

Laura Brown Waco, Texas 254-269-6700 Brown@TrialFirm.com



FROM THE OUTSET, LOOK FOR THE CONSCIOUS VIOLATION OF A KNOWN RULE

Find the conscious choices by the defendant to violate a standard (*a rule*).





LOOK FOR HOW TO CHALLENGE THE DEFENDANT'S SYSTEM RATHER THAN THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANT

System Failure

Attributable to company's prior conscious choices

Likely to happen repeatedly - FORESEEABLE DANGER

Individual defendant may be a victim.





BUILD THE CASE ON A UNIVERSAL TRUTH THAT EXPRESSES THE MORAL HIGH GROUND OF THE CASE AND FRAME THE ISSUES

1) What is the most compelling moral high ground of your case?

2) How can that moral high ground be expressed in a single statement (or rhetorical question) that jurors will universally agree is correct?



EXPLAIN THE KEY FACTS [GOOD AND BAD] IN STORY FORM

1)What was the first bad choice by the defendant that led to the crisis and the bad outcome?

2)What motivated the defendant to chose wrongly instead of rightly?





FOCUS THE STORY ON THE DEFENDANT'S CONDUCT, IDEALLY STARTING BEFORE THE OCCURRENCE

Where to start the story?

Availability bias/confirmation bias.

Focus on defendant's bad choices/ bad motivation.

Inevitability.

Discovery plan!



BUILD THESE POINTS INTO ADMISSION SEEKING DEPOSITION

Power of admissions

- Cross-Examination
- Defendant must agree it must be true
- Cutoff all credible escape routes
- Rule
 - There is a rule
 - Known reasons
 - Known risks
 - Defendant aware and must agree
 - Defendant violated rule and caused preventable harm



JURY TEST THESE POINTS AS A MATTER OF ROUTINE

Early testing matters – it reveals how real people tend to react to the facts of a case and the trial story.

1) Concept focus groups

2) Structured focus groups

3) Mock trials





FOCUS EARLY ON HOW TO ANCHOR AND PRIME YOUR DAMAGES

1) Loss of positive value of healthy life.

2)Prepare to anchor (or compare) the positive value of what has been lost to another known number.

3)Consider how to prime your largest damage categories for trial.





BUILD STORY FURTHER ON DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE TO THE INJURY

Jurors might minimize or forgive a bad decision that they conclude is an example of momentary bad judgment.

When defendant refuses to acknowledge any responsibility and expresses no remorse, juror attitudes may shift.

Defendant's no-remorse attitude delays or deprives a plaintiff of financial resources to recover or adjust while compounding the mental suffering from the initial bad occurrence.

Jurors write the end of the story.



TACKLE THESE POINTS EARLY – PACE MATTERS

- 1) Most important good and bad facts.
- 2) Most important law jury charge.
- 3) Assessment of court, jury pool, opposition.
- 4) Investigation and discovery plan.
- 5) Damage evaluation.
- 6) Budget.