

Legal Research

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	3
PART 1 TYPES OF LAW	3
A. Statutory Law.....	3
B. Case Law.....	4
C. Administrative Law.....	5
PART 2 SOURCES OF LAW AND LEGAL AUTHORITY.....	6
A. Sources of Law	6
B. Legal Authority.....	6
PART 3 MATERIALS OF LEGAL RESEARCH	8
A. Overview of Legal Research Sources	8
B. Primary Legal Sources.....	8
C. Secondary Sources.....	10
D. Legal Research Tools	11
1. Search Engines and General Web-based Research	11
2. Commercial Legal Research Platforms	12
3. AI-Assisted Legal Research Tools	12
a. Ethical and Professional Responsibilities	12
b. Appropriate Uses of AI	12
c. Risks and Limitations	13
d. AI and the Courts	13
4. Finding Tools	13
D. Jurisdictional Research Navigation	14
1. Federal Legal Research Pathways	14
2. Texas Legal Research Pathways.....	14
3. Municipal Legal Research.....	14
PART 4 CITING SOURCES OF LAW	15
A. Federal Statutes	15
B. Federal Cases	16
C. State Statutes and Codes	17
D. State Cases	17
PART 5 EVALUATING LEGAL RESOURCES	19
PART 6 READING AND INTERPRETING STATUTES	19

A.	Code Construction Act	19
B.	Monitoring, Locating, and Reading New Legislation	19
PART 7 READING AND INTERPRETING CASES		21
A.	Parts of a Case	21
1.	Name or Title of the Case	22
2.	Docket Number	22
3.	Decision Date	22
4.	Synopsis	22
5.	Headnote	22
6.	Names of Counsel	22
7.	Statement of Facts	22
8.	Opinion of the Court	22
9.	Decision with Judgment or Decree	24
B.	Checking Case Validity	24
C.	Guidelines for Reading Case Law	25
PART 8 READING AND INTERPRETING ATTORNEY GENERAL OPINIONS		26
PART 9 THE LEGAL RESEARCH PROCESS		28
A.	Step 1: Identify and Analyze the Facts	28
B.	Step 2: Define the Legal Issues	28
C.	Step 3: Locate and Analyze the Law	28
D.	Step 4: Validate and Update the Law	29
CONCLUSION		30
APPENDIX A: HIERARCHY OF COURTS		31
APPENDIX B: THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS		32
ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		33

INTRODUCTION

Legal research is the investigation of information necessary to support legal decision-making. The information that provides the basis for legal opinions and decisions is called *legal authority*. Although legal research is usually conducted by attorneys, judges, or parties to the case, it is helpful for clerks and court administrators to understand the principles behind legal research, the resources available, and the procedures to follow. A judge may request, for example, a clerk to research whether a waiver for jury trial must be in writing or who has the authority to dismiss a case. This chapter provides a summary of the necessary tools and approaches to legal research.

The clerk should always consult the city attorney or judge before adopting a policy or procedure. While court clerks may read and seek to understand the law, they must avoid the unauthorized practice of law for which they might be prosecuted or expose their courts to liability.

PART 1 TYPES OF LAW

There are three types of law at the federal, state, and local levels of government in the United States: statutory law, case law, and administrative law. The three branches of government—legislative, judicial, and executive—respectively create these three types of law.

The following sections discuss the three types of law and the entities that create the law. The chart below includes the branches of government, kinds of laws created, and types of law assembled from each branch of government.

Kind of Law	Government Entity	Type of Law Assembled
Statutory Law	Legislature	Session laws (chronological by date of enactment of statute) Statutory codes (by subject) <i>Example: Texas Code of Criminal Procedure</i>
Case Law	Judiciary	Case reporters (chronological by date of issuance of cases) Case digests (summaries arranged by subject) <i>Example: Published opinions of the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals</i>
Administrative Law	Executive	Administrative registers (chronological by date of issuance of rules) Administrative codes (by subject) <i>Example: Texas Administrative Code</i>

A. Statutory Law

Statutes are defined as laws passed by Congress and the various state legislatures. The legislatures pass statutes, which are signed into law by the executive branch and are later put

into the federal code or applicable state code. Such statutes are statutory law. Statutory law also includes local ordinances, which are statutes passed by a county or city government on local issues not covered by federal or state laws. States cannot pass statutes contrary to federal law, and municipalities cannot pass ordinances contrary to state statutes or federal law.

B. Case Law

The United States has a legal system that is part of the common law tradition. Common law is the body of law that developed in England and spread to the colonies that England settled or controlled. Common law consists of oral traditions derived from general customs, principles, and rules handed down over the years and reflected in the decisions of the courts. Historically, common law was unwritten law as opposed to statutory law. During the formation of the United States, the colonists relied on common law to define what behaviors were criminal. As states began to take form, most states codified common law crimes through legislation.

Case law is the byproduct of written decisions of appellate courts. Case law is the basis for precedent, the idea that previously decided cases are seen as examples, or guiding authorities, for judges' decisions in later cases with similar questions of law. *Stare decisis*, a Latin phrase meaning to "stand on what has been decided," is the principle that the decision of a court is binding authority on the court that issued the decision and on lower courts in the same jurisdiction for the disposition of factually similar cases.

An appellate court's interpretation of a statute may also become precedent that lower courts must follow in issuing their decisions. Under the doctrine of precedent, it is the statute as interpreted by the court that is applied in future cases. If a legislature disagrees with the way a court has interpreted a statute, it may revise the statute or, if necessary, initiate a constitutional amendment.

In this manner, statutory law and common law become one because courts must interpret statutory law. So, while statutory law provides the framework by which our judicial system operates, it coexists in a way that allows interpretation even of these laws and forms the basis of common law. In the legal system, there are gray areas where there is need for interpretation. A statute may appear to stand alone and speak for itself, but there will always be someone who will attempt to contest it and make a convincing argument.

Precedent is believed to promote fairness in the judicial process because it encourages similar cases to be treated alike and leads to predictability and stability in the legal system. It also saves time and energy because it enables courts to use previous research and wisdom. The written opinions of courts are considered primary sources of authority and are usually the main object of legal research.

The American court system is hierarchical in organization, meaning that higher courts have precedential authority over lower courts. To fully understand jurisdiction and how precedent applies, it is necessary to first understand the hierarchy of courts.

Trial courts are courts of original jurisdiction that make determinations of law and of fact, often with juries. Documents are prepared by the parties involved and are called pleadings. In most municipal court cases, pleadings consist of motions filed by either the prosecution or defense. Motions are filed before and during trials. Exhibits may be submitted into evidence during the trial and a record or transcript is made in trial courts of record. Trial courts issue judgments or decisions. On occasion, a trial court may release a written opinion that is rarely published or

made generally available to the public. In Texas, the trial courts include the municipal, justice, constitutional county, probate, county courts at law, and state district courts. On the federal level, the trial courts are the U.S. district courts.

Intermediate appellate courts (courts of appeal) have authority over trial courts in a specified geographical area or jurisdiction. Appellate courts generally do not review factual determinations made by lower courts, hear testimony, or determine the weight of evidence, but do review claimed errors of law that are reflected in the record. Appellate courts accept written briefs (statements made by counsel arguing the case) and frequently hear oral arguments. In Texas, the intermediate courts of appeals may hear cases en banc (the entire court) or in a panel of judges. These courts hear cases originating in county and district court. Appeals from municipal and justice courts are first reviewed by county level courts.

The court of last resort, often called the “supreme court,” is the highest appellate court in a jurisdiction. Texas is one of only two states that have a bifurcated court system where there are two courts of last resort: the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals and the Supreme Court of Texas. The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals hears criminal appeals on questions of state law; the Supreme Court of Texas hears appeals of civil matters involving state law. The U.S. Supreme Court is the court of last resort for cases involving federal law.

There are certain matters over which a state or federal court has exclusive jurisdiction and certain matters over which a state court has concurrent jurisdiction with federal courts.

C. Administrative Law

The executive branch of government dispenses administrative law. The President of the United States and the Governor of the State of Texas issue orders and create other documents with legal effect. Executive departments and offices and some state agencies, such as the Department of Public Safety (DPS), Health and Human Services Commission, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, and the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement create administrative rules. Under the authority of a statute, administrative agencies often create and publish rules and regulations that further interpret statutes. These rules and regulations are published in the *Texas Register*, a publication of the Secretary of State’s Office, and most often codified into the Texas Administrative Code.

For example, DPS has established a set of rules and procedures for the Failure to Appear Program (OmniBase) under Chapter 706 of the Transportation Code. This program allows cities to contract with DPS to deny the renewal of a driver’s license to a person who fails to appear or fails to pay upon conviction of a fine-only offense. The proposed rules and procedures for this program were published in the *Texas Register*. In addition, these rules and procedures are codified in Title 37, Sections 15.113-15.119 of the Texas Administrative Code.

1. What is the general name that refers to laws created by the legislature: statutory law or administrative law? _____
2. What is common law? _____

3. Explain the principle of stare decisis. _____

True or False

4. The American court system is hierarchical in organization and higher courts have authority over lower courts. _____
5. Appellate courts review the facts of a case, hear testimony, and determine the weight of the evidence. _____
6. Where are Texas agency rules and regulations typically published? _____

PART 2 SOURCES OF LAW AND LEGAL AUTHORITY

A. Sources of Law

Sources of law in the United States emerged from a variety of places. In the context of legal research, the term “source of law” can refer to three different areas:

- **Concepts and Ideas:** Customs, traditions, principles of morality, and economic, political, philosophical, and religious thoughts may manifest themselves in law. Legal researchers may regard such sources of law when examining issues related to public policy.
- **Statutory Formulations:** Under federalism, the U.S. government consists of one national government, 50 autonomous state governments, and the local government of the District of Columbia. Each of these entities has an executive, legislative, and judicial branch that creates legal information that is subject to legal research. Every two years, Texas trial courts are presented with the challenge of construing and conforming to new statutes passed by the Texas Legislature. Albeit distinct, trial courts also regularly adjust their understanding of such statutes in light of case law.
- **Literature:** Books, online content, law reviews, journals, and periodicals.

B. Legal Authority

Legal authority is any published source of law setting forth rules, legal doctrine, or legal reasoning that can be used as a basis for legal decisions. The term legal authority refers to both types of legal information and to the degree of persuasiveness of that legal information.

When used to describe types of legal information, legal authority can be categorized as primary or secondary, binding or persuasive.

Primary authorities are authorized statements of law by governmental institutions, such as written opinions of the courts, constitutions, statutes, and rules of court. For example, citing a provision from the Transportation Code would be citing a primary authority.

Secondary authorities are statements about the law that are used to explain, interpret, develop, locate, or update primary authorities. An example would be citing an excerpt from *The Recorder* on how to apply a provision of the Transportation Code.

Only primary authority can be binding on the courts, but just because an authority is primary does not automatically make it mandatory to follow.

Binding authority must be followed by any court lower in the hierarchy. A Court of Criminal Appeals decision is binding on all trial and appellate courts in a case that is factually similar and with the same questions of law. A decision from an intermediate court of appeals is binding on all trial courts in the appellate court's district when the law and facts are similar. A decision from an intermediate court of appeals on a unique question of law that has never been interpreted by the Court of Criminal Appeals would not be binding on the higher court but could be persuasive.

A court can reject a decision of a higher court as not being binding by distinguishing the case on the facts or issues, and thereby finding that the previous case is different in some significant way. A case is "on point" if it shares the same significant facts with the case at issue and does not differ in any significant facts from the instant case. Courts and researchers will often look to relevant decisions of other jurisdictions and states. Decisions that are not binding, either because they have different fact situations or because they are from another jurisdiction can still be persuasive because of the depth of analysis and quality of the reasoning in the opinion.

Secondary authorities can never be binding but can be highly persuasive.

Hierarchy of Authority

U.S. Constitution



Texas Constitution



Statutes & Ordinances



Administrative Rules



Judicial Opinions
Interpreting Those Laws



Secondary Sources
(Persuasive Only)

7. Explain the three concepts under the term "source of law." _____

8. What is the difference between primary legal authority and secondary legal authority? _____

9. What is meant when it is said that a legal authority is binding or mandatory? _____

10. What is meant when it is said that a case is “on point?” _____

11. When can a court reject a decision of a higher court? _____

- True or False
12. A secondary source can be binding authority. _____

PART 3

MATERIALS OF LEGAL RESEARCH

A. Overview of Legal Research Sources

Legal research materials generally fall into three categories: primary sources, secondary sources, and legal research tools. Primary sources contain the law itself. Secondary sources explain or analyze the law. Legal research tools, such as indexes, digests, citators, and electronic search platforms, help researchers locate relevant primary and secondary sources.

Legal resources exist in multiple mediums. Many of the resources contain more than one type of information and serve multiple functions. For example, online legal research platforms (e.g., LexisNexis, Westlaw, Fastcase, Bloomberg Law) are tools used to access legal information, but they contain verbatim text of primary source materials as well as secondary sources that can be persuasive.

Municipal court clerks and court administrators will often conduct legal research by using codebooks as primary source materials supported by secondary materials, such as TMCEC course materials, *The Recorder*, and Attorney General Opinions. Although an extensive law library is not necessary in the clerk’s office, the clerk should have access to legal resources via the prosecutor’s office, the county law library, or the internet.

Historically, legal research was conducted using printed materials maintained in law libraries, including statutes, case reporters, digests, and legal encyclopedias. Today, most legal research is performed electronically through computer-assisted legal research (CALR) platforms and online government resources, which provide faster access to current legal information. Nevertheless, print resources remain available and may still be useful in some settings. Researchers using print materials should be aware that printed volumes are updated periodically through supplements (i.e., pocket parts) and may not reflect the most recent changes in the law. Whether using print or digital resources, researchers should always ensure that the legal authority they rely upon is current.

B. Primary Legal Sources

Primary sources are authoritative statements of legal rules by governmental bodies. They include court opinions, constitutions, statutes, and rules of court.

Refer to the chart below regarding sources of primary law.

Primary Sources of Law

Government Entity	Chronological Compilation	Topical Compilation (i.e., Subject Matter)
FEDERAL		
U.S. Supreme Court	<i>U.S. Reports</i> (U.S.) <i>Supreme Court Reporter</i> (S. Ct.) <i>U.S. Supreme Court Reports, Lawyers' Edition Second Series</i> (L. Ed. 2d) <i>U.S. Supreme Court Reports Lawyers' Edition</i> (L. Ed)	<i>U.S. Supreme Court Digest</i> <i>U.S. Supreme Court Digest, Lawyers' Edition</i> <i>West's Federal Practice Digest 3d</i> <i>West's Federal Practice Digest 2d</i> <i>Modern Federal Practice Digest</i> <i>Federal Digest</i> <i>Decennial Digests</i>
U.S. Courts of Appeals	<i>Federal Reporter, Third Series</i> (F.3d) <i>Federal Reporter, Second Series</i> (F.2d) <i>Federal Reporter</i> (F.) <i>Federal Cases</i> (F. Case)	<i>West's Federal Practice Digest 3d</i> <i>West's Federal Practice Digest 2d</i> <i>Modern Federal Practice Digest</i> <i>Federal Digest</i> <i>Decennial Digests</i>
U.S. District Courts	<i>Federal Supplement</i> (F. Supp.)* <i>Federal Reporter, Second Series</i> (F.2d)** <i>Federal Reporter</i> (F.) <i>Federal Cases</i> (F. Case) <i>Federal Rules Decisions</i> (F.R.D.)***	<i>West's Federal Practice Digest 3d</i> <i>West's Federal Practice Digest 2d</i> <i>Modern Federal Practice Digest</i> <i>Federal Digest</i> <i>Decennial Digests</i>
Agencies (independent and executive branch agencies)	<i>Federal Register</i> (Fed. Reg.)	<i>Code of Federal Regulations</i> (C.F.R.)
Congress	<i>Statutes at Large</i> (Stat.)	<i>United States Code</i> (U.S.C.)

* Until 1932 ** Since 1932 *** Decisions on procedural rules only

STATE		
Courts	State Reporters Regional Reporters – <i>South Western Reporter, Third Series</i> (S.W.3d)	State Digests – <i>Texas Digests</i> Regional Digests – <i>Decennial Digests</i>
Agencies (independent, executive branch, and constitutional agencies)	Administrative Registers – <i>Texas Register</i>	Administrative Codes

Legislatures	Session Laws	Statutory Codes – <i>Vernon's Texas Codes Annotated</i>
--------------	--------------	--

Primary source materials utilized most often in municipal courts include:

- Code of Criminal Procedure
- Transportation Code
- Penal Code
- Family Code (Title 3: Juvenile Justice Code)
- Government Code
- Local Government Code
- Alcoholic Beverage Code
- Education Code
- Health and Safety Code
- Texas Administrative Code
- Code of Judicial Conduct (State Commission on Judicial Conduct)
- Rules of Judicial Education (Texas Court of Criminal Appeals)
- Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct (State Bar of Texas)

C. Secondary Sources

Secondary sources are materials about the law that are used to explain, interpret, develop, locate, or update primary sources. Examples include law reviews, legislative histories, journal articles, newsletter articles, bench books, and procedure guides. These secondary sources can be interpretative and may include analysis and critical commentary.

Secondary source materials used by municipal courts include:

- Attorney General Opinions
- TMCEC *Forms Book*
- TMCEC *Bench Book*
- *Municipal Courts and the Texas Judicial System*
- *Quick Reference Trial Handbook*
- *The Recorder: The Journal of Texas Municipal Courts*
- *Annual Report of the Commission on Judicial Conduct*
- Legal Ethics Opinions of the Judicial Section of the State Bar of Texas

- A legal dictionary, such as *Black's Law Dictionary* from West*

D. Legal Research Tools

The traditional reliance on “pocket parts” and bound “Black Statutes” for updating the law is increasingly becoming a secondary practice. While these physical resources are typically updated only once a year, modern legal environments require real-time accuracy to ensure a law is still “good.”

The speed and accessibility of information have transformed legal research. Today, legal materials are published online almost immediately, and researchers can access statutes, court opinions, regulations, and secondary sources from virtually anywhere. Search engines, legal research platforms, and artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted research tools have fundamentally changed how legal information is located, organized, and analyzed.

Although a vast amount of legal information is now available at little or no cost through government websites and other online resources, traditional computer-assisted legal research (CALR) services continue to play an important role.

The increased availability of online information does not eliminate the need to evaluate the reliability and accuracy of legal resources. Not all information found on the internet is current, complete, or authoritative. This concern is particularly important when using AI-assisted research tools, which may occasionally generate inaccurate or misleading information. Researchers should verify legal authorities by consulting official sources whenever possible and ensure that statutes, rules, and cases remain valid and current.

Accordingly, legal researchers should critically evaluate all online resources by considering factors such as the authority of the publisher, the accuracy of the information, the currency of the content, and the security and reliability of the platform.

1. Search Engines and General Web-based Research

Search engines and online tools are often the starting point for locating legal information, including cases, statutes, and background materials. These resources are useful for initial research but must be verified using authoritative legal sources to ensure accuracy and currency.

Common starting points include:

- www.findlaw.com
- www.hg.org (Hieros Gamos)
- www.lawguru.com (LawGuru)
- www.ilrg.com (Internet Legal Research Group)
- www.law.cornell.edu (Legal Information Institute at Cornell Law School)
- tarlton.law.utexas.edu (University of Texas Law Library)
- www.sll.texas.gov (Texas State Law Library)

* West (also known as West Publishing or the West Group) is now a business unit of Thomson Reuters. In this study guide, it will be referred to as “West.”

- scholar.google.com (Google Scholar – court opinions and legal scholarship)

General search engines such as Google may also be used to locate legal information and government sources, but all results should be independently verified using official or authoritative legal materials.

2. Commercial Legal Research Platforms

Commercial legal research platforms like LexisNexis and Westlaw provide advanced search capabilities, editorial enhancements, citation validation tools, and curated content that help researchers identify relevant and authoritative legal sources.

3. AI-Assisted Legal Research Tools

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is becoming an increasingly common tool in legal research. Many legal research platforms now incorporate Generative Artificial Intelligence (Gen AI) features that can assist users in locating, summarizing, and organizing legal information. While AI can improve efficiency, it does not replace the responsibility of court personnel to verify the accuracy of legal information.

AI-assisted legal research tools are available through both general-purpose AI platforms and specialized legal research services. Examples include:

- Westlaw Precision with CoCounsel: AI-assisted legal research, document review, summarization, and drafting tools integrated into Westlaw
- Lexis+ AI: AI-powered legal research and document analysis integrated into the LexisNexis platform
- Bloomberg Law AI: AI-enhanced search, summarization, and drafting tools available through Bloomberg Law
- Google Gemini, ChatGPT, and similar general-purpose AI tools: These tools can assist with summarization, drafting, and identifying research topics but are not legal authority and should not be relied upon without verification
- AI features incorporated into court, government, or organizational knowledge-management systems

a. Ethical and Professional Responsibilities

When using AI-assisted research tools, court personnel should follow the same professional standards that apply to traditional legal research. Users should understand the capabilities and limitations of any AI tool they use. AI-generated responses should not be treated as authoritative legal sources. Information generated by AI must always be reviewed and verified using primary or reliable secondary legal sources. AI systems may produce inaccurate citations, incomplete analyses, or incorrect legal conclusions.

Sensitive court information should not be entered into public or unsecured AI platforms. Users should comply with all applicable confidentiality requirements and local court policies regarding the use of AI.

b. Appropriate Uses of AI

AI can assist legal research by helping users:

- Summarize cases, statutes, articles, or lengthy documents;
- Identify relevant legal issues or research topics;
- Organize research materials;
- Draft preliminary outlines, memoranda, or correspondence; and
- Improve access to institutional knowledge and previously created work product.

These functions may save time and improve efficiency, but the final research product should always be reviewed by a knowledgeable human user.

c. Risks and Limitations

One of the most significant risks associated with AI is the possibility of “hallucinations.” A hallucination occurs when an AI system generates information that appears credible but is inaccurate, misleading, or entirely fabricated.

Because legal research and document preparation require accurate and current legal authority, AI-generated results should never be accepted without verification. Users should confirm all legal citations, quotations, statutory references, and case summaries before relying on them.

When available, legal professionals should consider using AI tools integrated into established legal research platforms, such as LexisNexis or Westlaw, which generally provide greater security protections and access to vetted legal content.

d. AI and the Courts

Though AI is a useful tool for research, document organization, and administrative tasks, it cannot replace human judgment. Unlike judges and court personnel, AI cannot exercise discretion, evaluate credibility, or apply legal principles to unique factual circumstances. For this reason, AI should be viewed as a research aid rather than a decision-maker.

Responsibility for legal analysis, court administration, and judicial decision-making remains with the individuals serving the court.

Practice Note

Treat AI-generated information as a starting point, not a final answer. Always verify AI results using authoritative legal sources before relying on them in court-related work. For further guidance and tips, the [State Bar of Texas AI Toolkit](#) offers information and resources for Texas lawyers, judges, paralegals, and other legal professionals on the responsible and ethical use of artificial intelligence in the law.

4. Finding Tools

Finding tools, such as indexes and search tools, help locate and update primary and secondary sources. The major types are digests that locate cases discussing similar points of law, annotations in annotated statutes and codes, *Shepard’s* (via LexisNexis) or *KeyCite* (via Westlaw), internal search functions of databases, and legal periodical indexes. These tools should not be cited as authorities.

D. Jurisdictional Research Navigation

1. Federal Legal Research Pathways

Federal sites offer U.S. Supreme Court decisions, 5th Circuit Court of Appeals decisions, federal legislation, and the United States Code.

- www.llsdc.org/sourcebook (Law Librarians' Society of DC Legislative Sourcebook)
- www.gpo.gov (U.S. Government Publishing Office)
- www.loc.gov (Library of Congress)
- www.supremecourt.gov (Supreme Court of the United States)
- www.uscourts.gov (United States Courts)

2. Texas Legal Research Pathways

All three branches of Texas government and all state agencies are accessible online:

- Texas Governor: gov.texas.gov (features news, initiatives, and organization)
- Texas Legislature: capitol.texas.gov (features links to the Texas Senate, Texas House, Texas Constitution, and all statutes)
- Texas Courts: www.txcourts.gov (features links to Texas court-promulgated rules, information about trial and appellate courts, access to court opinions, and court-regulated agencies)

Texas statutes can be found at:

- Texas Statutes and Constitution: statutes.capitol.texas.gov
- Texas Administrative Code: www.sos.state.tx.us/tac/index.shtml
- Texas Rules of Evidence: www.txcourts.gov/rules-forms/rules-standards/

Texas decisions and opinions can be found on several websites, including www.txcourts.gov/cca.

Most Texas state agencies have internet addresses. There is an information site with direct links at www.tsl.state.tx.us/apps/lrs/agencies/index.html (an alphabetical index to all State agencies).

Other sites of interest are shown below:

- www.tmcec.com (TMCEC Home Page)
- www.sos.state.tx.us (Texas Secretary of State)
- www.tsl.state.tx.us (Texas State Library and Archives Commission)
- www.texasattorneygeneral.gov (Texas Attorney General)

3. Municipal Legal Research

Find city ordinances from cities around the U.S. and Texas:

- www.municode.com/Library (Municode)

13. Name the three broad categories of published legal resources. _____

14. Explain the difference between primary and secondary sources and give an example of each.

15. Explain how AI can assist legal research. _____

16. Identify at least two risks associated with using AI-assisted legal research. _____

17. What important step should a researcher take before relying on AI-generated information? ____

- True or False
18. Texas statutes are accessible on the internet. _____

PART 4 CITING SOURCES OF LAW

To have easy access to statutes and cases, a common system of reference has been adopted. This reference to a law or case is generally called the citation, not to be confused with promise-to-appear citations filed in municipal courts or the civil notices served in bond forfeiture cases. A citation, in the legal research sense, is a reference to a source of legal authority that allows a researcher to locate a cited source.

With experience, a researcher will find that there are several ways to abbreviate statutes and codes. Questions about the form or meaning of citations, as well as determining the proper way to reference and cite legal material may be answered by consulting any of the following reference guides.

- *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation*, Harvard Law Review Association.
- *Texas Rules of Form* (The Greenbook), intended as a supplement to the Bluebook, dealing exclusively with Texas case citation.
- *The Redbook: A Manual on Legal Style*, Bryan A. Garner, West Academic Publishing.

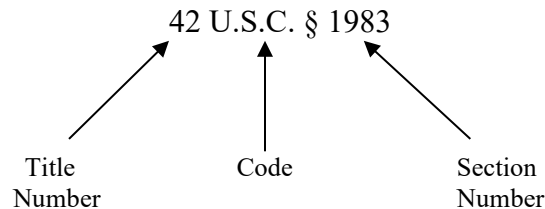
A. Federal Statutes

Judges and clerks should be familiar with the following abbreviations for federal codes and statutes:

- § - Section

- U.S.C. - United States Code
- U.S.C.A. - United States Code Annotated

The citation below shows the form for a federal statute:

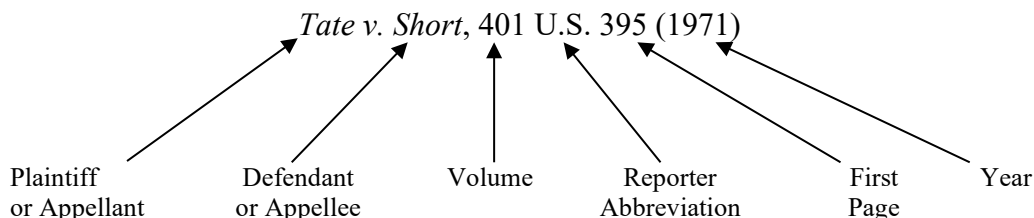


B. Federal Cases

Judges and clerks should also be familiar with the following abbreviations as they apply to cases:

- U.S. *U.S. Reports*
- S. Ct. *Supreme Court Reporter*
- L. Ed. *Lawyers' Edition, U.S. Supreme Court Reports*
- L. Ed. 2d *Lawyers' Edition, U.S. Supreme Court Reports, Second Series*
- F. *Federal Reporter (U.S.)*
- F.2d *Federal Reporter, Second Series*
- F.3d *Federal Reporter, Third Series*
- F. Supp. *Federal Supplement*
- F. Case *Federal Cases*
- Fed. Reg. *Federal Register*

The following citation shows the form for a federal case.



When the case starts in trial court, the first name is the plaintiff's or the State's and the name following the *v.* is the defendant's name. The *v.* stands for versus. Upon appeal, the name of the party who is appealing the case is usually listed first.

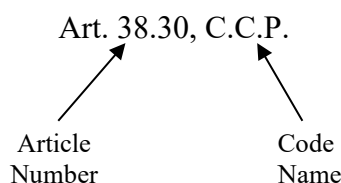
C. State Statutes and Codes

Judges and clerks should recognize the following abbreviations used by TMCEC for state codes and laws frequently used in municipal courts.

- A.B.C. Alcoholic Beverage Code
- C.C.P. Code of Criminal Procedure
- E.C. Education Code
- F.C. Family Code
- G.C. Government Code
- H.S.C. Health and Safety Code
- L.G.C. Local Government Code
- O.C. Occupations Code
- P.C. Penal Code
- P.W.C. Parks and Wildlife Code
- T.A.C. Texas Administrative Code
- T.C. Transportation Code
- Art. Article
- Sec. Section

In general, Texas codes are organized by titles, chapters, and sections. Most Texas codes use “section” to refer to a specific statute, but not all codes. For example, the Code of Criminal Procedure uses “article,” and the Texas Administrative Code uses “rule” when referring to a specific statute.

The citation below shows the form for a state statute:



D. State Cases

Texas court cases are typically published in the *South Western Reporter* (frequently referred to as the *South West Reporter*). The compilation of case law has grown into three volumes: S.W., S.W.2d, and S.W.3d.

The citation below shows the form for a state case in which the opinion was issued by the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals.

Diagram illustrating the components of a legal citation:

- Name of Case
- Volume
- Reporter Abbreviation
- Page
- Court
- Year

State v. Johnson, 896 S.W.2d 277 (Tex. App.–Houston [1st Dist.] 1995, no pet.).

↑ ↑ ↑

Court City Year

19. What is a citation, in the legal research sense? _____

20. What are the *Bluebook* and *Redbook*, and what are they used for? _____

21. Identify what the following abbreviations stand for.
U.S.C.: _____
S. Ct.: _____
F.2d: _____
S.W.2d: _____
v.: _____
22. Identify what codes the following abbreviations stand for.
A.B.C.: _____
C.C.P.: _____
E.C.: _____
F.C.: _____
G.C.: _____
H.S.C.: _____
P.C.: _____

PART 5

EVALUATING LEGAL RESOURCES

When inspecting and evaluating legal resources, the purpose of the resource must first be determined. The author or editor should be noted, and the type of legal authority (primary or secondary and binding or persuasive) should be distinguished.

Some legal issues cannot be answered by a specific statute or precedent in case law. When this occurs, examining secondary source materials may be helpful.

PART 6

READING AND INTERPRETING STATUTES

A statute, often referred to as legislation, is a statement of a legal rule enacted by the Legislature and signed by the Governor or allowed to take effect without the Governor's signature.

A. Code Construction Act

The Code Construction Act, codified in Chapter 311 of the Government Code, applies to all laws passed from the time of the 60th Legislature, including amendments, repeals, revisions, or reenactments of any provision of all Texas statutes. Sec. 311.002, G.C. It is, in essence, the law on how to read the law. The rules of construing statutes, contained in the Code Construction Act, are discussed at length in Chapter 3 of this study guide.

B. Monitoring, Locating, and Reading New Legislation

The Texas Legislature meets in regular session every two years in the odd-numbered years for 140 days. The regular session starts on the second Tuesday in January. The Texas Constitution allows the Governor to call special sessions when needed, but these sessions cannot exceed 30 days and may only consider legislative issues specified by the Governor. Like most other states, Texas has a bicameral system with a 31-member Senate and a 150-member House of Representatives. State senators and representatives are elected from single-member districts to serve four-year and two-year terms, respectively.

A proposed law is called a bill. It may be drafted by a legislator or by the Texas Legislative Council, a state agency that provides bill drafting services, research assistance, computer support, and other services for the House and Senate. Attorneys, lobbyists, and citizens may also draft bills that may only be introduced by a legislator or be substituted by a legislative committee.

The chart in *Appendix B* outlines the lengthy legislative process. In both houses, bills must be heard at three readings, be assigned to a committee, and go through a process of committee review and floor action. The bill may be amended at many steps throughout the process, but the final enrolled bill that is sent to the Governor for signature must be passed by both houses.

Most bills are amended during the legislative process. Therefore, it is important that court personnel understand how to read proposed legislation. Underlining indicates new language that is to be added to a statute or law. "Strike-through" indicates language to be deleted or changed.

H.B. No. 1174

AN ACT

relating to the penalties for illegally passing a stopped school bus.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Section 545.066(c), Transportation Code, is amended to read as follows:

(c) An offense under this section is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 [~~\$200~~] or more than \$1,250 [~~\$1,000~~], except that the offense is:

(1) a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 if the person is convicted of a second or subsequent offense under this section committed within five years of the date on which the most recent preceding offense was committed;

(2) a Class A misdemeanor if the person causes serious bodily injury to another; or

(3) [(2)] a state jail felony if the person has been previously convicted under Subdivision (2) [(4)].

SECTION 2. (a) The change in law made by this Act applies only to an offense committed on or after September 1, 2013.

(b) An offense committed before September 1, 2013, is covered by the law in effect when the offense was committed, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose. For purposes of this subsection, an offense was committed before September 1, 2013, if any element of the offense was committed before that date.

SECTION 3. This Act takes effect September 1, 2013.

After the close of the session, all the laws passed during each session are published in volumes referred to as session laws. West prints each session's laws in paperback in chronological sequence. After the legislative session, the laws are then incorporated into *Vernon's Texas Codes Annotated*.

The Texas Municipal Courts Education Center offers a legislative issue of *The Recorder* following each session. This publication summarizes all the pertinent legislation affecting municipal courts. Summaries of new laws of general interest to cities are also found in the newsletter of the Texas Municipal League. Copies of enrolled bills passed by each session are available online at the Texas Legislative Council website at www.tlc.state.tx.us.

The Texas Legislature Online website (www.capitol.state.tx.us) allows for the viewing and downloading of Texas statutes, codes, and Constitution. Users can also research filed bills, read current and past legislation, and find out more about the legislative process.

In addition, there are commercial providers of recent legislation. The services offered by these providers vary from paper copies of bills, online services with full text of bills, legislative tracking, record votes, weekly bulletins, committee schedules and reports, floor calendars, clipping services, and more. These often require a fee and an account to access.

23. How often does the Texas Legislature meet? _____

24. What are the two houses of the Texas Legislature called? _____

True or False

25. A bill must be approved in identical form by both houses before being sent to the Governor.

26. Below is an excerpt from a recent piece of legislation. Which phrases were added? Which were deleted?

SECTION 1. Section 545.066(c), Transportation Code, is amended to read as follows:

(c) An offense under this section is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 [~~\$200~~] or more than \$1,250 [~~\$1,000~~], except that the offense is:

(1) a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 if the person is convicted of a second or subsequent offense under this section committed within five years of the date on which the most recent preceding offense was committed;

(2) a Class A misdemeanor if the person causes serious bodily injury to another; or

(3) [~~(2)~~] a state jail felony if the person has been previously convicted under Subdivision (2) [~~(1)~~].

27. What are session laws? _____

28. Where can you get a copy of a bill? _____

PART 7 READING AND INTERPRETING CASES

When researching a legal question, it is imperative that the researcher look for related case law. As discussed earlier, the term case law refers to the idea that the opinions from cases have precedent and therefore can be binding authority for judges deciding a matter of law. Judicial opinions also affect how a statute is applied; judicial opinions can declare a statute unconstitutional, giving guidance and direction for how that law should be applied. Under the principle of stare decisis, the decision of a court is binding authority on the court that issued the decision and on lower courts in the same jurisdiction for the disposition of factually similar cases.

A. Parts of a Case

Whether the case is read as a slip opinion (an individual court decision published separately as soon as it is rendered), on an advance sheet (a pamphlet of court decisions circulated prior to the bound volumes), or in a bound volume, the following elements of a case are usually there.

1. Name or Title of the Case

Cases generally are identified by the last names of the parties to the lawsuit, for example, the citation *Tate v. Short*, 401 U.S. 395 (1971) indicates that the parties involved are Tate and Short.

Some cases are shown as *In re Gault*, 87 S. Ct. 1428 (1967), which signifies that there were no adversarial parties in the proceeding. Such a designation usually indicates a habeas corpus case, a guardianship matter, a contempt case, disbarment, a bankruptcy, or a probate case. The *Gault* case, for instance, involved a juvenile. The words “In re” mean in the affair; in the matter of; concerning.

Cases may also be shown as *Ex parte Minjares*, 582 S.W.2d 105 (Tex. Crim. App. 1978). “Ex parte” means that a special proceeding was involved. Here ex parte means by or for one party; done for; on behalf of. This case involved an appeal from an order entered by a county court at law denying the petitioner’s application for habeas corpus.

2. Docket Number

A docket number is assigned by the clerk when the case is filed with the court.

3. Decision Date

The decision date refers to the date on which the court hearing the case posted an opinion.

4. Synopsis

The synopsis reviews the facts of the case, its disposition in the lower court, the name of the lower court, and the holding in the case in the appellate court (*affirmed*, *reversed*, *affirmed in part*, *reversed in part*, and so forth), the last name of the judge who authored the opinion, and the last names of the judges who authored or joined in a concurring or dissenting opinion.

5. Headnote

The legal editor writes a headnote, which is a summary of all the points discussed in the case. Each headnote represents a point of law extracted from the decision. If there are many headnotes, there are many points of law in the opinion. West, for example, assigns sequential numbers in brackets (i.e., [1], [2], or [3], etc.) before the headnote summary and places these in the opinion to help the reader locate the discussion on that point of law. West also assigns key numbers to names and phrases and codes the headnotes in this manner.

6. Names of Counsel

The names of counsel are the attorneys who took part in the case on the side of the State/plaintiff and the side of the defendant.

7. Statement of Facts

Prior to the opinion of the case, a statement of the facts is presented. This is a summary of the case, including both parties’ basic arguments. The statement of facts is important to a researcher because the researcher gets a review of the case without reading the opinions of the lower courts or the original petitions sent to the court.

8. Opinion of the Court

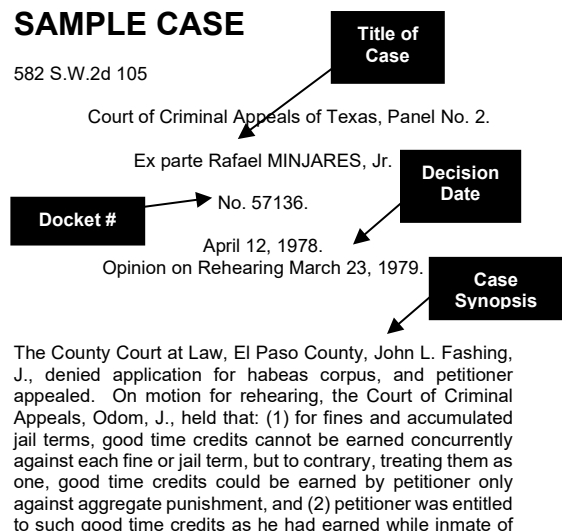
The opinion of the court is the explanation of the court’s holding, or result, in the legal controversy before the court.

The various types of opinions are explained below.

- A majority opinion is usually written by one judge and represents the principles of law that the majority of the court deemed operative in a given decision. It has the greatest precedential value.
- A separate opinion may be written by one or more judges and indicates that he or she concurs in or dissents from the majority. A judge can also dissent or concur without writing a separate opinion.
- A concurring opinion agrees with the result reached by the majority but disagrees with its reasoning or adds additional commentary that was absent from the majority opinion.
- Dictum or dicta is language in an opinion that is not necessarily essential to the holding of the decision and does not embody the determination of the court; thus, it is not binding on the courts.
- A dissenting opinion disagrees with the result and the reasoning of the majority. Dissenting opinions are not law in a case; nor are they binding as precedent. They assume the characteristics of dictum and serve as persuasive or secondary authority. Occasionally, the controlling opinion may later be overruled and the reasoning for the dissenting opinion forms the basis of the new controlling opinion.
- A plurality opinion (called a judgment by the Supreme Court) is agreed to by less than a majority as to the reasoning of the decision, but it is agreed to by a majority as to the result. The ruling has precedential value. A plurality opinion, however, is not binding. However, the reasoning (or rationale) within the opinion may be persuasive.
- A per curiam opinion is by the court which expresses its decision in the case but whose author is not identified. They tend to be short and typically address non-controversial issues (though not always).
- A memorandum or “unpublished” opinion is a relatively concise opinion used when the legal issues implicated are already settled law. Such opinions are persuasive but not binding.

SAMPLE CASE

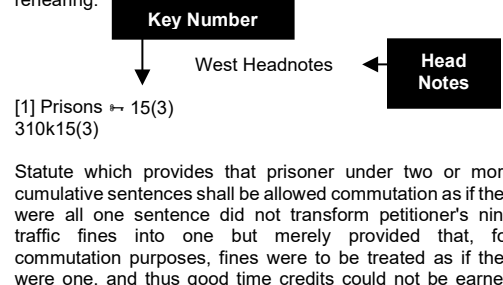
582 S.W.2d 105



county jail against his municipal court traffic fines and costs, and absence of formal sentence could not be used to deny him that credit.

Motion for rehearing granted, order denying release set aside, and cause remanded.

Douglas, J., filed a dissenting opinion on motion for rehearing.



concurrently against each fine or jail term, but to the contrary, treating them as one, good time credits could be earned by petitioner only against aggregate punishment. Vernon's Ann.Civ.St. art. 5118a.

Copr. © West 2002 No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works

[2] Prisons ⇨ 15(3)
310k15(3)

Absence of formal sentence in municipal court prosecution does not render inapplicable statute which provides that prisoner under two or cumulative sentences shall be allowed commutation as if they were all one sentence, and thus petitioner was entitled to such good time credits as he had earned while inmate of county jail against his municipal court traffic fines and costs and absence of formal sentence could not be used to deny him that credit. Vernon's Ann.Civ.St. art. 5118a.

[3] Fines ⇨ 11
174k11

Petitioner, who after hearing had been found to be indigent, could not be imprisoned because he was too poor to pay his accumulated traffic fines, and thus was entitled to immediate discharge from custody.

Names of Counsel

*106 W. Stephen Hensberger, El Paso, court appointed, for appellant.

Before ONION, P. J., and DOUGLAS and ODOM, JJ.

OPINION

DOUGLAS, Judge.

Statement of Facts

Rafael Minjares appeals from an order denying relief on his application for a writ of habeas corpus. On September 23, 1977, petitioner was convicted in the municipal court of El Paso upon his plea of guilty to seven traffic law violations. The court assessed the

9. Decision with Judgment or Decree

Appellate court decisions contain one of the following terms: affirmed, reversed, reversed and remanded, or modified. “Affirmed” denotes that the appellate court reached a decision that agrees with the result reached in the case by the lower court. “Reversed” denotes that the appellate court disagrees with the result reached by the lower court in the case. “Reversed and remanded” denotes that the appellate court disagrees with the lower court and that the case is to be returned to either a lower appellate court or trial court for further proceedings. “Modified” denotes that the appellate court is reforming part of the decision of the lower court.

B. Checking Case Validity

Case law is always evolving, so legal researchers must confirm that a case is still “good law,” meaning it has not been overturned, overruled, superseded, or otherwise limited by later authority.

Modern legal research platforms provide citation tools that allow researchers to track the history and treatment of a case or statute. On LexisNexis, this process is commonly referred to as *Shepardizing*. On Westlaw, it is known as *KeyCiting*. Although the names differ, both systems perform the same essential function: they show how later legal authorities have treated a case or statute.

These citator tools help researchers determine whether legal authority remains valid and how it has been interpreted over time. They also provide links to related cases, statutes, and secondary sources that may be relevant to the legal issue being researched.

Citation analysis tools generally allow researchers to:

- confirm whether a case or statute has been overruled, reversed, or superseded;
- identify subsequent cases that have followed, distinguished, or criticized the authority;
- locate citing references and parallel citations;
- access related primary and secondary sources; and

- review procedural history and appellate treatment.

Because legal authority may be limited or changed at any time, researchers should always use a citation validation tool before relying on a case or statute in legal analysis or court-related work.

C. Guidelines for Reading Case Law

Presented below are general guidelines on how to analyze and apply case law.

- Determine whether the court deciding the case creates precedent for the trial or appellate court in an area being researched. For example, Texas is in the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in the federal system; thus, all 5th Circuit Court decisions would apply to Texas municipal court proceedings.
- Understand the facts of the case being researched.
- Understand the legal reasoning employed by the court in deciding the case.
- Identify the court's actual decision on the issues and the legal principles that are necessary to arrive at the decision. These may be precedent or persuasive authority.
- Compare the facts of the situation to the facts of the case.
- Compare the issues in the situation with the issues in the case.
- Determine whether the case serves as direct precedent related to the facts and issues of the case.
- Determine whether the legal reasoning of the case provides any guidance as to whether the court would decide differently on the facts of the situation.
- If the issues are the same and the facts are the same or similar, then the case stands as precedent in the situation.
- If the issues are the same, but the facts are different, then the case will not have much effect on the situation.

29. How are cases named or identified? _____

30. What is the significance of “In re” when shown in a cited case? _____

31. What is the significance of “Ex parte” when shown in a cited case? _____

32. Who usually writes the headnote to a case? _____

33. What is the main difference between a majority and concurring opinion? _____

34. What is a plurality opinion? _____

35. What does “affirmed” mean? _____

36. What does it mean when a court reverses a case? _____

37. Why should a researcher check the validity of a case or statute? _____

PART 8

READING AND INTERPRETING ATTORNEY GENERAL OPINIONS

Because many issues of interest to municipal courts have not been considered by an appellate court, attorney general opinions tend to take on more significance than they do in county and district courts.

Sections 402.042 and 402.043 of the Government Code give the Attorney General power to issue opinions on questions of law. These sections also set out which state and local officials can request opinions. Those authorized by statute to request opinions include:

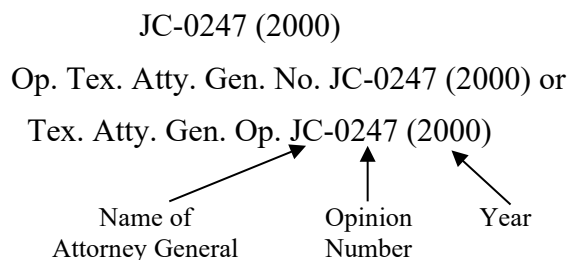
- the governor;
- the head of a department of state government;
- the head or board of a penal institution;
- the head or the board of an eleemosynary institution;
- the head of a state board;
- a regent or trustee of a state educational institution;
- a committee of a house of the Texas Legislature;
- a county auditor authorized by law; and
- the chairman of the governing board of a river authority.

The Attorney General also advises district or county attorneys in certain instances.

The opinions are organized by the name of the Attorney General at the time the opinion was released and numbered chronologically. Shown below are the Attorneys General who have served Texas in the last 79 years and their approximate years of service.

• KP: Ken Paxton – 2015 to present • GA: Greg Abbott - 2002 to 2014 • JC: John Cornyn - 1999 to 2002 • DM: Dan Morales - 1991 to 1998 • JM: Jim Mattox - 1983 to 1990 • MW: Mark White - 1979 to 1982 • H: John Hill - 1973 to 1978	• M: Crawford Martin – 1967 to 1972 • C: Waggoner Carr - 1963 to 1966 • WW: Will Wilson - 1957 to 1962 • S: John Ben Sheppard - 1953 to 1956 • V: Price Daniel - 1947 to 1952 • O: Grover Sellers - 1944 to 1946 • O: Gerald Mann - 1939 to 1943
---	--

Attorney General (A.G.) opinions are cited in one of the three formats below.



Attorney general opinions are not binding on any of the Texas judiciary. The Attorney General acknowledged the limited authority of his own opinions in Attorney General Opinion No. O-7234-A (1946): “The opinions of the Attorney General have not the force of law and are legally binding on no one. They may be highly persuasive to the courts but apparently only in those cases where they coincide with the court’s view of the law.”

While attorney general opinions are entitled to careful consideration by the courts, and are regarded as highly persuasive, they are not binding on the judiciary. Because the Legislature has specifically delegated to the Attorney General the duty of interpreting and enforcing the Open Records Act, greater weight is given to attorney general opinions when they pertain to the Open Records Act.

Exercise caution in interpreting and applying attorney general opinions. Because of legislative amendments, previously issued opinions may no longer be valid; while more recent opinions may overrule part or all of previous opinions.

Copies of attorney general opinions can be obtained from the Attorney General’s website at www.oag.state.tx.us/opin.

38. How are attorney general opinions organized? _____

39. Are attorney general opinions binding on the court? _____

PART 9

THE LEGAL RESEARCH PROCESS

Legal research may be approached in different ways, but most methods follow a structured process. Modern legal research uses a combination of analytical thinking and electronic research tools, including computer-assisted legal research (CALR) systems and online legal resources. The following four-step process provides a practical framework.

A. Step 1: Identify and Analyze the Facts

Effective research begins with a clear understanding of the facts. Key questions include: Who is involved? What happened? When and where did it occur? Why is it legally significant? How did it occur?

Legal rules are applied to specific fact patterns, so the facts will shape the direction of the research. At this stage, the researcher should focus on isolating legally relevant facts and identifying potential legal problems or outcomes.

B. Step 2: Define the Legal Issues

Next, the researcher translates the facts into legal issues and identifies the relevant areas of law. This involves narrowing the problem into manageable legal questions.

Consider:

- Is the issue governed by federal, state, or local law?
- Does it involve criminal, civil, or administrative law?
- Which branch of government is involved?
- What jurisdiction controls the issue?
- What sources are binding, and what sources are persuasive?

Secondary sources may be helpful at this stage to gain context and identify legal terminology or issue areas. This involves narrowing the problem into general areas of law and then identifying specific legal questions. Secondary sources may include legal guides, training materials, annotated resources, or scholarly commentary.

It is important to clearly and specifically state each legal issue. Listing more potential issues initially is preferable, as irrelevant issues can be eliminated later. Organization and note-taking are essential to ensure efficient and complete research.

C. Step 3: Locate and Analyze the Law

Once issues are identified, the researcher develops key terms and phrases to guide the search. These terms should be flexible and expanded as new concepts emerge during research.

Researchers then locate relevant authority using CALR systems, online databases, statutes, and other legal resources. This includes searching by keyword, browsing statutory structure, and using indexes, topic organization, or database filters.

When a relevant statute or rule is found, it must be carefully interpreted. This includes reviewing:

- the plain language of the text;
- any statutory definitions; and
- related case law interpreting the provision.

If ambiguity exists, courts may consider how the law fits within the broader statutory framework and may rely on legislative intent and interpretive case law.

Case law research should include both supporting and opposing authority. Researchers should identify binding authority within the jurisdiction as well as persuasive authority from other jurisdictions when relevant.

Cases and statutes may be located through:

- annotated statutes and codes;
- citator tools (such as *Shepard's* in LexisNexis or *KeyCite* in Westlaw);
- CALR databases and search tools; and
- cross-references within secondary sources.

As cases are reviewed, researchers should record full citations, key facts, holdings, reasoning, and the court's treatment of related authorities. Each cited case should be further checked for validity using a citator tool.

Secondary sources may then be used to confirm understanding, identify additional authority, and refine legal analysis.

D. Step 4: Validate and Update the Law

Because the law changes frequently, all research must be updated before it is relied upon. Researchers should confirm that statutes and cases remain valid using citation tools (such as *Shepard's* or *KeyCite*) and by reviewing the most current versions of statutes, rules, and opinions.

Online legal research platforms, including CALR systems and government websites, should be used to ensure the law has not been amended, reversed, or superseded.

Once the law has been verified and organized, the research is ready to be presented to a supervisor, city attorney, or judge for review and application.

True or False

40. There is only one correct method in conducting a legal research project. ____

41. Name at least three questions that should be asked to help define the legal issue. _____

42. Why would a secondary authority be consulted in defining the legal issue to be researched?

True or False

43. Because case law interprets statutes, researchers should review both statutes and relevant case law when researching how a statute is applied. _____

44. After completing research on the legal issue, why is it important to update the search one last time? _____

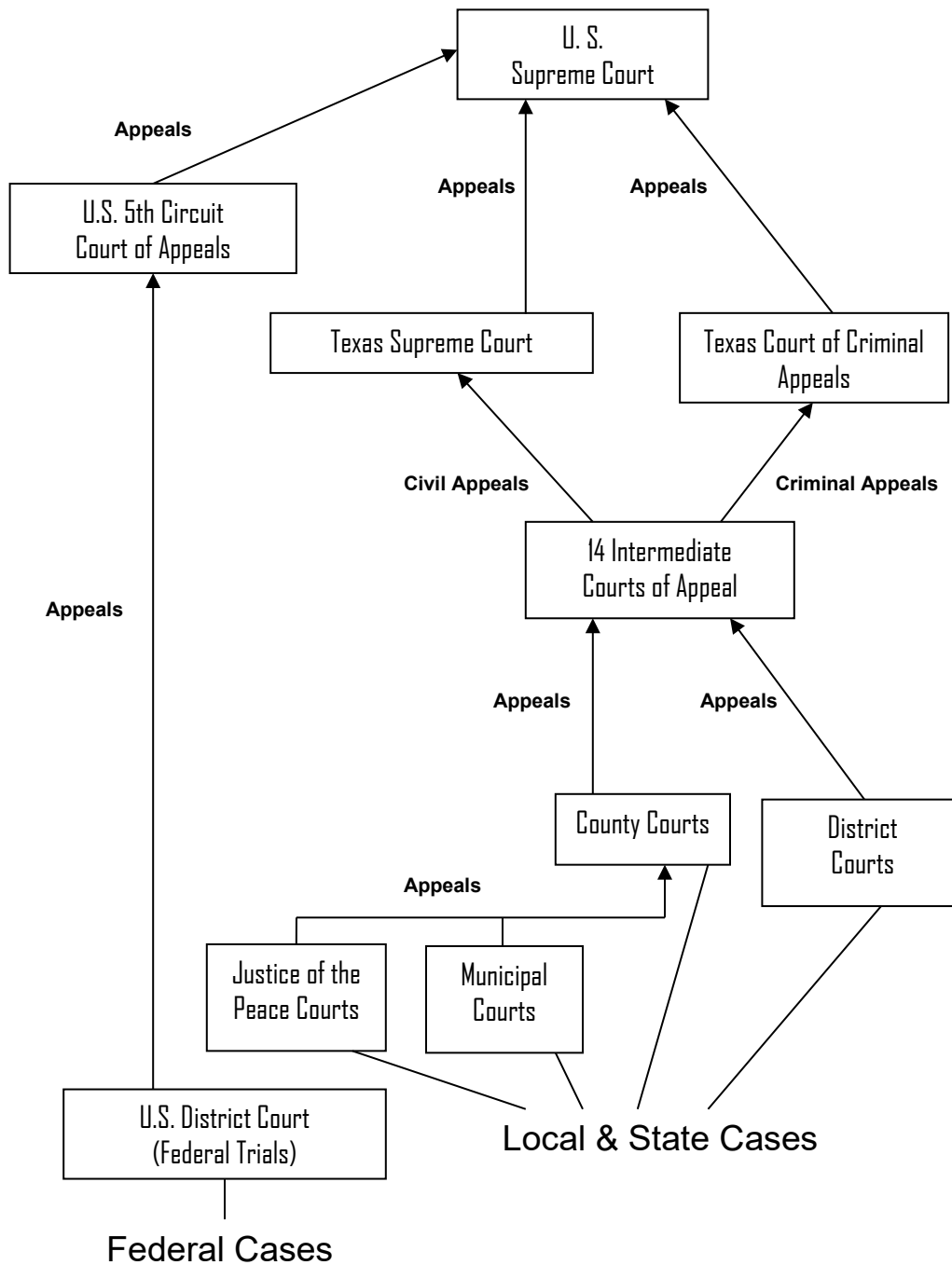
CONCLUSION

This chapter introduced the basic framework of legal research used by court personnel, including how to identify issues, locate legal authority, and verify that the law is current. Legal research is an ongoing skill that improves with practice and continued training.

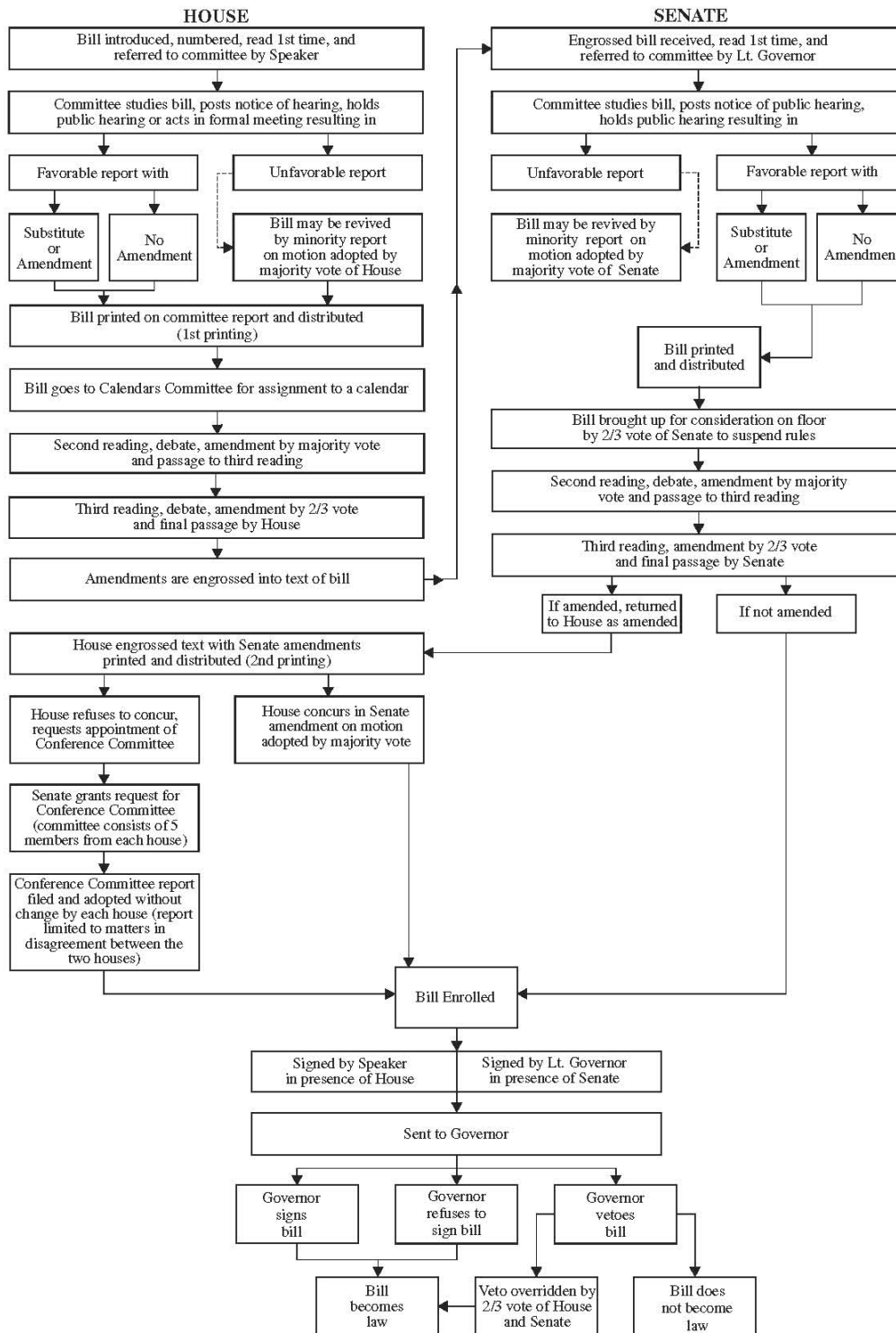
Court personnel should always rely on guidance from their city attorney or presiding judge when questions arise and should not provide legal advice or substitute independent interpretation for official legal direction.

As the law continues to evolve and research tools continue to change, ongoing education remains important. Additional training is available through law schools, professional programs, and organizations such as the State Bar of Texas and the American Bar Association.

APPENDIX A: HIERARCHY OF COURTS



APPENDIX B: THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS



ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PART 1

1. Statutory law.
2. Common law consists of oral traditions derived from general customs, principles, and rules handed down over the years and reflected in the decisions of the courts.
3. Stare decisis, which means to “stand on what has been decided,” is the principle that the decision of a court is binding authority on the court that issued the decision and on lower courts in the same jurisdiction for the disposition of factually similar cases.
4. True.
5. False (this is the role of trial courts).
6. In the *Texas Register*, published by the Secretary of State, or in the Texas Administrative Code.

PART 2

7. The term “source of law” can refer to three concepts:
 - concepts and ideas, such as customs, traditions, principles of morality, and economic, political, philosophical, and religious thoughts;
 - statutory formulations from the federal, state, and local governments; and
 - literature, such as books, online content, law reviews, journals, and periodicals.
8. Primary authorities are authorized statements of law by governmental institutions, such as written opinions of the court, constitutions, statutes, and rules of court. Secondary authorities are statements about the law that are used to explain, interpret, develop, locate, or update primary authorities.
9. Binding (or mandatory) authority must be followed by any court lower in the hierarchy. Binding authority is always primary authority, but not all primary authority is binding.
10. A case is “on point” if it shares the same significant facts with the case at issue and does not differ in any significant facts from the instant case.
11. A court can reject a decision of a higher court as not being binding by distinguishing the cases on their facts or issues, and thus finding that the previous case is different in some significant way.
12. False (secondary sources can only be persuasive authority).

PART 3

13. The three broad categories are primary sources, secondary sources, and legal research tools.
14. Primary sources are authoritative statements of legal rules by governmental bodies. They include court opinions, constitutions, statutes, and rules of court. Secondary sources are materials about the law that are used to explain, interpret, develop, locate, or update

primary sources. Examples include law reviews, legislative histories, journal articles, newsletter articles, bench books, and procedure guides. These secondary sources can be interpretive and may include analysis and critical commentary.

15. AI can assist with summarizing legal materials, identifying research topics, organizing information, and drafting preliminary documents.
16. Risks include hallucinations, inaccurate citations, outdated information, and confidentiality concerns.
17. AI-generated information should always be independently verified using authoritative legal sources.
18. True.

PART 4

19. A citation is a reference to a law or case, or a reference to a source of legal authority that allows a researcher to locate a cited source.
20. They are reference guides that explain the form and meaning of legal citations, as well as give the proper way to reference and cite legal material.
21. The following abbreviations stand for:
 - U.S.C. *United States Code*
 - S. Ct. *Supreme Court Reporter*
 - F.2d *Federal Reporter, 2nd Series*
 - S.W.2d *South Western Reporter, 2nd Series*
 - v. *versus*
22. The following abbreviations stand for:
 - A.B.C. Alcoholic Beverage Code
 - C.C.P. Code of Criminal Procedure
 - E.C. Education Code
 - F.C. Family Code
 - G.C. Government Code
 - H.S.C. Health and Safety Code
 - P.C. Penal Code

PART 6

23. Every two years (in odd-numbered years) for 140 days and when the Governor calls a special session.
24. The House of Representatives and the Senate.
25. True.

26. The following phrases were added:

\$500,

\$1,250, and

a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 if the person is convicted of a second or subsequent offense under this section committed within five years of the date on which the most recent preceding offense was committed.

The following was deleted:

\$200, and

\$1,000

The underlined text is new language that is to be added to a statute or code. The “strike-thru” indicates language that is to be deleted.

27. All of the laws passed by a legislative session that are published in volumes in chronological sequence.
28. The Texas Legislative Council website or the Texas Legislature Online website.

PART 7

29. By the names of the parties to the lawsuit.
30. *In re* is used in a case citation to signify that there are no adversarial parties. It means in the affair; in the matter of; concerning.
31. *Ex parte* in a case citation means that a special proceeding was involved. It means by or for one party; done for; on behalf of.
32. The legal editors (rather than the court) write the headnotes.
33. A majority opinion is usually written by one judge and represents the principles of law that the majority of the court deemed operative in a given decision. It has the greatest precedential value. A concurring opinion agrees with the result reached by the majority, but does not necessarily agree with the precise reasoning of the majority.
34. A plurality opinion is agreed to by less than a majority as to the reasoning of the decision, but it is agreed to by a majority as to the result.
35. Affirmed denotes that the appellate court reached a decision that agrees with the result reached in the case by the lower court.
36. Reversed denotes that the appellate court disagrees with the result reached by the lower court in the case.
37. Because it is possible that the case is no longer “good law.”

PART 8

38. Attorney general opinions are organized by the name of the Attorney General at the time the opinion was released and then numbered chronologically. Example: DM-1 (1991)

would refer to the first opinion released by Dan Morales when he took office as the Texas Attorney General.

39. No.

PART 9

40. False (there are several).

41. Some questions that should be asked to help frame the legal issue are:

- Is the issue governed by federal, state, or local law?
- Does it involve criminal, civil, or administrative law?
- Which branch of government is involved?
- What jurisdiction controls the issue?
- What sources are binding, and what sources are persuasive?

42. Often it is useful to consult secondary sources to gain context and identify legal terminology.

43. True.

44. It is important to update the search one last time to ensure that the law has not changed since the research was first conducted. This step helps confirm that statutes and cases have not been amended, reversed, or superseded and that the researcher is relying on the most current legal authority.