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# Legal, Factual and Other Internet Sites for Attorneys and Legal Professionals

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## LEGAL, FACTUAL AND OTHER INTERNET SITES FOR ATTORNEYS AND LEGAL PROFESSIONALS

By: Timothy L. Coggins\*

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### INTRODUCTION

[1] This listing of Internet sites for legal, factual, and other research presents a variety of sources for attorneys, law students, law librarians, and others who use the Web. Initially developed for an Advanced Legal Research course and a continuing education session for legal assistants and paralegals, the listing includes sites for primary authorities, both federal and state, as well as URLs for other types of information such as names of possible expert witnesses and biographical and background information about individuals.<sup>1</sup>

[2] Researchers who want to locate additional sites for legal and other types of research can find Internet sites for attorneys and legal researchers identified in many sources. At the American Bar Association Law Practice Management Section's annual TECHSHOW, the always popular *60 Sites in 60 Minutes* program offers the favorite websites of the attorney and other panel presenters.<sup>2</sup> There are many other sites and even print

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<sup>1</sup> The first version of this listing of Internet sites appeared as *Legal, Factual and Other Internet Sites for Attorneys and Others*, 12 RICH. J.L. & TECH. 17 (2005), <http://law.richmond.edu/jolt/v12i4/article17.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> There is an archive of the *60 Sites in 60 Minutes Hall-of-Fame* at the American Bar Association's TECHSHOW 2009 page. At the first page, look for the *60 Sites in 60*

books that identify relevant, new, useful, and intriguing websites for attorneys and legal researchers.<sup>3</sup>

[3] Attorneys and others who are generally interested in how attorneys and their office personnel are using technology and the Web today might be interested in the results of an annual survey distributed and compiled by the Legal Technology Resource Center of the American Bar Association. The American Bar Association's *2008 Legal Technology Survey Report* includes explanatory information as well as data presented in chart format in six categories: Baseline and Budgets; Law Office Technology; Litigation and Courtroom Technology; Web and Communication Technology; Online Research; and Mobile Lawyers.<sup>4</sup>

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*Minutes* heading under the "More Information" category on the left side navigation bar. The link - <http://www.abanet.org/techshow/60sitesHOF/index.html> - connects to an archive of the program panelists' selections from 2001 through 2008. The 2009 TECHSHOW is scheduled for April 2-4, 2009, and the websites highlighted during the 2009 program will be available shortly at the TECHSHOW page.

<sup>3</sup> See ROBERT J. AMBROGI, *THE ESSENTIAL GUIDE TO THE BEST (AND WORST) LEGAL SITES ON THE WEB* (2d ed. 2004). Ambrogi, a Massachusetts attorney, writer and media consultant, has authored many articles about websites and their usefulness to members of the legal community. See Robert Ambrogi, *More, More, More!: New Sites Include Search Tools and Legislative Tracking*, L. TECH. NEWS, Mar. 2005, at 58; *Search on Steroids: Collexis Started as a Medical Tool*, L. TECH. NEWS, Feb. 2008, at 43; *Surfin' Safari: The Latest Legal Websites Range from E-Discovery to Patent Venues*, L. TECH. NEWS, Nov. 2008, at 46; *Super-Powered Websites: Add a Brain, Improve Your Vision, and Speak from the Grave*, L. TECH. NEWS, May 2008, at 46; *The 10 Best Sites of the Decade: The Most Influential Sites Share Characteristics*, L. TECH. NEWS, Oct. 2003, at 66; *Top Five Sites of 2007: From Lawyer Reviews to Case Data, the Most Influential Sites of the Year*, L. TECH. NEWS, Jan. 2008, at 62; *Zeitgeist to Zillow: New Websites Run the Gamut from Real Estate to Lawyer Lounges*, L. TECH. NEWS, June 2006, at 50; see also CAROLE A. LEVITT & MARK E. ROSCH, *THE LAWYER'S GUIDE TO FACT FINDING ON THE INTERNET* (3d ed. 2006) (discussing ways to save researchers time and money though the Internet); Catherine Sanders Reach & David Whelan, *10 Ways to Stretch Your Research Dollars: How to Get the Facts on a Dime*, L. PRACTICE, Mar. 2009, at 32 (discussing some ideas for keeping research overhead as low as possible, as well as many helpful and interesting research websites).

<sup>4</sup> LEGAL TECH. RES. CTR., AM. BAR ASS'N, *2008 LEGAL TECHNOLOGY SURVEY REPORT* (2008). The report can be purchased from the American Bar Association, and you can read an executive summary of the report at the following location - <http://www.abanet.org/tech/ltrc/survstat.html>. The "Online Research" portion of the report covers the use of free and fee-based online legal research resources, as well as information about current awareness, knowledge management, locations where legal research occurs, and much more.

[4] This listing of Internet websites includes eleven sections. Part I covers search engines. Part II identifies some important “comprehensive” or portal websites. Part III includes those websites that can be used to search for legislative and administrative materials, both Federal and state. Part IV covers case law research sites. Part V lists important Virginia legal research and state-specific websites. Part VI is a listing of foreign and international law sites, and Part VII identifies locations for secondary materials. Part VIII identifies websites for people, places, weather, vital records, company information, expert witnesses, and more. Part IX presents some helpful sites for legal and other news, as well as law blogs, wikis, and podcasts. Part X covers sites that are difficult to categorize into one of the earlier nine parts, and the last section, Part XI, is a list of the URLs for the law schools in Virginia, many of which provide legal research guides in the “library” portion of their websites.

#### I. SEARCH ENGINES

[5] The listing below divides search engines into one of two different types: standard search engines such as Google<sup>5</sup> and other types of search engines such as those that search multiple search engines or that categorize or cluster results. There are many sources that compare various search engines and provide helpful charts, which identify how best to search using a particular search engine.<sup>6</sup>

##### A. STANDARD SEARCH ENGINES

<http://www.altavista.com>

<http://www.excite.com>

<http://www.yahoo.com>

<http://www.lycos.com>

<http://www.hotbot.com>

<http://www.google.com>

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<sup>5</sup> Donna Payne, *Test Drive: GaGa For Google*, L. TECH. NEWS, Jan. 2009, at 50; *see also* David Ratcliff, *What Can Google Do For You?*, TRIAL, Sept. 2006, at 52 (discussing Google’s capabilities).

<sup>6</sup> The most familiar of the sites that offer comparisons of search engine features is Search Engine Showdown, <http://www.searchengineshowdown.com/features/> (last visited Apr. 21, 2009). For a measure of how many searches are being handled regularly by

<http://www.go.com>

<http://gigablast.com>

## B. OTHER SEARCH ENGINES

<http://www.grokker.com>

<http://www.vivisimo.com>

<http://clusty.com>

<http://a9.com>

<http://www.dogpile.com>

<http://www.mamma.com>

<http://www.search.com>

<http://www.metacrawler.com>

<http://www.alltheweb.com>

<http://www.zapmeta.com>

<http://yq.search.yahoo.com>

<http://www.live.com>.

<http://answers.com>

<http://www.hakia.com>

<http://answers.google.com><sup>7</sup>

<http://www.ask.com>  
(formerly AskJeeves)

## II. COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH SITES

[6] Attorneys and legal researchers might be better served by starting their legal and other research by going to a comprehensive or portal research site. These sites are useful because they are good starting places for many different types of information, both primary and secondary. Another advantage of the comprehensive or portal site is its organization. Unlike searching the Web generally, portal sites offer some uniformity and consistency from page to page, allowing the user to develop an understanding of how to locate information using the portal. For example, a person researching at the “Law About ...” page of the Cornell Legal Information Institute website will find the same organization for

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Americans, see ComScore’s most recent report located at <http://www.comscore.com/press/release.asp?press=2750> (last visited Apr. 21, 2009).

<sup>7</sup> Answers.google no longer accepts questions, but an archive of previously asked questions still remains at the site and is searchable. Approximately 1,850 questions with some answers about “Law” appear in the “Relationship and Society” section of Answers.google.

information regardless of the subject. The page about immigration law is organized similarly in terms of its organization as the page about domestic relations law. In both instances, the researcher finds a section that provides some general background information about the subject, as well as references and links to primary authority, secondary resources, and other sources.

FindLaw: <http://www.findlaw.com> (Now owned and managed by Thomson-Reuters, formerly Thomson-West.)

LexisOne: <http://www.lexisone.com> (Free up to a point; then can provide credit card for earlier cases.)

Justia.com: <http://www.justia.com> (Founded by Tim Stanley, who began and developed Findlaw and subsequently sold it to Thomson-West; provides access to free case law, codes, regulations, legal articles, and legal blog databases; includes a legal research and law practice series in areas such as injury law, criminal law, immigration law, etc.)

Legal Information Institute (Cornell University): <http://www.law.cornell.edu> (Probably the best of the law school websites; its “Law About ...” section is frequently used by legal researchers to discover basic information about a subject matter as well as primary documents such as statutes and regulations.)

Washburn University’s WashLaw: <http://www.washlaw.edu>

Chicago-Kent College of Law: <http://www.kentlaw.edu/>

CataLaw: <http://www.CataLaw.com>

Internet Legal Research Group: <http://www.ilrg.com>

Virtual Law Library: <http://law.indiana.edu/lawlibrary/research/resources/>

Virtual Chase: <http://www.virtualchase.com> (No longer being updated, but an excellent source for research guides about particular subjects.)

Hieros Gamos: <http://www.hg.org>

Reference Desk: <http://www.refdesk.com>

State and Local Government on the Net (formerly Piper Resources):  
<http://www.statelocalgov.net/>

Law.com: <http://www.law.com>

eLaw.Central: <http://www.elawcentral.com/elaw.isa/main>

TheLaw.net: <http://www.thelaw.net>

Zimmerman's Legal Research Guides: <http://www.lexisnexis.com/infopro>  
(Covers many different legal subjects and provides excellent guidance to the research resources in those subject areas.)

Law Library of Congress website: <http://www.loc.gov/law/> ("World's largest collection of law books and legal resources;" provides access to the Global Legal Information Network, Guide to Law Online and the Global Legal Monitor.)

Public Resource Organization: <http://public.resource.org> (New endeavor by Carl Malamud, a proponent of open access to primary legal authority, whose new website provides access to U.S. Supreme Court opinions dating back to the 1700s and all U.S. appeals courts decisions dating back to 1950)<sup>8</sup>

Bloomberg Law: <http://about.bloomberg.com/professional/law.html> (A newcomer to the legal research field; "legal, regulatory and compliance platform, offering a suite of news, data, analytics and research tools to the legal and compliance community.").

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<sup>8</sup> See Douglas S. Malan, *Free Online Access to U.S. Court Decisions*, CONN. L. TRIB., Feb. 19, 2008, available at <http://www.law.com/jsp/legaltechnology/pubArticleLT.jsp?id=900005503555>.

### III. ONLINE SITES FOR LEGISLATIVE & ADMINISTRATIVE MATERIALS

#### A. FEDERAL LEGISLATION & ADMINISTRATIVE MATERIALS

THOMAS: Access to federal legislation (full text, summaries, status); committee reports; public laws; Congressional Record. Also highlights significant documents such as Omnibus Budget Acts and recent stimulus bills and related documents. <http://thomas.loc.gov>

USA.gov (formerly FirstGov): Billed as the most comprehensive site (consolidates about 27 million government web pages) to use when you are searching for information about any branch/agency of the Federal Government. <http://www.usa.gov/>

U.S. Code: This version of the USC has good search flexibility. <http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.shtml> and <http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode>

Code of Federal Regulations: <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>

Regulations.gov: Offers the opportunity to find, review, and submit comments on proposed rules from Federal agencies; designed for lay citizens, not attorneys. <http://www.regulations.gov>

Federal Register: Coverage includes 1994-present (vol. 59 - present). <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html> (Current issue of FR also accessible at this site)

Federal Register: Provides access to documents that will be published in the next day's Federal Register (click on "View Documents Online" button). <http://www.federalregister.gov>

Federal Web Locator: Links to federal agencies. <http://www.lib.auburn.edu/madd/docs/fedloc.html>

Metavid: Video archives of congressional floor proceedings on the web, searchable according to who said what; hosted by the University of California at Santa Cruz. <http://metavid.ucsc.edu>

GPO Access on the Web: Access to government documents including: Budget of the US; Congressional Directory and documents; bills; Congressional Record; Federal Register; History of Bills; Public Laws; Congressional Calendars; US Code; Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents. <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/>

GPO's Federal Digital System (FDsys): Advanced digital system that enables GPO to manage government information in a digital form; included files submitted by Congress and federal agencies; information gathered from federal agencies' websites; digital files created by scanning previously printed publications.  
<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/search/home.action>

Federal Legislative History sites: Thomas—<http://thomas.loc.gov>; University of Michigan—<http://www.lib.umich.edu/govdocs/legishis.html>. (LexisNexis and Westlaw have databases that provide legislative history documents for those attorneys who have subscriptions. For users searching for legislative history documents at the University of Richmond, the LexisNexis Congressional (CIS legislative histories) database is available. There also is a collection of federal legislative histories available via the HeinOnline service at the University of Richmond.)

LSU Libraries Federal Agencies Directory: Created in 1994 this website lists and links to current/active/existing U.S. Federal government agencies.  
<http://www.lib.lsu.edu/gov/index.html>

GovTrack: Independent website run by a graduate student “in his spare time,” following the status of federal legislation and the activities of senators and representatives. <http://www.govtrack.us>

OpenCRS Project: Project of the Center for Democracy and Technology designed to provide citizen access to CRS Reports that are already in the public domain and to encourage Congress to provide public access to all CRS Reports. <http://opencrs.com>

National Archives: National Archives and Records Administration website of important documents. <http://www.archives.gov/>

DOJ Legal Opinions 1998-2007 complete index: posted at the

GovernmentAttic.org website. <http://governmentattic.org/>

FOI Request: [http://www.rcfp.org/foi\\_letter/generate.php](http://www.rcfp.org/foi_letter/generate.php)

#### B. STATE LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATERIALS

ALSO!: American Law Sources Online: State law resources, including state statutes. <http://www.lawsources.com/also>

State Legislative Presence on the Internet (Multistate Associates Incorporated): Chart comparing online state statute availability. <http://www.multistate.com/site.nsf/state?openPage>

Drafts of Uniform and Model Acts: <http://www.law.upenn.edu/bll/ulc/ulc.htm>

National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws: Develops and provides to states “non-partisan, well-conceived and well-drafted legislation that brings clarity and stability to critical areas of the law.” <http://www.nccusl.org/update>

Council of State Governments: May be used like a “portal” site since it links to state home pages. <http://www.csg.org/CSG/default.aspx>

Municode: Excellent collection of municipal, city and county codes available free with good searching capabilities. <http://www.municode.com>

National Association of Secretaries of State: Portal for online state databases. <http://www.nass.org>

National Conference of State Legislatures: Useful for 50-state legislative tracking on many topics including agriculture and rural development, ethics, health issues, transportation, and more. <http://www.ncsl.org/programs/lis/lrl/50statetracking.htm>

## IV. CASE LAW SITES

[7] The sites listed below offer access to state and federal court decisions. Researchers might want to begin research with the following when searching for federal court decisions: Emory Law Library Federal Courts Finder, <http://www.law.emory.edu/index.php?id=2997/>, which links to the Supreme Court decisions and opinions from the district courts and federal courts of appeals when available. Search strategies vary greatly from site to site, but most are searchable by keyword and/or date. Researchers should also look at the websites that are listed in Part I under the comprehensive or portal website listing for additional access to case law.

## A. U.S. SUPREME COURT AND OTHER COURTS

U.S. Supreme Court website: Includes information about the Court and the justices, as well as links for the calendar, court rules, dockets, opinions, orders, and other information. Previous volumes of the U.S. Reports at this site are pdfs of the print volumes; therefore, a researcher can easily locate particular volumes and specific page numbers.

<http://www.supremecourtus.gov>

Legal Information Institute (Cornell): Coverage May, 1990-present.

<http://www.law.cornell.edu/supct/index.html>

LexisOne: Free up to a certain point; complete coverage of the U.S. Supreme Court opinions, but limited coverage for other courses.

<http://www.lexisone.com>

“FLITE” database (Federal Legal Information Through Electronics): Includes over 7400 Supreme Court opinions from 1937-1975.

<http://supcourt.ntis.gov/>

Fastcase: More inexpensive alternative for accessing state and federal cases; check database coverage. Service is available as a benefit for members of the Virginia State Bar.<sup>9</sup> Fastcase is also backing a new

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<sup>9</sup> See Daniel Fisher, *The Law Goes Open Force*, FORBES, June 30, 2008, at 70, for a discussion of the reasons why the developers of Fastcase, two lawyers who were

endeavor, the Public Library of Law (<http://www.plol.org>), which provides more than fifty years of federal case law, as well as recent state cases from all fifty states. <http://www.fastcase.com>

Findlaw: Includes Supreme Court decisions since 1893 (comprehensive); may be browsed by year and by U.S. Reports volume number; searchable by citation, title, and full text.

<http://www.findlaw.com/casecode/supreme.html>

U.S. Supreme Court Oral Arguments: Audio files of recordings of selected oral arguments from Oyez: U.S. Supreme Court Multimedia.

<http://www.oyez.org>

U.S. Supreme Court Records and Briefs (selected cases only; temporarily unavailable when searched in March 2009): The Curiae Project:

<http://curiae.law.yale.edu>

Web Guide to U.S. Supreme Court Research:

<http://www.llrx.com/features/supremectwebguide.htm>

Federal Judiciary Directory Information: Search by office, city, zip code, area code, many other ways.

<http://www.uscourts.gov/contact.html#courtlocator>

Public Resource Organization: Will eventually include a large and free archive of federal case law, including all Courts of Appeals decisions from 1950 to the present and all Supreme Court decisions since 1754; includes links to courts, federal government agencies, Congress and some subject matter databases, such as copyright. <http://public.resource.org>

AltLaw: Joint project of Columbia Law School and the University of Colorado Law School; purpose is to make federal case law easier to search and freely accessible to the public; contains 170,000 decisions, dating back to the early 1990s from the Supreme Court and federal appellate courts. <http://www.altlaw.org>

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practicing at Covington & Burling, decided to create an alternative to Westlaw and LexisNexis.

B. FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS

Federal Circuit: <http://www.law.emory.edu/fedcircuit/>

D.C. Circuit: <http://www.cadc.uscourts.gov/internet/internet.nsf>

First Circuit: <http://www.law.emory.edu/1circuit/>

Second Circuit: <http://www.ca2.uscourts.gov/>

Third Circuit: <http://vls.law.vill.edu/Locator/3/index.htm>

Fourth Circuit: <http://www.ca4.uscourts.gov>

Fifth Circuit: <http://www.ca5.uscourts.gov/>

Sixth Circuit: <http://www.law.emory.edu/6circuit/>

Seventh Circuit: <http://www.ca7.uscourts.gov/>

Eighth Circuit: <http://www.ca8.uscourts.gov/opinions/opinions.html>

Ninth Circuit: <http://www.ca9.uscourts.gov/>

Tenth Circuit: <http://www.ca10.uscourts.gov/generalinfo.php>

Eleventh Circuit: <http://www.law.emory.edu/11circuit>

(NOTE: If a court website exists, there will typically be a link from the Emory site to the court site. In some instances, there will be a link from the official court site back to Emory for earlier opinions.)

C. STATE COURT OPINIONS<sup>10</sup> & OTHER INFORMATION

Internet Legal Resources Guide: Includes links to state and federal decisions. <http://www.ilrg.com/caselaw>

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<sup>10</sup> See David Whelan, *Opinions Online: An Increasing Number of Courts Are Offering Web Access*, L. TECH. NEWS, July 2006, at 28.

ALSO!: American Law Sources Online: State law resources, including court opinions. <http://www.lawsources.com/also>

Federal, state, and local court rules, forms, and dockets (links to 1,400+ sites): <http://www.llrx.com/courtrules>

Legal Dockets Online: court case information and public records.<sup>11</sup>  
<http://www.legaldockets.com> (includes a blog at  
<http://www.legaldockets.com/files/blogger.html>)

U.S. Courts Civil and Criminal Forms: Collection of more than 125 commonly used forms, such as a summons in a criminal case, a criminal complaint, search and seizure warrant, summons in a civil action, summons on a third-party complaint, and more.  
<http://www.uscourts.gov/forms/uscforms.cfm?ShowAll=Yes>

SunEthics.com: Legal ethics, judicial ethics, and bar admissions issues.  
<http://sunethics.com>

## V. SITES FOR VIRGINIA MATERIALS

Virginia General Assembly: Full text, summaries, status, and history of bills and resolution; schedules of activity; full text searching of the Virginia Code, Administrative Code, Constitution, and legislation.  
<http://legis.state.va.us>

Code of Virginia: <http://legis.state.va.us/laws/codeofva.htm>

Virginia Administrative Code: <http://leg1.state.va.us/000/srr.htm>

Virginia Register of Regulations:  
<http://legis.state.va.us/codecomm/Register/regindex.htm>

State of Virginia: “Government” link provides access to State agencies, boards, councils, and commissions; Virginia Government Directory; etc.:  
<http://www.virginia.gov/cmsportal2/>

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<sup>11</sup> See Warner J. Miller, *Trial Court Docket Research Tools*, LEGAL INFO. ALERT, July/Aug. 2007, at 1, for a discussion of the leading docket search and retrieval services.

Virginia Regulatory Town Hall: Created to facilitate regulatory tracking; resource for regulatory text and interpretations with guidance documents organized by secretariat, agency, board, and chapter of the Virginia Administrative Code. <http://townhall.virginia.gov>

Municipal Codes and Ordinances: Includes codes and ordinances from a number of Virginia cities and counties. <http://www.municode.com/> (Select “Online Library,” then click on your state on the map.)

Virginia’s Judicial System: Opinions of the Virginia Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals; General information about Virginia courts including Supreme, Court of Appeals, Circuit Courts, and District Courts; Virginia State Law Library, Supreme Court session calendar and arguments docket. <http://www.courts.state.va.us>

Rules of the Supreme Court of Virginia: <http://leg1.state.va.us/000/srs.htm>

Bankruptcy courts for the Eastern and Western Districts of Virginia: Includes court rules, hours, and fee schedules; registered users can access bankruptcy court opinions from the Eastern District. <http://www.vaeb.uscourts.gov/> and <http://www.vawb.uscourts.gov/courtweb/enter1.html>

Workers’ Compensation Commission: Cases from 1995 to the present as well as those cases since 1990 that were electronically transcribed. <http://www.vwc.state.va.us>

Office of the Attorney General for Virginia: Opinions from 1996 to the present. <http://www.oag.state.va.us/>

Virginia Code of Professional Responsibility and the Virginia Rules of Professional Conduct: Includes a cross-reference table between the Rules and the Code. <http://www.vsb.org/profguides/1999/codeprof.html>

Virginia Legal Ethics Opinions: Provides access to LEOs numbered 1360 through 1835; 1990 – present). <http://www.vacle.org/leo.htm>

Virginia State Bar: Bar exam results; officers; committees and boards; sections; staff directory; recent LEO and UPL opinions; access to the

Virginia Lawyer. <http://www.vsb.org>

Virginia Bar Association: Membership information, publications, and calendar.

<http://www.vba.org>

Virginia State Corporation Commission: <http://www.scc.virginia.gov>

Virginia Lawyers Weekly: Legal news for Virginia, including synopses of opinions from the Virginia Supreme Court, the Virginia Court of Appeals, and various lower courts in Virginia. <http://www.valawyersweekly.com/>

Virginia CLE: Mandatory CLE information; online registration and order forms; seminars; publications; Virginia Attorneys Network.

<http://www.vacle.org/>

Virginia Association of Law Libraries: General information about VALL; member libraries; legal research links. <http://law.richmond.edu/vall/>

## VI. FOREIGN & INTERNATIONAL LAW SITES

Findlaw International Law Sources: Links to international organizations and laws of foreign countries. Also allows web search of law resources by continent.

<http://www.findlaw.com/12international/index.html>

The European Library: Search through the resources of thirty of the forty-seven national libraries with access to more than 150 million entries; not full-text access, just bibliographic access.

<http://www.theeuropeanlibrary.org/portal/index.html>

International Law in Domestic Courts: Domestic cases that explore international issues; cases from various nations throughout the world.

<http://ildc.oxfordlaw.reports.com>

Guide to Law Online: Nation of the World (Library of Congress): Annotated list of links to the law of jurisdictions around the world.

<http://www.loc.gov/law/guide/index.html>

Worldwide Legal News: Law Library of Congress converted its Global Legal Monitor from a static, monthly PDF newsletter to this dynamic and regularly updated website that traces legal news and developments worldwide. [http://www.loc.gov/lawweb/servlet/lloc\\_news](http://www.loc.gov/lawweb/servlet/lloc_news)

ASIL Guide to Electronic Resources for International Law: Published since 1997, a comprehensive guide to legal research in international law. <http://www.asil.org/erghome.cfm>

ASIL Electronic Information System for International Law: Published by the American Society of International Law in various formats since 1997. <http://www.eisil.org>

Guide to Foreign and International Legal Databases (Law Library at New York University): <http://www.law.nyu.edu/library/foreign%5Fintl/>

World Digital Library Project: Primary materials from cultures around the world, including manuscripts, maps, rare books, etc. <http://www.worlddigitallibrary.org/project/english/index.html>

Researching Public International Law: Treaty Sources: Database of frequently-cite treaties and other international instruments, maintained by the Law Library at the University of Minnesota. <http://local.law.umn.edu/library/tools/pathfinders/most-cited.html>

Commonwealth Legal Information Institute: Provides browsing and searching of 464 databases from fifty Commonwealth and common law countries and territories. <http://www.commonlii.org>

Canadian Legal Information Institute: Not-for-profit organization created by the Federation of Law Societies of Canada and designed to provide the public with permanent open access to the legal heritage of all Canadian jurisdictions. <http://www.canlii.org>

World Legal Information Institute: Free, independent and non-profit global legal research facility developed to provide a single search facility for databases from the legal information institutes of Australia, Britain,

Ireland, Canada, Hong Kong, Cornell, and the Pacific Islands.

<http://www.worldlii.org><sup>12</sup>

FLARE: Foreign Law Research: Collaboration between the major libraries collecting law in the United Kingdom (Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Bodleian Law Library, Squire Law Library, British Library and the School of Oriental and African Studies) to improve the coverage and accessibility of foreign legal materials at the national level.

<http://ials.sas.ac.uk/flare/flare.htm>

Trade Agreements Database: Latest information on America's trade agreements; joint effort among several government agencies include the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, State, Treasury, and the Office of the United States Trade Representative. <http://tradeagreements.gov/>

## VII. SITES FOR SECONDARY RESOURCES

### A. LAW REVIEW AND JOURNALS

Findlaw: Allows keyword searching through the text of online law reviews

<http://stu.findlaw.com/journals/general.html>

American Law Source Online (ALSO): U.S. Law Reviews and Periodicals (click on "law reviews and periodicals" on the first page of the site):

<http://www.lawsourc.com/also>

ABA Journal: Magazine's entire site and all of its contents open to the public since July 2007, after years of being available only to ABA members; site has back issues through 2005. <http://www.abajournal.com>

Contents Pages from Law Reviews and Other Scholarly Journals: Searchable database of the current three months' worth of contents pages from over 750 law reviews and scholarly journals received by the Tarlton

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<sup>12</sup> For a discussion of the legal information institutes and public access to legal information, see Graham Greenleaf, *Legal Information Institutes and the Free Access to Law Movement*, [http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Legal\\_Information\\_Institutes.htm](http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Legal_Information_Institutes.htm) (last visited Apr. 21, 2009).

Law Library at the University of Texas.

[http://tarlton.law.utexas.edu/tallons/content\\_search.html](http://tarlton.law.utexas.edu/tallons/content_search.html)

Ingenta: Searchable index to thousands of academic and professional journals. <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/>

HighWire: More than a million scholarly journal articles from more than 900 journals available free through HighWire Press, a division of the Stanford University Libraries. <http://highwire.stanford.edu>

HighBeam: 35 million documents from over 3,000 sources, going back as far as twenty years. <http://www.highbeam.com>

Open Access Journal Content: Promotes models that ensure free and unrestricted access to scholarly and research journals. <http://www.openj-gate.com>

#### B. ASSOCIATIONS & DIRECTORIES

American Bar Association: ABA news, ABA Journal, publications, meetings, CLE opportunities, discussion groups, section activities, and news, as well as much more information for attorneys. <http://www.abanet.org>

Findlaw: Foreign/international, national, state, and local bar associations; directories. <http://www.findlaw.com/06associations>

Martindale-Hubbell: Traditional directory that enables attorneys to research lawyers, law firms, government lawyers and corporate law departments. <http://www.martindale.com/>

West Legal Directory: Listing of lawyers and law firms. <http://lawyers.findlaw.com/>

Avvo: Unveiled in June 2007, this new website's mission is "... to help people navigate the complex and confusing legal industry and to choose a lawyer;" rapidly expanding coverage, but currently coverage is limited

with fewer than twenty states and the District of Columbia.<sup>13</sup>

<http://www.avvo.com>

### C. GENERAL LEGAL AND OTHER REFERENCE RESOURCES

Net's Best Law Dictionary—Legal Lexicon's Lyceum: Includes thousands of definitions and explanations of legal terms, phrases, and concepts.

<http://www.lectlaw.com/def.htm>

American Law Sources Online (ALSO): Laws of the US, Canada, and Mexico; uniform laws; law schools; law reviews; directories.

<http://www.lawsource.com/also>

LawyerLinks: Corporate law research service, organizes materials using a topical index. <http://www.lawyerlinks.com>

President's DNA Initiative: Initiative designed to "advance justice through DNA technology" with links to highlights, research initiatives, speeches, testimony, and press releases, etc. <http://www.dna.gov/>

FDA's Heart Health Online: <http://www.fda.gov/hearthealth/>

Recalls: Presents recalls as issued by six government agencies.

<http://www.recalls.gov>

Findlaw: Legal subject index; cases, and codes; professional development; news and reference materials; law firms and lawyers; legal associations and organizations. <http://www.findlaw.com>

Defense Research Institute: National association of defense lawyers' website that features DRI seminar materials and magazine and newsletter articles, searchable by keywords or browsed by topic. <http://www.dri.org>

FOIA Facts: <http://www.llrx.com/columns/foia23.htm>

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<sup>13</sup> See David Horrihan, *Involuntary Spotlight? Avvo Expects Lawyers and Law Firms to "Claim" Their Profiles*, L. TECH. NEWS, May 2008, at 26.

Agency Websites (Hide and Seek with FOIA Information):

<http://www.llrx.com/columns/foia8.htm>

FOLDOC: Free On-line Dictionary of Computing. <http://foldoc.org/>

Handbook on Military Law 2004 (Secrecy News):

<http://www.fas.org/irp/doddir/army/law2004.pdf>

HIPAA Security Rule: What It Is & How to Comply With It:

<http://www.securityfocus.com/infocus/1764>

Legal Information Institute (Cornell): Legal materials arranged by topic; U.S. Supreme Court decisions; U.S. Code; U.S. Constitution; Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; Federal Rules of Evidence; variety of other legal material. <http://www.law.cornell.edu>

Citation Information from LII: Citation primer based on the Bluebook (shows changes made by the 18<sup>th</sup> edition).

<http://www.law.cornell.edu/citation>

LawStartPage: <http://www.lawstartpage.com/>

The Memory Hole: Website owner preserves as many documents that disappear from other websites, including government sites, as he can. Examples of items available at the Memory Hole are CRS reports that were generally unavailable at other sites, as well as many documents about the NSA government surveillance program.

<http://www.thememoryhole.org>

Internet Archive (Wayback Machine): Searchable using an URL to see what was included on a company or other institution's website at a given point in time. <http://www.archive.org/index.php>

CyberCemetery: Maintained by the University of North Texas libraries, site is the repository for many government publications, both state and federal, including a database of Congressional Research Service reports (which are generally not available to researchers and the public); click on the "Digital Collections" for access to the CRS reports and other important collections. <http://govinfo.library.unt.edu>

Government Attic: Access to hundreds of “interesting” federal government documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act.  
<http://www.GovernmentAttic.org>

FBI Files: <http://www.GetGrandpasFBIfile.com> and  
<http://www.GetMyFBIfile.com>

Guide to Finding Old Web Pages: Available at the Search Engines Showdown webpage and last updated as of January 27, 2008; table shows the name of the services, the way to find archived pages and some notes as to the age of a page that the archive may contain.  
<http://www.searchengineshowdown.com/others/archive.shtml>

Patent Assignments on the Web:  
<http://assignments.uspto.gov/assignments/?db=pat>

Jurist - Law Professors' Network: <http://jurist.law.pitt.edu/lawschl2.htm>

Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press—State-by-State Look at Electronic Court Access: <http://www.rcfp.org/ecourt/index.html>

Merck Manual: Based on the world's most widely used textbook in medicine. <http://www.merck.com/mmhe/index.html>

Visual Thesaurus: <http://www.visualthesaurus.com/?vt>

Legal Bitstream: Database of tax Materials beginning in 1990 with access to many IRS pronouncements such as rulings and procedures:  
<http://www.legalbitstream.com>

#### D. SOURCES FOR VERIFYING QUOTATIONS

Bartleby.com: <http://www.bartleby.com/quotations>

Bibliomania: <http://www.bibliomania.com>

Quote Finder from Blogoscoped: <http://blog.outer-court.com/quotefinder>

Quoteland: <http://www.quoteland.com>

QuotesandSayings.com:

<http://www.quotesandsayings.com/finquoteframes.htm>

VIII. SITES FOR PEOPLE, PLACES, WEATHER, RECORDS, COMPANIES,  
EXPERT WITNESSES, AND MORE

A. DIRECTORIES

Addresses.com: U.S. white pages; offers a reverse telephone directory – enter a telephone number and find the resident’s address and name.

[http://www.addresses.com/white\\_pages.php](http://www.addresses.com/white_pages.php)

Four11: Compiled by Metromail from published white page directories and other publicly available sources; one of the most comprehensive on the net; owned by Yahoo. <http://people.yahoo.com/>

Infospace: Features and array of white and yellow pages directories, city guides, and other listings; contains 112 million listings.

<http://www.infospace.com>

Switchboard: One of the fastest directories; 106 million residential listings and 11 million business listings. <http://www.switchboard.com>

USA Search: Genealogy and Family History: page at the USA Search website that offers searching of Census Bureau information, family history, state archives, birth and death information, etc.

<http://usasearch.gov/search?v%3Aproject=firstgov-web&query=genealogy>

WhoWhere?: Claims to have the largest directory of e-mail addresses as well as more than 90 million residential phone listings; offers a “family finder” genealogy search engine; utilizes a wildcard search option on the first name. <http://www.whowhere.lycos.com/>

Yellow Book: Business, people, reverse lookup.

<http://www.yellowbook.com>

Globemaster Links: Provides access to database of active, reserve, retired, and veteran military personnel. <http://www.globemaster.de/links/html>

World Pages (phonebooks): <http://global.wpz.com>

B. OTHER PEOPLE FINDER WEBSITES:

Bigfoot: <http://bigfoot.com>

Google: <http://www.google.com/help/features.html>

KnowX People Finder: <http://www.knowx.com>

The Ultimate Pages: <http://www.theultimates.com>

Internet Address Finder: <http://www.iaf.net/>

PeopleSearch.net: <http://peoplesearch.net/>

Spock: <http://www.spock.com>

C. PEOPLE—SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS

Accurint: Now owned by LexisNexis, Accurint can locate almost anyone with aliases, historical addresses, relatives, associates, neighbors, assets, and more; focused on helping collection agencies, companies with internal collections departments, lawyers, insurance professionals, law enforcement agencies, and corporations locate debtors, witnesses, suspects, and other persons critical to their work; requires an account and does not offer as easy access to social security numbers as in the past, subscriber must now “qualify” in order to have access to social security numbers. <http://www accurint.com>

D. DIRECTORIES—BUSINESS

BigBook: American Business Information’s version of the nationwide yellow pages; search by company name, industry, and location. <http://www.bigbook.com>

Hoover’s Online: Provides information on 12,000 public and private companies; provides free capsule reports, but full profiles are for subscribers only. <http://www.hoovers.com>

EDGAR Database: SEC's database of financial filings of public companies; 24 hour delay in data availability.

<http://www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml>

Securities Mosaic: Makes SEC filings more accessible, as well as providing other value-added materials. <http://www.securitiesmosaic.com>

Corporate Information: Jump station for sites that offer information on locating companies; organized by country.

<http://www.corporateinformation.com>

Delaware Corporations Commission:

<http://www.state.de.us/corp/default.shtml>

Guide to Other Sources for Company Information:

[http://virtualchase.com/topics/company\\_information\\_index.shtml](http://virtualchase.com/topics/company_information_index.shtml)

#### E. EXPERT WITNESSES<sup>14</sup>

Expert Witness & Litigation Consultant Pages: Organized by specialty, country, and state; scope is broad, and results seem somewhat limited.

<http://expertpages.com/>

Noble Expert Witness Directory: One of the most famous directories now available on the net. <http://www.experts.com/>

Expert List from Hieros Gamos: Simple, phone book style list of experts organized by area of expertise compiled from experts who advertise in major legal publications; site also includes a searchable, self-listing database, in which experts can list themselves, describe their credentials and services, and provide links to their websites.

<http://www.hg.org/experts-serv.html>

WashLaw Experts Page: Lengthy collection of links, including most sites

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<sup>14</sup> For a discussion of the many different sources and locations for discovering and evaluating expert witnesses, see Hazel L. Johnson, *Identifying and Evaluating Expert Witnesses*, VA. LAW., Dec. 2005, at 29.

listed here and links to individual expert pages; maintained by the Washburn University Law Library. <http://www.washlaw.edu/expert/>

FindLaw Experts Section: Extensive index of experts and consultants on the web; browse the index or search by key words.  
<http://marketcenter.findlaw.com>

Expert Witness Network: Sponsored by the Legal Resource Network; available free is an extensive, searchable index of experts with Web pages and the archives of the “expert-l” discussion list; paid subscribers have access to a database of experts’ curricula vitae and articles written by various experts. <http://www.witness.net/>

Expert Transcript Center: Extensive database of expert transcripts; lists experts for which Triodyne has background information; must call for list of transcripts for specific expert; fee for transcripts based on number of pages. <http://www.triodyne.com/Transcript.htm>

Defense Research Institute: Searchable database of 47,000 experts; fee-based and must be a member.<sup>15</sup> <http://www.dri.org>

I dex: Commonly believed to be the best resource for defense experts; Includes more than 75,000 experts’ names; provides list of prior cases and opposition’s expert testimony; electronic transcript archive; must be a member. <http://www.idex.com>

Virginia Association of Defense Attorneys: Data about experts available only to members. <http://www.vada.org>

#### F. PUBLIC RECORDS

KnowX: Free searches for people and businesses using a variety of data; results of free searches are highly summarized; full record is available for a fee. <http://www.knowx.com>

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<sup>15</sup> For a review and description of the DRI.org website, see Robert J. Ambrogi, *Two Paths to Solid Research: Two Websites Offer Similar Lessons in Enhanced Utility*, L. TECH. NEWS, Nov. 2005, at 46.

Death Records Index: Social Security death index offers information about individuals dying since 1962; name, social security number, date of birth, date of death, last know address; data from the Social Security Administration. <http://www.ancestry.com/search/>

Other related sites: <http://www.funeralnet.com> & <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries.asp>

National Obituary Archive: <http://www.arrangeonline.com>

Portico: Collection of websites, containing publicly available information for the advancement community. <http://indorgs.virginia.edu/portico/>

Search Systems: <http://www.searchsystems.net>

Vital Records Information State Index: Links and information on obtaining vital records from each state, territory and county of the U.S. <http://vitalrec.com/index.html>

RealQuest/City or County Property Records: <http://www.realquest.com>

Corporate Filings (example): Arizona—  
<http://www.azcc.gov/divisions/corporations>

Criminal Records (examples):

Bureau of Justice Statistics:  
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/absract/umchri01.htm>

AutoTrackXP: <http://atxp.choicepoint.com/>

Criminal Records at The Virtual Chase:  
[http://www.virtualchase.com/topics/criminal\\_records.shtml](http://www.virtualchase.com/topics/criminal_records.shtml)

Who's A Rat: <http://www.whosarat.com>

IX. NEWS/UPDATING SITES, BLOGS, WIKIS, AND PODCASTS<sup>16</sup>

A. ONLINE LEGAL RESEARCH NEWS AND ONLINE LEGAL NEWS

LRRX: Excellent source for learning how to research a particular subject.  
<http://www.llrx.com>

Findlaw Legal News: <http://news.findlaw.com>

Electronic Discovery News: <http://www.evestigate.com>

Kasunic: <http://www.kasunic.com>

Legal Smartpros: <http://accounting.smartpros.com/legalhome.xml>

Inter Alia: <http://www.inter-alia.net>

Law.com: <http://www.law.com>

Virtual chase: Another excellent resource for guidance about researching particular subjects; no longer being updated, but archives continue to be very helpful. <http://www.virtualchase.com>

beSpecific: Daily law and technology news with links to primary and secondary sources on topics, including e-government, privacy, government documents, cybercrime and ID theft, the Patriot Act, freedom of information, federal legislation, legal research, knowledge management, blogs, RSS and wikis. <http://www.bespacific.com>

B. NEWS (ESPECIALLY UP-TO-DATE NEWS)

Newspaper Association of America: <http://naa.org>

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<sup>16</sup> Increasingly, lawyers and other researchers are looking at how Web 2.0 technologies can change the way that lawyers practice. For an interesting discussion of Web 2.0 and its use by lawyers, see Edward A. Adams, *Web 2.0 Still a No-Go: Lawyers Slow to Adopt Cutting-Edge Technology*, ABA J., Sept. 2008, at 52. See generally Dan Regard & Tom Matzen, *What Is Web 2.0?*, L. TECH. NEWS, May 2008, at 28 and ELLYSSA KROSKI, *WEB 2.0 FOR LIBRARIANS AND INFORMATION PROFESSIONALS* (2008), for a basic understanding of Web 2.0 technology,

Total News: <http://www.totalnews.com>

Northern Light News Search: <http://www.northernlight.com/nlsearch.html>

Moreover: Recent news and updates: news headlines and stories from over 1500 sources. <http://www.moreover.com>

Salon Magazine: <http://salon.com/?x>

News Is Free: <http://www.newsisfree.com/>

Excite News Tracker: <http://news.excite.com/index/id/home.html> (for older news)

Writenews (newspapers from many different locations):  
<http://www.writenews.com/newslinks>

GoogleNews: <http://news.google.com> (GoogleNewsAlerts: sign up for alerts that will send an email whenever an article that matches your search criteria is published in any of the index's sources)

News Aggregator: <http://www.newsgator.com/home.aspx>

Stateline.org: Stories about issues facing state governments; also publishes reports that are useful to researchers, journalists and others; has a 50-state analysis of post 9/11 open records laws. <http://www.stateline.org>

Alternet.org: Produced by the Independent Media Institute to provide access to alternative press and political coverage. <http://www.alternet.org/>

Historic American Newspapers: Access to newspaper pages from select American newsprint sources ranging from 1880 to 1910.  
<http://www.loc.gov/chroniclingamerica/>

C. LAW BLAWGS<sup>17</sup> AND WIKIS

Legal Blog Watch: <http://www.legalblogwatch.com/>

Law.com: Includes a listing (frequently updated) of law-related blogs (see “visit our bloggers” listing at the first page of newsletter.); can sign up for delivery of free Legal Blog Watch newsletter. <http://www.law.com>

Opinio Juris: One of the first blogs devoted to international law and international relations. <http://www.opiniojuris.org>

Dipnote: U.S. State Department’s blog. <http://blogs.state.gov/>

Library Weblogs: <http://www.libdex.com/weblogs.html>

Directory of Law Related Blogs: <http://www.blawg.org>

Law Library Blogs/Blogs by Law Librarians or Law Library Associations: <http://library.law.wisc.edu/wisblawg/bloglistpublic.htm>

Virginia Lawyers Weekly Blog: Features breaking news and new cases. <http://vlweekly.blogspot.com>

Blogpulse: Indexes around 400,000 posts per day, calls itself an “automated trend discovery system.” <http://www.blogpulse.com>

Slaw: Weblog about Canadian legal research and the impact of technology on it; aim is to share information, offer advice and instruction. <http://www.slaw.ca/>

Wiki of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit: provides electronic access to Seventh Circuit case information, rules, procedures and opinions; first public wiki created by the federal judiciary.

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<sup>17</sup> For a listing of the best 100 blogs arranged by subject matter as selected by the authors, see Molly McDonough & Sarah Randag, *ABA Journal Blawg 100: Best of the Blogosphere*, ABA J., Dec. 2008, at 34. See Mark Herrmann, *Legal Blogs: Four Lessons Learned*, NAT’L L.J., Jan. 7, 2008, at 27; Pamela A. MacLean, *Judges Cite More Blogs In Rulings*, NAT’L L.J., Sept. 12, 2006, at 7.

[http://www.ca7.uscourts.gov/wiki/index.php?title=Main\\_Page](http://www.ca7.uscourts.gov/wiki/index.php?title=Main_Page)

Legally Minded: ABA's online community serving the legal profession; designed to create an "unparalleled" resource that gathers law school students, academics, firm administrators, legal support staff, judges, paralegals, attorneys, law librarians and other professionals to contribute, network and collaborate online.<sup>18</sup> <http://www.legallyminded.com/>

Wikipedia: Online encyclopedia that anyone can edit with over 2,800,000 articles.<sup>19</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main\\_Page](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page) .

Congresspedia—the Citizen's encyclopedia on Congress that anyone can edit. <http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php?title=Congresspedia>

#### D. PODCASTS (SEARCHING THE CONTENT OF PODCASTS)

Podscope: <http://www.podscope.com>

Blinkx: <http://www.blinkx.com>

Other sites that search for audio include: Yahoo!Search:  
<http://audio.search.yahoo.com>

#### X. STATISTICS

University of Michigan: <http://www.lib.umich.edu/govdocs/stats.html>

Bureau of Labor Statistics: <http://www.bls.gov>

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<sup>18</sup> See Robert J. Ambrogi, *Good News, Bad News: The ABA Creates a Great Portal But a Lousy Social Networking Site*, L. TECH. NEWS, Feb. 2009, at 51. For another discussion of social networking sites, see Tamara Thompson, *Me, Myself and I: People Can Be Unguarded on Social Networking Sites*, L. TECH. NEWS, Dec. 2008, at 32.

<sup>19</sup> Many articles and writers debate the usefulness of Wikipedia for legal researchers. See Diane Murley, *In Defense of Wikipedia*, 100 LAW LIBR. J. 593 (2008); Shawn Zeller, *Getting The Facts, Right*, 65 CQ WEEKLY 632 (2007); Noam Cohen, *Courts Turn To Wikipedia, But Selectively*, N.Y. TIMES, Jan. 29, 2007, at C3; Brock Read, *Can Wikipedia Ever Make the Grade?*, CHRON. HIGHER EDUC., Oct. 27, 2006, at A31; R. Jason Richards, *Courting Wikipedia*, TRIAL, Apr. 2008, at 62.

Bureau of the Census: <http://www.census.gov>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/>

FedStats: <http://www.fedstats.gov>

Labor Union Statistics: <http://www.unionstats.com>

Statistical Abstracts of the United States:  
<http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/>

Labor Union Statistics (compilation): <http://www.unionstats.com/>

#### XI. MISCELLANEOUS INTERNET SITES

CEO Express: Source organized for a busy CEO with links to many different types of information, including movie reviews, airline schedules/prices and the stock market; also includes a section with links to Internet reference type materials such as directories, dictionaries, encyclopedias, etc. <http://www.ceoexpress.com>

CitySearch: Provides restaurant and entertainment reviews, weather, maps, sections for singles, and online auctions (absorbed content of Sidwalk.com). <http://www.CitySearch.com>

CityGuide: Similar to CitySearch. <http://cityguide.aol.com/>

Deep Web Research: <http://www.deepwebresearch.info/>

Extreme Searcher's Internet Handbook: <http://www.extremesearcher.com/>

Weather Information (many places): <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/> and <http://www.ceoexpress.com/>

The World Clock: <http://www.timeanddate.com>

Nolo.com ("Law for All"): Legal publisher that publishes many "self help" type materials, but also includes a law store for purchasing software,

books, forms, etc.; legal internet guide section includes information arranged by practice areas and other categories. <http://www.nolo.com/>

Words and Phrases: Devoted to recently coined words and phrases, old words that are being used in different ways, and existing words that have enjoyed a “recent renaissance.” <http://www.wordspy.com/index.asp>

Contentville: Source for magazines, books, newsletters, study guides, and other information; developing collection of dissertations. <http://www.contentville.com>

Intute: Consortium of seven British universities with partners from many other universities, libraries, associations and societies; site reviews, evaluates and indexes educational and informational web pages from around the world. <http://www.intute.ac.uk/>

Dumb Laws: Listings and texts of “stupid” laws still on the books, organized by jurisdiction. <http://www.dumblaws.com>

Zillow.com: Real estate research with free valuations and other information on more than 40 million homes in the United States; historical value changes as compared to surrounding zip codes; etc. <http://www.zillow.com>

## XII. VIRGINIA LAW SCHOOL WEBSITES

[8] Most law school libraries maintain research guides. For example, the University of Richmond’s website provides access to a series of research guides dealing with topics such as “federal case law,” “Virginia materials,” “treaties and agreements,” as well as many other topics. These research guides identify both print and electronic resources that might be useful to attorneys and other researchers. Similar research materials might be available at the “Law Library” or “Library” portion of the following websites.

Appalachian School of Law—<http://www.asl.edu/>

College of William and Mary School of Law—<http://www.wm.edu/law/>

George Mason University School of Law—<http://www.law.gmu.edu>

Liberty University School of Law—<http://law.liberty.edu>

Regent University School of Law—<http://www.regent.edu/acad/schlaw/>

University of Richmond School of Law—<http://law.richmond.edu>

University of Virginia School of Law—  
<http://www.law.virginia.edu/html/index.htm>

Washington and Lee University School of Law—<http://www.law.wlu.edu/>

#### CONCLUSION

[9] Although fairly obvious, there are two caveats that must be attached to any listing of this type. First, anyone using the sources identified in any listing of Internet websites must recognize that website URLs change frequently and that websites disappear. If you cannot locate a website using the URL in this listing, merely use the name of the website in Google or another search engine to attempt to locate the current URL for the site. Second, as merely a listing of websites that might be useful to attorneys, law students and others in the legal profession, this article clearly does not deal with the issue of whether or not online searching, print searching, or some combination of the two is the most effective type of legal and other research. Numerous authors have written extensively about that issue.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> See Timothy L. Coggins, *Virginia Law: It's Online, But Should You Use It?*, VA. LAW., at 35 (2008); Hazel L. Johnson, *Internet Reality Check*, VA. LAW., Feb. 2000, at 1; Scott P. Stolley, *The Corruption of Legal Research*, FOR THE DEF., Apr. 2004, at 39; Lyn Warmath, *Yes, Virginia, Everything Is Available on the Web for Free*, VA. LAW., Dec. 2005, at 32.