

Exhibit L

(“Five Easy Ways to Retrieve Statutes” available at
<http://west.thomson.com/documentation/westlaw/wlawdoc/web/stpl405.pdf>)

to

TimeBase’s Response to Defendants’
Motion for Summary Judgment

Five Easy Ways to Retrieve Statutes

Searching Statutes on Westlaw

1. Retrieve a statute using a citation

The quickest way to retrieve a statute when you know its citation is to use the Find service. You do not need to access a database. At most tabbed pages, you can type a citation, e.g., **6 usca 313** or **co st 8-2-113**, in the *Find by citation* text box in the left frame and click **Go**. To print the statute immediately after you retrieve it, select the **and Print** check box before you click **Go**.

RETRIEVING MULTIPLE CITATIONS

To find and print multiple documents, click **Find&Print** at the top of any page. In the right frame of the Find a Document page, type your citations in the *Enter Citation(s)* text box, select your result options and delivery options, and click **Send Request**.

RETRIEVING A STATUTE USING A FIND TEMPLATE

If you are unsure of the correct citation format, type the publication abbreviation in the *Find by citation* text box in the left frame and click **Go** to display a fill-in-the-blank template. For example, to display a Find template for the *United States Code Annotated*® (USCA®), type **usca**.

To display a Find template for	Type
Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)	cfr
federal court rules	us rules
state statutes*	xx st
state court rules*	xx rules
state session laws*	xx legis

*where XX is a state's two-letter postal abbreviation

For assistance using Westlaw, call **1-800-WESTLAW** (1-800-937-8529).

For free reference materials, visit west.thomson.com/westlaw/guides.

2. Retrieve a statute using an index

Use the alphabetical index in a statutes database to retrieve sections on a specific topic. After you access a statutes database, click **Statutes Index** at the top of the Search page. Browse the index using the links and the plus (+) and minus (-) symbols, or search for specific terms in the index using the Search feature as shown in Figure 1. To retrieve the full text of a section, click its citation.

The screenshot shows the 'Statutes Index' page on Westlaw. At the top, there are navigation links: Search, Find by Citation, Table of Contents, and Pop. Name. Below this is a 'Selected Databases' section with 'United States Code (USC)' selected. A search box contains the text 'patent' and a 'Search' button. Below the search box are two radio buttons: 'Contains patent' (selected) and 'Starts with'. The main content area displays a list of statutes, with several entries highlighted in yellow: 'PATENT AND PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION REMEDY CLARIFICATION ACT', 'PATENT AND TRADEMARK FEE FAIRNESS ACT OF 1999', 'PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE', 'PATENT COOPERATION TREATY', 'PATENT LAW AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1984', 'PATENT LAW FOREIGN FILING AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1988', 'PATENT OFFICE BUILDING', and 'PATENT TERM GUARANTEE ACT OF 1999'. Other visible entries include 'PATENTS', 'PATERNITY', 'PATERNITY LEAVE', 'PATHOGENS', and 'PATHOLOGY AND PATHOLOGISTS'.

Figure 1. USCA index

3. Retrieve a statute using the Table of Contents service

The Table of Contents service allows you to browse the table of contents for a publication, view a document in the context of the sections surrounding it, and quickly retrieve related sections. It is available for the USCA and all state statutes.

There are several ways to access the Table of Contents service:

- At a database Search page, click **Table of Contents** at the top of the page.
- While viewing a statute, click **Table of Contents** on the Links tab in the left frame.

You can browse a table of contents by clicking the plus and minus symbols or by selecting the appropriate check boxes and clicking **Expand Selection(s)** at the bottom of the Table of Contents page. The portion of the table of contents you selected will be expanded. (To collapse the entire table of contents, click **Collapse All**.) To retrieve a specific section in the table of contents, click its link.

The table of contents for the USCA and California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas statutes can be displayed as it existed on a particular date. Type the date in the *Effective Date* text box or click the **Calendar** icon to select the date, then click **Go**. The table of contents for that date is displayed.

RETRIEVING MULTIPLE SECTIONS OR ENTIRE TITLES, CHAPTERS, PARTS, OR SUBPARTS

You can retrieve multiple sections or entire titles, chapters, parts, or subparts by using the Table of Contents Search feature. Select the check boxes next to the sections, titles, chapters, parts, or subparts you want to retrieve. Then do one of the following:

- Click **Retrieve and Print** to print documents immediately after they are retrieved.
- Click **Search**. The Table of Contents search page is displayed listing your selections. Click **Search** again to retrieve all the documents you selected. If you want to retrieve only those sections containing specific terms, type those terms in the text box before clicking **Search** again.



Figure 2. USCA table of contents

4. Retrieve a statute using the Popular Name Table

When you know the popular name of a state or federal act, you can use the Popular Name Table to retrieve the statutory sections under which the act is codified. The Popular Name Table is available for both state statutes and the USCA. After accessing a statutes database, e.g., USCA, click **Pop. Name Table** at the top of the Search page. Then browse the alphabetical list or use the Locate feature, when available, to search for the name of the act. To see the statutory sections under which an act is codified, click the act's name or the citation next to the name.

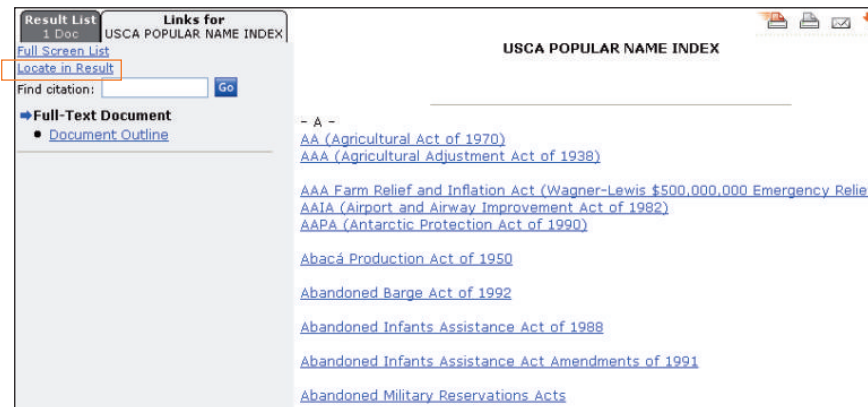


Figure 3. USCA Popular Name Table

5. Retrieve a statute using field restrictions

Almost all documents on Westlaw are composed of several parts called *fields*. Rather than searching entire documents, you can restrict your search to one or more fields, which helps you retrieve statutes on point. The two most useful fields to search in statutes databases are the prelim (pr) and caption (ca) fields, which contain the major headings and a description for each section. For example, to retrieve statutes on copyright subject matter, you could type a Terms and Connectors query such as **pr,ca(copyright & subject /5 matter)**.

Other useful fields are the citation (ci) and the text (te) fields, as shown in Figure 4.

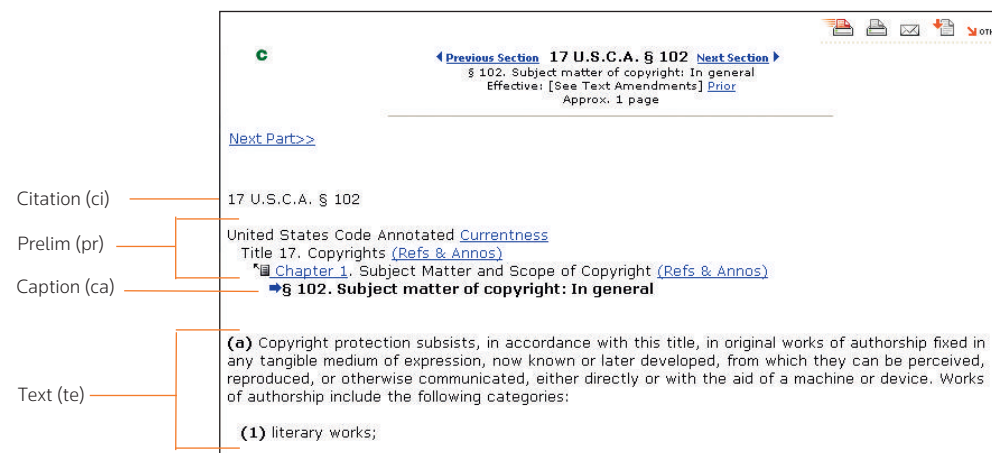





Figure 4. Useful fields in a statute

Checking your statute in KeyCite®

KeyCite, West's citation research service, allows you to track the history of a statute, which includes citations to cases affecting the validity of the section, recent session laws that amend or repeal the section, proposed legislation, bill drafts, reports and related materials, credits, and historical and statutory notes. To view the history of a retrieved statute, click **History** or a red or yellow KeyCite status flag, if available, in the left frame. Click **Citing References** to view citing references for the statute.

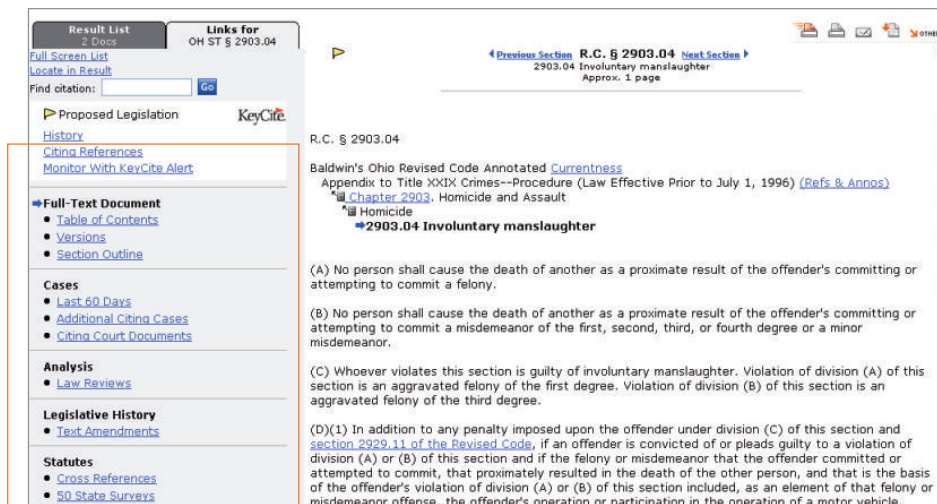
KeyCite status flags

-  A red flag indicates that the statute has been amended by a recent session law, repealed, superseded, or held unconstitutional or preempted in whole or in part.
-  A yellow flag indicates that the statute has been renumbered or transferred by a recent session law; that an uncodified session law or proposed legislation affecting the statute is available (statutes merely referenced, i.e., mentioned, are not marked with a yellow flag); that the statute was limited on constitutional or preemption grounds or its validity was otherwise called into doubt; or that a prior version of the statute received negative treatment from a court.
-  A green C indicates that the statute has citing references.

Viewing related material

When you retrieve a statute, the Links tab in the left frame displays links to additional information about the statute, as shown in Figure 5. These may include links to prior versions of the statute, a graphical display of statute history (Graphical Statutes®), and other materials, including the following:

- The *Cases* section includes links to notes of decisions, other citing cases, and citing court documents when they are available for your statute. Notes of decisions, which are written by West attorney-editors, summarize points of law from cases that construe or apply the statute.
- The *Legislative History* section focuses on the background and events leading to the enactment of a statute, including hearings, committee reports, and floor debates.
- The *Statutes* section includes a link to one or more topical surveys, when available. Topical surveys allow you to easily determine how legislation on a given topic varies among states.



The screenshot shows the KeyCite interface for R.C. § 2903.04. The left sidebar is titled 'Links for OH ST § 2903.04' and contains several sections: 'Proposed Legislation', 'History', 'Citing References', 'Monitor With KeyCite Alert', 'Full-Text Document' (with sub-links for Table of Contents, Versions, and Section Outline), 'Cases' (with sub-links for Last 60 Days, Additional Citing Cases, and Citing Court Documents), 'Analysis' (with sub-link for Law Reviews), 'Legislative History' (with sub-link for Text Amendments), and 'Statutes' (with sub-links for Cross References and 50 State Surveys). The main content area displays the text of R.C. § 2903.04, including the title 'Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code Annotated Currentness', the chapter title 'Chapter 2903. Homicide and Assault', and the section title '2903.04 Involuntary manslaughter'. The text of the statute is divided into four divisions (A, B, C, D), each describing a different scenario for involuntary manslaughter.

Figure 5. Related materials for a statute