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# LEGAL RESEARCH FOR UTAH PUBLIC LIBRARIES

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## **SECTION I – RESEARCH RESOURCES OVERVIEW**

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There are two main types of sources in legal research: primary and secondary.

### **PRIMARY SOURCES**

(The Law)

**STATUTES** – legislative branch (includes constitutions)

**CASES** – judicial branch

**REGULATIONS** – executive branch; government agencies

### **SECONDARY SOURCES**

(About the Law)

**BOOKS and DOCUMENTS**

**LEGAL ENCYCLOPEDIAS and DICTIONARIES**

- C.J.S. (Corpus Juris Secundum)
- Am.Jur. 2d (American Jurisprudence, 2nd series)
- Black's Law Dictionary

**JOURNAL ARTICLES / LAW REVIEWS**

**AMERICAN LAW REPORTS (ALR)**

- ALR and ALR 2d – ALR 6th
- ALR Fed – ALR Fed 2d

<http://www.washlaw.edu/> - Legal Index

<http://www.lexisnexis.com/infopro/zimmerman/> - Zimmerman's Research Guide



## STATUTES

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Statutes are the compilation of laws passed by the legislative branch of government, arranged by subject. They can also be called laws, codes or ordinances.

### TYPES OF STATUTES

- ◆ Federal
- ◆ State
- ◆ City/County (Ordinances)

### QUICK OUTLINE OF HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

1. An idea is written into a bill
2. The legislative body considers the bill
3. Legislative committees may hold hearings on the bill and/or issue reports
4. The legislative body debates the bill
5. The legislative body votes on the bill
6. If the bill is passed, it goes on to the governor or president to sign or veto
7. If the governor or president signs, it becomes law

All the documents generated during the legislative process make up the legislative history of the law. Legislative history includes committee reports, committee hearings, debate, and versions of the bill produced during the legislative process. Legal researchers use legislative history to understand the intent of the legislators when they passed the law. For Utah, see <http://historyresearch.utah.gov/guides/leghist.htm> for excellent step-by-step instruction on researching legislative history.

### THE IMPORTANCE OF USING AN ANNOTATED CODE

Codes generally come in two versions – annotated and unannotated.

An **unannotated code** is just the text of the law without any editorial enhancements.

An **annotated code** has the text of the law, but also includes additional information provided by the publisher, including summaries of cases that were decided about the statute, references to other related material, and information about the history of the statute. Annotations are valuable research tools, and the summaries of cases are especially useful because court decisions interpret statutes and help you understand what a law means. Annotated codes are published by commercial publishers.

## STATUTES IN PAPER

Statutes are easiest to research in paper, especially if you are new to legal research. Paper statutes have an index prepared by the publisher which is very helpful when you aren't sure what terms might be used in the law. Another advantage of paper statutes is that you can easily see where one section begins or ends, and how the sections relate to one another.

**Federal statutes** are published in the United States Code. The official **U.S. Code**, produced by the government, is unannotated, and is very slow to appear in print. There are also two annotated codes produced by commercial publishers: **United States Code Service** (Lexis) and **United States Code Annotated** (West). These sets are updated by annual pocket parts and supplements.

**Utah statutes** are published in the Utah Code. There is one unannotated version, **Utah Code Unannotated** (Lexis) which is re-published each year to incorporate any changes. There are two annotated versions: **Utah Code Annotated, 1953 ed.** (Lexis), and **West's Utah Code Annotated** (West).

## STATUTES ONLINE

Unannotated state and federal statutes are available on the web for free. Annotated state and federal statutes are available online from commercial databases such as Lexis and Westlaw, which require a fee-based subscription.

### FEDERAL STATUTES ON THE WEB

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

Search by keyword; has an update feature

<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/index.html>

Browse or search by keyword

### UTAH STATUTES ON THE WEB

<http://le.utah.gov/>, select **Utah Code/Constitution**

Browse by title or search by keyword

### UTAH CITY/COUNTY ORDINANCES ON THE WEB

<http://www.utah.gov/government/citycounty.html>

Links to Utah county and city websites; once you're at the website, look for "ordinances" or "codes"

## HOW DO YOU FIND STATUTES?

### Use a Paper Index

As mentioned earlier, paper statutes have an index prepared by the publisher which is very helpful when you aren't sure what terms might be used in the law.

### Search the Online Version

Most online statutes can be searched by keyword. Keyword searching can be powerful, but it can also be tricky because your search will have to have the same words that are used in the statute. So, for example, if you search for "car" but the statute uses "automobile" or "vehicle," you may not find the law. If you get too many results, no results, or irrelevant results, consider using a paper index to get a citation and then pull it up online.

### Popular Name

Sometimes a statute is called by its popular name, such as the USA PATRIOT ACT or the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act. Print statutes often have a Popular Names Table as part of the index. The U.S. Code page on the Cornell website (see box, above, for URL) lets you search for a federal statute by its popular name.

### Get the Citation from Another Source

Secondary sources, such as journal articles, books and legal encyclopedias, are a great way to find citations to statutes. Secondary sources are discussed in more detail later in this guide.

## HOW TO DECIPHER A STATUTE CITATION

### FEDERAL STATUTE CITATION EXAMPLE

18	U.S.C.	§700
Title	Abbreviation of Book	Section

### STATE STATUTE CITATION EXAMPLE

Utah Code Ann.	§76-9-501
Name of Book	Title-Chapter-Section

§ stands for "section"

## HOW TO MAKE SURE A STATUTE IS STILL IN EFFECT

Laws change. Unless you are doing historical research, **always** make sure the version of the law you're relying on is current.

- A print code is updated with pocket part supplements in the back of bound volumes, or separate supplements shelved next to the bound volume.
- Some print code sets, such as the *Utah Code Unannotated*, are reissued every year. Check the spine or copyright page to see how current the set is.
- Check the federal or state legislative branch website to see if there are changes to the law. In Utah there is a "sections affected" handout on the Utah State Legislative website ([http://www le.utah.gov/](http://www.le.utah.gov/) under the Bills link) which will show changes.
- Check your statute number in an electronic citator system such as Shepard's (Lexis) or KeyCite (Westlaw) to make sure it's still good law. Utah's law libraries offer free access to one or both of these citator services at no charge to users in the library. These services are available online on a pay-per-use basis:
  - Shepardize at [http://web.lexis.com/xchange/ccsubs/cc\\_prods.asp](http://web.lexis.com/xchange/ccsubs/cc_prods.asp)
  - KeyCite at <http://creditcard.westlaw.com/>

A citator provides a procedural history of your statute and a list of all the cases and secondary sources that have cited your statute.

## CASES

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### TYPES OF CASES

A **trial court** is where most cases start. Trial courts resolve disputes between parties by hearing each side of the case and making a decision based on the facts and the law. There are two types of trial court cases: civil and criminal.

A **civil** case is a dispute between people or corporations and may end with one party paying the other, or resolving a problem, such as who will have custody of the kids. People involved in civil cases are not entitled to have an attorney paid for by the government, except in some very limited cases, and so must pay for their own attorney or represent themselves. Examples of civil cases are divorce, landlord-tenant and small claims.

A **criminal** case begins when a government prosecutor charges someone – called the defendant – with violating a criminal law. Criminal defendants are entitled to an attorney paid for by the government if they cannot afford one in all felony and some misdemeanor cases. Examples of criminal cases are murder, robbery, and arson.

A third type of case is an **administrative** case or hearing, sometimes called “quasi-judicial.” This type of case involves a dispute before a government agency, such as the tax division or workers’ compensation board. The administrative law judge is part of the executive branch rather than the judicial branch, but conducts a trial-like hearing about the dispute.

**Appellate courts** review the final decision of a trial court. If a party does not like the final decision from the lower court and thinks the judge made a legal mistake, they can file an appeal. An appellate court does not retry the case, take new evidence, or weigh the credibility of witnesses. The appeal must be based on the record created in the trial court. Generally, the appealing party must demonstrate that the trial court made a legal mistake. If there was a mistake, it also has to have been important enough that it could have made a difference to the outcome of the case.

The appellate court publishes its decision as an opinion, which must be followed by the lower courts. These opinions are also known as cases, and are generally issued only by appellate courts, not trial courts.

## COURT RECORDS

Most court records are public information, except for matters that involve juveniles or that have been sealed for some reason. To see a court case file, go to the courthouse where the action took place. A few courts make case files available on the web, but that is not yet common practice.

Trial court records include all the papers filed by the parties, as well as the orders of the court. Appellate court records include the papers filed by the parties, as well as appellate briefs, and any orders of the court.

## CASES IN PAPER

State trial court decisions are rarely published, and are usually found in the court file. Some federal trial court decisions are published.

The paper version of a decision is published in a set of books called reporters, published by West. The decisions of state appellate courts are published chronologically in sets called regional reporters, which group states by geographical region.

<b>REGIONAL REPORTERS</b>	
<b>Regional Reporter</b>	<b>States Included</b>
Atlantic	CT, DE, DC, ME, MD, NH, NJ, PA, RI, VT
North Eastern	IL, IN, MA, NY, OH
North Western	IA, MI, MN, NE, ND, SD, WI
<b>Pacific</b>	AK, AZ, CA, HI, ID, KS, MT, NV, OK, OR, <b>UT</b> , WA, WY
South Eastern	GA, NC, SC, VA, WV
Southern	AL, FL, LA, MS
South Western	AR, KY, MO, TN, TX

West also publishes federal cases in the Federal Reporter and Federal Supplement. Cases of the U.S. Supreme Court are published in three different sets of books: the United States Reports (official, from the U.S. Government Printing Office), Lawyer's Edition (Lexis) and Supreme Court Reporter (West). A list of reporter abbreviations is available in Appendix B.

## CASES ONLINE

State and federal appellate cases are available on the web for free from about the mid-90s forward. Complete databases of state and federal cases are available online from commercial databases such as Lexis and Westlaw, which require a fee-based subscription.

### FEDERAL CASES ON THE WEB

**<http://www.supremecourtus.gov>**

Official U.S. Supreme Court website; decisions 2003-current

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

U.S. Supreme Court cases back to 1893, searchable by keyword or case name, or retrieve by citation

**<http://www.law.cornell.edu/federal/opinions.html>**

Search all available federal Courts of Appeal decisions at once (generally mid-90s to current)

### UTAH APPELLATE CASES ON THE WEB

**<http://www.utcourts.gov>**

Utah Supreme Court and Court of Appeals decisions from 1996 to current

## HOW DO YOU FIND CASES?

### Digest

A digest is a multi-volume subject index to cases. A digest entry will have a short paragraph describing each case that falls under a particular subject heading, along with a citation to the case.

Most states have their own digest, and each unit of the regional reporter system has its own digest. Utah does not have its own state digest; researchers must use the Pacific Digest to find Utah state cases. There are digests for U.S. Supreme Court cases and for the federal courts, as well as subject-specific digests, such as the Bankruptcy Digest.

### Search Online

As mentioned earlier, state and federal appellate cases are available free on the web from about the mid-90s forward, and many websites offer full-text keyword searching. Complete databases of state and federal cases are available online from commercial databases such as Lexis and Westlaw, which require a fee-based subscription.

### Get the Citation from Another Source

Secondary sources, such as journal articles, books and legal encyclopedias, are a great way to find citations to cases. Secondary sources are discussed in more detail later in this guide.

## HOW TO DECIPHER A CASE CITATION

Most case citations follow the same format, which includes the case name, volume number, reporter name, and page number and date. A list of abbreviations appears in Appendix B.

### CASE CITATION EXAMPLE

*Jones v. Smith*, 733 P.2d 41 (2000)  
Case Name            Volume   Reporter   Page   Date

In this citation, the reporter is Pacific Reporter, 2nd series

In 2000, the Utah Supreme Court adopted a universal citation format which is used in addition to the Pacific Reporter citation for Utah cases. Traditional legal citation formats refer to books, citing to volumes and page numbers. A “universal,” “vendor-neutral,” or “public domain” citation is not tied to books, and instead allows researchers to find references regardless of format. This concept is fairly new (mid-90s), and many states have not adopted this new citation format.

### UTAH UNIVERSAL CITATION EXAMPLE

*Smith v. Jones*, 2001 UT 29 ¶13, 24 P.3d 928

- **Smith v. Jones** is the case name
- **2001** is the year of the decision
- **UT** stands for Utah Supreme Court (**UT App** would stand for Utah Court of Appeals)
- **29** is the sequential number assigned by the case; this is the 29th decision issued by the Utah Supreme Court in 2001
- **¶13** means the thirteenth paragraph in the case
- The second half of the citation is to v. 24 of the Pacific Reporter, 3rd series, at page 928

## HOW TO MAKE SURE A CASE IS STILL GOOD LAW

Always make sure the case you're relying on is still good law. The best tool for this is an electronic citator system such as Shepard's (Lexis) or KeyCite (Westlaw). Utah's law libraries offer one or both of these services at no charge to users in the library. These services are available online on a pay-per-use basis:

- Shepardize at [http://web.lexis.com/xchange/ccsubs/cc\\_prods.asp](http://web.lexis.com/xchange/ccsubs/cc_prods.asp)
- KeyCite at <http://creditcard.westlaw.com/>

A citator provides a procedural history of your case and a list of all the cases that have cited your case. A citator will also let you know if another case has overturned your case, or decided an issue similar to yours in a way that effectively overturns your case. Never rely on a case that is no longer good law.



## REGULATIONS

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Administrative regulations, sometimes called administrative rules, are the laws enacted by government agencies.

### QUICK OUTLINE OF HOW A REGULATION IS ENACTED

1. A legislative body delegates rule-making authority to a government agency
2. Sometimes the legislative body directs the agency to enact a regulation about a specific topic.
3. The agency drafts a regulation and announces the proposed regulation to the public.
4. The public can submit input about the proposed regulation during a public comment period.
5. Once the comment period has passed, the agency may revise the proposed regulation, abandon it, or enact it.

As a regulation goes through the process described above, it will usually be published twice, once as a proposed regulation, and then as a final regulation.

### REGULATIONS IN PAPER

Like statutes, regulations are easiest to research in paper, especially if you are new to legal research. Paper regulations have an index prepared by the publisher which is helpful when you aren't sure what terms the might be used in the regulation.

#### **FEDERAL REGULATIONS IN PAPER**

**Proposed:** Federal Register (FR)

**Final:** Federal Register, and eventually in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

#### **UTAH STATE REGULATIONS IN PAPER**

**Proposed:** No longer published in paper

**Final:** Utah Administrative Code (UAC)

## REGULATIONS ONLINE

State and federal regulations are available on the web for free, as well as from commercial databases such as Lexis and Westlaw, which usually require a fee-based subscription.

### FEDERAL REGULATIONS ON THE WEB

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

<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html>  
Federal Register (Proposed Regulations & Final Regulations – before they go into the Code of Federal Regulations)

### STATE REGULATIONS OR RULES ON THE WEB

<http://www.rules.utah.gov/>  
includes both proposed and final regulations / rules

## HOW DO YOU FIND REGULATIONS?

### Use a Paper Index or the Table of Contents

A paper index, prepared by the publisher, is helpful when you aren't sure what terms might be used in the regulation. For Utah regulations, it often helps to browse the Table of Contents to locate the topic and explore further.

### Search the Online Version

Like statutes, most online regulations let you search by keyword. Keyword searching can be powerful, but it can also be tricky because your search will have to have the same words that are used in the regulation. If you get too many results, no results, or irrelevant results, consider using a paper index to get a citation and then pull the regulation up online.

### Get the Citation from Another Source

Secondary sources, such as journal articles, books and legal encyclopedias, are a great way to find citations to regulations. Secondary sources are discussed in more detail later in this guide.

## HOW TO DECIPHER A REGULATION CITATION

### REGULATION CITATION EXAMPLES

#### Federal

Proposed regulation

64 FR 59888  
Volume Federal Register Page

Final Regulation

16 CFR 312  
Title Code of Federal Regulations Part  
(a part is similar to a section)

#### State

Proposed Regulation

Utah State Bulletin, v.2003 no.21 (11/2/2003)  
Online only

Final Regulation

UAC R156-1-102  
Utah Administrative Code Rule Number

## HOW TO MAKE SURE A REGULATION IS STILL IN EFFECT

Regulations change. Unless you are doing historical research, **always** make sure the version of the regulation you're relying on is current.

- Some print regulation sets are updated with annual supplements. Some, such as the *Utah Administrative Code Unannotated*, are reissued every year. Check the spine or copyright page to see how current the set is.
- Check the federal or state regulations website to see if there are proposed and/or final changes to your regulation.
- Check your regulation in an electronic citator system such as Shepard's (Lexis) or KeyCite (Westlaw) to make sure it's still current. Utah's law libraries offer free access to one or both of these citator services at no charge to users in the library. These services are available online on a pay-per-use basis:
  - Shepardize at [http://web.lexis.com/xchange/ccsubs/cc\\_prods.asp](http://web.lexis.com/xchange/ccsubs/cc_prods.asp)
  - KeyCite at <http://creditcard.westlaw.com/>

A citator provides a procedural history of your regulation, and a list of all the cases and secondary sources that have cited your regulation.



## **SECONDARY SOURCES**

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Statutes, cases and regulations **are** the law. Secondary sources are **about** the law. Secondary sources are a rich resource for legal research, and one good secondary source can save hours of time.

Secondary sources are updated in a variety of ways. Some are updated with supplements. Supplements can update each volume in the set, or can be a single volume updating the entire set. Some law books consist of loose pages in a ring binder. Frequency of updates can range from weekly to annually. Because law changes, always look for a supplement and check the currency of the books you're relying on.

### **BOOKS**

#### **Self-Help Books**

There are a few publishers who produce books for people trying to do their own legal work, written specifically for non-lawyers. See Appendix C for a list of recommended law books for public libraries, and for publisher contact information.

#### **Treatises**

Treatises are books written by legal experts – usually law professors or practicing attorneys. They provide in-depth information about a specific area of law, such as workers' compensation, estate tax, contracts, trusts and estates, or criminal law. These books are written for attorneys, so the language can be difficult, but they provide a wealth of information including references to statutes and cases. Most treatises are national in scope, but there are also state-specific treatises.

To find treatises on a topic, search a law library's online catalog, or contact law library reference staff for guidance.

### **LEGAL ENCYCLOPEDIAS**

Legal encyclopedias provide information about a broad range of legal topics. They do not provide the depth of information available in treatises, but they are a great starting point for the main principles and provide citations to the important cases in an area.

The two major legal encyclopedias are AmJur 2d (American Jurisprudence, 2nd) and CJS (Corpus Juris Secundum). Both of these are available in paper, as well as online via Lexis or Westlaw.

There are also smaller legal encyclopedia sets, such as *West's Encyclopedia of American Law* or Nolo's one-volume *Encyclopedia of Everyday Law: Answers to Your Most Frequently Asked Questions*.

## JOURNAL ARTICLES

Journal articles are another valuable legal research tool. Law journals, sometimes called law reviews or legal periodicals, are usually published by law schools, with articles written by law students and law professors. Law journals can also be published by state bar associations, professional legal organizations, and commercial publishers.

### LOCATING JOURNAL ARTICLES

#### **Indexes**

There are two main online indexes to legal journal articles: WilsonWeb's Index to Legal Periodicals & Books, and Thomson Gales' LegalTrac. One or both of these should be available at law school libraries.

#### **Searching Full-Text**

You can search the full text of legal journal articles using the fee-based databases of Lexis or Westlaw.

You can also search the full text of a smaller universe of law journals on the free University Law Review Project website at <http://www.lawreview.org>.

**Note:** Journal articles are **not** updated, so be sure to check the validity of any statutes, cases or regulations mentioned in the article that you intend to rely on.

## UTAH FORMS

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Legal form books provide sample language you may use to prepare documents to file with the court. Some forms are fill-in-the-blank, while others only provide language that you will need to tailor to your situation. Forms are not available for every situation.

- Thomas, *Utah Civil Practice* includes forms for use in Utah civil cases.
- The Utah State Bar publishes the Utah Uniform Probate Code Forms; some are available for free online on the Utah Probate Solutions website at <http://www.utahprobate.com/uupcforms.htm>.
- Hansen & Neeleman, *Utah Probate System*, 2nd ed. includes the Utah Uniform Probate Code Forms, as well as other probate-related forms.
- Utah continuing legal education materials often include forms. Search the catalogs of university law libraries for the topic you are interested in, such as contracts, and include “Utah” in your search.
- Some forms are published in the *Utah Code* (annotated and unannotated); look in the index under Forms.
- Some forms are published in the Appendix of Forms of *Utah Court Rules Annotated*.
- Some state-approved forms are published on Utah state agency websites (for example, corporation, tax, real estate). A list of state agencies – with links to websites – is available online at <http://utah.gov/government/agencylist.html>.
- The court's Online Court Assistance Program (OCAP) (<http://www.utcourts.gov/ocap/>) is a free online program that helps you generate the paperwork for Divorce, Landlord-Tenant, Guardianship of a Minor, Paternity, and Stalking or Protective Order matters.
- Other court forms are available on the court's website at <http://www.utcourts.gov/resources/forms/>, for matters such as Child Support, Expungement, Garnishment and Name Change.
- Utah's law libraries have a variety of general (not Utah-specific) form books, such as *West's Legal Forms*, *American Jurisprudence Legal Forms*, *American Jurisprudence Pleading & Practice Forms*, and *Federal Practice and Procedure*.

- Treatises will sometimes have forms. These may not be state-specific, so you may need to do additional research to make sure your form complies with Utah laws. Nolo materials are careful to tell you the state-by-state differences.
- Search the web for Utah legal forms. As with all legal research, be sure to check the currency of the information, consider the source of the information, and make sure it complies with Utah laws and court rules.

## **OTHER UTAH LEGAL RESOURCES**

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### **Utah Constitution**

The Utah Constitution establishes the framework for Utah government. It is published in print in the Utah Code (annotated and unannotated versions) and online.

Browse by title, or search by keyword:

**<http://le.utah.gov>**

Select **Utah Code/Constitution** and **Utah Constitution**

### **Utah Court Rules**

**<http://www.utcourts.gov/resources/rules/>**

Court Rules are the rules for the administration of state courts and for practice and procedure in civil and criminal cases established by the supreme court. The supreme court has also adopted rules for the practice of law in Utah and procedural rules for appellate and juvenile matters. Court rules specify the deadlines for filing documents, spell out how documents must be formatted, and provide other important information.

The print version is available at Utah's law libraries and some public libraries. Utah's law libraries also have a historical collection of the Utah Court Rules. The print version of the rules are published annually in April with an October update.

Court Rules are cited by type of rule and rule number:

**Utah Rules of Appellate Procedure 48**

**Utah Rules of Civil Procedure 4**

**Utah Rules of Evidence 702**

### **Utah Appellate Briefs**

Briefs are the written arguments of parties stating the reasons why the appellate court should rule in their favor.

Examples of briefs submitted in other appeals can be helpful. The Utah State Law Library has a collection of briefs filed in the Utah Supreme Court (1961-current) and Utah Court of Appeals (1986-current). Other collections of briefs are also available at BYU's Howard Hunter Law Library and University of Utah's S.J. Quinney Law Library.

Briefs can be used as examples of what your brief should look like, but you must be sure to follow the requirements specified in the Utah Rules of Appellate Procedure. Remember that the arguments in a brief are specific to that appeal, and may not apply to your situation.

Briefs can also be used as a legal research tool. They contain legal arguments designed to persuade the court by analyzing legal issues and citing legal sources. If you have found decisions of the Utah Supreme Court or Utah Court of Appeals that are similar to your case, library staff can help you look up the briefs to see what those parties argued.

## **Utah Jury Instructions**

Jury instructions are used in trials to instruct jurors about the law that applies in the case they are deciding. Lawyers may also use jury instructions as they prepare for trial to ensure they address all the elements of their case. Utah has model jury instructions for civil cases, and will soon have the same for criminal cases.

The civil Model Utah Jury Instructions, 2nd edition (MUJI 2d), are available on the court's website <http://www.utcourts.gov/resources/muji>. Links to jury instructions from other jurisdictions are also provided.

The Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Plain English Criminal Jury Instructions has a draft of their model criminal jury instructions available at <http://www.utcourts.gov/committees/criminaljury/>.

## **OTHER COUNTRIES' LEGAL SYSTEMS**

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Legal systems in other countries can be very different from ours in the United States. Some countries give more weight to legislative acts, others give more weight to judicial decisions. It is best to have expert help from within the countries where you require information or are conducting business.

### **FOREIGN & INTERNATIONAL LAW ON THE WEB**

Cornell Law School

Law by Source:Global page

- ◆ <http://www.law.cornell.edu/world/>

Emory School of Law

Foreign Law & Governments page

- ◆ <http://www.law.emory.edu/erd/foreign.html>

Washburn University School of Law

Foreign & International Law page

- ◆ <http://www.washlaw.edu/forint/forintmain.html>



## SECTION II – REFERENCE

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### Legal Reference

In many ways, a legal reference interview is just like any other reference interview: you need good listening skills, an open mind, and a bit of intuition. Legal reference differs in one major respect: unlike the traditional reference model, much of the time you will not try to find “the answer” for the patron with a legal reference question. Your role is to guide patrons to resources and teach them how to use them. You should not make decisions about whether a law or form is the right one for the patron’s situation.

Patrons can find this frustrating, but you are doing this to protect them **and** yourself. Even though patrons surely know library staff may not be attorneys, they are often desperate for help and are willing to take advice wherever they can find it. Furthermore, they may not be giving you all the relevant information. Library staff are trained to be helpful, but offering legal opinions and advice, even with the best intentions, can be very harmful.

The easiest kind of legal reference question to answer is for a specific resource – a case, a statute, a book on a particular kind of law. Legal reference gets trickier, however, when patrons aren’t really sure what they want. Library staff have to figure out what the underlying question is, and respond to that question without stepping over the line from providing legal information to giving legal advice, which is discussed in the next section.

#### **Narrowing Broad Reference Questions**

- Listen, take notes if necessary, break the information given into subparts.
- Check to see if the answer may be in the question – does the question refer to a primary or secondary source?
- Ask the jurisdiction or location – is this a city, county, state or federal matter?
- Ask questions until you can determine which doctrine or topic of law is involved.
- If uncertain which source to refer to, know many legal researchers try statutes first (use paper index), then general information (like a legal encyclopedia) next.

When patrons choose not to hire an attorney, they assume the risk for their decisions. The law is complicated and rarely clear-cut, and often involves decisions and judgment calls. If you ask a lawyer a legal question, his or her response is likely to be, “It depends.” The lawyer isn’t trying to avoid the question – the reality is that answers to legal questions depend on a variety of things, including the facts, jurisdiction, and other factors the average person may not think are relevant.

## **Legal Information vs. Legal Advice**

One worry reference staff have when faced with a legal reference question is the fear that they are providing legal advice. We try to define legal advice by providing some examples.

Legal *information* includes factual questions, such as directory or informational questions:

- How many justices are on the Utah Supreme Court?
- Is a Utah justice court a court of record?
- What is the address of the Taylorsville court?
- What judicial district is Ephraim in?
- Where can I find court forms?
- How do I look up something in the Utah Code?

Legal *advice* includes questions that ask for an opinion or a decision:

- Choosing between options  
“Should I file a small claims case or a regular district court case?”
- Telling someone what a law means  
“Does this law mean I have two years or three years to file my case?”
- Giving an opinion about whether someone should or should not do something.  
“Do you think I should file for divorce?”
- Telling someone what words they should use in papers they are filing with the court.  
“What should I write in this section?”

### Legal Reference Guidelines

**You can** help the patron find resources to locate the answer

Remember, you are not finding the answer for patrons – you are guiding patrons to resources and showing them how to use them so *they* can answer their question.

**You can** refer the patron to a law library

Law library staff are experienced with legal reference questions and will have more resources to respond to a patron's question.

**You can** refer the patron to a court website

Court websites provide a wide range of information for people trying to access the justice system.

**You can** urge the patron to find an attorney

When it is clear the patron needs advice rather than (or in addition to) research help, suggest they talk to an attorney.

**You can** refer the patron to a legal clinic to talk to someone briefly

Legal clinics give the person a chance to ask questions and get some guidance at no charge.

**You cannot** tell the patron he or she has the correct statute, case or form, or offer an opinion or interpretation of a statute or case, or confirm the patron's opinion or interpretation

These are decisions patrons must make on their own, or in consultation with an attorney.

### Utah's Unauthorized Practice of Law Rule

In 2005 the Utah Supreme Court changed the definition of the "practice of law" to allow:

"providing general legal information, opinions or recommendations about possible legal rights, remedies, defenses, procedures, options or strategies, but not specific advice related to another person's facts or circumstances."

See Rule 14-802(c)(2), Supreme Court Rules of Professional Practice.

In other words, non-attorneys may provide legal *information*, but not legal *advice*.

### **Tips to Avoid Practicing Law at the Reference Desk**

- 1. Start with a thorough reference interview**  
Listen carefully, respond thoughtfully, and teach the patron how to do research at every possible junction.
- 2. Distinguish between legal information and legal advice**  
Don't state conclusions or definitions. Leave decisions to the patron, and rely on a good legal dictionary for definitions.
- 3. Practice good referral**  
Maintain a current referral list, and know what services each referral provides so that you get your patron to the best resource.
- 4. Develop and maintain a good legal self-help collection**  
Purchase books from reputable legal self-help publishers and keep them current.
- 5. Create legal reference policies and procedures and publish them widely**  
Draft effective policies so that staff and patrons know what the library can and cannot do. These policies could include not reading statutes over the phone, and could define the difference between legal advice and legal information.
- 6. Train reference staff to ensure consistent service**  
All staff should understand your legal reference policies and procedures so that all patrons are treated equally regardless of who helps them.

### **Utah State Courts' Self Help Web Page** <http://www.utcourts.gov/howto/>

The Utah State Courts' Self Help web page has resources for people trying to do their own legal work, and makes it easier for public library staff to direct them to that information. Topics offered on the Self Help page include:

- Appeals
- Civil Cases
- Criminal Cases
- Estate Planning & Probate
- Families & Children
- Forms & Instructions
- Juvenile Cases
- Landlord-Tenant
- Mediation
- Protection from Abuse
- Seniors
- Spanish Resources
- Traffic Matters

## **SECTION III – LEGAL REFERRAL RESOURCES**

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Sometimes the best reference service is giving someone a good referral.

### **Alternative Dispute Resolution**

Going to court – litigation – isn't always the best way to resolve a problem. Alternative dispute resolution (ADR) is one way to work out an agreement. Mediation and arbitration, for example, both involve neutral, third party representatives who guide the resolution process or reach a settlement. Specific ADR programs are available for many types of cases, including child welfare, co-parenting, divorce, probate, victim-offender and appeals. For more information, see the court's Mediation page at <http://www.utcourts.gov/mediation/>.

### **Government Agency or Non-Profit Help**

Some government agencies and non-profit organizations investigate complaints and work with parties to resolve differences

#### **Consumer Protection Services**

- The Utah Division of Consumer Protection responds to consumer complaints and unfair and deceptive business practices, and provides consumer education. Call 800-721-7233 (toll free in Utah) or 801-530-6601 for more information. <http://consumerprotection.utah.gov/>.
- The Better Business Bureau encourages fair business practices and allows consumers to file complaints. Call 892-6009 for more information.

#### **Landlord-Tenant Issues**

- The Apartment Association of Utah has a handbook about laws concerning apartment owners, as well as forms for landlord-tenant related cases. Call 801-487-5619 for more information.
- Utah Issues is a statewide nonprofit organization that addresses issues such as affordable housing for low-income families. Call 801-521-2035 for more information. Online: <http://www.utahissues.net/>.
- The court's Landlord-Tenant page has information about evictions and the rights and responsibilities of landlords and tenants. Online: <http://www.utcourts.gov/howto/landlord/>.
- Utah Legal Services' Utah Renter's Handbook has information for landlords and tenants about their rights and responsibilities. Online: <http://www.uls.state.ut.us/uls/flyers/RH063006.htm>.

#### **Other Issues**

- If you think you may be the victim of securities fraud, you can contact the Utah Division of Securities to file a complaint. Call 801-530-6600 for more information. Online: <http://www.securities.state.ut.us/>, and select Enforcement.
- If you have a problem with trade or professional person, such as an electrician or doctor, you can contact the Utah Division of Occupation and Professional

Licensing to file a complaint. Call 801-530-6630 for more information. Online: <http://www.dopl.utah.gov/complaint.html>.

- If you have a problem with your utility company, such as billing mistakes or termination of service, you can contact the Utah Division of Public Utilities to file a complaint. Call 800-874-0904 or 801-530-6652 for more information. Online: <http://publicutilities.utah.gov/index.html>, and select Forms, Individual.

## Utah's Law Libraries

Law libraries have print and online resources including statutes, regulations, court rules, and court decisions, as well as legal encyclopedias, form books, and books about specific areas of law. Most law books are written for legal professionals, but some books are written for non-lawyers. Law library staff can't give legal advice, but they can show people how to use their resources.

Brigham Young University  
Howard W. Hunter Law Library  
BYU Campus, Provo  
801-422-3593  
[www.law2.byu.edu/Law\\_Library/](http://www.law2.byu.edu/Law_Library/)

Utah State Law Library  
450 S. State Street, Rm. W-13  
Salt Lake City  
801-238-7990  
[www.utcourts.gov/lawlibrary/](http://www.utcourts.gov/lawlibrary/)

University of Utah  
S.J. Quinney Law Library  
332 South 1400 East  
University of Utah Campus, Salt Lake City  
801-581-6438  
[www.law.utah.edu/sjqlibrary/](http://www.law.utah.edu/sjqlibrary/)

Weber County Law Library  
2464 Jefferson Avenue  
Ogden  
801-337-8466

## Legal Clinics

<http://www.utcourts.gov/howto/legalclinics/>

Legal clinics give general legal information and brief legal advice. You can also get help with forms, and ask questions about the law. Most legal clinics handle civil law matters only.

Talking to someone at a legal clinic is not the same as hiring an attorney, because the attorneys there will not take your case or represent you in court. Going to a legal clinic can help you decide if you can handle the matter on your own, or if you should hire an attorney. A list of legal clinics statewide is available on the court's website.

## Finding an Attorney

Even the simplest legal matters can get complicated, so it's always a good idea to talk to an attorney before bringing a case to court.

LegalMatch is a free service provided by the Utah State Bar to help people find an attorney. Without revealing your identity, you can confidentially post information about your legal issue, and interested attorneys will respond. You can compare attorneys by

experience, ratings, offers, and fees, before choosing from a network of pre-screened attorneys. Access LegalMatch on the Utah Bar Association website: go to <http://www.utahbar.org/> and select *Find a Lawyer* from the left column.

Another resource is [martindale.com](http://martindale.com), an online version of the print lawyer directory Martindale-Hubbell. You can search for lawyers by location and subject specialty, and find information about a lawyer's education and experience, as well as the ratings their peers give them.

Other resources include the telephone yellow pages and asking people you know to recommend a good attorney.

### **Limited Legal Help**

Many people can't afford to hire an attorney. Limited legal help, also known as "discrete task representation" or "unbundled services" is an alternative way to get legal help. Under this kind of arrangement, an attorney and client agree that the attorney will provide specific services for a predetermined fee.

For example, the attorney and client could agree that the attorney will only advise the client about the strength of the case, or help draft a document, or review a document the client has drafted, or coach the client for a negotiation, or help with the discovery process, or coach the client for a hearing, or appear in court on behalf of the client for one hearing only, or some combination of these kinds of services.

Hiring an attorney to handle *part* of your case can be an affordable alternative to hiring one to take care of your *entire* case (also called "full representation"), and is preferable to representing yourself in court – a process that takes time and patience and can be confusing. People who act as their own attorneys are expected to know and follow the same rules that attorneys do.

Not all cases are suited for limited legal help, and the idea of limited legal help is just beginning to be adopted by attorneys in Utah. Find the names of a couple of attorneys using the resources described in the previous section, and discuss the possibility of hiring them to provide you with limited legal help.



## **APPENDIX A**

### **SEARCHING THE UTAH CODE ON THE LEGISLATURE'S WEBSITE**

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You can browse the Utah Code online by title, or you can search it by keyword. Go to <http://le.utah.gov>, and select **Utah Code/Constitution**.

#### **Browse By Title, Chapter And Section**

The easiest way to find the text of a statute is to already have the citation.

For example, for Utah Code Ann. §76-9-501:

- the first number is the title (click on **Title 76**)
- the second number is the chapter (click on **Chapter 9**)
- the third number is the section (click on **Section 501**)

#### **Keyword Search**

You have two keyword search options – expert or advanced.

**Expert Search** allows you to construct a search using Boolean connectors. The connectors are described below.

**Advanced Search** provides templates so that you do not have to remember the connectors required for the expert search.

#### **Expert and Advanced Search**

##### **Search Within Specific Titles**

If you would like to search a specific title, click on the **+** next to **Utah Code and Constitution** to show the list of all titles, and select the title to search.

##### **Show Context**

Sometimes it is helpful to see your search terms in context so you know whether your results are relevant. To do this, change the “show context in the search results list” from “Off” to a number between 5 and 20 words. Search results will display the chosen amount of words on either side of your search terms.

## Expert Search – Connectors

Enter your search terms in the Query Terms box using one or more of these connectors:

CONNECTOR	EXAMPLE	WHAT IT DOES
And	<b>adoption and consent adoption &amp; consent adoption consent</b>	Finds all the words; a space will do the same thing
Or	<b>infant or child</b>	Finds alternative terms
Not	<b>rico not puerto</b>	Finds the first term but not the second
Exclusive or	<b>apples xor oranges</b>	Exclusive or – find either word but not both
Phrase	<b>“undue hardship” “uh-huh”</b>	Finds the words as a phrase  Put hyphenated phrases in quotations marks
Single character wild card	<b>wom?n</b>	Finds women and woman Substitutes a single character
Multiple character wild card	<b>judg* a*n</b>	Finds judge, judged, judgment, etc. Finds an, addition, assign Substitutes multiple characters
Stemming	<b>fl%</b>	Finds fly, flies, flap, flutter, etc. Finds words matching the first part of the word and all variations from the %
Ordered proximity	<b>“corporate tax law” /10</b>	Finds all the terms within 10 words of each other, in the order given
Unordered proximity	<b>“technical resource acquisition”@5</b>	Finds all terms within 5 words of each other, in any order

## APPENDIX B

### LIST OF LEGAL ABBREVIATIONS

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#### CASES

##### U.S. Supreme Court Cases

<b>U.S.</b>	United States Reports (U.S. Government)
<b>L.Ed., L.Ed.2d</b>	Lawyers' Edition (LexisNexis)
<b>S.Ct.</b>	Supreme Court Reporter (West)

##### Federal Cases – U.S. Courts of Appeals (West)

<b>F., F.2d, F.3d</b>	Federal Reporter, First, Second and Third Series
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##### Federal Cases – U.S. District Court (West)

<b>F. Supp., F.Supp.2d</b>	Federal Supplement, and Second Series
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##### State Cases – Regional Reporters (West)

<b>A., A.2d</b>	Atlantic Reporter, and Second Series
<b>Cal.Rptr., and 2d-3d</b>	California Reporter, and Second and Third Series
<b>N.E., N.E.2d</b>	North Eastern Reporter, and Second Series
<b>N.W., N.W.2d</b>	North Western Reporter, and Second Series
<b>N.Y.S., N.Y.S.2d</b>	New York Supplement, and Second Series
<b>P., P.2d, P.3d</b>	Pacific Reporter, and Second and Third Series
<b>So., So.2d</b>	Southern Reporter, and Second Series
<b>S.E., S.E.2d</b>	South Eastern Reporter, and Second Series
<b>S.W., S.W.2d, S.W.3d</b>	South Western Reporter, and Second and Third Series

#### STATUTES

##### Federal

<b>U.S.C.</b>	United States Code (U.S. Government)
<b>U.S.C.A.</b>	United States Code Annotated (West)
<b>U.S.C.S.</b>	United States Code Service(LexisNexis)

##### State Statutes

<b>Utah Code Ann.</b>	Utah Code Annotated (LexisNexis)
<b>West's Utah Code Ann.</b>	Utah Code Annotated (West)
<b>Cal. [subject] Code</b>	California Code
<b>N.Y. [subject] Law</b>	Laws of New York Annotated

#### ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

<b>U.A.C.</b>	Utah Administrative Code (LexisNexis)
<b>C.F.R.</b>	Code of Federal Regulations (U.S. Government)
<b>F.R.</b>	Federal Register (U.S. Government)

## **LEGAL ENCYCLOPEDIAS**

<b>C.J.S.</b>	Corpus Juris Secundum (West)
<b>Am.Jur.2d</b>	American Jurisprudence 2d (West)

## **AMERICAN LAW REPORTS**

<b>A.L.R.</b>	American Law Reports (West) (1st-6th Series and Fed.-Fed.2d Series)
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## **PERIODICAL/JOURNAL EXAMPLES**

<b>Utah L. Rev.</b>	Utah Law Review
<b>BYU L. Rev.</b>	B.Y.U. Law Review
<b>Utah B. J.</b>	Utah Bar Journal

## APPENDIX C

### RECOMMENDED LAW BOOKS FOR UTAH PUBLIC LIBRARIES

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Because the law is constantly changing, it is important to have current legal publications. An outdated law book can be dangerous - if you cannot afford to replace an outdated publication, throw it away. Do not keep it on the shelf figuring it is better than nothing.

Title	Publisher	Cost
<b>Reference</b>		
Black's Law Dictionary	Thomson/West	\$66.00
How Courts and Judges Work: HALT's Guide to America's Civil Justice System	HALT	\$12.95
Legal Research: How to Find and Understand the Law	Nolo Press	\$39.99
Using the Law Library: Your Guide to Legal Resources In (and Outside) the Law Library	HALT	\$12.00

<b>Self-Help Materials</b>		
101 Law Forms for Personal Use	Nolo Press	\$29.99
ABA Guides (variety of topics)	American Bar Association	\$16.95
Beat Your Ticket	Nolo Press	\$21.99
Chapter 13 Bankruptcy	Nolo Press	\$39.99
Criminal Law Handbook	Nolo Press	\$39.99
Encyclopedia of Everyday Law	Nolo Press	\$25.49
Every Dog's Legal Guide	Nolo Press	\$19.99
Every Landlord's Legal Guide	Nolo Press	\$44.99
Every Tenant's Legal Guide	Nolo Press	\$29.99
Everybody's Guide to Small Claims Court	Nolo Press	\$29.99
Grandparents' Rights	Sphinx Publishing	\$24.95
How to File Chapter 7 Bankruptcy	Nolo Press	\$29.99
How to Get a Green Card	Nolo Press	\$29.99
Legal Forms for Everyone	HALT	\$24.95
Neighbor Law	Nolo Press	\$26.99
Nolo's Guide to Social Security Disability	Nolo Press	\$29.99
Nolo's Simple Will Book	Nolo Press	\$36.99
Represent Yourself in Court	Nolo Press	\$39.99
Surviving Debt	Nat'l Consumer Law Center	\$20.00
Teen Rights (and Responsibilities)	Sphinx Publishing	\$17.95
U.S. Immigration Made Easy	Nolo Press	\$39.99
Using an Attorney, and What to Do if Things Go Wrong	HALT	\$12.00

<b>Utah Statutes and Court Rules</b> <sup>a</sup>		
Utah Code Unannotated <sup>‡</sup>	LexisNexis	\$200.00
Utah Code Annotated	LexisNexis	\$650.00 \$300.00
Utah Court Rules Annotated <sup>‡</sup>	LexisNexis	\$62.00 \$22.00
Utah Rules of Court, State and Federal <sup>‡</sup>	Thomson/West	\$60.00
West's Utah Code Annotated	Thomson/West	\$410.00 \$260.00

<b>Utah-Specific</b>		
Trial Handbook for Utah Lawyers	LexisNexis	\$171.00 \$117.00
Utah Civil Practice <sup>‡</sup>	LexisNexis	\$89.00
Utah Probate System	BYU J. Reuben Clark Law School	\$195.00
Utah Real Property Law	LexisNexis	\$100.00 \$75.00
The Utah Renter's Handbook	<a href="http://www.uls.state.ut.us/uls/flyers.html">http://www.uls.state.ut.us/uls/flyers.html</a>	Free

\* Where two prices are listed, the second price is the cost of the supplement.

<sup>a</sup> The unannotated versions of the Utah code and court rules are available online from the legislature and court websites. The Utah Code Unannotated includes unannotated court rules.

<sup>‡</sup> Replaced annually.

### Publisher Contact Information

#### American Bar Association

312-988-5735

[www.abanet.org/publiced/practical\\_books.html](http://www.abanet.org/publiced/practical_books.html)

#### HALT

1-888-FOR-HALT

[www.halt.org](http://www.halt.org)

#### LexisNexis

800-227-4908

[bookstore.lexis.com/bookstore/catalog](http://bookstore.lexis.com/bookstore/catalog)

#### National Consumer Law Center

617-542-8010

[www.consumerlaw.org](http://www.consumerlaw.org)

#### Nolo

1-800-955-4775

[www.nolo.com](http://www.nolo.com)

20% discount for libraries; 30% discount if at least one item is placed on standing order.

#### Sphinx Publishing

800-43-BRIGHT

[www.sphinxlegal.com/](http://www.sphinxlegal.com/)

#### Thomson/West

1-800-344-5008

[west.thomson.com/store/prodsvcs.aspx](http://west.thomson.com/store/prodsvcs.aspx)

## APPENDIX D LINKS TO LEGAL WEBSITES

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### Section I – Research Resources

#### Statutes

<b>Federal Statutes</b>	<a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/">http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/</a> <a href="http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/index.html">http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/index.html</a>
<b>Utah Statutes</b>	<a href="http://le.utah.gov/">http://le.utah.gov/</a> Select Utah Code/Constitution
<b>Utah City/County Ordinances</b>	<a href="http://www.utah.gov/government/citycounty.html">http://www.utah.gov/government/citycounty.html</a> Links to Utah county and city websites; once you're at the website, look for "ordinances" or "codes"

#### Cases

<b>Federal Cases</b>	<a href="http://www.supremecourtus.gov">http://www.supremecourtus.gov</a> Official U.S. Supreme Court website; decisions 2003-current  <a href="http://www.findlaw.com/casecode/supreme.html">http://www.findlaw.com/casecode/supreme.html</a> U.S. Supreme Court cases back to 1893, searchable by keyword or case name, or retrieve by citation  <a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/federal/opinions.html">http://www.law.cornell.edu/federal/opinions.html</a> Search all available federal Courts of Appeal decisions at once (generally mid-90s to current)
<b>Utah Appellate Cases</b>	<a href="http://www.utcourts.gov">http://www.utcourts.gov</a> Utah Supreme Court and Court of Appeals decisions from 1996 to current
<b>Citator Services</b>	Shepardize at <a href="http://web.lexis.com/xchange/ccsubs/cc_prods.asp">http://web.lexis.com/xchange/ccsubs/cc_prods.asp</a>  KeyCite at <a href="http://creditcard.westlaw.com/">http://creditcard.westlaw.com/</a>

#### Regulations

<b>Federal Regulations</b>	<a href="http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html">http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html</a> Code of Federal Regulations  <a href="http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html">http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html</a> Federal Register
<b>State Regulations or Rules</b>	<a href="http://www.rules.utah.gov/">http://www.rules.utah.gov/</a>

## Secondary Sources

<p><b>Books</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.abanet.org/public.html">http://www.abanet.org/public.html</a> American Bar Association, Public Resources</p> <p><a href="http://www.halt.org/">http://www.halt.org/</a> HALT</p> <p><a href="http://www.consumerlaw.org/">http://www.consumerlaw.org/</a> National Consumer Law Center</p> <p><a href="http://www.sphinxlegal.com/">http://www.sphinxlegal.com/</a> Sphinx Publishing</p>
<p><b>Journals</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.lawreview.org">http://www.lawreview.org</a></p>
<p><b>Utah Forms</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.utahprobate.com/uupcforms.htm">http://www.utahprobate.com/uupcforms.htm</a> Probate forms</p> <p><a href="http://www.utcourts.gov/ocap/">http://www.utcourts.gov/ocap/</a> Online Court Assistance Program (OCAP)</p> <p><a href="http://www.utcourts.gov/resources/forms/">http://www.utcourts.gov/resources/forms/</a> Court forms</p>
<p><b>Other Utah Resources</b></p>	<p><a href="http://le.utah.gov">http://le.utah.gov</a> Utah Constitution Select Utah Code/Constitution and Utah Constitution</p> <p><a href="http://www.utcourts.gov/resources/rules/">http://www.utcourts.gov/resources/rules/</a> Utah Court Rules</p> <p><a href="http://www.utcourts.gov/resources/muji/">http://www.utcourts.gov/resources/muji/</a> <a href="http://www.utcourts.gov/committees/criminaljury/">http://www.utcourts.gov/committees/criminaljury/</a> Utah Jury Instructions</p>

## Other Countries' Legal Systems

	<p><a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/world/">http://www.law.cornell.edu/world/</a> Cornell Law School Law by Source:Global page</p> <p><a href="http://www.law.emory.edu/erd/foreign.html">http://www.law.emory.edu/erd/foreign.html</a> Emory School of Law Foreign Law &amp; Governments page</p> <p><a href="http://www.washlaw.edu/forint/forintmain.html">http://www.washlaw.edu/forint/forintmain.html</a> Washburn University School of Law Foreign &amp; International Law page</p>
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## Section II – Reference

	<p><a href="http://www.utcourts.gov/howto/">http://www.utcourts.gov/howto/</a> Courts' self help page</p>
<b>Legal Research</b>	<p><a href="http://www.aallnet.org/sis/lisp/research.htm">http://www.aallnet.org/sis/lisp/research.htm</a> How to Research a Legal Problem: A Guide for Non-Lawyers, by the American Association of Law Libraries</p> <p><a href="http://www.abanet.org/public.html">http://www.abanet.org/public.html</a> American Bar Association's Public Resources page</p>

## Section III – Legal Referral Resources

<b>Alternative Dispute Resolution</b>	<p><a href="http://www.utcourts.gov/mediation/">http://www.utcourts.gov/mediation/</a> Courts' mediation page</p>
<b>Government Agency and Non-Profit Help</b>	<p><a href="http://consumerprotection.utah.gov/">http://consumerprotection.utah.gov/</a> Utah Division of Consumer Protection</p> <p><a href="http://www.saltlakecity.bbb.org/">http://www.saltlakecity.bbb.org/</a> The Better Business Bureau</p> <p><a href="http://www.utahissues.net/">http://www.utahissues.net/</a> Utah Issues (landlord-tenant issues)</p> <p><a href="http://www.utcourts.gov/howto/landlord/">http://www.utcourts.gov/howto/landlord/</a> Courts' landlord-tenant page</p> <p><a href="http://www.uls.state.ut.us/uls/flyers/RH063006.htm">http://www.uls.state.ut.us/uls/flyers/RH063006.htm</a> Utah Legal Services' Utah Renter's Handbook</p> <p><a href="http://www.securities.state.ut.us/">http://www.securities.state.ut.us/</a> Utah Division of Securities</p> <p><a href="http://www.dopl.utah.gov/complaint.html">http://www.dopl.utah.gov/complaint.html</a> Utah Division of Occupation and Professional Licensing</p> <p><a href="http://publicutilities.utah.gov/index.html">http://publicutilities.utah.gov/index.html</a> Utah Division of Public Utilities</p>
<b>Law Libraries</b>	<p><a href="http://www.law2.byu.edu/Law_Library/">www.law2.byu.edu/Law_Library/</a> Brigham Young University / Howard W. Hunter Law Library</p> <p><a href="http://www.law.utah.edu/sjqlibrary/">www.law.utah.edu/sjqlibrary/</a> University of Utah / S.J. Quinney Law Library</p> <p><a href="http://www.utcourts.gov/lawlibrary/">www.utcourts.gov/lawlibrary/</a> Utah State Law Library</p>
<b>Legal Clinics</b>	<p><a href="http://www.utcourts.gov/howto/legalclinics/">http://www.utcourts.gov/howto/legalclinics/</a></p>

<b>Finding a Lawyer</b>	<p><a href="http://www.utahbar.org/">http://www.utahbar.org/</a> and select <i>Find a Lawyer</i> from the left column</p> <p><a href="http://martindale.com">http://martindale.com</a></p>
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### Appendix C – Recommended Law Books for Public Libraries

<b>Legal Publishers</b>	<p><a href="http://www.abanet.org/publiced/practical_books.html">www.abanet.org/publiced/practical_books.html</a> American Bar Association</p> <p><a href="http://www.halt.org">www.halt.org</a> HALT</p> <p><a href="http://bookstore.lexis.com/bookstore/catalog">bookstore.lexis.com/bookstore/catalog</a> LexisNexis</p> <p><a href="http://www.consumerlaw.org">www.consumerlaw.org</a> National Consumer Law Center</p> <p><a href="http://www.nolo.com">www.nolo.com</a> Nolo</p> <p><a href="http://www.sphinxlegal.com/">www.sphinxlegal.com/</a> Sphinx Publishing</p> <p><a href="http://west.thomson.com/store/prodsvcs.aspx">west.thomson.com/store/prodsvcs.aspx</a> Thomson/West</p>
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