

have dangerously high levels of lead in their blood. After some investigation, Ms. Menendez discovered that the walls and trim in her apartment unit are painted with lead-based paint. She believes that the lead-based paint in her unit has caused her children to have high levels of lead in their blood. She asks you if she can hold the landlord liable for her children's condition. You need to research whether and how a landlord who uses lead-based paint can be held liable for Carlos's and Emily's condition.

Assume that you located the case listed below for your problem set. You need to find out whether your case is still valid and whether it can lead you to additional cases relevant to your legal question. In the questions below, the phrase "original case" refers to the case listed below, and the phrase "citing sources" refers to sources citing the original case. Locate the original case for your problem set, and answer the questions below.

### Original Case

Problem Set A	<i>Antwaun A. v. Heritage Mutual Ins. Co.</i> , 596 N.W.2d 456 (Wis. 1999)
Problem Set B	<i>Juarez by Juarez v. Wavecrest Management Team Ltd.</i> , 672 N.E.2d 135 (N.Y. 1996)
Problem Set C	<i>Gore v. People's Savings Bank</i> , 665 A.2d 1341 (Conn. 1995)
Problem Set D	<i>Dunson v. Friedlander Realty</i> , 369 So. 2d 792 (Ala. 1979)
Problem Set E	<i>Polakoff v. Turner</i> , 869 A.2d 837 (Md. 2005)

#### A. Checking Case Citations with KeyCite in Westlaw

Using the universal search box in Westlaw, retrieve the case for your problem set. (Hint for Problem Set B: Be sure to view the case in its North Eastern Reporter version, cited above, and not in its New York Official Reports version.)

1. Briefly, in a sentence or two, explain why this case might be relevant to your research.
2. A status flag appears near the caption of the original case. Describe the notation, and explain what it signifies about the case.
3. View the information under the "Negative Treatment" tab. Briefly, in a sentence or two, describe the negative treatment that your case has received.
4. View the "Citing References." Notice that they are organized by cases, trial court orders, secondary sources, and other categories. It is important to pay attention to the type of document in the entry because some have no effect on the continued validity of the citing case (e.g., cases decided by courts outside the controlling jurisdiction or motions filed in related cases), while others may be critical to your understanding of the law in your jurisdiction. Click on "Cases" under "Content types" in the menu on the left side of the screen. Under "Filter" (also on the left side of the screen), open the state jurisdictions. (Hint: Under "Jurisdiction," click on the + by "State.") How many of the cases are from the same state as the original case? (Hint: Look for cases from the state's courts, not cases from the federal courts from the state. The number of cases from each state is listed to the right of each state's name.)

5. KeyCite entries contain references to West headnotes. A headnote summarizes a point of law discussed in the original case. A headnote reference in a KeyCite entry identifies a proposition of law for which a citing source cites the original case. Thus, if a point of law discussed in the original case is summarized in headnote 1, and the KeyCite entry lists a citing case with a reference to headnote 1, you know that the citing case cited the original case for the proposition summarized in headnote 1 of the original case. Headnote references can help you identify authorities that cite the original case on specific issues.

You can limit the KeyCite display to show only the information most relevant to your research. You want to display state cases from the same state as the original case and then show only cases that cite the original case for the proposition summarized in the headnote listed below for your problem set. To do so, be sure the “Citing References” tab is selected. On the left side limit the “Content types” to “Cases.” Using the “Filter” options, look under “Jurisdiction” and click open “State” to select the checkbox for state cases from the same state as the original case. Once the state box is checked, look under the “Headnote Topics” to find one matching the topic in bold below. Check the box for “citing references,” click “Continue,” and click “Apply.” (Hint: If your Headnote Topic is listed more than once, click the checkbox for “citing references” for each listing.)

## Headnote Reference

Problem Set A	Headnote 10	( <b>Landlord and Tenant</b> headnote on Walls and paint)
Problem Set B	Headnote 3	( <b>Landlord and Tenant</b> headnote on Walls and paint)
Problem Set C	Headnote 3	( <b>Negligence</b> headnote on Standard established by statute or regulation)
Problem Set D	Headnote 6	( <b>Landlord and Tenant</b> headnote on Walls and paint)
Problem Set E	Headnote 10	( <b>Landlord and Tenant</b> headnote on Walls and paint)

The display will be limited to those cases from the same state as the original case with the headnote reference for your problem set.

Click on the link to one of the cases to see what the citing source says about the original case.

Provide the name and citation of the case you selected, and briefly explain what the citing case says about the original case.

(Hints: You may find more than one case from the appropriate jurisdiction that discusses the headnote for your problem set. You can choose any case that discusses the appropriate headnote. It does not matter whether the case also discusses other headnotes.)

6. Go back to the Citing References page for your original case. Clear the filters by clicking “Clear” under “Filter.” Under “Content types,” select “Secondary Sources” and “ALR.” Provide the citation (as it appears in KeyCite) of an ALR Annotation that cites the original case. (Hint: The entry may list more than one ALR Annotation. You only need to provide one citation to answer this question. Do not cite an annotation that has been superseded.)

## B. Checking Case Citations with Shepard's in Lexis

Shepardize the original case for your problem set. (The citations are repeated below.) In the red search box, type “shep:” followed by the citation for the original case for your problem set (e.g., shep: 369 So. 2d 792). Execute the search.

### Original Case

Problem Set A	<i>Antwaun A. v. Heritage Mutual Ins. Co.</i> , 596 N.W.2d 456 (Wis. 1999)
Problem Set B	<i>Juarez by Juarez v. Wavecrest Management Team Ltd.</i> , 672 N.E.2d 135 (N.Y. 1996)
Problem Set C	<i>Gore v. People's Savings Bank</i> , 665 A.2d 1341 (Conn. 1995)
Problem Set D	<i>Dunson v. Friedlander Realty</i> , 369 So. 2d 792 (Ala. 1979)
Problem Set E	<i>Polakoff v. Turner</i> , 869 A.2d 837 (Md. 2005)

1. A Shepard's signal appears near the case name and citation. Describe the notation and explain what it signifies about the case.
2. Lexis adds headnotes to cases as research references just like West and many official state reporters do. Review the Citing Decisions and identify one or more cases from the same state as the original case with the LexisNexis Headnote reference below for your problem set. To do so, click “Citing Decisions,” and in the “Narrow By” options in the left margin click on the headnote number for your problem set. Provide the name and citation of one case from your problem set jurisdiction.

(Hints: You may find more than one case that discusses the headnote for your problem set. You can choose any case that discusses the headnote. It does not matter whether the case also discusses other headnotes. Be sure to choose a case from the same state as the original case.)

### LexisNexis Headnote Reference

Problem Set A	Headnote 4
Problem Set B	Headnote 10
Problem Set C	Headnote 13
Problem Set D	Headnote 2
Problem Set E	Headnote 25

3. If the original case has been cited in secondary sources such as treatises or law review articles, Shepard's will include those sources in the entry. Select “Other Citing Sources” and then narrow to “Law Reviews.” Provide the title and citation (as it appears in the Shepard's entry) to the first document in the Shepard's entry.

4. In addition to viewing the full entry, you can customize the display in Shepard's to identify sources that treat the original case in a specific way. Select "Citing Decisions." Use the "Narrow By" options in the left margin to limit the display to cases from the same state as your original case and as indicated below for your problem set. (Hints: Open the "Analysis" menu for additional limiting options. Be sure to clear the "Narrow By" option for the LexisNexis Headnote from Question 3, above.)

Provide the name and citation of a Citing Decision that treats the original case in the manner indicated for your problem set.

(Hint: You may find more than one case that treats the original case in the manner indicated for your problem set. You only need to list one case in answer to this question.)

### Restricted Display Option

Problem Set A	Followed by
Problem Set B	Distinguished by
Problem Set C	Explained by
Problem Set D	Followed by
Problem Set E	Distinguished by

### C. Checking Case Citations with BCite in Bloomberg Law

Retrieve the case for your problem set in Bloomberg Law. The citations are repeated below.

Problem Set A	<i>Antwaun A. v. Heritage Mutual Ins. Co.</i> , 596 N.W.2d 456 (Wis. 1999)
Problem Set B	<i>Juarez by Juarez v. Wavecrest Management Team Ltd.</i> , 672 N.E.2d 135 (N.Y. 1996)
Problem Set C	<i>Gore v. People's Savings Bank</i> , 665 A.2d 1341 (Conn. 1995)
Problem Set D	<i>Dunson v. Friedlander Realty</i> , 369 So. 2d 792 (Ala. 1979)
Problem Set E	<i>Polakoff v. Turner</i> , 869 A.2d 837 (Md. 2005)

Bloomberg Law contains a citator that works much like KeyCite in Westlaw and Shepard's in Lexis. (Unlike those services, Bloomberg Law does not have a headnote system for all cases, however.) Bloomberg Law also contains other material not in Westlaw and Lexis, such as docket entries for cases that cite your original case. The buttons on the right side of the case provide access to the BCite displays.

1. Click on the "BCITE ANALYSIS" button, and open the "Case Analysis" link. This link contains a list of all the cases that cite your original case. Use the "Filters" options in the left margin to limit the display to those citing cases that have a negative status. (Hint: Under "Citing Case Status," check "Negative.") Provide the name and citation (as it appears in Bloomberg Law) to the earliest (oldest) case listed. (Hint: Be sure the "Sort" drop-down menu is set to "Date (Newest).") The earliest (oldest) case is the one at the bottom of this list.)

2. Open the “Table of Authorities” tab, located directly above your search results. (Hint: You can also get to the table of authorities by going back to the original case view, clicking on the “BCITE ANALYSIS” button, and opening the “Table of Authorities” link.) This link contains a list of all the cases cited within your original case. How many cases are cited within your original case?
3. Open the “Direct History” tab, also located directly above your search results. (Hint: You can also get to the direct history by going back to the original case view, clicking on the “BCITE ANALYSIS” button, and opening the “Direct History” tab.) Review the direct history of your case by reading the summary or summaries in the numbered box or boxes under the “Direct History Summary” heading. (Hint: The numbered box or boxes include subsequent citations to your case and any earlier and lower-court decisions relating to your case, accompanied by a description of how your case affected those decisions.) Describe the most recent entry in the direct history of your case (affirming, reversing, etc.).
4. Open the “Citing Documents” tab, also located directly above your search results. (Hint: You can also get to the citing documents by going back to the original case view, clicking on the “BCITE ANALYSIS” button, and opening the “Citing Documents” link.) Clear any selected filters. Use the “Filter by Content Type” option to limit the display as indicated below for your problem set. What is the title of the earliest (oldest) entry in your results? (Hint: If multiple entries are given and dates are not displayed, give the last entry listed.) If there are no citing authorities for your problem set, simply state “no citing authorities.”

### Restricted Display Option

Problem Set A	Law Report Articles
Problem Set B	Law Report Articles
Problem Set C	Books & Treatises
Problem Set D	Books & Treatises
Problem Set E	Books & Treatises

