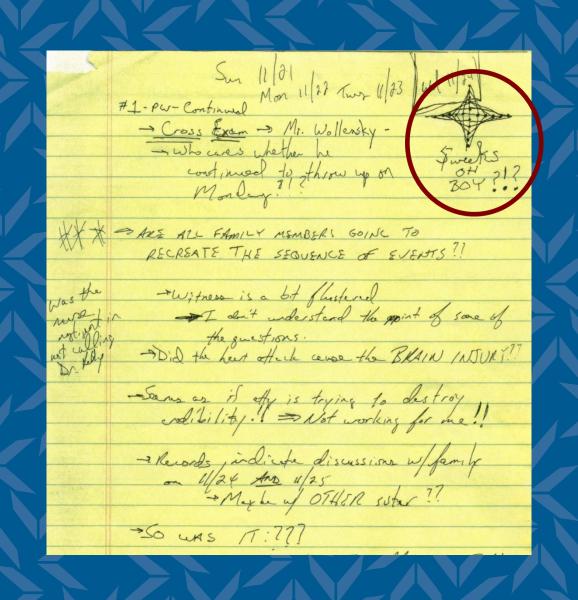
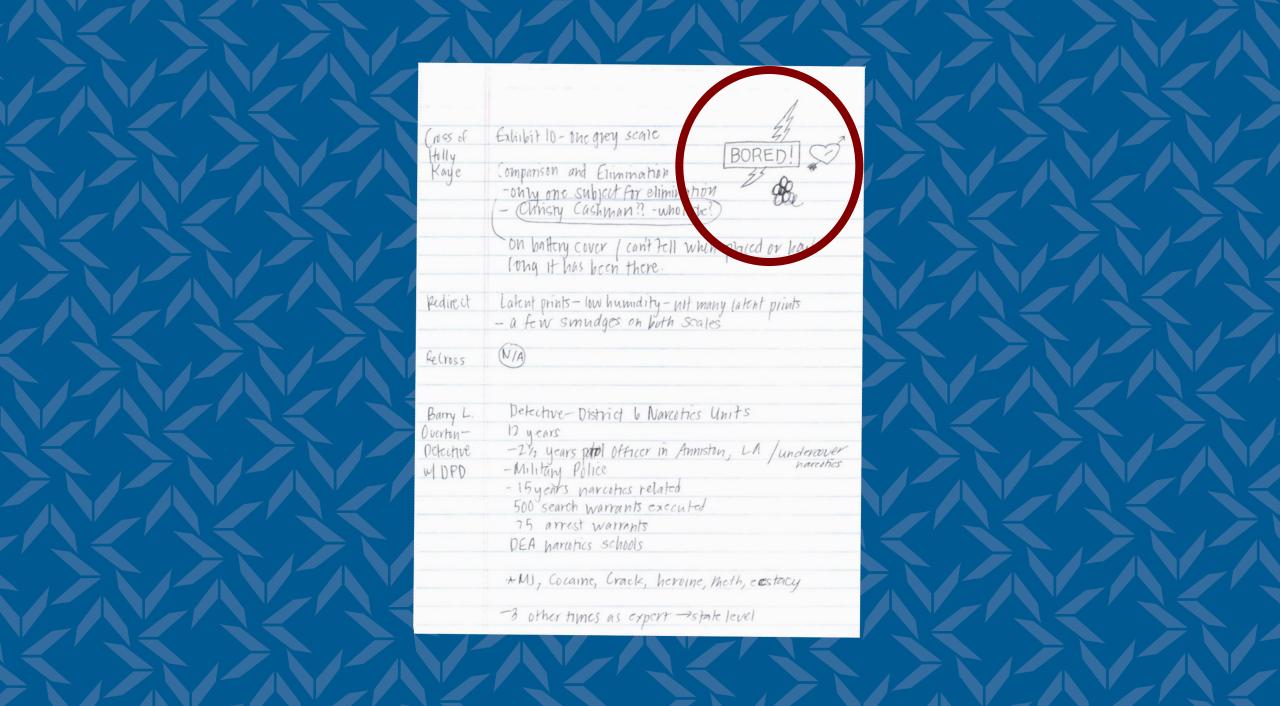


Witnesses Win Lawsuits

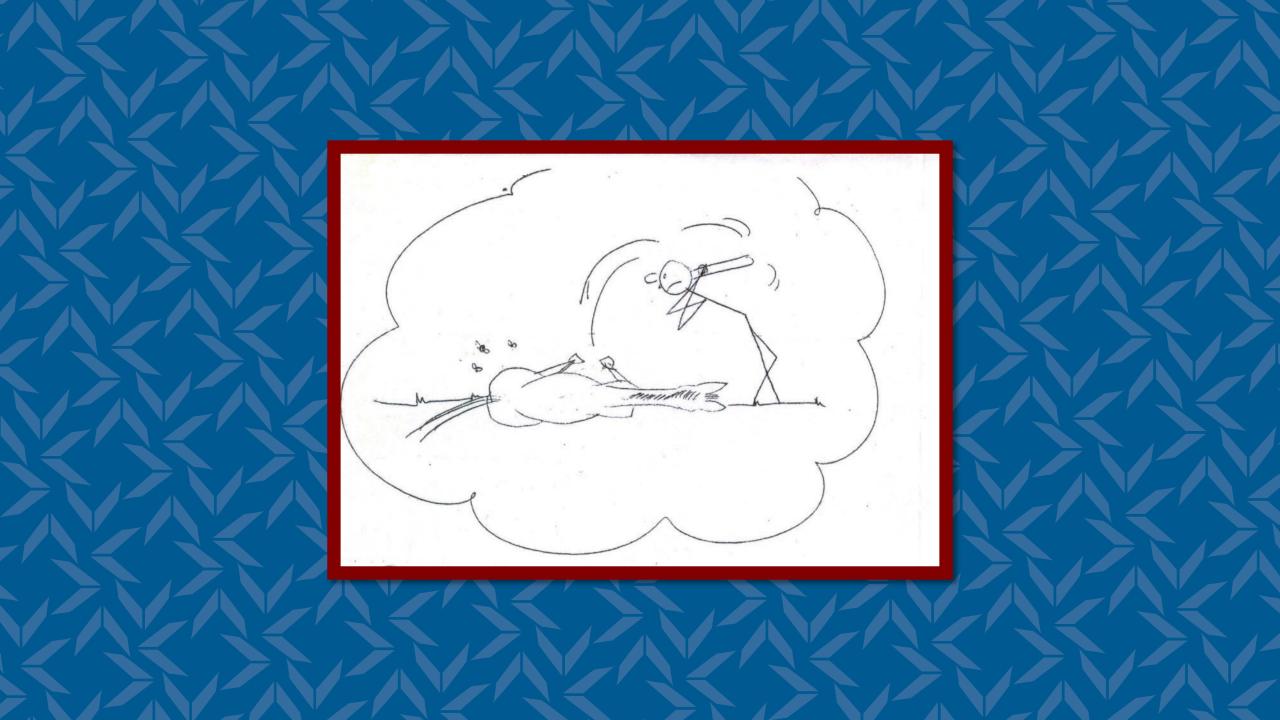
WILLIAMS MULLEN









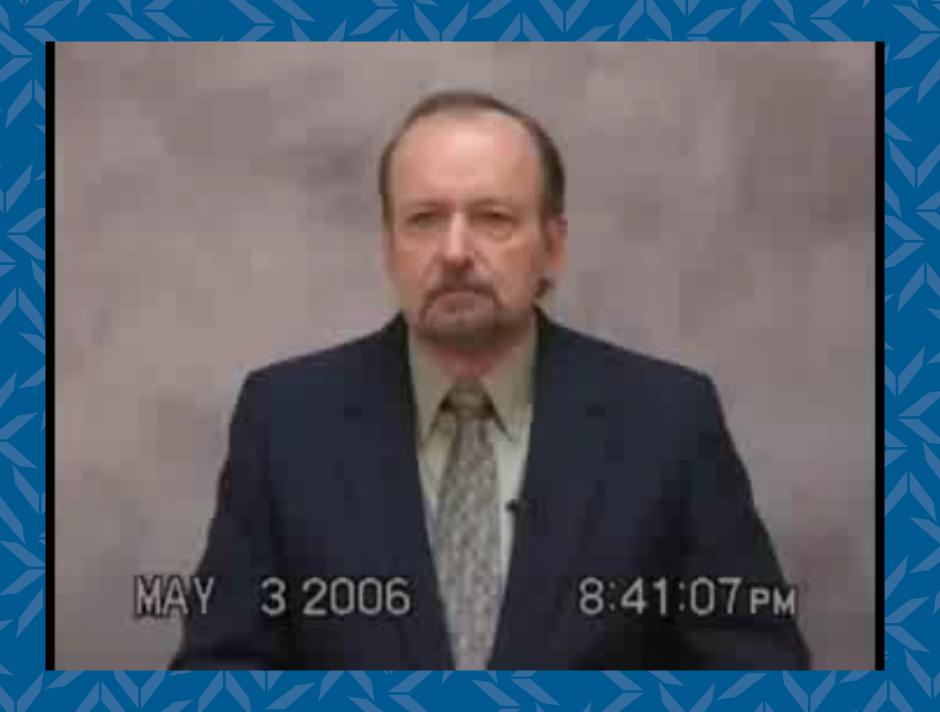


MY COUSIN VINNY...



WHY DO WITNESSES CRASH & BURN???





WHY?



- >Teacher/Student paradigm fails
- >Witness/Lawyer role misunderstandings
- >Witness Anxiety
- >No "Coping Strategy" Themes, Home Bases, Resources
- >Witness doesn't "own" the story
- >Inadequate cross practice
- >Under stress, the witness wilts, forgets, becomes evasive or nonresponsive
- >"Fixing" strategy not well understood by witness

THE 3 P'S PREPARATION PRACTICE PACE

WITNESS TYPOLOGY MATRIX

"Evasive, Angry"
(Aggressive,
Non-disclosing)
Hostile, wise guy,
argues with Q, won't
answer directly

"Unprepared"
(Assertive,
Non-disclosing)
No doubts, but no facts
either – How should I
know?

"Empty Chair"
(Passive,
Non-disclosing)
Wallflower, introvert,
spineless, scared

"<u>Heavy -handed</u>"

(Aggressive, Informative)
Has good things to say, but is
too eager, too much of an
advocate, can't be wrong, over
confident

"Good Communicator"
(Assertive,
Informative)
"Newscaster" - objective,
confident, competent,

Non defensive

"Boring"
(Passive,
Informative)
Not my job, dull, don't care

"Careless/Bully"

(Aggressive,
Over-disclosing)
Know it all, something to
prove, needs to win every

point, self absorbed

"B.S. Artist"
(Assertive,
Over-disclosing)
Talks too much, too fast,
salesman, strays from subjects

"Victim"
(Passive,
Over-disclosing) – volunteers
harmful information, hoping to
just get it over with

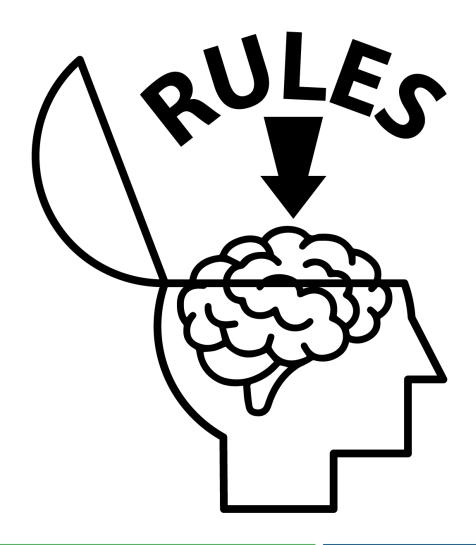
WITNESS PREPARATION CHECKLIST*

- 1. Tell the truth.
- 2. Listen to the question, answer only the question asked, then stop. Don't volunteer.
- 3. Pause (1,2,3) Pace (slow)
- 4. Never evade. Answer the question asked, then explain.
- 5. Watch out for leading questions. Use YOUR words, not the questioner's.
- 6. How to handle objections.
- 7. How to handle mistakes.
- 8. How to handle repetitive, compound, or unfair questions.
- 9. Off the record discussions with counsel, when permitted, when not.
- 10. When is "I don't know" or "I can't recall" not ok, and what to do if you draw a blank.
- 11. Don't guess or speculate.
- 12 Dealing with documents/exhibits.
- 13. How to handle redirect.
- 14. Attitude: be polite but firm. Do not show emotion or reflect the questioner's energy. Do not try to be overly helpful or win the case.
- 15. Avoid humor, hyperbole, colloquialisms, analogies, sarcasm, argument or anger.

- 16. Breaks every hour whether needed or not.
- 17. What are you worried about? Bad facts, private information.
- 18. Refusal to answer privilege, your counsel's instructions.
- 19. How to handle depo preparation questions NO NOTES!
- 20. Reading and signing, errata sheets, follow up.

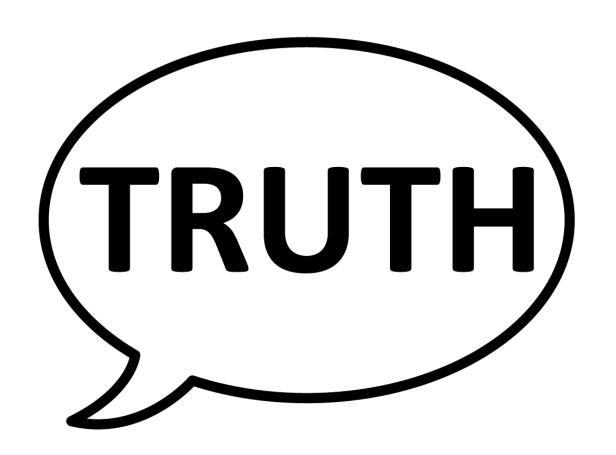
*Note – this list is for you, **not** the witness. **NEVER** give a witness written instructions on how to testify. See Rule 612 – Aids to testimony. DO NOT ASSUME YOU WILL BE ALLOWED TO READ OR SHOW YOUR WITNESS' DEPOSITION AT TRIAL.





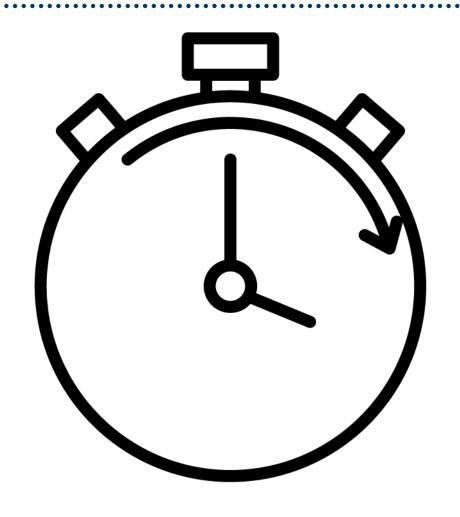
KNOW THE RULES

- A. Oath
- B. Verbal responses
- C. Understand the questions
- D. Objections Ours, theirs
- E. Breaks
- F. Preparation



TELL THE TRUTH

- A. Don't guess
- B. I don't know, but...
- C. Yes/no, then explain



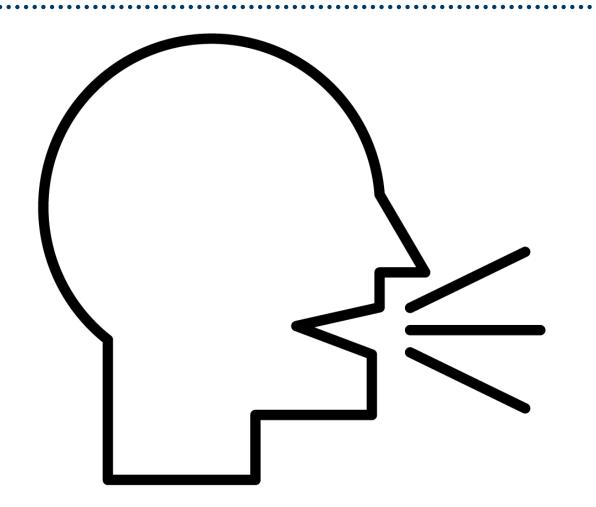
CONTROL THE PACE

- A. The Pause
- B. Breaks
- C. Leading Questions



LISTEN TO THE QUESTION

- A. Complete responses
- B. Don't volunteer
- C. Keep your eyes on the prize



OWN YOUR TESTIMONY

- A. Personal knowledge
- B. Know your role
- C. Sources of information
- D. Themes
- E. Home Bases

Non-Verbal Behavior



- > Jurors typically over-value non-verbal signals in evaluating witness credibility
- > Jurors also take clues from **YOU** re: believability of witness — listen, poker face, objections, re-direct
- > "Stage Presence"
- > Microphone/video technique
- > Slight Pauses (1,2,3...)
- > Appearance
- > Energy level
- > Anxiety
- > Evade evasion!

NON-VERBAL BEHAVIOR TO ÁVOID (IN A VIDEO DEPOSITION)



- > Hands to mouth
- > Looking at your lawyer before/after answering
- > Long pauses before responding
- > Smirking, laughing, sarcasm, humor
- > Facial expressions/gestures of frustration/stress
- > Fatigue
- > Inconsistent demeanor depending on who is the question/questioner
- > Reflecting/reacting to the tone of the questioner
- > Nerves, quivering voice
- > Too loud, too soft, monotone

- > Repeated use of the same phrases or non-responses
- > Asking for frequent breaks
- > Avoiding eye contact with questioner
- > Adopting the substance of an objection in the response
- > Changing pace or losing focus as deposition concludes ("Close to the Barn" syndrome)

