The LexisNexis® services provide an unmatched degree of security. We have a 24/7 security team that engages in threat assessment and shuts down any pages with suspicious activity. LexisNexis content is delivered on dedicated DOC servers; we block any external linking; we only allow access from pre-screened IP addresses; and we are behind F5 firewalls that detect spoofing or malware. Fastcase® simply cannot match the security editorial enhancements we provide, including:

- **Case Summaries**—a brief overview of the opinion to help determine relevancy
- **LexisNexis® Headnotes**—a collection of the important pieces of law contained in the text
- **Positive Treatment**—indicating citing cases that have followed legal holdings
- **Topic Summaries**—a consolidated resource for research on a specific topic

Moreover, LexisNexis provides access to secondary sources and treatises, like the industry-leading Matthew Bender® collection, to help users understand and interpret the law.

**Better Results**

When doing legal research, the results are only as good as the content you’re searching. Fastcase is missing cases, and we’ve run some sample searches to show you.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Search</th>
<th>Fastcase Results</th>
<th>Lexis Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“probable cause” and “search warrant” and validity</td>
<td>21,375</td>
<td>29,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“habeas corpus” and petition and tolling</td>
<td>21,137</td>
<td>62,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ineffective assistance of counsel”/10 burden</td>
<td>13,216</td>
<td>33,365</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Finding Bad Law**

Fastcase provides a citator to help users determine whether case law is still valid; but it relies on a computer algorithm instead of human editors like at LexisNexis; and Fastcase often gets it wrong. Here are some examples.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Fastcase Results</th>
<th>Lexis Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Wallace v. Price</em>—265 F.Supp.2d 545</td>
<td>Fastcase says this case is still good law, but it is wrong.</td>
<td>Lexis will show you negative treatment in the appellate history where the case was vacated and a substitute opinion issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Kuhlmann v. Wilson</em>—477 US 436</td>
<td>Fastcase says this case is still good law, but it is wrong.</td>
<td>Lexis will show you negative treatment where the case was superseded by statute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Commissioner v. Schleier</em>—4515 US 323</td>
<td>Fastcase says this case is still good law, but it is wrong.</td>
<td>Lexis will show you negative treatment where the case was superseded by statute.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Be confident in your research with the LexisNexis services. Review the complete LexisNexis case law and Shepard’s® editorial process on the next page.

*Comparison data based on information available as of July 2021.
To ensure relevancy, LexisNexis follows the lead of the courts and state reporters of decisions and collects case opinions based on cite-ability and level of importance.

1. LexisNexis receives cases electronically from the courts every 15 minutes.
2. Cases are converted to a tagged and searchable format and loaded within hours.
3. Cases are uniquely identified in the system for tracking and measurement purposes.
4. Case-law editors examine cases and apply appropriate unpublished case banners if needed.
5. Case-law editors review cases and adjust text formatting for ease of reading, adjust segment tagging for search results and apply spelling corrections.
6. Improvements and corrections are quickly added to the database.
7. Work is sampled and audited for quality review. Results are monitored.

To help ensure accuracy, LexisNexis attorney-editors work with the courts to identify, clarify and correct substantive factual and legal errors in cases.

8. Case-law editors examine cases for format problems, incorrect citations, case-name errors and other issues. Editors make needed corrections to improve searching, citation recognition and results.
9. Case-law editors review added parallel citations and make adjustments.
10. Case-law editors coordinate any substantive corrections with the courts and obtain court or reporter of decisions approval to make changes.
11. Cases are updated online as corrections and changes are applied.
12. Work is sampled and audited for quality review. Results are monitored.
13. Citing/cited relationships between sources are added to Shepard's Citations Service within hours.

To ensure that your research is validated, experienced attorney-editors provide negative and positive treatments within hours of receipt from the courts.

14. Shepard's attorney-editors read and analyze each case in detail for Shepard's appellate history and treatment, so you are able to determine case validity and find additional relevant law.
15. Shepard's attorney-editors identify case history relationships and construct and verify the case "appellate history chain."
16. Shepard's attorney-editors read and analyze each case for impact on any law cited within it and add Shepard's treatment phrases.
17. Shepard's attorney-editors correct any citation errors or case-name problems to further improve searchability and quality.
18. Shepard's analysis and citation uploads are conducted every 15 minutes.
19. Work is sampled and audited for quality review. Results are monitored.

To help you get the insights you need to shape your case strategy, LexisNexis attorney-editors prepare headnotes and summaries.

20. Headnote attorney-editors read both published and unpublished cases for identification and analysis of legal issues.
21. Attorney-editors craft a case-law summary for each case, which includes a concise synopsis, an overview of relevant legal facts and pertinent authorities, and a statement of the case outcome.
22. Attorney-editors identify the issues or points of law that are material to the resolution of the case and create stand-alone headnotes for each statement of authority.
23. Every headnote is assigned the most on-point classifications from our legal topic digest. Classifications provide instructive headings for the material rules of law and are a powerful research tool for relevant subject matter.
24. Case summaries, headnotes and classifications are quickly updated in the database.
25. Work is sampled and audited for quality review. Results are monitored.

To ensure you have access to the most current information, LexisNexis attorney-editors address ongoing changes to the law.

26. Once any new parallel citations are subsequently received, citations and page numbers are added to the database.
27. Corrections and modifications by the court are monitored and incorporated. Attorney-editors review substantive changes for inclusion in Shepard's and adjustment to case summaries/headnotes.
28. Work is sampled and audited for quality review. Results are monitored.
29. For states in which LexisNexis is recognized as the "official publisher" of print volumes, cases are further copy edited for formatting and composition.

For more information, contact the LexisNexis® Corrections Solutions Sales Line
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