

WHY ATTEND TRIAL PRACTICE INSTITUTE?

It's a good investment in yourself

It will make you better for your clients

Gives you a different way of looking at practicing criminal defense

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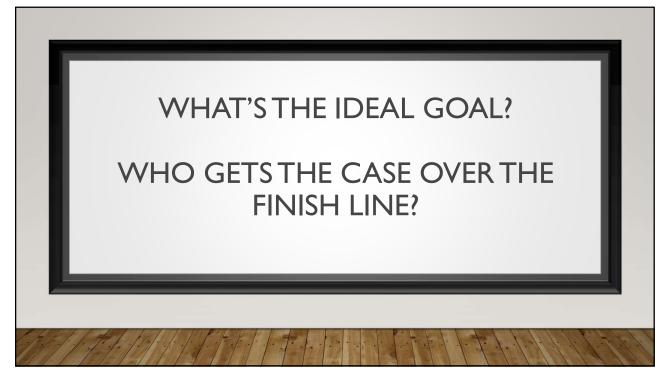




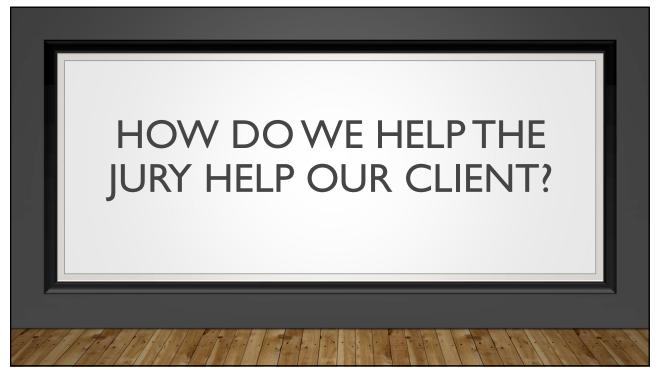


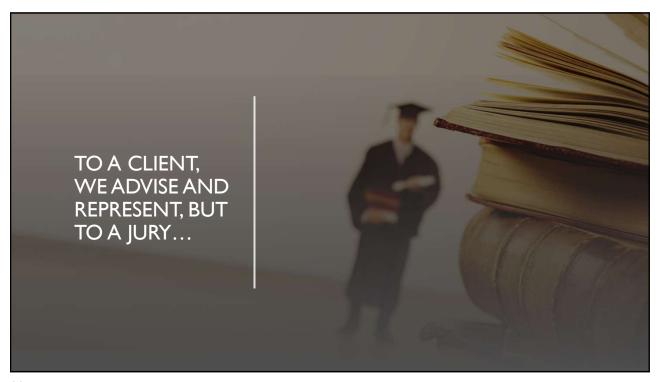


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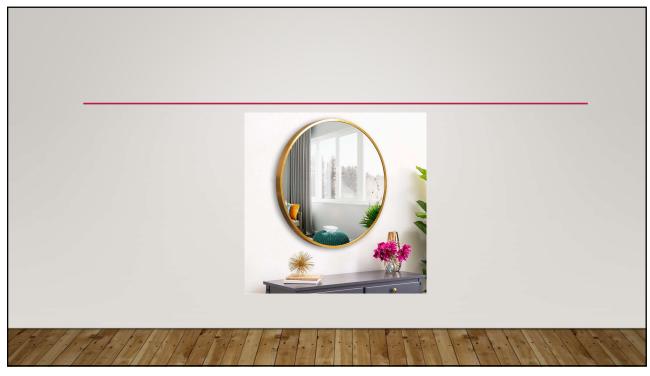












Attorney/Client Relationship

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# Client/Attorney Relationship



Client-centered communication and relationship building

# Things that we should constantly do...







Build (and maintain) trust

Be compassionate

Be curious

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# Client/Attorney Relationship



# **LEAP** approach

Listen

Empathize

Agree

Partner

It makes it real for us

Why is all this important?

It allows us to put pieces together

It's something that won't go unnoticed

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Theme and Theory

# What is theory?

- The core story consistent with:
  - 1. facts beyond change;
  - 2. the law; and
  - 3. emotion
- The story should generate an emotional response which, ideally, flows from the values of your jurors
- A good way to get started: ask when the case began for our client



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Theory should always incorporate one of the six legal defenses

It happened, but it wasn't a crime

It happened, but it wasn't a crime

It happened, I did it, but it wasn't this crime

It happened, I did it, it was the crime charged, but I am not responsible

It happened, I did it, it was the crime charged, but so what?

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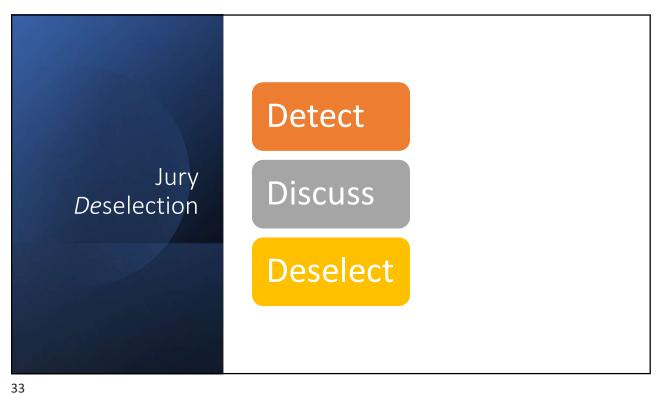
# What is theme? Words, phrases, images, or refrains that resonates with and open the minds of the jurors to your story Examples: • Fraction of a second to decide (self defense) • Blood is thicker than water (family covering up for a family member) • The strong prey on the weak ("gang" members lying about a non-member)

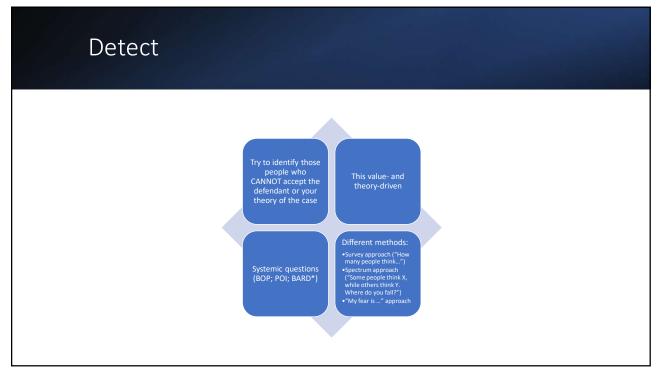


Theory example: David should not have been in rival turf that night or any other night if he valued his life. When two men suddenly jumped from an unmarked car wearing dark baggy jeans and dark hoodies and pointed guns at him, he only had a fraction of a second to choose between his life and that of the two men - men who David later learned were police officers.









## Discuss

- DO
  - "Why?"
  - Engage in active listening
  - Be curious
  - Start educating the jury
  - Arm them against the judge's attempt to rehabilitate them
  - Move on
  - Expect pushback\*

### • DON'T

- Ask whether they can be fair and impartial
- Go to the safe juror
- Ignore the silent juror
- Try to change their minds

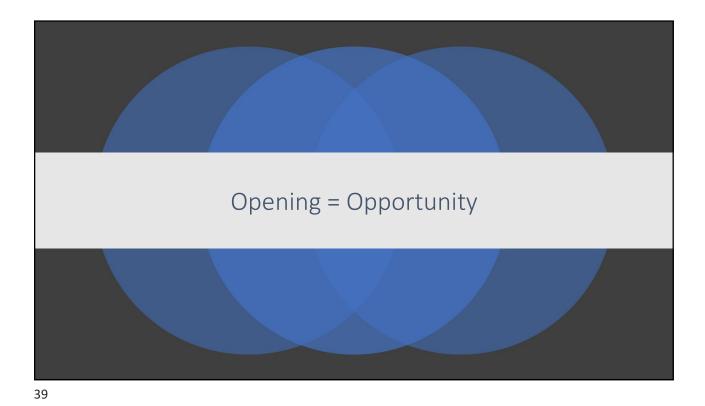
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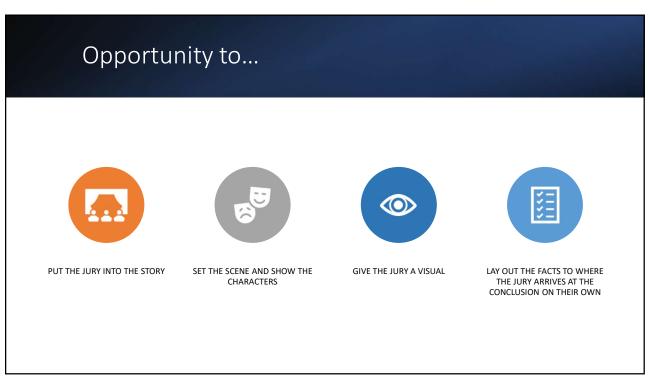
# West v. State, 553 So.2d 8 (Miss. 1989)

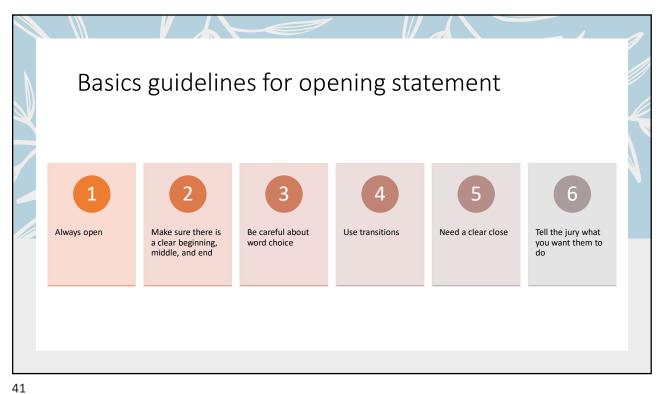
"Our law allows an attorney for either side to probe the prejudices of the prospective jurors to the end that all will understand the jurors' thoughts on matters directly related to the issues to be tried."

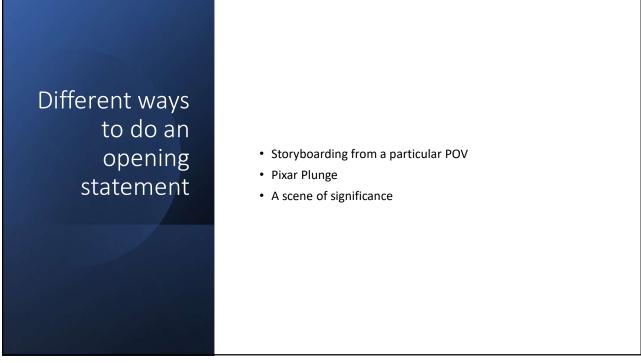


**Opening Statement** 









Cross Examination



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# Three Rules of Cross

### 1. Leading Questions

Short, declarative statement questions (i.e., "The car was blue.")

### 2. One new fact per question

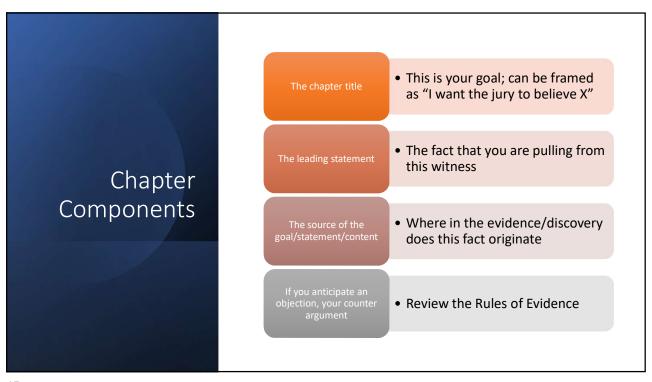
Stay away from subjective words

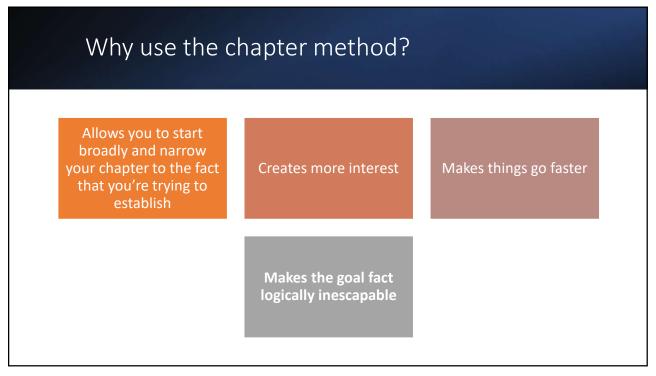
### 3. Chaptering

Chapter towards a specific, single, theory-centic goal, often from general to specific

Use transition sentences







How do I advance my theory through cross? Develop a theory of the witness

Push past the paper

Pull facts that support aspects of your theory (constructive cross)

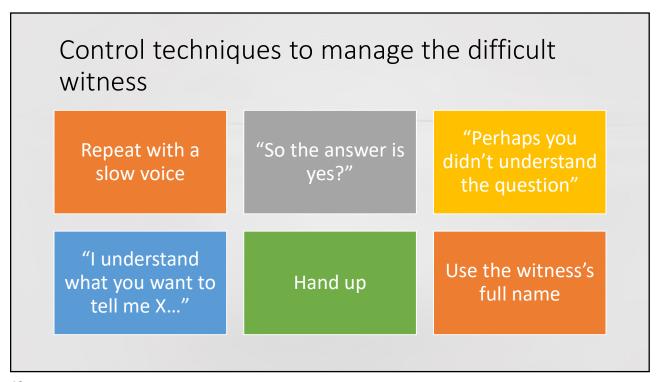
Determine how to use the witness to undermine the prosecution's theory (destructive cross)

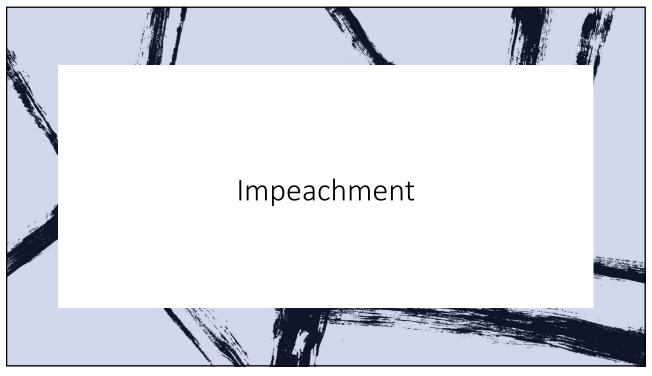
Structure the cross to highlight the most important facts at the beginning and end

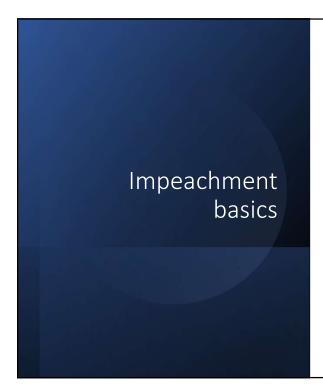
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# Don't forget your role during cross

- Watch and listen (and react)
- Concentrate on presentation
- Use the space
- Use props and demonstratives
- Be empathetic



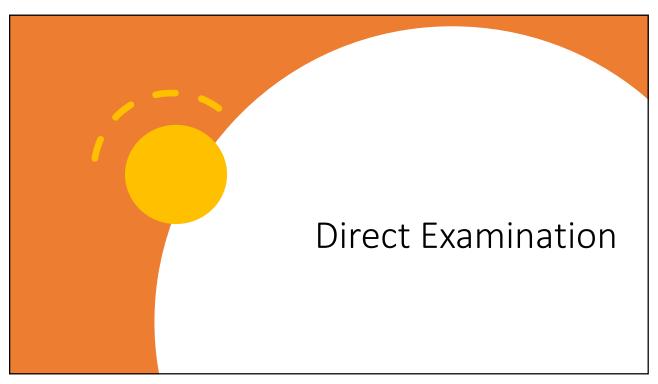




- Don't get greedy
- Do only when it advances your theory
- If you do, identify and control your emotion
- Know the difference between a mistake and a lie

# Re-commit The first step involves re-committing to the witness to their testimony/the fact that you want to highlight. Accredit Accrediting involves ensuring accountability and addressing issues, including destroying safe havens Build up as complete; build up as accurate; build up as reliable Confront The final step is to confront the challenges head-on, ensuring that issues are directly addressed.





This is where Allows you to Remember in a public becomes crucial that clientattorney Allows the jury relationship? to see the Allows the jury dynamic to get to know between you your client and your client 55

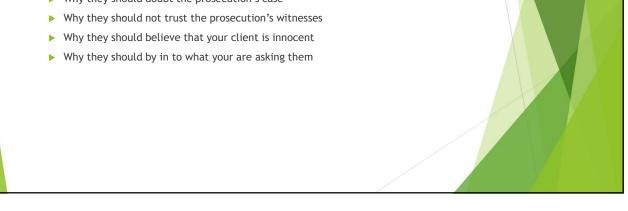
Don't think about it defensively

- Tell the narrative in a compelling way
- Talk about weaknesses in the narrative
- Make conversational and make it feel effortless
- Ask the natural questions a juror would ask
- Recreate spontaneity
- Use exhibits (and practice with them)
- Use the courtroom



# Where it all comes together...

- ▶ Jurors want to make the right decision
- ▶ Give them the why
  - ▶ Why they should doubt the prosecution's case



## What to consider

- ▶ Tell them what they just heard/saw in compelling way
- Incorporate the emotion you're trying to invoke
- Create an intentional structure that drives your theory and highlights your
- Identify your arguments (your "whys")
- Anticipate prosecution's rebuttal/counter their closing

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# **Takeaways**

- ▶ This is your client's story, you play a big role in it
- You do everything but make the final decision
- ▶ There is no one right way to trial advocacy, this is just one of many

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# For more info about NCDC

https://ncdc.net/





2025 Spring Public Defender Conference

**Session Four:** 

MS Public Defender Trial School Recap: Strategies, Skills & Surprises

Thursday, April 24, 2025 8:45am-10:00am Arthur Calderon

