# Legal Writing Summer Institute 2020

Hillary S. Gell Writing Specialist

### Background Reading: Ten Tips for Transitioning to Legal Writing

Why is developing strong legal writing skills so important?

What is "plain English," and why should you rely on it in your legal writing?

How is legal writing likely to be a new type of writing for you?

What should you do to avoid quoting excessively?

Why is following a particular structure significant in legal writing?

What should you plan to do after completing an initial draft of your writing project?

Why should you look at sample documents?

What types of issues should you look for when proofreading your written work?

What pre-writing tasks should you incorporate into your writing process?

What should you do with feedback?

#### Background Reading: Talking to Students About the Differences...

**Evolution of Writer-Reader Relationship** 

Method of Reporting on Research Conducted

Significance of Document Length

Caption

Citation

Author

Facts + Procedural History

Law (move from rule to ruling)

Concurring/Dissenting Opinions

```
Focus on
```

```
facts,
```

```
parties' legal arguments,
```

disposition (affirm, reverse, remand),

majority's reasoning

Majority's Reasoning

Source of Law: Constitution, Statutes, Common Law

Method Applied: Stare decisis? Public policy?

Holding versus Dicta

Vocabulary Lesson, Part 1

Legal Disputes: Civil versus Criminal

Lawsuit, Plaintiff, Defendant, Damages, Injunction

Charges, Prosecutor, Defendant, Incarceration, Fine

Vocabulary Lesson, Part 2

**Appellate Litigation** 

**Trial Court** 

Appellate Court, Circuit Court

Appellant/Petitioner

Appellee/Respondent

Why use the case method?

#### Briefing Cases - Barton, Santalucia, Whelan



Step 1: Skim document to locate components of opinion



Step 2: Read full opinion and look up unfamiliar words/phrases in legal dictionary



Step 3: Re-read opinion while taking notes that will be transformed into case brief



Step 4: Finalize case brief

- Heading
- Facts
- Procedural History
- Judgment
- Holding
- Reasoning

# Client Memorandum: Introduction

#### Purpose

- Evaluate for the assigning attorney the strengths and weaknesses of your client's claim through the application of the relevant law to your client's facts in a logically organized document
- Establish these strengths and weaknesses through the process of analogizing and distinguishing the authorities you collected
- Achieve above purposes through an objective and predictive document

#### Sections

- Heading
- Question(s) Presented
- Brief Answer(s)
- Statement of Facts
- Discussion
- Conclusion

#### Paradigm

• IRAC/IREAC/CREAC, etc.

# Client Memorandum: Tasks

What is our client's ISSUE?

What is the relevant legal RULE?

Which of our client's FACTS are significant?

#### Client Memorandum: Chart of Authorities

Authority	Factor 1: False and Fraudulent Representation of Age	Factor 2: Justifiable Reliance on Misrepresentation	Factor 3: Age of Discretion
Hood			
Carney			
Clemons			
Watters			
Woodall			
Siegelstein			

Creating a chart of authorities is essential for helping you organize the Discussion section of your memorandum by rule, rather than by case!

#### Client Memorandum: Chart of Authorities

Authority	Factor 1: Defendant's Intent/Knowledge	Factor 2: Extreme/Outrageous Conduct, Beyond All Possible Bounds of Decency, Utterly Intolerable in Civilized Community	Factor 3: Causation	Factor 4: Severe Emotional Distress, No Reasonable Person Expected to Endure
George				
Agis				
Boyle				
Simon				
Conley				

## Good luck!

Hillary S. Gell hillarygell@lclark.edu

Lewis & Clark Law School Writing Center https://law.lclark.edu/centers/law\_school\_writing\_center/