WIKIPEDIA IN THE LEGAL RESEARCH CLASSROOM

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WIKIPEDIA Views and Uses of Wikipedia

CURRENT POPULARITY OF WIKIPEDIA¹

- #5 on Alexa Internet's list of Top 50 global sites based on page views and unique site users
- 5,660,834 articles in English Wikipedia
- 128,292 active editors
- Wikipedia traffic comes from search engines

¹https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia

PERCEPTIONS OF WIKIPEDIA IN ACADEMIA¹

Criticisms by Academics

- Unreliability of the authority, credibility, and objectivity of the articles, authors, and sources
 of information
- Inaccurate information
- Undue weight given to majority or long-established views of events or topics

Rebuttals by Other Academics

- Quality/inaccuracies of articles are not much worse than printed encyclopedias
- Constant editing process
- Wikipedia's purpose is to provide general information
- Good tool for teaching digital literacy skills

¹Monica Colon-Aguire and Rachel A. Fleming-May, "You Just Type in What You are Looking For": Undergraduates' Use of Library Resources vs. Wikipedia, 38(6) THE JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIANSHIP 391 (2012); Johnny Snyder, Wikipedia: Librarians' Perspectives on Its Use as a Reference Source, 53(2) REFERENCE & USER SERVICES QUARTERLY 155 (2013); Neil Selwyn and Stephen Gorard, Students Use of Wikipedia as an Academic Resource – Patterns of Use and Perceptions of Usefulness, 28 INTERNET AND HIGHER EDUCATION 28 (2016); John C. Garrison, Instructor and Peer Influence on College Student Use and Perceptions of Wikipedia, 36 (2) THE ELECTRONIC LIBRARY 237 (2018); Chitu Okoli, Mostafa Mesgar, et al., Wikipedia in the Eyes of Its Beholders: A Systemic Review of Scholarly Research on Wikipedia Readers and Readership, 65(12) JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION OF INFORMATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 2381 (2014); Piotra Konieczny, Teaching with Wikipedia in a 21st Century Classroom: Perceptions of Wikipedia and Its Educational Benefits, 67(7) JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 1523 (2016).

STUDENT USE PATTERNS OF WIKIPEDIA¹

The Google Generation; Digital Natives; Millennials; The Net Generation

Studies conclude that undergraduate students:

- Access Wikipedia through Google
- Use Wikipedia as a "first step" or "near the beginning" of their research
- Use Wikipedia to:
 - Gain an overview or background on preliminary information
 - Identify related terms and language
 - Identify sources on the topic through the hyperlinks
- Year of Student
- Gender

Student views of Wikipedia

¹Monica Colon-Aguire and Rachel A. Fleming-May, "You Just Type in What You are Looking For": Undergraduates' Use of Library Resources vs. Wikipedia, 38(6) THE JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIANSHIP 391 (2012); Johnny Snyder, Wikipedia: Librarians' Perspectives on Its Use as a Reference Source, 53(2) REFERENCE & USER SERVICES QUARTERLY 155 (2013); Neil Selwyn and Stephen Gorard, Students Use of Wikipedia as an Academic Resource – Patterns of Use and Perceptions of Usefulness, 28 INTERNET AND HIGHER EDUCATION 28 (2016); John C. Garrison, Instructor and Peer Influence on College Student Use and Perceptions of Wikipedia, 36 (2) THE ELECTRONIC LIBRARY 237 (2018); Chitu Okoli, Mostafa Mesgar, et al., Wikipedia in the Eyes of Its Beholders: A Systemic Review of Scholarly Research on Wikipedia Readers and Readership, 65(12) JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION OF INFORMATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 2381 (2014); Piotra Konieczny, Teaching with Wikipedia in a 21st Century Classroom: Perceptions of Wikipedia and Its Educational Benefits, 67(7) JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 1523 (2016); Eola Barnett & Roslynn Baer, Embracing Wikipedia as a Research Tool for Law: To Wikipedia or Not to Wikipedia?, 45(2) THE LAW TEACHER 194 (2011).

WIKIPEDIA Legal Pages

LEGAL WIKIPEDIA PAGES

People (Judges, Congressmen, Political Figures)

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Help • This article needs additional citations for verification. (February 2015)	
About Wikipedia • The examples and perspective in this article deal primarily with the United States and do not represent a worldwide view of the subject. (Dec. Community portal 2014)	cember
Recent changes	
Contact page A lawsuit (or suit in law ^[a]) is "a vernacular term for a suit, action, or cause instituted or depending between two private persons in the courts of law." ^[1] A lawsuit is any proceeding by a party or parties against another in a court of law. ^[2]	Civil procedure in the United States
What links here Sometimes, the term "lawsuit" is in reference to a civil action brought in a court of law in which a plaintiff, a party who claims to have incurred loss as a result of a defendant's actions, demands a legal or equitable remedy. The defendant is required to respond to the plaintiff's complaint. If the plaintiff is successful, judgment is in the plaintiff's favor, and a variety of	Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Doctrines of civil procedure
Upload file court orders may be issued to enforce a right, award damages, or impose a temporary or permanent injunction to prevent an act or compel an act. A declaratory judgment may be	Jurisdiction
Special pages issued to prevent future legal disputes. Permanent link	Subject-matter (Federal-question • Diversity •
Page information A lawsuit may involve dispute resolution of private law issues between individuals, business entities or non-profit organizations. A lawsuit may also enable the state to be treated as if it	Supplemental · Removal)
Wikidata item were a private party in a civil case, as plaintiff, or defendant regarding an injury, or may provide the state with a civil cause of action to enforce certain laws. Cite this page The state with a civil cause of action to enforce certain laws.	Personal (In personam · In rem · Quasi in rem)
The conduct of a lawsuit is called litigation . The plaintiffs and defendants are called <i>litigatis</i> and the attorneys representing them are called <i>litigators</i> . ^[3] The term <i>litigation</i> may also	Venue
Print/export refer to criminal trial.	Change of venue Forum non conveniens
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	Demurrer · Answer (affirmative defense) ·
Wikiquote 2.3 Resolution	Reply · Counterclaim · Crossclaim · Joinder · Indispensable party · Impleader ·
	Interpleader • Intervention • Other motions

Civil procedure in the United States

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Doctrines of civil procedure

Jurisdiction

Subject-matter (Federal-question • Diversity • Supplemental • Removal)

Personal (In personam • In rem • Quasi in rem)

Venue

Change of venue Forum non conveniens

Pleadings

Complaint (Cause of action · Case Information Statement · Class action (2005 Act)) Demurrer · Answer (affirmative defense) · Reply · Counterclaim · Crossclaim · Joinder · Indispensable party · Impleader · Interpleader · Intervention · Other motions

Pre-trial procedure

Discovery - Initial conference -Interrogatories - Depositions Request for admissions Request for production

Resolution without trial

Default judgment • Summary judgment • Voluntary dismissal • Involuntary dismissal • Settlement

Trial

Parties (plaintiff · defendant) · Pro se · Jury (voir dire) · Burden of proof Judgment (As a matter of law (JMOL) · Renewed JMOL · Notwithstanding verdict (JNOV) · Motion to set aside · De novo (new trial))

Remedy (Injunction • Damages • Attorney's fee (American rule • English rule) • Declaratory judgment)

Appeal

Mandamus • Certiorari

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Criminal law

Article Talk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Penal law" redirects here. For the historic British laws punishing nonconformists, see Penal law (British). "Criminal case" redirects here. For game, see Criminal Case (video game). For the 1989 film, see Criminal Law (film).

Criminal law is the body of law that relates to crime. It proscribes conduct perceived as threatening, harmful, or otherwise endangering to the property, health, safety, and moral welfare of people. Most criminal law is established by statute, which is to say that the laws are enacted by a legislature. It includes the punishment of people who violate these laws. Criminal law varies according to jurisdiction, and differs from civil law, where emphasis is more on dispute resolution and victim compensation than on punishment. Criminal procedure is formalized official activity that authenticates the fact of commission of a crime and authorizes punitive treatment of the offender. These are at best core definitions: they do not comprehend all legal systems, all stages in the development of a legal system, or all elements within a given legal system

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Criminal law Elements

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Actus reus · Mens rea · Causation · Concurrence

Scope of criminal liability Complicity · Corporate · Vicarious

Severity of offense Felony · Infraction (also called violation) · Misdemeanor

Inchoate offenses Attempt · Conspiracy · Incitement · Solicitation

Offence against the person

Assassination · Assault · Batterv · Bigamv · Criminal neoligence · False imprisonment · Home invasion · Homicide · Kidnapping · Manslaughter (corporate) · Mayhem · Murder (corporate) · Negligent homicide · Public indecency · Rape · Robbery · Sexual assault

Crimes against property

Arson · Blackmail · Bribery · Burglary · Embezzlement · Extortion · False pretenses · Fraud · Larcenv · Pavola · Pickpocketing · Possessing stolen property · Robbery · Smuggling · Tax evasion · Theft

Crimes against justice

Compounding · Malfeasance in office · Miscarriage of justice · Misprision · Obstruction · Perjury · Perverting the course of justice Victimless crimes

Scope of criminal liability Complicity · Corporate · Vicarious Severity of offense

Criminal law Elements Actus reus · Mens rea · Causation · Concurrence

Felony · Infraction (also called violation)

Misdemeanor

Inchoate offenses

Attempt · Conspiracy · Incitement · Solicitation

Offence against the person

Assassination · Assault · Battery · Bigamy Criminal negligence · False imprisonment · Home invasion · Homicide · Kidnapping Manslaughter (corporate) · Mayhem · Murder (corporate) · Negligent homicide Public indecency · Rape · Robbery · Sexual assault

Crimes against property

Arson · Blackmail · Bribery · Burglary · Embezzlement · Extortion False pretenses · Fraud · Larceny · Payola Pickpocketing -Possessing stolen property · Robbery · Smuggling · Tax evasion · Theft

Crimes against justice

Compounding · Malfeasance in office Miscarriage of justice - Misprision -Obstruction · Perjury · Perverting the course of justice

Victimless crimes

Adultery · Apostasy · Budgery · Providing contraception information (Comstock law) Dueling · Fornication · Gambling · Incest Lewd and lascivious behavior Exhibitionism · Creation of obscenity Prostitution · Recreational drug use (including alcohol, when prohibited) Sodomy · Suicide

Crimes against animals

Cruelty to animals · Wildlife smuggling Bestiality

Defences to liability

Automatism · Consent Defence of property -Diminished responsibility · Duress Entrapment · Ignorantia juris non excusat Infancy · Insanity · Justification · Mistake (of law) - Necessity - Provocation -Self-defence

Other common-law areas

Contracts · Evidence · Property · Torts · Wills, trusts and estates Portals

ASES & THE INFOBOX				Supret Full case name	miller V. Arabama while V. Arabama me Court of the United States Argued March 19, 2012 Decided June 24, 2012 Evan Miller, Petitioner v. Alabama; Kuntell Jackson, Petitioner v. Ray Hobbs, Director, Arkansas Department of Correction
		Solution Not logged in Talk	Contributions Create account Log in	Docket nos	. 10-9646 % 10-9647 % 567 U.S. 460 (more)
Miller v. Alabama, From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Miller v. Alabama, 567 U.S. 460 (2012), was a United States Supreme Court case in which the Court held that mandatory sentences of life with unconstitutional for juvenile offenders. ^[21]3] The ruling applied even to those persons who had committed murder as a juvenile, extending beyon which had ruled juvenile life without parole sentences unconstitutional for crimes excluding murder. Contents [hide] 1 Background 2 Dissents 3 Retroactivity 4 References 5 External links		case, Supre Full case name	Miller v. Alabama Miller v. Alabama Miller v. Alabama me Court of the United States Argued March 19, 2012 Decided June 24, 2012 Evan Miller, Petitioner v. Alabama; Kuntrell Jackson, Petitioner v. Ray Hobbs, Director, Arkansas Department of Correction 5. 10-9646 (2) 10-9644 (2)	The Eight scheme th	y conviction affirmed sub nom. <i>Miller</i> v. State, 2010 WL 2546422 (Ala. Crim. App. June 25, 2010); rehearing denied, and new decision published, 63 So 3d 676 (Ala. Crim. App. August 27, 2010); certiorari denied sub nom. <i>Ex parte Miller</i> , unpub. n°1091663 (Ala. October 22, 2010); certiorari granted, 565 U. S. 1013 (2011) conviction affirmed sub nom. Jackson v. State, 359 Ark. 87, 194 S.W.3d 757 (2004); petition for habeas relief dismissed, unpub. n°ov-08-28-2 (Jefferson Cnty Cir. Ct); affirmed, 2011 Ark. 49, 378 S. W. 3d 103 (2011); certiorari granted, 565 U. S. 1013 (2011) Holding h Amendment prohibits a sentencing tat requires life in prison without the lify of parole for juvenille homicide offenders. ^[11]
The decision of the court was based on two consolidated cases, Jackson v. Hobbs, No. 10-9647, and Miller v. Alabama, No. 10-9646. ^[4] The Lo	-	case that Citations	567 U.S. 460 (more)		Court membership Chief Justice
came before the court, Kuntrell Jackson was 14 when he and two other teenagers went to a video store in Arkansas planning to rob it. He stays a gun and killed the store clerk. Jackson was charged as an adult and given a life term with no parole. In the second case, Evan Miller, a 14-year murder after he and another boy set fire to a trailer where they had bought drugs from a neighbor. He too was given a life term with no parole." Jackson waited outside the store for a time, but entered shortly before Derrick Shields shot the store clerk. There is debate as to whether he to he said to his accomplices, "I thought you all was playin!." ^[5] Jackson was not the shooter. Evan Miller committed homicide in the act of robbing his neighbor, Cole Cannon. Cannon had fallen asleep after he, Miller, and Miller's friend C marijuana. Cannon awoke as Miller was replacing his (Cannon's) wallet, and Smith hit Cannon with a baseball bat. Miller took up the bat and pr and Miller later returned to destroy the evidence of what they had done by setting fire to Cannon's trailer. Cannon died of severe injuries and s	ar-old from Alabama, was convi [2] Id the clerk, "We ain't playin' " o olby Smith had indulged in alcol oceeded to severely beat Cann	r whether	y conviction affirmed sub nom. Miller v. State, 2010 VL 2546422 (Ala. Crim. App. June 25, 2010): rehearing denied, and new decision published, 63 So.3d 676 (Ala. Crim. App. August 27, 2010); certiorari denied sub nom. <i>Ex parte Miller</i> , unpub. n°1091663 (Ala. October 22, 2010): certiorari granted, 565 U. S. 1013 (2011) conviction affirmed sub nom.	Clarenc St So Majority	John Roberts Associate Justices onin Scalla - Anthony Kennedy le Thomas - Ruth Bader Ginsburg lephen Breyer - Samuel Allto nia Sotomayor - Elena Kagan Case opinions Kagan, Joined by Kennedy, Ginsburg, Breyer, Sotomayor
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Clean Water Act

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the Clean Water Act of Ontario, Canada, see Clean Water Act (Ontario)

The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the primary federal law in the United States governing water pollution. Its objective is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters by preventing point and nonpoint pollution sources, providing assistance to publicly owned treatment works for the improvement of wastewater treatment, and maintaining the integrity of wetlands. It is one of the United States' first and most influential modern environmental laws. As with many other major U.S. federal environmental statutes, it is administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in coordination with state governments. Its implementing regulations are codified at 40 C.F.R. Subchapters D, N, and O (Parts 100-140, 401-471, and 501-503)

Technically, the name of the law is the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.^[2] The first FWPCA was enacted in 1948, but took on its modern form when completely rewritten in 1972 in an act entitled the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.[3][1] Major changes have subsequently been introduced via amendatory legislation including the Clean Water Act of 1977^[4] and the Water Quality Act of 1987.^[5]

The Clean Water Act does not directly address groundwater contamination. Groundwater protection provisions are included in the Safe Drinking Water Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and the Superfund act,

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Other short titles Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 Long title An Act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Acronyms CWA (colloguial) the 92nd United States Congress Enacted by

October 18, 1972 Effective Citations

Public law 92-500

86 Stat. 816 🖗 Statutes at Large Codification Federal Water Pollution Control Act Acts amended

33 U.S.C.: Navigable Waters Titles amended 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251 &-1387 & U.S.C. sections

created U.S.C. sections 33 U.S.C. ch. 23 🖉 § 1151 amended

Legislative history

· Introduced in the Senate as S. 2770 by Edmund Muskie (D-ME) on October 28, 1971 Committee consideration by Senate Public Works Committee Passed the Senate on November 2, 1971 (86-0 №)

· Passed the House on March 29, 1972 (passed)



 Vetoed by President Richard Nixon^[1] on October 17, 1972

- Overridden by the Senate on October 17, 1972 (52-12g)
- Overridden by the House and became law on October 18, 1972 (247-23g)

Major amendments

Clean Water Act of 1977; Water Quality Act of 1987

United States Supreme Court cases

El duPont de Nemours & Co. v. Train, 430 U.S. 112 (1977)

EPA v. Nat'l Crushed Stone Assn., 449 U.S. 64 1/2 (1980)

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

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Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. § 12101 @) is a civil rights law that prohibits discrimination based on disability. It affords similar protections against discrimination to Americans with disabilities as the Civil Rights Act of 1964.^{[1][2]} which made discrimination based on race, religion, sex, national origin, and other characteristics illegal. In addition, unlike the Civil Rights Act, the ADA also requires covered employers to provide reasonable accommodations to employees with disabilities, and imposes accessibility requirements on public accommodations.^[3]

In 1986, the National Council on Disability had recommended enactment of an Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and drafted the first version of the bill which was introduced in the House and Senate in 1988. The final version of the bill was signed into law on July 26, 1990, by President George H. W. Bush. It was later amended in 2008 and signed by President George W. Bush with changes effective as of January 1, 2009.^[4]

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Statute

Large

created

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990



discrimination on the basis of disability The law was based on a law presented in the VA legislature by Warren G. Stambaugh.

es	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1989
by	the 101st United States Congress
	July 26, 1990

	Citations
law	101-336 🔊
es at	104 Stat. 327 🗗

	Codification
Titles amended	42 U.S.C.: Public Health and Social Welfare
U.S.C. sections	42 U.S.C. ch. 126 🗗 § 12101 et seq.

Legislative history

IA) on May 9, 1988

 Committee consideration by Senate Labor and Human Resources





Bragdon v. Abbott Olmstead v. L.C. Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Kentucky, Inc. v. Williams

Long title

Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act



US LEGISLATION & THE INFOBOX

Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act



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The Free Encyclopedia

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, often shortened to the Affordable Care Act (ACA) or nicknamed Obamacare, is a United States federal statute enacted by the 111th United States Congress and signed into law by President Barack Obama on March 23, 2010. The term "Obamacare" was first used by opponents. then reappropriated by supporters, and eventually used by President Obama himself.^[1] Together with the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 amendment, it represents the U.S. healthcare system's most significant regulatory overhaul and expansion of coverage since the passage of Medicare and Medicaid in 1965 [2][3][4][5]

The ACA's major provisions came into force in 2014. By 2016, the uninsured share of the population had roughly halved, with estimates ranging from 20-24 million additional people covered during 2016.[6][7] The increased coverage was due, roughly equally, to an expansion of Medicaid eligibility and to major changes to individual insurance markets. Both involved new spending, funded through a combination of new taxes and cuts to Medicare provider rates and Medicare Advantage. Several Congressional Budget Office reports said that overall these provisions reduced the budget deficit, that repealing the ACA would increase the deficit^{[8][9]}, and that the law reduced income inequality by taxing primarily the top 1% to fund roughly \$600 in benefits on average to families in the bottom 40% of the income distribution.^[10] The law also enacted a host of delivery system reforms intended to constrain healthcare costs and improve quality. After the law went into effect, increases in overall healthcare spending slowed, including premiums for employer-based insurance plans.[11]

The act largely retains the existing structure of Medicare, Medicaid, and the employer market, but individual markets were radically overhauled around a three-legged scheme.^{[2][12]} Insurers in these markets are made to accept all applicants and charge the same rates regardless of pre-existing conditions or sex. To combat resultant adverse selection, the act mandates that individuals buy insurance and insurers cover a list of "essential health benefits". However, a repeal of the tax mandate, passed as part of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, will become effective in 2019. To help households between 100-400% of the Federal Poverty Line afford these compulsory policies, the law provides insurance premium subsidies. Other individual market changes include health marketplaces and risk adjustment programs

The act has also faced challenges and opposition. The Supreme Court ruled 5 to 4 in 2012 that states could choose not to participate in the ACA's Medicaid expansion. although it upheld the law as a whole.^[13] The federal health exchange, HealthCare.gov, faced major technical problems at the beginning of its rollout in 2013. In 2017, a unified Republican government failed to pass several different partial repeals of the ACA. The law spent several vears opposed by a slim plurality of Americans polled. although its provisions were generally more popular than the law as a whole.^[14] and the law gained majority support by 2017.^[15]

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Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act



The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Long title Act Acronyms PPACA, ACA

(colloguial)

Obamacare, Affordable Care Act, Health Nicknames Insurance Reform, Healthcare Reform

the 111th United States Congress Enacted by Effective March 23, 2010; 8 years ago

> Most major provisions phased in by January 2014; remaining provisions phased in by 2020; individual mandate repealed starting 2019

Citations

111-148 🐶 Public law 124 Stat. 119 @ through 124 Stat. 1025 @ Statutes at Large (906 pages) Legislative history 🖗

- · Introduced in the House as the "Service Members Home Ownership Tax Act of 2009" (H.R. 3590 @) by Charles Rangel (D-NY) on September 17, 2009
- Committee consideration by Ways and Means
- Passed the House on November 7, 2009 (220-215 €)
- Passed the Senate as the "Patient Protection and"
- Affordable Care Act" on December 24, 2009 (60-39 @) with amendment
- · House agreed to Senate amendment on March 21, 2010 (219-212-2)

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Effective

> Public law Statutes at Large

 Introduced in the House as the "Service Members" Home Ownership Tax Act of 2009" (H.R. 3590 P) by Charles Rangel (D-NY) on September 17, 2009

- Committee consideration by Ways and Means
- 2009 (220-215)

 Passed the Senate as the "Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act" on December 24,

- House agreed to Senate amendment on March 21. 2010 (219-2122)
- Signed into law by President Barack Obama on March 23, 2010

Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 Comprehensive 1099 Taxpaver Protection and Repayment of Exchange Subsidy Overpayments Act of 2011

Act of 2017

United States Supreme Court cases

National Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius Burwell v. Hobby Lobby King v. Burwell

WIKIPEDIA

Study of US Legislation Infoboxes

STUDY OF US LEGISLATION INFOBOXES ON WIKIPEDIA

Objective: To study the US Legislation Infoboxes on Wikipedia by identifying the scope & depth of information included in the infoboxes and the hyperlinked "sources" for the included information

Method:

1. Selected a sample of 20 federal laws spanning approximately 50 years that had a Wikipedia page including a US Legislation Infobox

2. Created a master spreadsheet that tracked the 28 US Legislation Infobox template categories for each law, including

- whether the category included information
- whether the information included a hyperlink
- the type of website hyperlinked

WIKIPEDIA & SOURCES¹

"Verifiability, no original research and neutral point of view are Wikipedia's core content policies. In Wikipedia, verifiability means that other people using the encyclopedia can check that the information comes from a reliable source."

"Base articles on reliable, third-party, published sources with a reputation for fact-checking and accuracy. Source material must have been **published**, the definition of which for our purposes is "made available to the public in some form"."

"All quotations, and any material whose verifiability has been challenged or is likely to be challenged, must include an inline citation that directly supports the material."

"Wikipedia articles should be based mainly on reliable secondary sources, i.e., a document or recording that relates or discusses information originally presented elsewhere. Reputable tertiary sources, such as introductory-level university textbooks, almanacs, and encyclopedias, may be cited. However, although Wikipedia articles are tertiary sources, Wikipedia employs no systematic mechanism for fact checking or accuracy. Thus, Wikipedia articles (and Wikipedia mirrors) in themselves are not reliable sources for any purpose. Because Wikipedia forbids original research, there is nothing reliable in it that is not citable with something else."

US LEGISLATION INFOBOX CATEGORIES

* Required Category** Suggested CategoryAll other categories are optional.

 Name (or short title)* 	15. Introduced in the introducedin as introducedbill by introducedby on introduceddate
2. Other short titles	16. Committee consideration by
3. Long Title*	17. Passed the passedbody1 on passeddate1 (passedvote1)
4. Acronyms	18. Passed the passedbody2 as the passedas2 on passeddate2 (passedvote2) with amendment
5. Nicknames	19. Reported by the joint conference committee on conference date; agreed to by the passedbody3 on passeddate3 (passedvoted3) and by the passedbody4 on passeddate4 (passedvote4)
6. Enacted by*	
7. Effective Date**	20. Agreedbody3 agreed to passedbody2 amendment on agreeddate3 (agreedvote3) with further amendment
8. Public Law Citation	21. Agreedbody4 agreed to agreedbody3 amendment on agreeddate4 (agreedvote4)
9. Statutes at Large Citation	22. Signed into law by President signedpresident** on signeddate
10. Acts Amended	23. Left unsigned by President unsignedpresident** and became law on unsigneddate
11. Acts Repealed	24. Vetoed by President vetoedpresident** on vetoedate
12. Titles amended	25. Overridden by the overriddenbody1 on overriddendate1 (overriddenvote1)
13. USC sections created	26. Overridden by the overriddenbody2 and became law on overriddendate2 (overriddenvote2)
14. USC sections amended	27. Major Amendments
	28. United States Supreme Court Cases

US LEGISLATION INFOBOXES ANALYZED

LEGISLATION	YEAR
Clean Air Act	1963
Civil Rights Act of 1964	1964
Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965	1965
National Historic Preservaction Act of 1966	1966
Freedom of Information Act	1967
Fair Credit Reporting Act	1970
Occupational Safety and Health Act	1971
Clean Water Act	1972
Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974	1974
National Minimum Drinking Age Act of 1984	1984
American with Disabilities Act of 1990	1990
Family and Medical Leave Act	1993
Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act	1996
Defense of Marriage Act	1996
USA PATRIOT Act	2001
Homeland Security Act	2002
Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	2002
Lily Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009	2009
Affordable Care Act	2010
Dod-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act	2010

US LEGISLATION PAGE *DO NOT ALWAYS* INCLUDE THE INFOBOX



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Violence Against Women Act

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (VAWA) is a United States federal law (Title IV, sec. 40001-40703 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. H.B. 3355(4) sign Clinton on September 13, 1994 (codified in part at 42 U.S.C. sections 13701 through 14040). The Act provided \$1.6 billion toward investigation and prosecution of violent crimes against wo restitution on those convicted, and allowed civil redress in cases prosecutors chose to leave un-prosecuted. The Act also established the Office on Violence Against Women within the Den

VAWA was drafted by the office of Senator Joe Biden (D-DE) and co-written by Democrat Louise Slaughter, the Representative from New York, with support from a broad coalition of advoca Congress with binartisan support in 1994 clearing the United States House of Representatives by a vote of 235-195 and the Senate by a vote of 61-38, although the following year House funding [2] In the 2000 Supreme Court case United States v. Morrison, a sharply divided Court struck down the VAWA provision allowing women the right to sue their attackers in federal court overturned the provision as exceeding the federal government's powers under the Commerce Clause [3][4]

VAWA was reauthorized by bipartisan majorities in Congress in 2000, and again in December 2005, and signed by President George W. Bush. [5] The Act's 2012 renewal was opposed by i extending the Act's protections to same-sex couples and to provisions allowing battered illegal immigrants to claim temporary visas [6] Ultimately, VAWA was again reauthorized in 2013, after 2012-2013

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4 Conference of Catholic Bishops 5 After passage 6 Programs and services 7 Restraining orders 8 Persons who are covered under VAWA immigration provisions 9 Oravage of male victims 10 Related developments 11 See also 12 References	
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10 Related developments 11 See also 12 References	Persons who are covered under VAWA immigration provision
11 See also 12 References	Coverage of male victims
12 References	0 Related developments
	11 See also
13 External links	2 References
	13 External links

The World Conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna, Austria, in 1993, and the Declaration on the Elimin. that domestic violence is a public health policy and human rights concern. In the United States, according to

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/ikipedia Q	WIKIPEDIA	Lanham Act
The Free Encyclopedia The See Encyclopedia to as Pub L. 103–322.6/ by President Bill Featured content		From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia For the 1940 Lanham Act building wartime community facilities, see New Deal § Wartime welfare projects. The Lanham (Trademark) Act (Pub L. 79–4894), 60 Stat. 4274), enacted July 5, 1946, codified at 15 U.S.C. § 105147 et seq. (15 U.S.C. ch. 2247)) is the primary federal trademark statute of law in the United States. The Act prohibits a number of activities, including trademark infringement, trademark distribution, and false advertising.
women, mposed automatic and mandatory lepartment of Justice. Goesy groups, ¹¹ The Act passed through use Republicans attempted to cut the Acts sourt. By a 5–4 majority, the Court y conservative Republicans, who objected to fler a long legislative battle throughout.	Current events Random article Donate to Wikipedia Wikipedia Store Interaction Helip About Wikipedia Community portal Recent changes	Contents [hide] 1 History 1.1 Cvil enforcement 1.2 unsprudence 2 Ovisions 2.1 The Trademark Registers 3 See also
		4 References
		Read Edit View history Search Wikipedia Q
ction Act	Nildenda Internet Protection Act (CID	Into law by President Harry Truman, taking effect "one year from its enactment", on July 6, 1947 ^[1] In rare circumstances, a fect, thus requiring the courts to examine the dispute according to the trademark act that existed before the Lanham Act. y the Trademark Counterfelling Act of 1984. ^[2] which made the intentional use of a counterfell trademark or the unauthorized

Child Online Protec

From Wikipedia, the free encycloped

Read Edit View history

Not to be confused with the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) or the Children's Internet Protection Act (CI

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The Child Online Protection Act^[1] (COPA)^[2] was a law in the United States of America, passed in 1998 with the declared purpose of restricting access by minors to any material defined as harmful to such minors on the interne The law, however, never took effect, as three separate rounds of litigation led to a permanent injunction against the law in 2009,

W

The law was part of a series of efforts by US lawmakers legislating over internet pomography. Parts of the earlier and much broader Communications Decency Act had been struck down as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1997 (Reno v. ACLU); COPA was a direct response to that decision, narrowing the range of material covered. COPA only limits commercial speech and only affects providers based within the United States.

COPA required all commercial distributors of "material harmful to minors" to restrict their sites from access by minors. "Material harmful to minors" was defined as material that by "contemporary community standards" was judged to appeal to the "prurient interest" and that showed sexual acts or nudity (including female breasts). This is a much broader standard than obscenity

Litigation history [edit]

The federal government was enjoined from enforcing COPA by a court order in 1998. In 1998, the United States enacted the Child Online Protection Act (COPA) to restrict access by minors to any material defined as harmful to such minors on the Internet. In 1999, the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit upheld the injunction and struck down the law, ruling that it was too broad in using "community standards" as part of the definition of barmful materials. In May 2002, the Supreme Court reviewed this ruling, found the given reason insufficient and refurned the case to the Circuit Court; the law remained blocked. On March 6, 2003, the 3rd Circuit Court again struck down the law as unconstitutional, this time finding that it would hinder protected speech among adults. The government again sought review in the Supreme Court.

On June 29, 2004, in Ashcroft v, American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) ^[4] the Supreme Court upheld the injunction on enforcement, ruling that the law was likely to be unconstitutional. Notably, the court mentioned that "fillering's superiority to COPA is confirmed by the explicit findings of the Commission on Child Online Protection, which Congress created to evaluate the relative merits of different means of restricting minors' ability to gain access to harmful materials on the internet." The court also wrote that it was five years since the district court had considered the effectiveness of filtering software and that two less-restrictive laws had been passed since COPA, one prohibiting misleading domain names and another creating a child-safe .kids domain, and that given the rapid pace of internet development those might be sufficient to restrict access by minors to specific material. The court referred the case back to the district court for a trial, which began on October 25, 2006

In preparation for that trial, the Department of Justice issued subpoenas to various search engines to obtain Web addresses and records of searches as one part of a study undertaken by a witness in support of the law. The search engines turned over the requested information, except for Google, which challenged the subpoenas. The court limited the subpoena to a sample of URLs in Google's database, but declined to enforce the request for searches conducted by users; Google then complied.[5][6]

On March 22, 2007, U.S. District Judge Lowell A. Reed, Jr. once again struck down the Child Online Protection Act,^[7] finding the law facially in violation of the First and Fifth Amendments of the United States Constitution. In addition to the plaintiffs ACLU et al., several witnesses testified in defense of first amendment rights on the Internet, including the director of the Erotic Authors Association, Marilyn Jaye Lewis, [8] Reed issued an order permanently enjoining the government from enforcing COPA, commenting that "perhaps we do the minors of this country harm if First Amendment protections, which they will with age inherit fully, are chipped away in the name of their protection."[9] The government again appealed, and the case was heard before the Third Circuit.[10]

On July 22, 2008, the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the 2007 decision.[11][12]

On January 21, 2009, the United States Supreme Court refused to hear appeals of the lower court decision, effectively shutting down the law [13][14

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enforcement remedies through the use of ex parte seizures^[4] and the award of treble profits or damages (whichever is

ed 15 U.S.C. § 1114(2)(D)#

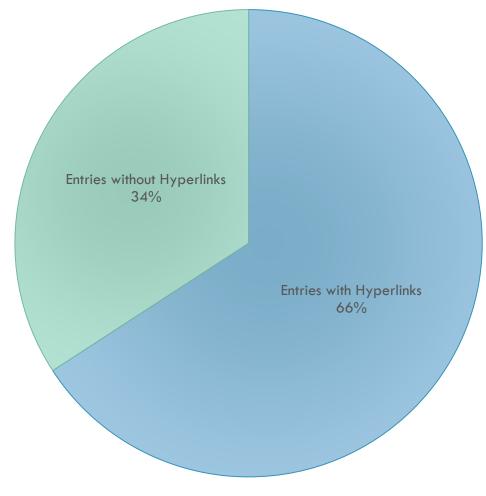
e sought when a trademark is infringed. These provisions forbid the importation of goods that infringe registered trademarks. : dilution.

stered trademark or trade dress, and courts still frequently refer to the provision as "Section 43(a)

INFOBOX ANALYSIS

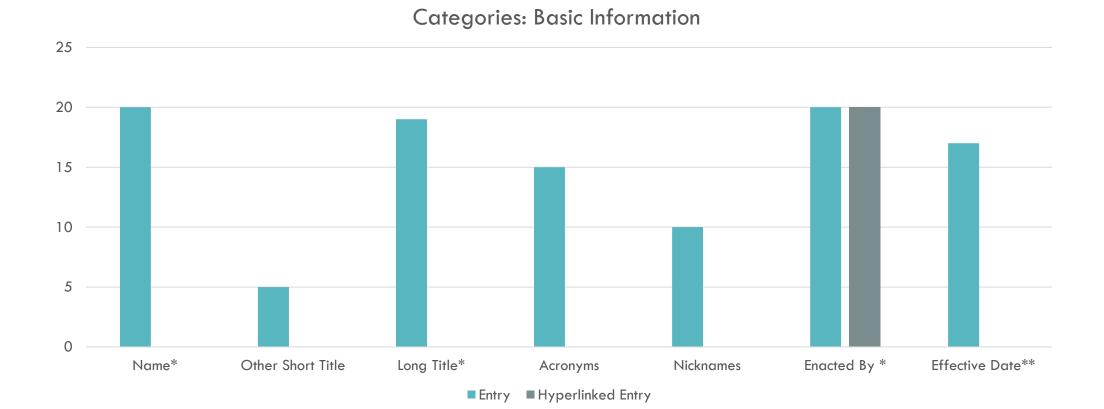
Total Possible Entries	560
Total Entries	316
Entries with Hyperlinks	208

Percentage of Entries with Hyperlinks

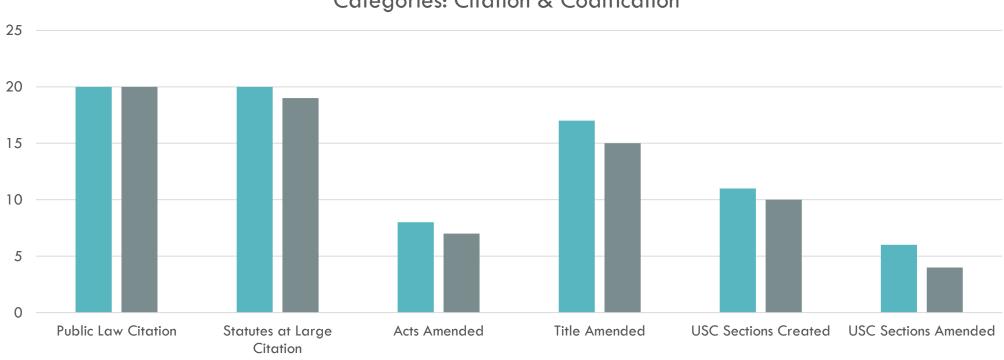


Entries with Hyperlinks Entries without Hyperlinks

US LEGISLATION INFOBOX ANALYSIS



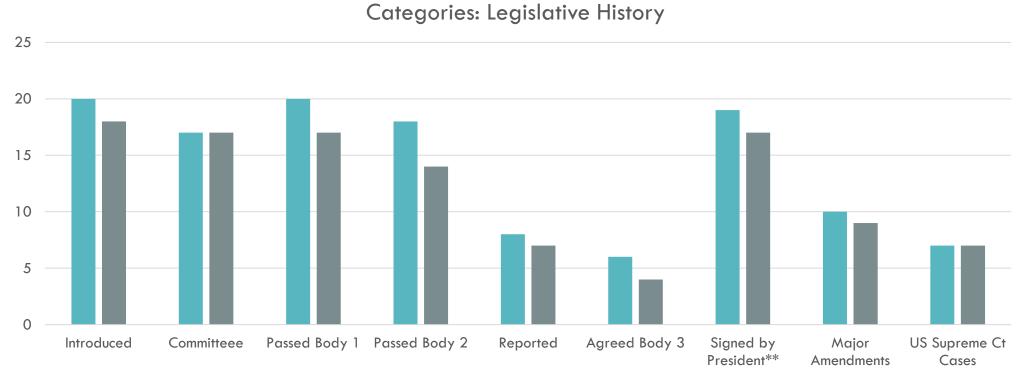
US LEGISLATION INFOBOX ANALYSIS



Categories: Citation & Codification

Entry Hyperlinked Entry

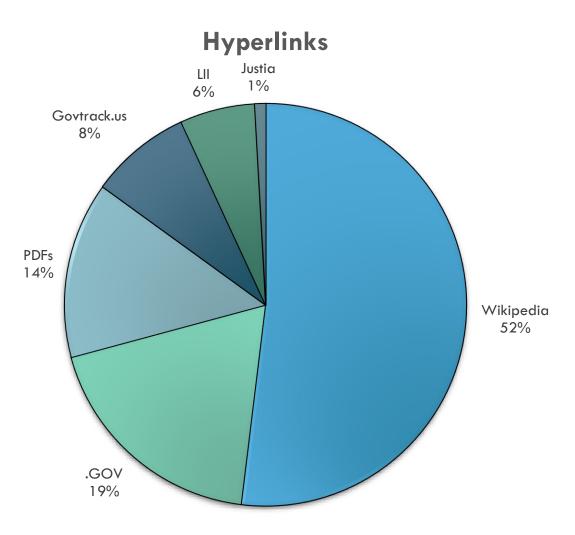
US LEGISLATION INFOBOX ANALYSIS



■ Entries ■ Hyperlinked Entries

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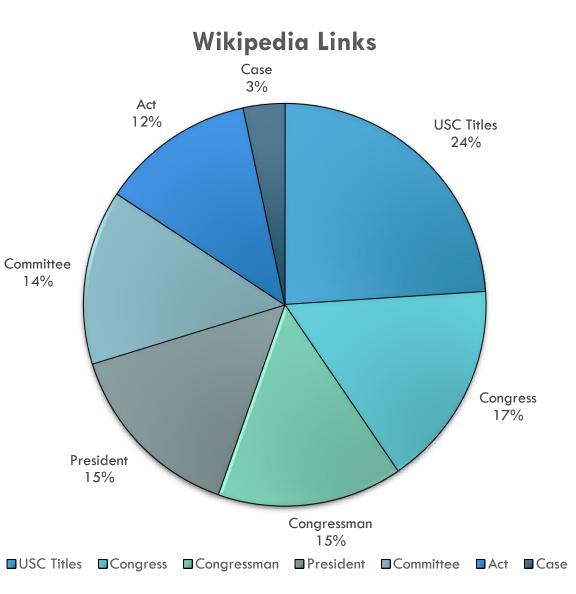
Hyperlinked Entry	Number of Entries
Wikipedia Page	121
.GOV Site	44
PDF	33
Govtrack.US	19
Legal Information Institute	14
Justia	2



■Wikipedia ■.GOV ■PDFs ■Govtrack.us ■LII ■Justia

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Wikipedia Page Type	Number of Entries
USC Title	29
Congressional Session	20
Congressman	18
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Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 Other short Kassebaum-Kennedy Act, Kennedytitles Kassebaum Act An Act To amend the Internal Revenue Long title Code of 1986 to improve portability and continuity of health insurance coverage in the group and individual markets, to combat waste, fraud, and abuse in health insurance and health care delivery, to promote the use of medical savings accounts, to improve access to long-term care services and coverage, to simplify the administration of health insurance, and for other purposes. HIPAA (pronounced / hipa/, HIP-uh) Acronyms (colloguial) Enacted by the 104th United States Congress Citations Public law Pub.L. 104-191 110 Stat. 1936 Statutes at Large Legislative history d Archer (R-TX) on March 18, 1996 Committee consideration by House Ways and Passed the House on March 28, 1988 (267–151) Passed the Senate on April 23, 1996 (100-0 2, in lieu of S 1028r@) Reported by the joint conference committee on July 31, 1996; agreed to by the House on August 1, 1996 (421-2d) and by the Senate on August 2, 1996 (98-0_t2) Signed into law by President Bill Clinton on August 21, 1996

Freedom of Information Act An Act to amend section 3 of the Long title Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 324, of the Act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 238), to clarify and protect the right of the public to information, and for other purposes. FOIA Acronyms (colloquial) Nicknames Public Information Act of 1966 Public Information Availability the 89th United States Congress Enacted by July 5, 1967 Effective Citations 89-487 🚯 Public law 80 Stat 250 g Statutes at Large Codification Administrative Procedure Act Acts amended 5 U.S.C.: Government Organization and Titles amended 5 U.S.C 5. subch. II & \$552 U.S.C. sections created Legislative history Introduced in the Senate as S. 1160 by Edward Long (D-MO) on October 4, 1965 Committee consideration by Committee on the Judiciary and Committee on Government Operations Passed the Senate on October 13, 1965 (passed) Passed the House on June 20, 1966 (306–0 g/) Signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson on July 4, 1966 Major amendments 1974, PL 93-579, 88 Stat 1896 ernment in the Sunshine Act, PL 94-40 Stat 1241 Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, PL 99-570, 100 Stat 3207 Electronic Freedom of Information Act of 1996 The Intelligence Authorization Act of 2002, PL 107-306, 116 Stat 2383 OPEN Government Act of 2007, PL 110-175, 121 Stat 2524 Well Street Reform Act of 2010 FOIA Improvement Act of 2016 United States Supre ne Court cases ient of Justice v. Reporters Committee eedom of the Press Department of Justice v. Landano ott Amstrong v. Executive Office of the President

Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act Long title An Act to promote the financial stability of the United States by improving accountability and transparency in the financial system, to end "too big to fail", to protect the American taxpayer by ending bailouts, to protect consumers from abusive financial services practices, and for other purposes. Nicknames Dodd-Frank Act Enacted by the 111th United States Congress July 21, 2010 Effective Citations Pub.L. 111-203 Public law 124 Stat. 376 -2223 Statutes at Large Codification Commodity Exchange Act Acts amended Consumer Credit Protection Act Federal Deposit Insurance Act Federal Deposit Insurance Corporatio Improvement Act of 1991 Federal Reserve Act Financial Institutions Reform, Recover and Enforcement Act of 1989 International Banking Act of 1978 Protecting Tenants at Foreclosure Act Revised Statutes of the United 2 tates Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Inuth in Lending Act Legislative history 🖉 Introduced in the House as "The Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2009" (H.R. 4173g) by Barney Frank (D-MA) on December 2.2009 Committee consideration by Financial Services Passed the House on December 11. 2009 (223-2022) Passed the Senate with amendment on May 20. 2010 (59 - (Reported by the joint conference committee of June 29, 2010; agreed to by the House on June 30, 2010 (237-192@) and by the Senate on July 15 Signed into law by President Barack Obama on July 21, 2010

CONCLUSIONS BASED ON INFOBOX ANALYSIS

- 1. Many major US federal laws don't have an infobox.
- 2. When an infobox is available, there can be a lot of information included.
- 3. The majority of the included information had hyperlinked "sources".
 - 1. None of the hyperlinks led to questionable websites or dead links.
 - 2. 33% of the entries with hyperlinks led to .gov websites or PDFs hosted by .gov websites.
 - 3. 52% of the entries with hyperlinks led to Wikipedia pages.
 - 4. There are many opportunities to link to more freely available government and primary sources for the information included in the infoboxes.
- 4. The infobox is an acceptable source of initial information for researching a federal law.

WIKIPEDIA

Use in the Legal Research Classroom

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WIKIPEDIA USE IN THE LEGAL RESEARCH CLASSROOM

- 1. Discuss Wikipedia with your legal research class.
- 2. Be clear about your expectations for use of Wikipedia.
 - 1. Wikipedia is a good first step for certain research tasks.
 - 2. Wikipedia includes a narrow range of links to additional sources of information.
- 3. Keep Wikipedia in mind as an option for exercises on evaluating sources of information on the Internet.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WIKIPEDIA USE IN THE LEGAL RESEARCH CLASSROOM

- 4. Check to see what Wikipedia pages exist for your assignment topics.
- 5. Keep up to date on evolutions in Wikipedia pages.
- 6. Take advantage of opportunities to update and contribute to information on Wikipedia.

WIKIPEDIA Questions & Discussion