to other cases are color-coded to show *Shepard's*® treatment.



Here's what your Shepard's® report provides:

- A** Shepard's Signal™ indicator shows subsequent treatment up front.
- B** Filter citing references to identify vital cases. Filter by treatment, jurisdiction, depth of discussion, headnote or time frame. Refine further by specific words within your results.
- C** Get automatic updates when the Shepard's® report changes with Alerts.
- D** Navigate to four sections of the report:
 - Citing Decisions (default display)
 - Other Citing Sources: treatises, statutes, regulations, etc.
 - History
 - Table of Authorities: the cases your case mentioned and their subsequent treatment
- E** Grid View for a visual representation of treatment across jurisdictions and time.
- F** Get an instant overview of subsequent history.
- G** Save, print, email or download the Shepard's® report, the full text of citing references or both.
- H** See how citing cases have been subsequently treated by viewing their Shepard's Signal™ indicators.
- I** View a full list of Shepard's Signal indicators, along with their definitions, by clicking the Legend button.
- J** Indicates the length of discussion related to the case you Shepardized™.

The screenshot displays the Lexis+ interface for a Shepard's report. At the top, the search results for 'United States v. Ford, 22 F.3d 374' are shown. The main navigation tabs are 'Citing Decisions', 'Other Citing Sources', 'History', and 'Table of Authorities'. On the left, a 'Narrow by' filter panel allows users to refine results by analysis (Caution, Positive, Neutral, Cited by), court (Federal, State), publication status, discussion, headnotes, and a timeline from 1994 to 2019. The central 'Shepard's Citing Decisions Analysis' grid (E) shows a bar chart of treatment across various jurisdictions, with a legend for Caution, Positive, Neutral, and Cited By. Below the grid, a message states 'No negative subsequent appellate history' (F). A list of citing cases (H) is shown, including 'United States v. Oliveira' and 'United States v. Brown', each with its own Shepard's Signal indicator and a 'Followed by' section (K). A legend (I) and display settings are also visible. At the bottom, a timeline slider (M) allows for narrowing results by years.

- K** Move directly to the point of the case where your case is discussed. The color-coded square and explanatory phrase represent the classification of the discussion (e.g., negative, positive, neutral)
- L** Indicates that this case has an identical headnote to HN7 from the case you Shepardized—the two cases both discuss that point of law or topic.
- M** Timeline sliders let you quickly narrow results by years.

Shepard's® quickly gives you more useful analysis

A Only Shepard's® easily shows you splits of authority.

Quickly understand the treatment of specific parts of a case by its citing references.

B Quickly find supporting secondary materials.

Identify treatises, law reviews and other sources that cite your case on Shepard's®, making it easy to learn more about your legal issue.

C Spot weaknesses in your, or your opponent's, argument.

Exclusively on Lexis+® and Lexis+ AI™, Shepard's® At Risk allows you to go one step deeper and find situations where, even though a given case might still be good law, it might need reconsideration based on subsequent treatment of a case it relies upon.

D Understand analysis faster with Shepard's® graphical reports.

Shepard's® Graphical options show you Citing Decisions in a Grid View so you can see citing trends across courts and time periods. For example, Analysis by Court makes it easy to see where the case is overruled in part and followed on separate points of law by the court.

E Shepardize® more than cases.

Shepardizing™ a headnote will bring you to other cases that mention that point of law. In this example, 2 cases.

Click **Shepardize®—Narrow by this Headnote** to Shepardize® just the rule of law which speaks to that issue.

Shepardize® statutes, codes, including the IRS Code and Administrative Decisions, to be sure a point of law remains good and has not been amended or treated negatively by the courts.

United States v. Howze 343 F.3d 919 | Show more

7th Cir. Wis. | September 22, 2003

Overruled in part by

343 F.3d 919 p.924

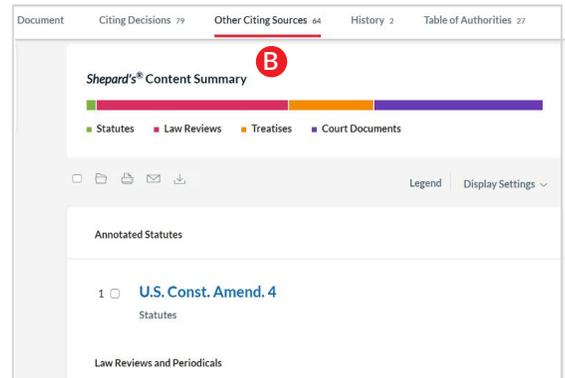
Lee neglected to apply Taylor's framework (indeed, did not cite that decision) and did not inquire whether it was significant that every street theft entails a close encounter between criminal and victim, an encounter that creates the potential not only for violence but also for injury caused by the act of taking. A purse snatching may dislocate the victim's shoulder or elbow, or lacerate her arm; a bicycle theft may injure the owner if the thief blocks his path or shoves the bike over to dislodge its rider; and so on. It was logical arguments of this kind, and not data, that won the day in Taylor and our escape cases.

Show more

Followed by

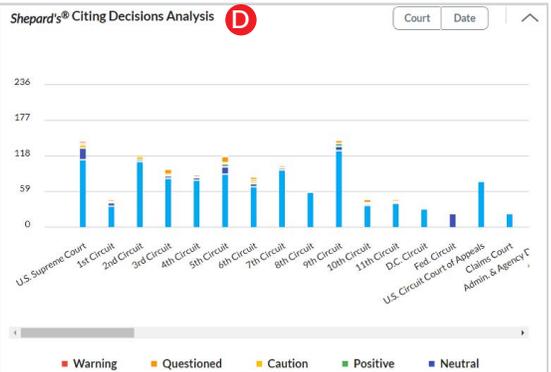
343 F.3d 919 p.924

In order to bring harmony both within and among the circuits, we now overrule



Durrah v. State Farm Fire & Cas., 312 Ga. App. 49 | At Risk

Court of Appeals | October 14, 2011



HN3 Exceptions to Exclusionary Rule, Inevitable Discovery
Under the inevitable discovery exception to the exclusionary rule, evidence obtained as the result of unconstitutional police procedure may still be admissible provided the evidence would ultimately have been discovered by legal means. In adopting the inevitable discovery doctrine, the U.S. Supreme Court has explained that exclusion of physical evidence that would inevitably have been discovered adds nothing to either the integrity or fairness of a criminal trial. In making a case for inevitable discovery, the State must demonstrate that at the time of the constitutional violation an investigation was already under way. In other words, the case must be in such a posture that the facts already in the possession of the police would have led to this evidence notwithstanding the police misconduct. More like this Headnote

Shepardize® - Narrow by this Headnote(7) 2 E

Shepard's Signal™ Indicators for seven treatments

- Strong negative analysis impacting your decision
- Strong negative analysis impacting your statute
- Analysis questions precedential value of your decision
- Possible negative analysis impacting your case
- Case has been followed by other cases and courts
- Analysis is available that is not positive nor negative
- Citing references are available without analysis

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