

SUBSTANTIAL ANALYTICAL WRITING WORKSHOP

UCLA Graduate Writing Center
In Collaboration With
UCLA School of Law

2017



Agenda

- Context
 - What is the SAW and what are its requirements?
 - What classes qualify/what topics can be covered?
- Big picture issues
 - What is an appropriate argument?
 - How do I structure the paper?
 - What is the writing process like?
- Details
 - What is the correct style?
 - What other resources are there?

What is the SAW and where does it come from?

- The American Bar Association requires all accredited legal education to contain:

“Writing in a legal context, including at least ... one additional rigorous writing experience after the first year.”

- UCLA Law has interpreted this mandate as the “Substantive Analytical Writing Requirement,” a “Sustained and intensive work on a specific project” that is
 1. Faculty supervised
 2. Undertaken for a minimum of two units
 3. Certified by the supervising faculty member
 4. Graded, cannot be pass/not pass

Logistics

- Papers for seminars, courses, or clinics
 - Faculty members determine whether written work required for a class they are offering will fulfill the SAW requirement.
 - Passing the class doesn't mean you satisfied the SAW requirement; still must get paper certified by advising faculty as meeting the standards of a SAW paper.
 - After the paper is submitted, you can obtain a form from MyLaw to verify that the professor has signed sign off
 - You can check with the Records Office if you have any difficulty completing this form
 - You can check on your status towards your degree using the individualized counseling tool on the Curriculum page
 - Some specializations have specified SAW requirements, be sure to check with the program

Logistics cont.

- Independent Research

- You can work with a professor who is teaching during the semester that you wish to write your SAW paper through an independent study in Law 340 or Law 341 (min. 2 units)
- Independent projects, or Law 345, do not satisfy the SAW requirement.

- Comments for Journals

- The UCLA Law Review requires 2L members to complete a Comment. This Comment may fulfill the SAW requirement through an independent study or Academic Legal Writing.
- You can also write a Comment for a journal through an independent study and have it fulfill the SAW requirement.
- Journal membership requirements are separate from the school's SAW requirement

Guidelines for Ind. Research Papers

E. Independent Research (Law 340/341) and Project (Law 345) Unit Rules

An upper division student may enroll in and receive credit for up to a combined total of nine (9) Law 340/341 independent research/Law 345 independent project units. In Law 340 (for a semester) or Law 341 (for a full academic year), students undertake legal research under the supervision of a faculty member resulting in an original scholarly paper analyzing a particular area of law. In Law 345 (for a semester only), students undertake original research, usually involving empirical or field study, and produce a paper analyzing their findings. Students seeking to enroll in a Law 340/341 or 345 course must submit a "Petition for Independent Research/Project" form to the Records Office for approval; this form requires the student obtain prior written approval of the sponsoring faculty member, including approval of the proposed topic. Consultation and supervision between the student and the sponsoring faculty member shall continue throughout the term(s) of enrollment. Work may begin during the summer, if the professor agrees to this in advance, so long as a substantial portion of the work is undertaken during the term(s) in which credit is awarded. All 340/341 units shall be graded for a letter grade, not on a P/U/NC basis. The supervising faculty member shall determine whether Law 345 shall be graded for a letter grade or on a P/U/NC basis.

CHOOSING A TOPIC

Subject Areas for the SAW

- These courses are focused on substantive areas of the law
 - For example, seminars include topics like tax, patents, corporate governance, Islamic law, environmental regulation, etc.; a full list can be seen
<https://curriculum.law.ucla.edu/Guide/ScheduleAdvanced>
 - Within each course, there is broad flexibility on approach; however, this may vary with the instructor
 - All courses that satisfy the SAW requirement are listed on the Law School Curriculum page (use the filter at the top of the page)

SAW Drop-Down on Advanced Schedule

Advanced Schedule

Spring 2017 ▾ Substantial Analytical Writing Requirement ▾

Relevant Courses

Course ID	No.	Sec	Title	Units	Enr Cap	Grade Type	Days	Start	End	Bldg	Room	Instructor	Exam Date/Code	Instr Cnst
880238101	238	I	EXEC COMPENSATION	3	40	LG MW		10:35 AM	12:00 PM	LAW	2357	Bank, Steven	5/1 pm	
880376101	376	I	LAW AND DISSIDENT	3	25	LG MW		1:45 PM	3:10 PM	LAW	1310	Olsen, Frances	Paper	
880418101	418	I	CONTEMPORARY PHILOS	3	35	LG MW		1:45 PM	3:10 PM	LAW	3473	Greenberg, Mark	Take Home	
880438101	438	I	INTL ENVIRNMENTL LAW	4	40	LG TR		8:25 AM	10:25 AM	LAW	2467	Parson, Edward	Paper	
880448101	448	I	RE-ENTRY WORK RACE	3	38	LG MW		1:35 PM	2:50 PM	LAW	1347	Zatz, Noah	Other	
								1:45 PM	3:00 PM	LAW	1447			
			Law 448 will meet 1/9/2017 - 3/16/2017.											
880506101	506	I	CORP LAW & SEC REGS	3	16	LG M		5:30 PM	7:30 PM	LAW	3393	Park, James		
			Pre-requisite: Law 230. Business Associations. Students may not receive credit for both Law 506. and Law 521. Topics in Corporate Governance.											
880513101	513	I	CALIF ENVIRNMENTL LW	3	16	LG T		5:30 PM	7:30 PM	LAW	3467	Hecht, Sean		
880514101	514	I	CULTURAL PROP LAW	3	16	LG T		1:00 PM	3:00 PM	LAW	3473	Riley, Angela		
880548101	548	I	LEGAL ANALYSIS	3	14	LG R		6:00 PM	8:00 PM	LAW	2477	López, Gerald		IC
										LAW	2357			
			Course meets twice a week from 1-3 & 6-8 on 1/19, 1/26, 2/2, 2/9, 4/13 & once a week from 1-3 on 2/23, 3/9, 3/23. Optional meetings from 6-8 on 2/23, 3/9, 3/23. Application to enroll: deadline 12:00pm 10/26. See: my.law.ucla.edu/courseapps											
880551101	551	I	PHILOS OF PUNISHMNT	3	14	LG M		5:30 PM	7:30 PM	LAW	3211A	Dolinko, David		
880558101	558	I	POLIT CRIMS LGL SYS	3	16	LG R		1:00 PM	3:00 PM	LAW	2442	Abou El Fadi, Khaled		
880565101	565	I	AMER CONSTL HISTORY	3	14	LG W		5:30 PM	7:30 PM	LAW	3393	Spillenger, Clyde		IC
			Application required to enroll: deadline 12:00 noon, 10/26. See: my.law.ucla.edu/courseapps											
880069101	569B	I	ACAD LEGAL WRITING	2(4)	10	LG W		5:30 PM	7:30 PM	LAW	2357	Biegel, Stuart		IC
			Second part of a yearlong course for a total of 4 units. The Records Office will process enrollment for this course.											
880595101	595	I	LAW&POPULAR CULTURE	3	12	LG T		5:30 PM	7:30 PM	LAW	2483	Goodman, Patrick		
880607101	607	I	DIGITAL SURVEILLANC	3	16	LG W		5:30 PM	7:30 PM	LAW	2467	Re, Richard		
880610101	610	I	POLITCL THRY FOUND	3	16	LG M		3:20 PM	5:20 PM	LAW	2483	Dienstag, Joshua		
880616101	616	I	INTL LAW THEORIES	3	14	LG M		5:30 PM	7:30 PM	LAW	2477	Steinberg, Richard		
880625101	625	I	COMMUNITY LAWYERING	3	16	LG M		5:30 PM	7:30 PM	LAW	3467	Kohli / Narro		
880626101	626	I	HEALTH INSURNC REFM	3	16	LG R		1:00 PM	3:00 PM	LAW	2473	Hoffman, Allison		
880640101	640	I	EDUCATIONAL POLICY	3	16	LG W		10:00 AM	12:00 PM	LAW	1310	Falsafi, Shiva		
880654101	654	I	RELIGIOUS FREEDOM	3	16	LG M		5:30 PM	7:30 PM	LAW	2442	Deutschman, Michelle		
880655101	655	I	FEMINIST LEGAL THRY	3	16	LG M		5:30 PM	7:30 PM	LAW	2473	Olsen, Frances		
880659101	659	I	COMPARATIVE CORP LW	3	12	LG R		5:30 PM	7:30 PM	LAW	2467	LoPucki, Lynn		IC
			Pre-requisite: Law 230. Business Associations. Application required to enroll: deadline 12:00 noon, 10/26. See my.law.ucla.edu/courseapps											
880062101	662B	I	ADV COPYRIGHT	1(3)	11	LG			UNSCHED			Nimmer, David		IC
			Law 662B is the second part of a yearlong course. The Records Office will process enrollment for this course.											
880681101	681	I	WHAT DRIVES INNOVAT	3	15	LG T		5:30 PM	8:15 PM	LAW	2326	Netanel, Neil		
			Law 681 will meet 1/10/2017 - 3/14/2017.											
880687101	687	I	AUTHRTY & HUMN RGTS	3	12	LG T		2:00 PM	5:00 PM	DODD		Zylberman, Ariel		
			Law 687 will meet 1/17/2017 - 3/21/2017.											
880689101	689	I	FUTURE LAW	3	18	LG W		3:20 PM	5:20 PM	LAW	2483	Parson, Edward		
880690101	690	I	RACE & SOCIAL PSYCH	3	16	LG W		5:30 PM	7:30 PM	LAW	2483	Simson, David		
880693101	693	I	FOOD SYS & PUB HLTH	3	16	LG M		5:30 PM	7:30 PM	LAW	3473	Aguirre, Emilee		
880727101	727	I	SUPREME COURT SIMUL	2	13	LG W		3:20 PM	5:20 PM	LAW	2473	Winkler, Adam		IC
			Experiential course enrollment is through a separate process; deadline June 27, noon. See ENROLL.LAW.UCLA.EDU											
880050101	850B	I	ADV D JUDICIAL PROC	2	13	LG R		5:30 PM	7:30 PM	LAW	3473	Taylor, Laurie		IC
			Law 850B is limited to students participating in the judicial externship program. The Records Office will process enrollment for this course.											
880908101	908	I	SUING THE POLICE	2	12	LG TBA						Schwartz, Joanna		IC
			Law 908 will meet 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 1/9, 1/10, 1/11, 1/12, 1/13 from 1:30 pm - 4:15 pm in room 2467.											
880926101	926	I	REBELLIOUS LAWYER	3	12	LG TBA						López, Gerald		IC
			Law 926 will meet on 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 1/9, 1/10, 1/11, 1/12, 1/13 from 9:00 - 1:15 in room 3473. Application required to enroll. Application deadline: 12:00 noon, 10/26. See: my.law.ucla.edu/courseapps											
880950101	950	I	HOMELESSNESS	1	16	LG TBA						Essert, Christopher		IC
			Law 950 will meet 1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 1/9, 1/10, 1/11, 1/12, 1/13 from 1:30 pm - 3:00 pm in room 3473.											

Where can you go for inspiration?

- Talk to your professors
- Read national newspapers and magazines
- Review recent court decisions
- Look for issue areas in the law
- Check legal blogs

Typical Structures of Law Papers

- Analysis and Implications of Recent Supreme Court Decision(s)
- Proposed Model Statute/Statutory Scheme
- Identify Trends in the Law and Apply to Actual or Hypothetical Facts
- Identify and Analyze Circuit Split(s)
- Current Policy Issues

CRAFTING A CLAIM

Crafting a Claim cont.

“Good legal scholarship should make (1) a claim that is (2) novel, (3) nonobvious, (4) useful, (5) sound, and (6) seen by the reader as novel, nonobvious, useful, and sound.”

Eugene Volokh, *Academic Legal Writing* 9 (2005)

Claim Pitfalls

- Forming a central thesis or argument is the most important requirement for producing a good paper
 - The most frequent complaint from faculty is that SAW papers have an undefined or poorly focused main point
 - Remember, your task is to make an argument, not present a summary report

Claim Pitfalls cont.

- If it reads like...
 - a book report,
 - a Wikipedia article,
 - or, worst of all, a collection of facts

...then your argument is flawed

Quick Steps to Develop a Claim

1) Make a preliminary choice of topic

- Go beyond merely a general subject matter, rather, think about a preliminary defensible claim
- Focus on a legal question
- Think realistically about scope

2) Conduct a landscaping

- Early literature review: cases, law reviews, other journal articles
- Is there sufficient information to make a defensible claim?
- What have other people argued on the issue?

3) Decide whether the topic is appropriate in light of your preliminary research

- Can you write a well thought-out paper?

Adopted from Stephen Schnably, *Finding a Topic*, Writing a Paper,
<http://osaka.law.miami.edu/~schnably/advice.html>.

Is the claim defensible?

- Broad or over-vague claims are more difficult to substantiate
- Rather, try to focus in on defined components to narrow your claim so that you can defend it easily
 - Nuanced/Precise?
 - Will there be evidence to support it?
 - Is it vulnerable to contrary evidence?

Is the claim defensible? cont.

- Compare two made-up examples:

In medieval Europe, English Courts of Chancery were the most fair.

vs.

In medieval Europe, English Courts of Chancery offered the most procedural protections to criminal defendants by ensuring a trial by a peer jury, the right to representation, and ...

Descriptive vs. Prescriptive Claims

- Strong arguments often combine **descriptive** and **prescriptive** claims, but doing so is not always necessary
- Descriptive claim: making a statement about how the world is
- Prescriptive claim: making a statement about how the world should be (normative claim)

Descriptive vs. Prescriptive Claims cont.

- Which is which?

The Authorization for Use of Military Force (AUMF) is the legal basis for U.S. drone strikes around the world.

vs.

The current interpretation of the AUMF is overbroad and should be narrowed to cover only the use of force against entities linked to 9/11.

Distilling Your Claim

- Focus your argument into one brief and clear statement or idea
 - Helps you narrowly tailor a claim
 - Structures the rest of your paper, and will serve as a guide for what you should and should not include
- In the following examples, identify the descriptive and prescriptive components

Claim Samples (1/3)

- “The ban on paying for organs to be transplanted violates patients’ constitutional rights to defend their lives.”
 - This is an example of the form: Law X is unconstitutional because Y.
-
- From Eugene Volokh, *Academic Legal Writing* 10 (2005).

Claim Samples (2/3)

- “Punishing citizens for failing to report crimes that they observe may sometimes discourage reporting, because people who fail to report promptly will realize they’ve committed a crime and will thus be reluctant to talk to the police later.”
- This is an example of the form: This law is likely to have X effect.

From Eugene Volokh, *Academic Legal Writing* 10 (2005).

Claim Samples (3/3)

- “Though many people assume that liberal Justices have broader views of free speech than conservative Justices, it turns out that Justice Kennedy has the broadest view of free speech, Justice Breyer has the narrowest, and the other Justices fall in between without a clear liberal-conservative pattern.”
- This is an example of the form: Conventional wisdom that X is wrong, because Y.

From Eugene Volokh, *Academic Legal Writing* 10 (2005).

Crafting a Claim: Checklist Items

- Is the claim clear, succinct, and defensible?
- Does it make an argument or merely present a factual statement?
- Does it accurately reflect the rest of the paper?
- Is it appropriate for the audience of the paper?

Meet with Supervising Faculty

- After you craft your claim, it is recommended to meet with your supervising faculty advisor about your claim
 - Ensure you are on the right track
 - Get valuable feedback
 - Make sure it has not been done before
 - Can also do a preemption check with library reference desk
- It is also a good time to bring a piece of you writing to the Graduate Writing Center
 - Ensure organization is intact
 - Get more feedback
 - Make plan for writing moving forward

ORGANIZATION OF THE PAPER

II. One Common Structure

- **Introduction** giving the context, argument, and significance
 - Present your thesis statement/key arguments
 - This is actually a time to state your conclusions!
- **Roadmap** showing reader what you will tell them
 - “The paper will proceed as follows: Part I will discuss X; Part II will discuss Y; Part III will discuss Z.”
- **Body** telling the reader
 - Background, Analysis, and Implications sections
- **Conclusion** summarizing your argument

Developing the Argument:

- General Rules
 - Do not have paragraphs overlap in substance
 - Each paragraph should have a single main point
 - State the main point in the first line (“topic sentence”)
 - Are you covering what is sufficient for you to make your point?
 - Are you missing something that will leave the reader confused or guessing at how you reached your conclusion?
- Following these rules will help avoid disjointed and rambling paragraphs that confuse the reader

Use of Headings

- Do not be afraid to use headings, sub-headings, and sub-sub-headings
 - Helps you filter out irrelevant material
 - Acts as guidepost situating reader in the argument flow
 - Also helps with outlining
- Reader should get a sense of your paper from headings alone
 - Think back to 1L memo writing

Organization: Checklist Items

- Does your organization support the claim in a logically coherent way?
- Are there any components of the claim that go unsupported?
- Are there sections of the paper that go beyond the scope of the claim?

WRITING PROCESS

Common Stages of Writing

- Pre-writing
- Drafting
- Revising
- Copy-editing

Pre-writing

- Considering possible topics
- Listing, selecting, and organizing ideas
- Creating a preliminary skeleton of paper
- Techniques:
 - Brainstorming
 - Free-writing
 - Outlining
 - Note cards
 - Explorative writing
- Can be done during claim/structuring process
- Vetted by supervising faculty advisor

Drafting

- Develop a tentative argument
- Drafting body paragraphs and conclusion
- Techniques
 - Writing quickly
 - Avoiding over-editing
- Check-in with supervising faculty advisor once you have a draft

Revising

- Scrutinize structure
- Reorganize where necessary
- Strengthen argument structure
- Techniques:
 - Backwards outlining
 - Topic sentences and paragraph transitions
 - Introduction and conclusion alignment

Editing

- Sentence level editing
- Stylistic issues: clarity and brevity
- Techniques
 - Read aloud
 - Read backwards

STYLE

Style: Clarity Guide

“Good legal writing does not sound as though it were written by a lawyer.”

Richard Wydick, *Plain English for Lawyers* 4 (2005)

- Omit needless, pretentious, or complex words
 - Use short sentences rather than long ones
 - Shorten gap between subject and verb
 - Avoid using passive voice
 - Beware of pronouns
 - Be specific (avoid generalities)
-
- Check-in with supervising faculty advisor for feedback
 - Visit Graduate Writing Center for additional feedback

Sample: Violating the Guidelines

That on November 10, 1981, at 1:00 P.M., while plaintiff was a business invitee and customer, present at that certain real property, a Ralph's Market, located at 1725 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, California, and that at said time and place, the defendants, and each of them, carelessly and negligently owned and operated and maintained and controlled the said real property and particularly a shopping cart thereof, and the said cart was at said time and place in a dangerous condition, because there was no "seat flap" in the upper basket and a can fell through, breaking plaintiff's foot and it was unsafe for use by persons, including plaintiff, and directly because of such condition, and the negligently and carelessly maintained condition thereof the plaintiff was caused to and did sustain injuries and was proximately injured thereby as hereinafter set forth.

Richard Wydick, Plain English for Lawyers
(2005).

Sample: Exemplar of Clarity

Plaintiff was standing on a platform of defendant's railroad after buying a ticket to go to Rockaway Beach. A train stopped at the station, bound for another place. Two men ran forward to catch it. One of the men reached the platform of the car without mishap, though the train was already moving. The other man, carrying a package, jumped aboard the car, but seemed unsteady as if about to fall. A guard on the car, who had held the door open, reached forward to help him in, and another guard on the platform pushed him from behind. In this act, the package was dislodged, and fell upon the rails. It was a package of small size, about fifteen inches long, and was covered by a newspaper. In fact it contained fireworks, but there was nothing in its appearance to give notice of its contents. The fireworks when they fell exploded. The shock of the explosion threw down some scales at the other end of the platform, many feet away. The scales struck the plaintiff, causing injuries for which she sues.

Palsgraf v. Long Island Railroad Co., 162
N.E. 99 (N.Y. 1928) (Cardozo, C.J.).

Style: Persuasiveness Tips

- Show rather than tell
 - Concrete examples substantiating an assertion are more powerful than conclusory assertions
- Do not leave any assertion as unsupported
 - Make sure you use evidence to substantiate all your claims in the course of the paper
- Maintain credibility: do not oversell
 - Are your arguments supported by the source material?
 - Do your claims go beyond what your expected audience would find reasonable? (“straight face test”)
 - Trust your intuition given your new understanding of the topic.

Style: Checklist Items

- Do sentences communicate only one idea?
- Are there repetitive sentences that echo a previous one?
- Are sentences structurally clear? (strong verb, close to subject, etc.)
- Is word choice precise?
- Is plain English used over legalese?
- Are pronouns unambiguous?

General Formatting/Style Issues for Journals

- Many journals prefer periods to be followed by two spaces (only one space should follow a colon).
- Many law journals prefer automatic ellipses (...) be replaced with with periods and sticky spaces (Ctrl+Shift+Space).
- The Introduction and Conclusion are not typically numbered.
- Always use the word “Part,” not “Section,” in footnote text and main text when referencing a section of your article.
- Avoid the use of “i.e.,” “e.g.,” and “etc.” whenever possible. If they must be used, they should not be italicized (except when “e.g.” is part of a signal) and should always be followed by commas.
- Avoid excessive use of italics.

Submitting Your SAW Paper

- Can be done electronically on Student Services website
 - <https://my.law.ucla.edu/Forms/studentservices/saw/default.aspx>
- Must attach email from professor confirming that you have completed the SAW requirement
- If you know you will be using a seminar paper or course paper, talk to professor beforehand.

Completion Form

Substantial Analytic Writing Requirement Completion Form

Students may satisfy the upper-division writing requirement by completing a faculty supervised graded paper undertaken for a minimum of two units that is certified by the supervising faculty member as satisfying the requirement of a rigorous writing experience. Usually, the ABA writing requirement may be satisfied by an Individual Research paper (340 or 341), a seminar paper, or a paper for other advanced courses. With the approval of the supervising faculty member, other writing exercises may qualify as the necessary "rigorous writing experience." Questions regarding these requirements should be addressed to Assistant Dean Emily Scivoletto.

Please make sure that you attach an email from your instructor confirming that you completed the SAW requirement. Your SAW requirement will not be marked as complete without instructor confirmation.

Last Name, First Name	<input type="text"/>
Semester	<input type="text"/>
Student/UID Number (9 digits)	<input type="text"/>
Course Number: Law	<input type="text"/> Example: 211
Course Title	<input type="text"/> Example: Evidence
Course Instructor/ Supervising Faculty Member	<input type="text"/> Example: Prof. Joe Bruin
Attachment: Faculty Email regarding SAW Completion	<input type="button" value="Click here to attach a file"/>
Confirmation of attachment:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes I confirm that I have attached the Faculty email regarding my SAW completion. I understand that my application is not complete without instructor confirmation.
<input type="button" value="Submit"/>	

Department

Academic Support Program

Admissions

Student

Alumni Services

Continuing
Visiting

Business and Finance

2016-2017

Career Services

Office

Dean's Office

Staff &

Events & Event Planning

External Affairs

Financial Aid

Graduate Studies

Human Resources

LawNET ITAV

Library

Office of Public Interest Programs

Outreach

Student Services

Services

Standards/Degree

Courses & Enrollment

- Class Schedules
 - IL | Advanced | Non-Law
- Clinical Courses
- Course Enrollment
- Course Evaluations (Current students only)
- Curriculum Guide
- Externships
- Study Abroad
- Textbook Information
- MyUCLA

Exams/Grading Policies

- Exam Policies
- Final Exam Calendar
- Grading Curve

Main Campus Resources

- Ackerman Student Union
- Athletics
- BruinCard (Student ID)
- Bruin Resource Center
- Campus Map
- Center for Accessible Education (CAE)
- Central Ticket Office
- Child Care
- Community Service Officer (nightly walking)

- Important Dates & Deadlines

Campus Climate

- Diversity@UCLA
- Grievance Procedures
 - FAQ
 - Sexual Harassment
- SBA Diversity Action Committee
- UC Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy
- UCLA Law Task Force on Learning Environment & Diversity
- UCLA Law WATCH (Witness and Advocate to Combat Hate) Email from Dean Mnookin
- UCLA Mission & Values
- UCLA Principles of Community

Commencement/Graduation

- Commencement
- Graduation Checklist

- Fees and Tuition
- Financial Aid
- Graduate Student Health Insurance
- Payment Process/Student Accounts
- Residence for Tuition Purposes
- Withdrawal/Leave of Absence

Frequently Asked Questions

- FAQs about the SAW

Courses

Frequently Used Forms

- Student Services Forms Site

Law School Resources

- ABA Standards-Student Complaints

- MyUCLA (formerly URSA)
- Ombuds Services
- Student Legal Services
- Transportation & Parking
- UCLA Directory
- UC Police Department
- University Credit Union
- UCLA Recreation
- UCLA SOLE
- Veterans Affairs
- Volunteer Center

Professional Development

- Bar Associations

Student Life

Additional Help

- Resources on substance
 - Eugene Volokh, *Academic Legal Writing* (2005)
 - Jessica L. Clark & Kristen E. Murray, *Scholarly Writing: Ideas, Examples, and Execution* (2010)
 - Elizabeth Fajans and Mary R. Falk, *Scholarly Writing for Law Students: Seminar Papers, Law Review Notes and Law Review Competition Papers* (2011)
 - UCLA Law Library Resource:
<http://libguides.law.ucla.edu/researchpaper>
- Resources on style
 - Richard Wydick, *Plain English for Lawyers* (2005)
- Graduate Writing Center as a Resource!
- See Law Student Publications Coordinator - Kate Hatch
- SAW FAQ on MyLaw under Student Services