

WIKIPEDIA IN THE LEGAL RESEARCH CLASSROOM

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CALICon June 8, 2018

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

¹<https://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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Subject Areas

Courts & Legal Systems

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Lawsuit

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see [Lawsuit \(disambiguation\)](#).

"Civil action" redirects here. For the book of the same name, see [A Civil Action](#). For the film of the same name, see [A Civil Action \(film\)](#).

"Litigators" redirects here. For the novel by John Grisham, see [The Litigators](#).

"Suing" redirects here. For other uses, see [Sue \(disambiguation\)](#).



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- This article **is written like a personal reflection or opinion essay** that states a Wikipedia editor's personal feelings about a topic. *(February 2015)*
 - This article **needs additional citations for verification**. *(February 2015)*
 - The examples and perspective in this article **deal primarily with the United States and do not represent a worldwide view of the subject**. *(December 2014)*

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]

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 [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 issued to prevent future legal disputes.

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 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.

The conduct of a lawsuit is called **litigation**. The plaintiffs and defendants are called *litigants* and the attorneys representing them are called *litigators*.^[3] The term *litigation* may also refer to [criminal trial](#).

Contents

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- Rules of procedure and complications
- Procedure
 - Pleading
 - Pretrial discovery
 - Resolution
 - Appeal
 - Enforcement

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

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

Appeal

Mandamus • *Certiorari*

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Criminal law

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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 - Mala in se v. mala prohibita
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Criminal law

Elements

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 · 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

Criminal law

Elements

Actus reus · *Mens rea* · Causation · Concurrence

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Crimes against justice

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

Victimless crimes

Adultery · Apostasy · Buggery · 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

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
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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 without the possibility of parole are unconstitutional for juvenile offenders.^{[2][3]} The ruling applied even to those persons who had committed murder as a juvenile, extending beyond the *Graham v. Florida* (2010) case, which had ruled juvenile life without parole sentences unconstitutional for crimes *excluding murder*.

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- Opinion of the Court
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Background [edit]

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 *Los Angeles Times* wrote: "In one case that 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 stayed outside, and one of the youths pulled 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-old from Alabama, was convicted of 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."^[2]

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 told the clerk, "We ain't playin' " or whether 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 Colby Smith had indulged in alcohol and 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 proceeded to severely beat Cannon. Smith 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 smoke inhalation.^[5]

Opinion of the Court [edit]

Majority opinion [edit]

Justice Elena Kagan wrote for the majority of the court "that mandatory life without parole for those under age of 18 at the time of their crime violates the 8th Amendment's prohibition on cruel and unusual punishments" [2] "Mandatory life without parole for a juvenile precludes consideration of his chronological age and its hallmark features— among them, immaturity,



Miller v. Alabama



Supreme Court of the United States

Argued March 19, 2012
Decided June 24, 2012

Full case name *Evan Miller, Petitioner v. Alabama; Kuntrell Jackson, Petitioner v. Ray Hobbs, Director, Arkansas Department of Correction*

Docket nos. 10-9646 
10-9647 

Citations 567 U.S. 460 (more)

Prior history conviction affirmed sub nom. *Miller 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. *Ex parte Miller*, 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°cv-08-28-2 (Jefferson Cnty Cir. Ct.); affirmed, 2011 Ark. 49, 378 S. W. 3d 103 (2011); certiorari granted, 565 U. S. 1013 (2011)



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Holding

The Eighth Amendment prohibits a sentencing scheme that requires life in prison without the possibility of parole for juvenile homicide offenders.^[1]

Court membership

Chief Justice

John Roberts

Associate Justices

Antonin Scalia · Anthony Kennedy
Clarence Thomas · Ruth Bader Ginsburg
Stephen Breyer · Samuel Alito
Sonia Sotomayor · Elena Kagan

Case opinions

Majority Kagan, joined by Kennedy, Ginsburg, Breyer, Sotomayor

Concurrence Breyer, joined by Sotomayor

Dissent Roberts, joined by Scalia, Thomas, Alito

Dissent Thomas, joined by Scalia

Dissent Alito, joined by Scalia

Laws applied

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Clean Water Act

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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 - Health implications of water pollution**
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 - General policies
 - Nonpoint sources**
 - Financing of pollution controls**
 - Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act
- Major statutory provisions**

Clean Water Act



Other short titles Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972

Long title An Act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Acronyms (colloquial) CWA

Enacted by the [92nd United States Congress](#)

Effective October 18, 1972

Citations

Public law [92-500](#)

Statutes at Large [86 Stat. 816](#)

Codification

Acts amended Federal Water Pollution Control Act

Titles amended [33 U.S.C.: Navigable Waters](#)

U.S.C. sections created [33 U.S.C. §§ 1251](#) –[1387](#)

U.S.C. sections amended [33 U.S.C. ch. 23](#) § 1151

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)

Clean Water Act



Other short titles Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972

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- Passed the House on March 29, 1972** (passed)
- Reported by the joint conference committee on October 4, 1972; agreed to by the House on October 4, 1972** ([366-11](#)) and by the Senate on October 4, 1972 ([74-0](#))
- Vetoed by President Richard Nixon**^[1] on October 17, 1972
- Overridden by the Senate on October 17, 1972** ([52-12](#))
- Overridden by the House and became law on October 18, 1972** ([247-23](#))

Major amendments

Clean Water Act of 1977; Water Quality Act of 1987

United States Supreme Court cases

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EPA v. Nat'l Crushed Stone Assn., [449 U.S. 64](#) (1980)

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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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 - 25th anniversary, 2015
- Reaction
 - Criticism
 - Employment

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990



Long title

An Act to establish a clear and comprehensive prohibition of discrimination on the basis of disability

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

Acronyms
(colloquial)

ADA

Nicknames

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1989

Enacted by

the 101st United States Congress

Effective

July 26, 1990

Citations

Public law

101-336

Statutes at Large

104 Stat. 327

Codification

Titles amended

42 U.S.C.: Public Health and Social Welfare

U.S.C. sections created

42 U.S.C. ch. 126 § 12101 et seq.

Legislative history

- Introduced in the Senate as S. 933** by Tom Harkin (D-IA) on May 9, 1988
- Committee consideration by Senate Labor and Human Resources**

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990



Long title

An Act to establish a clear and comprehensive prohibition of discrimination on the basis of disability

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

Acronyms
(colloquial)

ADA

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Americans with Disabilities Act of 1989

Enacted by

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July 26, 1990

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Public law

101-336

Statutes at Large

104 Stat. 327

Codification

Titles amended

42 U.S.C.: Public Health and Social Welfare

U.S.C. sections created

42 U.S.C. ch. 126 § 12101 et seq.

Legislative history

- Introduced in the Senate as S. 933** by Tom Harkin (D-IA) on May 9, 1988
- Committee consideration by Senate Labor and Human Resources**
- Passed the Senate** on September 7, 1989 (76-8 Roll call vote 173 , via Senate.gov)
- Passed the House** on May 22, 1990 (unanimous voice vote)
- Reported by the joint conference committee** on July 12, 1990; **agreed to by the House** on July 12, 1990 (377–28 Roll call vote 228 , via Clerk.House.gov) **and by the Senate** on July 13, 1990 (91-6 Roll call vote 152 , via Senate.gov)
- Signed into law by President George H. W. Bush** on July 26, 1990

Major amendments

ADA Amendments Act of 2008

United States Supreme Court cases

Bragdon v. Abbott

Olmstead v. L.C.

Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Kentucky, Inc. v. Williams

Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act



Long title	The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act
Acronyms (colloquial)	PPACA, ACA
Nicknames	Obamacare, Affordable Care Act, Health Insurance Reform, Healthcare Reform
Enacted by	the 111th United States Congress
Effective	March 23, 2010; 8 years ago <div>Most major provisions phased in by January 2014; remaining provisions phased in by 2020; individual mandate repealed starting 2019</div>

Citations
Public law 111–148
Statutes at Large 124 Stat. 119 through 124 Stat. 1025 (906 pages)

Legislative history
<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">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, 2009Committee consideration by Ways and MeansPassed 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 amendmentHouse agreed to Senate amendment on March 21, 2010 (219–212)Signed into law by President Barack Obama on March 23, 2010</div>

Major amendments
<div>Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010</div> <div>Comprehensive 1099 Taxpayer Protection and Repayment of Exchange Subsidy Overpayments Act of 2011</div> <div>Public Law 115-97 proposed as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017</div>
United States Supreme Court cases
<div><i>National Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius</i></div> <div><i>Burwell v. Hobby Lobby</i></div> <div><i>King v. Burwell</i></div>

US LEGISLATION & THE INFOBOX



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Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act

From Wikipedia, 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.^[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 years 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]

Contents

1 Provisions

- 1.1 Regulations
- 1.2 Individual mandate
- 1.3 Subsidies
- 1.4 Exchanges
- 1.5 Risk corridor program
- 1.6 Temporary reinsurance
- 1.7 Risk adjustment

Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act



Long title	The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act
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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.”

¹https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Identifying_reliable_sources; <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Verifiability>

US LEGISLATION INFOBOX CATEGORIES

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

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



[Français](#)

The World Conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna, Austria, in 1993, and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1994, both recognize that domestic violence is a public health policy and human rights concern. In the United States, according to



Languages 

Français

Italiano

日本語

中文

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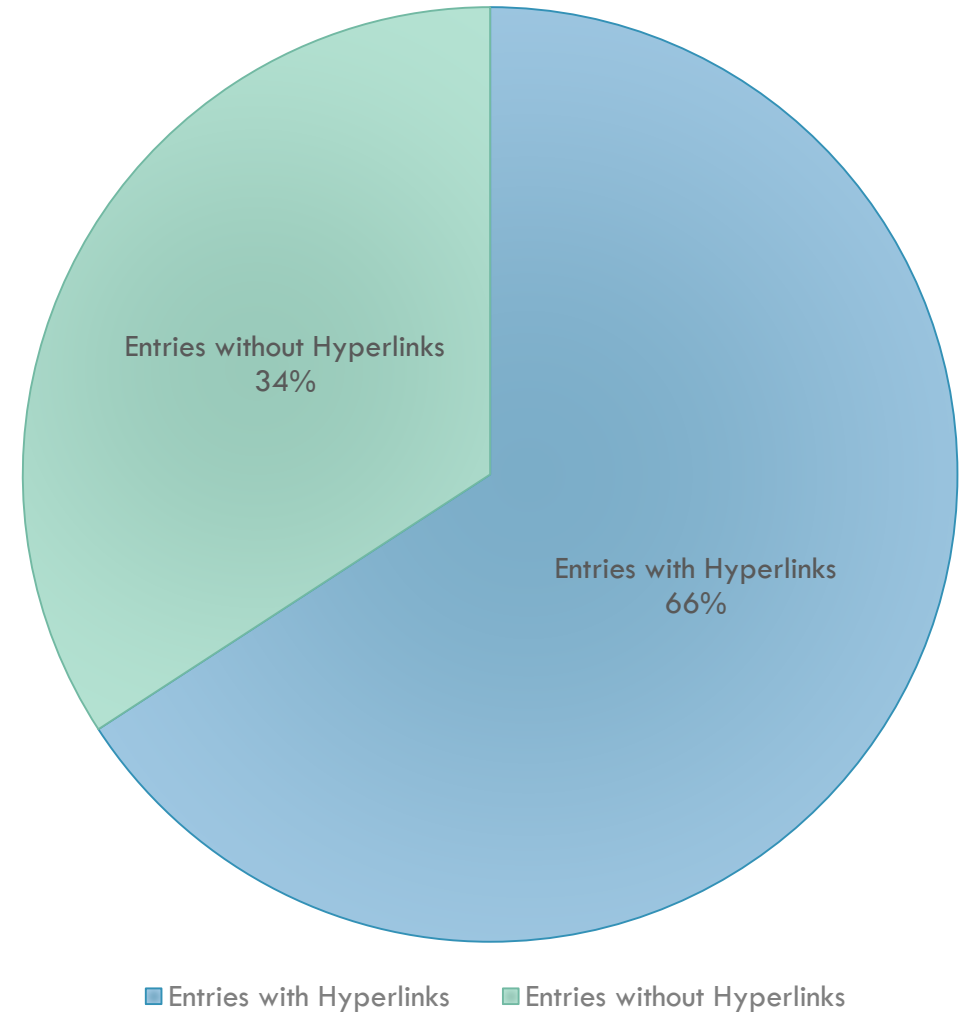
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stered trademark or trade dress, and courts still frequently refer to the provision as "Section 43(a)":

INFOBOX ANALYSIS

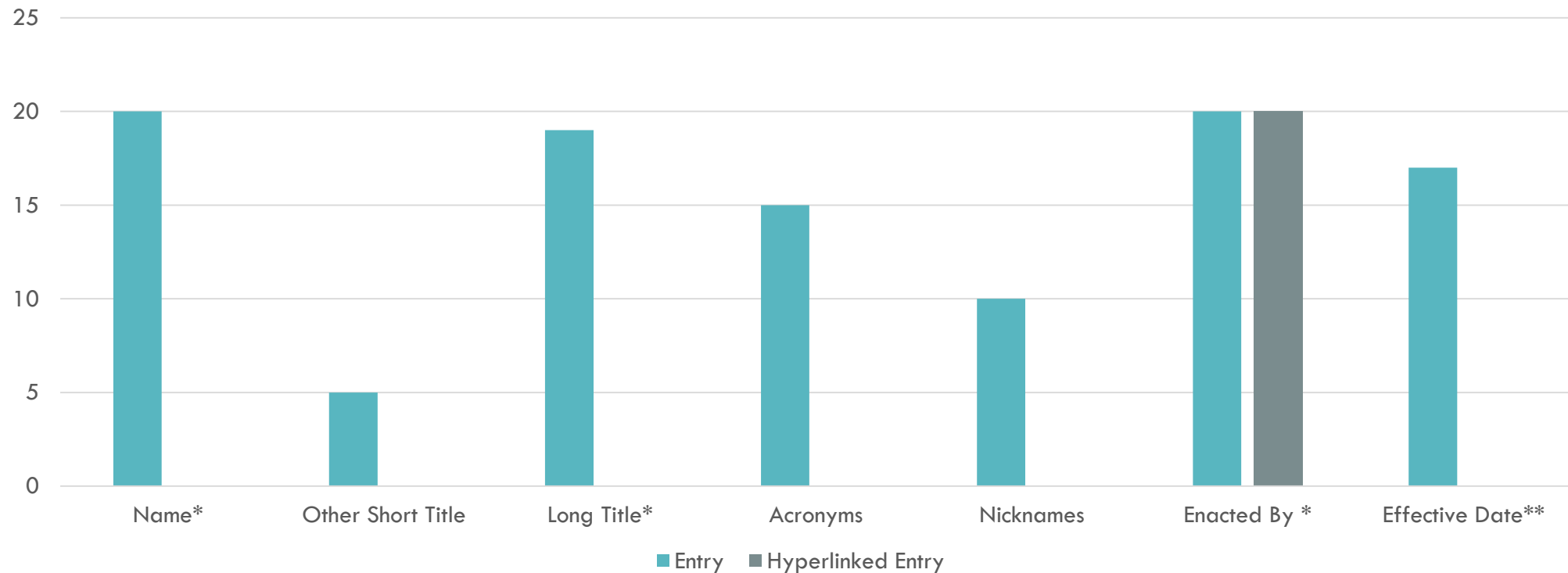
Total Possible Entries	560
Total Entries	316
Entries with Hyperlinks	208

Percentage of Entries with Hyperlinks



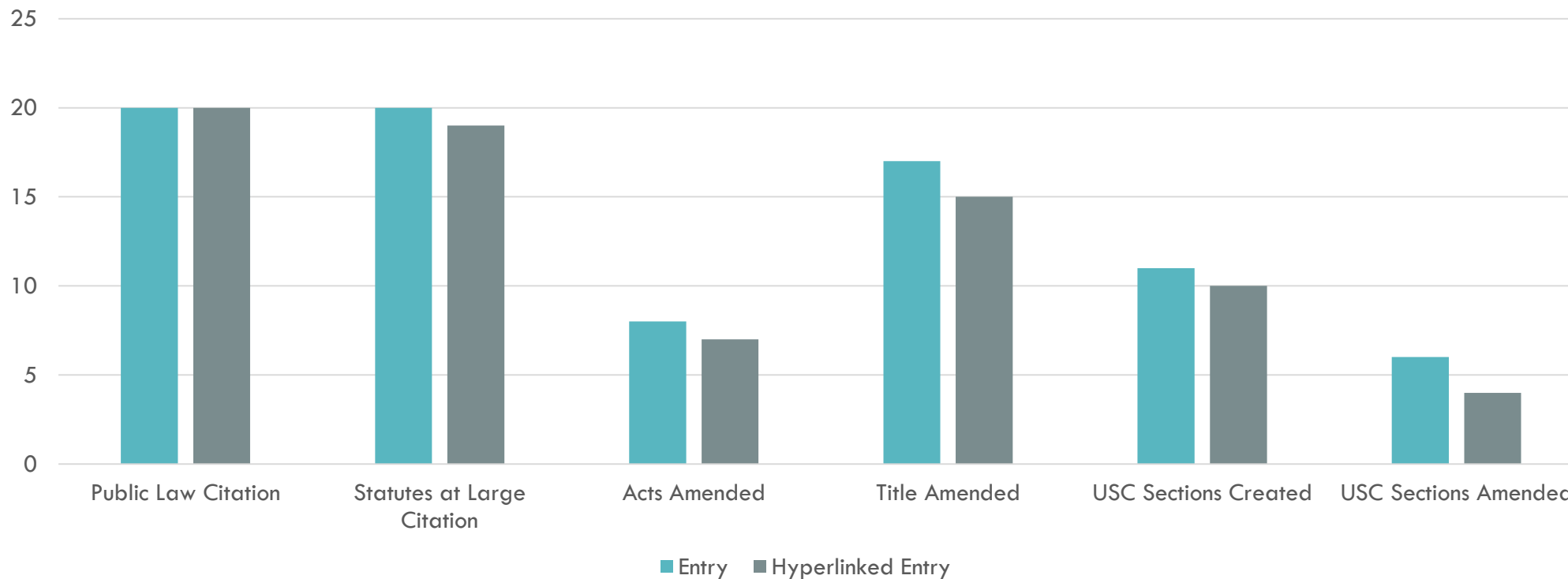
US LEGISLATION INFOBOX ANALYSIS

Categories: Basic Information

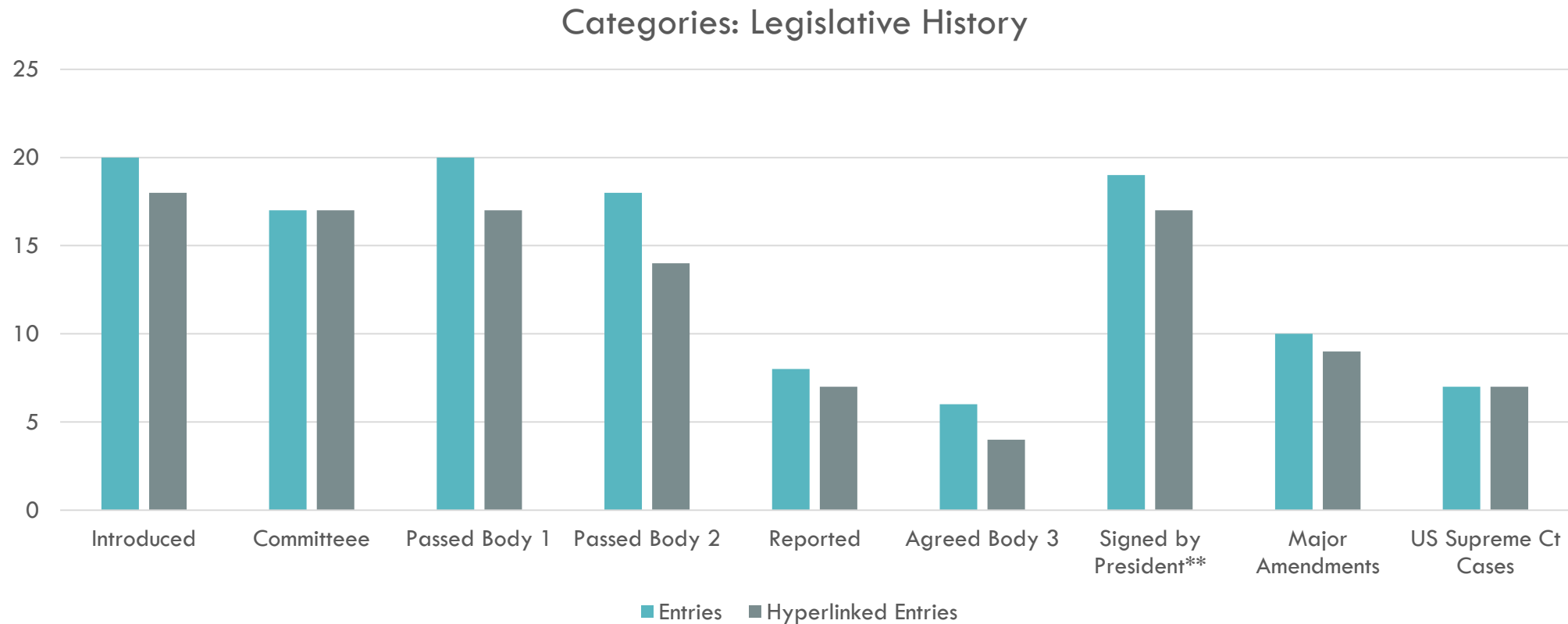


US LEGISLATION INFOBOX ANALYSIS

Categories: Citation & Codification

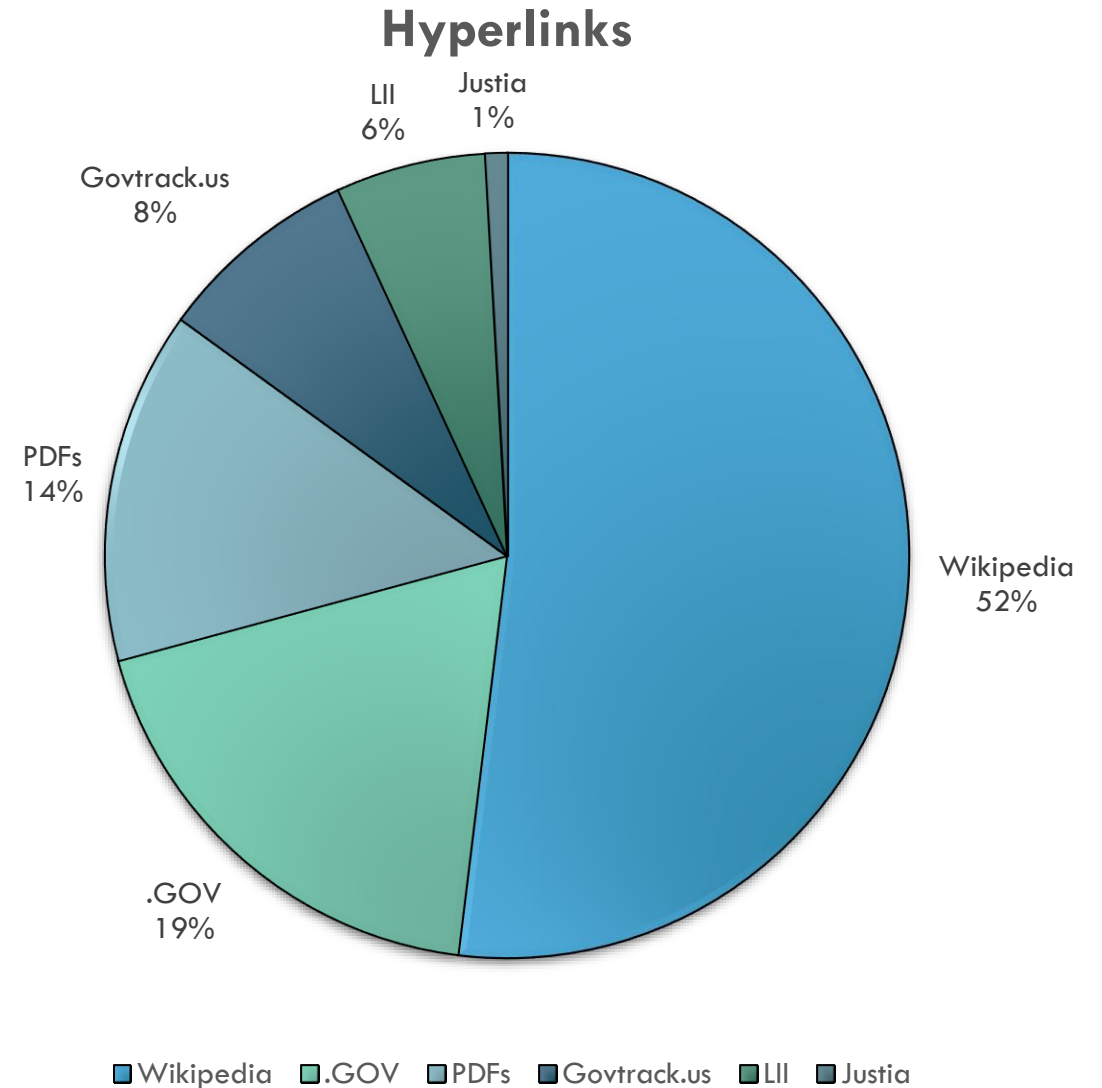


US LEGISLATION INFOBOX ANALYSIS



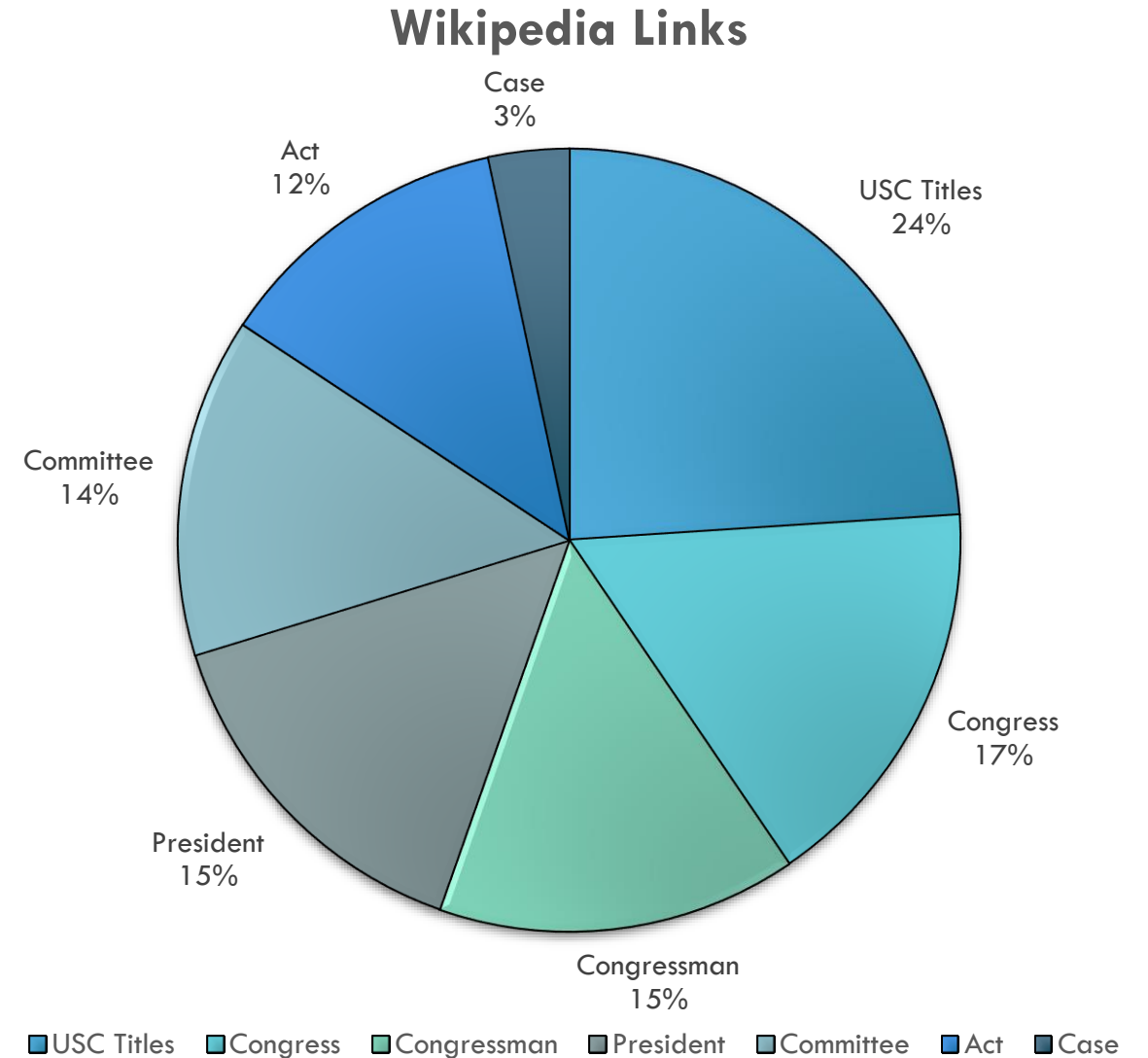
INFOBOX ANALYSIS

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



INFOBOX ANALYSIS

Wikipedia Page Type	Number of Entries
USC Title	29
Congressional Session	20
Congressman	18
President	18
Committee	17
Act	15
Case	4



Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996



Other short titles Kassebaum–Kennedy Act, Kennedy–Kassebaum Act

Long title An Act To amend the Internal Revenue 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.

Acronyms (colloquial) HIPAA (pronounced */ˈhɪpə/, HIP-uh/*)

Enacted by the 104th United States Congress

Citations

Public law [Pub.L. 104–191](#)

Statutes at Large [110 \(Stat.\) 1936](#)

Legislative history

- **Introduced in the House as H.R. 3103** by **Bill Archer (R-TX)** on March 18, 1996
- **Committee consideration by House Ways and Means**
- **Passed the House on March 28, 1996 (267–151)**
- **Passed the Senate on April 23, 1996 (100–0, in lieu of S. 1028)**
- **Reported by the joint conference committee on July 31, 1996; agreed to by the House on August 1, 1996 (421–2)** and by the Senate on August 2, 1996 (98–0)
- **Signed into law by President Bill Clinton** on August 21, 1996

Freedom of Information Act



Long title An Act to amend section 3 of the 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.

Acronyms (colloquial) FOIA

Nicknames Public Information Act of 1986
Public Information Availability

Enacted by the 89th United States Congress

Effective July 5, 1987

Citations

Public law [89–487](#)

Statutes at Large [80 \(Stat.\) 250](#)

Codification

Acts amended [Administrative Procedure Act](#)

Titles amended [5 U.S.C.: Government Organization and Employees](#)

U.S.C. sections created [5 U.S.C. ch. 5, subch. II § 552](#)

Legislative history

- **Introduced in the Senate as S. 1160** by **Edward Long (D-MO)** on October 4, 1985
- **Committee consideration by Committee on the Judiciary and Committee on Government Operations**
- **Passed the Senate on October 13, 1985 (passed)**
- **Passed the House on June 20, 1986 (306–0)**
- **Signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson** on July 4, 1986

Major amendments

- [Privacy Act of 1974](#), PL 93–579, 88 Stat. 1896
- [Government in the Sunshine Act](#), PL 94–409, 90 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
- [Wall Street Reform Act of 2010](#)
- [FOIA Improvement Act of 2016](#)

United States Supreme Court cases

[Department of Justice v. Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press](#)
[Department of Justice v. Landano](#)
[Scott Armstrong 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

Effective July 21, 2010

Citations

Public law [Pub.L. 111–203](#)

Statutes at Large [124 \(Stat.\) 376–2223](#)

Codification

Acts amended [Commodity Exchange Act](#)
[Consumer Credit Protection Act](#)
[Federal Deposit Insurance Act](#)
[Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991](#)
[Federal Reserve Act](#)
[Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989](#)
[International Banking Act of 1978](#)
[Protecting Tenants at Foreclosure Act](#)
[Revised Statutes of the United States](#)
[Securities Exchange Act of 1934](#)
[Truth in Lending Act](#)

Legislative history

- **Introduced in the House as "The Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2009"** ([H.R. 4173](#)) by **Barney Frank (D-MA)** on December 2, 2009
- **Committee consideration by Financial Services**
- **Passed the House on December 11, 2009 (223–202)**
- **Passed the Senate with amendment on May 20, 2010 (59–38)**
- **Reported by the joint conference committee on June 29, 2010; agreed to by the House on June 30, 2010 (237–192)** and by the Senate on July 15, 2010 (60–39)
- **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