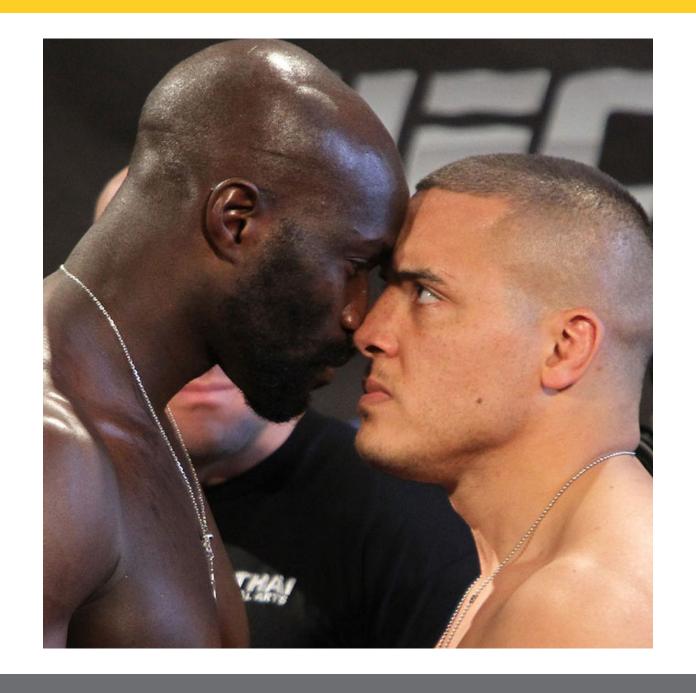
# What today's lawyers are doing wrong and how to stop them.



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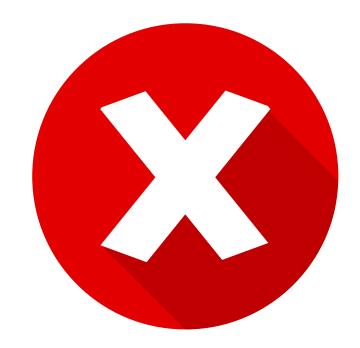














#### What is it like to be a juror?





#### What lawyers think jurors see







### What do jurors really do?







### What really <u>happened?</u>



#### "What really happened?"



Jurors: "What is the real story here?"

Whose story rings true?

Makes common sense?



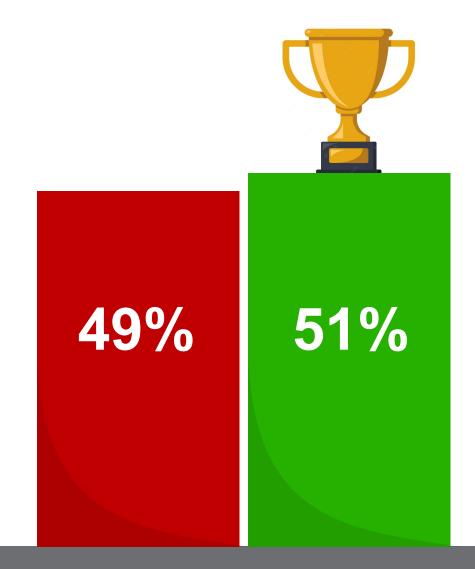
















#### **Justice**









## Do we have a story?





## Or are we treating this like a debate or a point contest?





## What is our story?





### Is motive part of our story?





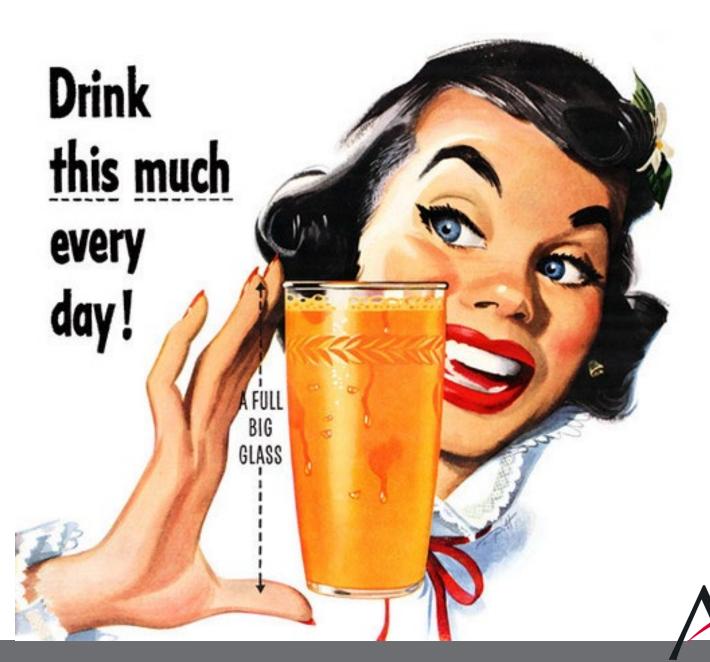
## Does it ring true based on common sense and experience?



### How do you build your story?













Facts the jury will believe, good and bad?

What do jurors already believe about our case?

What do jurors already believe about the parties?





- What is their story?
- Opening statement?
- Theme?
- Best facts?
- Our worst?
- Repeat.





## Make their case yours

- See it coming;co-opt their case
- Their strengths become yours
- Their story becomes part of yours











#### Non-Compete

#### Defense

"You can stop my client from using what's in my client's head?"

#### **Plaintiff**

"We can stop them from hurting us with what we **gave them** that's in their head. We trusted them. We trained them in X, introduced them to Y, provided them with Z."



#### **Trade Secret**

#### Defense

"Look at all this internal criticism of the technology. How is this valuable?"

#### **Plaintiff**

"Healthy debate is good. We debated the technology to make sure it is safe. This process improved it. That's why you stole it."



### Plaintiff's Opening: Co-opt the Defense Opening

Jury: "Why are we hearing this? This doesn't matter.
We heard it already. It helps the plaintiff."



### Defense Opening: Punish

- Provide the "full story."
- Plaintiff was not honest.
- Jury: "Well, we didn't hear that part. That changes everything."



#### DO



"What are our ten best facts that the jury will believe?"



"What are our ten worst facts that the jury will believe?"



"What are our ten hardest questions and how do we answer them?"



#### DO



"What is our opponent's story? Their opening? Their theme?"



"How are we making our bad facts and their story work for us in ours?"

#### REPEAT.



#### DON'T



Try to drown out or overwhelm bad facts.



Think identifying bad facts is a sign of weakness.



### What if you can't make it work for you?



### When you can't fight it, own it...





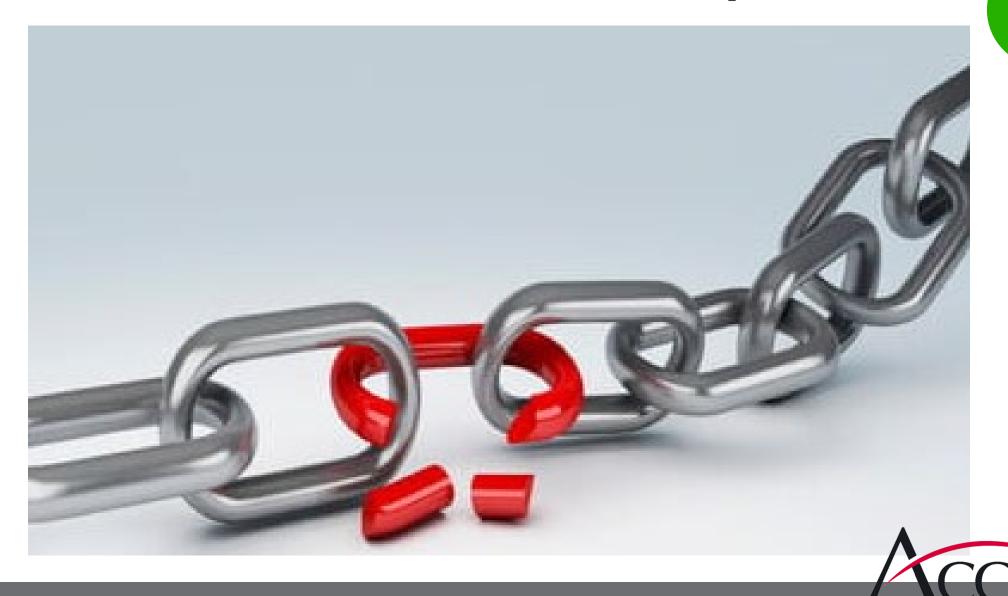
#### ...and redirect the focus.







### Make them defend their weakest point



### Make them defend their weakest point







## How are we redirecting to our strengths, and their weaknesses?



## How do you build a story that motivates a jury?





#### Verdict for you stands for something bigger. It:

- Rights a wrong.
- Stops bad behavior.
- Preserves an important value.
- Protects the community.



### Defeats something bad or supports something good.

- Personal responsibility
- Scapegoating
- Trust
- Betrayal
- Greed
- Abuse of power
- Keeping your promises



### The defendant is on trial



- The story is about the defendant's choices.
- It is the antagonist.
- And a threat.



### Rules of the Road and Reptile Theory

- Simple
- Easy to understand
- Can't argue with it
- Other party violated it

"A corporation should do everything it can to protect the public's safety.

The defendant violated this rule and is a threat."



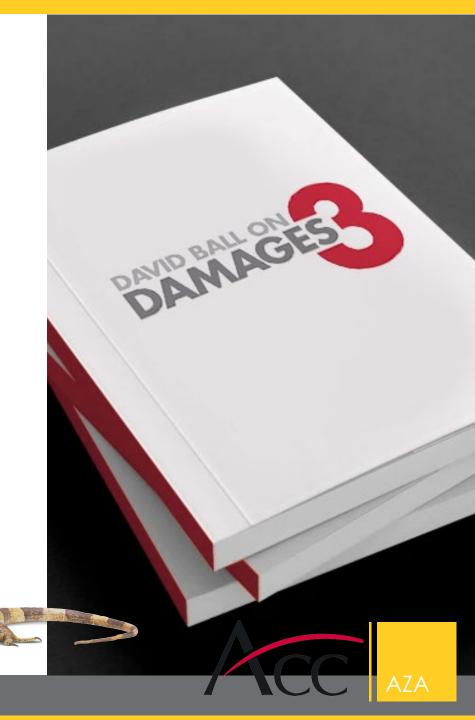
### The plaintiff can be a threat too

- Wrongful accuser
- The "corporation" are real people the plaintiff is wrongfully accusing
- An opportunist exaggerating damages
- Not taking responsibility for own choices
- Scapegoating



### **Dealing with Reptile Theory**

- Not an absolute
- Not black and white.
- Not that simple.
- It depends on the circumstances.
- Each situation is different.
- We were reasonable under these circumstances here.





## What values does a verdict for us protect?





# What values does a verdict for the other side endanger?





## How are we making the other side a threat?





# How does a verdict for us protect against that threat?



# How do you use visuals to tell your story?











### It's not 1985



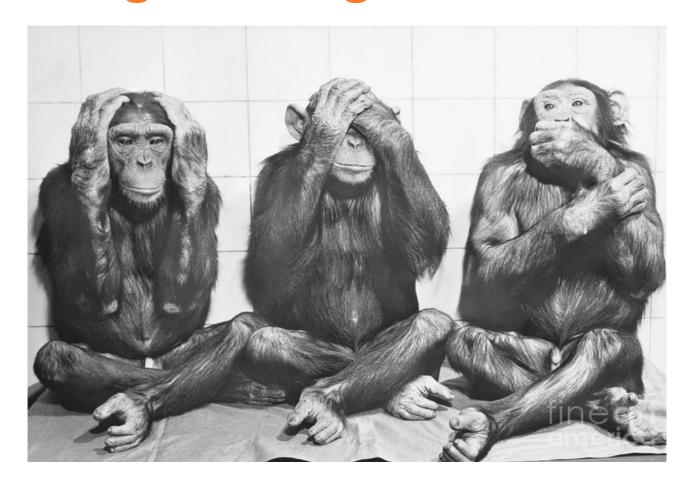
### Signs of trouble

- No graphics
- No animations
- No powerful imagery
- No timelines
- Wordy PowerPoints
- Making it hard and boring





### Today's juries think visually and through analogies







### **Anchor Ideas and Unlock Feelings**

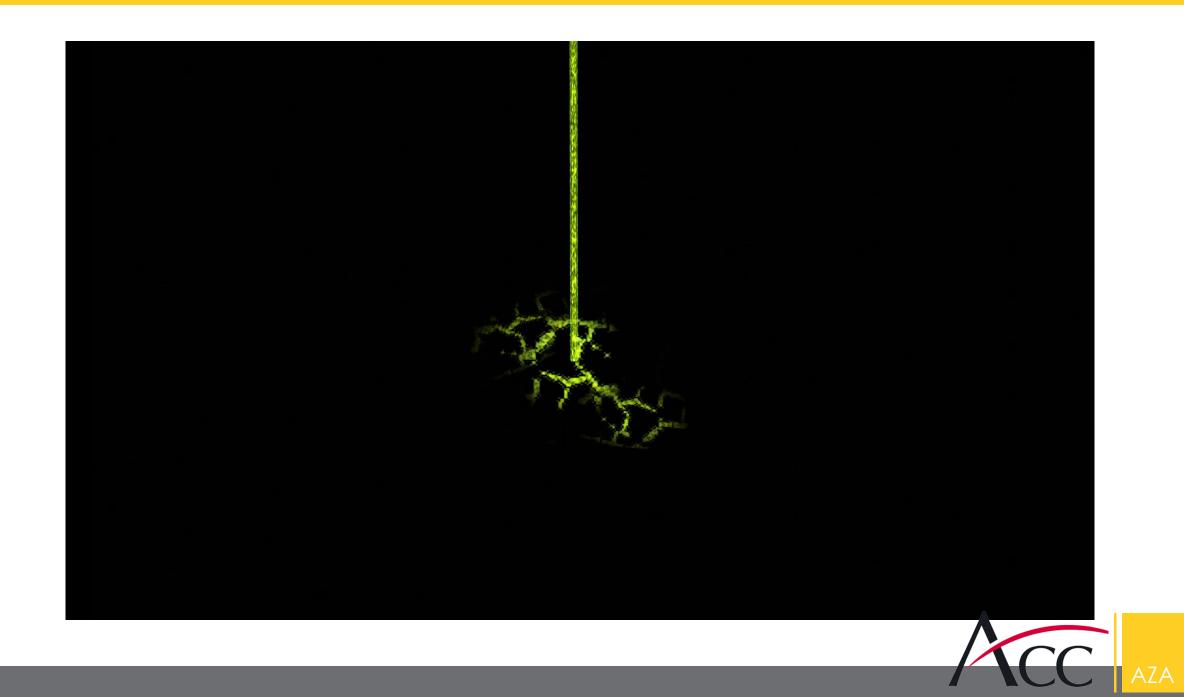


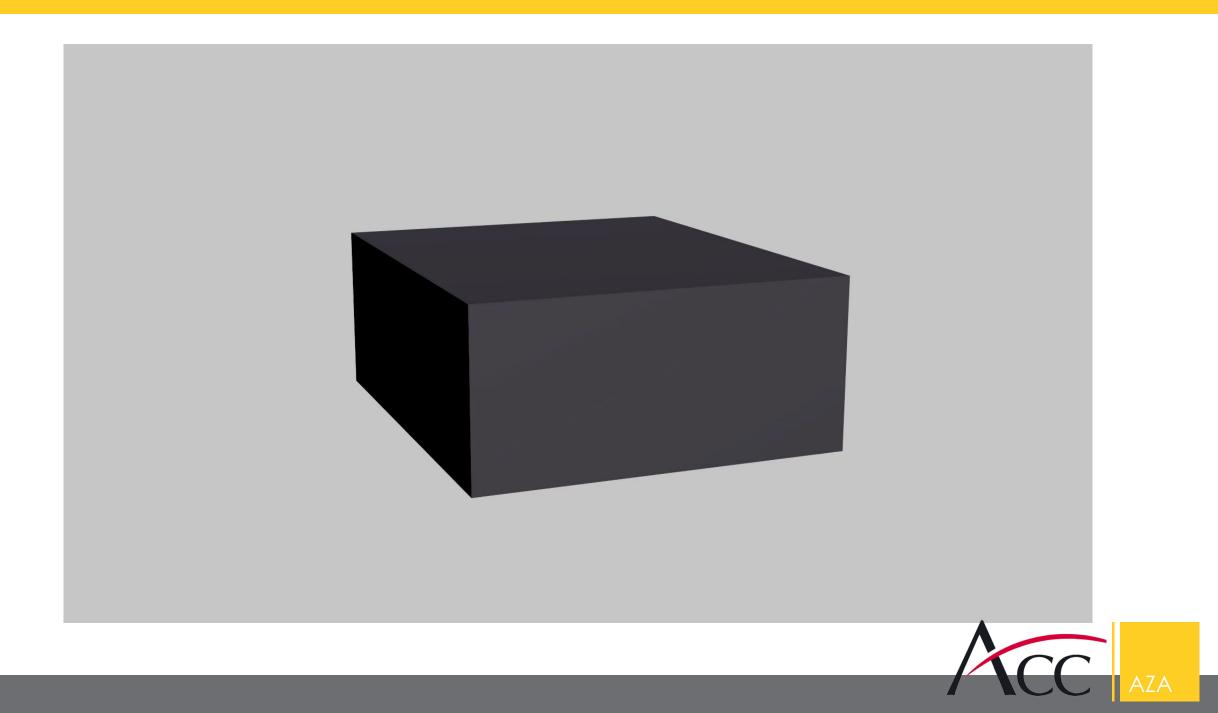




### **Anchor Ideas and Unlock Feelings**









### The Enemy: PowerPoint

#### **Exactly What Not To Do...**

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Section 1.10.32 of "de Finibus Bonorum et Malorum", written by Cicero in 45 BC

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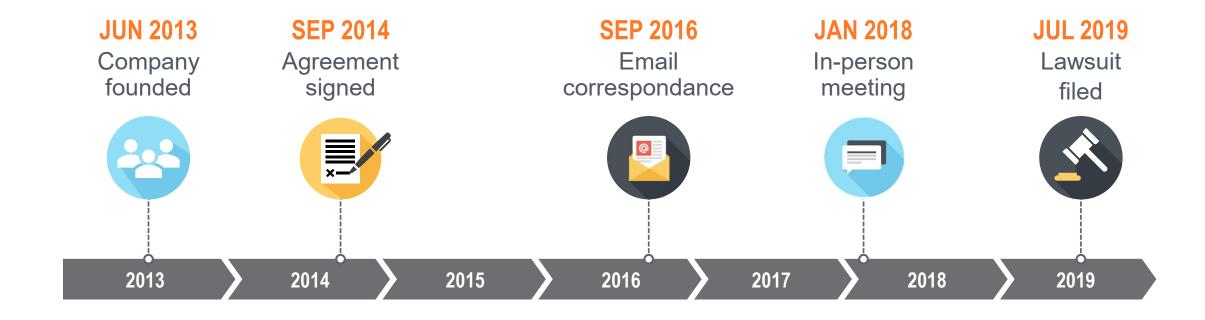
#### **Avoid Visual Noise**

- Six words per line
- Three lines maximum
- Large font
- One font
- One idea per image





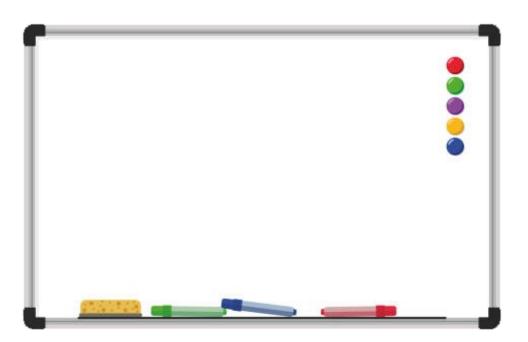
### **Simple Timelines**













### Recap





- Your story must win.
- It must co-opt theirs.
   It cannot ignore theirs.





 Incorporate all the facts the jury will believe.

Ring true.





 Have the moral high ground.

 And make the other side a threat.





 Anchor themes with powerful imagery and analogies.





Avoid noise and clutter.

 Make it easy for the jury.



### Questions?

