**Standing**

1. **Step # 1. Has the Plaintiff Suffered an Injury-in-Fact?**
	1. **Sub-Step # 1. The injury must be imminent.**
		1. Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife. The court held that the injury was not imminent where the plaintiffs had visited the endangered species in the past, but they had no concrete plans to re-visit them in the future.
	2. **Sub-Step # 2. The injury must not be speculative.**
		1. Clapper v. Amnesty International. The plaintiffs’ injury was speculative because it was based on unsupported speculations that the government would intercept the plaintiff’s communications with their foreign contacts.
2. **Step # 2. Has the Defendant’s Action/Inaction Cause the Plaintiff’s Injury?**
	1. Clapper v. Amnesty International. The defendant’s actions did not cause the plaintiff’s injury because . . .
3. **Step # 3. Will a Favorable Court Decision Redress the Plaintiff’s Injury?**
	1. Massachusetts v. EPA. The EPA’s failure to regulate greenhouse gas emissions from new motor vehicles caused damage to the Massachusetts coastal land because . . .

**Homicide**

1. **Step # 1. Has the defendant committed the act element of homicide?**
	1. **Sub-Step # 1. The defendant must have committed a voluntary act.**
		1. [Case examples].
	2. **Sub-Step # 2. The defendant must be the but-for cause of the death.**
		1. **Majority rule.**
			1. [Case example].
		2. **Minority rule.**
			1. [Case example].
		3. **Exception: Substantial factor test.**
			1. [Case example].
2. **Step # 2. Does the defendant have the mens rea for murder?**
	1. [Elements of mens rea]
3. **Step # 3. If the defendant is liable for murder, should the liability be mitigated to voluntary manslaughter?**
	1. [Elements of manslaughter].
4. **Step # 4. Does the defendant have a valid claim of self-defense?**
	1. [Elements of self defense].