


Advanced Tips for Enhanced Legal Research on Fastcase (2013)



Getting Started: Logging in

Retail Subscribers	Bar Association Members
Go to www.fastcase.com and click the Login button at the top right hand side of the screen	Go to your bar association's website and look for the Fastcase logo or link.
 Login	

What Fastcase covers

Fastcase is a Primary Law Database

Case Law	Federal and state case law back to 1950**
Statutes	U.S. Code & official state statutes for D.C. plus 47 states
Other Regulations	Links to state and federal administrative regulations and codes (some are searchable)
Court Rules	Links to state and federal courts rules (some are searchable)
Constitutions	Links to state and federal constitutions (some are searchable)

www.fastcase.com

What is Fastcase ?

Go To Scope of Coverage

Searching for caselaw

Quick Caselaw Search

- Keyword Search (with Boolean operators)
- Citation Lookup

Use to locate known cases using reporter citations or docket numbers

Advanced Caselaw Search

- Keyword Search (with Boolean operators)
- Natural Language Search
- Citation Lookup

Use to conduct all other types of searches

1. Develop a research strategy

What issue am I searching for?

What legal principles are involved?

Are there additional search terms that might be helpful?

- Question
 - Whether a police officer can draw blood without a warrant for suspected driving while intoxicated
- Legal principles
 - Fourth Amendment
 - Search and seizure
 - Warrant requirement
- Additional search terms
 - Blood draw
 - Driving while intoxicated

2. Broaden the depth (but not the width) of your search

- Use synonyms

Gun	Firearm, weapon
-----	-----------------

- Use the wildcard operator

Litig*	Litigate, Litigation, Litigator
--------	---------------------------------

- Use proximity (“within”) searches, not exact phrases

Too specific	Better
"the fourth amendment requires a warrant to draw blood"	(blood w/10 warrant) & "fourth amendment"

Advanced Caselaw Search

Search Type: ☒ Keyword Search (Boolean) ☐ Natural Language ☐ Citation Lookup

Search: "the fourth amendment requires a warrant to draw blood"

☒ Show Search Tips

Syntax	Example (click to run a search)	Result
AND, &	copyright AND preemption	cases with both the words "copyright" and "preemption"
OR	landlord OR lessor	cases with either the word "landlord" or "lessor"
NOT	chemical waste NOT management	cases with the words "chemical" and "waste" but not "management"
()	(security OR pledge) AND assignment	cases with either "security" or "pledge", and also the word "assignment"
*	"solony murder"	cases containing the exact phrase "solony murder"
w/2, /2	capital w/2 punishment	cases in which the word "capital" appears within 2 words of the word "punishment"
*	mbig*	wildcard - cases containing variations of the stem, such as "mitigate", "mitigation"

Select Jurisdictions: ☒ All Jurisdictions

Recently Searched Jurisdictions: ☐ FL ☐ IA ☐ LA ☐ WI ☐ KY

Results Document Print My Library Options Help

No Results

No documents found for the following search:

Search Phrase: "the fourth amendment requires a warrant to draw blood"

Jurisdiction(s): All Jurisdictions

Suggestions:

1. Check your query for spelling errors.
2. Check that you are searching in the correct jurisdictions.
3. Broaden your search to include other possible search terms.
4. For citation searches, make sure you're citing the first page of the case.
5. Modify your existing search or start a new search by clicking below.

© 1999-2012 Fastcase, Inc. [Privacy Policy](#) | [Terms of Service](#) | [Scope of Coverage](#)

Advanced Caselaw Search

Search Type: ☒ Keyword Search (Boolean) ☐ Natural Language ☐ Citation Lookup

Search Term:

☒ Show Search Tips

Syntax	Example (click to run a search)	Result
AND, &	copyright AND preemption	cases with both the words "copyright" and "preemption"
OR	landlord OR tenant	cases with either the word "landlord" or "tenant"
NOT	chemical waste NOT management	cases with the words "chemical" and "waste" but not "management"
()	(security OR pledge) AND assignment	cases with either "security" or "pledge", and also the word "assignment"
~	"felony murder"	cases containing the exact phrase "felony murder"
w/2, /2	ouster w/2 punishment	cases in which the word "ouster" appears within 2 words of the word "punishment"
*	misg*	wildcard - cases containing variations of the stem, such as "misgates", "misgated", "misgation"
+	advise*	single letter wildcard - cases with the words "advise*", "advised"

Select Jurisdictions: ☒ All Jurisdictions ☐ All Federal Appellate ☐ All State ☐ All Circuit Courts ☐ All Bankruptcy Courts

Recently Searched Jurisdictions: ☐ NM ☐ S.D. Ga. Bankr. S.D. Ga. ☐ OR ☐ Ga. ☐ CA

1 to 20 of 1,066 results

Print List of Results

Relevance	Case	Decision Date
100%	1. <i>State v. McNeely</i> (Mo., 2012)	January 17, 2012
95%	2. <i>State v. Mullens</i> , 650 S.E.2d 169, 2005 WL 492850 (W.Va., 2007)	February 28, 2007
82%	3. <i>United States v. Davis</i> (9th Cir., 2012)	August 16, 2012
75%	4. <i>Com. v. Danforth</i> , 576 A.2d 1013, 395 Pa.Super. 1 (Pa. Super., 1990)	June 14, 1990
74%	5. <i>U.S. v. Kincaid</i> , 345 F.3d 1095 (9th Cir., 2003)	October 2, 2003
71%	6. <i>Stoner v. Railway Labor Executives Association</i> , 489 U.S. 502, 109 S.Ct. 1462, 101 L.Ed.2d 638 (U.S., 1989)	March 21, 1989

1 to 20 of 1,066 results

Authority Check: These results, 0 from database, 6 from [caselaw](#) (0 from [law](#))

1 to 20 of 1,066 results

Case	Text
1. <i>State v. McNeely</i> (Mo., 2012)	The petitioner testified that, in his more than 17 years of experience, he had obtained warrants when he needed to test the § 8606 of DWI suspects. This time, however, he was influenced by an article he previously had read, written by a traffic safety resource prosecutor, in "Traffic Safety News." He testified that the article asserted officers no longer needed to obtain a § 8606 before requiring DWI suspects to submit to nonconsensual § 8606 tests because of recent changes in Missouri's implied consent law. Based on this understanding, the petitioner did not seek a § 8606 and drove Defendant to the local hospital to test his § 8606 to secure evidence of his intoxication. There, Defendant refused to consent to a § 8606 draw. Over Defendant's refusal, the petitioner directed a phlebotomist to draw Defendant's § 8606 for alcohol testing at 2:33 a.m. The § 8606 sample was analyzed, and the results revealed that Defendant's § 8606 alcohol content was well above the legal limit.
2. <i>State v. Mullens</i> , 650 S.E.2d 169, 2005 WL 492850 (W.Va., 2007)	Defendant moved to suppress the results of the § 8606 test as a violation of his Fourth Amendment rights. The trial court sustained the motion. The State brings this interlocutory appeal.
3. <i>United States v. Davis</i> (9th Cir., 2012)	Page 4
4. <i>Com. v. Danforth</i> , 576 A.2d 1013, 395 Pa.Super. 1 (Pa. Super., 1990)	A trial court's ruling on a motion to suppress will be reversed only if it is clearly erroneous. <i>State v. Sundt</i> , 215 S.W.3d 719, 723 (Mo., 2007). The Court defers to the trial court's factual findings and credibility determinations and considers all evidence and reasonable inferences in the light most favorable to the trial court's ruling. If, whether conduct violates the Fourth Amendment is a question of law, which is reviewed de novo. id.
5. <i>U.S. v. Kincaid</i> , 345 F.3d 1095 (9th Cir., 2003)	III. Analysis
6. <i>Stoner v. Railway Labor Executives Association</i> , 489 U.S. 502, 109 S.Ct. 1462, 101 L.Ed.2d 638 (U.S., 1989)	The issue before this Court is whether the natural dissipation of § 8606 alcohol evidence is alone a sufficient exigency to dispense with the § 8606 requirement under the Fourth Amendment.
7. <i>Commonwealth v. Henderson</i> (Pa., 2012)	The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution ensures "[t]he right of the people to be secure in their person... against unreasonable searches and seizures." The United States Supreme Court has repeatedly held that "searches conducted outside the judicial process, without prior approval by judge or magistrate are per se unreasonable under the Fourth Amendment—subject to only a few specifically established and well-delineated exceptions." <i>Gatz v. United States</i> , 395 U.S. 381, 387 (1967).
8. <i>Greene v. County of San Diego</i> , 559 P.2d 846 (S.D. Cal., 2005)	An exception to the general rule requiring a search § 8606 is when exigent circumstances are present. <i>United States v. Contreras-Gonzalez</i> , 208 F.3d 307, 309 (9th Cir., 2001). Exigent circumstances exist if the time needed to obtain a § 8606 would endanger life, allow a suspect to escape, or risk the destruction of evidence. id.
9. <i>U.S. v. Davis</i> , 657 F.Supp.2d 659 (D. Md., 2008)	Page 5
10. <i>U.S. v. Johnson</i> , 302 F.2d 1135 (CA-11 Tex., 1960)	
11. <i>People v. Boleyn</i> , 27 Cal.4th 601, 117 Cal.Rptr.2d 231, 47 P.3d 519 (Cal., 2002)	
12. <i>State v. Eason</i> , 2001 WL 96, 629 W.2d 625, 240 W.2d 204 (W.Va., 2001)	
13. <i>Underhill v. City of Lawrenceburg</i> (S.D. Ind., 2011)	

3. Find more cases with the Authority Check Report

Case	Decision Date	These Results	Extra Database
14 has identified additional decisions that may be relevant to your research topic, but do not contain one or more of your search terms. View Results			
1 Skinner v. Railway Labor Executives Association , 489 U.S. 602, 109 S.Ct. 1402, 103 L.Ed.2d 639 (1989)	March 21, 1989	113	1,133
(3) imposing a warrant requirement in the present context is not essential to render the intrusions at issue reasonable. Such a requirement would do little to further the purposes of a warrant, since both the circumstances justifying biological testing and the permissible limits of such intrusions are narrowly and specifically defined by the regulations and doubtless are well known to covered employees, and since there are virtually no facts for a neutral magistrate to evaluate, in light of the...			
2 State v. Wisconsin , 495 U.S. 740, 104 S.Ct. 2081, 80 L.Ed.2d 732 (1990)	May 15, 1990	55	1,089
Even assuming, however, that the underlying facts would support a finding of this exigent circumstance, more similarly to other cases involving the immediate destruction of evidence is not sufficient. The State of Wisconsin has chosen to classify the first offense for driving while intoxicated as a noncriminal, civil forfeiture offense for which no imprisonment is possible. See 90 Stat. § 348.65(2) (1975); § 348.65(2)(a) (Supp. 1983-1984); supra, at 745. This is the best indication of the State's...			
3 State v. Bunkers , 494 N.W.2d 389, 173 Wis.2d 529 (1990)	November 4, 1990	49	111
Blood constitutes a limited exception to the foregoing rule. In <i>Schmeidler</i> , 384 U.S. at 770-71, 86 S.Ct. at 1835-36, the United States Supreme Court held that the Fourth Amendment permits blood to be taken incident to a lawful arrest without a warrant and over the arrestee's objection only if three requirements are met: (1) the arresting officers have a "clear indication" that the evidence they seek will be found in the arrestee's blood; (2) exigent circumstances exist; and (3) the method used to...			
4 United States v. Jacobsen , 419 U.S. 410, 1 U.S. 1, 87 S.Ct. 744, 36 L.Ed.2d 67 (1975)	January 22, 1975	62	881
The witnesses are lawfully before the grand jury pursuant to subpoenas. The Fourth Amendment prohibition against unreasonable search and seizure applies only where identifying physical characteristics, such as fingerprints, are obtained as a result of unlawful detention of a suspect, or when an intrusion into the body, such as a blood test, is undertaken without a warrant, absent an emergency situation. E.g., <i>Castle v. Mississippi</i> , 394 U.S. 721, 724-728 (89 S.Ct. 1384, 1386-1388, 22 L.Ed.2d 676)...			
5 State v. State , 407 S.W.2d 180 (Tex. Cr. App. 1962)	February 3, 1962	25	88
Similarly the warrantless taking of a blood sample despite the lack of an arrest does not violate the Fourth Amendment. First, as with the exsanguination of the taking of a blood sample is very intrusive. Indeed the taking of blood is not even within the "blood" exception. <i>State v. State</i> , 407 S.W.2d 180, 177 S.W.2d 408, 1 L.Ed.2d 448 (1967). Second, alcohol in blood is quickly consumed and the evidence would be lost forever. Finally, even though the requirement does not apply to the officer...			

Click a blue hyperlinked number to load the Authority Check Report

Authority Check Three results 1133		Highlight all search terms Find cases with all search terms	No-prints to the outside (see: 104-104) Join to the print-out (see: 104-104)	Print Case Add to the Print Queue Add to the Favorites
1 Skinner v. Railway Labor Executives Association , 489 U.S. 602, 109 S.Ct. 1402, 103 L.Ed.2d 639 (1989)		489 U.S. 602	109 S.Ct. 1402	103 L.Ed.2d 639
2 State v. Wisconsin , 495 U.S. 740, 104 S.Ct. 2081, 80 L.Ed.2d 732 (1990)		495 U.S. 740	104 S.Ct. 2081	80 L.Ed.2d 732
3 State v. Bunkers , 494 N.W.2d 389, 173 Wis.2d 529 (1990)		494 N.W.2d 389	173 Wis.2d 529	(1990)
4 United States v. Jacobsen , 419 U.S. 410, 1 U.S. 1, 87 S.Ct. 744, 36 L.Ed.2d 67 (1975)		419 U.S. 410	1 U.S. 1	87 S.Ct. 744
5 State v. State , 407 S.W.2d 180 (Tex. Cr. App. 1962)		407 S.W.2d 180	(Tex. Cr. App. 1962)	
6 People v. Superior Court , 6 Cal.3d 101, 49 Cal.Rptr. 201, 493 P.2d 1145 (Cal. 1972)		6 Cal.3d 101	49 Cal.Rptr. 201	493 P.2d 1145
7 State v. Thompson , 418 S.W.2d 240, 200 S.W.2d 198, 238 S.W.2d 198 (Mo. App. 2000)		418 S.W.2d 240	200 S.W.2d 198	238 S.W.2d 198
8 U.S. v. Chapp , 63 F.3d 1418 (CA-9 1995)		63 F.3d 1418	(CA-9 1995)	
9 State v. Cleveland , 280 N.W.2d 688 (Minn. 1979)		280 N.W.2d 688	(Minn. 1979)	

The Authority Check Report lists and links to later citing cases in the Fastcase database.

It does not provide treatment information or tell you if a case is good law.

These are other cases that cite to *Skinner*. By reading them, you may discover new search terms that you hadn't used in your earlier search!

Authority Check Report

Generated on January 9, 2013

[Skinner v. Railway Labor Executives Association](#), 489 U.S. 602, 109 S.Ct. 1402, 103 L.Ed.2d 639 (1989) [view document](#)

Authority Check is an automated system that identifies later-citing cases, but it is not a citator, and does not include editorial information telling you whether your case is still good law.

Interactive Timeline

Vertical axis: Court Level

US Supreme Court

Federal Appellate

District & Bankruptcy

State

1991 1996 2001 2006 2011

Legend: Cites in entire case law database

Citation Summary

Total number of times this case has been cited: 1133

Cited by federal appellate cases: 367

Cited by state cases: 506

Cited by district court cases: 317

Cited by bankruptcy court cases: 3

per 31, 2012

Filter the results by jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction: All Jurisdictions

1 to 50 of 1,133 results

1 [State v. Skinner](#), 2012 Ohio 5218 (Ohio App. 2012)

December 31, 2012

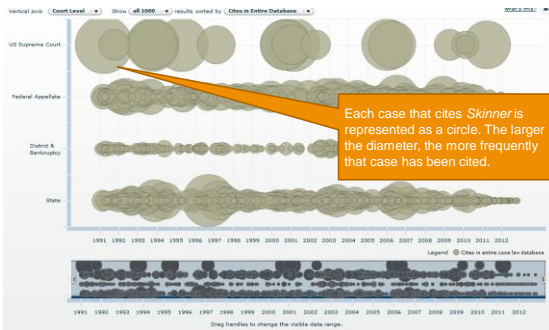
...whether this particular statutory violation rises to the level of a constitutional violation given the facts and circumstances of the case (R30) The collection and testing of urine indeed constitutes a search and seizure under the Fourth Amendment. *Skinner v. P. Labor Executives Ass'n*, 489 U.S. 602, 617 (1989). Though not entailing a surgical intrusion into the body, "the collection andPage 10Testing of urine intrudes upon expectations of privacy that society has long recognized as reasonable[.]" 14. The chemical testing of urine can potentially "tend[] toward of prying medical...

2 [United States v. Anderson-Bashaw](#) (9th Cir. 2012)

December 19, 2012

NOT RECOMMENDED FOR FULL-TEXT PUBLICATION File Name: 12a1397a.06... ON APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, BEFORE: MERRITT, MOORE, and MANSAGUE, Circuit Judges. MANSAGUE, Circuit Judge. A jury convicted Appellant Karen Bashaw of one count of mail fraud and thirteen counts of providing false statements to obtain federal employee compensation. She received disability payments while allegedly

Interactive Timeline



4. Keyword Search Tips

Proximity searches
New! This limitation no longer applies for caselaw searches

- Unsupported Patterns
 - A w/3 (B OR C)
 - A w/3 (B AND C)
- Supported Patterns
 - (A w/3 B) OR (A w/3 C); (A w/3 B) AND (A w/3 C)

Use quotation marks around numerical search terms.

- Comes up when searching for case law citing a statute
 - Incorrect: 111.2 OR 111.4
 - Correct: "111.2" OR "111.4"

Use parentheses to specify the order of operations.

- Confusing: Cat AND Mouse OR Rabbit NOT Dog
- Better:
 - ((Cat AND Mouse) OR Rabbit) NOT Dog
 - Cat AND ((Mouse OR Rabbit) NOT Dog)

((slander and "public concern") or libel) not "public official"

1. [Libel v. Libel, 616 P.2d 305, 4 Kan App.2d 307 \(Kan. App., 1980\)](#)

September 12, 1980

Janet L. LIBEL, Appellee, v. John J. LIBEL, Appellant.

2. [Libel v. Adventure Lands of America, Inc., 492 F.3d 1038 \(8th Cir., 2007\)](#)

April 17, 2007

In this case, Adventure Lands filed a statement of undisputed facts in support of summary judgment. In opposition, Libel filed a response to Adventure Lands's statement of undisputed facts, as well as her own statement of undisputed facts. Adventure Lands objected to Libel's response claiming it violated Local Rule 56.1 because several of Libel's responses consisted only of the word "denied" without supporting citations, or short, unsubstantiated phrases as "[d]enied . . . because [statements are] . . ."

3. [Libel v. Union Pacific Railroad, 33 Kan App.2d 853, 109 P.3d 730 \(Kan. App., 2005\)](#)

April 15, 2005

Libel argues the trial court erred in holding Southwest owed no common-law duty to provide a visual warning on its rail car. Libel's reliance on various California cases to support this position is misplaced since they deal with a statutory duty under California law. Nor can Libel successfully analogize the circumstances presented here to a motorist's duty in operating an automobile on the highway. Finding no case addressing the duty of a rail car owner — as distinct from the railroad — at a railroad.

4. [United Co-op. v. Libel, 616 P.2d 305, 4 Kan App.2d 307 \(Kan. App., 1980\)](#)

May 22, 1985

Meanwhile, United Cooperatives had sued Libel ON to collect a \$115,909.91 debt. The trial court entered judgment for the plaintiff on August 30, 1982. When the Co-op sought garnishment of Libel's accounts owed by the debtors named in the financing statement attachment, the Bank intervened, claiming a prior perfected security interest in the accounts.

5. [Libel v. Corcoran, 452 P.2d 832, 203 Kan. 181 \(Kan., 1969\)](#)

April 12, 1969

Paul K. LIBEL, Appellant, v. Marie CORCORAN, Appellee (Ruth Moyer and Louise Burke, Defendants).

6. [Orcutt v. Libel, No. 99-3283 \(10th Cir. 5/9/2010\) \(10th Cir., 2010\)](#)

June 9, 2010

WILLIAM E. ORCUTT, Plaintiff-Appellant, v. BRANDON LIBEL, TONY LIBEL, BRUCE LIBEL, JOEL R. EULER, IRA DENNIS HAWYER, JAMES A. NEEDHAM, THAD GEORGE, CITY OF ELWOOD, KANSAS (SHRELL LAMME, LARRY HUNGARER, DONPHAN COUNTY, KANSAS, JERRY R. DUBACH, ROBERT ORCUTT, also known as Bobby Dean Orcutt, in their individual capacities only, Defendants-Appellees.

7. [Libel of Kristie Leigh Enterprises, Inc. In re, 168 F.3d 205 \(CA-5 \(Tex.\), 1999\)](#)

February 22, 1999

In the Matter of the Libel and Petition of KRISTIE LEIGH ENTERPRISES, INC., as Owner of MY Kristie Leigh, et al., Plaintiffs, In the Matter of the Libel and Petition of Kristie Leigh Enterprises, Inc., as Owner of MY Kristie Leigh, Plaintiff-Appellee, Gateway Tugs, Inc., as Owner pro hac vice, of the MY Kristie Leigh, Plaintiff-Appellant-Cross-Appellee, v. American Commercial Lines, Inc., Defendant, Amendo yates, Barney Joe Edmonson, Acaberto Ramirez, Individually and as representative of the . . .

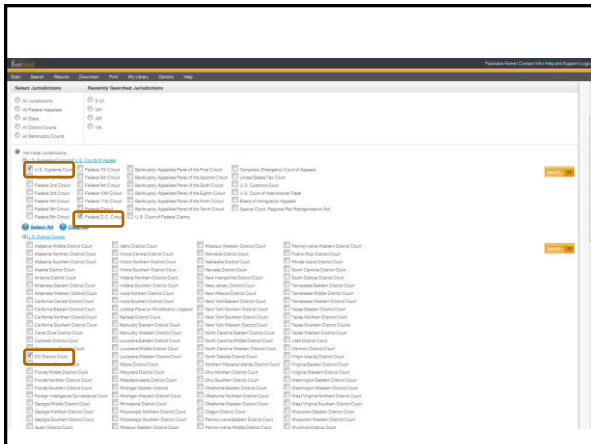
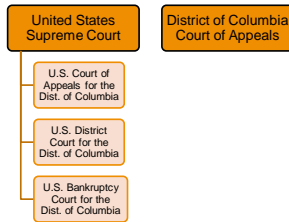
slander and (“public concern” or libel) not “public official”

1. Cook v. Globe Printing Co., 227 Mo. 471, 127 S.W. 332 (Mo., 1910)
March 30, 1910
Democratic State Committee, either in 1896 or in 1898; that the affidavits required by the corrupt practices act were made by the treasurers of said committees for those years; and for this reason the demurrers to the evidence were properly overruled. But notwithstanding the testimony showed that plaintiff did not make any affidavit as charged, it is insisted by defendant that the plaintiff's own admissions on the stand and in his deposition at independence demonstrated that he knowingly participated ...
2. Dunlap v. Record Pub. Co., 143 S.E. 31 (S.C., 1927)
September 21, 1927
Malice, as an ingredient in actions for libel, signifies nothing more than a false charge consciously and intentionally made, without just cause or excuse. On the question whether or not there was malice in the publication complained of, you have a right to consider the words themselves, and the circumstances attending the publication. The cause and manner of publishing an alleged slander are in all cases proper to be considered by the jury as a guide in assessment of damages, if a libel has been ...
3. Yarston Medical Systems, Inc. v. Daffino, 6 Cal Rptr. 3d 325, 113 Cal App. 4th 273 (Cal App., 2003)
November 13, 2003
5. Defendants also contend that plaintiffs wrongly tried their invasion of privacy claim on a theory of appropriation of name rather than false light. Plaintiffs point out that aside from failing to raise the issue, defendants submitted proposed jury instructions on appropriation of name and none on false light and agreed to the special verdict form that required findings on only the issues raised by the claim of appropriation of name. We believe that the question is not so simply a question of law ...
4. Beauharnais v. People's State of Illinois, 28 82 12 29, 1951, 343 U.S. 250, 72 S.Ct. 725, 96 L.Ed. 919 (U.S., 1952)
April 28, 1952
7. Congress required that Reconstructed States approve State Constitutions consistent with the Federal Constitution, and also that each State ratify the Fourteenth Amendment. Examples of state constitutional provisions expressly relating to libel, but which Constitutions were nevertheless approved by Congress, follow: Arkansas: Const. 1868, Art. I § 2 provides that truth coupled with good motives shall be a complete defense to a criminal libel prosecution; Arkansas readmitted by 15 Stat. 72 (1868); ...
5. Doe v. U.S. 83 F Supp 2d 833 (S.D. Tex., 2000)
February 10, 2000
As a general matter, the § 2080(h) libel/slander exception is routinely read so as to bar claims arising out of the release of false or inaccurate information concerning the results of criminal investigations. See *Boice*, 911 F. Supp. at 482-83. Libel and slander exception barred tort claim alleging false light defamation based on the allegation that U.S. Army Corps of Engineers had informed the press that as a result of a criminal investigation, a prospective government contractor lacked a satisfactory ...
6. Doe v. Methodist Hosp., 690 N.E.2d 581 (Ind., 1997)
December 31, 1997
With the rise of the enlightenment in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the English government increasingly used criminal libel law to suppress dissent. See John Kelly, *Criminal Libel and Free Speech*, 9 Kan. L.Rev. 295, 300-31 (1958); 2 James Fitzjames Stephen, *A History of the Criminal Law of England* 300-04, (1883). On the theory that truthful statements were at least as dangerous to public peace as false ones, the Star Chamber, and later the common law courts, absorbed the defense of truth.

5. Search Across Jurisdictions

Use Advanced Case Law Search to construct a search that will search across all courts with jurisdiction in your state or district.

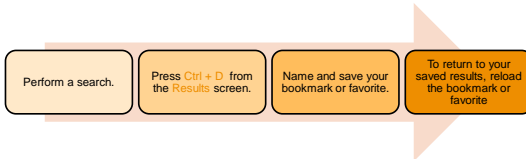
Example: District of Columbia

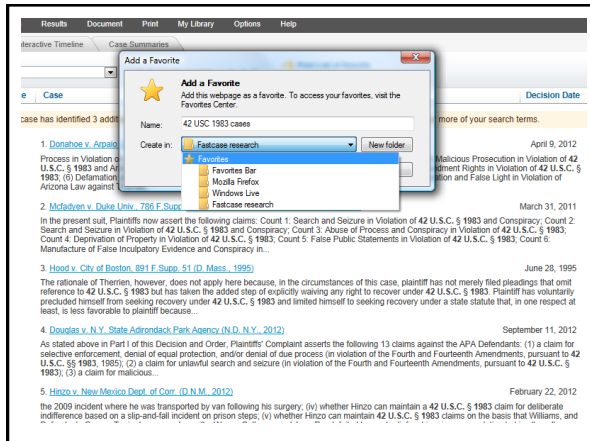


6. Save Searches By Bookmarking

Fastcase always uses **static urls**, allowing you to access prior searches.

Save as many searches as you would like for later use by bookmarking the results page.





7. Retrieve & Batch Print Multiple Cases

- Got a lot of cases to retrieve or print?
- You can enter up to 20 case citations in the Quick caselaw or Advanced caselaw search box, separated by commas.
- To print the cases, just add them to your **print queue**.

Start Search Results Document Print My Library Options Help

Quick Caselaw Search [switch to advanced caselaw search](#)

612 F. Supp. 2d 90, 534 F.3d 1282, 510 F.3d 870, 285 F.3d 298

All Jurisdictions [Search](#) 35

Start a New Search	Last 10 Searches	Help Options
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced Caselaw Search Search Statutes Search Regulations Search Constitutions Search Court Rules Search Attorney General Opinions Search Newspapers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 372 US 335 42 USC 1983 29-4-4-110 "18 u.s.c." w/3 "924" Blood w/10 warrant & "fourth amendment" Blood w/10 warrant & "fourth amendment" (warrant or warrantless) & "fourth amendment" & (blood w/3 draw") (warrant or warrantless) & "fourth amendment" & (blood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAQs User Guide Tutorials Live Chat E-mail Support Resources

Results Interactive Timeline

Jurisdiction: All Jurisdictions [Print List of Results](#) [Print/Save Documents in Queue](#)

1 to 4 of 4 results

Relevance	Case
100%	<p>1. Wade v. Brady, 612 F.Supp.2d 90 (D. Mass., 2009)</p> <p>1. INTRODUCTION... Robert Wade ("Wade") brings this action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to vindicate his civil rights. He aims to subject that evidence to DNA testing and use the results, which he believes that there was a Due Process right to postconviction access to biological evidence under certain circumstances.</p>
100%	<p>2. Bryson v. Gonzales, 534 F.3d 1282 (10th Cir., 2008)</p> <p>David Bryson was convicted of rape and spent 19 years in jail until exonerated by DNA evidence. Chemist Joyce Gilchrist, District Attorney Robert Macy, and former Oklahoma City Police Chief prevented him from obtaining access to DNA evidence that he believed would demonstrate his innocence.</p>
100%	<p>3. Cooper v. Brown, 510 F.3d 870 (9th Cir., 2007)</p> <p>Kevin Cooper appeals the district court's denial of his third federal petition for a writ of habeas corpus. He claims that the district court's denial was an abuse of discretion. He asks the court to grant his petition for a writ of habeas corpus.</p>
100%	<p>4. Hanev v. Horan, 285 F.3d 298 (4th Cir., 2002)</p> <p>ORDER... Appellee filed a petition for rehearing and rehearing en banc... Judge King voted to deny the petition. No member of the Court requested a poll on the petition for rehearing en banc... Chief Judge Judge Luttig filed an opinion respecting the denial of rehearing en banc... The Court denies the petition.</p>

fastcase

Start Search Results Document **Print** My Library Options Help

Results Interactive Timeline

Jurisdiction: All Jurisdictions [Print Results](#) [Print Document](#) [View Print Queue](#) [Print List of Results](#) [Print/Save Documents in Queue](#)

Relevance	Case
100%	<p>1. Wade v. Brady, 612 F.Supp.2d 90 (D. Mass., 2009)</p> <p>1. INTRODUCTION... Robert Wade ("Wade") brings this action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to vindicate his civil rights. He aims to subject that evidence to DNA testing and use the results, which he believes that there was a Due Process right to postconviction access to biological evidence under certain circumstances.</p>
100%	<p>2. Bryson v. Gonzales, 534 F.3d 1282 (10th Cir., 2008)</p> <p>David Bryson was convicted of rape and spent 19 years in jail until exonerated by DNA evidence. Chemist Joyce Gilchrist, District Attorney Robert Macy, and former Oklahoma City Police Chief prevented him from obtaining access to DNA evidence that he believed would demonstrate his innocence.</p>
100%	<p>3. Cooper v. Brown, 510 F.3d 870 (9th Cir., 2007)</p> <p>Kevin Cooper appeals the district court's denial of his third federal petition for a writ of habeas corpus. He claims that the district court's denial was an abuse of discretion. He asks the court to grant his petition for a writ of habeas corpus.</p>

PrintMy LibraryOptionsHelp

Print Documents

Documents selected: Berger v. City of Seattle, 569 F.3d 1029 (9th Cir., 2009)
Hill v Colorado, 530 U.S. 703, 120 S.Ct. 2480, 147 L.Ed.2d 597 (2000)
Wade v. Brady, 612 F.Supp.2d 90 (D. Mass., 2009)
Cooper v. Brown, 510 F.3d 870 (9th Cir., 2007)
Bryson v. Gonzales, 534 F.3d 1282 (10th Cir., 2008)
Harvey v. Horan, 285 F.3d 298 (4th Cir., 2002)

Highlight search terms: Yes No
Number of columns: 2
Format: Microsoft Word (DOC)
PrintSaveCancel

8. Use Forecite as a Backstop

• Forecite helps you by identifying important cases that can easily be missed by ordinary word searches.

• Example
– (Blood w/10 warrant) & "fourth amendment"

Search Case

Decision Date Results Database

Forecite has identified additional decisions that may be relevant to your research topic, but do not contain one or more of your search terms.

View Results

100% 1 State v. McLaughlin (Mo., 2012) January 17, 2012 0 0
Tiler McLaughlin (Defendant) refused to consent to an alcohol breath test or a blood test after he was arrested for driving while intoxicated. The arresting policeman, without seeing a warrant from a judge, ordered a medical professional to draw Defendant's blood. The trial court sustained Defendant's motion to suppress the results of the blood test as the nonconsensual and warrantless blood draw was a violation of his Fourth Amendment rights.

95% 2 State v. Blumens, 650 S.E.2d 165, 2006 WL 4999650 (Va., 2007) February 26, 2007 0 15
There is no question but that activities which take place within the sanctity of the home merit the most exacting Fourth Amendment protection. In Proun v. New York, 445 U.S. 573, 586, 100 S.Ct. 1371, 1380, 63 L.Ed.2d 639, 651 (1980), the United States Supreme Court stated: "It is a basic principle of Fourth Amendment law that searches and seizures inside a home without a warrant are presumptively unreasonable." Conversely, the search of a home for evidence of a crime generally is not unreasonable.

82% 3 United States v. Davis (4th Cir., 2012) August 15, 2012 0 0
23. The Supreme Court's recent decision in United States v. Jones, 132 S. Ct. 945 (Jan. 23, 2012) does not change our analysis in this case. In Jones, the Court held that the Fourth Amendment was violated when law enforcement officers, without a valid warrant, installed a GPS tracking device on the undercarriage of the defendant's Jeep while it was parked in a public parking lot. In determining whether this action constituted a "search," the majority did not reach the issue of whether the Defendant...

75% 4 City v. Corbett, 579 A.2d 1013, 395 Pa.Super. 1 (Pa. Super., 1990) June 14, 1990 5 29
Section 1547(a)(2) authorizes the seizure and search of an accused's blood based solely on the fact that he or she was driving a vehicle which was involved in an accident in which death or an injury requiring medical treatment occurred. The authority to conduct the blood-alcohol test on the mere happening of a motor vehicle accident and on the severity of the injuries to the people involved in the accident. The statute does not require any evidence of alcohol or drug use by the driver. Under § 1547(a)(2)...

74% 5 U.S. v. Kincaid, 345 F.3d 1095 (9th Cir., 2003) October 2, 2003 5 25
Although forced blood extractions constitute searches, Kincaid can successfully challenge the requirement that he submit to that process only if this rights under the Fourth Amendment are violated. As a general rule, a search — even one that may lawfully be conducted without a warrant — must be based upon probable cause. New Jersey v. T.L.O., 469 U.S. 325, 349, 105 S.Ct. 733, 83 L.Ed.2d 720 (1985). In certain limited circumstances, however, the Fourth Amendment's demands of reasonableness have been...

71% 6 Sumner v. Pelham Labor Educators Association, 489 U.S. 602, 100 S.Ct. 1402, 101 L.Ed.2d 629 (U.S., 1989) March 21, 1989 115 1,133

Relevance	Case	Decision Date	Results	Citations
Fastcase Fastcase has identified additional decisions that may be relevant to your research topic, but do not contain one or more of your search terms. View Results				
100%	Schermer v. State of California, 384 U.S. 757, 86 S.Ct. 1826, 16 L.Ed.2d 908 (U.S. 1966)	June 28, 1966	402	3,775
95%	Brooks v. Gates, 482 U.S. 213, 183 S.Ct. 2317, 76 L.Ed.2d 527 (U.S. 1982)	October 13, 1982	524	9,584
90%	Miranda v. State of Arizona; Vigora v. State of New York; Westover v. United States State of California v. Stewart 8212 795, 584, 384 U.S. 426, 86 S.Ct. 1602, 16 L.Ed.2d 694, 10 A.L.R.3d 974 (U.S. 1966)	June 13, 1966	110	37,440
Expand all results Statutes Cited Patent Pending				
100%	1. State v. McNeely, 130 S.W.3d 213, 2012 WL 1000000 (Mo., 2012)	January 17, 2012	0	0
Tyler McNeely (Defendant) refused to consent to an alcohol breath test or a blood test after he was arrested for driving while intoxicated. The arresting policeman, without seeking a warrant from a judge, ordered a medical professional to draw Defendant's blood. The trial court sustained Defendant's motion to suppress the results of the blood test as the nonconsensual and warrantless blood draw was a violation of his Fourth Amendment rights.				
95%	2. State v. Mathews, 652 S.E.2d 169, 2007 WL 4399850 (Va., 2007)	February 28, 2007	0	30
There is no question but that activities which take place within the sanctity of the home merit the most searching Fourth Amendment protection. In Payton v. New York, 445 U.S. 573, 586, 100 S.Ct. 1371, 1380, 63 L.Ed.2d 639, 651 (1980), the United States Supreme Court stated: "It is a 'basic principle of Fourth Amendment law' that searches and seizures inside a home without a warrant are presumptively unreasonable." Conversely, the search of a home for evidence of a crime generally is not unreasonable.				
92%	3. United States v. Davis, 4th Cir., 2012	August 16, 2012	0	0
23. The Supreme Court's recent decision in United States v. Jones, 132 S. Ct. 945 (Jan. 23, 2012) does not change our analysis in this case. In Jones, the Court held that the Fourth Amendment was violated when law enforcement officers, without a valid warrant, installed a GPS tracking device on the undercarriage of the defendant's Jeep while it was parked in a public parking lot. In determining whether this action constituted a "search," the majority did not reach the issue of whether the Defendant . . .				
75%	4. Curtis v. Drachford, 478 S.W.3d 1013, 2016 Pa Super LEXIS 1000000 (Pa., 2016)	June 14, 1990	5	20
Section 1547(a)(2) authorizes the seizure and search of an accused's blood based solely on the fact that he or she was driving a . . .				

9. Browse Statutes in Outline View

Use **Outline View** to navigate to a specific statute section quickly.



Search Statutes

Search

Browse

Search Type: ☒ Keyword Search (Boolean) ☐ Natural Language ☐ Citation Lookup

☒ Show Search Tips

Select Statutes

Current Editions:

☐ United States Code

☐ Alabama

☐ Alaska

☐ Kansas

☐ Kentucky

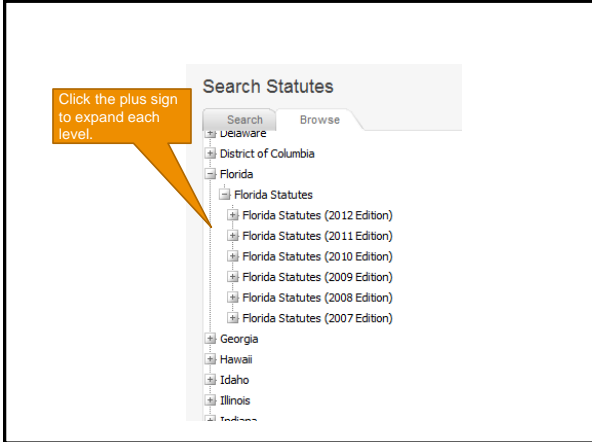
☒ Louisiana

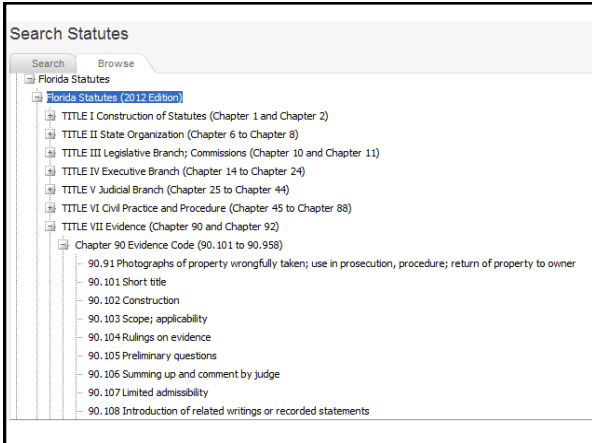
☐ North Dakota

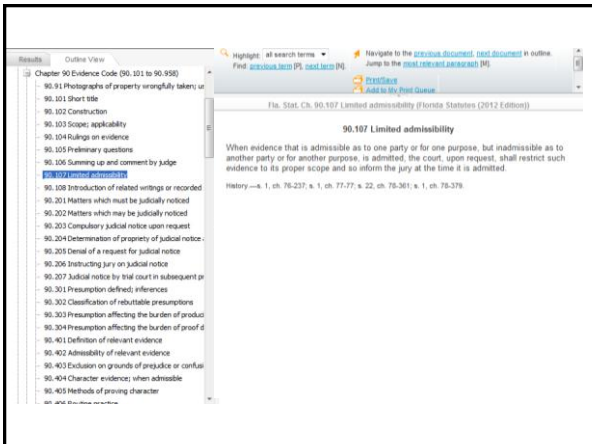
☐ Oklahoma

☐ Oregon

Search Some :
copyrig
official
other

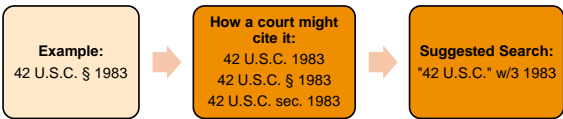






10. “Annotate” a Statute with a Creative Case Law Search

Search for cases citing a specific statute section by constructing an Advanced Caselaw keyword search using the statute section as your keyword



Advanced Caselaw Search

Search Type: ☒ Keyword Search (Boolean) ☐ Natural Language ☐ Citation Lookup

"42 U.S.C.*w/3 1983"

☒ Show Search Tips

Syntax	Example (click to run a search)	Result
AND, &	copyright AND preemption	cases with both the words "copyright" and "
OR	landlord OR lessor	cases with either the word "landlord" or "les
NOT	chemical waste NOT management	cases with the words "chemical" and "waste
()	(security OR pledge) AND assignment	cases with either "security" or "pledge", and
" "	"felony murder"	cases containing the exact phrase "felony m
w/2, /2	capital w/2 punishment	cases in which the word "capital" appears w
*	mitig*	wildcard - cases containing variations of the

Select Jurisdictions	Recently Searched Jurisdictions
<input checked="" type="radio"/> All Jurisdictions	<input type="radio"/> OK
<input type="radio"/> All Federal Appellate	<input type="radio"/> IL
<input type="radio"/> All State	<input type="radio"/> NJ
<input type="radio"/> All District Courts	<input type="radio"/> AZ, NC
<input type="radio"/> All Bankruptcy Courts	<input type="radio"/> MD

1 to 20 of 1,000 results

Print List of Results

Print/Save Documents in Queue

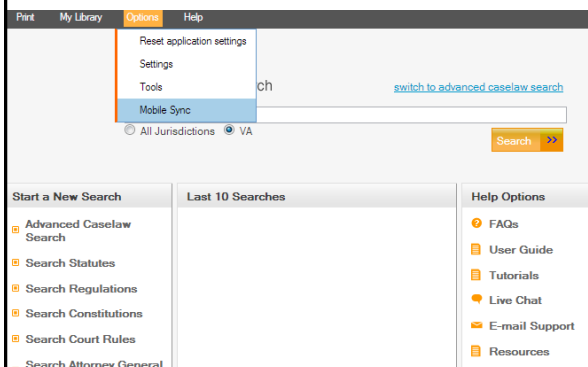
Case	Decision Date
has identified 3 additional decisions that may be relevant to your research topic, but do not contain one or more of your search terms.	
1. Dunphy v. Arpaio (D. Ariz., 2012)	April 9, 2012
Process in Violation of Arizona Law: (3) Violations of 42 U.S.C. § 1983: Supervisor Liability against Span; (4) Malicious Prosecution in Violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and Arizona Law against Arpaio and Hendershott; (5) Retaliation for the Exercise of First Amendment Rights in Violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983; (6) Defamation and False Light in Violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against Thomas and Arpaio; (7) Defamation and False Light in Violation of Arizona Law against Thomas...	
2. Molodtsov v. Duke Univ., 786 F.Supp. 2d 987, 272 Ed. Law Rep. 247 (M.D.N.C., 2011)	March 31, 2011
In the present suit, Plaintiff now asserts the following claims: Count 1: Search and Seizure in Violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and Conspiracy; Count 2: Search and Seizure in Violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and Conspiracy; Count 3: Abuse of Process and Conspiracy in Violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983; Count 4: Deprivation of Property in Violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983; Count 5: False Public Statements in Violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983; Count 6: Manufacture of False Inculpatory Evidence and Conspiracy in...	
3. Hood v. City of Boston, 881 F.Supp. 51 (D. Mass., 1995)	June 28, 1995
The rationale of <i>Theriot</i> , however, does not apply here because, in the circumstances of this case, plaintiff has not merely filed pleadings that omit reference to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 but has taken the added step of explicitly waiving any right to recover under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff has voluntarily precluded himself from seeking recovery under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and limited himself to seeking recovery under a state statute that, in one respect at least, is less favorable to plaintiff because...	
4. Douglas v. N.Y. State Schenck Park Agency (N.D., N.Y., 2012)	September 11, 2012
As stated above in Part I of the Decision and Order, Plaintiff's Complaint asserts the following 13 claims against the APA Defendants: (1) a claim for selective enforcement; denial of equal protection; and/or denial of due process (in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments; pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985); (2) a claim for unlawful search and seizure (in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments; pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983); (3) a claim for malicious...	
5. Hiroo v. New Mexico Dept. of Corr. (D.N.M., 2012)	February 22, 2012
the 2009 incident where he was transported by van following his surgery; (iv) whether Hiroo can maintain a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 claim for deliberate indifference based on a slip-and-fall incident on prison steps; (v) whether Hiroo can maintain 42 U.S.C. § 1983 claims on the basis that Williams, and Defendants George Tapia, Lawrence Jaramillo, Wayne Gallegos, and Jerry Roark failed to grant relief on his grievances relating to his allegedly inadequate medical care or failed to otherwise...	
6. Williams v. Healy (D.N.J., 2012)	July 5, 2012
Police officers testifying before the grand jury have absolute immunity from § 1983 claims. Briscoe v. Laue, 460 U.S. 325, 342 (1983) ("A police officer on the witness stand performs the same functions as any other witness: he is subject to compulsory process, takes an oath, responds to questions on direct examination and cross-examination, and may be prosecuted subsequently for perjury."). see also Rehberg v. Paulk, 132 S. Ct. 1497, 1506 (2012) ("[G]rand jury witnesses should enjoy the...").	

Bonus Tip!

Sync your mobile and desktop accounts

- View your searches and saved cases from your desktop searches from your mobile device.
- Searches and saved cases from the app will show up in your desktop account, where you can print, download to your computer, or email the cases

Desktop → Options → Mobile Sync



Customer Support



CALL

1-866-773-2782

EMAIL

support@fastcase.com

LIVE CHAT

Help → Live Help

Available 8 am - 8 pm Eastern, Monday through Friday

(excluding holidays)

Additional Training Resources:

www.fastcase.com

[Help & Training](#)

[Documentation & Downloads](#)