Lexis Advance Quicklaw
Law 703

Nadine Hoffman
Natural Resources, Energy & Environmental Law Librarian
November 21, 2018
• Questions from previous sessions?

• This session is designed to provide an overview of Lexis Advance Quicklaw functionality, concentrating on finding energy, natural resources, and environmental materials.
Canadian content mostly covered in prior sessions

- Statutes – Lexis Advance Quicklaw is the only legal database with point-in-time or historical legislation (available starting in 1970)
- Cases
  - Lexis Advance Quicklaw is historically known for tribunal decisions
  - Abbreviations with a “J” (e.g., SCJ) are found here
- Index to Canadian Legal Literature – the main index for Canadian legal periodicals
- Words & Phrases – legislative definitions from across Canada
Similar to the Canada Digest, Halsbury’s is divided by subject and arranged in alphabetical order by subject. Scroll down to find the title you desire.
The “i” provides the scope/coverage information; the Table of Contents allows for browsing or searching.
Halsbury’s Laws of Canada - Environment (2018 Reissue) (Lucas, Northey, King)

Publisher: LexisNexis Canada Inc.

Coverage: Reissue published in June 2018, current to February 1, 2018

Coverage Type: Full-text

Frequency: Annually

Update Schedule: Updated concurrently with print version

Language: English

Description: This source contains the full text of the Halsbury’s Laws of Canada - Environment (2018 Reissue) by Alastair Lucas, Rodney Northey, and Jennifer King. The Reissue text was published in June 2018 and is current to February 1, 2018. This premier legal reference provides, in a clear and straightforward manner, understanding of the maze of laws, regulations, and legal issues that frame the subject area of environmental law. Topics covered include: The Constitutional Framework - Nature of powers in specific areas - Legislative and proprietary jurisdiction - Co-operative federalism - Prerogative powers - Charter issues - Municipal powers for environmental regulation - Environmental Protection and Regulation - Federal and provincial regulatory schemes - Regulation of water and air - Ozone depletion, acid rain, urban smog and climate change - Waste management and minimization - Pesticides, toxic and hazardous substances - Wildlife and resource conservation - Enforcement of environmental laws - Environmental Assessments - General regulatory schemes - Environmental impact assessment - Procedures and approvals - Reviews of environmental assessment - International Environmental Issues - Interaction between international and domestic law - Treaty obligations - Multilateral and regional treaties - Canada-U.S. treaties - Civil Liability Issues - Public and private nuisance claims - Onus of proof and standards of liability - Negligence, trespass and public trust - Remedies and defences.

This source includes a drill-down hierarchical Table of Contents. Researchers may also perform full-text searches. Caselaw references are hyperlinked to the full texts of the cases, case summaries and QuickCITE case citator records. About the Authors: Alastair R. Lucas, Q.C., B.A., LL.B., (Alta.), L.L.M., (Br. Col.), is a professor of law and Director of the Sustainable Energy Development (SEDV) M.Sc. Program at the University of Calgary. From 2006 to 2011, he was the Faculty’s Dean. He has served as Executive Director of the Canadian Institute of Resources Law and is now an Adjunct Professor in the University of Calgary’s Faculty of Environmental Design. Professor Lucas has been consultant and policy advisor to several government departments, held numerous professional appointments, and served as a member of the Governing Council of the International Bar Association’s Section on Energy and Natural Resources Law. He serves as a Trustee of the Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation. Professor Lucas is co-General Editor of Canadian Environmental Law, 2nd Edition. Rodney Northey, B.A. (Philosophy), LL.B., M.A. (Philosophy), L.L.M., is a partner in the Toronto office of Gowling WLG and a member of the firm’s Environmental Law Group. He is in his 28th year of private practice focused on approvals, hearings, and appeals involving the environment, including energy, land use, endangered species, cultural heritage, resource extraction, transportation, waste and water approvals. Rod is author of the Guide to the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (LexisNexis Canada), published annually, as well as the 1995 Annotated Canadian Environmental Assessment Act and EARP Guidelines Order (Carswell), and law journal articles on federalism and environmental law, the role of municipalities in Canada’s energy strategies, the integration of environmental and planning law in Ontario infrastructure, and the fading role of alternatives in federal environmental assessment. In August 2016, the federal Minister of Environment and Climate Change appointed Rod to a four-person expert panel to carry out a Canada-wide consultation and review of Canada’s environmental assessment process. Also in 2016, the Ontario Minister of Transportation appointed Rod to a three-person advisory panel.
Click on the + signs until you find a topic of interest or do a search.
HEN-8 Provincial prosecutions under Fisheries Act.

Halsbury’s Laws of Canada - Environment (2018 Reissue)
Alastair Lucas, Rodney Northey and Jennifer King

I. OVERVIEW

3. Federal Jurisdiction Over the Environment

(1) Federal Legislative Jurisdiction

(b) Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries

HEN-8 Provincial prosecutions under Fisheries Act. As a matter of constitutional authority, a provincial Attorney General may prosecute an offence under federal regulatory legislation such as the Fisheries Act. Parliament has the exclusive authority to legislate who may institute proceedings in respect of offences other than matters of essential criminal law, who may conduct such proceedings, and which Attorney General may assume control of such proceedings. This has been done by the Interpretation Act and the Criminal Code. Thus, the prosecutorial powers of provincial Attorneys General are, in view of the presumption of constitutionality, a matter of statutory interpretation, and have been held to include power to lay informations or prefer indictments, and to conduct prosecutions under federal “non-criminal” environmental statutes such as the Fisheries Act.

Footnote(s)


2 Section 91(27) of the Constitution Act, 1867 enacted as the British North America Act, 1867 (U.K.), 30 & 31 Vict., c. 3, renamed by item 1 of the Schedule to the Constitution Act, 1982, being Schedule B to the Canada Act 1982 (U.K.), c. 11.

3 (CAN) R.S.C. 1985, c. 1-21, s. 34(2).

### Explore Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content Type</th>
<th>Practice Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Litigation</td>
<td>Family Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Law</td>
<td>Immigration Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate and Commercial</td>
<td>Insurance Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
<td>IP &amp; IT Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Law</td>
<td>Labour Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natural Resources Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Real Estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Securities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wills, Estates and Trusts Law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Lawyer's Daily

- **Duty of care does not end when drunk driver returns home.** Ontario Court of Appeal
- **Tue, 13 Nov 2018 10:52:48**

- **Going to authorities not viable option for many sexual assault survivors, report says.**
  - **Tue, 13 Nov 2018 10:52:48**
Lexis Advance Quicklaw—Practice Areas

Browse Popular Sources

Natural Resources Law Sources | i
Natural Resources Law Acts | i
Natural Resources Law Boards and Tribunals | i
Alberta Energy and Utilities Board Decisions | i
Alberta Energy Regulator Decisions (f/k/a Alberta Energy Resources Conservation Board) | i
Alberta Environmental Appeals Board Decisions | i
Alberta Surface Rights Board Decisions | i
Alberta Utilities Commission Decisions | i
British Columbia Environmental Appeal Board Decisions | i
British Columbia Forest Appeals Commission Decisions | i

Search Primary Law

Natural Resources Law Legislation | i
Natural Resources Law Case Summaries | i

Search Secondary Materials

Natural Resources Law Secondary Materials | i

Search Drafting Materials

Natural Resources Law Drafting Materials | i

The “i” provides the scope/coverage information. Natural Resources includes Environment.
Natural Resources Law includes Energy; need to also select Environment.

   Law Reviews and Journals | Alberta Law Review

   ... and interests in and all responsibilities associated with the geologic storage reservoir and the stored carbon dioxide. ... [The] operator and all persons who generated any injected carbon dioxide are released from all regulatory requirements and liability associated with the ... storage reservoir and the stored carbon dioxide. ... [Any] bonds or other surety posted by the ... must be released, and ... monitoring and managing the ... storage reservoir and the stored carbon dioxide [becomes] the state's responsibility to be overseen by the ... 2008 the Government of Alberta committed $2 billion to large-scale carbon capture and storage (CCS) projects. CCS is a process that captures carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions from large industrial emitters and stores them in geological formations kilometres below the earth's surface. To ... implementation of this technology, on 1 November 2010, Bill 24, Carbon Capture and Storage Statutes Amendment Act, 2010 was introduced in the ...

   ➤ View Table of Contents


   Law Reviews and Journals | Alberta Law Review

   ... Fred Riddiford et al., "Monitoring Geological Storage: The In Salah Gas CO2 Storage Project," online: University of Regina <uregina.ca/hgft/PHP/papers/nonpres/529.pdf >, 29 Stefan ... ... in the Alberta Basin, Western Canada: Demonstration of CO2 Geological Storage" in Sally M. Benson, ed., Carbon Dioxide Capture for Storage in Deep Geologic Formations — Results from the CO2 Capture Project: Geologic Storage of Carbon Dioxide with Monitoring and Verification, vol. 2 (Amsterdam: Elsevier, 2005) ... Deep Geologic Formations: A Paradigm for Regulations for the Subsurface Storage of Carbon in Benson, supra note 29, 1173; David W. ... wastewater. See also Mark Anthony de Figueiredo, The Liability of Carbon Dioxide Storage, Ph.D. Dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (February 2007), online: Carbon Capture & Sequestration Technologies @ MIT < sequestration.mit.edu/pdf/Mark_de_Figueiredo_PhD_Dissertation.pdf > at 79-100; 38 See e.g. Sam Wong et al., “Economics of Acid Gas Rejection: An Innovative CO2 Storage Opportunity” online: University of Calgary ... [Kyoto Protocol]. 5 In general we will use the term "storage/disposal" to draw attention to ...

   ➤ View Table of Contents
The Legal Framework for Carbon Capture and Storage in Alberta

Nigel Bankes, Jenette Poschwatta, and E. Mitchell Shier
(2008) 45 Alta. L. Rev. 585 - 630

Alberta Law Review > 2008

ABSTRACT:

[Le résumé français suit l'anglais]

Carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies are gaining currency as a means of disposing of greenhouse gases and helping states meet their international obligations under such instruments as the Kyoto Protocol. However, while the utility of these technologies has become increasingly evident, their relative novelty has meant that the legal issues surrounding their application have remained largely unresolved. This article examines the property, regulatory, and liability issues associated with CCS in an Alberta context. The authors draw upon existing law and practice in relation to analogous activities including enhanced oil recovery, acid gas disposal, and natural gas storage to identify changes and clarifications that might be desirable in order to develop an appropriate legal framework for CCS in Alberta.

* * *

Les technologies de capture et stockage de dioxyde de carbone (CSC) deviennent de plus en plus populaires pour éliminer les gaz à effet de serre et aider les États à respecter leurs obligations internationales en vertu d’ententes comme le Protocole de Kyoto. Cependant, bien que ces technologies aient démontré leur efficacité, leur relative nouveauté a fait que les questions juridiques entourant leur application demeurent essentiellement non réglementées. Cet article examine la propriété, la réglementation et les
• Journals are jurisdiction-specific
  • Use separate databases for individual countries
  • Like Westlaw, when you want to be comprehensive, it is best to start with general databases or combined sources when first starting (not usually recommended when in practice)
Lexis Advance Quicklaw®

Select a country to see its filters in the drop-down list to the right. When you run a search, the selected country's results display first, although results from all countries will be available.

- **North America**
  - Canada
  - United States of America

- **United Kingdom and Europe**
  - United Kingdom

- **Pacific**
  - Australia
  - New Zealand

Explore Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content Type</th>
<th>Primary Law</th>
<th>Secondary Materials</th>
<th>Quantums</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Court Decisions</td>
<td>Legal Encyclopedias</td>
<td>Carson Personal Injury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Case Summaries</td>
<td>Halsbury's Laws of Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tribunal Decisions</td>
<td>JurisClasseur Québec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Energy & Utilities includes natural resources; need to also select Environment
... federal legislation that imposes a national cap or price on carbon dioxide emissions, this Article suggests: (1) issuance of presidential and ... federal and state legislation to provide financial incentives to spur capture of carbon dioxide; (3) tightening of federal and state regulatory requirements for ... eminent domain authority to install the pipelines needed to transport captured carbon dioxide from early adopters of CCS to the proposed federal sequestration sites; and (6) use of federal funds to build and operate several sequestration facilities on federally owned lands located near existing or proposed large sources of captured carbon dioxide with the federal government retaining the long-term liability associated with permanent sequestration of the captured carbon dioxide. Together with other federal and state financial and regulatory ... CCS forward, this Article suggests disaggregating the three components of CCS—carbon dioxide capture, carbon dioxide transportation, and carbon dioxide sequestration—for separate albeit coordinated legal and financial treatment. Part II of the Article deals with reforms needed to spur ...
... federal legislation that imposes a national cap or price on carbon dioxide emissions, this Article suggests: (1) issuance of presidential ... federal and state legislation to provide financial incentives to spur capture of carbon dioxide; (3) tightening of federal and state ... lined needed to transport captured carbon dioxide from early adopters of CCS to the ... use of federal funds to build and operate several sequestration facilities on or proposed large sources of captured carbon dioxide with the federal government with permanent sequestration of the captured carbon dioxide. Together with other federal and state financial and regulatory ... CCS forward, this Article suggests disaggregating the three components of CCS—carbon dioxide capture, carbon dioxide transportation, and carbon dioxide sequestration—for separate albeit coordinated legal and financial treatment. Part II of the Article deals with reforms needed to spur ... ... CCS offers a way of safely storing emissions produced by large-scale industrial operations such as power plants, ... for the continued use of fossil fuels while reducing harmful carbon dioxide emissions. Consequently, CCS has become an
**US Secondary Materials (1,135)**

**1. 47 ELR 11022**

Law Reviews and Journals | U.S. Federal | 01 Dec 2017

... federal legislation that imposes a national cap or price on carbon dioxide emissions, this Article suggests: (1) issuance of presidential and ... federal and state legislation to provide financial incentives to spur capture of carbon dioxide; (3) tightening of federal and state regulatory requirements for ... eminent domain authority to install the pipelines needed to transport captured carbon dioxide from early adopters of CCS to the proposed federal sequestration sites); and (6) use of federal funds to build and operate several sequestration facilities on federally owned lands located near existing or proposed large sources of captured carbon dioxide with the federal government retaining the long-term liability associated with permanent sequestration of the captured carbon dioxide. Together with other federal and state financial and regulatory ... CCS forward, this Article suggests disaggregating the three components of CCS—carbon dioxide capture, carbon dioxide transportation, and carbon dioxide sequestration—for separate albeit coordinated legal and financial treatment. Part ii ... Copyright © 2017 Environmental Law Institute, Environmental Law Reporter, Legal Pathways to Widespread Carbon Capture and Sequestration, Wendy B. Jacobs and Michael Craig

**2. 45 St. Mary's L. J. 283**

Law Reviews and Journals | Texas | 01 Jan 2014

... Key R&D Programs and Initiatives, U.S. Dept. of Energy, http://www.fossil.energy.gov/programs/sequestration/index.html (last visited Nov. 2, 2013) (highlighting the Department of Energy’s current research and development projects for carbon capture and sequestration technologies); Presidential Memorandum-A Comprehensive Federal Strategy on Carbon Capture and Storage, White House.gov, http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/presidential-memorandum-a-comprehensive-federal-strategy-carbon-capture-and-storage (last visited Nov. 2, 2013) (creating a task force to address carbon capture and sequestration as a climate change mitigation strategy for the ... raises. Part ii consists of a brief overview of the carbon capture process at stationary sources, namely coal-fired power plants. While this ... focusing on the scope, process, and logistics behind implementation of carbon capture and sequestration (CCS), practical legal questions concerning subsurface property interests become immediately ... Kass & Elizabeth J. Wilson, Climate Change and Carbon ...
N.B. Navigation options are the same across jurisdictions.
NOTE: **Carbon Storage**: Discerning Resource Biases that Influence Treaty Negotiations

**Reporter**
22 Geo. Int'l Envtl. L. Rev. 649 *

**Length**: 37993 words

**Author**: KIRSTEN BRAUN *

* J.D. Candidate, Georgetown University Law Center; May 2011; Ph.D., Organic Chemistry, University of California, Los Angeles; B.S., Clarkson University. The author would like to thank all of those who provided suggestions and feedback on this project, especially Damien Leonard, Kate DeWitt, and Diane Hazel. The author would also like to thank her husband, Matthew Braun, for all his support. (c) 2010, Kirsten Braun.

**Text**

**[*650]** 1. INTRODUCTION

In December 1988, the United Nations General Assembly ("U.N. General Assembly") declared climate change to be "a common concern of mankind" and called for a global response. This declaration initiated more than two decades of negotiations as states attempted and failed to reach an agreement to reduce greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions and prevent catastrophic global warming. Despite initial optimism surrounding the Kyoto Protocol in the early 1990s, the Kyoto Protocol was not ratified by key emitting nations, making the agreement inadequate to address the mounting climate change problem. Thus far, many roadblocks and deadlocks, such as disputes over ideological divides, wealth distribution, resource imbalances, and remaining scientific uncertainty, have prevented any global agreement from achieving the widespread support necessary to effectively address climate change.

However, negotiations towards a successful emissions reduction treaty began again in 2007 in Bali, where states tried to reach a new agreement to replace the Kyoto Protocol. Faced with increasing scientific certainty that the Earth is warming and greater urgency as the concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere continues to rise, negotiations have taken on a new level of exigency. In Copenhagen in 2009, numerous heads of state again called for action and a binding agreement, but no final, binding agreement could be reached. Because of the very real impact the proposals will have, not only on the environment, but also on national economies, the resulting negotiations were contentious.

**[*651]** High-stakes, and, ultimately, unsuccessful. "[T]he very struggle to reach agreement at Copenhagen, and the tougher talks to come, demonstrate[d] that climate diplomacy has finally come of age."
In December 1988, the United Nations General Assembly (U.N. General Assembly) declared climate change to be "a common concern of mankind" and called for a global response. This declaration initiated more than two decades of negotiations as states attempted and failed to reach an agreement to reduce greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions and prevent catastrophic global warming. Despite initial optimism surrounding the Kyoto Protocol in the early 1990s, the Kyoto Protocol was not ratified by key emitting nations, making the agreement inadequate to address the mounting climate change problem. Thus far, many roadblocks and deadlocks, such as disputes over intellectual property rights, energy distribution, energy independence, and remaining scientific uncertainty, have prevented any global progress.
I. INTRODUCTION

In December 1988, the United Nations General Assembly ("U.N. General Assembly") declared climate change to be "a common concern of mankind," and called for a global response. This declaration initiated more than two decades of negotiations as states attempted and failed to reach an agreement to reduce greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions and prevent catastrophic global warming. Despite initial optimism surrounding the Kyoto Protocol in the early 1990s, the Kyoto Protocol was not ratified by key emitting nations, making the agreement inadequate to address the mounting climate change problem. Thus far, many roadblocks and deadlocks, such as disputes over ideological divides, wealth distribution, resource imbalances, and remaining scientific uncertainty, have prevented any global agreement from achieving the widespread support necessary to effectively address climate change.

However, negotiations towards a successful emissions reduction treaty began again in 2007 in Bali, where states tried to reach a new agreement to replace the Kyoto Protocol. Faced with increasing scientific certainty that the Earth is warming and greater urgency as the concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere continues to rise, negotiations have taken on a new level of exigency. In Copenhagen in 2009, numerous heads of state again called for action and a binding agreement, but no final, binding agreement could be reached. Because of the very real impact the proposals will have, not only on the environment, but also on national economies," the resulting negotiations were contentious, high-stakes, and, ultimately, unsuccessful. "The very struggle to reach agreement at
NOTE: Carbon Storage: Discerning Resource Biases that Influence Treaty Negotiations

Copy Citation

Summer, 2010

Reporter
22 Geo. Int'l Envl. L. Rev. 649 *

Length: 37993 words

Author: KIRSTEN BRAUN *

* J.D. Candidate, Georgetown University Law Center, May 2011; Ph.D., Organic Chemistry, University of California, Los Angeles; B.S., Clarkson University. The author would like to thank all of those who provided suggestions and feedback on this project, especially Damien Leonard, Kate DeWitt, and Diane Hazel. The author would also like to thank her husband, Matthew Braun, for all his support. (c) 2010, Kirsten Braun.

Text

1. INTRODUCTION

In December 1988, the United Nations General Assembly ("U.N. General Assembly") declared climate change to be "a common concern of mankind" and called for a global response. This declaration initiated more than two decades of negotiations as states attempted and failed to reach an agreement to reduce greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions and prevent catastrophic global warming. Despite initial optimism surrounding the Kyoto Protocol in the early 1990s, the Kyoto Protocol was not ratified by key emitting nations, making the agreement inadequate to address the mounting climate change problem. Thus far, many roadblocks and deadlocks, such as disputes over ideological divides, wealth distribution, resource imbalances, and remaining scientific uncertainty, have prevented any global agreement from achieving the widespread support necessary to effectively address climate change.
Search in a topical database related to your annotated bibliography topic

- What was your search? Why?
- Did you search within your results? Why?
Summary of Features

- This Session
  - Pre-filters & post-filters possible
  - Halsbury’s Laws of Canada
  - New Legal Topics & Practice Area Pages
  - Research Map shows a graphical history
  - History: searchable, re-run old search queries & keep for 90 days
  - Annotate to create a note

- Prior Sessions
  - Content: ICLL, Commentary/Secondary Sources, Canada Digest, Words & Phrases
  - Alerts
Other features of note

- Save the databases you use the most to your **Favourites**
- Create **Folders** for individual projects to save, organize, and share your research
- **Highlighting** of Case Summary in Result List
- Shows “**viewed**” before
- **Note-up** graphical view

Terms:
- carbon /5 (capture or storage or sequestration)
- ICSFoureld
- 1517130

Narrowed By:
- Content Type:
- Jurisdiction: All Jurisdictions
- Legal Topics: All Legal Topics

Originated In
- Research

Type
- Document View

Client
- None

Date & time
- 13 Nov 2018 10:55:08 a.m. MST

### 2. carbon /5 (capture or storage or sequestration)

Narrowed By:
- Content Type: 
- Jurisdiction: All Jurisdictions
- Legal Topics: All Legal Topics

Search Type:
- English: Terms & Connectors
- Legal Phrase Equivalents: Excluded

Originated In
- Research

Type
- Legal Search

Client
- None

Date & time
- 13 Nov 2018 10:21:50 a.m. MST

### 3. The Legal Framework for Carbon Capture and Storage in Alberta

Publication:
- Alberta Law Review

Content Type:
- Secondary Materials

Terms:
- carbon /5 (capture or storage or sequestration)
- ICSFoureld
- 1517129

Narrowed By:

Originated In
- Research

Type
- Document View

Client
- None

Date & time
- 13 Nov 2018 10:19:19 a.m. MST
N.B. Click search terms for options
Alerts & Saved Searches – Lexis Advance Quicklaw

N.B. Lexis Advance Quicklaw searches are saved for 90 days

Alerts were covered in the Interdisciplinary NREEL session

1. NOTE: Carbon Storage: Discerning Resource Biases that Influence Treaty Negotiations, 22 Gen. 649
If you find something in an index, you need to check the library catalogue & WestlawNext to find the item if it’s not already in Lexis Advance Quicklaw. If not, you can request through inter-library loan (to be covered in Foreign Sources session)
Questions
## Next Sessions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finding Foreign Resources &amp; Alerts</td>
<td>28 November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drop-in Question &amp; Answer Session</td>
<td>5 December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bring your Lexis Advance Quicklaw & WestlawNext Canada passwords
Need More Assistance?

- Reference desk at the Bennett Jones Law Library
  — Monday to Friday 10:00 am - 4:00 pm
- Watch the Lexis Advance Quicklaw tutorials at http://www.lexisnexis.ca/en-ca/training/training-resources.page
- LexisNexis Customer Service can be reached at service@lexisnexis.ca or 1-800-387-0899