

String Citations In Legal Writing

Use of “Id.” in String Cites

- You may use the short form “id.” to **begin** a string cite **when**:
 - You are referring to the immediately preceding cite; and
 - That cite refers to just one source.
 - Example:
 - The sky is blue. Smith v. Brown, 25 U.S. 18 , 22 (1901). When the sky is blue, rain is unlikely. Id. at 23; Setting Sun Ass’n v. Rain Clouds, Inc., 244 F.3d 718, 727 (2d Cir. 2009).
- Never use “id.” to refer to a string cite or to any source within a string cite, **even the final one**.

String citations in legal writing are an essential tool for attorneys and legal scholars. They serve to support arguments, demonstrate the breadth of legal authority, and provide a roadmap for judges and opposing counsel to follow. String citations involve listing multiple legal sources—such as cases, statutes, regulations, or secondary sources—within a single parenthetical or footnote. This practice is crucial in legal writing, where precision and authority are paramount. In this article, we will explore the purpose, format, and best practices of string citations, along with common challenges and considerations when incorporating them into legal documents.

Purpose of String Citations in Legal Writing

String citations serve several important functions in legal writing:

1. Establishing Authority

One of the primary purposes of string citations is to establish the authority of the legal arguments being made. By referencing multiple sources, the writer demonstrates that the argument is not based on a single case or statute but is supported by a well-established body of law. This can enhance the credibility of the argument and persuade the reader of its validity.

2. Providing Context

String citations can provide context for a legal issue by showcasing how

various courts have addressed similar questions. This contextualization helps the reader understand the legal landscape surrounding a particular issue and the nuances that may exist in different jurisdictions.

3. Efficiently Conveying Legal Precedent

Legal writing often involves complex legal concepts that must be supported by precedent. String citations allow writers to efficiently convey multiple precedents or legal principles in a compact format. This saves space and helps maintain the flow of the argument while still providing robust support.

Format of String Citations

The formatting of string citations can vary depending on the citation style being used. In legal writing, the most common citation styles are the Bluebook, ALWD Citation Manual, and local court rules. Regardless of the style used, certain conventions should be followed.

1. Basic Structure

A typical string citation includes the following components:

- Case Name: The title of the case, usually italicized or underlined.
- Volume: The volume number of the reporter in which the case is published.
- Reporter Abbreviation: The abbreviation of the reporter (e.g., F.3d for the Federal Reporter, N.E.2d for the Northeast Reporter).
- Page Number: The page number on which the case begins.
- Court and Year: The court that decided the case and the year of the decision, often in parentheses.

Example:

Smith v. Jones, 123 F.3d 456, 458 (9th Cir. 2000).

2. Use of Semicolons

When creating a string citation, multiple sources are typically separated by semicolons. This helps to clearly delineate each source while maintaining a compact format.

Example:

Doe v. Roe, 234 F.3d 789, 790 (7th Cir. 2001); Adams v. Baker, 345 F.3d 123, 126 (D.C. Cir. 2002).

3. Parentheticals

Writers may also include parentheticals after each citation to provide brief explanations of the relevance or key points of the cases being cited. This adds depth to the citation and helps the reader understand why each source is

included.

Example:

Smith v. Jones, 123 F.3d 456, 458 (9th Cir. 2000) (holding that intent is a critical element of negligence); Johnson v. Green, 456 F.2d 789, 792 (8th Cir. 2005) (clarifying the standard for gross negligence).

Best Practices for Using String Citations

To effectively incorporate string citations into legal writing, consider the following best practices:

1. Select Relevant Authorities

When compiling a string citation, choose authorities that are relevant to your argument. Avoid excessive citations that may overwhelm the reader or dilute the strength of your argument. Aim for a balance between comprehensiveness and conciseness.

2. Prioritize Jurisdiction

Always prioritize citations from the relevant jurisdiction. For example, if you are writing for a case in a specific state, include cases from that state or from higher courts whose decisions bind lower courts in that jurisdiction.

3. Maintain Consistency

Ensure that the format of your string citations remains consistent throughout your document. This includes the use of abbreviations, punctuation, and the order in which cases are presented. Consistency enhances clarity and professionalism in legal writing.

4. Use Parentheticals Wisely

While parentheticals can provide valuable context, avoid overloading them with information. Aim for brevity and clarity, focusing on the most critical aspects of each case that support your argument.

5. Update Citations Regularly

Legal precedents can change over time. Regularly update your string citations to include the most current and relevant case law. This ensures that your arguments remain strong and authoritative.

Challenges in Using String Citations

Despite their usefulness, string citations can present challenges in legal writing:

1. Information Overload

One of the primary challenges is the potential for information overload. Including too many citations can overwhelm the reader and obscure the main argument. Writers must strike a balance between providing necessary support and maintaining clarity.

2. Misleading Citations

Writers must be careful to avoid including citations that may mislead the reader. For instance, citing cases that have been overruled or cases that do not support the argument can undermine credibility.

3. Formatting Issues

Different citation styles have unique formatting requirements. Writers must be diligent in adhering to the specific requirements of the relevant citation style to avoid errors that could detract from the professionalism of their work.

Conclusion

In conclusion, string citations in legal writing are a crucial element that enhances the credibility, clarity, and persuasiveness of legal arguments. By properly formatting and strategically utilizing string citations, legal writers can effectively convey the authority of their positions while providing readers with the necessary context to understand complex legal issues. While challenges exist in the use of string citations, adherence to best practices can help mitigate these issues and result in clear, authoritative legal writing. Embracing the art and science of string citations is essential for any legal professional aiming to excel in the craft of legal writing.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a string citation in legal writing?

A string citation is a series of legal citations presented together to support a single proposition or argument. It typically includes multiple cases, statutes, or secondary sources that reinforce the same point.

When should I use string citations in my legal documents?

String citations are useful when you want to demonstrate the breadth of legal authority on a particular issue, especially when the law is unsettled or when different jurisdictions have varying interpretations.

What are the benefits of using string citations?

String citations provide a comprehensive overview of relevant legal authority, enhance the credibility of your argument, and show thorough research. They also help to contextualize a legal issue within the broader body of law.

Are there any guidelines for formatting string citations?

Yes, string citations should be formatted according to the citation style you are following, such as Bluebook or ALWD. Generally, they should be concise, consistent, and ordered by relevance or chronological significance.

Can string citations be used in court briefs?

Absolutely. String citations are commonly used in court briefs to support legal arguments. However, it is important to ensure that the cited authorities are persuasive and relevant to the specific legal issue at hand.

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Apr 2, 2013 · String Literals: Moreover, a string literal always refers to the same instance of class String. This is because string literals - or, more generally, strings that are the values of constant expressions (§15.28) - are "interned" so as to share unique instances, using the method String.intern. Similar examples can also be found in JLS 3.10.5-1.

c# - How to define an enum with string value? - Stack Overflow

Dec 21, 2011 · You can't - enum values have to be integral values. You can either use attributes to associate a string value with each enum value, or in this case if every separator is a single character you could just use the char value: enum Separator { Comma = ',', Tab = '\t', Space = ' ' } (EDIT: Just to clarify, you can't make char the underlying type of the enum, but you can use char constants ...

c# - What's does the dollar sign ("string") do? - Stack Overflow

C# string interpolation is a method of concatenating, formatting and manipulating strings. This feature was introduced in C# 6.0. Using string interpolation, we can use objects and expressions as a part of the string interpolation operation.

'STRING_SPLIT' is not a recognized built-in function name

Jun 3, 2016 · The STRING_SPLIT function is available at compatibility level 130 or higher. If your database compatibility level is lower than 130, SQL Server will not be able to find and execute STRING_SPLIT function.

What is the difference between String and string in C#?

Aug 10, 2008 · String stands for System.String and it is a .NET Framework type. string is an alias in the C# language for System.String. Both of them are compiled to System.String in IL (Intermediate Language), so there is no difference.

How to insert a value that contains an apostrophe (single quote)?

Dec 16, 2009 · The apostrophe, or single quote, is a special character in SQL that specifies the beginning and end of string data. This means that to use it as part of your literal string data you need to escape the special character.

SQL Server String or binary data would be truncated

I wrote a useful store procedure to help identify and resolve the problem of text truncation (String or binary data would be truncated) when the INSERT SELECT statement is used.

SQL SELECT WHERE field contains words - Stack Overflow

Jan 12, 2013 · Note that if you use LIKE to determine if a string is a substring of another string, you

must escape the pattern matching characters in your search string. If your SQL dialect supports CHARINDEX, it's a lot easier to use it instead: `SELECT * FROM MyTable WHERE CHARINDEX('word1', Column1) > 0 AND CHARINDEX('word2', Column1) > 0 AND ...`

Master the art of string citations in legal writing. Enhance your legal documents with clarity and precision. Learn more about effective citation strategies!

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