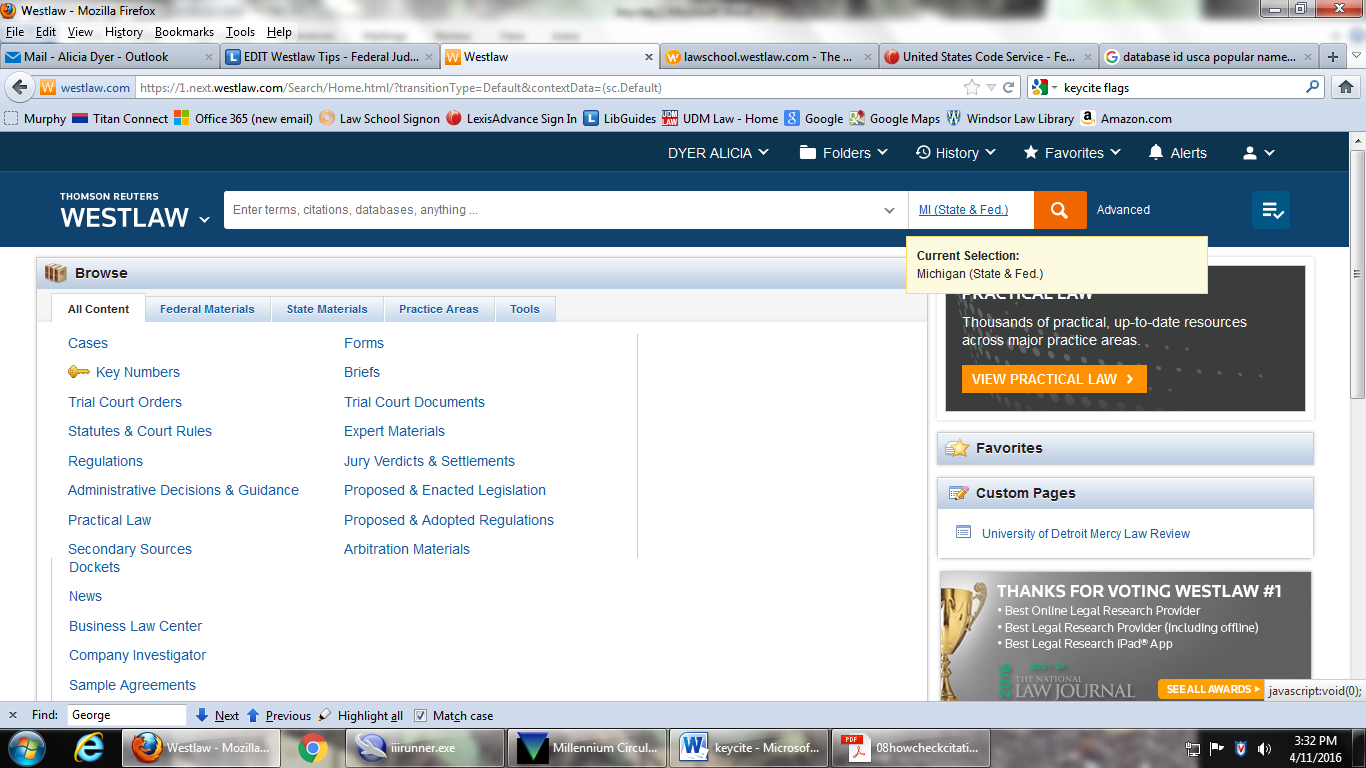
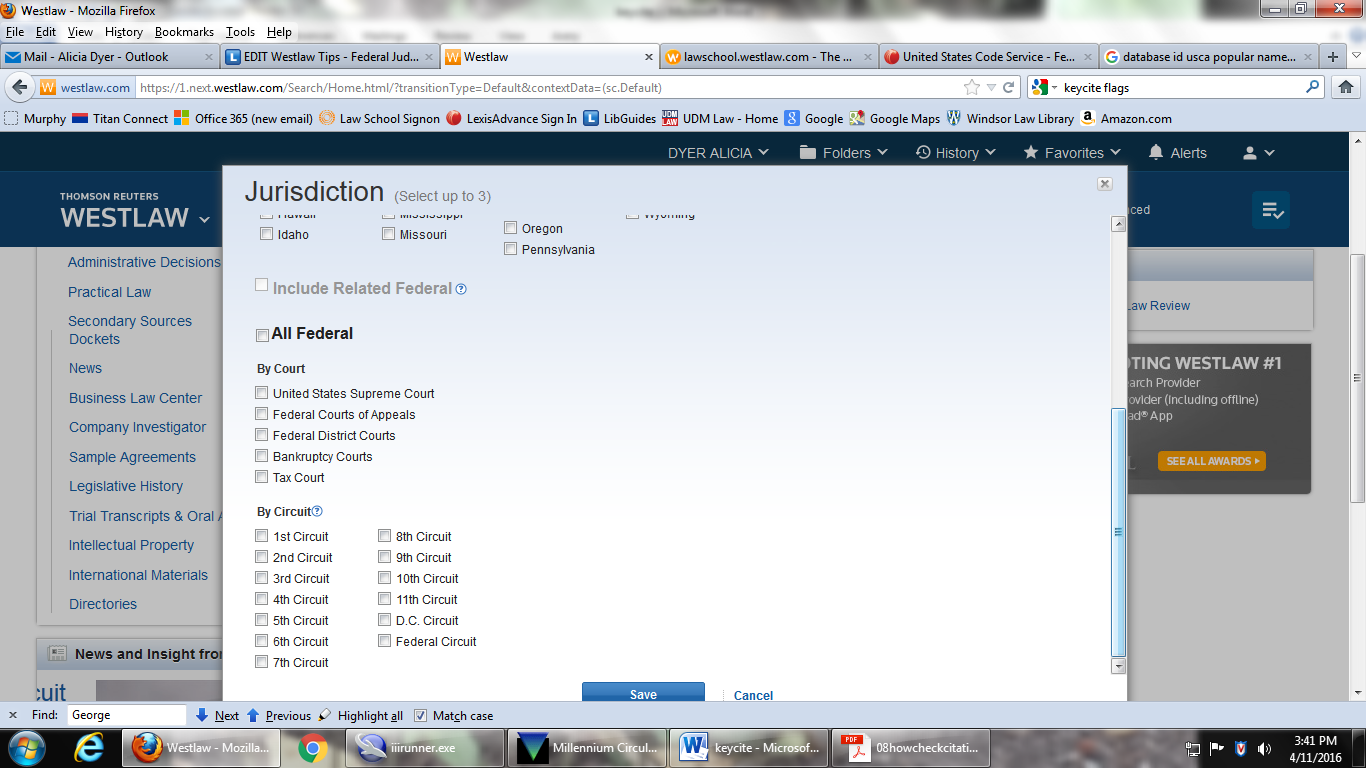
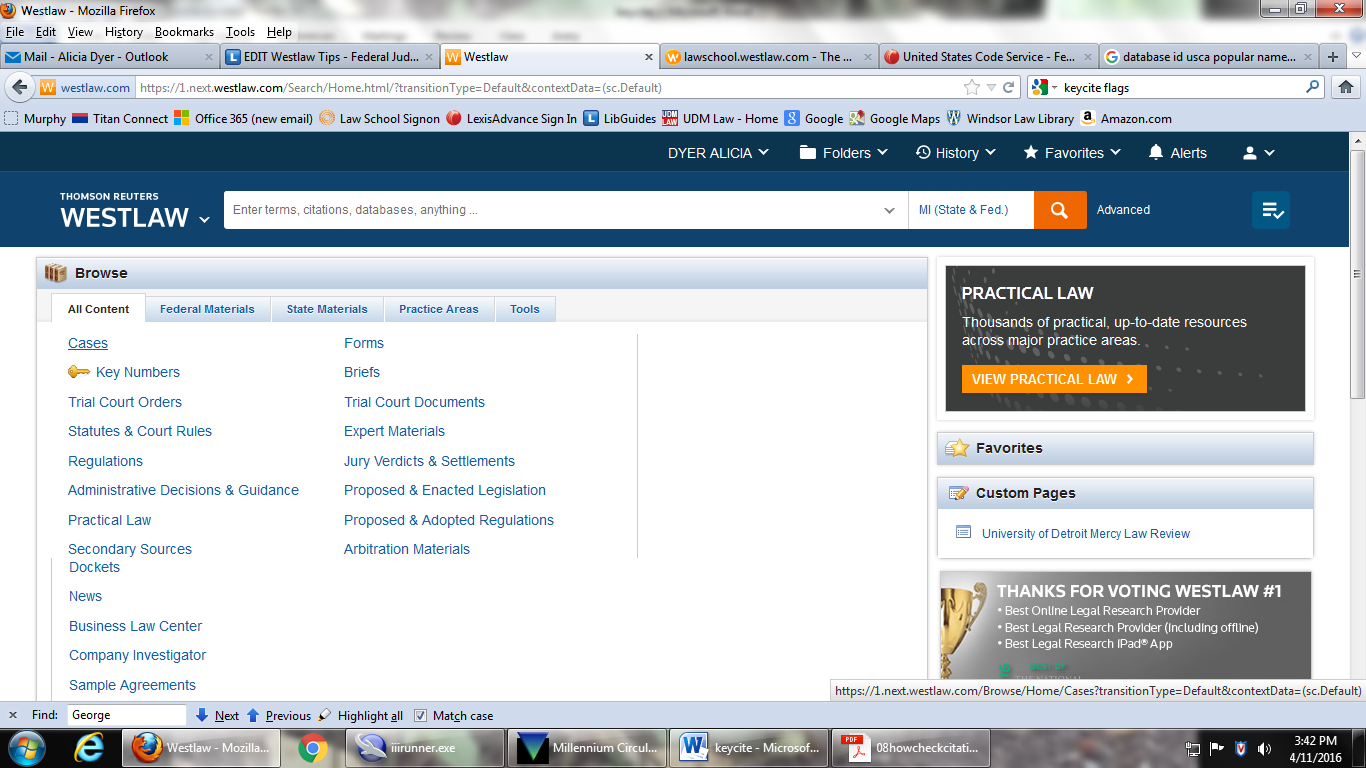
## Limit Your Jurisdiction

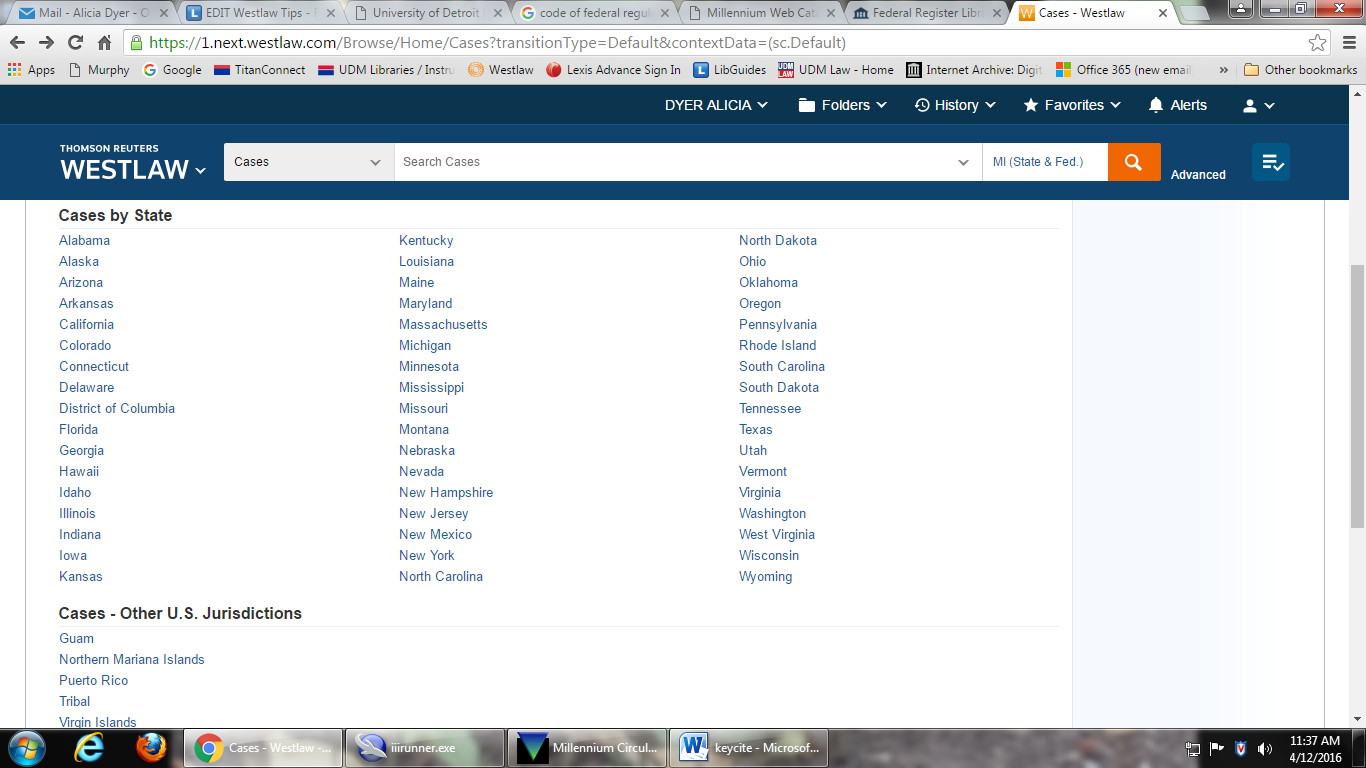
* Know how your court has jurisdiction (diversity or federal question)
* Select a Jurisdiction before you get started
* If you limit the jurisdiction to Michigan, you will get a lot of state law
* Michigan is in the Sixth Circuit

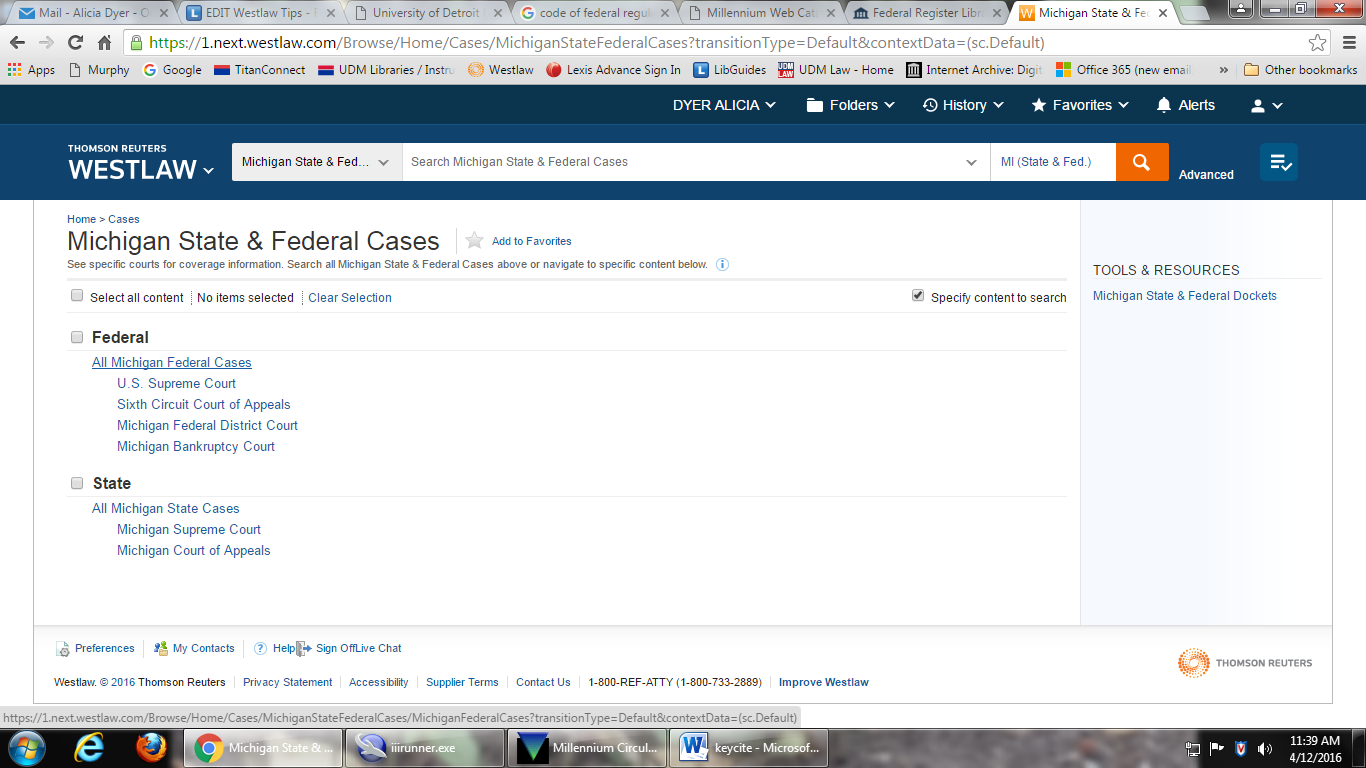


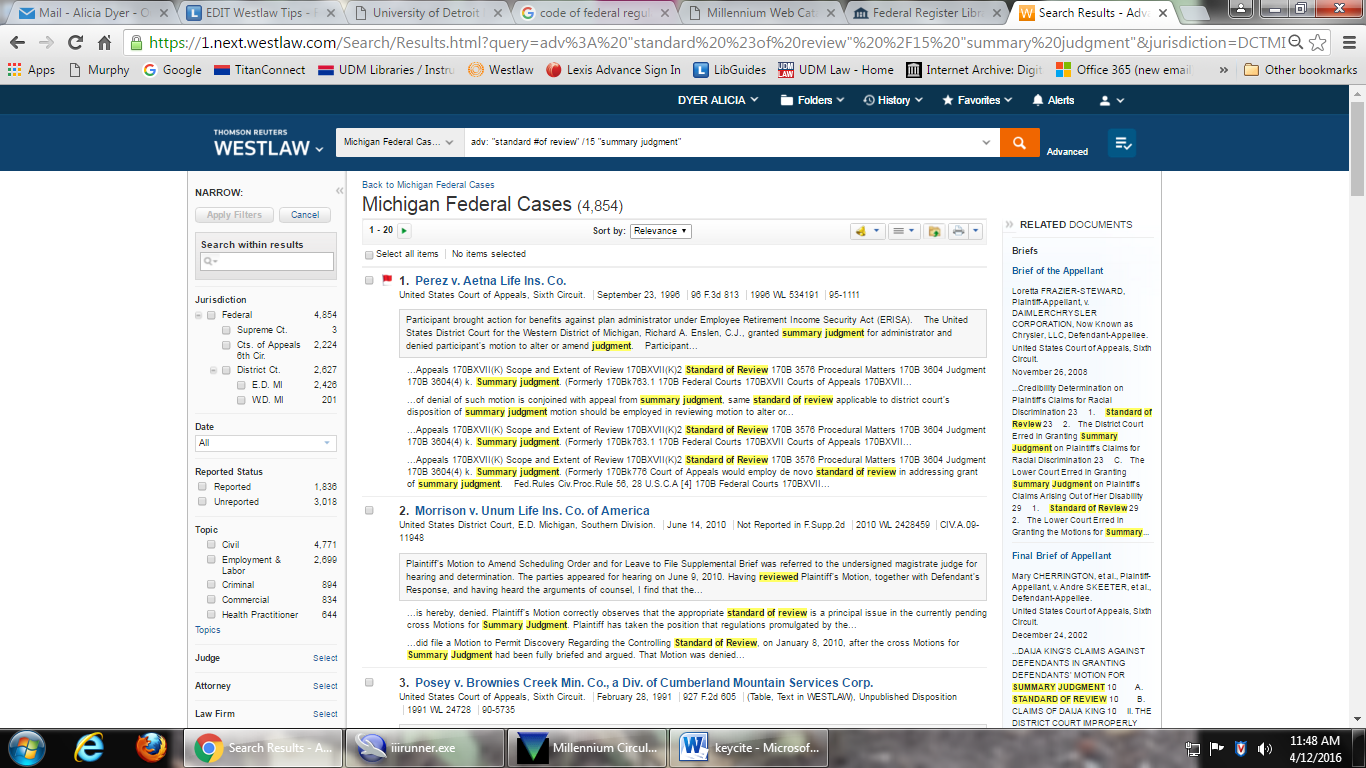


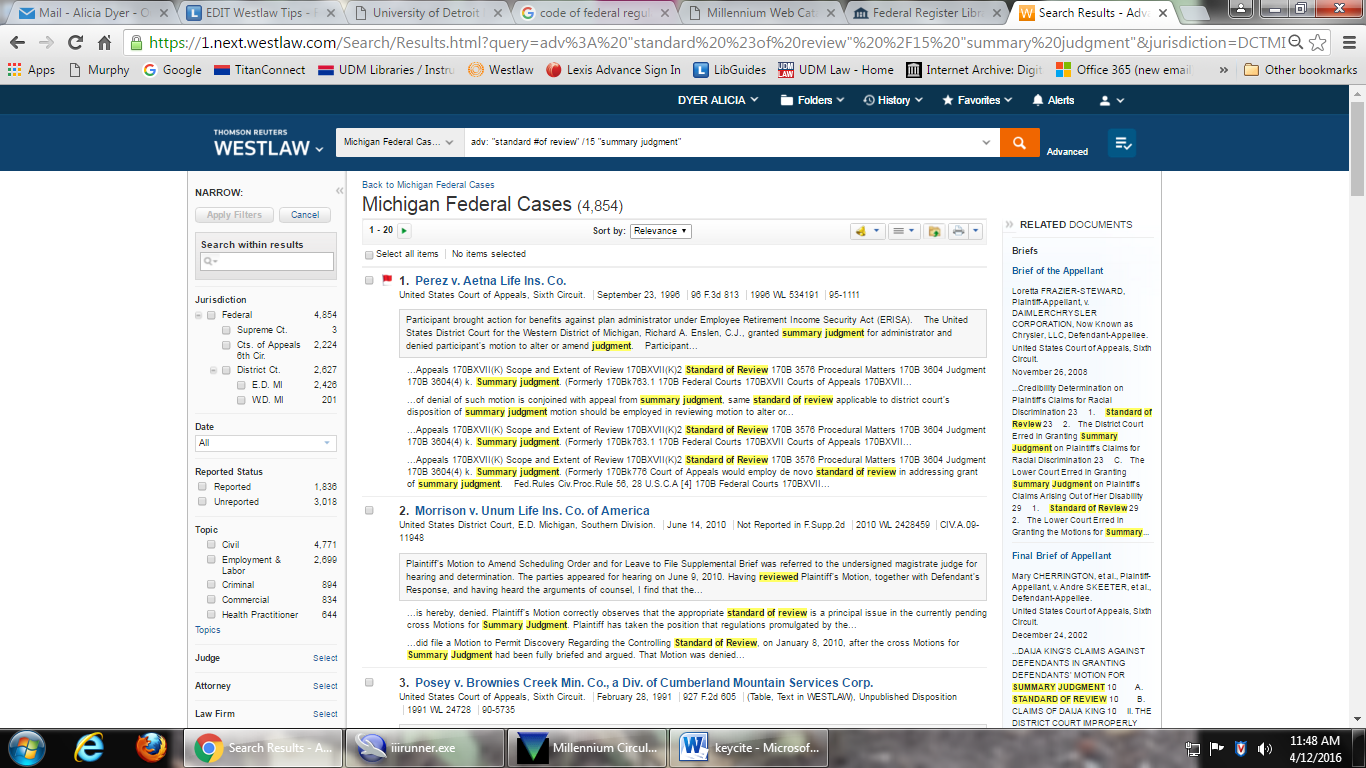
* Alternatively, select the “Cases” tab under the global search bar to see more jurisdiction options.
* Select “Michigan” as your jurisdiction
* Limit your search as appropriate (i.e., “All Michigan Federal Cases”)
* Enter in your search terms
  + Don’t be afraid to use terms and connectors or other limiters
  + Try a simple search: “standard of review” /15 “summary judgment”
* Apply filers as appropriate!

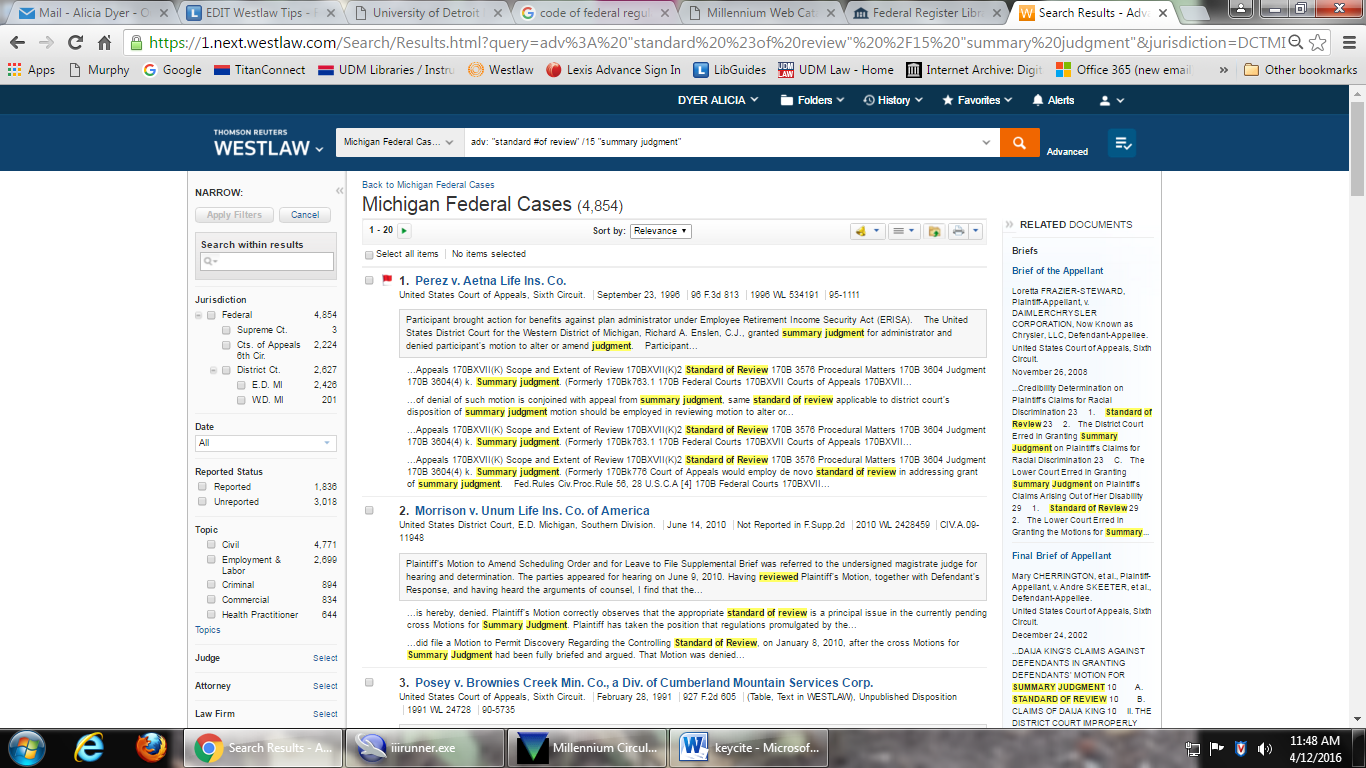




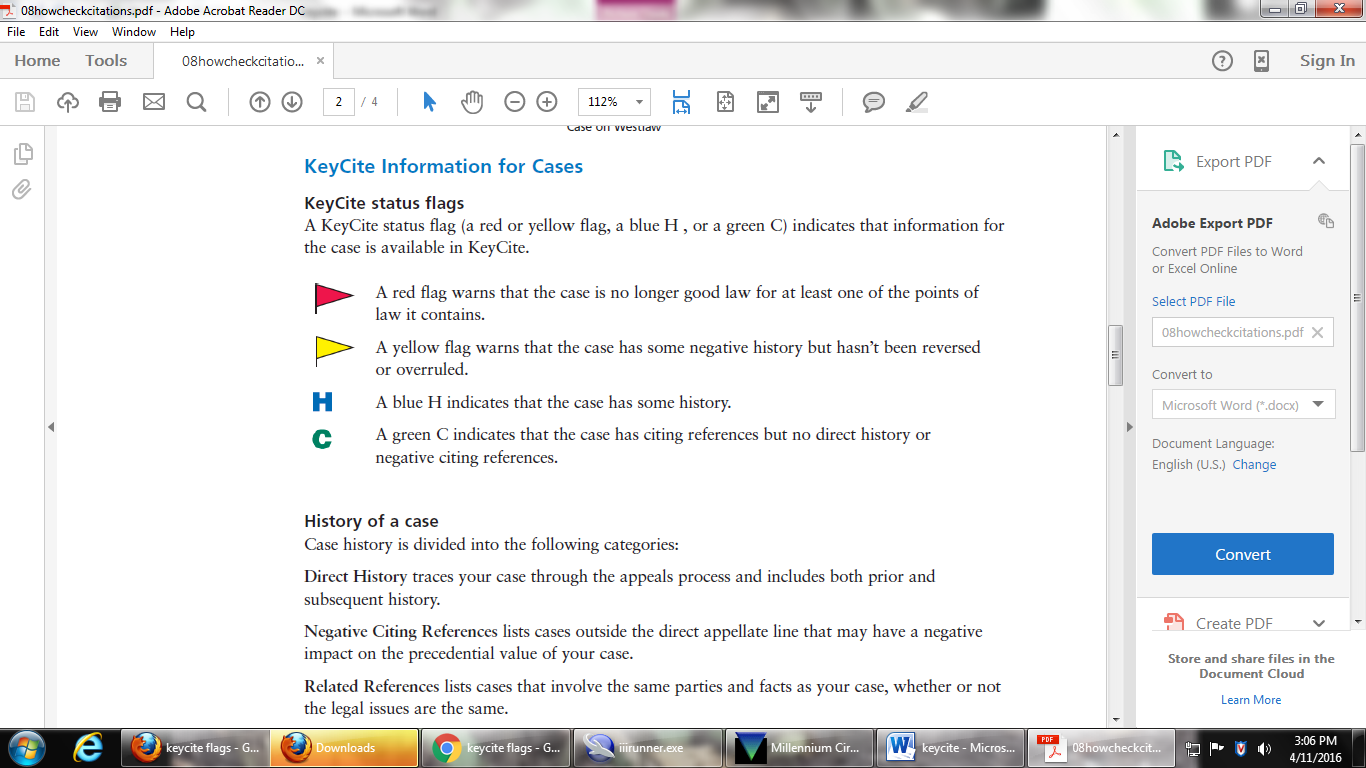






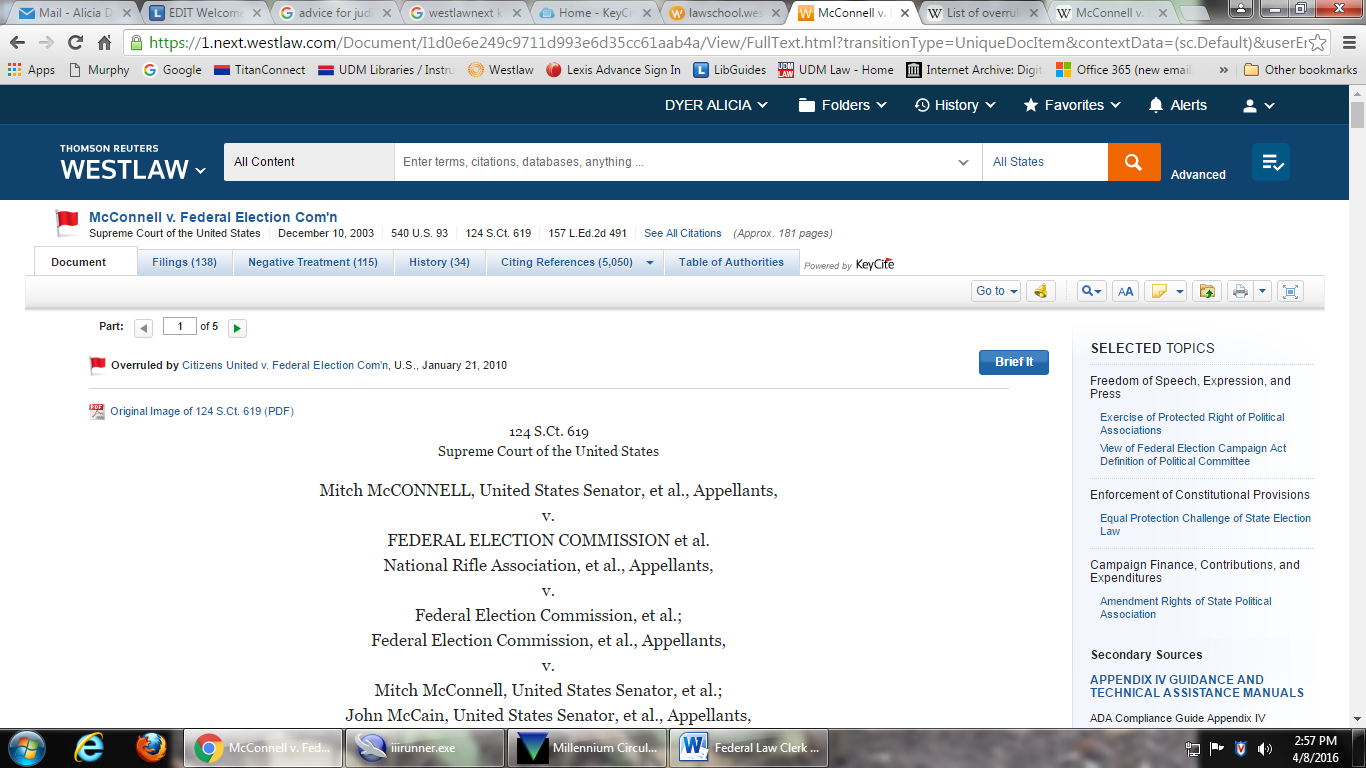


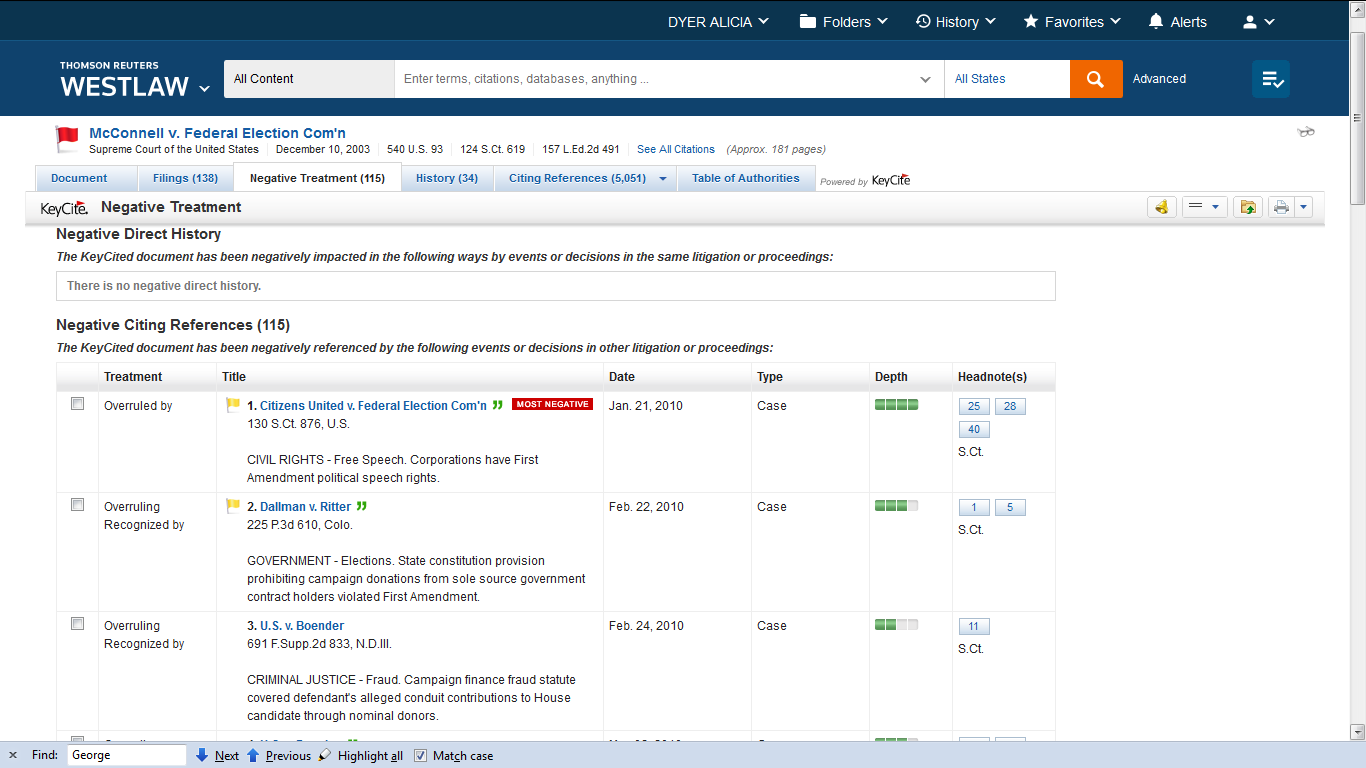
## Know Your Flags



## Finding Negative Treatment

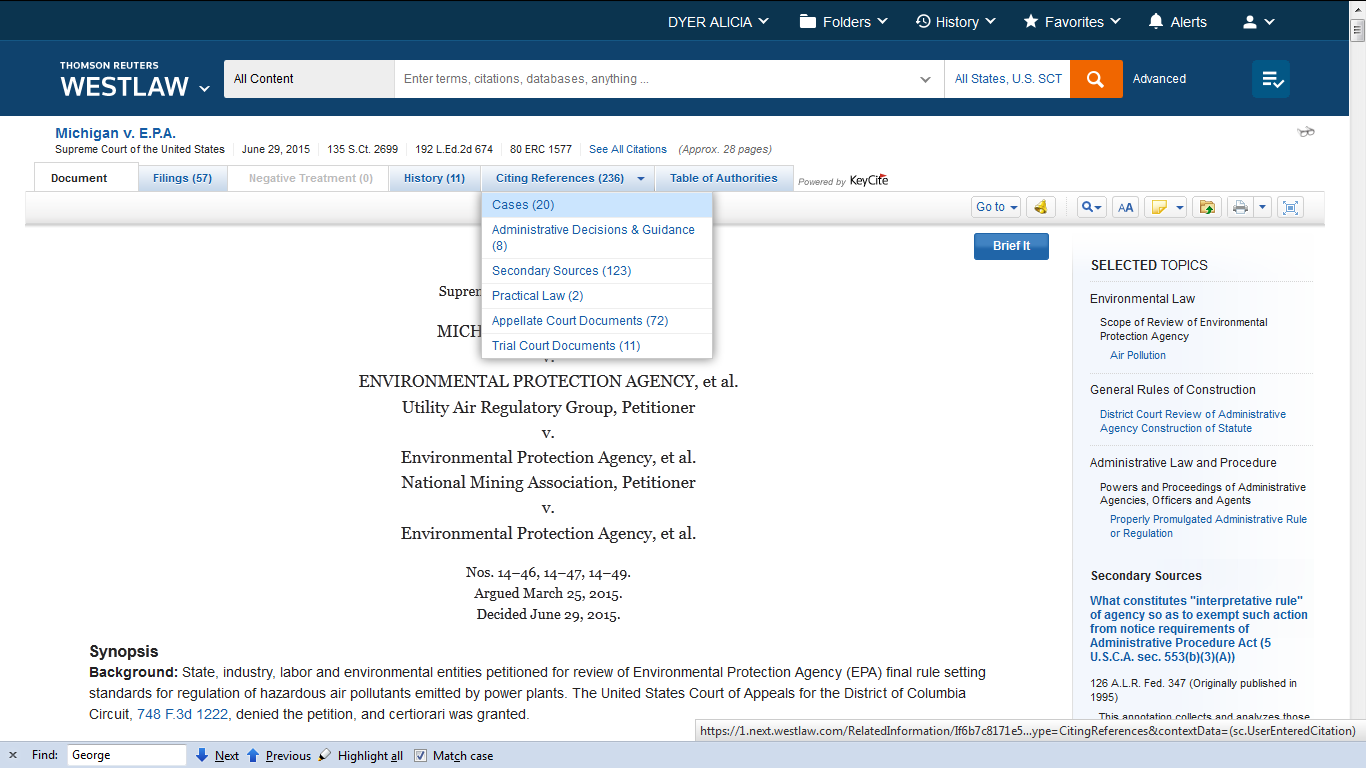
* A KeyCite symbol should accompany each case.
* This image shows a case that was overruled: *McConnell v. Fed. Election Com'n*, 540 U.S. 93, 97; 124 S. Ct. 619, 629; 157 L. Ed. 2d 491 (2003).
* Researchers can quickly view filings, negative treatment, and citing references.
* Red flags will allow you to quickly locate overriding case law.



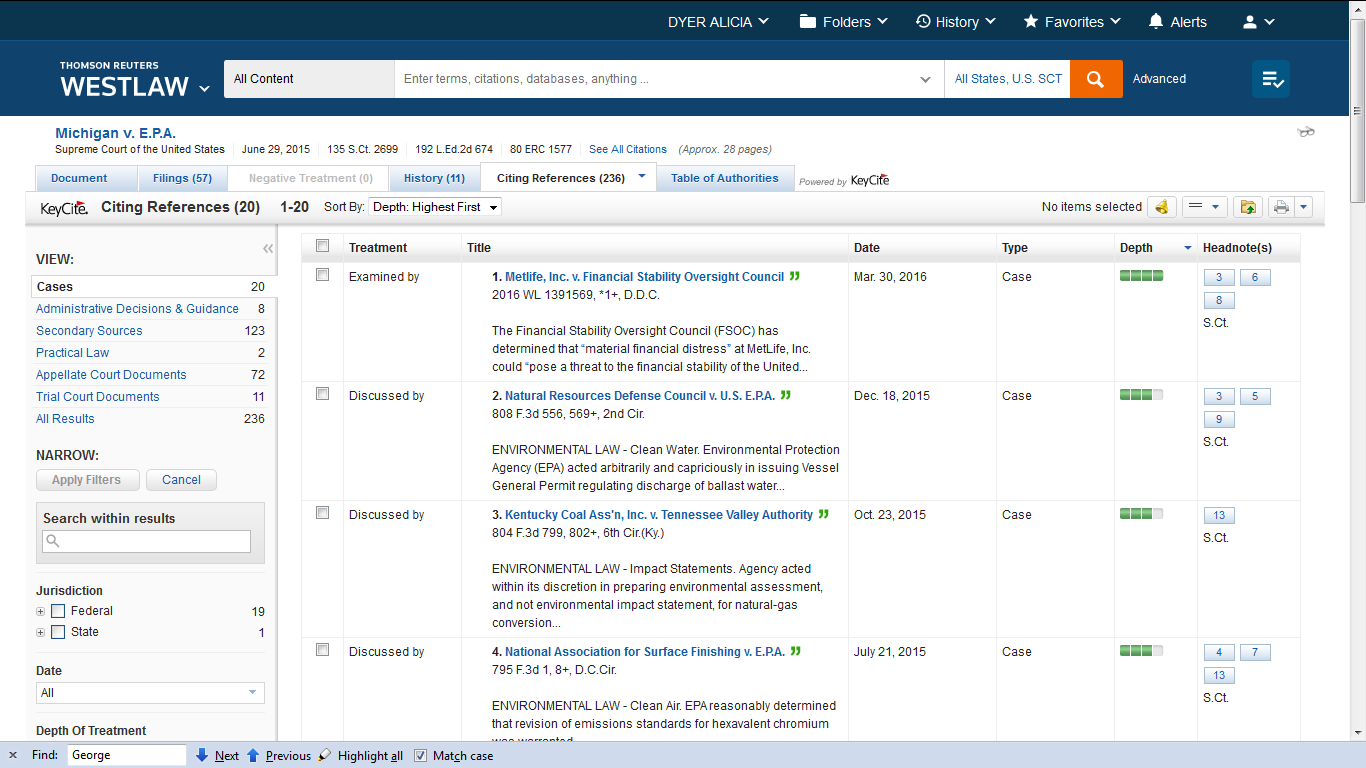
* Select the Negative Treatment Tab
* Check for any direct negative history
* Check for types of treatment
* Look for the “Most Negative” designation
* Review for the type of source providing negative treatment (i.e., case, statute, brief, etc.)
* NOTE—Headnotes on the right side are to the cited case (i.e., *McConnell*)
* 

## KeyCite for Research

* Use the “Citing References” tab to locate additional sources, including cases.
* Find additional potential sources in the right column



* Check to see the level of treatment
* Check to see the depth of the coverage



## Don’t Forget to Utilize Filters to Narrow your Search!

