## Depositions

## "The Rule of Threes"

## Frank Lynch

There are 3 purposes for a discovery deposition

- 1. Evaluate the appearance and demeanor of a witness
- 2. Investigate, discovery and disclose facts and evidence
- 3. Commit the deponent to a specific version of events.

There are 3 subjects to be addressed in a deposition -

A. Before the accident

- B. The accident
- C. After the accident

There are 3 tasks to be accomplished -

- I. Ask meaningful questions
- II. Get direct answers

III. Make a record

1. Evaluate Witness
All levels: deep and shallow
Credibility
Bias
Interest
Basis of knowledge; opportunity to observe
Get an answer to your question

2. Discover Facts
Probe <u>All</u> issues
Rule 213(g)
Is the witness a sleeping giant?
Is Defendant's electrician your
electrocution expert or artist?
Rule 201(b)(1): any matter relevant
What is out there you don't know about?

Force a duty to supplement Identify or eliminate trial evidence Listen to answers Listen to non-answers Listen to objections Get an answer to your questions

3. Commit the deponent Clarify and repeat Make sure the question is understandable Make sure the record is useable Get sound bites Get an answer to your question

Before the accident Damages Pre-existing conditions Loss of a normal life Opportunity to observe Do they know anything about your client? Credibility issues Prior treatment Get an answer to the question

B. The Accident

Α.

Time Distance Space Events Medical history recorded later Subsequent statements or admissions Impact The Peyton Manning Rule = Read and React Get an answer to the question

C. After the accident Damages Actions Statements Treatment Get an answer to the question

I. Ask meaningful questions Probe All issues Disclose or eliminate II. Get direct answers
Get an answer to your question

III. Make a record Can you effectively use your deposition in future discovery or in trial?

The Final Rule

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