

# **A Lawyer Writes**



# **A Lawyer Writes**

*A Practical Guide to Legal Analysis*

**FOURTH EDITION**

**Christine Coughlin**

**Joan Malmud Rocklin**

**Sandy Patrick**



**Carolina Academic Press**

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

**Copyright © 2024**

Christine Coughlin, Joan Malmud Rocklin, and Sandy Patrick  
All Rights Reserved

**Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data**

Names: Coughlin, Christine Nero, author. | Rocklin, Joan Malmud, author. | Patrick, Sandy, author.

Title: A lawyer writes : a practical guide to legal analysis / Christine Coughlin, Joan Malmud Rocklin, Sandy Patrick.

Description: Fourth edition. | Durham, North Carolina : Carolina Academic Press, 2024. | Includes bibliographical references and index.

Identifiers: LCCN 2024010465 | ISBN 9781531020699 (paperback) | ISBN 9781531020705 (ebook)

Subjects: LCSH: Legal composition. | Law--United States. | Law--United States--Language.

Classification: LCC KF250 .C683 2024 | DDC 808.06/634--dc23

LC record available at <https://lccn.loc.gov/2024010465>

**Carolina Academic Press**

700 Kent Street  
Durham, NC 27701  
(919) 489-7486  
[www.cap-press.com](http://www.cap-press.com)

**Printed in the United States of America**

*To the family I was blessed with—Rick, Jacob, Jonathan, Addison,  
and Isabelle, and the friends who have become family—Jennifer, Todd,  
Eli, Isaac, and Ari.*

**CNC**

*To my parents, who were my first editors, and to Bob Rocklin,  
my co-editor and partner in all that I do.*

**JMR**

*To Shawn, Anna Blake, and MacLean—you've never read this book,  
but thank you for supporting me faithfully just the same.*

**SCP**



# Contents

- Acknowledgments** **xix**
  
- Introduction** **xxi**
  
- Chapter 1 • How Attorneys Communicate** **3**
  - I. What Is an Objective Analysis? 3
  - II. How Do I Present My Analysis? 4
    - A. An Office Memorandum 4
      - 1. The substance of a memorandum 4
      - 2. The form of a memorandum 5
    - B. An Email 9
      - 1. The substance of an email 10
      - 2. The form of an email 10
  - III. How Do I Convince an Attorney My Analysis Is Sound? 10
    - A. Know Your Client and Your Client’s Question 10
    - B. Research Thoroughly 11
    - C. Organize 11
    - D. Draft and Revise 11
    - E. Edit and Polish 11
    - F. Think Recursively 13
  - IV. What Happens Next? 13
    - Practice Points 14
  
- Chapter 2 • Sources and Systems of the Law** **15**
  - I. Sources of the Law 15
    - A. The Legislature 16
      - 1. Statutes 16
      - 2. Legislative history 18
    - B. The Executive Branch 19
      - 1. Regulations 19
      - 2. Executive orders 20
    - C. The Judiciary 21
  - II. Weave a Tapestry of Law 22
  - III. Systems of the Law 23
    - A. Jurisdiction 23

B. Hierarchical Court Systems	25
1. Hierarchy in the federal courts	26
2. State court hierarchies	28
3. Side-by-side court systems	28
C. Stare Decisis	29
D. The Effect of These Three Principles	30
Practice Points	31
<b>Chapter 3 • Reading for Comprehension</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Section 3.1 Reading Statutes</b>	<b>35</b>
I. The Structure of a Statute	35
II. Reading Statutes for Comprehension	39
A. Get Context	39
B. Skim the Most Pertinent Statutory Sections	40
C. Read the Statute Critically	40
1. Investigate how the statute is likely to work	41
2. Identify the statute’s component parts	41
Practice Points	43
<b>Section 3.2 Reading Judicial Opinions</b>	<b>45</b>
I. The Structure of a Judicial Opinion	45
A. Preliminary Information	49
1. The caption	49
2. The citation	50
3. The publisher’s enhancements	51
a. Synopsis	51
b. Headnotes	51
4. The author of the opinion	51
B. The Facts	52
1. Historical facts	52
2. Procedural facts	52
C. The Court’s Analysis	53
1. The issue or issues	53
2. The rule of the case	53
3. The holding or holdings	53
4. Reasoning	54
5. Dicta	54
6. The judgment or disposition	54
D. Concurring and Dissenting Opinions	55
II. Reading a Judicial Opinion for Comprehension	55
A. Get Context	55
B. Skim the Case	57
1. Determine relevance	57
2. Print relevant cases	58
3. Get an overview of the case	58
C. Read the Opinion Critically	59



III. Preparing Case Briefs	59
Practice Points	64
<b>Chapter 4 • Finding Your Arguments</b>	<b>65</b>
I. Identify the Governing Rule	65
A. A Statute as the Governing Rule	66
B. Common Law as the Governing Rule	66
C. A Synthesized Rule as the Governing Rule	67
II. Inventory the Governing Rule	68
A. Elements and Elemental Analyses	68
B. Steps and Prong Tests	70
C. Factors and Balancing Tests	71
D. Totality of the Circumstances Test	72
E. Red Flag Words	72
F. Diagramming the Governing Rule	73
III. Divide the Governing Rule into Legal Arguments	74
A. Elements Become Individual Legal Arguments	75
B. Factors as Legal Arguments: Some Choices	75
C. “Thinking Like a Lawyer”	78
Practice Points	78
<b>Chapter 5 • Organizing Your Legal Authority</b>	<b>79</b>
I. Step 1: Track Your Research	80
A. Case Notes	80
B. Case Charts	82
II. Step 2: Organize by Element or Factor	84
A. Divide a Case by Element or Factor	85
B. Gather Information by Element or Factor	85
1. Charts	89
2. Outlines	91
3. Mind Maps	92
III. Step 3: Prepare to Write	92
A. Outlines	94
B. Mind Maps	95
IV. Write for Your Audience	96
Practice Points	97
<b>Chapter 6 • One Legal Argument</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Chapter 7 • Explaining the Law</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Section 7.1 Explaining the Law: Rules</b>	<b>107</b>
I. The Role of Rules	107
II. Finding the Rules	108
A. Explicit Rules	109
B. Implicit Rules	110

1. When to synthesize an implicit rule	110
a. Example 1: Finding an implicit rule from consistent decisions	110
b. Example 2: Finding consistency in seemingly inconsistent cases	111
c. Example 3: Bringing parts together to form a whole	113
2. Dare to explicitly state an implicit rule	114
III. Writing the Rules	115
Practice Points	118
<b>Section 7.2 Explaining the Law: Case Illustrations</b>	<b>119</b>
I. The Role of Case Illustrations	119
A. Clarifying Rules	120
B. Proving Rules	120
C. Foreshadowing the Application	121
D. Representing Legal Principles	121
II. The Parts of a Case Illustration	121
A. The Hook	122
B. Trigger Facts	125
C. The Court's Holding	128
D. The Court's Reasoning	129
E. Order of the Parts	129
F. The Length of Case Illustrations	131
III. Determining Whether a Case Illustration Is Necessary	131
IV. Using Case Illustrations	132
A. Parameters of Behavior	133
B. Threshold of Behavior	134
V. Choosing Prior Cases	135
VI. Organize Around Legal Principles	137
VII. The Order of Case Illustrations	139
Practice Points	140
<b>Section 7.3 Explaining the Law: Citing and Avoiding Plagiarism</b>	<b>141</b>
I. Common Citation Questions When Explaining the Law	141
II. Avoiding Plagiarism When Explaining the Law	148
<b>Chapter 8 • Applying the Law</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>Section 8.1 Applying the Law: Rule-Based Reasoning</b>	<b>157</b>
I. When to Use a Rule-Based Analysis	158
II. Crafting a Rule-Based Analysis	158
Practice Points	161
<b>Section 8.2 Applying the Law: Analogical Reasoning</b>	<b>163</b>
I. When to Use Analogical Reasoning	163
II. How to Construct an Effective Analogy	164
A. State Your Point	165
B. Construct Your Comparison or Distinction	166

1. Determine which facts make your client's case similar to or different from the prior case	167
2. Describe facts from your client's case in concrete detail	168
3. Determine the trigger facts from the prior case that need to be recalled	168
4. Introduce no new information about the prior case in your analogy	170
5. Help your reader see the comparison	171
C. Explain Why the Comparison Matters	175
Practice Points	176
<b>Section 8.3 Applying the Law: Using Rule-Based and Analogical Reasoning Together</b>	<b>177</b>
Practice Points	179
<b>Section 8.4 Applying the Law: Counter-Analyses</b>	<b>181</b>
I. The Role of a Counter-Analysis	181
II. Crafting a Complete Counter-Analysis	182
A. Identify Each Viable Counter-Analysis	182
B. Explain the Counter-Analysis	184
C. Explain Why a Court Is Unlikely to Adopt the Counter-Analysis	184
D. Return to Your Initial Conclusion	186
E. Examples of Counter-Analyses	186
III. When a Complete Counter-Analysis Is Not Necessary	190
A. When No Compelling Alternative Analysis Exists	190
B. When Addressing a Minor Factual Weakness	191
IV. Where to Include a Complete Counter-Analysis	193
V. Where to Include the Law Supporting the Counter-Analysis	194
Practice Points	195
<b>Section 8.5 Applying the Law: Organizing Your Application of the Law</b>	<b>197</b>
Practice Points	199
<b>Chapter 9 • Beginning and Ending One Legal Argument</b>	<b>201</b>
I. Using a Conclusion or Issue Statement to Begin a Legal Argument	201
II. Using a Conclusion to End a Legal Argument	202
III. Drafting Conclusions	203
Practice Points	205
<b>Chapter 10 • Policy</b>	<b>207</b>
I. When to Include Policy in a Legal Argument	207
II. Identifying Legislative Policy in a Statute	209
A. Policy Codified in a Statute	209
B. Policy Recorded in Legislative History	209

- C. Legislative Policy Discussed in a Judicial Decision 211
- III. Identifying Judicial Policy in the Common Law 212
- IV. Where to Include Policy in Your Legal Argument 213
- Practice Points 214

**Chapter 11 • Statutory Analysis 215**

- I. Statutory Analysis: A Multi-Step Process 215
- II. Reading the Statute 217
- III. Interpreting the Statute 219
  - A. Understanding Methodologies 220
  - B. Sources of Evidence 221
    - 1. Intrinsic evidence 221
      - a. Text and the plain meaning rule 221
      - b. Text and context 222
      - c. Textual canons of construction 223
      - d. Cases 224
    - 2. Extrinsic sources 224
      - a. Cases 225
      - b. Agency interpretations and regulations 225
      - c. Legislative history 225
      - d. Non-textual canons of construction 226
      - e. Other sources 226
- IV. Drafting a Statutory Analysis 227
- Practice Points 231

**Chapter 12 • The Discussion Section: Introducing and Connecting Legal Arguments 233**

- I. Introduce Your Legal Issue: The Roadmap Section 235
  - A. State Your Conclusion to Your Client’s Legal Question 235
  - B. Explain the Governing Rule 236
    - 1. State the governing rule 236
    - 2. Explain how courts interpret or apply the governing rule 238
    - 3. Provide necessary background information 239
  - C. Dispose of the Obvious and Uncontroversial (if Necessary) 239
  - D. Explain the Order and Assess the Strength of the Remaining Arguments (if Necessary) 240
  - E. Conclude Again (if Necessary) 241
- II. Using Sub-Roadmap Sections 242
- III. Creating Informative Point Headings 244
  - A. Make Point Headings “Work” 244
  - B. Restate the Conclusion after the Point Heading 246
  - C. Create Professional-Looking Point Headings 247
  - Practice Points 249

<b>Chapter 13 • Question Presented and Brief Answer</b>	<b>251</b>
I. The Role of a Question Presented and Brief Answer	251
II. The Form of a Question Presented and Brief Answer	252
III. Writing a Question Presented	253
A. Structuring the Question Presented	254
1. Structuring a Question Presented with under/does/when	254
a. “Under” the controlling law	254
b. “Does/Is/Can” this question or legal consequence occur	256
c. “When” these legally significant facts occurred	256
d. Vary the order of the three parts if it makes the Question Presented clearer	257
2. Structuring a Question Presented with statements and a question	257
a. Describe the determinative facts in chronological order	258
b. Describe the controlling law and pose the legal question	259
B. Tools for Drafting an Effective Question Presented	259
1. Create one Question Presented for each main issue in the memorandum	259
2. Describe the facts that will be determinative to the court	260
3. Describe determinative facts in concrete detail	260
4. Avoid legally significant phrases that assume the answer	261
5. Avoid “whether” when introducing your Question Presented	262
6. State the question concisely	262
IV. Writing a Brief Answer	263
Practice Points	267
<b>Chapter 14 • Statement of Facts</b>	<b>269</b>
I. The Role of the Statement of Facts	269
II. Types of Facts to Include	270
III. Organizing Your Statement of Facts	273
IV. Reviewing for Thoroughness	275
V. Writing the Statement of Facts	275
VI. Examples	276
Practice Points	279
<b>Chapter 15 • Conclusion to the Memorandum</b>	<b>281</b>
Practice Points	283

<b>Chapter 16 • Editing and Polishing</b>	<b>285</b>
I. Edit Your Memorandum	286
A. Edit the Content of Each Legal Argument	286
1. Separate the explanation of the law from the application	287
2. Compare the explanation to the application and check for omissions and excess	288
a. Verify that ideas explained are applied	288
b. Remove elegant variation	292
c. Check the completeness of your case illustration	292
B. Edit the Organization of Each Legal Argument	293
C. Edit the Discussion Section for Context and Flow	294
1. Insert roadmaps and signposts	294
2. Check topic sentences	295
3. Check paragraph cohesion	296
4. Check transitions between arguments	297
II. Polish Your Memorandum	298
A. Strengthen Sentences	299
1. Find and revise overly long sentences	299
a. Revise sentences with too many ideas	300
b. Revise wordy sentences	302
2. Create clear subject-verb pairs	302
a. Bring subject and verb close together	303
b. Minimize passive voice	303
c. Minimize nominalizations	304
B. Proofread Your Work	305
C. Check Your Citations	306
III. Customize Your Editing Checklist	306
<b>Chapter 17 • Client Letters</b>	<b>311</b>
I. The Types of Letters Lawyers Write	311
II. The Basic Parts of a Letter	313
A. Date	315
B. Return Address	315
C. Recipient Address	315
D. Subject Line	316
E. Salutation	316
F. The Body of the Letter	316
1. Opening paragraph	317
2. Background facts	317
3. Analysis	317
4. Options	323
5. Next steps	323

G. Closing	324
H. Confidentiality Warning	324
III. Editing and Polishing Your Letter	325
A. Create a Conversational, yet Professional Tone	325
B. Omit Legalese. Explain Legal Terms as Necessary.	328
C. Eliminate Errors	329
D. Choose a Traditional, Reader-Friendly Format	329
IV. Letters vs. Emails: Which to Send When?	330
Practice Points	331
<b>Chapter 18 • Professional Emails</b>	<b>333</b>
I. Correspond Professionally	333
II. Decide Whether Email Is the Best Mode of Communication	334
A. Administrative Matters	334
B. Difficult Conversations	335
C. Legal Analyses	335
III. Crafting a Professional Email	335
A. The Basic Components of an Email	336
1. The recipients' addresses	336
2. Subject line	337
3. Salutation	337
4. Body	338
5. Closing	338
6. Name and signature block	338
7. Confidentiality warning	339
8. Attachments	340
B. Creating an Effective Email Through Content, Tone, and Style	340
1. Keep the content short, clear, and readable	340
2. Keep the tone polite and professional	343
3. Keep the style formal	345
IV. Sending a Legal Analysis via Email	346
A. Using an Attached Memorandum vs. the Body of the Email	346
1. Consider your recipient's needs and preferences	346
2. Consider the formality you wish to convey	346
3. Consider the length of your analysis	347
B. Crafting a Condensed Email Analysis	348
1. The introduction	349
2. The legal analysis	349
3. The closing	353
V. Stop and Think Before You Press Send	353
Practice Points	354

**Chapter 19 • The Transition from Objective to Persuasive Writing 355**

- I. Objective vs. Persuasive Writing 356
  - A. A New Perspective: The Advocate 356
  - B. A New Audience: The Judge 356
  - C. A New Format: The Brief 357
  - D. A New Focus: The Theme 358
- II. The Parts of a Trial Brief: An Overview 362
- III. The Caption 368
- IV. The Introduction 368
- V. The Statement of Facts 370
  - A. Organizing the Statement of Facts 371
  - B. Choosing Which Facts to Include 373
  - C. Refining the Statement of Facts 374
    - 1. Place favorable facts strategically 375
    - 2. Describe favorable facts in detail 375
    - 3. Pair favorable facts with unfavorable facts 376
    - 4. Avoid overstating or misrepresenting the facts 376
    - 5. Avoid characterizing the facts 377
    - 6. Identify individuals by their roles 377
    - 7. Cite the facts 378
- VI. The Argument 378
  - A. Organizing the Argument 379
    - 1. Multiple claims 379
    - 2. Multiple legal arguments 380
  - B. Developing Persuasive Rules 380
    - 1. Step one: Determine your rule 380
    - 2. Step two: Craft your rule strategically 381
  - C. Developing Persuasive Case Illustrations 383
  - D. Developing Counter-Analyses: Addressing Weaknesses from Your Client’s Perspective 385
  - E. Other Ways to Shape Your Argument 387
    - 1. Use location strategically 387
    - 2. Use assertive point headings 387
    - 3. Create paragraph-level persuasion 389
      - a. Thesis sentences 390
      - b. The middle of the paragraph 391
      - c. Final sentences 392
    - 4. Create sentence-level persuasion 393
      - a. Locate information strategically 393
      - b. Use passive voice intentionally 393
      - c. Use strong verbs to emphasize an action 394
      - d. Use dependent clauses advantageously 394
      - e. Scatter short sentences to add punch 395



VII. The Conclusion	396
VIII. Editing and Polishing Your Brief	396
<b>Appendix A • Effective Memo: Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress</b>	<b>399</b>
<b>Appendix B • Less Effective Memo: Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress</b>	<b>407</b>
<b>Appendix C • Effective Complex Memo: Factor Analysis in a Workers' Compensation Claim</b>	<b>413</b>
<b>Glossary</b>	<b>431</b>
<b>Index</b>	<b>437</b>



# Acknowledgments

We are keenly aware that we could not have written this book without the time, talents, and wisdom of our national and institutional colleagues, students, and families. We are grateful for the steadfast support each group has given to us.

Our legal writing colleagues have provided invaluable insights as the pages of this book took shape. Special thanks go to Steve Johansen, Toni Berres-Paul, Bill Chin, Rebekah Hanley, Lance Long, Megan McAlpin, and Lia Miles, who bravely field-tested the first draft of this book. Thanks also go to Suzanne Rowe, Anne Villella, Daryl Wilson, Debbie Parker, and Miles Foy, who cheerfully read and critiqued portions of the book despite their busy schedules. Angus Nesbit helped us research details for the chapter on Sources and Systems of the Law. Other colleagues routinely gave us ideas, materials, support, and encouragement as we worked through countless drafts including Tracey Coan, Luellen Curry, Beth Enos, Brenda Gibson, Judy Giers, Miki Felsenburg, Steve Garland, Russell Gold, Laura Graham, Heather Gram, Sue Grebeldinger, Aliza Kaplan, John Korzen, Judith Miller, Ruth Morton, David Olsson, Linda Rogers, Donna Williamson, Hadley Van Vactor, and Vanessa Zborek. Thanks to Connery Wilson for helping us capture our graphic vision on the page. The Deans and Associate Deans at our individual law schools also supported us immeasurably through research grants, funding for this project, and sabbaticals. Alumni, such as Norm Wiener and Don Walker, also provided financial support for our endeavors. We are fortunate to teach at such wonderful schools.

Our heartfelt thanks also go out to all our colleagues in the legal writing community from whom we have drawn ideas and inspiration. While we have attempted to individually acknowledge everyone whose work and ideas have shaped this book, that task is nearly impossible given the many ideas we have obtained through conferences, listservs, blogs, the Legal Writing Institute's Idea Bank, and its Writer's Workshop. If we have somehow missed someone, we apologize for our unintentional oversight.

We would also like to thank the students who helped us in so many ways. Our research assistants unfailingly read, edited, and commented on numerous versions of text, tables, and call outs. We especially thank Mary-Kathryn Appanaitis, Alexis Baello, Steven Bell, Cori Caggiano, Laura Carlsen, Allison Christian, Mieke de Vrind, Erin Gould, Erin

Hartnett, Matthew Ledbetter, Christine Meier, Kristen Milosh, Ryan Orr, Stephen Pritchard, Mackenzie Rawlings, Austin Saylor, Stephen Schima, Erin Smith, Jarrad Smith, Maggie Walter, and Carly Wilson for helping us refine each version and remember our audience. We also thank our teaching assistants including Evan Andersen, Megan Bode, Jessica Breuer, Crystal Chase, Matthew Clark, Madison Cone, Sarah Einowski, Madeline Engel, Helen Formosa-Murias, Dale Fujimoto, Lauren Goldberg, Brooks Hanner, Isaac Hopkin, Gema Junco, Ty Long, Lauren Trask Millovitsch, Lauren Mounts, Raife Neuman, Clay Shupak, and Lane Wilson for endorsing our efforts and convincing our students that reading this textbook was a worthwhile endeavor. Great thanks also go to our wonderful students; we could not have contemplated such a book without their suggestions. The students unabashedly shared what worked and what did not, yet they critiqued our work gently. They have been teachers to us. Special thanks go to Katy Aultman, Alicia Bettenburg, Marco Boccato, Sarah Brandenburg, Erin Farris, Starla Hargita, Teresa Jacobs, Jennifer Prince, Katrina Schaffhouser, Matthew Schroettnig, Matthew Rowan, Youngki Sohn, Alison Torbitt, Evan Wickersham, and Mariko Yoshioka.

Finally, we would like to thank Carolina Academic Press for giving us the opportunity to create a different kind of legal writing text—one we hope will inspire and be accessible to all the different types of learners and writers that make up the future of the legal profession. In particular, we would like to thank Linda Lacy and Scott Sipe for their support and guidance; Tim Colton for being the first person to capture our vision on the page; and Steve Oliva and the other amazing people who, with dedication and patience, shepherded this edition through the publishing process.

Perhaps the greatest thanks go to our families who backed us throughout this endeavor. They read chapters and gave us feedback. They adjusted schedules so that we could write and rewrite, patiently adapted to conference calls during family vacations, and kept daily life afloat so that we could review another chapter one more time. Without their time and sacrifice, this book surely would not have been possible.

# Introduction

Imagine that you are a lawyer in the middle of your first day on the job. You have completed your W-4 forms, taken a tour of the office, and shaken hands with new colleagues. Finally, you walk into your office.

At that moment, the phone rings. A senior partner explains that the firm has a new client who has been arrested and charged with robbing a local bank. The senior partner further explains that the client's guilt hinges on a statement made to an undercover police officer. Thus, the firm needs to know whether the client's statement can be excluded from the trial. You are asked to analyze that question.

Your legal career will get off to a much better start if you can analyze that question and effectively communicate your analysis to the senior partner. This book serves that purpose. This book will teach you how to assess the merits of a legal problem and how to communicate your assessment to other attorneys. Those two skills—the ability to assess a legal problem and to communicate your assessment to others—will form the cornerstone of your work as an attorney.

To develop those skills, it will help to imagine that you are a new attorney working in a law office, perhaps a private law firm or a public agency. Your client faces either civil litigation or a criminal trial. Your job is to assess the strength of your client's legal position—one of the most typical tasks asked of a new attorney.

We know that not all of you plan to be trial attorneys. Some of you may not even plan to practice law after you graduate. This book, however, will be useful no matter what field you choose. As you read this book, you will be developing fundamental skills of analysis and communication.

To learn those skills, you will have to be open to a new way of thinking, organizing, and explaining. Each professional discipline has its own way of analyzing a problem and communicating that analysis. The tools and language that a doctor would use to explore and discuss a problem are different from the tools and language that an engineer would use or that an English professor would use.

Our job is to teach you how an *attorney* would explore and discuss a legal problem. Although you bring with you a great many skills from your previous academic and professional disciplines—most notably a keen intellect—you have never before been an attorney.

In this book, we will take you step-by-step through the process of developing and presenting a legal analysis. To prepare you to analyze your client's legal question, we will describe the sources of law and how to weigh, synthesize, and organize those sources. Then, we will show you how to construct a variety of legal arguments, from the simple to the more sophisticated. Finally, we will discuss how to present your legal analysis, whether in an office memorandum or in a professional email.

And that brings us to the first chapter. That chapter explains how attorneys in an office communicate with each other and what it will look like when you get back to that partner with your legal analysis.