Basics of Oral Argument

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Courts of law in the United States operate under the "adversarial system".

Opposing parties submit their positions on the case to a neutral magistrate for a decision.

It's NOT:





So, what IS it?

CONVERSATION

The FUNDAMENTAL PURPOSE of oral argument is to address the concerns of the judge(s).

"The brief is counsel's monologue, argument is the dialogue."

Judge Frank Easterbrook, U.S. Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit

A Dialogue? With Who?

An oral "argument" is really a conversation with the judge(s).

You are there to address their concerns.

You **aren't** there to score points or say every little thing that's important to you.

So How Do I Win?

- 1. Prepare.
- 2. Practice.
- 3. Be YOURSELF.

So How Do I Win?

"Preparation is everything, or nearly everything. If you are fully prepared, it is hard to be really bad, even if you consider yourself a miserable courtroom performer.

And if you are <u>not</u> prepared, it doesn't matter if you are the second coming of Cicero."

Hon. William Bryson, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit and former Acting Solicitor General

Step 1: Know the facts and history of **your case** cold.

Who do you represent?

Why do they want it?

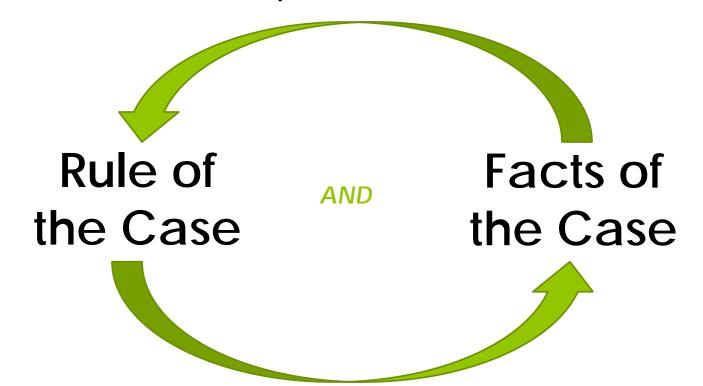
What evidence do you have to prove your case?

What does your client want?

What does your opponent want?

What evidence is BAD for your case?

Step 2: Know the relevant case precedents.



Step 3: Come Up With Your Theme

Summarize your case in a couple of sentences, using simple, powerful language.

The "Grandmother Test"

Six Commandments of The Theme

- 1. Short.
- 2. Simple.
- 3. Emotionally Appealing.
 - 4. Tells Your Story.
 - 5. Pulls Me In.
 - 6. You Believe It.

Your Theme Must Have:



THIS IS A CASE ABOUT...

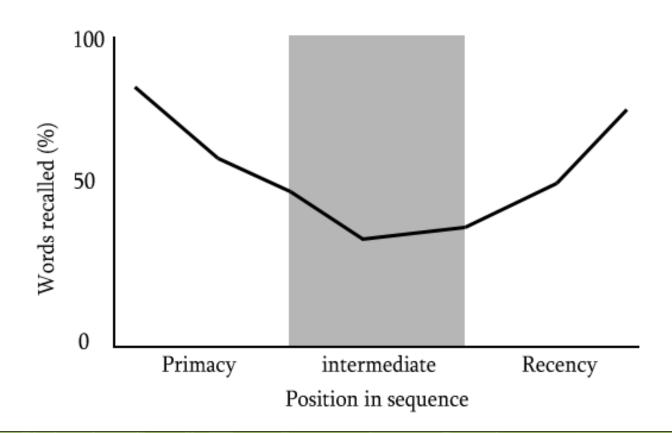
Step 4: Outline your presentation.

An effective oral argument depends on selecting a couple of points you can quickly and persuasively develop orally.

These issues should be (a) the most persuasive and (b) those for which you have the most support factually and legally.

DON'T TRY TO HIT EVERYTHING.

Follow the rules of PRIMACY and RECENCY



"May it please the court."

Introduce yourself and who you represent, but keep introductions short.

Provide your theme and a brief "roadmap" of the issues counsel plan to address in oral argument.

The roadmap is your "primacy".

It **highlights** for the judges the point or points you think are most important in the case.

It also puts them on the path you want to be on.



REMEMBER: The entire purpose of an oral argument is to have a **CONVERSATION** with the judges about what **they** feel is important.

This means that the judges are allowed (and WILL) ask you questions.

You must be flexible!

What should I bring up to the podium with me?



Just bring your outline.

If you are asked a question by the judge, **answer** it. Don't try to avoid it.

Questions are the judge telling you "I get what you're saying, here's my one concern." Questions are your friend.

If a question is unclear, <u>respectfully</u> ask for clarification.

If you do not know the answer, do not bluff, but be apologetic. If you aren't familiar with a case, admit it!

Never concede a point simply because a judge is questioning you.

Worst way to answer a judge's question:

Best ways to answer a judge's question:





Your response to EVERY question should be:

- (1) Yes/No/Maybe,
- (2) Your Honor,
- (3) Because [Insert Short Answer Here],
- (4) Transition Back To Your Point.

Be DIRECT, RESPECTFUL, and CONCISE.

Questions?



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Your Task Today: TALK

- May it please the Court.
- My name is [name], and I am here today on behalf of [your client's name].
- Your Honor, this case is about [suggestive sentence].
- This court should [affirm/reverse] the court below because [reasons].